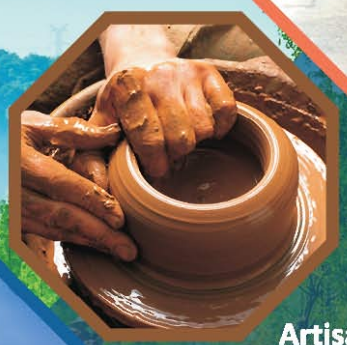
IIT Delhi

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

उन्नत भारत अभियान
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

उन्नत भारत अभियान 2.0
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAAN 2.0

Basic Amenities



Artisans, Industries and Livelihood

Water Management

Renewable Energy

Organic Farming

National Coordinating Institute
Indian Insttute of Technology, Delhi

A Program of
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Government of India


उन्नत भारत अभियान
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan


उन्नत भारत अभियान
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan
A Movement for Prosperous India
Mentoring Institute
ject Expert Group Coordinators
August 22-23, 2016 IIT Delhi
Ministry of Human Resource
opment, Govt. of India


VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
BY IISER BHOPAL

उन्नत भारत अभियान
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

सत्यमेव जयते

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

IIT Delhi

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

Prakash Javadekar
Minister of HRD

Launch of

उन्नत भारत अभियान 2.0

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAAN 2.0

शिक्षित भारत – स्वस्थ भारत – स्वच्छ भारत – स्वावलंबी भारत – संपन्न भारत

by

Shri Prakash Javadekar

Minister for Human Resource Development

In the presence of

Dr. Satya Pal Singh

MoS, Human Resource Development

Shri Upendra Kushwaha

MoS, Human Resource Development

Date :
25th April 2018

Venue :
AICTE Auditorium, Nelson Mandela Marg, Pocket 10, Sector B,
Vasant Kunj,New Delhi, Delhi 110070

MESSAGE

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, with the intention to enrich Rural India. The knowledge base and resources of the Premier Institutions of the country are to be leveraged to bring in transformational change in the rural developmental process. It also aims to create a vibrant relationship between the society and the higher educational institutes, with the latter providing the knowledge and technology support to improve the livelihoods in rural areas and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and private organizations in the society.

Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0, the institutions are selected in a Challenge Mode and the scheme has been extended to 750 reputed Higher Educational Institutes (both public and private) of the country. Also, the scope for providing Subject Expert Groups and Regional Coordinating Institutes to handhold and guide the participating institutions have been strengthened.IIT Delhi has been designated to function as the National Coordinating Institute for this programme and the Ministry intends to extend the coverage to all the reputed Higher Educational Institutes, in a phased manner. Each selected institute would adopt a cluster of villages / Panchayats and gradually expand the outreach over a period of time.

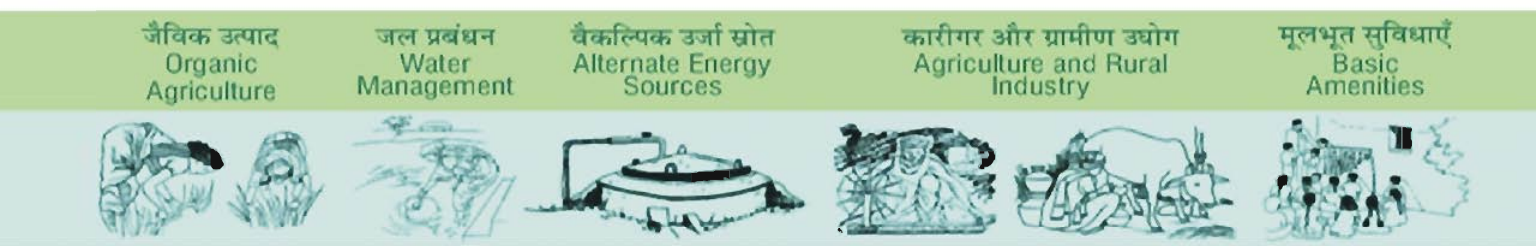
Institutes through their faculty and students, will carry out studies of living conditions in the adopted villages, assess the local problems and needs, workout the possibilities of leveraging the technological interventions and the need to improve the processes in the implementation of various government schemes, prepare workable action plans for the selected villages. Such knowledge inputs would make their way into the development programmes in rural areas. The Institutes would be expected to closely coordinate with the district administration, elected public representatives of Panchayat / villages and other stakeholders and will become a part of the process of development planning and implementation.

In this process, faculty and students of such institutes would be re-oriented and connected to the rural realities so that their learning and research work also becomes more relevant to the society.

Prakash Javadekar

Minister of Human Resource Development

Government of India



Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0

CONTENT

1. Background & Need

As foreseen by Mahatma Gandhi in his seminal work, *'Hind Swaraj'*, the western developmental paradigm, based on centralized technologies and urbanization, has given rise to serious problems like increasing inequity and climate change due to rapid ecological degradation. To ameliorate these problems, it is necessary to promote development of rural areas in tune with Gandhian vision of self-sufficient 'village republics', based on local resources and using decentralized, eco-friendly technologies so that the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, healthcare, energy, livelihood, transportation, and education are locally met. This should be the vision of the holistic development of villages.

Presently, around 70% of the population in India lives in rural areas engaged in an agrarian economy with agriculture and allied sector employing 51% of the total work-force but accounting for only 17% of the country's GDP. There are huge developmental disconnects between the rural and urban sectors such as inequity in health, education, incomes and basic amenities as well as employment opportunities - all causing great discontent and large-scale migration to urban areas. The imperatives of sustainable development which are being felt more and more acutely all over the world also demand eco-friendly development of the villages and creation of appropriate employment opportunities locally. Increasing urbanization is neither sustainable nor desirable.

So far, our higher educational institutions have largely been oriented to cater to the mainstream industrial sector and, barring a few exceptions, have hardly contributed directly to the development of the rural sector. But they have the knowledge and resources to help in transforming the lives of rural masses effectively. *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan* (UBA) has been conceived to explore the potential of higher educational institutions to enrich rural India.

The conceptualization of *Unnat Bharat Abhiyan* started with the initiative of a group of dedicated faculty members of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi working in the area of rural development and appropriate technologies. The concept was nurtured through wide consultation with the representatives of a number of technical institutions, Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) coordinators, voluntary organizations and government agencies, actively involved in rural development work, during a National workshop held at IIT Delhi in September 2014. The program was formally launched by the Ministry Human Resource Development (MHRD) on 11thNovember 2014.

IIT Delhi has been designated to act as the National Coordinating Institute for the UBA and several apex institutions (IITs, IISc, IIMs, NITs, IIITs, CUs) which already have adequate experience, know-how and infrastructural set-up for rural development activities are being identified as regional coordinating institutions to nucleate the process and to take responsibility of nurturing and coordinating other institutions in their vicinity and thus act as nodal centres for the Abhiyan.

2. Vision, Mission & Objectives

Vision :

To involve the reputed higher educational institutions (technical / non-technical / public / private) of the country in the process of indigenous development of self-sufficient and sustainable village clusters

Mission :

In accordance with the above-mentioned vision, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan will strive to pursue the following:

- Develop the necessary mechanism and proper coordination among educational institutions, implementation agencies (District Administration / Panchayati Raj Institions) and the grass root level stakeholders to enable effective intervention at the field level.
- Select suitable rural clusters and effectively participate in the holistic development of these clusters using eco-friendly sustainable technologies and local resources creating sufficient employment opportunities in the process, harnessing multifarious government schemes, Customised use of existing technologies and use of knowledge as per the local needs, to improve the livelihood of the rural masses will be the key intervention.
- Reorienting the academic curricula and research programs in higher educational institutions to make them more in alignment with the local needs to bring in holistic development.

Objectives

a. To engage the faculty and students of Higher Educational Institution in understanding rural realities.

b. To identify & select existing innovative technologies, enable customization of technologies, or devise implementation method for innovative solutions, as per the local needs.

c. To leverage the knowledge base of the institutions to devise processes for effective implementation of various government programmes.

3. Major Areas of Intervention

In order to move towards the holistic development of the villages, there are two major domains namely, human development and material (economic) development, which need to be developed in an integrated way. The major components of these two domains are given below and also illustrated in Figure 1.

(a) Human development

- Health
- Education and culture
- Values
- Skills and entrepreneurship

(b) Material (economic) development

- Organic agriculture
- Water management and conservation
- Renewable energy sources
- Artisans and rural industries
- Development and harnessing of local natural resources
- Basic amenities
- E-support (IT - enabling)

