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STUDY OF VARIOUS INTERVENTION MODELS EMPLOYED FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREA THROUGH CDTP SCHEME

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1. INTRODUCTION

Studies on various aspects of inclusive management of community development Programs, implemented through technical education system in general and community polytechnic in particular are far and few in literature. This is due to the fact that Technology education for HRD and management is primarily targeted for meeting the requirements of organized sector. However, unlike small countries in Asia-Pacific region, despite vast achievements in the organized sector, Community level technology propagation and use had not been commensurate. Whatever scientific & Technological advancements, appropriate to the rural areas have been made, have not reached to the masses adequately due to weak delivery system and other factors including shortage of trained Technical manpower.

On the other hand, in the last six decades, a huge investment in terms of men, material and capital has gone into a variety of community development programs, but have made little impact and the success achieved so far is not commensurate with the effort / input poured therein. While analysing the strategies adopted by the union govt. at national level in respect of community development during last five decades, we find that the "Area approach" which includes important schemes like Backward Area Development schemes, Intensive Agriculture District Program followed by intensive Agricultural Area program, Hill Area Development program, Tribal Area Development Program, Desert Development Program did not yield the expected result in the rural area as mostly person with certain assets, particularly landowners are benefited and not the rural poor to the extent it was desired. In view of the shortcomings of the above approach, the govt. had initiated certain poverty alleviation scheme with a focus on certain target group. The success of the Target group approach in the development of community at the grass root level is relatively better as compared to "Area approach" since attempts have been made to link up institutions like District Industries Centers (DIG), cooperatives, farm services societies etc at the district level to facilitate the development activities. However M.O.M of the infrastructure and utility service so created, was the major handicap in recognizing them as district Technical Resource Center. This indicates there are some missing links or gaps between the first step of initiating the project and the last step of achieving the results.

On close analysis of the activities involved in the community development, following missing links can be broadly identified.

1. Linking the program/ schemes with Institutions, having capability to act as Nofdal Resource Centre for scientific planning, operational management and Systematic monitoring to achieve the conceived targets in the plans.
2. Constant fad back leading to corrective measures from time to time.
3. Technological inputs required for different components of the plan.
4. Trained manpower for management operation and maintenance of utility services and implementation of developmental plans in an effective manner.
5. Use of techniques leading to optimization of resources at field level.

Polytechnics having adequate infrastructure and technical base are well equipped to provide these missing links. The Polytechnic system was identified to act as "focal points" for science and technology applications in community development and also to ensure the rural society getting a fair share of benefits from the investment made in T.E. system by a working group of ministry of education, govt. of India and AECTE in 1978. The community polytechnic scheme in seven polytechnic across the country got sanction of Govt. of India in the same year. At present 608 community polytechnics are there in the country.

The scheme of community polytechnic had been appraised twice by national level committees. The first appraisal report by kalbag committee submitted in 1987, had stated that the community polytechnics have performed well in a difficult situation and have gained an entry into the society. The Second appraisal report, by Luther committee, submitted in 1996, had suggested that all AICTE approved polytechnics be covered under this scheme. In summary both the appraisal reports had recommended the continuance and expansion of the scheme.

The working of various rural development schemes including the community polytechnics have been reviewed in national conference on Science & Technology input for Backward Area development held at NIRD Hyderabad 30-31 may 2000 under the chairmanship of late Narsimbha Rap, ex-prime minister of India. The achievement of the community polytechnic scheme was found satisfactory and recommendations have been made for continuation of the scheme with greater thrust on skill development up gradation of skill and technology transfer.

The implementation of the community polytechnic scheme had been reviewed at two regional workshops at Chandigarh and Chennai and at national workshop at Chandigarh, wherein the state Directorates of Technical Educations, Principals and ProjectOfficers of C.Ps, N.G.Os, and various stakeholders had participated. Based on the recommendation of these workshops, guide line document was prepared and finalized. The guideline document 2001 incorporates latest norms and guidelines for implementation of scheme.

The scheme is cost- effective as existing infrastructure, expertise and facilities of polytechnics are used in Skill need analysis, imparting need based training in employable skills, transfer of appropriate and affordable technology at the grass root level, community support services for available technology options and appropriate technology information dissemination services at community level.

