第6節　情報の普及

研修，訓練に使用される教材の作成については，CERDIの印刷機で作られているが，まだ農民用の普及資料を作成するには至っていない。農民用の普及資料を作成する前に，農民段階で普及可能な技術の確立がさきであり，前にも述べたようにこれについては今後に期待したい。

「農業標準技術」及び「普及員の手引」の出版が期待されているがまだそこまでいっていない。

次第に個別の専門分野の積み上げ，普及方法等の確立によって今後完成をみるであろう。

CERDIの機関紙が発行され関係者拡大会議の席上で全員に配布されたが，月一回は発行し，CERDIの活動状況を記事にし農林省，各研究機関等の関係機関に配布することができるよう続けてほしいことである。

第V章　供与機械の利用状況調査結果

次頁以下に供与機械利用状況等アンケート調査の結果を掲載しておく。

バングラデシュ農業普及計画供与機材利用状況等アンケート調査―(1)

1　管理状況について

(1) 貴プロジェクトにおける実質的な機材管理者（Stock Keeper）氏名

（専門家氏名）

（カウンターパート氏名）

1）保管管理：Director及び日本側チームリーダー

2）運用（利用）管理：各専門分野の日本人専門家

（2～3年後に順次相手側カウンターパートに管理を譲ってゆく）

(2) 機材の備品（管理）台帳の有無

○印を記入

①なし　②日本語　③英語　④現地語

(3) メーカーの現地代理店を通じるアフターケアーはどの程度なされているか。又現地代理店がない場合アフターケアーはどうしているか。

総ての機材に関し、現地代理店のアフターケアーは不可能である。よって、現時点では、すべての機材の修理は、プロジェクト担当専門家によっている。しかし、特に農業機械の場合には、常に故障の連続が予想されるので、定期的なメーカーの巡回指導及びその結果に基づくスペアパーツの適切な補充が計画的に実施されるよう希望する。

2　輸送について

(1) 到着時点の梱包状況と望ましい梱包について

①　当国では盗難事故が多い上に、雨期が永いため、防水を考慮した完璧な梱包がなされるべきである。

②　ブルドーザー等大型機材の積み降しの際のダメージを防ぐため、固定をしっかりした梱包でありたい。

(2) 輸送の保険期間あるいは保険求償の方法に問題点はないか。

当国の機材引取りに係る相手国側手続は相当な期間を要するため、陸揚げ後最低6ヶ月の保険期間が必要である。

3　現地調達について

(1) 今後機材の現地調達を実施する意向があるかどうか。又どの様な機材について希望されるか。

当国では、現地調達可能な機材は皆無である。

しかし、周辺国（例えばタイ、インド等）では、ほとんどの機材が入手できる上に、日本では調達できない熱帯圏特有の物が低価でしかも充分なアフターケア付きで可能である。（例えば、インド製深井戸ポンプ）

(2) 現地調達を実施する際の実行上（手続・規定も含む）の問題点は？

（別添現行通達（写）を参照のこと）

現地調達の範囲を近隣諸国まで拡大していただきたい。

4　現在実施中の機材要請リスト・A4フォームの作成とその手順（フローチャート）及び所要期間

(1) フローチャート

専門家及びカウンターパートによる機材選定（1ヶ月）→リーダー→Sub-Committee→Joint-Committee→農林省→窓口機関→日本

約3ヶ月～4ヶ月

(2) 機種選定及び数量決定に際し、日本側と相手側で意見の相違があったかどうか。あったとすればどんな点か。又それをどのように解決したか。

(1) プロジェクト援助終了後相手国が維持管理が困難な機材（特に精密機械）は避けて欲しい旨要望があったので、可能な限りその方針で計画することとなった。

(2) 相手国の外国製品輸入規程に合致したものをあらかじめ機材として指定する。（深井戸ポンプのサイズ、テレビジョンのインチ、トラクターのメーカー等の指定。）

今回は、相手国側との数回に渡るミーティングにより了承を得た。

5　その他（機材供与について御意見あれば）

なし。

51年度

バングラ農業普及計画供与機材利用状況等アンケート調査――(III)