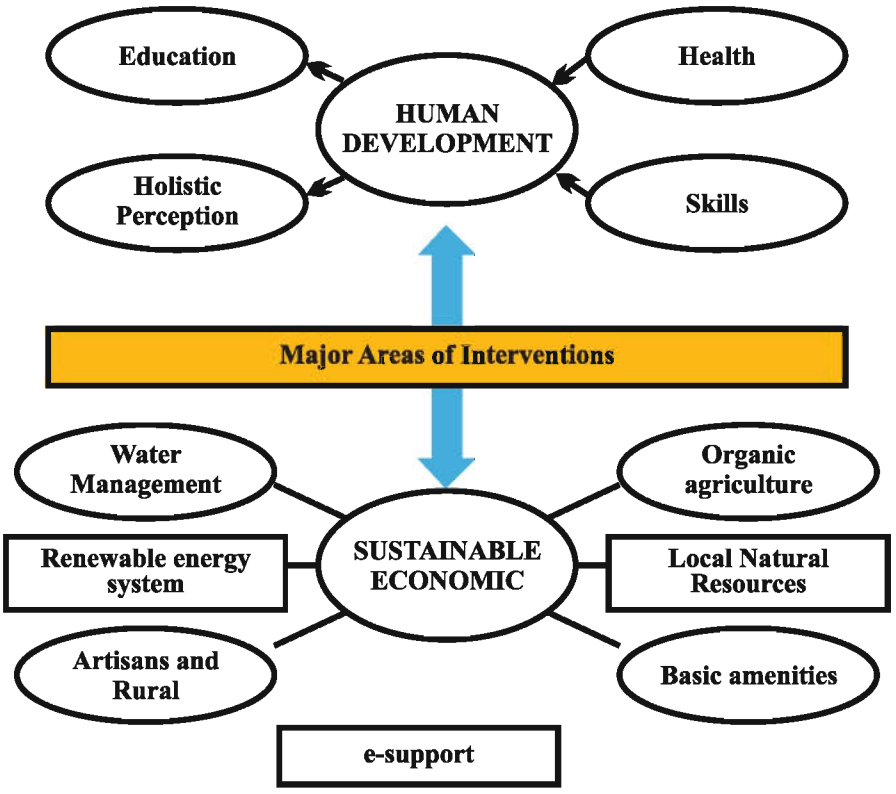


Figure 1: Major areas of intervention

4. Structural Network

In order to implement such an ambitious programme nationwide, it is essential to set-up an adequate structural network with a large number of nodal institutions and a proper mechanism to plan, execute and monitor the activities regularly to be able to create a tangible positive impact. It is also very important to facilitate synergistic collaboration between the concerned ministries, district administration, local Panchayat Raj Institutes (PRIs), voluntary organizations, other stakeholders, and participating institutions in UBA. The following structure (Figure 2) for this purpose has been visualized so far and is being created in a phase manner.

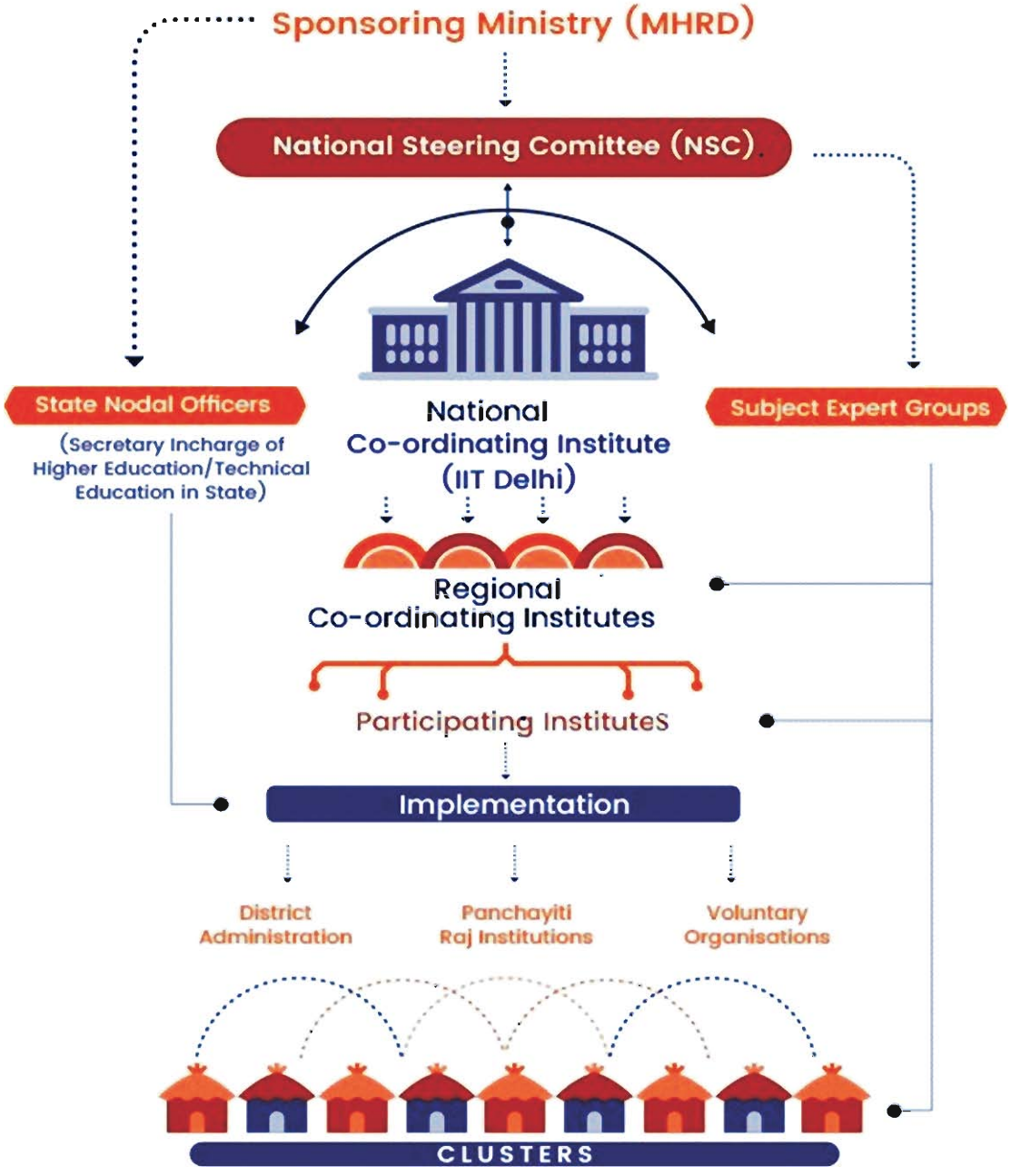


Figure 2 : Structural Network of UBA

5. Implementation

5.1 Strategy

- The Higher Educational Institutes will be selected through a challenge mode, from both technical and non-technical streams, based on parameters such as - history of engagement with rural communities, adequate faculty and commitment to the programme objectives.
- The selected institutions will work with the State Government, district authorities / PRIs / other institutions and non-governmental organizations, for arriving at suitable solutions for improving the social and economic well-being of the rural communities.
- The selected institutions shall meet from their own resources all expenses for the field visits, and any other expense that is not specifically funded under the scheme.
- Where a new technological solution is to be developed or existing technological solution is to be customized, as per the local requirements, a small grant would be available under the scheme, as recommended by the Subject Expert Groups.
- Institutions are expected to do field studies, study the implementation of Government schemes, and facilitate their better implementation so that they meet their objectives best.

The Office Memorandum of UBA is enclosed as **Annexure 1**

5.2 Selection of the Institutions and Further Processes

a. Higher Educational Institutions would be selected after receiving online responses to an open advertisement for participation in Unnat Bharat Abhiyan. The selection would be based on a Challenge Mode. The number of best & most eligible Institutions selected would be 250 technical institutions for 2017-18, 1000 in 2018-19 and 1500 in 2019-20. Further, up to 500 non-technical institutions will be selected for 2017-18, 2000 in 2018-19 and 3000 in 2019-20. The Ministry would intimate the concerned District Collectors about the villages identified by the Institutions and seek cooperation for the participating institutions.

b. Selection of institutions would be followed by a training and orientation programme to expose the institutions to rural engagement mechanisms, rural technologies and practices in vogue etc. The orientation sessions will be organized by the National Coordinating Institution.

c. Identification of solutions by the Institutions would take place after a qualitative engagement with the rural people, local bodies, district authorities and obtaining a clear insight into the problems and requirements of the adopted villages. The solutions proposed would be uploaded to the UBA portal giving a clear statement of the problem, proposed solution, with proof of requirement & willingness to fund the solution by the District Authorities / Central

and State Government/ Corporates/ Philanthropies, cost of the solutions etc. which would be verified by the Subject Expert Group (SEG) Institutions constituted. After verification of the proposed solutions by the SEGs, assistance would be recommended by SEG up to Rs.1 lakh per technology for selection of technical solutions and upto Rs.50,000/-per village for customization of any existing solution in the village. This amount is only towards meeting a portion of the gap in fund availability. For the non-technical institutions carrying out awareness & sensitization programmes and also participating in spreading knowledge of improved practices and processes, a token amount of Rs.10,000/- per village would be released on the conclusion of visits and reporting of intervention.

d. The solutions selected/ customized would be sustainable, innovative, implementable and scalable. There is no scope for lab projects or proto-types and all solutions should have been tested at field level. There would also be no scope for Institutions to suggest the solutions in the form of provision of subsidies, provision of funds for implementation financing research proposals or projects for construction of infrastructure for funding from UBA. Long-term research projects/ Fellowships of any kind, cost on Ph.D. programmes, setting up laboratories/ centers, Exhibitions & similar events, Workshops (except when MHRD conducts Workshops) and capital /construction expenditure of any sort, also do not attract UBA funding. All selected solutions are to be customized in the village with the assistance of the Gram Panchayat and outcomes to be recorded by the institutions. A web-based monitoring system would be in place with all progress uploaded on the Portal by the institutions along with photographs.

5.3. Role of Various Stakeholders of UBA

a. Sponsoring Ministry - MHRD

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India has launched the program of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), a national program with the vision to involve the professional and other higher educational institutions of the country in the development process of Gram Panchayats so as to enable village clusters to achieve sustainable development and better quality of life.Basic funding for setting up the structural network of UBA and for orientation of UBA teams to enable effective participation,i.e. establishing and running the UBA cells of NCI, RCIs, PIs, token fund for carrying out awareness &sensitization programmes to new selected participating institutions, is to be provided by MHRD. In addition, the requisite funding for the working of subject expert groups for preparation of resource material, training workshops etc. will also need to be provided by MHRD. MHRD would also provide gap funds for technology customization and implementation.

b. National Steering Committee (NSC)

To provide a much-required thrust in implementation, it has been decided to form a National Steering Committee that could lead the efforts by working with all the stakeholder institutions and State Governments. The National Steering Committee (NSC) is a body of reputed experts constituted Vide MHRD order no. 1-1/2016-UBA dated: 4th April 2016 and would be an apex policy making body. It has representatives from Ministries / Departments of Human Resource Development, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Land Resources, Drinking Water & Sanitation and a few others.