As stated above, the basic purpose of the scheme is to train and utilize the local human resources in the district level development activities, primarily, in the rural unorganized and service sector with a view to generate employment / wage employment for the youth and sustenance of the development activities by way of proper M.O.M. of infrastructure, utility products so created. At present total workforce in India is estimated to be 400 million person, approximately 28 million person (7%) are employed in the organized sector and 372 million persons (93%) work in organized sector of Indian economy. Assuming an attrition rate of 2.5% (based on an average of 40 years of active life span of an individual), the need to train approximately 9.3 million persons per annum for various Indian non-formal sector. To train approximately 9.3 million persons per annum for development of vast Indian non- Information, Education and communication (IEC) to the user groups at the grass root level. The efficacy of polytechnic education system through the scheme of community polytechnic in shouldering the responsibility of such technical training need not mention keeping in view the past track record of 680 community polytechnic across the country in manpower development and training. the statistics shows that through this scheme, a total of 2217002 person have been training in different engineering and non- engineering trades in the eastern region out of which 800359 person are earning the live hood for their families and contributing in Indian economy. In addition to this some significant achievements of community polytechnic system in eastern region are given below.

- A Model village has been designed and developed in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (wimberlyunge) at village Kanyapuram in collaboration with different organizations/ department by the community Polytechnic of port Blair, with active involvement of Community Polytechnic trainees of different trades. The construction involves, dwelling units, waste disposal system sanitation, water supply, landscaping, electrification, plumbing etc.
- Low Cost surface Water supply system with Community based Management has been developed by Malada Polytechnic as an alternative to Arsenic contamination in groundwater.
- Community based bio-gas plant attached with community latrine was developed by Community Polytechnic, Imphal. A Demonstration unit has been built in the village at Imphal and this technology has been well accepted by the surrounding villager. Around 200 family units have been installed by the Community Polytechnic at Imphal.
- The Community Polytechnic at Saharsa, Bihar has designed a Low Cost Iron Removal plant from water, attached to hand pump. A demonstration unit has been built in the campus of Sharsa Polytechnic. This technology has been well accepted by the surrounding villagers and many other Community Polytechnics of different States. The design has been accepted by the State Government and a large number of such plants have been constructed in Saharsa & Purnea by the Community polytechnics under technical guidelines of Department of Community Development & Rural Technology of NITTTR, Kolkata. It has a large acceptance by the community.
- A Rural Technology Park (RTP), supported by Rajiv Gandhi Drinking water mission and unicef had been developed by community Polytechnic Dhanbad. In the park several non- conventional construction technologies are under dissemination through demonstration units. The technologies being transferred through park are, in the area of cost effective housing, environmental sanitation, rain water harvesting, ground water recharging and iron removal from drinking water. The park has got large acclamation from various organizations and Community.
- The community polytechnic at U.C.P. Engineering School, Berhampore, Ganjam has developed excellent expertise in propagating Low Cost pour flush latrine and other components of sanitation through setting up

Rural Sanitary Mart, Production centres and a chain of extension centre activities in Ganjam Dist. of Orissa. The concerned Community polytechnic has also been declared as a Nodal Centre for such programmes by the district Collector.

In addition, the Department of community Development & Rural Technology provides active support to the Community Polytechnic system in:

- Providing guidance in project formulation, implementation co-ordination & monitoring and evaluation of community polytechnic and Centers for Development of Rural Technology.
- Providing scientific, technical managerial and advisory services to Community Polytechnic and other Institutional project directed towards Rural Development, Including rural utility services like water supply, Sanitation, Water Quality Monitoring, Housing, etc.
- Dealing with development of water and sanitation related Small Scale Industries through potential linkage with NGOs and other Institutions.
- Acting as a referral and clearing house of information for the development of the sector as a whole.
- Providing actual and field level hands-on experience on development and operation of rural based technologies, Entrepreneurship development, Operation of Production-cum-Training Centres and Training-cum-Service centres with actual participation of community Polytechnic Trainees and local community members.
- Coordinating and implementing National HRD programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to state PHEDs and grassroot programmes through networking with Community Polytechnics.
- However, the achievement of the scheme of community Polytechnic is not commensurate with the investments/effort put in. At the same, it is a fact that the budgetary allocation by the govt. of India for the scheme is meagre as compared to other schemes of rural development. But the institutional support provided by the main polytechnic in implementation of this scheme need not to be over looked while analyzing its achievements. On the hand, while evaluating the performance of community Polytechnic, the categorization of community, Polytechnics, individual performance of the C.Ps urban-rural divide should be kept in view.
- Against this back drops, a sincere effort is required to be made for maximizing the out put under various constrains by way of undertaking a research study so as to bring a comprehensive strategies of implementation for inclusive development of the targeted population