機材名	機種(メーカー)名	数量	設置(保管)場所	利用状況	管理状況	故障状況と修理チーム派遣の必要性	備考(特記事項)
(農業機械類)							
1.自走自脱穀機	イセキ.HM711	3	農機訓練棟	B	A	現在特に故障なし	
2.除草機	シバタ.MCG-6W	10	〃	B	A	〃	
3.乾燥機	サタケ.MDR-1002S	2	農機庫	B	A	〃	
4.乾燥機	ヤマモト. FB38EA	5	〃	B	A	〃	
5.精米設備	サタケ.ミルモア-1	1式	〃	A	A	〃	
6.製粉機	宝田工業製	2	〃	B	A	〃	
7.自吸式うず巻ポンプ	タカサゴ CP1502.6"	5	農機訓練棟	C-5	A	〃	今後使用予定
8.自吸式うず巻ポンプ	タカサゴ CP-1252.5"	10	〃	C-5	A	〃	研修員トレーニング用
9.自吸式うず巻ポンプ	タカサゴ CP-1002.4"	10	〃	C-5	A	〃	〃
10農用ディーゼルエンジン	ヤンマー TS60C	10	〃	B	A	〃	事務連絡No.9-1の通りパーツ類が必要
11.動力噴霧機	アリミツ LS-60AMA	2	〃	B	A	〃	〃
12. 〃	イセキ ICS40MK	2	〃	B	A	〃	
13.手動噴霧機	アリミツH-2	20	農機庫	B	A	〃	
14スプリンクラー	エイカスプリンクラー 畑作一般用2"ポンプ	2式	農機訓練棟	B	A	〃	
15.レインガン	エイワスプリンクラー	2式	〃	B	A	〃	
(小型印刷設備)	移動式,ポンプ2 1/2						
16.小型オフセット	ハマダスター700CD	2式	印刷室	A	A	〃	印刷機については,1年に1回程度の巡回指導が必要と思われる。(機械の微調整等)
17.電子式複写製版機	ELEFAX PC-511	1式	〃	A	A	〃	
18.紙折機	OLIPET.B-3	1	〃	A	A	〃	
19.紙数計算機	カマモト ND-3ED	1	〃	A	A	〃	
20.紙綴機	ミナミ SM-27	1	〃	A	A	〃	
21.裁断機	カツダフレンド SN200HA	1	〃	A	A	〃	
22.16㎜映写機	スクリーン付 エルモフルマチック16-AA	2	視聴覚教室	B	A	〃	
23.8㎜映写機	スクリーン付エルモ ST-1200HD	2	〃	B	A	〃	
24.スライドプロジェクター	エルモ AS-3000A	2	〃	A	A	〃	
(木工用資機械)							
25.手押鉋盤	下平SS HD-2型	1	木工室	C-5	A	〃	現在,燃料及びoil倉庫がないため,木工室これに充て,燃料及びoil倉庫完成後セットで使用予定
26帯のこ盤	下平SS JB-S70型	1	〃	C-5	A	〃	

機材名	機種（メーカー）名	数量	設置（保管）場所	利用状況	管理状況	故障状況と修理チーム派遣の必要性	備考（特記事項）
27.木工旋盤	下平SS HD-2型	1	木工室	C-5	A	特に現在故障はない	現在，熱料及びoil倉庫がないため，木工室をこれに充て，燃料及びoil倉庫完成後セットで使用予定。
28 木工ボール盤	サンユーS-13型	1	〃	C-5	A	〃	
（整備用資機械）							
29.旋盤	ワシノ LE-19K型	1	Work Shop	B	A	〃	
30.ボール盤	バンザイ ESD460 BT	1	〃	A	A	〃	
31.電気ドリル	バンザイ BU-PN	1	〃	A	A	〃	
32.エアコンプレッサー	バンザイ CS-107NB-1	1	〃	A	A	〃	
33.充電機	バンザイ MAX-70	1	〃	A	A	〃	
34.電気熔接機	ミツビシ MA-400 E	1	〃	A	A	〃	
35 ガス熔接機	中圧形 ピカール型	各2	〃	A	A	〃	
36.両頭研削盤	バンザイ SGK-CKT	2	〃	A	A	〃	
37.ガレージジャッキ	バンザイ 5 t	2	〃	A	A	〃	
38.万力	ユニーク型 UV500	2	〃	A	A	〃	
39 パーツ洗滌台	バンザイ WS-25	4	〃	B	A	〃	
40 ゼネラルサービス工具セット	バンザイ G-5000	2	〃	A	A	〃	
41.タイヤサービス工具セット	バンザイ T-4	2	〃	B	A	〃	
（事務用機器）							
42.謄写ファックス	トーコー M-305S	2	各研究室	B	A	〃	
43 謄写輪転機	サンビーム SE-600	2	各研究室	B	A	〃	
44.乾式複写機	リコーPT510	3	〃	A	A	〃	用紙の補充と併せて機械の微調整等の巡回指導が必要
45.タイプライター	ヘルメスV-11	5	〃	A	A	〃	
46電卓	カシオ，162F 16桁	5	〃	A	A	〃	
47冷蔵庫	日立R478K 423 l	3	〃	A	A	〃	
48冷凍庫	日立RF-170F 170 l	3	〃	A	A	〃	
49.冷房装置	日立R-2185C ウィンド型	6	視聴覚教室．写真室 印刷室．クラスルーム	A	A	〃	
50.自動電圧安定装置	山菱SYAC-1K	8	〃	A	A	〃	
51. 〃	山菱SYAC-2K	9	〃	A	A	〃	

機材名	機種(メーカー)名	数量	設置(保管)場所	利用状況	管理状況	故障状況と修理チーム派遣の必要性	備考(特記事項)
(農業機械類)							
1.ボリュートポンプ	クボタ.SVO-82 FZXGA80N	5	農機訓練棟	C-5	A	特に現在故障なし	本場及びコミュニティセンターの整備完了次第順次設置の予定
2.揚井ポンプ	エバラ 65BHSC-6段	1	〃	C-5	A	〃	
3.揚水ポンプ	エバラ 50BMSIII-3段	2	〃	C-5	A	〃	
4.耕耘機	クボタ K120S×GA120	15	〃	A	A	〃	事務連絡No.8-10等で依頼した故障及び部品の必要性急である。
5.動力噴霧機	アリミツ US-40A	5	〃	A	A	〃	
6.背負型動力防除機	アリミツ GMD-50DX	5	〃	B	A	〃	
7.農業用カッター	スター FC22B	2	〃	B	A	〃	
8.乾燥機	サタケ MDR-12 2	2	〃	B	A	〃	
(気象観測機械)							
9.自記地中温度計	タマヤ No.3667	3	各実験室	B	A	〃	
10.自記湿度計	タマヤ No.3733	2	〃	B	A	〃	
11.自記温度計	タマヤ No.3656	2	〃	B	A	〃	
12.ジョルダン日照計	タマヤ No.3826	2	〃	B	A	〃	
13.プロペラ型指示風向風速計	タマヤ KWD-77	1	Agronomy 実験室	C-5	A	〃	病害虫防除の専門家着任後、順次使用する予定
14.自記雨量計	タマヤ No.3758	2	〃	C-5	A	〃	
15.百葉箱	タマヤ No.3838	2	〃	C-5	A	〃	
(試験研究用)							
16.害虫予察施設	池田理化 MT-7	1	〃	C-5	A	〃	
17.緑葉面積計	木屋 No.168-B	1	〃	B	A	〃	
18.光盤顕微鏡	オリンパス BHB-533-SW	1	〃	B	A	〃	
19.直示天秤	研精工業 No.74GT	1	〃	A	A	〃	
20.化学天秤	村山製作所 No.HOO	2	〃	A	A	〃	
21.クリーンベンチ	千代田化研 CH-13	1	〃	B	A	〃	
22.発芽試験器	木屋 No.112	1	〃	A	A	〃	

