

Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnic

Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India given a Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnic, run at Government Polytechnic, Amravati, from the year 2010-2011. Now from this year 2017-18 the scheme submitted to ministry of scheme and Entrepreneurship development (MSED) according the major activities conducted as follows

- i) Need assessment survey
- ii) Skill Development Training Programms
- iii) Disseminate and Application of Appropriate Technologies
- iv) Technical and support services
- v) Awareness Programms

The following Skill development Training Programme conducting from 2010

Sr. No .	Academic Year	Name of Extn. Center (village)	No. Of Courses offered	Total No. Of Beneficiaries	Grant Released (In Lakhs)
1	2010-11	05	10	320	7.75 Lakhs
2	2011-12	08	17	460	13 Lakhs
2	2012-13	06	21	497	8 Lakhs
3	2013-14	07	23	493	8 Lakhs
4	2014-15	07	20	453	8 Lakhs
5	2015-16	07	15	416	11.5 Lakhs
6	2016-17	08	26	593	8 Lakhs

The Various Extension center running with Skill Development training courses.

Sr. No .	Name of Extn. Center (village)	Training	During
1	Main center Govt. Polytechnic, Amravati.	Photography & Videography	3 Months
		Refrigeration & Air Conditioner	6 Months
		Mobile Repairing	3 Months
2	Shingnapur	Garment Making	6 Months
3	Sawalapur	Garment Making	6 Months
		Electric Motor Rewiring	6 Months
4	Yawalishaid	Garment Making	6 Months
		Electronic Mechanic	6 Months
5	Adgaon	Garment Making	6 Months
		Electrician	6 Months
6	Loni Takli	Tractor mechanic	6 Months
		Electrician	6 Months
7	Karla	Two Wheeler mechanic	6 Months
		Tractor mechanic	6 Months

8	Harisal	Garment Making	6 Months
		Electrician	6 Months

The following Disseminate and Application of Appropriate Technologies conducting

Sr. No .	Name of Technology Transferred	No. of Technology items transferred	No. Village Covered	Total No. Of Beneficiaries
1	Solar Home Light system	05	05	25
2	Solar Lantern	05	05	35
2	Solar Torch	05	05	25
3	Solar Refrigerator	01	01	05
4	Solar water Pump	02	02	15
5	Agriculture Implement (Shade nate Poly House Technology)	01	03	40
6	White coal technology	01	03	20

The following Technical and support services conducting

Sr. No .	Type of Technical and Support Services provided to villagers/community	No Camps Organised	No. of Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Repair and maintenance of House Hold appliances	06	27	54
2.	Repair and maintenance of House Wiring	06	27	54
3.	Repair of Tractor	03	14	22
4.	Repair and maintenance T.V.	02	09	08
5.	Repair and maintenance D.V.D. Players	02	09	07
6.	Repair and maintenance invertors	02	09	02
7.	Repair and maintenance of A/C	01	01	05
8.	Repair and maintenance of Refrigerator	01	01	04
9.	Repair and maintenance of Water Cooler	01	02	04
10.	Repair and maintenance of power Trailer	01	01	01
11.	Repair and maintenance of Two Wheeler	01	03	25
12.	Repair and maintenance of Electric Motor Pump	01	02	06

The following Awareness Programms conducting

Sr. No .	Type of Dissemination of Information provided to villagers/community	No Camps Organised	No. of Village Covered	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Skill development Program Pamphlets	08	24	4000

2	Free Maintains Domestic Electric Appliances Camp	04	32	2000
3	Unnat Bharat Abhiyan	01	01	500
4	Free Maintains Two Wheeler & Tractor Checkup and Servicing Camp	02	15	1000
5	Film and documentary making (Guest Lecture)	02	06	60
6	Video Film on solar technology	09	27	180
7	Self Employment Entrepreneurship (Guest Lecture)	02	12	100
8	Video Film on Electronic Motor Rewinding	01	02	18



Refrigerator and A/C Mechanic
Ex. Centre – Main Centre, Amravati



Electronic Mechanic
Ex. Centre – Yawali Shaid Tq.- Amravati



Electric Motor Rewinding
Ex. Centre – Sawalapur, Tq. Achalpur



Electronic Mechanic
Ex. Centre – Shingnapur Tq.- Daryapur

Other Activity Conducted

TECHNICAL AND SUPPORT SERVICES UNDER CDTP SCHEME

- Ex.centre- Adgaon, Tq. Morshi
- 24/09/2016
- Home Appliances Repairing Camp



- Ex.centre- Karla Tq. Chandur Rly.
- 19/03/2017
- Free Two Wheeler Maintenance & Servicing Camp & Tractor and Four Wheeler(Diesel) Maintenance & Checkup Camp



AWARENESS PROGRAMMES UNDER CDTP SCHEME

Job fair organised at CDTP Government Polytechnic Amravati.