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

It has observed that implementers find it easier to work in isolation resulting in several restricted approach rather than integrated and inclusive development activities towards holistic management, whereas the complexity of community development requires and interdisciplinary and multisectoral approach, where experts from different field can identify solutions in close collaboration and co-operation with various stakeholder including the community. On the other hand, some policy change is required for providing flexibility to the development administration in execution of the program. The present Study is to bring a better understanding and clarity of issues involved and throw light on alternative approaches to community development and require policy changes for providing flexibility to development administration in reshaping future course of action for inclusive development of the targeted population. The study is destined to come out with an operational network mechanism for enlisting fruitful participation of line department and other stakeholders.

The other objective of the study is to examine and evaluate and compare the outputs from this scheme of community polytechnic with a few region, states and also between the performing and under performing community Polytechnic with in the state of Bihar and Jharkhand and also with some of other community development schemes having similar objectives

3. METHODOLOGY

The community Polytechnic Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme running with 100% central assistance. The scheme was mandated for following major activities.

- Socio- economic survey and training.
- Manpower development and training.
- Transfer of Technology to the rural areas.
- Technical/support services to the community.
- Information Dissemination at the grass not level.

The statistical data is respect of targets set out by the govt. at various of its implementation, the budgetary allocation for meeting the expenses in achieving the targets and the actual performance by the community Polytechnic at state

level/regional level would be collected and analyzed. Cost – benefit analysis mechanism will be employed to ascertain the health and efficacy of the scheme. The most suitable operational network mechanism would also be devised by studying and comparing the different models operative within the country and abroad keeping into consideration the local available resources and constraints.

4. EXPECTED OUTCOME

Need based and location specific technologies at grass root level has to play a vital role in Indian economy. However since independence, higher level of general education as well as engineering education both at bachelor's level and diploma level, expanded widely, where as trained persons at grass root level remained at a very low level mainly due to the fact that our priorities are eschewed towards organized sector. The felt need for trained manpower for community level use of technology for basic needs and empowering the user group with a variety of technical options is quite high, Considering the vastness of the country and constraints in the terms of resources in the form of budgetary allocations, the geohydrological characteristics, the task is immense. Against this background, the proposed research study is expected to bring a suggestive document, highlighting better understanding and clarity of issues involved and throw light on alternative participatory approaches to inclusive development of rural area through community level technology education. The policy changes suggested through this study will help in creating flexibility to the development administration in reshaping further course of action for inclusive development. The suggested operational network mechanism for enlisting fruitful and cohesive participation of line departments and other stockholders is expected to bring qualitative change in implementation of the scheme. Working in isolation resulting in several restricted approach would be replaced by holistic management. The complexity of community Development requires an inter disciplinary and multi sectoral approach where expert from different field can identify solution in close cooperation and collaboration with various stake holders. As such the concept of formation of "District Resource center" with a well equipped institution playing the role of nucleus to act as a qualitative change in implementation of various rural development schemes in a district by way of providing necessary technical support and guidance in execution of rural development programs. The suggested delivery system is expected to enhance considerably the output, from the investments made in the scheme of community polytechnic and also from other similar schemes executed at the district level.

This research study will be so designed to enlist both the merit and demerits of the scheme so as to upgrade this scheme as a model intervention scheme for inclusive development and management of agro-ecologies of a region and also for creating infrastructure and capacity building for promoting off-farm and other income generating activities with the overall objective of enhancing agro and allied production base, productivity, job opportunities in the country side and better living environment

REFERENCES

- 1) *CDTP Related literatures available as govt orders and on INTERNET*
- 2) *Reports and published matters*