機　材　名	機種（メーカー）名	数量	設置（保管）場所	利用状況	管理状況	故障状況と修理チーム派遣の必要性	備　考（特記事項）
23.水質検定器	木屋，№418	2	Agronomy 実験室	B	A	特に現在故障なし	
24.ガス発生装置	三進，EB-20	1	〃	B	A	〃	
25.インキュベーター	ヤマト科学 BT-25	1	〃	B	A	〃	
26.全温恒湿恒温器	三田村理研 16-65	1	〃	B	A	〃	
27.土壌透水性測定器	大起理化 DIK-400	1	〃	B	A	〃	
28.水田減水深測定器	木屋，№347	2	〃	B	A	〃	
29.土壌容積重測定器	木屋，山中式 329-B	1	〃	A	A	〃	
30.土壌腐植定量装置	木屋，№372	1	〃	B	A	〃	
31.土壌炭素定量装置	木屋，№374	1	〃	B	A	〃	
32比色管セット	柴田化学	1	〃	B	A	〃	
33.赤外線乾燥機	木屋，№3841-A	1	〃	A	A	〃	
34.ホットプレート	星和理工 №HPS-60	1	〃	B	A	〃	
35.マッフル炉	ヤマト科学 №FM-21	1	〃	B	A	〃	
36.ソリッドステートパワーコントローラー	ヤマト科学 SPB-26	1	〃	A	A	〃	
37.遠心分離機	木屋 №5108-A	1	〃	B	A	〃	
38.試験用精米器	ケット科学 №TP-2	1	〃	A	A	〃	
39稲脱粒性検定器	（山崎式） 木屋，№150	1	〃	A	A	〃	
40.作物根茎，調査器具	大型，小型 №161	各2	〃	A	A	〃	
41.水稲収量診断器	木屋，№196	5	〃	A	A	〃	
42.坪刈用穀類乾燥器	木屋，№197	1	〃	A	A	〃	
43.坪刈用脱穀機	木屋，№181	1	〃	A	A	〃	
44.ガラス張定温器	木屋，№210	1	〃	A	A	〃	
（写真暗室用機械）							
45.	カメラのきむら	1式	写真用暗室	A	A	〃	

バングラ農業普及計画供与機材利用状況等アンケート調査――(II)

機　材　名	機種(メーカー)名	数量	設置(保管)場所	利用状況	管理状況	故障状況と修理チーム派遣の必要性	備考(特記事項)
((車　両　類))							
1.クレーントラック	ニッサンディーゼル CM90GHR TADANO TM-20	1	農機庫	B	A	特に現在故障なし	
(農業機械類)							
2.トラクター	フォード, 6600	2	〃	B	A	〃	
3.耕　転　機	クボタ, T-620	6	農機訓練棟	A	A	〃	
4.自走自脱	クボタ, HH-D7	6	〃	B	A	〃	
5.播　種　機	ヒノデ, TP-2	6	〃	B	A	〃	
6.クローラトラクター	コマツ, D20 P-3	1	農機庫	A	A	〃	
7.ネットハウス	昭和アルミ ブルーリボンB型	1式	CERDI 講内	A	A	〃	
8.グリーンハウス	昭和アルミ ブルーリボンB型	1式	〃	A	A	〃	
9.小型グリーンハウス	昭和アルミ ブルーリボン LVE-2806-8丁	3基	〃	A	A	〃	
10.圃場用フェンス	東神製鋼 VA5-H200	1式	〃	A	A	〃	
11.防鳥アミ	東京戸張	50枚 30枚	〃	B	A	〃	
12 自記温度計	太田計器, 12点式	1式	Agronomy 実験室	A	A	〃	
13.自記温度計	6点式, ポータブル型 木屋, ELC-77-6	1式	〃	B	A	〃	
14.簡易種子含水量測定器	ケット科学 SP-1	1	〃	B	A	〃	
15.高周波ミシン	中尾ミシン L 603	1	〃	B	A	〃	
16.高周波コテ	中尾ミシン QH40-W	2	〃	A	A	〃	
17.暗渠排水パイプ	クボタ	1式	農機庫 CERDI 講内	C-5	A	〃	
18.かんがい用水ゲート	丸島水門, 丸型スライド式	20	設置完了	A	A	〃	
19.浮イネ用ボート	ヤマハ, パスポート14	1	農機庫	B	A	〃	
((アタッチメント))							
20 シツクルモア	TH-50	1	〃	B	A	〃	
21.ポストホールディガー	M202	1	〃	B	A	〃	

バングラ農業普及計画供与機材利用状況等アンケート調査――(II)