List of members of NSC is enclosed as **Annexure 2**

c. National Co-ordination Institute (NCI)

The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi will be the National Coordination Institute (NCI) for the scheme. The NCI has the overall responsibility in the selection, training of institutions, constituting the Subject Expert Groups and monitoring the programme through a web portal. They are accountable for successful implementation of the UBA as per the objectives of the programme

d. Subject Expert Group Institutions (SEGs)

The Subject Expert Groups are institutions which have been appointed by the NCI for providing operational expertise sought by the institutions engaged in the rural works. They evaluate and approve the technical solutions proposed by the institutions and monitor the customization process.

These Subject Expert Groups will be responsible for preparing and updating the status-cum-know-how resource manual and other training/course material as well as conducting the required training workshops in various specialized areas of intervention for all the UBA functionaries.

SEGs will directly interact with National Coordinating Institute and Participating Institutions. Based on the need, the experts of SEGs will visit the villages under consideration for implementation of UBA program.

Responsibilities and Expectations from SEGs are:

- To act as a thinktank and technical expertise resource.
- To provide guidance on the vision, strategies and tentative roadmap in the subject area.
- To provide requisite training, orientation, and help in the actual implementation process.

- To develop course material to reorient the training of students studying professional institutions.
- To evaluate and approve new technical solutions submitted by PIs or any other inventors.

List of SEGs is enclosed as **Annexure 3**

e. Regional Coordinating Institutions (RCIs)

These are the institutions identified by the NSC for the purpose of better coordination of the programme in specified areas/States.

In order to facilitate, guide and monitor the activities of the participating institutions the Regional Coordinating Institutions will be identified on the basis of their earlier experience and infrastructural competence etc. These institutions will act as nodal centers for promoting UBA network in their region. These will be responsible for grooming the participating institutions in their neighboring region in addition to carrying out their own cluster activities.

f. Participating Institutions (PI s)

The participating institution is expected to closely coordinate with the state government / district administration / Panchayat Raj Institutions/ other stakeholders including voluntary organizations with the intention to

- understand the needs of selected villages ;
- explore the possibilities of customizing existing technologies / need to develop a technology / improving the implementation mechanism of existing government schemes, as per the local needs;
- explore the possibilities of getting fund support from district administration / panchayat raj institutions / other sources, apart from the internal resources of the institute;
- preparing an action plan accordingly, for the selected villages to enrich rural life, with close coordination with all stakeholders;
- implementation of the action plan in coordination with local administration and other stakeholders.

The participating institutes are expected to be motivated for the cause of rural engagement, driven by the desire to effect solutions to rural needs, augment their course & research content into socially required channels and possess the aptitude to leverage the exposure being provided to rural processes for the benefit of their students & faculty.

In line with the above, they would be expected to meet the cost of travel, stay at village & other operational expenses on their own: award credits to the students involved in UBA; allow use of their labs for developing solutions; meet additional cost, if any, for selection of solutions: accept only the token financial contributions being made by UBA.

All participating knowledge institutions are expected to establish a UBA cell which will be responsible for carrying out the activities of UBA in that institution. This will involve the development of an active working group consisting of motivated faculty members drawn from various departments and centers as well as a few student representatives. This may be called the core working group of UBA in those institutions which will be primarily responsible for carrying out the activities pertaining to UBA within and outside the particular institution.

The main responsibility of any UBA cell will be primarily to develop linkage with selective rural clusters, involve in the planning process as well as promote the requisite interventions to improvise and expedite the developmental efforts in those clusters. On the other hand, UBA cell will also be responsible for developing the competence of its working group by appropriate orientation, training and creation of an appropriate ethos within the institution towards indigenous and sustainable rural development; also initiating requisite curricular modifications and other facilitating measures.

g. State Government/ District Administration

- The state government may appoint one Nodal Officer for UBA at the level of Secretary, preferably the Principal Secretary for Higher Education of the state.
- The state government will be expected to constitute a State Steering Committee (UBA) with due representations from different Ministries/Departments as well as major academic institutions in the state, NCI as well as RCIs in the state.
- The state government will be expected to involve different district administration units represented by the collector on one hand and various academic institutes (institutes of higher learning including polytechnics) in the state represented by the UBA coordinators designated/nominated by the head of the institution to take up activities for development in rural areas of the state.
- The district administration will facilitate and support the institutes and faculty in their visit to villages, as required.
- The district administration will provide support for conducting training and exposure visits of village functionaries.
- The district administration will be expected to popularize UBA initiatives, through well-designed communication strategies to widen participation and make it a true campaign.

6. Preparing Action Plan

During this initial evolutionary period, the main emphasis will be on setting up the structural network and the modalities along with developing the interventional competence as well as the rapport between various constituents involved in the UBA viz., Participating Institutions, Panchayati Raj Institutions, concerned ministries/departments, voluntary organizations and winning the confidence of the people at large. This process is likely to be rather slow and painstaking. But, we have to go through it perseveringly before a tangible impact can become visible in the field.

Village Development Plan

A Village Development Plan has to be prepared for every village identified in consultation with the district collectors. An environment should be created and social mobilization carried out by the knowledge institution in charge of the cluster. The following steps could be taken.

- Participation in the village activity like Gram Sabha, Mahila Sabha, Bal Sabha, youth clubs.
- Demonstration of videos of best practices in village development.
- Visiting the village school and interacting with teachers and students.
- Putting up the banner, distributing pamphlets, and organizing rallies on important occasions.
- Organizing cleanliness drive.
- Planting of trees
- Listing to the grievances of the people, a major problem in the area, and talking about their solutions.

Once there is enough familiarity achieved with people, one can go for a baseline survey, to clearly define the existing scenario and to collect the basic data, identify problems faced by the people as well as the potential for development. A situation analysis should be carried out, depicting the resource mapping, including human population, schools, nearest railway station, police station, post office, e-highway, land use, water bodies, irrigation structures, shops, roads, households, agriculture fields, forests if any, cattle, etc.

A needs matrix should be prepared and prioritization carried out. A strategy for development and plan of action has to be prepared. The schemes and projects required should be outlined, including those centrally sponsored and States sponsored. All these should be carried out in consultation with people and the Gram Sabha. Based on this a draft village development plan should be developed. This should be discussed with the district collector and other officers. Once approved the district collector may like to include the same and integrate with the overall district plan. A tentative timeline for the above could be as follows:

Item of work	Time from the date of launch
Selection of the Cluster	One month
Awareness generation	Two months
Social mobilization	Three months
Baseline Survey	Three months
Situation analysis	Five months
Village development plan	Seven months
Approvals and sanctions	Eight months
Implementation in the field	Nine months
Progress Review	One Year

Monitoring : At the national level, a web-based system will be in place with an interface enabling the knowledge Institutions and other key stakeholders to log-in and give suggestions/comments, and even raise queries or complaints. These would be promptly responded to by the implementing authorities. Every activity taken under this programme will be photographed and geo-tagged and made available in public domain. The outputs under each activity would be measured every quarter vis-à-vis the physical and financial targets set out in the Village Development Plan.

7. Field experiences by Participating Institutes (PIs) under UBA

(I) Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi)

IIT Delhi has adopted four clusters of villages in the districts of Haridwar in Uttarakhand, Gurugram in Haryana, Agra and Mathura in Uttar Pradesh. Some of the activities carried out are given below.

a) Haridwar Cluster

The Household and village level surveys were conducted. A village meeting of Gram Sabha was organized to discuss the UBA's objectives and plans. The Gramsabha was well attended by all, irrespective of gender and cast, including, teacher of the school. Ward members provided their valuable inputs to get a clear picture of the entire village. The team completed the household survey of the

entire villages, The team completed the household survey of the villages, by going door-to-door in 10 days. The basic information was collected and specific problems faced by villagers were identified. The PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) was also carried out. The basic objective was to obtain the information about the present scenario of the village, the availability of resources and major issues related to these resources, basic infrastructure and amenities in the village.

PRA is an exercise conducted to collect the information about the village with the help of local people. The villagers shared the information and participated in preparing a development plan for the village.

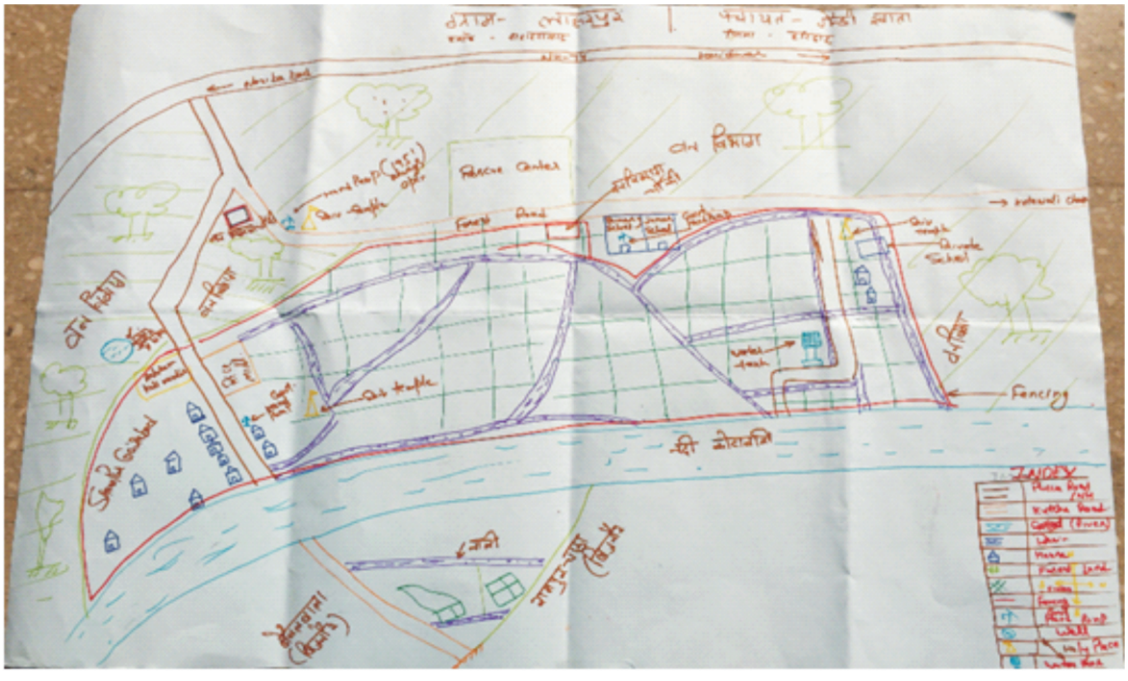


Figure 3: PRA Exercise in Lahadpur village, Date: 16th Oct 2017

Some understanding reached and problem identified:

