



Development of Cillage model schemes for rural upliftment

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Abstract

India has a bright educational tradition. In the Gurukul system, students were taught through real day-to-day experience. Nalanda, Takshasheela University also imparted life oriented but high quality education. Tukdoji Maharaj recited Gram Gita. It is still useful today. After that there were many invasions on India, due to which the education system changed. After the British rule over India, McCullough developed the education system in India. It only taught British officials to create a working class that would be needed. Small industries in the rural areas gradually disappeared as raw materials were taken out of India and finished goods were brought here for sale. Community activity decreased. 75% of the society in India was living in rural areas. The youth had started moving towards the city due to lack of work. After realizing the inappropriate effect of McCullough's method of education, experts suggested and implemented various methods of education. The contribution of villages is important for the country to move towards developed countries in the twenty first eras. If technology is developed to solve various problems in the village through applied research, it can complement the village development. It is necessary for government, non-government and research members to come together for this. India has an ancient tradition of education. But the twenty-first century belongs to information communication technology. India is also making progress in this field. This technology is also being used in the education sector. More than 50% of India's population lives in villages. In order for villages to progress, it was necessary for technology to reach villages. Extensive research work was done to develop a curriculum on silage development by integrating information based on technology and local experiences.

Keywords: Cillage, Rural Upliftment

Introduction

The twenty-first century belongs to information communication technology. Various types of research are also being done which are useful to the society. Bhabha Atomic Research Center also conducts various types of applied research. How some of these researches can be applied for the development of rural areas. In this regard, Dr. Anil Kakodkar and his colleagues have been working since 2020. They are constantly trying to provide facilities to the rural people. In the twenty first century, he has introduced the concept of 'silage' for the sustainable development of rural areas. Incorporating the best of the city into the village. CILLAGE (Incorporates the best of city in a village) is a knowledge based ecosystem for integrated education research, technology development and deployment as well as capacity building in rural areas. Regional issues are the focus of research work at Silage. A CILLAGE is Knowledge based ecosystem for Integrated Education, Research, Technology Development and Deployment as well as Capacity Building in rural areas. The focus of research work of a village in regional problems. He has presented in his article that there is a need to develop ecosystem in rural areas. In which everyone has the opportunity to be educated and trained in new technologies (both modern and traditional). New opportunities and necessary skill development are required. Quality teaching/studying, direct participation in daily life activities to carry out these objectives will lead to human empowerment and livelihood development. To develop the rural areas, it is necessary to provide opportunities for agriculture and other related businesses.

The cillage concept

Professor Kakodkar introduced the concept of CILLAGE. The combination of the best city and the best village to create a healthy, functional and better living system is called City + Village = CILLAGE. Professor Patankar in his comment have formulated as follows. CILLAGE works on three levels. The first level is to set up a campus-based center in the initiative college in collaboration with schools for research and development experiments for acquisition of technology in academic campuses. Training locals using technology awareness demonstration and testing based on this centre. The second level is to establish technology in different configurations based on the needs of the villages. The third level is to carry out capacity building activities for individual and group enterprise by adding value to local resources using technology for interested individuals, community based groups or self-help groups.

Objectives of research

1. Integrating and documenting various practices/processes used for silage development in Maharashtra State in terms of local conditions.
2. To study the various activities implemented by Government and Non-Government organizations for the upliftment of rural areas.
3. Formulation of silage development with appropriate combination of traditional and technology based activities for upliftment of rural areas.

Research Questions

1. What are the educational needs of rural society?
2. What efforts are made through NGOs to meet the needs of rural society?

3. What are the results of efforts made by NGOs?
4. Based on the concept of CILLAGE, what is the exact change seen in the students who have graduated?
5. Which government schemes are implemented for the development of rural areas?

5. At Akriti Kendra at Boisar, the surrounding tribal farmers are trained in various agricultural related activities. It is benefiting in their agricultural development.

Review of literature

1. Mr. Milind Thatte in the book 'Kharekhure Idols' An experiment was carried out under the supervision of Bhabha Atomic Research Center on seed production of groundnut seeds by farmers of Nandurbar on Gajanan Dange. It has also been a great success.
2. Kaviyatri Bahinabai Chaudhury North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon is also working on CILLAGE in North Maharashtra University.
3. At Gandhi Tirtha Jalgaon, community in tribal area is guided on spinning, pet supply, health care, organic farming.
4. Even in Open University, guidance was given to give demonstrations regarding silage in Practicing Place demonstration work in Post Graduate Diploma in E-Education Digital Society. But this concept is not clear. So this work could not be completed.

Research method

For the present research, it was decided to use a multi-method research method as different types of materials were to be studied. It used document analysis, case study, survey and development method.