（車両用）

機材名	機種(メーカー)名	数量	設置（保管）場所	利用状況	管理状況	故障状況と修理チーム派遣の必要性	備考（特記事項）
1. Hino Bus ①エンジンNo.B 44979 ②シャシNo.RE 100-48455 ③製造年：1976年		1	CERDI構内	A	A		従業員の通勤に主として利用（カウンターパート）
2.三菱Micro Bus ① 257142 ② B 210-04521 ③ 1972年		1	〃	A	A	交通事故によりフロントグラス等破損パーツの購入が必要	〃
3 ニッサンCrane Truck ① FD-6-000324 ② CM90G-19149 ③ 1975年		1	〃	B	A		機材引取等に利用
4 Canter Truck ① 11353 ② T 210 F-12120 ③ 1974年		1	〃	A	A		〃
5. Datsun Station Wagon ① 145704 ② 001964 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		専門家及びカウンターパートの調査等に利用
6. Datsun Station Wagon ① 145660 ② 001961 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		〃
7. Datsun Blue Bird ① L 16-319003 ② VJ810-022554 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		〃
8 Toyota Crown ① 1090537 ② 701576 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		専門家及びカウンターパートの通勤用
9. Toyota Station Wagon ① 1088079 ②MS 87-015466 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		〃
10. Toyota Station Wagon ① 1156788 ②MS 87-017814 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		〃
11. Nissan Patrol Jeep ① 127785 ② 60-60379 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		〃
12. Nissan Patrol Jeep ① 127597 ② 60-60380 ③ 1976年		1	〃	A	A		〃
13. Toyota Station Wagon ① 40412 ② FJ 55-41353 ③不明		1	〃	A	A		コミュニティセンター等調査用に利用
14. Toyota Land Cruisor ① 40424 ② FJ 40-173572 ③不明		1	〃	A	A		〃

機　材　名	機種(メーカー)名	数量	設置(保管)場所	利用状況	管理状況	故障状況と修理チーム派遣の必要性	備　考　(特記事項)
15.三菱 Jeep		1	CERDI 構内	A	A		下記の車輌等のワークショップマニュアル，パーツカタログを送付されたい。
①KE 47-22865							1.トヨタステーションワゴン
②J 34-02806							2.トヨタセダン
③1976年							3.三菱ギャラン(エンジンのWork shop mannal)
16.三菱 Jeep		1	〃	A	A		
①22-3743							
②J 36-01117							4.三菱マイクロバス(エアコンエンジンのwork shop mannal)
③1976年							
17.三菱ジープ		1	〃	A	A		5.小松ブルドーザーモデル D 20 P
①228430							Engine No. 4-D-92-1-56946
②J 36-01149							6.久保田 Power Tiller モデルK-120 S
③1977年							7. 〃 〃 T-620
18.三菱普及車(Extension Car)		1	〃	A	A		8. Tractor 〃 B-6000
①295561							9. 〃 L-2201 及び 2201DT
②J 36-01769							
③1977年							10 〃 L-2601
19.三菱ギャラン		1	〃	A	A		11. 〃 L-350
①2H-77629							12.Ford Tractor モデル 6600
②A 121 T-000927							
③1972年							
20 Toyoace Pick up		1	〃	A	A		
①12 R - 1458710							
②R I 10-018885							
③1977年							(以上)