- Natural resources like forest and water are easily available inside and outside of the area.
- Most of the families are land-less and earning their meager livelihood form unskilled labour work and sharecropping.
- Farmers grow sugarcane, horticulture and paddy crops.
- Wild animals like elephants, monkey, ox, nilgai and deer are major threats to agriculture in the area. They are destroying the crops and people are suffering badly because of it.
- The government has given the permission in 2017 for sand mining in Rawasan River, which flows in the area and some people get appointed aslabourfor the same. It is an important source for income generation in the area.
- Malaria and Typhoid are common problems in the rainy season.

- Panchayat or village level government officials don't conduct meeting with villagers properly, so villagers have very little knowledge about government schemes.
- More than 95% of the farmers use chemical fertilizers, insecticidesand weedicides, so the soil has become unproductive over a period of time.
- The gender ratio is very low (884 females per 1000 males).

Some Steps were taken to mitigate the Problems

A one day workshop was organized on 16th Sep 2017 to address the issue of agriculture development. The key outcomes of the workshop are given below:

- Development of own brand and packaging to sell their agriculture products e.g. 'Khata Ka Atta'.
- To replace present sugarcane seeds with other high-quality grade seeds.
- Subsoil health check-up laboratory center to be established in Gaindikhata with the help of Dev Sanskriti University.
- To start Honey Bee farming to increase source of income and to get rid of wild animals.
- To start to grow root crops like carrots, radish, beats etc.
- Animal Husbandry Department to provide up to 10 cows per year to Gaindikhata village.
- Development of employment opportunities in the post-harvesting stage.

b) Gurugram Cluster

- Survey and other activities were carried as in the other cluster. The action identified by IIT Delhi was to prepare a comprehensive proposal for solid waste management in the village.
- IIT Delhi has contacted an NGO "Chintan" to make a comprehensive proposal for solid waste management in the village. At the bottom-most level of this activity would be waste segregation at the source, which requires appropriate bins for use in each household. IIT Delhi proposes to use this requirement as an opportunity for employment generation for some people in the village.
- A proposal on Solid Waste Management in Khurampur was prepared by the NGO Chintan with some additions by IIT Delhi. The same was forwarded to the District Administration.
- The village Khurampur does not have any primary health center. The possibility of some ayurvedic/ homeopathic physicians visiting the village periodically through the Ministry of AYUSH was explored.
- AYUSH was very helpful and arranged for the visit of an Ayurvedic physician and a Homoeopath on alternate weeks.

Figure 4: Medical camp in Khurampur village- Gurugram

- Such visits to Khurampur are being held every fortnight for the last few months.
- In the village, however, this is only a short-term solution.
- For long-term (Permanent) solution, IIT Delhi team is approaching state government throughD.C for establishing an AYUSH Clinic in that area.
- IIT Delhi hadearlier experience of improving pottery furnaces in the Bastar area in Chhattisgarh. Using that experience, it is proposed to study the existing furnace in Khurampur and suggest modifications with minimum additional cost.
- KVIC has been playing a very important role in promoting employment generation through the PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) scheme. IITD team facilitated a visit of the officials of KVIC from Haryana to explain the details of this scheme. Subsequently, many villagers applied for loan under this scheme.
- IITD team has also contacted an NSDC official for imparting training to the villagers under NSD scheme.
- IITD team also play an important role in enabling IT platforms for effective governance of the village.Thisshall be done, in close association with the district administration, particularly under the DIGI-India initiative.

(II) Shri Govindram Seksaria Institute of Technology & Science, Indore (SGSITS, Indore)

Open Defection Free (O.D.F.) status for two villages Kheda and Devjhiri in Jhabua District

Khedahas about 566 households of tribal villagers while Devjhiri has about184 households. Almostall the houses have pucca toilets constructed, as per the standard norms and are being fully used by the villagers. The enlightenment about hygiene and health has been achieved through various ways including motivational programmes by the district administration, door to door contact by the village workers and Anganwadikaryakarta. Apart from this the "Shourya Yatra" was organized in the

village with the active participation of all, including women and children. Furthermore, about 15 households have constructed NADEP in their premises with standard constructional details for the purpose of making bio manures out of the biodegradable waste of their household and agriculture field. The NADEP's initiative in the village has picked up the pace and it appears that in the near future more and more families will construct NADEP in their houses to fulfill the requirement of bio manures. This will also reduce their dependency on chemical fertilizers and shall help to retain the fertility of land more effectively. Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, village Kheda and Devjhirihave achieved the target of O.D.F. as well as the significant progress has been achieved in the area of bio manures, soil retention and solid waste management. Kheda and Devjhiri village also made significant progress in taking benefit under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and the number of beneficiaries in these villages under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is increasing.

- The role of district administration under the dynamic leadership of district collector has been extremely cooperative and motivating for the villagers to achieve "Swachh Bharat" goals under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan.

Figure 5: Meeting with villagers to raise awareness towards the need for a toilet in every household

Figure 6: Laying out of dimension for toilet construction and initiating digging of Twin-pit

(III) National Institute of Technology Manipur (NIT Manipur)

The team of UBA-NIT Manipur had carried out Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) of thevillages and identified the most priority issue - Clean & Safe water for drinking. The villages have lots of ponds and it's their main source of water. However, the degree of safeness of the water isthe main concerns. During the pond water assessment survey, the following plan of action was suggested.

a. Treatment of water from nearby ponds using indigenous techniques (combination of Roughing Filter and Slow Sand Filter) and low cost and easily available materials.

b. Creating awareness of operation and maintenance of the plant.

c. Sanitation of the villages through introduction and installation of Dust Bins (Different solid waste) to optimized Solid Waste Management

d. To provide awareness to the locals regarding the importance of sanitation.

- A lab- scale and a pilot plant filtration unit has been set at NIT Manipur, and studied for designing of the large-scale plant to be implemented at the village site. The treatment plant was based on indigenous techniques (combination of Roughing Filter and Slow Sand Filter), low cost and easily available materials. The designed plants were approached and conducted for both household and community-based requirements (Reactor top view, sectional front view and side sectional view are shown in figures). The high water level pushes the water through the diffuser and filter (also called the hydraulic head. The water level in the reservoir goes down as it flows evenly through the sand. The flow rate will slow down over time due to less pressure to force the water through the filter.

- The inlet water contains dissolved oxygen, nutrients and contaminants and provides the oxygen required by the microorganisms in the biolayer. Larger suspended particles and pathogens are trapped in the top of the sand and they partially plugged the pore spaces between the sand grains. This also causes the flow rate to slow down.

  Slow sand filter is design for continuous water supply with the development of Schmutzdecke layer or dirty skin on filter bed to remove the pathogens. However, during the survey, the villagers practiced intermittent supply and also the pond water won't be sufficient for a continuous supply. For intermittent supply, biosand sand filter is widely practiced in household scale (maximum 30 cm diameter). Therefore, NIT Manipur designed and studied a prototype reactor to enhance the reactor size using biosand filter concept. The detailed design of the modified biosand filter is as follows. The media used are sand and gravels from local markets.

