Chapter - VI

Implications
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IMPLICATIONS

Findings obtained and critical observations made by the author have for reaching implications to propose. Some of the important implications the author would like to propose have been presented in this chapter. For the sake of suitability this chapter has broadly divided into two sections.

6.1 Research implications.
6.2 Action implications.

6.1 Research Implications:

(1) Considering the importance and utility of use of non-conventional sources of energy by the rural households research study with large number of villages and large size of sample should be undertaken by incorporating large number of aspects to make study, systematic and comprehensive.

(2) A systematic study needs to be planned to know awareness, knowledge, attitude, skill and adoption of rural households about non-conventional sources of energy.

(3) Systematic and comprehensive study needs to be planned in order to understand real difficulties and part of rural households in the utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy inviting their own suggestion for better utilisation and make use of, not only in formulating policy programmes and implementation strategies.

(4) In spite of importance and utility attention of scientists on research and development of energy production and consumption could not be
attracted, rather seems to be neglected. It is therefore very much necessary to put forth efforts to find out new sources and more economical sources of energy. This should there fore be taken care of appropriately.

(5) Considering the seriousness of the problem, the simplest, short term solution is to promote the so called improved cook stoves. The attempts should be made through co-ordinated multidisciplinary programmes involving biomass energy scientists and technologists on one hand and the development experts, policy makers, and field level implementers on the other. The programme should be made with common theme to design and develop improved stoves and disseminate them in the rural areas. The possible designs for improved stoves that would save fuel, reduce air pollution, easy to manufacture, install and operate. The design should suit the cooking and eating habits and other cooking related myths and taboos that have to be tackled carefully.

6.2 Action Implications:

(1) Inspite of significant meritorious features of the sources of non-conventional energy, respondents are reluctant to express their favourable attitude towards the same. Critical examination of this situation would reveal that they have some misconceptions about the same. It is, therefore, necessary to arrange group discussions at public places to remove the same and solve their operational constraints if any in the presence of experts.

(2) On the strength of information respondents have furnished so far as it relates to situational aspects, author came to the conclusion that houses are kaccha, with limited space provided therein, inadequate ventilation, light,
unhygienic conditions, unsatisfactory situation for drinking water. This definitely calls for immediate attention of the Government authorities. It is very much necessary that advantages and benefits of the different schemes introduced from time to time to uplift rural poor be made available to them.

(3) Major bottleneck, in the partial and non-adoption of technologies recommended appears to be unawareness about the operational tips by the rural households. It is therefore imperative to make them aware of operational tips which could call for organisation of occasional training. Programmes to make them fully aware of the technical know how of the technology under recommendation.

(4) It has now been established that modern household technologies are beneficial to rural women. However, for the adaptation of household technologies the knowledge gap between promoters and the beneficiaries should be removed. The scientific knowledge from the laboratory to rural homes should be disseminated through extension programmes. It is certain that the time and energy saved by utilising modern household technology will take up income generating activities which will definitely help them to improve their standard of living. Extension functionary therefore should look into the matter for needful.

(5) So far quite a large number of household technologies in general and non-conventional sources of energy in particular have been introduced, installed and is in operation, all over the country through the network concerned. It is necessary to replicate the efforts in the area where it has not been reached. Secondly feed back assessment both for planning policy issues related to rural energy programmes necessary.
(6) Private entrepreneurs have entered into the production of various non-conventional sources of energy and functioning as the key operators and have made significant contribution in enhancing the quality of implementation for the programmes. The research and development could produce alternative feed stock and greater evaluation and monitoring are needed, important steps towards revitalising the full potential of new technology.

(7) Considering the poor purchasing power of the rural households financial assistance should be provided for purchase of non-conventional sources of energy particularly solar cooker and smokeless chulha.

(8) One of the reason as to why these non-conventional sources of energy are not spreading their roots length and breadthwise is the non-availability of service centres in rural areas. It therefore becomes necessary to make arrangements of service centres where minor repairs and faults if any in resource can be minimised.