第VI章　研修修了者に対するアンケート調査結果

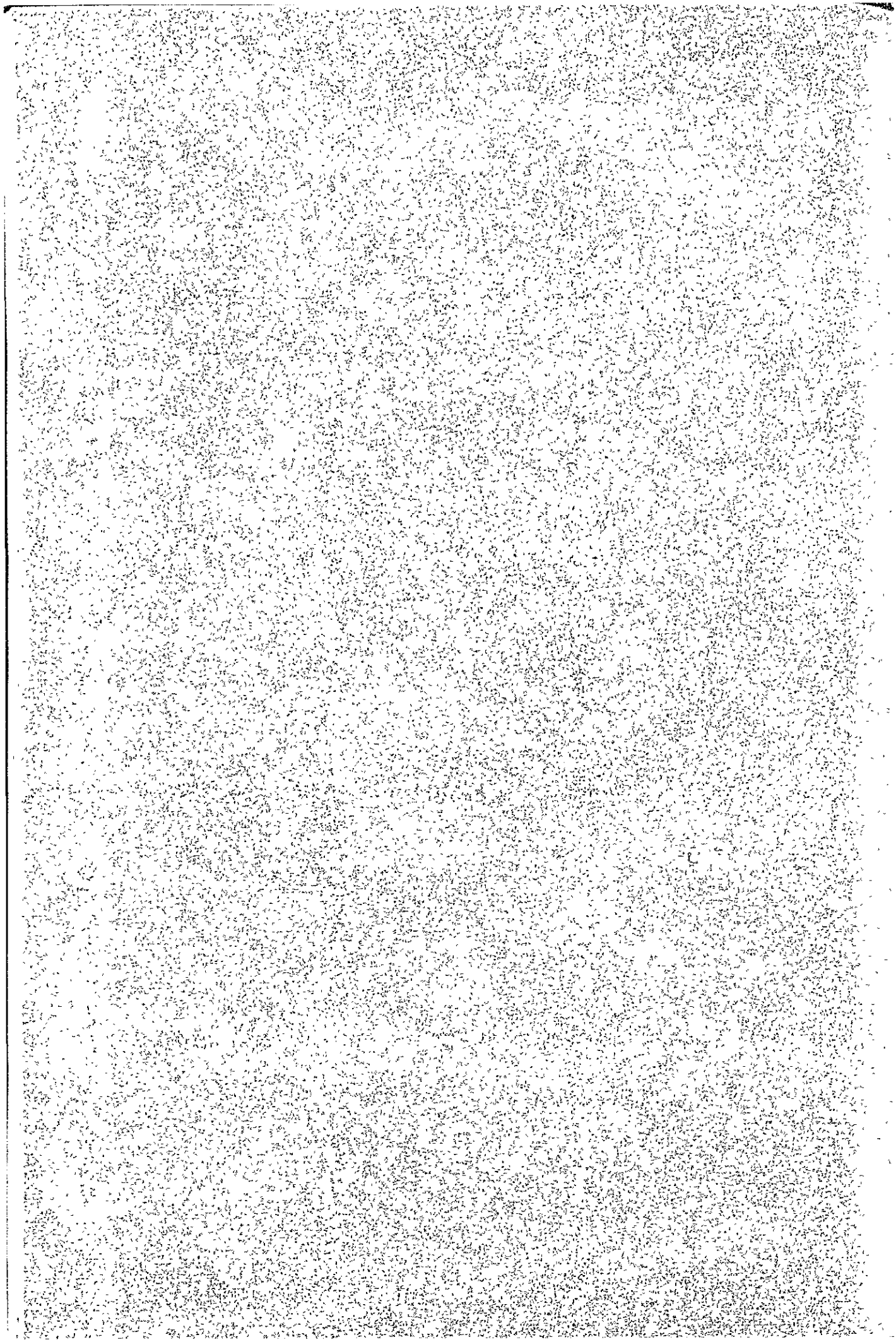
以下に研修修了者に対して行われたアンケート調査の結果を掲載しておく。

Item \ No	①	②	③	④	⑤
1. (a) Name	NURUDDIN AHMED	1. MD NASIRULIAH	MR. MD. AFSAR ALI KHAN	MRS. MOMTAZ ARA	MD. MOFAZZAL HOSSAIN
(b) Sex	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male
2. (a) Age at the time undergoing the training	37 years & 43 years	2. 43 years	24 Years & 3 Months	30 Years	25 Years & 7 months(1.7.25)
(b) Present Age	52 years 9 months	45 years	25 years and 9 months	31 Years	26 Years & 7 months(8.7.26)
3. (a) Past occupation before training	Associate Teacher (Farm machinery) (Farm Mechanisation Training Institute)	3. Principal Information Officer, CERDI	Asstt. Extension Specialist, CERDI. (Central Extension Resources Dev. Institute)	Librarian	Asstt. Horticulture Specialist, CERDI
(b) Present occupation after training	Promoted as Principal, Farm Mechanisation Training Institute in normal course of time in 1973, then joined as Farm Mechanisation Specialist at CERDI in 1976.	Principal Information Officer, CERDI. Present job relates to Management, Conduction of Training affairs of CERDI, Management of Printing and publication and also overall activity of Community Development Center	Asstt. Extension Specialist - As an Asstt. Extension Specialist, I am responsible for the development of the training manual and training curiculumn in the field of Agriculture Extension and community development. More over I am also to develop and supervise the programme of 3 community development centre under the Institute.	Librarian Overall management of the library and Assist Publication officer.	Asstt. Horticulture Specialist. (1) To train the Instructors of AETI and Thana Extension Officers on Horticulture (2) To conduct applied research on Horticulture (3) To introduce and select the adoptable varieties of vegetables & fruits in Bangladesh
4. What type of training you had in Japan.	Individual Training 1964, for six months in Farm Machinery Study tour 1970, 3 weeks; 2 week, attended a Seminar as representative of the-then Pakistan and 1 week - study tour	4. Group Training	Group Training	Individual Training	Group Training
5. Duration of the training period	6 months	5. 3 months	3 months	3 months	10 months
6. Name of Institutuion/Organization	At present, CERDI, but at the time of training (both the time), - Farm Mechanization Training Institute. (A joint project of Japan and Bangladesh)	6. JICA (Sponsored by Ministry of Agriculture & Forests)	Central Extension Resources Development Institute (CERDI)	Keio Univercity, Tokyo, Japan	Uchihara International Agriculture Training Center
7. Field or subject matter of training	Farm Machinery and Equipments utilisation.	7. Extension management	Agricultural Extension Service in Japan, 1978. It was a practical oriented training programme about the present agricultural research and field level activity going on in Japan.	LIBRARY MANAGEMENT Library system in Japan/ Agriculture Library and information system in Japan/ observing the library works of the Faculty of Agriculture Library/visiting of different Agriculture library/making a list of useful reference books for CERDI library/preparation of CER CERDI library manual etc.	'Vegetable crops production' I had theory, Practice, Experiment, Laboratory Experiment and study tour in different leading vegetable growing prefectures and Experimental centers.
8. Did you face any problem during the training period	None	8. The training was excellent, but it should not be less than six months,	Yes, some time I faced language problem at the time of lecture class because almost trainer they could not communicate with me closely in English.	I did not face any problem during my training period.	I did not face nay problem during my training period.
9. Suggestion, if any on the duration of the training period	The period was well balanced.	9. The period of duration should be at least Six Months with practical experience in farm with a farm family, if possible.	Yes, training on the special subject like teaching methodologys communication media and programme planning in additional to training on Agricultural Extension Service in Japan, will be of great benifit to the future participants.	3 months training on library management is short. Because, librarian's job is a technical job. The advanced countries like Japan uses so many machineries in their library. But in our developing country these are mostly absent. We hope within a very short time these machinaries will be used in our country. Therefore to get a overall knowledge on these machinaries I think the training period of library management should be at least one Year.	I would like to suggest two points which will be effective for the development of Agril. as follows (1) Training Programme should be problem oriented of the receiving countries. (2) To arrange some followup programme and seminar by the Ex-participants at least once after two years. (3) Introduce cultivation technique of some important spices like Onion, Garlic and Zinzer in Vegetable.
10. Arrangements and the facilities including accomodation extended during the training period	Good.	10. Good	Good	Good	Best
11. Training allowance during the training period	Normal	11. Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
12. To what extent your training in Japan would be beneficial for your country	Bangladesh is a Developing Country and Japan is a well - developed one reaching almost the ceiling; obviously any trainirg in Japan. Specially one in Farm Machinery is a boon to us.	12. The practical aspect and the modern technique have been found suitable in out country.	Country is now committed for the development of trained resource personel for the systematic and effective implementation of different agricultural programme which ultinately has much impact in my training on the socio economic development of the nation.	My training is Japan is beneficial for me and also for my country to run a Agriculture library properly.	Agriculture in Japan is highly advance, so after aquiring the advanced technology will be easier to develop the agriculture of Bangladesh.
13. How do you propose to ulitize your training in Japan after return to Bangladesh	By providing training facilities and also the vital informations regarding Machinery and Mechanisation to the farmers and also to the Government.	13. I would try to transmit the modern techique developed in Japan to Bangladesh through programme made in consultation with the farmer and authority of extension and management directorate.	Presently desired scope and facilities are not available within the country for conducting such high specialized and mechanized cultivation. Although it was helping lot to approach our farmer at the time of training and guidance as a example and compare with our agriculture.	Making a committee for CERDI library/making an index like Japanese Agricultural Science Index(J.A.S.I)/steps to send informations for bibliography of world organisation/proposal to differenct Agriculture Organization to settle up a country wise Association/to collect all Agricultural Information in CERDI from local and abroad.making a depository library of Agriculture Information in Japanese Language etc.	It will be useful for i.e. (11) to train the field level workers, Instructors of Agricultural Extension Training Institute and Agril. Extension officer for the development of vegetable Horticulture (2) to conduct applied research and (3) to teach the latest cultivation technique of the farmers.
14. Please write amy other comments in brief if you fell to offer, if not covered above	In fact, the undersigned attended a course of training in Japan in 1964 i.e. about 16 years back and in the meantime things ought to have changed. Specially in a dynamic country like Japan, tremendously. As such, the u/s is not in a position to comment on present day situation in Japan.		Does not arise.		