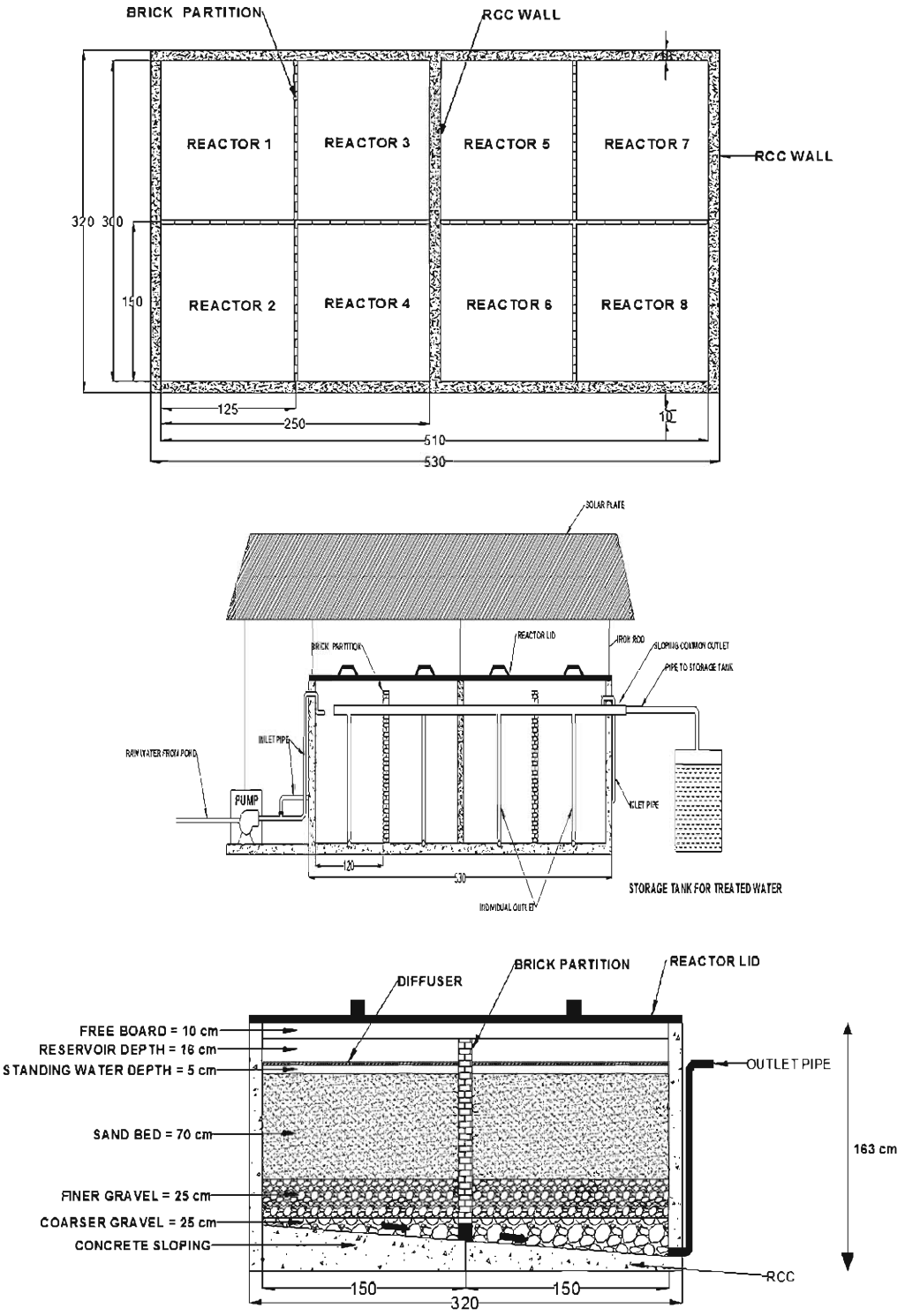


Figure 7: Design of pilot scale filtration unit

- A 9000 L capacity Treatment plant based on roughing and Biosand filter were designed and constructed. The Plant treated the water from the Pond and provided drinking water (potable water) to the villagers. The treated water was tested for all the parameters and observed within the permissible limit for potable water. The Plant was inaugurated on 28th August 2016

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Figure 8: (i). The Pond & Water Treatment Plant (ii) UBA Coordinator, NIT Manipur (Dr. P Albino) giving awareness on operation and maintenance of the Treatment plant community-based BIOSAND Filter

After completion of the construction, the bio-sand filter was inaugurated on 28th August 2017. The inauguration was attended by more than 200 local peoples and awareness & demonstration lecturer were delivered by Dr. P. Albino Kumar, UBA Coordinator, NIT Manipur with emphasis on the following points:

- Protection of Pond against cattle and human intervention to preserve the quality of pond water.
- The mechanism of the reactor
- Dos & Don'ts on the reactor (wasting of treated water by kids for bathing- a common sight always)
- Design of household filters with easily available low-cost material.

Figure 9: NIT-UBA testing water at the site and at the lab

(IV) Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat (SVNIT Surat)

(a) Tree plantation :

- To inspire people to become "Taru Mitra" And "Taru Putra"
- Awareness about Environment and health;
- Healthy Body - Pure Mind;
- Clean-Green and Healthy Environment

Work Plan

For City/ Urban Area:

- Take over an abundant garden for development with the help of local authority & public.
- Preparation of layout plan for - Acupressure path,
- Plantation of holy trees - Nakshtravatika, Graha vatika, Rashi vatika.
- Herbal plant beds along with acupressure path.
- Arrangement for juice of loki (gourd), jawara, aloe vera, sported cereal etc for visitors.
- Yoga center/meditation/pyramid dyam and Birds shatter.
- Memorial plants plantation

For Rural Area:

- Development & plantation on hill/ barren land in villages.
- Allotment of hill/area
- Development of land/fencing.
- Tube well/ irrigation source.
- Celebration of TARU PUTRA YAGYA with the help of selected Mother & Father of Taru (Tree).

Figure 10: Tree plantation drive by UBA – SVNIT

(b) Bal Sanskar Shala/Weekend Yoga

- 2 hrs Sunday evening classes for children aged between 6 to 13 yrs for Cultural & Values Development.
- Awareness about the spiritual glory of Indian Culture & inculcate divine qualities through that.
- Improving physical, mental and spiritual wellbeing of the future generation.
- Learning human/moral values, ethics, spiritual practices through games and stories.

Figure 11: Bal Sanskar Shala drive by UBA – SVNIT

(c) Women Empowerment

Ascent and empowerment of women from religious and social Platform have been an integral part of the social reconstruction program. Most remarkable has been its initiatives to revive the glory of women from the religious platform. In the Hindu society, women were kept behind the veil since the medieval times. We can now see hundreds of women priests chanting Vedic mantras, conducting all kinds of Vedic religious rituals and guiding thousands of men and women. Not only that, they are leading many of the mission's social reformative activities.

Women's education and cultural ascent are given impetus here to enable the better half of the human society play its role most efficiently and effectively. Several of the self-employment schemes under the self-reliant development programs of the mission are women-oriented.

Figure 12: Ascent and empowerment of womenUBA – SVNIT

(V) Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad (IITH)

From the inception, IITH is actively involved in the development of rural India. In the year 2014, as a part of UBA activities, IITH selected most backward villages, i.e., Uttharapalli and Aliabad villages of Medak district andRangareddy Guda village of Mahabubnagar District for the UBA activities based on socioeconomic survey reports. In these villages, IITH has carried out Hydro-geological survey to map potential groundwater zones and identify recharge areas. IITH is providing broadband connectivity to surrounding rural schools using TVWS technology. White Spaces are unused portions of TV broadcast channels.

Some Other Activities Undertaken

Drinking Water Sample Test

- Samples of groundwater from various bore wells tested.
- Samples have Fluorides between 6-1.8 ppm, above the permissible levels of drinking water standards.
- Suggested to stop using the water for drinking.

Bandwidth Connectivity

- Broadband connectivity to surrounding rural schools using TVWS technology with unused 8 MHz TV Channel for TVWS transmission at 24 dBm,
- The school is receiving bandwidth connectivity of close to 7 Mbps (which even schools in a city might not have) along with a brand new multimedia system.

Free Tuition Classes

- Faculty along with student volunteers is teaching various subjects of primary and higher levels in villages.

Student Participation in Technology Implementation & Intervention

- B-Tech students are regularly visiting villages and choosing a project for their IDP, which is a 1 credit independent project course at IITH.
- Successfully demonstrated the proof of concept on a very small scale using LEDs driven by a solar panel and rechargeable batteries. The design of the circuitry is underway.

Training on Solar Lighting

- The solar panel to be fixed to the streetlight posts are being designed to act as mobile chargers as well,
- After building a prototype, it is planned to train electricians in villages and to engage local women in assembling the circuitry required for the solar street lamps so that nearby towns and villages could adopt this technology.

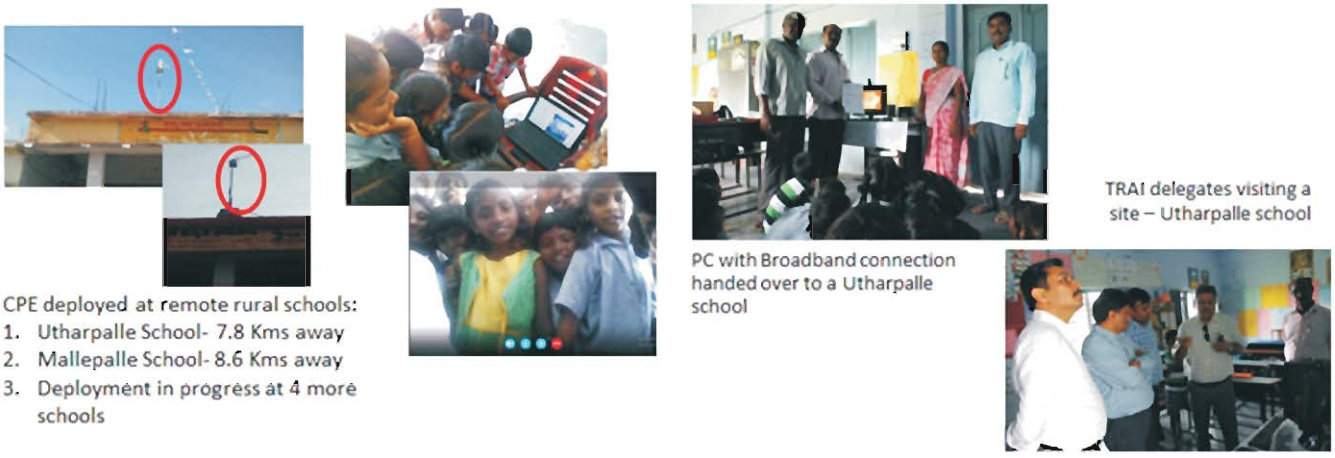


Figure 13: IIT Hyderabad's initiatives at the remote rural school

IITH has completed the baseline surveys, Household and Village level survey and uploaded the data on UBA Website for further analysis as a primary step towards developing Village Development Plan (VDP). A web data analysis report format is now available on the UBA Website at our Institute page under Reporting Portal on the home page. As a next step to develop VDP for each village adopted under UBA program, IITH has carried out DGPS survey of the adopted villages and mapped the entire spatial and non-spatial information in GIS format.

