Detailed Project Report on UBA and Proposed Fund Flow Mechanism

"If we have to build the nation, we have to start from the villages"

Hon. PM, Sri NarendraModi

1.0 Introduction

Even though, our country has made phenomenal progress in the field of Science and Technology as well as the mainstream industrial infrastructure, the fruits of these developments have not reached the large spectrum of our rural population which still languishes in deprivation and poverty. Presently, 70% of our population lives in rural areas engaged in 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.

Further, 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. In this context, it may be recalled that Mahatma Gandhi had envisioned that that the development of the country should take place on the basis of '*Gram Swaraj*' i.e. self-sufficient and sustainable rural economy – a dream which continues to remain unfulfilled even after 70 years past independence.

One prominent reason for this situation is the gross alienation between the ethos and activities of our higher knowledge institutions particularly, the professional institutions from the process of indigenous rural development. So far, our professional and higher education institutions have largely been oriented to cater to the mainstream industrial sector and, barring a few exceptions, have neither had the opportunity nor the orientation and the wherewithal to directly partake in the indigenous developmental activities.

The need for harnessing the indigenous S&T and other knowledge resource of the country in the process of indigenous rural development is being felt acutely. In this context,

UnnatBhāratAbhiyān is a unique, highly challenging and very much cherished initiative in this direction.

In today's rapidly growing 'knowledge economy', it is not enough to mobilize financial resources, professional know-how evolving through innovative R&D and adapted to the local social context is equally important. The critical developmental parameters for sustainable rural development can be visualized as the trinity of inter-disciplinary professionalism, people's participation and the convergence of physical resources and all this must be synthesized in the framework of a holistic paradigm.

This project report encapsulates the vision, scope, methodology and funding mechanism to develop the requisite structure, networking and grass root level involvement of knowledge institutions in close collaboration with the Panchayati Raj Institutions, voluntary organizations and various Govt., ministries and other funding agencies concerned with rural development in a coherent and integrated manner.

The conceptualization of *Unnat Bhārat Abhiyān* started with the initiative of a group of dedicated faculty members of IIT Delhi working for long in the area of rural development and appropriate technology. The concept was nurtured through wide consultation with the representatives of a number of technical institutions, RuTAG coordinators, voluntary organizations and Govt. agencies actively involved in rural development work, during a National workshop held at IIT Delhi in September, 2014. The program was formally launched by MHRD in October, 2014.

Thereafter, a number of consultations have taken place with prospective institutions, voluntary organizations and Govt. agencies as a result of which, the basic concept paper highlighting the vision, mission, methodology of intervention, the structure etc. has been prepared and approved by the National Steering Committee. Some salient steps to form the initial embryo of the country-wide UBA network have also been taken which will be described subsequently in this report. In addition, it gives the detailed action plan, the **base-level** budgetary requirements to develop the requisite structural network, prominent sources of funding which need to be harnessed for actual cluster development activities and the expected outcomes from UBA during next three years.

2.0 The Vision, Mission and Detailed objectives of UBA

- **Vision:**

  To involve professional and other higher educational institutions of the country in the process of indigenous development of self-sufficient and sustainable village clusters in tune with the notion of 'GrāmSwarāj' propounded by Mahatma Gandhi

- **Mission:**

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

  ❖ **Develop the necessary mechanism and proper networking among educational institutions, implementation agencies (*PanchāyatiRāj Institutions)* and the grass root voluntary organizations 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 Govt. schemes as well as the efforts of voluntary organizations.**

  ❖ **Simultaneously, reorient the ethos, the academic curricula and research programs in professional institutions to make these more compatible with the national needs including those of rural areas, thus contributing to capacity building towards indigenous development.**

2.1 The Vision of 'Holistic Development of a Village' *(Grām Swarāj)*

Gandhiji had laid down a detailed vision of self-sufficient village clusters in his seminal writings on "GrāmSwarāj" in 1942 :

> *"My idea of Village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic,*
> *independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants and*
> *inter-dependent for many others in which dependence*
> *is a necessity. Thus every village's first concern will be to*
> *grow its own food crop and cotton for its cloth. It could*

have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playground for

adults and children. Then, if there is more land available,

it will grow useful money crops, excluding ganja,

tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a

village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own

water works ensuring clean water supply…."