- Companies Visited for Job Fair :- 1) Videocon 2) Raymond 3) Job Square
- 21/04/2017



DISSEMINATION AND APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY UNDER CDTP SCHEME

- One day workshop on solar Technology
- : 26/08/2016



GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, AMRAVATI
SCHEME OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
POLYTECHNIC

(Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship New Delhi)

ESTABLISHMENT

Sr. No.	Name	Education	Post	Honorarium (Per Month)
1	Dr. D. N. Shingade	M.E. (Structure) Ph.D.	Chief Coordinator	3,000/-
2	Mr. S. J. Gaikwad	M.E. (Mfg.Tech.) M.B.A.	Internal Coordinator	2,000/-
3	Mr. S. M. Dahake	M.S.W. M.J.M.C.	Consultant	10,000/-
4	Mr. N. M. Junghare	B.Sc.(Indu .Science) D.E.(electronics)	Jr. Consultant	6,000/-
5	Mr. V. V. Kadam	M.P.Ed.	Statistical Consultant	6,000/-
6	Mr. P. A. Gadkar	B.E. (Mech.)	Store keeper	400/-
7	Mr. V. R. Parashar	12 th, I.T.I. (Electrical)	Helper	400/-

GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, AMRAVATI
SCHEME OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
POLYTECHNIC

(Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship New Delhi)

Skill Development Training Program

Sr. No.	Name of Extension Center	Name of Course	Duration
1	Main Center, Amravati. Bhatwadi, Amravati.	Refrigeration & Air Conditioner	6 Months
		Mobile Repairing	3 Months
		Photography & Video Graphy	3 Months
		Garment Making	6 Months
2	Shinganapur. Tq. Daryapur	Garment Making	6 Months
3	Yali Sahid. Tq. Amravati	Garment Making	6 Months
		Electronics Mechanic	6 Months
4	Yali Sahid. Tq. Amravati	Garment Making	6 Months
		Electrician	6 Months
5	Savlapur. Tq. Achalpur	Electric Motor Rewinding	6 Months
6	Loni. Tq. Nandgaon Khandeswar	Tractor Mechanic	6 Months
		Electrician	6 Months
7	Karla. Tq. Chandur Rly	Two Wheeler Mechanic	6 Months
		Tractor Mechanic	6 Months
8	Harisal. Tq. Dharni	Garment Making	6 Months
		Electrician	6 Months

GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, AMRAVATI
SCHEME OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
POLYTECHNIC

(Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship New Delhi)

Progress of Person Trained and Employed.

Year	No. of Trained Persons			Employment Status		
	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total
2010-11	170	150	320	30	35	65
2011-12	279	181	460	67	37	104
2012-13	317	180	497	107	45	152
2013-14	277	216	493	110	112	222
2014-15	336	117	453	140	56	196
2015-16	320	96	416	150	46	196
2016-17	433	160	593	154	62	216
2017-18						
2018-19						
2019-20						

ACTIVITIES UNDER THE SCHEME OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH POLYTECHNICS

3.1 Following are the major activities identified under the Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics:

- i. Need Assessment Surveys;
- ii. Skill Development Training Programmes;
- iii. Disseminate and Application of Appropriate Technologies;
- iv. Technical and Support Services;
- v. Awareness Programmes.

3.2 Need Assessment Survey:

- i. The identified Polytechnics shall conduct the Need Assessment Surveys of the area selected for activities. Such surveys should lead to determination of the felt needs and identification of the direction in which the rural development efforts are likely to bring quicker results. Participatory Rural Appraisal/Rapid Rural Appraisal (PRA/RRA) exercises can be conducted to understand socio-economic and ecological condition of people and area to develop a Micro-plan for selected villages. The identified institutions shall also make judicious use of comprehensive statistics already available from Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Census Office functioning in each State/UT, credit plans of the Banks, studies conducted by NGOs etc.
- ii. Based on the outcomes of these surveys, the identified polytechnics should prepare detailed time bound “Annual Operational Plan” indicating therein, objectives, targets to be accomplished in measurable terms, resource needs, implementation processes, complete time schedule for each activity to attain the set objectives and monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The detailed plan (Micro-Plan) should also identify clearly the responsibilities and functions of all such governmental, non-governmental agencies, and grassroot agencies like village cooperatives, SHGs, etc, whose involvement is considered necessary.

A suggestive list of Need Assessment Surveys to be conducted is given in Annexure-A. However, each Polytechnic may carry out various surveys at their own level.