To lead a village to its own development and to its capability of sustaining itself is a great privilege for us and therefore we wish to teach and guide the young minds which hold infinite potential and abilities within itself.

- A geological interpretation of resistivity distribution (both in horizontal and vertical directions) was performed to comment on groundwater potential and recharge zones of the study area. Groundwater quality analysis was carried out for the samples collected from various bore wells of the adopted villages. It was observed that the most of these samples showed Fluorides between 6-1.8 ppm which are above the permissible levels of drinking water standards. Soil samples from various agricultural fields were collected and analyzed to understand the nutrients and suggest suitable crops.
- B.Tech students are regularly visiting villages along with IITH faculty and choosing a project for their IDP, which is a 1 credit independent project course at IITH. They have successfully demonstrated the proof of concept on a very small scale using LEDs driven by a solar panel and rechargeable batteries. Currently, we are procuring 24 W CFL lamps for testing purposes and plan to procure a solar panel and rechargeable battery of appropriate rating. All this is being done with an eye on reducing costs. The design of the circuitry is underway and is expected to be ready by the middle of July Further we would encourage the village panchayat to engage local women for assembling the circuitry required for the solar street lamps in the village and fund the endeavour to the maximum extent possible.
- In the context to the village –sanitation, the Gram Panchayat is 100% covered and each household and Public/Private institution having hygienic toilets with water facilities. Villagers of the gram are maintaining this achievement and responsibility and stepping towards making the Adarsh Gram

Figure 14: Inspection, verify and validate O.D.F. status by the district collector

(VI) Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IIT Kanpur)

UBA has a pool of more than 50 volunteers, who have been giving their time for the development of the villages. This includes faculty, staff, students and campus residents.The National Service Scheme (NSS) of IITK is closely working with UBA. This brings in 80 students of first year, from different disciplines.

A student-led social incubator is also engaged with UBA in the waste management domain. Kanpur Parivartan Forum is a partner of UBA, and has been providing full support in the cleaning up of villages.

Entry Level Activity

UBA-IITK started the activities with a meeting of District Administration and a Mega Clean-up drive in the village.

Figure 15: Address by DM, CDO, DPRO and BDO with the UBA-IITK team in village Baikunthpur on July 13, 2017

Mega Clean-up Drive by UBA in partnershipwith Kanpur Parivartan Forum

Figure 16: IITK team with the support of Kanpur Parivartan Forum and villagers doing a Mega Clean-up drive on July 30, 2017 at village Baikunthpur

Sanitation Drive:

In July 2017 there was nearly 60 percent of the village was doing open defecation. This issue was discussed with a different group and the following action was initiated. Meeting with villagers and block officials were conducted to remove the delays in a funds transfer. The list of applications in the panchayat ghar to make the process transparent was prepared.

Through Swachchta rallies with the joint efforts of school children of Baikunthpur, IITK students, Kanpur Parivartan Forum and the villagers, awareness about sanitation and cleanliness was raised. Quizzes and debates were held in the village with the theme "Swachcha village". Art and craft work, nukkadnatak, music and dance programmes were done in which 7 to 8 schools participated.

Quizzes and Essay Writing Competition theme: Swachchta Abhiyan

A team of 7 students of IITK conducted one-week long activity, giving information about different aspects of village cleanliness. It culminated into essay writing and quiz competition. Winners were Santoshi Verma and Raj Kushwaha.

Nukkad Natak by IITK Dramatics Club:

A captivating performance was done by the UBA team with Dramatics club on swachchta. The performance was also done at Bada Chouraha, Kanpur city on 26 November 2017. 12 students of UBA worked on the Nukkad Natak, under the guidance of senior club members.

Demonstration of rapid composting of gobar and horticultural waste:

On 02 October 2017, UBA invited the Muskan Jyoti team led by Mr. Mewalal to demonstrate to farmers rapid gobar composting and drum composting of the horticultural waste method. The programme was attended by a large number of progressive farmers of nearby villages as well as block officials. Five farmers – Rohit Trivedi, Bhola Tewari, Maiku Lal, Shiv Narayan Kushwaha and Bale Shanker Kushwaha have done pilot runs of the composting and expressed satisfaction. The compost prepared in 40 days has been applied in the farms.

Figure 17: Rapid composting of gobar and horticultural waste

UBA Nodal Officers Contact Details :

National Coordinator, UBA	**UBA Nodal Officer from Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India**
Prof Virendra Kumar Vijay Head Centre for Rural Development and Technology, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Hauz Khas, New Delhi – 110 016 E-mail : vkvijay@rdat.iitd.ac.in unnatbharatabhiyaniitd@gmail.com Tel : +911126596451, 26591121, 26591157 Fax : + 91 11 26591121 Website : www.unnat.iitd.ac.in	**Dr. N. Saravana Kumar, IAS** Joint Secretary, MHRD 111-C, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi -110001 E-mail : saravana.kumar@gov.in Tel (O) : +91-11-23071486 Fax : +91-11-23071487

Annexure I
The Office Memorandum of UBA

File No. 5-1/2016-UBA
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
UBA Cell

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
20th Feb 2018

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Programme of Government of India

This to convey the approval of Government for implementation of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), aimed to connect the higher educational institutions to the villages around, at a total cost of Rs.83.08 Cr. The scheme shall be implemented through the selected higher educational institutions which adopt villages and through knowledge transfer, would bring overall growth in the rural communities.

Objectives

2. The following are the objectives of UBA:
   a) To engage the faculty and students of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in understanding rural realities.
   b) Identify & select existing innovative technologies, enable customisation of technologies, or devise implementation method for innovative solutions, as required by the people.
   c) To allow HEIs to contribute to devising systems for smooth implementation of various Govt programmes.

3. Strategy

   a) The HEIs will be selected through a challenge method, from both technical and on-technical streams, based on parameters such as - history of engagement with rural communities, adequate faculty, and commitment to the programme objectives.
   b) The selected institutions will work with State Govt, district authorities / PRIs / other institutions and nongovernmental bodies, for arriving at suitable and solutions for improving the social and economic well-being of the rural communities.
   c) The selected HEIs shall meet from their own resources all expenses for the field visits, and any other expense that is not specifically funded under the scheme.
   d) Where technological solution is to be developed or customized to the local requirements, a small grant would be available under the scheme, as recommended by Subject Expert Groups.
   e) Institutions are expected to do field studies, study the implementation of Govt schemes, and facilitate their better implementation so that they meet their objectives best.

4. Selection of institutions:

The following is proposed to be the number of institutions selected for UBA programme in the next three years:

year	Number of technical institutions	Non-technical institutions	Total institutions to be selected
2017-18	250	500	750
2018-19	1000	2000	3000
2019-20	1500	3000	4500

Note: The (170) Institutions which are already participating in UBA would be automatically selected for the first year.
The selected institutions would be intimated to the State Government and the District Magistrates concerned so as to allow easy linking up with the local authorities.

5. Nature of Interventions

The interventions under the UBA can cover various field such as low cost technological solutions covering agriculture/education/health/sanitation/housing, organic/natural farming, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, drinking water, bioenergy, afforestation, skill development, digital literacy/e-Gram Panchayat etc.

6. Organizational structure:

a) The **National Steering Committee (NSC)** is a body of reputed experts constituted vide MHRD order no. 1-1/2016-UBA dated: 4th April, 2016 and would be apex policy making body. It has representatives from Ministry of HRD, Ministries of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, D/O Land Resources, Drinking Water & Sanitation and a few other related Ministries/ Departments.

b) The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi will be the **National Coordination Institute (NCI)** for the scheme. The NCI has the overall responsibility in selection, training of institutions, constituting the Subject Expert Groups and monitoring the programme through a web portal. They are accountable for successful implementation of the UBA as per the objectives of the programme.

c) The **Subject Expert Groups** are institutions which have been appointed by the NCI for providing operational expertise sought by the HEIs engaged in the village exercise. They evaluate and approve the technical solutions proposed by the HEIs and monitor the customisation process.

d) **Regional Coordinating Institutes (RCI)** are institutions identified by the NSC for the purpose of better coordination of the programme in specified areas/States.

e) All the selected participating HEIs are expected to establish a **UBA cell** which will be responsible for carrying out the activities of UBA in that institution.

7. Financial allocations:

An amount of Rs. 83.08 Cr would be spent on the programme as per the details enclosed. All funds would be released on the EAT (Expenditure Assessment Transfer) Module.