As foreseen by Gandhij 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 (leading to crime and violence), 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 (both material and manpower) and using decentralized, eco-friendly technologies so that the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, health care, energy, livelihood, transportation, and education etc. are locally met. **This should be the vision of holistic development of villages.**

The detailed blueprint of the *SānsadĀdarshGrāmYojanā*,is also based on this broad vision. It identifies different dimensions of holistic development of villages, viz. economic, social, human, governance, social security, basic amenities, and environmental. The dimensions in which the professional institutes can directly assist through UBA are:

i) **Economic:** through skills and entrepreneurship development, assistance in development of cottage and village industries based on farm and other local products, providing appropriate marketing mechanism and training in maintenance of various essential services

ii) **Social:** empowering the local grāmsabhās to play an active role in participatory development of villages, collaborating with field agencies in promoting voluntarism and setting high standards of probity and social values

iii) **Human:** promoting literacy (especially e-literacy), in village youth and adults, education in holistic vision, health and nutrition

iv) **Governance:** strengthening the PRIs through education and handholding in participatory planning for development; social audit of the development plans, providing feedback on the progress of developmental work.

v) **Basic Amenities:** developing plans for appropriate housing, water supply, roads, electricity etc. for domestic as well as for agriculture, animal husbandry and various rural industry applications and monitoring their implementation.

vi) **Environmental:** developing plans for eco-friendly waste management, sanitation, social forestry, watershed management and monitoring their implementation.

From the point of view of growing concern about sustainability, the following domains of development become prominent:

Of course, the most important domain is pertaining to human development i.e. inculcation of right understanding about happiness, prosperity and their sustainability, a holistic perception based on realization of the co-existential nature of reality manifesting in mutually fulfilling human-to-human relationships and mutually enriching human-to-rest of Nature relationships. This should result in appropriate characterization and mode of fulfillment of human needs in consonance with comprehensive human goal. The physical domain of development which need special attention in the rural context are:

- Organic agriculture appropriately integrated with efficient utilization of the animal resource.
- Development and efficient utilization of biofuels and other renewable and locally available sources of energy.
- Proper watershed management and availability of good quality drinking water.
- Low-cost rural habitat and sanitation
- Facilitating rural artisans, craftsmen and rural entrepreneurs – development of decentralized rural industries with appropriate backup of S&T.
- Development of the basic amenities and infrastructure etc.

2.2 Detailed Objectives of Unnat Bharat Abhiyān

In accordance with the above vision and mission, and keeping in view the recommendations given in the Manual for Integrated District Planning prepared by the experts of the Planning

Commission, the broad objectives of UBA can be classified into the following two categories:

2.2.1. Expediting the process of indigenous, sustainable rural development with effective support from professional institutes of higher education.

In this category, the following sub-objectives may be identified;

a. To help identify the basic developmental and employment needs of villages and to find ways and means to meet these needs through the existing mechanism of *Panchayti Raj Institutions*.

b. Involve the Professional institutes in the process of making developmental plans at various levels, viz. the GrāmSabhā, the PanchāyatSamiti and the Zilā Parishad by incorporating the cutting edge, proven, sustainable technologies in the plans.

c. Facilitate convergence of development schemes of different ministries and their resources in holistic development of rural areas.

d. To provide periodic feedback to the Zilā Parishads, the state governments, and the Central government on the progress of implementation of the development plans, and to help remove the bottlenecks. Also, to indicate the need for innovative policy measures to facilitate the process of development.

e. Identify the technology needs of the rural areas for which no satisfactory solution exists and develop a bank of such problems which could be a dynamic source of live projects for the students, research scholars and faculty in the professional institutes

f. Help grassroots organizations in the crucial task of skill development so that the maintenance and repair of various products and services could be done locally.

g. Empower communities to dialogue with knowledge institutions in order to evolve technically sound and locally feasible development plans using technologies that promote self-reliance.

h. To develop a portal for Unnat Bharat Abhiyan for knowledge sharing and communication between all the stake holders.

i. Collaborate with authentic voluntary organizations in carrying out various field projects for making innovative interventions of sustainable technologies and rural entrepreneurial models.

2.2.2. Building capacity in institutes of Higher Education for research, training and development of technologies relevant to national needs, especially those of rural India.