3.3 Skill Development Training Programmes:

In order that the human resource is developed for gainful employment/self-employment, the training must be need based, and should provide employable/self-employable skills. The purpose of the skill development is to create skilled and knowledge based manpower by empowering them technically so that they can earn their sustainable livelihood. All training programs should be well-designed through graded exercises, keeping in view the market requirements for various trades. Short term non-formal, modular courses of 3-6 months duration, depending on the local needs and commensurate with the available local resources with proper structures, yet having the desired flexibility to pave the way for self-paced open learning mode (OLM), should be offered. Depending upon local circumstances in some cases Multi-skill training may be offered to make self-employment viable in the rural economy. In some of the trades, advance skill course for 3 to 6 months duration may be designed and offered as per the interest of trainees or as per the demands of local companies/industries/market. Preferences may be given to the training courses with technical bias.

3.3.1 The objectives of Skill Development Training Programmes are broadly as follows:

- i. Providing basic skills, knowledge and attitudes for self/wage employment to intended beneficiaries in their own villages/communities or nearby areas.
- ii. Imparting entrepreneurial skills for initiating micro/tiny enterprises especially for the rural youth and community.
- iii. Offering skill up-gradation programs in their own fields, or for adoption of appropriate technologies for enhancing their employment prospects e.g. masons may be trained for construction of bio-gas plants, low cost latrines, water storage tanks, ferro-cement articles; blacksmith may be trained in welding, fabrication, etc.
- iv. Identifying and conducting special skill training programs for Women, SCs/STs, OBCs, minorities, school dropouts, street children, physically handicapped, economically weaker sections of the society and other under-privileged persons
- v. Special training programs on health and hygiene, sanitation and mechanization of sanitary services and skill programs pertaining to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers may be organized.

3.3.2 Salient features desirable under Skill Development and Training to be achieved in future:

- i. The skill development programmes chosen for training shall be based on need assessment survey and felt need of the locality. A lot more emphasis needs to be given to meet the growing demands of the service sector.
- ii. Each identified Polytechnic should conduct a survey for identification of priority needs for skill training programs of a cluster of 10 to 20 villages every year. DRDA, NGOs, Voluntary Agencies, Village Panchayats and retired teachers, engineers and other reputed persons should be involved in the process.
- iii. The skill programs offered should be flexible and non-formal with open access to all, without any precondition of age, sex and educational qualification.
- iv. The identified Polytechnics should target the poor and deprived sections of society in both urban and rural areas specifically Women, SCs/STs, OBCs, minorities, school dropouts, street children, physically handicapped, economically weaker sections of the society and other under-privileged persons.
- v. To facilitate self-employment in service sector, emphasis should be on multi- skill training, while for employment in production centres, training may be given either on specialized designated skills or multi-trade skills depending on needs and requirements.
- vi. Possibility of sharing of financial/infrastructural/skill resources available with different institutions/ organizations/agencies may be explored.
- vii. Infrastructure facilities available in the polytechnics should be utilized in conducting various training programmes.
- viii. The infrastructure available in ITIs/Vocational Schools/Colleges/ Technical Institutions wherever available may be utilised for the skill development training programs.
- ix. Achievements of the trainees in terms of competencies developed may be done by way of issuing certificates, indicating the level of proficiency the beneficiary has attained through participation in the skill programs. Such certificate issued by the Polytechnics will help the employing agencies in making recruitment.
- x. The identified polytechnics may collaborate with potential employers in their vicinity to awarding certificates to the participants of skill programmes jointly.
- xi. The identified Polytechnics should develop a proper feedback mechanism to know the post-training status of the trainees specifically with regard to

- their getting self/wage employment.
- xii. The major criteria for judging the effectiveness of the training imparted are the rate of employability and the skills attained by the trainees. The polytechnics should start only the need-based skill training programs.

Suggestive list of skill programs is given in Annexure-B. However, each Polytechnic may identify at their own level the need-based skill training programs.

3.4 Dissemination and Application of Appropriate Technologies:

A large number of technologies have been developed by various research institutions and laboratories in the form of appropriate technologies. But, the benefits of these technologies have failed to reach the rural population. The villagers could not adopt these modern technologies and implements to improve productivity, and, in turn, their quality of life, since the process of transfer of technologies was not undertaken in a planned manner. It is in this context that the identified Polytechnics need to play a very significant role in this important task. This may be done systematically by:

- i. Collecting details of all available appropriate technologies from various agencies and organizations engaged in research and development of appropriate technologies through NITTTRs and by other means, adapting them to suit local conditions with regular and relevant feedback from Extension Centres and disseminating, through field demonstrations, these technologies in villages and thus helping villagers to appreciate and adopt technological innovations.
- ii. Creating awareness among the villagers about the advancements made in the field of Science and Technology and educating, training and motivating them in acquiring skills required to use these techniques and also technologies in the field of Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, Shelter, Habitat, Communication, Transportation, Agriculture, Agro-based food technology and Non-conventional Sources of Energy for the rural areas, Construction and Service Sector, etc.
- iii. Helping the villagers through the technical support services, to install, maintain and sustain appropriate technologies like agriculture implements, energy devices, rural water and sanitation based technologies, rainwater harvesting structures, rural housing, suitable local transportation and sustainable agriculture.
- iv. Developing innovative strategies for mass involvement of rural people for transfer and to sustain technologies.