Sample selection

In the presented research there were two concepts of village development and CILLAGE. Adarsh villages, NGOs and informal organizations guide village development. On the basis of Bhabha Atomic Research Center and knowledge institutes, organizations are working for silage development. Central and state level plans for rural development have also been taken as a model. Stratified random sampling method has been used in the present research.

Sr. No.	Objectives	Sample Selection	
		Interview Observation	Content Analysis
1	Integrating and documenting the various practices/processes used for silage development in the state of Maharashtra in terms of local conditions.	03	03
2	To study the various activities implemented by Government and Non-Government organizations for the upliftment of rural areas.	05	03
3	Formulation of silage development with appropriate combination of traditional and technology based activities for upliftment of rural areas.	01	05

Research methodology

Research is a teacher-educator, not a scholar of social science, so in the meeting of the expert advisory committee regarding CILLAGE or village development, researcher got information about ideal villages, NGOs and government organizations in Maharashtra. Adarsh Gaon, organizations working related to social science and NGOs were identified. Primary information about each of these institutions or villages was taken from their website, YouTube videos or reference books. Based on that, points were determined for participant observation to interview relevant persons. Approval for field visit was obtained by contacting the institution, village through mail, telephone or letter. Interview questions were asked to interview the concerned persons in the actual visit. But it was changed according to the characteristics of the village. Questionnaires were used or records of information provided by the persons available in the village/institution, their method of giving information

were used. Visits and observations were made to the work area to understand the functions of the organization. Documents were also procured. After returning to the headquarters, the information obtained through the above three instruments was analysed qualitatively.

Content collection tools

1. Government documents and information on websites
2. Informal interview list
3. Participant observation through field visits

The content was collected using various such tools. Since this material is primarily qualitative in nature, it has been analysed descriptively.

Data analysis

Objective No. 1 - A total of six types of information have been collated and analysed.

Sr. No.	Field Visit/Reference Analysis	Place Reference Names
1	Reference analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kakodkar, Patankar, Takawale Article ▪ Information on Internet ▪ Reference Books
2	Centre for Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vidnyan Ashram (Pabal) ▪ Akriti Kendra (Boisar)
3	Ideal Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raalegansiddhi, Hivarebajar, Patoda, Mendhalekha (Maharashtra) ▪ Mowlinong (Meghalay)
4	Voluntary Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bhagirath Gramvikas Pratishthan (Jharap)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manavlok Sanstha (Ambejogai) ▪ Aanandwan (Varora) ▪ Search (Shodhgram, Gadchiroli) ▪ Savitribai Phule Mahila Ekam Samaan Madnal, Aurangabad ▪ Gandhi Research Foundation, Jalgaon ▪ Chetana Vikas, Wardha
5	School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anand Niketan, Sevagram
6	Workshop participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ STARS Forum Workshop Participation

Objective No. 2 - the information has been analysed as follows.

A. Government Institutions: Among the Government Institutions the working of the following institutions was studied.

1. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
2. Corporation for Women Economic Development (MAVIM)
3. Maharashtra Rural Jeevanonnati Abhiyan (UMED)

B. Non-Governmental Organizations and Model Villages: Activities undertaken by Non-Governmental Organizations/NGOs and Model Villages have been grouped together as there was consistency.

1. Indian Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF)
2. Non-Governmental / Voluntary Organizations and Model Villages

C. Vigyanashram Curriculum: Vigyanashrams are based on the activities of various durational educational programs related to rural areas.

Objective No. 3 - The data has been analysed as follows.

A. Field Study Analysis: An ardent activist for creating an ideal village in Maharashtra Social activist Shri. Anna Hazare, Shri Bhaskarao Pere, Shri Poptrao Pawar or an idealistic teacher or a learned person in the society has also been made possible by the self-motivation of the village.

B. Courses related to rural development conducted in the Open University: Certificate courses useful to the community in the rural areas are developed in the Open University through collaboration and special initiative centres.

C. Expected Courses identified through field visit analysis: A total of 14 courses have been determined for village self-sufficiency through the study of Adarsh Village, NGO, Aakri Center developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, rural related courses in Vigyan Ashram and various courses in Open University. Is

D. Arrangement of courses according to rural areas: Certificate or diploma level courses can be developed by dividing these courses for village women, youth, health workers, farmers, social workers, gram panchayat members, voluntary organization members.

Research findings

1. Proper integration of city facilities to make them available in rural areas is essential. For that, various organizations have to work together.
2. Government, non-government organizations, Bhabha Atomic Research Center, Vigyanashram and other technology developing organizations have to come together and analyze their needs in terms of village development. Various courses have to be arranged based on that.
3. Open University has jurisdiction over entire Maharashtra. They can develop a technology-based model of rural development by integrating various organizations. It can be implemented all over Maharashtra.

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