In order to effectively move towards the objectives enunciated in category A above, it will be necessary to put in tangible effort towards **appropriate capacity building and shift in ethos** in the technical institutions to make them more competent for sustainable rural development. In this respect, the following sub-objectives will be contextual;

a. Modify the academic framework to make it more suitable for working on societal problems, their indigenous solutions, delivery and assessment.

b. Re-visit the curriculum in professional institutions to incorporate eco-friendly technologies for rural India through inter-disciplinary approach

c. Develop research areas which are important in rural development, such as drinking water, cooking energy, organic and animal-based agriculture, watershed management, sanitation etc.

d. Develop collaborations of Academic Institutions with key government flagship programs and develop formal course-ware for supporting the knowledge needs for the same.

e. Promote networking and coordination amongst various science and technology based voluntary organizations and developmental agencies.

f. Due recognition of the field work carried out by faculty members; facilitation and encouragement through sabbatical and extra ordinary leaves for more intensive involvement.

The primary strategy will be to encourage professional and other knowledge institutions to actively participate in this process of developmental planning by creating enabling conditions and support mechanisms to create appropriate linkage between the academic activities of the classrooms and research laboratories and the hurly-burly world of grass-

root level field-work. Since this is to be implemented at the National level, creation of the necessary structural network is the first important pre-requisite.

2.3 Creating the Requisite Structure to Cope with the Challenge

As Unnat Bharat Abhiyan has been launched by MHRD, an Apex Committee for UBA has been constituted in the ministry. It is chaired by the Hon'ble Minister HRD and has representation from various concerned ministries.

2.3.1 National Steering Committee for UBA (NSC - UBA)

In order to provide regular guidance, supervision and monitoring of the UBA program at the national level, empowered Steering Committee has been constituted by MHRD. Prof. Vijay P. Bhatkar an eminent Scientist and Rural Development enthusiast has been designated as the Chairperson of the National Steering Committee (NSC) w.e.f. February, 2016. The structure and terms of reference of this committee are given in appendix-1. The first meeting of NSC was held at IIT Delhi on 29-04-2016. It was also graced by the Hon'ble Minister Smt. Smriti Irani who inaugurated the UBA cell of IIT Delhi as well.

2.3.2 The Coordinating Institution for UBA (CI-UBA) and its Responsibilities

As already indicated, IIT Delhi has been designated to be the coordinating institution for UBA with Prof. V.K. Vijay, Head, CRDT, IIT Delhi as the Coordinator and Prof. Rajendra Prasad as the Advisor, UBA cell. In this capacity, IIT Delhi has been taking initiative to convene various consultative workshops and meetings. It has established the UBA cell consisting of an Advisory Committee, an Executive Committee and the Core Working Group consisting of about 40 faculty members drawn from various departments and centres of the institute. Of course, the Centre for Rural Development and Technology as well as the RuTAG group are fully participating in the UBA activities. It has also identified eight rural clusters for direct intervention and is in the process of networking with various participating institutions and voluntary organizations.

The main task of IIT Delhi which has been identified as the overall coordinating institution will be to facilitate the mutual interaction, consultation, responsibility allocation and an active liaison among the mentoring institutions, the subject expert groups as well as MHRD and other concerned Govt., Ministries/Departments etc. It will also closely interact with the National Steering Committee in connection with the allocation of funds and other facilitating measures for effective and smooth running as well as nation-wide proliferation of the UBA program reporting about the progress. Needless to mention, this additional coordination responsibility will be carried out along with the core responsibility of direct cluster intervention and ethos development.

2.3.3 Identification and Role of Mentoring Institutions (MI - UBA)

In order to facilitate, guide and monitor the activities of the newer participating institutions, a few mentoring institutions are being identified on the basis of their earlier experience and infrastructural competence etc. These institutions will act as nodal centres 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.

Each mentoring institution will also be expected to develop a **'Technical Interface'** of UBA. Somewhat on the lines of the RuTAG units presently operate in various IITs, but in a revamped form with the extended scope of facilitating the technical innovations/improvisations as projected by the needs of rural clusters within their network.

2.3.4 Identification and Role of Subject Expert Groups (SEG - UBA)

In total, 12 Subject Expert Group areas as well as the institutions/coordinators for developing these specialized Subject Expert Groups have been identified. The basic idea for this is to make available the resource persons as well as the resource material in these specific areas of sustainable rural development for the competence enrichment of all the participating UBA teams.

These Subject Expert Groups will be responsible for preparing and updating the Status-cum-knowhow resource manual and other training material as well as conducting the required training workshops in various specialized areas of intervention for all the UBA functionaries.
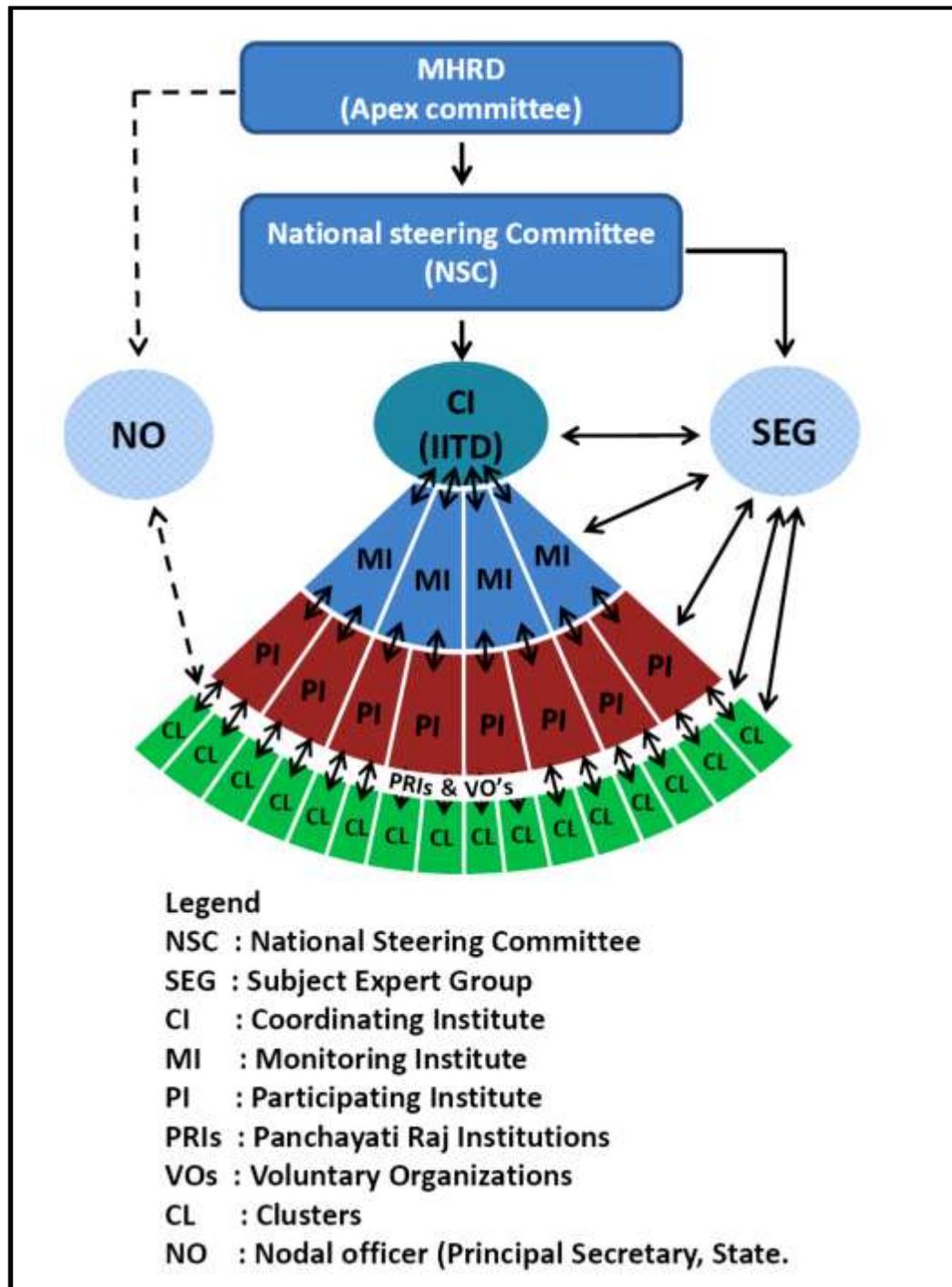
2.3.5 UBA Participating Institutions in General (PI - UBA)

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 centres 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.

To facilitate, guide and monitor the activities of the UBA cell, there will be an Executive Committee and a Local Advisory Committee (which will be chaired by the Head of the Institutions). This Advisory Committee will include some experts in rural development and some representatives of voluntary organizations and PR institutions of the surrounding region.

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 S&T 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 an appropriate ethos within the institution towards indigenous and sustainable rural development; also initiating requisite curricular modifications and other facilitating measures.