Item \ No	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
1. (a) Name	Dr. A.H.M. Altaf Ali	MD. SHAHEBULIAH CHOWDHURY	MD. QUMRUL ISLAM	MD. ABDUS SALEK	MD. NURUL ALAM
(b) Sex	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
2. (a) Age at the time undergoing the training	46 Years	36 years	24 years	37 years	29 years 3 months on 7.2.28
(b) Present Age	47 years	37 years	26 years	40 years	31 years on 17.11.79
3. (a) Past occupation before training	Chief, Agriculture Section	Asstt. Mechnic at CERDI. Asstt. Mechanic at CERDI (Central Extension Resources Development Institute)	Chief Mechanic Maintenance and repair of Agriculture Machinery and giving raining to the farmers and Agriculture Instructors.	Chief Mechanic Maintenence and repair of Agriculture Machinery and giving training to the farmers and Agriculture Instructors	Government service as Farm Management Specialist CERDI
(b) Present occupation after training	Chief, Agriculture Section, Planning Commission.	Assistant Mechanic of CERDI	Chief Mechanic Maintenance and repair of Agriculture Machinery and giving training to the farmers and Agriculture Instructors.	Chief Machanic Maintenance and repair of Agriculture Machinery and giving training to the farmers and Agriculture Instructors.	Government service as Farm Management Specialist, CERDI. Job description: (1) To conduct Research on Irrigation & Drainage. (2) To give training to agriculture Extension Training Institute's Instructors. (3) To design & Supervise the construction of Irrigation & other structures.
4. What type of training you had in Japan.	Study tour	Individual Training	Group Training.	Group Training.	Group training
5. Duration of the training period		6 months	Six months	Six months	10 months
6. Name of Institutuion/Organization	Research and Training Institutions	Osaca International Training Center.	Osaca International Training Center.	Osaca International Training Center	Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre, JICA.
7. Field or subject matter of training	Over all Planning & Development of Agriculture.	I have received training in Japan on maintenance and repaig of Agriculture Machineries and Vehicles.	Agriculture Machinery maintenance and repair course.	Agriculture Machinery maintenance and repair course.	Irrigation and Drainage.
8. Did you face any problem during the training period	Does not arise.	Do not arise.	No	No	(1) Dormitory, field and laboratory experiment facilities were inadequate. (2) Obsolute laboratory equipments were used. (3) The lectures on irrigation & drainage project design was not sufficient. (4) No arrangement for learning Japanese language by professional instructors. SUGGESTIONS (1) Dormitory, field and laboratory facilities may please be solved by supplying modern instruments. (2) Obsolute laboratory equipments may please be repaired/ replaced. (3) Instructors having sufficient academic background and experience may please be posted. (4) Professional Japanese language Instructors may kindly be posted.
9. Suggestion, if any on the duration of the training period	Does not arise.	Merely six months time is not enough for practical training. If the duration is extended for one year, will be very helpful to serve the purpose.			The duration of the training period may be extended up to one year.
10. Arrangements and the facilities including accomodation extended during the training period	Best	Best	Good	Good	Good
11. Training allowance during the training period	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
12. To what extent your training in Japan would be beneficial for your country	In formulating the Agricultural Developments & Programme.	The training that I have received in Japan will be highly beneficial for our country. There are numbers of machineries and vehicles in our organisation which everyone can not operate and handle. After training I have acquired sound knowledge in this field: Now I can train others through my guidance.	Bangladesh is a developing Country. So every sector of training specially in Agricultural will be highly beneficial for our country. As most of the agricultural machineries are being used in Bangladesh are manufactured by Japan. For this, my training will be helpful for the development of agriculture of our country.	Bangladesh is a developing country. So every sector of training specially in Agriculture will be highly beneficial for out country. As most of the agriculture machineries are being used in Bangladesh are manufactured by Japan. For this, may training will be helpful for the development of Agriculture of our country.	The training in Japan is very beneficial for solving irrigation and drainage problems of the agrobased country Bangladesh.
13. How do you propose to ulitize your training in Japan after return to Bangladesh	In formulating the Agricultural Development & Programme.	My training in Japan is really very useful to the Agricultural Training, for all Farm Machineries Institute of Agriculture Dept. in Bangladesh.	After obtaining training from Japan I am giving raining about the Agriculture machinery such as Tractors, Powertillers, Pumps Power sprayers, Threshers etc. to the farmer, agriculture instructors and others which are directly related to the agriculture.	After obtaining training from Japan I am giving training about the agriculture machinery such as Tractors, Powertillers, Pumps, Power sprayers, to the farmers, agriculture instructors and others which are directly related to the agriculture	I am now utilizing the modern techniques of irrigation and drainage which I learnt in Japan.
14. Please write any other comments in brief if you fell to offer, if not covered above	Not at the stage	Do not arise.	Every years Japan is changing the design, model and techniques of all of the agriculture machineries. So for gathering more practical knowledge about the new design of agriculture machinery I suggest to make a refreshers course for the ex-participants.	Every year Japan is changing the design, model and technique of all of the agriculture machineries. So for gathering more paractical knowledge about the new design of agriculture machinery I suggest to make a refreshers course for the ex-participants.	If JICA may kindly arrange this training under some ecucational Institutes under Universities having sufficient qualified and experienced technical teaching personnel, then the training will be more effective. If possible certificate may also be issued from that Institutes/Universities.