- v. Assisting in establishment of display cum demonstration centres in the villages so that the awareness about the appropriate technologies in rural areas can be created.
- vi. Introducing modern gadgets and machinery for generating employment in rural areas.

To achieve the targets and to accelerate the activities in the field of Dissemination and Application of Technology, the following points are to be taken into consideration while implementing the Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics:

- i. Identify location-specific proven technologies and this in turn should be transferred to the villages in a targeted manner. The basic deciding parameters for an appropriate technology or any rural development projects are: It should be (a) socially acceptable (b) economically feasible (c) technically practical and (d) environmental friendly.
- ii. Need-based and community friendly technologies are essential because traditional technologies are not always competitive and may not generate enough local employment for the livelihood. The vast informal sector needs introduction of new and improved technologies and upgradation of skills of its manpower and other inputs.
- iii. Transfer of appropriate and latest technologies to rural people to improve their productivity, efficiency and quality of life.
- iv. Offering upgradation of existing technologies used by artisans and villagers.
- v. The transfer of technology is not simply transfer of knowledge and skill for producing some products. It entails need analysis, technology identification, design, fabrication, development, testing, application, production, marketing and management and maintenance. This needs to have a proper delivery system and a strong component of demand and employment generation.
- vi. Providing backup technical support to the Panchayats, Zila Parishad, NGOs and grass-root community at large, is expected to bear fruits to a certain extent.
- vii. Marketing of rural produce and products: The exhibition, Gram Shree Mela, Kisan Mela can be organized to popularize the produce and products of farmers/rural artisans. Sale of handicrafts, organic food, herbal products/ medicines etc. has been increasing at a rapid rate in the world market. Therefore, Polytechnics can facilitate such retail marketing network to support the rural artisans and small farmers by evolving or organizing small cooperatives for them.

- viii. The Polytechnics should intensify their interaction with NITTTRs, Research Institutions/Laboratories and Research and development organisations to accelerate the pace of the application of technology to villages.
- ix. NITTTRs may make efforts to identify more technologies for application by identified Polytechnics to the community. To give boost to application of appropriate technology, a “Technology Demonstration and Dissemination Centre” may be set up at each NITTTR.

A suggestive list for Dissemination and Application of Appropriate Technologies in rural areas and community is given in Annexure-C. However, each identified Polytechnics may also identify the technologies suitable for the local community as per the need.

3.5 Technical and Support Services:

In rural areas, a large number of equipment are being used in farm and non-farm sector. For their sustained working, proper repair and maintenance services are to be provided. The identified Polytechnic should help the villagers and other agencies to take up this work by organizing:

- i. Minor repairs of the equipment through Extension Centres and also at site.
- ii. Service centres to serve a cluster of villages.
- iii. Promotion of service centres and repair shops to be set up by villagers themselves
- iv. Technical service camps in villages at regular intervals.
- v. Extending consultancy services at village level through trained manpower.

A suggestive list of Technical and Support Services is given in Annexure-D. It can be changed according to the local needs. Participatory approach at the grassroot level should to be assured.

3.6 Creating awareness among the target groups about technological advancement and contemporary issues of importance:

Assimilation and dissemination of information on rural development is another important activity. The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plays a vital role in changing the attitudes of villagers for adopting better life style and technologies. This can be done through publication and distribution of Technical Literatures containing information useful to the rural people. For this purpose, all communication media such as leaflets, brochures, filmstrips, video films and other audio visual aids are to be used. To promote these activities some of the approaches, which are to be adopted are as follows:-

- i. Dissemination of Information to end-users and others may be made through various media. The modern as well as folk media (like puppet show, nukkad-natak and nautanki etc.) should be effectively used for awareness among masses.
- ii. Providing information through exhibitions at village Extension Centres. iii.
Organising Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandal, Farmers' Clubs etc.
- iv. Organising special exhibitions, community workshops, group discussions, seminars, etc. in villages.
- v. Using mass media like video films, films, radio and television networks etc.
- vi. Organising technical camps, demonstration camps, mobile exhibitions etc. vii.
Putting up hoardings and display boards at appropriate public places.
- viii. Releasing advertisements on regular basis.

A suggestive list of Awareness Programmes is given in Annexure-E. However, each Polytechnic may identify at their own level the various awareness programmes. It can be changed according to the local needs. Participatory approach at the grassroot level should be assured.