The Structural Network of UBA

Legend
NSC : National Steering Committee
SEG : Subject Expert Group
CI   : Coordinating Institute
MI   : Monitoring Institute
PI   : Participating Institute
PRIs : Panchayati Raj Institutions
VOs : Voluntary Organizations
CL   : Clusters
NO   : Nodal officer (Principal Secretary, State.

3.0 Methodology of Intervention and Monitoring

Since most of the institutions except the coordinating institute and the identified mentoring institutions, at present have very little idea about how to interact meaningfully with the *Panchayati Raj* institutions, the voluntary organization and the people at large in the context of rural development, it will be necessary to provide them with proper orientation and guidelines for this task. The first important step is to be able to identify appropriate rural clusters for collaborating with them in the integrated planning process. In this context, the necessary support and guidance from the local District Administration will be necessary. The initial effort has to be to become conversant with the ground reality including their urgent and real needs as well as aspirations. It will also be necessary to establish a proper rapport with the people and to motivate them for their active participation keeping the aspirations realistic and not too ambitious. It will also be advantageous to have a close liaison with some authentic voluntary organizations who are already in that area. Gradually, with repeated mutual interaction and participation in the grass root level planning process, the UBA team will become clear about the plausible modes of interaction.

To further facilitate the UBA teams in specific areas of intervention the subject expert groups will be developing the requisite resource material, success stories and plausible models of effective intervention. They will also be conducting workshops to empower the UBA teams in this context. On the basis of recognition of proper needs and the plausible areas of intervention, project proposals for systematic intervention will be formulated and will be carried out with the help of local PR institutions, voluntary organizations as well as other funding sources as indicated in a subsequent section.

The monitoring of the UBA activities of participating institutions will be carried out by the mentoring institutions and those of mentoring institutions – by the coordinating institutions which will be reporting to the National Steering Committee. Needless to mention, the National Steering Committee will be responsible for overall monitoring of the program providing necessary guidance and support to all the institutions involved.

MHRD has already identified the Principal Secretaries (Education) in each state as '**Nodal Officer'** who will have the responsibility of facilitating and monitoring the interaction of institutions with PRIs/District Administration.

4.0 Expected outcomes from UBA

Considering the nature of intervention proposed, it is clear that the participation of the professional institutes in the rural development process through the PRI mechanism should be a long term affair, since plans would have to be prepared every year even after a reasonable 'development' of the chosen villages. However, to give a clear measure of the evaluation of the success of the Abhiyān, following broad expected outcomes after about 3 years have been identified.

- A network of MIs followed by PIs is established which has a fraternal relationship with the complete network of the PRIs and local Grass-root Organizations (Fig).
- Much needed technical support becomes available to various authentic voluntary organizations engaged in rural development and the professional institutions get directly exposed to the real needs and the ground reality.
- Gradual movement towards holistic development of the chosen cluster takes place
- Enough livelihood opportunities are created for the youth to reverse the migration
- The ethos, the academic curricula and research programs in professional institutions becomes more compatible with the national needs including those of rural areas
- A mechanism is put in place to ensure knowledge exchange – traditional knowledge from villages & modern scientific, technological knowledge from PIs
- Student projects and the R&D projects undertaken by faculty become more relevant to rural areas
- A bank of unfulfilled technology needs of rural areas is developed which becomes a dynamic source of live projects for the students, research scholars and faculty in the professional institutes
- Contribution to technology policy of the nation to facilitate the process of indigenous development of the Nation in a sustainable way.
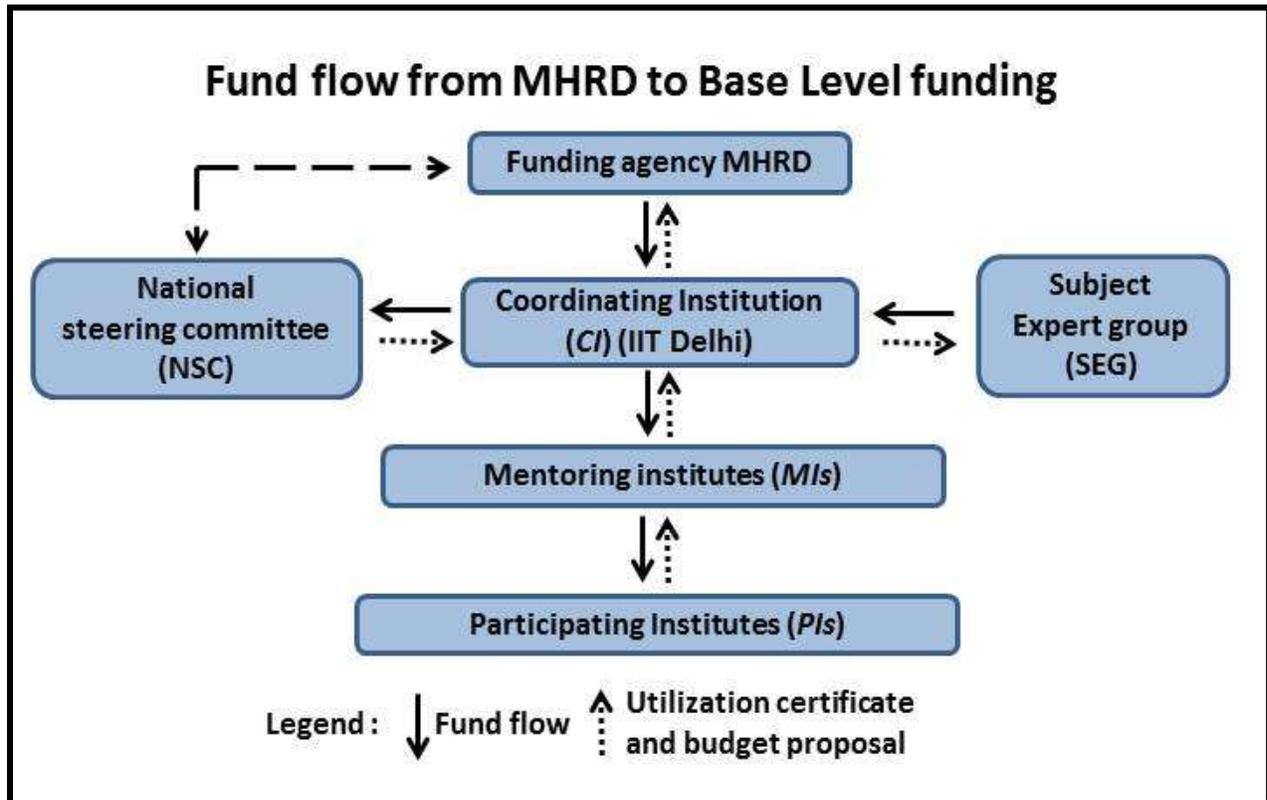
5.0 Mechanism for Providing the Base-level funding from MHRD

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 CI, MIs and PIs 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. The fund flow mechanism for this base-level funding is indicated below. Needless to point out that this does not include the expenditure involved in actual cluster development activities which is harnessed from the other available channels pertaining to rural development.

The Coordinating Institute (IIT, Delhi) will also act as a Mentoring Institution as well as a Participating Institution. Similarly the Mentoring Institutions will also act as Participating Institute. A Participating Institute will be deemed to have joined the program if they (The head of the Institute) have shown a willingness to do so and expressed their commitment towards the vision and mission of the program. The Participating Institute should constitute a UBA Cell in the Institute consisting of a core group represented by the various Dept./centres/schools existing in the Institute. A senior faculty member should be designated as a coordinator. If the core group large (more than 20 members) an executive committee can be constituted consisting of lesser no. of members who can devote more time for the program for running it smoothly. In edition there can be an advisory committee constituted and chaired by the head of the Institute as explained earlier in this document.

The UBA cell in a Institute should identify a rural cluster (Min. 5 Villages) for development work. The institute should be responsive enough to promote the activities mentioned above with their own resources. However beyond this there might be a need to engage a full time person (May be by the Mentoring Institute in consultation with Participating Institute and posted at the Participating Institute) for the program the base level funding from MHRD could be utilized for the purpose. The base level funding from MHRD should support the emoluments for one such full time person and the expenditure for visits to the rural cluster such a support should be available from 3-6 months during which a project proposal be
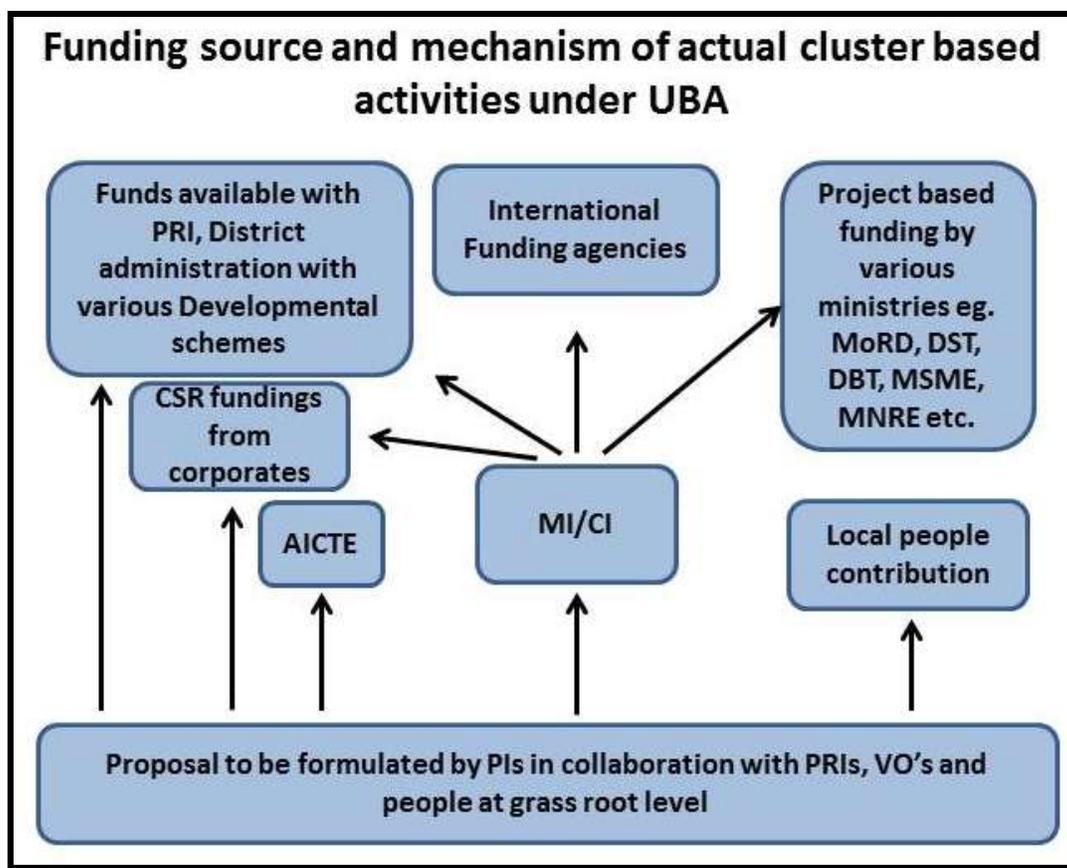
formulated for caring out some development activities in the cluster. The project proposal can be submitted to an appropriate funding agencies to carry on the activities further.

Fund flow from MHRD to Base Level funding

Funding agency MHRD

National steering committee (NSC)

Coordinating Institution (*CI*) (IIT Delhi)

Subject Expert group (SEG)

Mentoring institutes (*MIs*)

Participating Institutes (*PIs*)

Legend : ↓ Fund flow   ⌃ Utilization certificate and budget proposal

6.0 Various Sources of Funding for the Actual Cluster Development Work

The following available channels of funding are to be harnessed in a convergent way for supporting the actual cluster development activities.

- ❖ Funding pertaining to various ongoing Govt. schemes connected with rural development, available with PRIs/District administration. This may be directly utilized in consultation with the District Collector, *Sarpanch* etc.
- ❖ Harnessing of CSR funding from the Corporates.
- ❖ Harnessing of various welfare grants from International Funding Agencies such as IMF, WHO, UNICEF and the like.
- ❖ Specific **project-based** funding to VOs and institutions from respective ministries and other Govt. funding agencies such as MoRD, MSME, MNRE, ICAR, DST, DBT etc.

Funding source and mechanism of actual cluster based activities under UBA

7.0 Status of Steps Already Completed towards Setting up the Structural Network of UBA

➢ A National Workshop on "Unnat Bharat Abhyan" was held at IIT Delhi (Sept. 7-9, 2014), which was organized by Centre for Rural Development and Technology, sponsored by CAPART MORD. The workshop was inaugurated by Honorable Minister HRD, Attended by more than 500 participants(300 field agencies, 150 experts and 50 academic institutions). MHRD agreed to launch it as a National Mission, several ministries showed interest to participate.

➢ Meeting of Directors of all IITs at IIT Delhi- Oct. 16, 2014-agreed to participate in UBA.

➢ President of India launched Unnat Bharat Abhiyanhttp://unnat.iitd.ac.in on Nov. 11, 2014.

➢ First meeting of UBA coordinators from all IITs- Dec. 15, 2014.

  ▪ Institutions agreed to form Core Committees to implement UBA programs.

  ➢ Core Group for UBA at IIT Delhi approved on 20.2.2015 and expanded to 42 faculty members from different Depts./Centers on 17th March, 2016 to implement the program.

- A smaller group used to meet almost every week for conducting day-to-day activities continuously for four months and finally formalized into the Executive Committee of UBA Cell IIT Delhi on 2nd Sep. 2015
- Advisory Committee for UBA at IIT Delhi approved on 27.5.2015
- First Meeting of the Apex Committee on Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, constituted by the MHRD to implement & monitor the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble HRM on 19th June, 2015 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. Second meeting of UBA coordinators from all IITs- Sep. 17, 2015.
- Additional Secretary (TE), dated 24th August, 2015 issued communication to Chief Secretaries and others.
- Meeting for convergence of different ministries in UBA chaired by Secretary (HE), MHRD, was held on 15-10-2015.
- Brain Storming Workshop on Unnat Bharat Abhiyan with Subject Group Coordinators/ UBA Coordinating Institutes, 13-14 November, 2015.
- Workshop on "Smart Village Ecosystem, 18th December, 2015 at IIT Delhi.
- Dr. Vijay P. Bhatkar, as Chairperson of the National Steering Committee of UBA.
- National Steering Committee (NSC) constituted.

Major activities so far:

- 89 districts identified in 1ˢᵗ phase, 2016-17 by 37 institutions, at least one cluster of 5 villages in each district by each institution.
- All districts in phased manner in next 3 years
- SansadAdarsh Gram Yojna to be linked to through Ministry of Rural Development.
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture- working as the Nodal agency under UBA for the subject of Organic Farming. Conducted four National and Regional Workshops during 2015-16.
- Ministry of water Resources signed anMoU with MHRD. UBA institutions to take up five villages each in the Ganga Basin under NamamiGange Program.
- MHRD to sign MoU with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports soon to involve NSS in UBA activities.

8.0 Detailed Action Plan and Budget Estimate for Base Level Funding from MHRD

During this initial evolutionary period, the main emphasis will be on setting up the system network and the modalities along with developing the interventional competence as well as the rapport between the various constituents involved in the Abhiyan viz. the Knowledge Institutions (KIs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the concerned Ministries/Departments, participating Voluntary Organizations (VOs) as well as winning the confidence of the people at large. This process is likely to be rather gradual and painstaking and accordingly, we have to be not too ambitious about the tangible impact on the ground. Nevertheless the following outcome possibilities may be expected;

Action Plan

		Phase I (2016-17)	Phase II (2017-18)	Phase III (2018-19)
01		**Phase wise expansion of UBA**		
		NSC: 01 No CI : 01 No SEG : 12 No MIs : 15 No PIs : 90 Clusters : 90 Villages : 450	NSC: 01 No CI : 01 No SEG : 12 No MIs : 30 No PIs : 300 No Clusters : 300 Villages : 1500	NSC: 01 No CI : 01 No SEG : 12 No MIs : 50 No PIs : 500 No Clusters : 500 Villages : 2500
02		**Meetings, Trainings, Workshops, brainstorming programs**		
		➢ NSC + CI + MIs + SEG meeting – 04 No. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs CI > MIs - 02 No. ➢ MIs + PIs meetings - 04. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs MIs > PIs - 02 No.	➢ NSC + CI + MIs + SEG meeting – 04 No. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs CI > MIs - 02 No. ➢ MIs + PIs meetings - 04. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs MIs > PIs - 02 No.	➢ NSC + CI + MIs + SEG meeting – 04 No. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs CI > MIs - 02 No. ➢ MIs + PIs meetings - 04. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs MIs > PIs - 02 No.
03		➢ Developing interactive website of UBA for providing necessary information to community. ➢ Developing UBA brochure for wide circulation and to create awareness. ➢ Documenting success stories. ➢ Identification of innovative technology for rural application, its evaluation by subject group and providing platform for its rural journey.		
04		**Infrastructure**		
		NSC office UBA office	Exhibition hall – for technologies showcasing	
05		➢ Mapping of educational institutes at various levels and orienting them towards rural development. ➢ Mapping the Central Govt. and State Govt. schemes for rural development. ➢ Cataloguing funding sources of various levels and developing strategies to reach them.		
06		➢ Each institute including CI, MIs and PIs is expected to directly interact with at least one rural cluster and contribute in its holistic development.		