資　料　編

Ⅰ　コミラアカデミーのYouth Education Program



I コミラアカデミーのYouth Education Programm.
(1977年)

YOUTH PROGRAMME

Introduction:

The Youth Programme has been launched in Academy's laboratory area of comilla Kotwali Thana in 1974. It is an experimental pilot project of the BARD for 5 years. The objective was to mobilize the illeterate and half educated rural youths, age group in between 13 and 25, and inspire them to participate in development activities by using available local resources. In the same way, they can improve their financial condition and can remove rural unemployment problems. The programme was guided by an advisory Committee. The Committee is consisted of the related staff and also with some of the faculty members of the BARD, under the chirmanship of Deputy Director (Evaluation).

Staff position:

The programme has been functioning with the direct responsibilities and guidance of Deputy Director (E), who is incharge of the programme. One Supervisor and one Demonstrator (Newly appointed) have been working for organizing the youth clubs. The present staff position is not sufficient enough for smooth running of the programme. So, it was badly felt that, one Asstt.Instructor, experienced in this field, should be appointed as early as possible, to tun the programme satisfactorily.

Aims and objectives:

The Aims and objectives of the programme, in general, are as follows:

(1) To inspire the rual youths of age, 13 - 25 years, so that they can engage themselves and others in various social and economic activities supporting a common cause for poverty, hunger and illeteracy.

(2) To remove the prevailing social evils and vices to make socio-economic progress; to extend education among the villagers and to emphasize the importance of maintaining law and order.

(3) To create an atmosphere so that they may devote their mind

to some constructive work and improve their morality, education and attitude towards life thus forming a class unity and attain fraternity among themselves forgetting rivalry, jealousy and selfishness.

(4) To help in providing employment to the unemployed rural youths by extending vocational training to them, so that they may become self-reliant.

(5) To propagate the idea: "Go back to the village, live in the village, rebuild the village, work with the farmers, the village is our Bangladesh and Bangladesh is our village.

Method of work of youth members:

(1) In formulating programmes, planning and decision making, participation of local union parishad members and leaders should be ensured.

(2) At the time of preparing the scheme, local assets and man-power resources should be taken into consideration.

(3) The programme should embody a spirit of self-reliance, manual respect and discipline.

(4) The club members should seek cooperation of the villagers in their various community projects.

(5) Some of the projects of the youth club should be adopted in collaboration with the village organisations such as village cooperative society, adult education centre, local peace keeping body and union council.

(6) The programme should be evaluated periodically and modified accordingly.

Executive committee of the clubs:

There will be seven directly elected executive members in each youth club. All of them must be elected by the direct vote of the general members. The executive Committee of the clubs which consisted of 7 members are as follows:

1. Chairman - 1
2. Vice-Chairman - 1
3. General Secretary - 1
4. Secretary, Educational and Social Welfare - 1
5. Secretary, sports and Entertainment - 1

6. Secretary, agriculture and village defence party - 1

7. Treasurer - 1

All the youth clubs (50) formed their executive Committee as per directives stated above.