Financial allocations for UBA

Item	Detail	Allocation (in Rs lakhs)			
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Orientation of the faculty in identification of the projects	InstitutionsX2 facultyX1dayXRs1000	15	60	90	165
Maintenance of the portal by AISHE and IIT Delhi	Rs. 10 lakhs a year	10	10	10	30
Subject Expert Groups (12 groups) -personnel hiring	12 groupsX10 membersX30 daysXRs.5000	180	180	180	540
Assistance for selection of technologies (75, 350 & 700 items cap each year based on demand at village level towards gap in cost only)	Each technology XRs. 1 lakh	75	350	700	1125
Assistance for customisation of solutions (500, 1000 & 1000 villages cap each year)	Each solution X Rs.50,000	250	500	500	1250
Assistance for awareness, GPDP study, need assessment etc. to all technical institutions (cap at 250, 1000 & 1500 institutions X 5 villages each)	Token amount of Rs. 10,000 per village	125	500	750	1375
Assistance for awareness, GPDP study, need assessment etc. to all non-technical institutions (cap at 500, 2000 & 3000 institutions X 5 villages each)	Token amount of Rs. 10,000 per village	250	1000	1500	2750
NCI admin expenses		15	30	45	90
Publicity/sammelans/workshops		50	100	150	300
Evaluation of solutions		28	65	75	168
Swachata Action Plan			240		240
Miscellaneous expenditure		25	100	150	275
Total		**1023**	**3135**	**4150**	**8308**

(This OM replaces the orders issued in earlier OM No. 5-1/2016-UBA dated 18.12.2017)

(N. Saravana Kumar)
Joint Secretary
Tele : 23071486

File No. 5-1/2016-UBA

To

1. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
2. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayat Raj, Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi
3. Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO
4. Principal Secretaries, Higher Education of all Sates & UTS
5. Principal Secretaries, Rural Development of all States & UTs
6. Director, IIT-Delhi
7. PSO to Secretary (HE), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
8. PPS to Special Secretary (HE), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
9. All Bureau Heads in Department of Higher Education, MHRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
10. Dr. Vijay Bhatkar, Chairman, National Steering Committee, UBA
11. Prof. V.K. Vijay, National Coordinator, UBA

Copy to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister, HRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
2. PS to Hon'ble MoS (SPS), Higher Education, MHRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi
3. Additional Secretary, PMO, (Dr. Tarun Bajaj), South Block, New Delhi

Annexure II
Details of Subject Expert Groups

S. No.	Subject	Institute	Coordinator	Contact
1	Sustainable agriculture system	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Dr. J P Sharma	jd_extn@iari.res.in Cell No. 09811721815, (PO)- 011-25842387
2	Rural Craft and Artisans Development & Rural Industrialization and Entrepreneurship Development	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Dr. Koumudi Patil Prof. A.K. Sangal	09935190698, 0512-259-7616, 0512-597167 (Office), 0512-591493 / 598473 kppatil@iitk.ac.in
3	Rural Energy Systems	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Prof. P M V Subbarao	09990358533, 011-26591142 pmvs@mech.iitd.ac.in; pmvsiitd@rediffmail.com
4	Water Resource Management	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	Dr. Brajesh Kumar Dubey	bkdubey@civil.iitkgp.ernet.in +91-3222-282874
5	Sanitation & Solid-Liquid Waste Management	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Prof. Devendra Jalihal and Prof. Vivek Kumar	044-225754750, 044-22574408 dj@ee.iitm.ac.in ---------- vivekk@rdat.iitd.ac.in 09412619735
6	Rural Infrastructure	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Prof. Praveen Kumar	pkaerfce@iitr.ac.in +91 - 1332 - 285470
7	Ethos in Technical Institutions	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Prof. Millind Sohoni and Prof. S K Saha	(022)-2576-7729, (R) (022)-2576-8729 sohoni@iitb.ac.in, head.ctara@iitb.ac.in 022-25525000 & saha@mech.iitd.ac.in, sahaiitd@gmail.com Tel: (91)-11-2659-1135 (O)
8	Capacity Building ,Strategy for convergence and implementation of various Govt. Schemes	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad	Dr.Gyanmudra	040-24008406, 09848055881 gyanmudra.nird.gov.in
9	Skill development, entrepreneurship and startups	All India Council for Technical Education	Prof. R.S. Rathore	rsrathore@aicte-india.org
10	Circular Reforms and Educational Institutions social responsibility	University Grants Commission	Dr. (Mrs.) Pankaj Mittal	pankajmittal.ugc@nic.in 011-23232055
11.	Innovation and Design education	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Dr. Rakesh Tuli	rakeshtuli@hotmail.com 09915035511

Annexure III

National Steering Committee

Dr. Vijay P. Bhatkar, (Ex. Chairman, BoG, IIT Delhi) - Chairman

Professor V. Ramgopal Rao (Director, IIT Delhi) - Co-Chairman

Prof. Kshitij Gupta (Emeritus Professor, IIT Delhi) –Co-Chairman

Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, (Ex. Director General, CSIR) - Member

Dr. Anil Sahasrabudhe (Chairman, AICTE) –Member

Shri Gopal Krishna Nayak (Director, IIIT Bhubaneshwar) - Member

Mrs. Geeta Bali (Chairperson, MANIT, Bhopal) - Member

Prof. D P Singh, (Chairman, UGC) –Member

Dr. N Saravana Kumar, Joint Secretary, Department of Higher Education, MHRD - Member

Shri P.N. Ranjeet Kumar (Joint Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India) - Member

Shri Sameer Kumar (Economic Adviser, Dept. of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India) –Member

Dr. B.S. Negi (Scientist- G, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India) - Member

Dr. Ajay Kumar (Secretary, Dept. of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India) –Member

Mr. N. Sivasailam (Special Secretary, Dept. of Telecommunication, Ministry of Telecommunications, Govt. of India) –Member

Prof. Rajendra Prasad, Advisor, UBA, IIT Delhi –Special Invitee

Prof. Virendra K. Vijay, CRDT IIT Delhi –Member Secretary

Annexure IV

आर. सुब्रहमण्यम, भा.प्र.से.
R. Subrahmanyam, I.A.S.
सचिव
Secretary

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education

D.O.No.5-1/2016-UBA 16.4.2018

Dear District Collector / Magistrate,

Under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Government proposes to link the Higher Educational Institutions with a set of (5) villages, so that these institutions can contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village communities using their knowledge base. In the first phase of this programme, 750 higher educational institutions have been identified on challenge method based on their track record, ability to undertake rural activities and their readiness for taking up the task.

I am happy to inform that Colleges from your district (as per list enclosed) have been selected after a national level competition for undertaking the UBA program. I am sure under your leadership and guidance, they can make a define positive impact in the villages adopted by them.

In this context, I request you to facilitate linking of these institutions with the Panchayats in the selected villages, so that these institutions can start their village visits early and come up with suitable solutions for improving the overall social and economic well-being. We have asked the institution to connect with you for further facilitation in this regard.

I would be grateful for an early action in this regard.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(R. Subrahmanyam)

Encl: 1. List of Districts (233)
2. List of Village-identified institutions (440)

128-C, SHASTRI BHAVAN, NEW DELHI - 110 015
TEL. : 23386451, 23382698, FAX : 23385807, E-mail : subrahyd@gmail.com

Annexure V

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (UBA) Village Survey Form

Village ID:

1. Basic Information:

Name of the Village	
Gram Panchayat	
Number of Wards	
Number of Hamlets	
Block	
District	
State	
Lok Sabha/Constituency	
Distance from District HQ	
Area of village (Acres)	
Arable land agriculture Area(Acres)	
Forest Area (Acre)	
Housing/Abadi Area(Acres)	
Area Under Water bodies(Acres)	
Common Lands Area(Acres)	
Average per capita Land holding (Acre)	
Waste land (Acres)	
Water Table (feet)	

2. Village Infrastructure and Basic Amenities:

Village Infrastructure/basic amenities/Services	**Located in village** (Y/N)	**Nos.**	**Distance km, if located outside**
Primary Schools(Govt.)			
Primary Schools(Private)			
Middle Schools (Govt)			
Middle Schools(Private)			
Secondary Schools(Private)			
Secondary Schools(Govt.)			
ITI Diploma Institutes (Govt)			
ITI Diploma Institutes(Private)			
Colleges(Govt.)			
Collages(Private)			
Banks / ATM			
Primary Health Centres			
Civil Hospital			
SHG's			
NGOs			
Post Office			
Gas agencies			
Training Centres and specify which			
Electricity Office			
Anganwadi Kendra			
Petrol Pumps in village			
Kisan Sewa Kendra			
Krishi Mandi			
Fare Price Shop			
Milk Cooperative/Collection Centre			
Railway Station			
Bus Stop			
Veterinary Care Centre			
Sports Facility/Grounds			
Number of common sanitation complexes			

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (UBA) Village Survey Form

3. Village Connectivity (Roads)

Distance of the Village from the nearest Highway/Major Dist. Road (in km)	
Is the village connected to the above by a *pacca* road?	Y/N
If yes, details of the Approach Road/Connecting Road i) Length of the Road (in km) ii) Year of construction. iii) Scheme under which constructed iv) Present Status (complete/incomplete)	 i) ii) iii) iv)
Length of internal roads (inside village/hamlets)	Kachha……..(km), Pakkka…… (km) Total……(km)
What is the mode of transport available?	Bus /shared auto/jeep/ any other , specify
Frequency of the available mode of transport	Frequent/ not frequent/ only two times a day / any other

4. Land, Forest & Horticultural Profile

Type of Forest (Reserved/Protected/Open)		
Community Forest (Acre)		
Government Forest (Acre)		
Main Forest Trees and Shrub Species		
Energy Plantation (if Yes, which species and area (Top 3)	Species	Area(Acre)

5. Common Village Electricity Requirements

S. No.	Community Place	*Electrical Appliances *(Write coding with Nos.)*	**Working duration/day** (in hours) *(Write appliance code with No. of hours)*
1.	Panchayat Office	**1**(4), **2**(2), **3**(1)….(sample)	**1**(8), **2**(4), **3**(5)….(sample)
2.	Dispensary		
3.	Community Halls		
4.	Street Lighting		
5.	Dharamashala		
6.	Social Organisations (Youth/Mahila Clubs)		
7.	Training cum Production Centres		
8.	Others		

***Electrical Appliances:** **1**- CFL/LED-Bulb/ Tube Light (20W), **2**-Fan (70W), **3**- Desert Cooler (150W), **4**-TV (150 W), **5**-Refrigerator (220W), **6**-Music System (100W),**7**- Electric Motor Pump (750W), **8**-Heater (1000W), **9**-Electric Iron (1000W), **10**-Air Conditioner

Comments, if any:

Surveyor
(Name & Sign)

Respondent
(Name, Designation & Sign)

Date of Survey

Annexure VI

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (UBA) Baseline Household Survey Form

Village: _____ Gram Panchayat: _____

Ward No._____ Block: _____

District: _____ State: _____

1. Respondent's Profile

Name:	**Gender**: Male / Female / Others	**Age** (Yrs.):
Relationship with Head of Household:	**Contact Number**:	
Identity Card Type:	Identity Card Number:	

2. General Household Information (Tick appropriate option)

Household ID:	**Name of the Head (Household):**		**Male / Female**
Category: Gen / SC / ST / OBC		**Poverty Status:** APL / BPL	
Own House: Yes / No	**Type of House:** Kutcha / Semi Pucca / Pucca/Homeless	**Toilet:** Private / Community / Open Defecation	**Drainage linked to House:** Covered / Open / None
Waste Collection System - Door Step / Common Point / No Collection System		**Compost Pit -** Individual / Group/ None	**Biogas Plant:** Individual / Group / Community / None
Annual Income from all Sources (Approx.): Rs.			

3. Family Member Information (Fill appropriate option)

Name (Family Members)	Age (Yrs.)	Sex M/ F / O	Marital Status Code[1]	Level of Education Code[2]	Going to AWC/ School /College Code[3]	Aadhaar Card (Y/ N)	Bank A/C (Y/N)	Computer Literate Y/N	Social Security Pension[4]	Major Health Problems, if any	MNREGA Job Card Y/N	Self Help Groups Tick against member involved	Occupations Code[5]

4. Migration Status in a family

Does any member of the household migrate for Work?	Yes / No
If Yes How many members of the family migrated	
Family migrates for how many days/ months?	
Since how many years the migration is taking place?	Yes / No

[1] *Not Married – 1, Married – 2, Widowed – 3, Divorced/Separated – 4*

[2] *Not Literate – 01, Literate – 02, Completed Class 5 – 03, Class 8th – 04, Class 10th- 05, Class 12th- 06, ITI Diploma-07, Graduate-08, Post Graduate/Professional – 09 (write the highest level applicable)*

[3] *Going to AWC – 01, School – 02, College – 03, Not Going – 04, Not Applicable- 05 (write the highest level applicable)*

[4] *No Pension – 0, Old Age Pension – 1, Widow Pension – 2, Disability Pension – 3, Other Pension – 4 (mention)*

[5] *Gen – 01, SC – 02, ST – 03, OBC – 04*

[6] *Farming on own Land-01, Sharecropping /Farming Leased Land-02, Animal Husbandry-03,Pisci-culture/Poultry-04,Fishing-05, Skilled Wage Worker-06, Unskilled Wage Worker-07, Salaried Employment in Government-08, Salaried Employment in Private Sector-09, Weaving-10, Other Artisan (mention)-11, Other Trade & Business-12*

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (UBA) Baseline Household Survey Form

5. Information of Government Schemes

S. No.	Name	Persons Benefitted (in Numbers)
1	PM Jan Dhan Yojana	
2	PM Ujjwala Yojana	
3	PM Awas Yojana	
4	Sukanya Samridhi Yojana	
5	Mudra Yojana	
6	PM Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana	
7	PM Suraksha Bima Yojana	
8	Atal pension Yojana	
9	Fasal Bima Yojana	
10	Kaushal Vikas Yojana	
11	Krishi Sinchai Yojana	
12	Jan Aushadi Yojana	
13	Swachh Bharat Mission Toilet	
14	Soil Health Card	
15	Ladli Lakshmi Yojana	
16	Janani Suraksha Yojana	
17	Kisan Credit Card	

6. Source of Water (Distance from source in kms)

Source of Water		Distance
Piped Water at Home	Yes / No	
Community Water Tap	Yes / No	
Hand Pump (Public / Private)	Yes / No	
Open Well (Public / Private)	Yes / No	
Mode of Water Storage (Community/Individual)		
Any other source (mention)		

7. Source of Energy and Power (Tick appropriately)

Electricity Connection to Household: Yes / No
Electricity Availability per day (hours):
Lighting: Electricity / Kerosene / Solar Power **Mention if Any Other:** _____
Cooking: LPG / Biogas / Kerosene / Wood / Cow Dung / Agro-Residues / Electricity
Mention if Any Other: _____
If cooking in Chullah: Normal/ Smokeless

SN	Appliances	Nos.	Duration/day (in hours)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

8. Landholding Information (in Acres)

1. Total		2. Cultivable Area	
3. Irrigated Area		4. Un irrigated Area	
5. Barren/Waste land area		6. Uncultivable Area	

9. Agricultural Inputs

Particulars	Tick appropriately	If Yes, Fertilizer Use(Kg/Acre)
Do you use Chemical Fertilisers	Yes/No	
Do you use Chemical Insecticides	Yes/No	
Do you use Chemical Weedicide	Yes/No	
Do You use organic Manures	Yes/No	
Irrigation: Canal / Tank / Borewell / River/Other / None		
Irrigation System: Drip / Sprinkler / Flooding/ None		

10. Agricultural Produce in a normal year (Top 5)

S. No.	Crop	Area under the Crop in Prev. Year (Acre)	Productivity (in quintals per Acre)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

11. Livestock Numbers (in numbers)

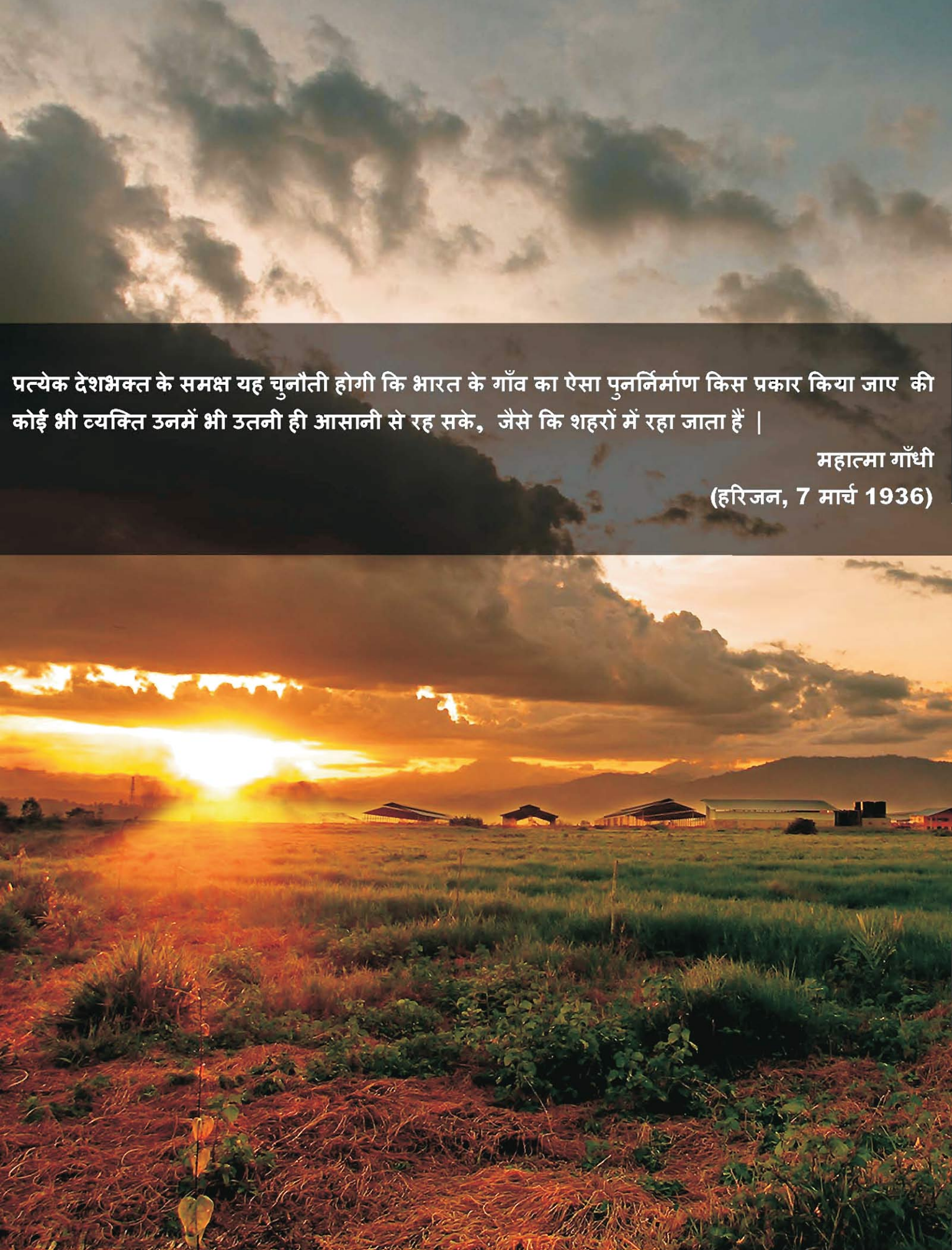
Cows:_____	Buffalo:_____	Goats/ Sheep:_____
Calves: _____	Bullocks:_____	Poultry/ Ducks:_____
Others (mention):		
Shelter for Livestock: Pucca / Kutcha / Open		
Average Daily Production of Milk(Litres):_____		
Animal Waste/Cow Dung (in Kgs.)_____		

12. Major problems in village, if any (Top 3)

Problems	Possible Suggestions by villagers

Schedule Filled By (Name & Sign):

Date of Survey:



प्रत्येक देशभक्त के समक्ष यह चुनौती होगी कि भारत के गाँव का ऐसा पुनर्निर्माण किस प्रकार किया जाए की कोई भी व्यक्ति उनमें भी उतनी ही आसानी से रह सके, जैसे कि शहरों में रहा जाता हैं |

महात्मा गाँधी

(हरिजन, 7 मार्च 1936)

The Soul of India lives in its Villages

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