A 5 members advisory Committee was also formed in each youth club with the membership of respectable persons of the locality. Union Youth clubs were formed in each and every Union of Kotwali Thana with the membership of Chairman and General Secretaries of Village level youth clubs. Consequently, Thana Central Youth Club was also formed with 12 members, obtaining one elected representative from each union.

Activities of youth programme:

During the reporting year, the youth club members observed the International literacy day and one of the youth clubs, achieved the credit and goal of removing the illeteracy completely, from their village. 34 adult education centres have been running with the initiative of the members of 25 youth clubs.
1000 members of all the 50 youth clubs were present in the 4 regional rally. Each rally included all the youth clubs of 3 unions. 52 prizes of 10 items were distributed to the winners of various activities. During the year under report, 50 youth clubs performed their Annual General Meeting and elected their respective executive Committee members. Average 40 weekly meeting were held in 28 youth clubs, and 20 fornightly meeting in 8 clubs. Rest 14 youth clubs met average 10 times in the monthly meeting during the year under review. All the youth clubs preserve the proceedings of the meetings in written. Among their various activities, the members of 23 youth clubs extended their help in the field of family planning also. Females and landless were also facilitated with providing membership in the youth clubs. At present 26 youth clubs have 95 female members and 31 youth clubs have 140 landless members. The table below includes the overall activities of the youth clubs from the year 1974 - 75 to the year 1975 - 76.

Table No. I

Activities of youth clubs during 1974-75, 1975-76

Sl. No.	Particulars	1974-74	1975-76
1.	No. of youth clubs	52	50
2.	Total membership in the youth clubs	1665	1516
3.	Total no. of individual project	4995	2253
4.	No. of clubs having savings programme	52	50
5.	No. of depositor in the savings scheme	1600	1516
6.	Net balance of savings	11000	46916.24
7.	No. of clubs having libraries	10	
8.	No. of books in the libraries	1050	3634
9.	No. of joint farming project	14	56
10.	Area of land under joing project	12.00 acres	30.22 acres
11.	No. of ponds under fischculture	13	21
12.	Road repaired	3.5 miles	17.5 miles
13.	Culvert making	4	27
14.	No. of night school organised by the workers of youth clubs	4	34
15.	No. of primary school organised by the workers of the youth clubs	2	2
16.	No. of poultry farm organised by the members of youth clubs	1	1
17.	Village defence party organised by members of youth clubs	10	23

It appears from the above table that 2 youth clubs have been dropped out during the year. Other 50 clubs have been functioning well. As it is an experimental project so, in this year, stress was given to strengthen the youth clubs which have been functioning well. As a result the net balance of savings increased by more than 4 times of the previous year. Improvement was also followed in the other field of activities.

Capital investment and net return:

Number of youth clubs invested capital in various projects along with the amount are summurised in the following table:

Table 2. Capital investment

Name of the project	No. of youth clubs invested capital	Amount (Tk.)
1. Poultry farm	2	300.00
2. Duck farm	3	2550.00
3. Fish cultivation (Local & improved)	20	25018.00
4. Rickshaw purchase	4	11025.00
5. Paddy cultivation	26	30943.50
6. Vegetable cultivation	23	12106.85
Total	78	81943.35

Total number of clubs in the above table exceding the actual number, as because, in some cases one club invested capital in more than one project. Net return received by the 33 youth clubs from the above projects amounting to Tk. 32,847.45.

Credit operation:

During the year under report the village level youth clubs did not receive any loan from outside. On the other hand 10 youth clubs issued an amount of Tk. 14,725 as loan to 157 members.

Training:

The Academy organizes a regular training programme for the secretaries and Chairman of Primary youth clubs once in a month. There are 4 regional training centres for the general members of the clubs in Comilla Kotwali Thana. One Centre covers all the youth clubs of 3 Unions. The Officers and the trained members of

Table No.-3. Training

Place	Subjects	No. of clubs involved	No. of participants
BARD	Vegetable cultivation, Poultry, Dairy, Cooperatives, Humanities and Sociology	32	136
CUSO	Fishery, Poultry, Dickery, Vegetable and fruit cultivation Leadership, Humanities, Sociology	28	41

the clubs import training once in a month in the above centres. The following table will indicate the subject of training and total participants.

Duration of the course vary from 1 day to 45 days.

Some Speicality of Youth Clubs:

(1) The youths successfully faced the village power structure and provided honest, dedicated and Committed leadership to the village cooperative societies.
(2) 15 youth clubs helped to organised the 15 landless societies in their respective villages.
(3) In the field of equal distribution of product, the youths have been trying to improve the present system with mutual understanding among the villagers.
(4) The youths have been working as a change agent' and 'cadre' at the village.
(5) They undertook various village employment project and trying to be self reliant through proper use of local resources.

Conclusion:

In conclusion it may be said that those who have received short training on fishiculture, poultry raising, paddy and vegetable cultivation etc. They have successfully conducted the project in their respective area and earned a good amount of money in return. So, emphasis should be laid on providing vocational training to the members. Secondly for successful implementation of the projects, issue of loan to the youth clubs are to be ensured. The overall activities of the youth clubs during the year proved that the social and ecomonic development can be achieved by proper utilization of youth forces. Intellectuals, cultural and social workers, planners and political leaders should be conscious about the problems related to the youths and should take necessary steps for removing the same. So many countries of the world are now trying to make experiments on the youths of age group in between 13 and 25 years. Thus it can be suggested that, a youth welfare section can be established with the joint effort of the Ministry of Agriculture, education, Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives.