



Government of India  
Ministry of Human Resource  
Development (MHRD)

सत्यमेव जयते



“If we have to build the nation, we have to start from the villages”

**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 development 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 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 Panchayats/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-orientated and connected to the rural realities so that their learning and research work also becomes more relevant to the society.

### **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:**

- Develop the necessary mechanism and proper coordination among educational institutions, implementation agencies (District Administration/Panchayati Raj Institutions) 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.

## **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, PI., 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 customisation 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 Resources Development, Rural development, Panchayati Raj, Land Resources, Drinking Water & sanitation and a few others.

### **c) National Coordination Institute**

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 the 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 customisation 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 of the need, the experts of SEGs will visit the villages under consideration for implementation of UBA program.

### **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 centres for promoting UBA network in their region. These will be responsible for grooming the participating institutions in their neighbouring region in addition to carrying out their own cluster activities.

### **f) Participating Institutions (PIs)**

The participating institution is expected to closely coordinate with the state Government/ District administration/ Panchayati 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 stake holders.

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 and 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 centres as well as 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 development 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 the UBA at the level of Secretary, preferably the Principal Secretary for Higher Education of the state.
- The state government will be expected to constitute 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.

## **Objectives as Regional Coordinating Institute (RCI):**

### **Research Methodology Adopted for the Survey of the Villages:**

- **Locale of the Study**
- **Research Design**
- **Sample and sampling procedure**

**Locale of the Study:** The information was obtained in terms of responses from five villages viz. Kakaut, Bari, Majri, Haripur and Hirdapur. Random sampling was used to select the villages from Rupnagar district.

**Research Design:** The design of research is the most important and crucial aspect of the research methodology. It is the entire process of planning and carrying out the research. To seek the answers for the research question, a descriptive research design was used in the investigation because it is describing phenomena with adequate interpretation. It clearly states the characteristics of the particular situation of group or individuals.

**Sample and sampling procedure:** The sample of the present study was selected by proportionate random sampling method. The various stages of the sample were:

- Selection of the village
- Selection of the respondents
- Field Work

**Selection of the village:** A cluster of villages consisting five villages viz, Kakaut, Bari, Majri, Haripur and Hirdapur of Rupnagar Development Block was selected due to higher concentration farmers, daily wage workers and unemployed people.

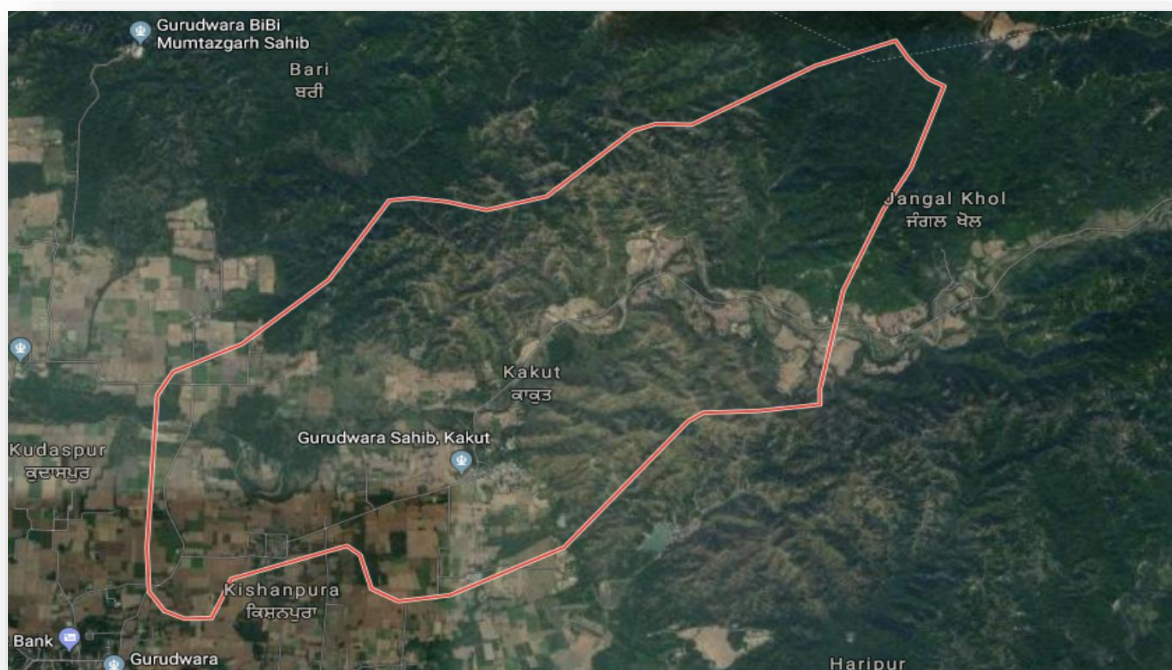
**Selection of the respondents:** In Rupnagar Development Block, the majority of the people have been found to be involved in farming, animal husbandry and daily wage earning for their livelihood. From this block the five villages were selected for the study on the basis of higher number of farming, animal husbandry and daily wage earners. From these selected villages a village wise list of households/people working under these activities was prepared. Out of this prepared list people were selected through proportionate random sampling method to make a sample of respondents. Hence finally the sampling was consisted of 65 respondents from Kakaut, 40 respondents from Bari, 45 respondents from Majri, 60 respondents from Haripur and 91 respondents from Hirdapur.

**Field Work:** Field work was conducted for the months from November, 2019 to January, 2020 in Rupnagar Development Block in Rupnagar district. The field work was conducted in five villages spread over Rupnagar Development Block in Rupnagar district of Punjab. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) approach is also used during the field work.

### **Village Profile and Village Reports:**

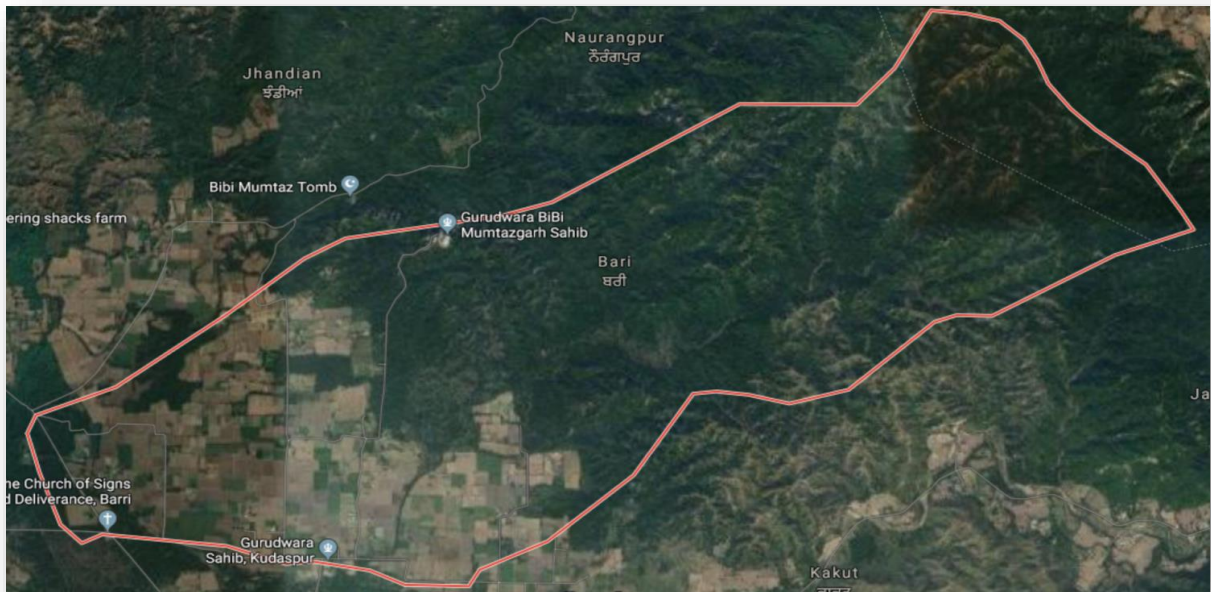
**Village Profile of Kakaut:** Kakaut is a Village in Rupnagar Tehsil in Rupnagar District of Punjab State, India. It is located 3 KM towards East from District headquarters Rupnagar, 37km from State capital Chandigarh. Kakaut is surrounded by Kurali Tehsil towards South, Chamkaur Sahib Tehsil towards west, Morinda Tehsil towards South, Majri Tehsil towards South. Rupnagar, Kurali, Morinda, Baddi are the nearby Cities to Kakaut. This Place is in the border of the Rupnagar District and Solan District. Solan District Nalagarh is east towards this place.

### **Map of Village Kakaut:**



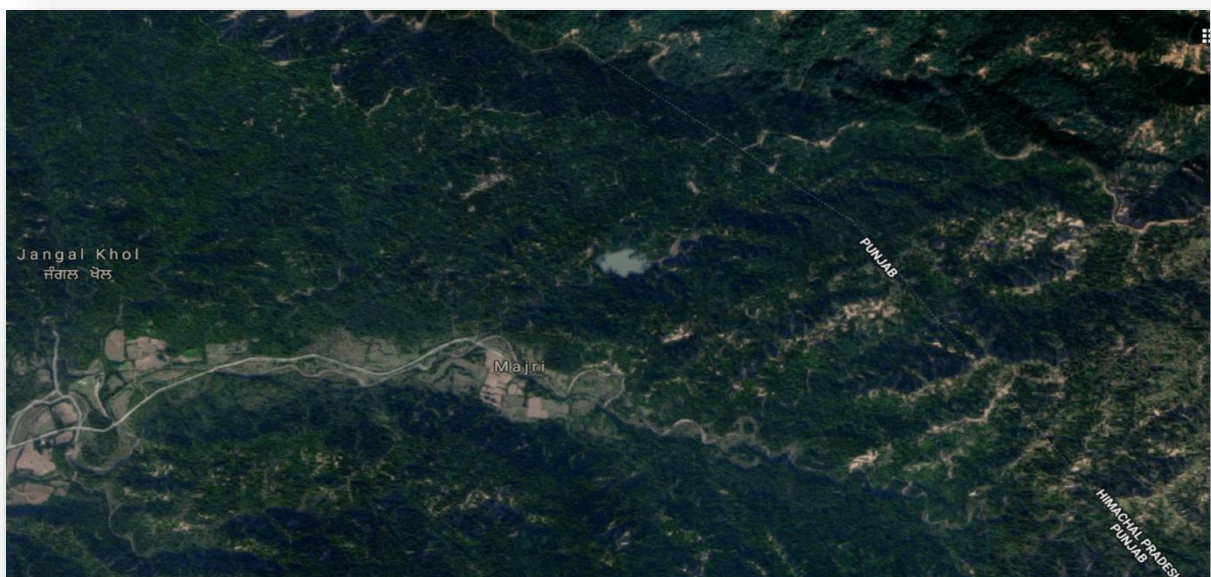
**Village Profile of Bari:** Bari is a Village in Rupnagar Tehsil in Rupnagar District of Punjab State, India. It is located 13 KM towards East from District headquarters Rupnagar. 10 KM from Rupnagar, 34 KM from State capital Chandigarh. Bari Pin code is 140108 and postal head office is Mianpur, Mansali ( 4 KM ), Purkhali ( 4 KM ) , Sarari ( 5 KM ) , Bagwali ( 6 KM ) , Chak Karma ( 6 KM ) are the nearby Villages to Bari. Bari is surrounded by Bari Tehsil towards South, Kurali Tehsil towards South, Nalagarh Tehsil towards North and Morinda Tehsil towards South. Rupnagar, Baddi, Kurali, Mohali are the nearby Cities to Bari. This Place is in the border of the Rupnagar District and Solan District. Solan District Nalagarh is north towards this place. It is near to the Himachal Pradesh State Border.

## Map of Village Bari:



**Village Profile of Majri:** Majri is a small Village/hamlet in Rupnagar Tehsil in Rupnagar District of Punjab State, India. It comes under Majri Panchayath. It is located 3 KM towards East from District headquarters Rupnagar. 40 KM from State capital Chandigarh. Majri is surrounded by Kurali Tehsil towards South, Chamkaur Sahib Tehsil towards west, Morinda Tehsil towards South, Majri Tehsil towards South Rupnagar, Kurali, Morinda, Baddi are the nearby Cities to Majri. This Place is in the border of the Rupnagar District and Solan District. Solan District Nalagarh is east towards this place. It is near to the Himachal Pradesh State Border.

## Map of Village Majri:



**Village Profile of Haripur:** Haripur is a Village in Rupnagar Tehsil in Rupnagar District of Punjab State, India. It is located 3 KM towards East from District headquarters Rupnagar, 37 KM from State capital Chandigarh. Haripur Pin code is 140108 and postal head office is Mianpur. Haripur is surrounded by Kurali Tehsil towards South, Chamkaur Sahib Tehsil towards west, Morinda Tehsil towards South, Majri Tehsil towards South. Rupnagar, Kurali , Morinda , Baddi are the nearby Cities to Haripur. This Place is in the border of the Rupnagar District and Solan District. Solan District Nalagarh is East towards this place. It is near to the Himachal Pradesh State Border.

**Map of Village Haripur:**



**Village Mapping & Resource Mapping of Village Kakaut:**

Village and Resource mapping is done primarily to exhibit a geographical representation of the village. While doing our survey we came across a group of ladies and they drew out a village map for us.



*Fig: 1 Social & Social Map of Village Kakut*



**Village Mapping & Resource Mapping of Village Bari:** Village and Resource mapping is done primarily to exhibit a geographical representation of the village. While doing our survey we came across Panch Jarnail Singh who helped us to draw out the map for us.



*Fig 2: Social & Resource Map of Bari*

**Village Mapping & Resource Mapping of Village Majri:** Village and Resource mapping is done primarily to exhibit a geographical representation of the village. While doing our survey we came across a group of youngsters and they drew out a village map for us.



*Fig 3: People helping in drawing the Social & Resource Map at Majri*

**Village Mapping & Resource Mapping of Village Haripur:** Village and Resource mapping is done primarily to exhibit a geographical representation of the village. While doing our survey we came across Sarpanch Gurdeep Singh, Panch Jagtar Singh, Harminder Singh and Jaspreet Singh who helped us to draw out the map for us. After they drew it out on the paper we asked them to draw it out on the table. We then asked them to label the village and identify its components.



*Fig 4: People helping in drawing the Social & Resource Map at Haripur*

## Socio Economic Profile of the Villages:

**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Village Kakaut:** The Kakot is a village in the foothill of Shivalik which has about 96 households. The major community of this village is SC which has about 70 households. Apart from it others communities like Jat(4 households) and 28 houses of Rajputs. Total votes of the village are 450. The total area of the village is about 1200 acres. Only 800 acre is cultivable and 200 acres is forest land. The whole residential area is on 200 acres. The average landholding of each household is less than 1 acre. The ground water level in Kakut is at 350-400ft. There is no dispensary in the village, but they visit Purkhali which is 2km away. For all major work like marketing and getting the services of banks & cooperative they have to visit Purkhali. There is no dispensary in the village, but they visit to Purkhali which is 2 km away. For all major work like marketing and getting the services of banks & cooperative they have to visit Purkhali. There is 1 primary school and 1 middle school in the village and for high school they go to Purkhali which is 2 km from the village. The nearest Highway is 10 km away from the village and the village is connected with Pucca Road. There are 12 solar street lights in the village which gives the output of 12 hours.

The village profile which has been noted from the Economic & Statistical Organisation of Govt. of Punjab is given in **Table 1**

**Table-1:**

Particulars	Total		
Households	96		
Population	543	291M	252F
Area	1200 Acre		
Cultivated Area	800 Acre		
Forest Area	200		
Dispensary	0		
Distance of nearest dispensary	2		
Middle School	1		
*Literacy	80.75%	86.92%M	73.95%F
Post office	0		
Link Road to the Village	Yes		
Bus Service	Yes		
Degree College	0		
ITI	0		

<b>Nearest ITI (KM)</b>	18
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industry Units</b>	0
<b>Small Scale Industry Units</b>	0
<b>Scarcity of water</b>	Yes
<b>Level of Ground Water(Feet)</b>	350-400ft

Source: [http://www.esopb.gov.in/\(2017-2018\)](http://www.esopb.gov.in/(2017-2018))

\*[https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38721-kakot-punjab.html\(2011\)](https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38721-kakot-punjab.html(2011))

**Table 1** indicates that as per ESO, Govt. of Punjab the total population of village Kakut is 543 and have 120 households with the area of 1200Ar. Literacy rate of Kakut village is 80.75%. There is no ITI and the nearest one is 18km far from the village. There are no small industries in the village. The level of ground water is 350-400 ft and the village is under water supply scheme but still there is a water scarcity.

**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Village Bari:** The Bari is a small village in the foothill of Shivalik which has about households. The major community of this village is Jats which has about 29 households. Apart from it others communities like Harijan (18 households), Other Backward Caste (4 Households) and 4 Rajput houses. There are 5 wards in the village. The total area of the village is about 2700 acres. Only 1700 acre is cultivable and rest 1000 acres is forest land. The whole residential area is on 280 acres. 1000 acre of forest land is of Panchayat. The average landholding of each household is about 4 acres. The ground water level in Bari is at 250-300ft. There are about 40 Private and government bore wells in the village. Taking about natural water resources there is a seasonal river which passes through the village and this village also have 3 natural ponds in the village. There is no dispensary in the village, but they visit to Purkhali which is 2 km away. For all major work like marketing and getting the services of banks & cooperative they have to visit Purkhali. There is only 1 Aaganwadi Kendra 1 primary school and 1 middle school in the village and for high school children go to Purkhali which is 2 km from the village. The nearest Highway is 9 km away from the village and the village is connected with Semi-Pucca Road. There are 120 solar street lights in the village which gives the output of 10 hours.

The village profile which has been noted from the Economic & Statistical Organisation of Govt. of Punjab is given in **Table 2**

**Table 2:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total</b>		
<b>Households</b>	55		
<b>Population</b>	310	175M	135F
<b>Child(0-5)</b>	25	14	11
<b>Schedule Caste</b>	187	109	78
<b>Area</b>	2700Ar		
<b>Forest Area</b>	1000Ar		
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	1700Ar		
<b>Dispensary</b>	0		
<b>Distance of nearest dispensary</b>	2		
<b>Middle School</b>	1		
<b>Literacy</b>	87.02%	92.55%	79.84%
<b>Post office</b>	0		
<b>Link Road to the Village</b>	Yes		
<b>Bus Service</b>	No		
<b>Degree College</b>	0		

<b>ITI</b>	0		
<b>Nearest ITI (KM)</b>	17		
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industry Units</b>	0		
<b>Small Scale Industry Units</b>	0		
<b>Total Worker</b>	133	112	21
<b>Marginal Worker</b>	12	6	6
<b>Scarcity of water</b>	Yes		
<b>Level of Ground Water(Feet)</b>	250-300ft		

Source: [http://www.esopb.gov.in/\(2017-2018\)](http://www.esopb.gov.in/(2017-2018))

\*[https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38721-bari-punjab.html\(2011\)](https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38721-bari-punjab.html(2011))

**Table 2** indicates that as per Census and ESOPB data the total population of village Bari is 310 and has 55 households with the area of 2700Ar. Literacy rate of Bari village is 87.02%. There is no ITI and the nearest one is 17 km far from the village. There are no small industries in the village. The level of ground water is 250-300ft and the village is under water supply scheme but still there is a water scarcity.

**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Village Majri:** The Majri is a small village in the foothill of Shivalik which has about 40 households. The major community of this village is Gurjars which has about 30 households. Apart from it others communities like Harijan (9 households) and 1 Muslim house. There are 5 Blocks in the village. The total area of the village is about 3300 acres. Only 800 acres is cultivable and rest 2500 acres is forest land. The whole residential area is on 25 acres. And the rest from the forest land 1100 acre is of Pearl Company, 500 acre of forest land is of panchayat, 500 acres of land holding is of outsiders and 15 acres is of forest department. The average landholding of each household is less than 5 acres. The ground water level in Majri is at 70-80ft. There are about 20 Private and government bore wells in the village. Taking about natural water resources there is a seasonal river passes through the village and this village also have 5 natural ponds in the village. There are 7-8 wild riverbeds (**Cho**) which flow in rainy season. A check dam is also there which is spread in 2 acres and not in use currently. There is no dispensary in the village, but they visit to Purkhali which is 4.5km away. For all major work like marketing and getting the services of banks & cooperative they have to visit Purkhali. There is only 1 primary school in the village and for pursuing middle school education they go to Kakot which is 2 km away from the village and for high school they go to Purkhali which is 4.5km from the village. The nearest Highway is 4.5km away from the village and the village is connected with Semi-Pucca Road. There are 7 solar street lights in the village which gives the output of 10 hours.

The village profile which has been noted from the Economic & Statistical Organisation of Govt. of Punjab is given in **Table 3**

**Table 3:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total</b>		
<b>Households</b>	40		
<b>Population</b>	188	108M	80F
<b>Area</b>	2587Ar		
<b>Forest Area</b>	2396.92 Ar		
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	191 Ar		
<b>Dispensary</b>	0		
<b>Distance of nearest dispensary</b>	4.5		
<b>Middle School</b>	0		
<b>*Literacy</b>	57%		

<b>Post office</b>	0
<b>Link Road to the Village</b>	Yes
<b>Bus Service</b>	No
<b>Degree College</b>	0
<b>ITI</b>	0
<b>Nearest ITI (KM)</b>	24
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industry Units</b>	0
<b>Small Scale Industry Units</b>	0
<b>Scarcity of water</b>	Yes
<b>Level of Ground Water(Feet)</b>	80ft

Source: [http://www.esopb.gov.in/\(2017-2018\)](http://www.esopb.gov.in/(2017-2018))

**Table 3** indicates that as per ESO, Govt. of Punjab the total population of village Majri is 188 and have 40 households with the area of 2587Ar. Literacy rate of Majri village is 57%. There is no ITI and the nearest one is 24 km far from the village. There are no small industries in the village. The level of ground water is 80ft and the village is under water supply scheme but still there is a water scarcity.

**Socio-Economic Characteristics of Village Haripur:** The Haripur is a small village in the foothill of Shivalik which has about 121 households. The major community of this village is Jats which has about 70 households. Apart from it others communities like Harijan (30 households), Other Backward Caste (19 Households) and 2 Sharma houses. There are 5 wards in the village. The total area of the village is about 1500 acres. Only 700 acres is cultivable and rest 800 acres is forest land. The whole residential area is on 10 acres. 200 acre of land is common land. The average landholding of each household is about 1.8 acres. The ground water level in Haripur is at 500ft. There are about 18 Private and government bore wells in the village. Taking about natural water resources there is a seasonal river which passes through the village and this village also have 2 natural ponds in the village. There is 1 dispensary in the village. For all major work like marketing and getting the services of banks & cooperative they have to visit Purkhali. There is only 1 Aaganwadi Kendra 1 high school in the village. The nearest Highway is 13 km away from the village and the village is connected with Pucca Road. There are 40 solar street lights in the village which gives the output of 10 hours.

The village profile which has been noted from the Economic & Statistical Organisation of Govt. of Punjab and Census Data is given in **Table 4**

**Table 4:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total</b>		
<b>Households</b>	121		
<b>Population</b>	746	401M	345F
<b>Child(0-5)</b>	87	50	37
<b>Schedule Caste</b>	223	124M	99F
<b>Area</b>	1500Ar		
<b>Forest Area</b>	800Ar		
<b>Cultivated Area</b>	700Ar		
<b>Dispensary</b>	1		

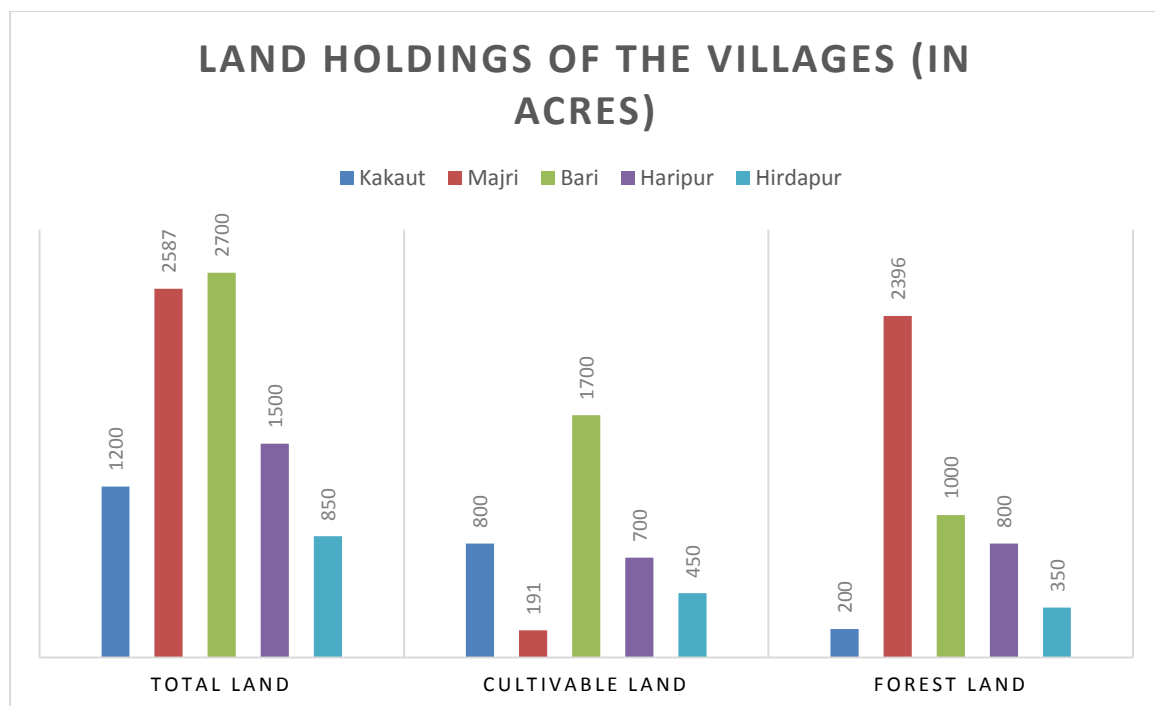
<b>High School</b>	1		
<b>Literacy</b>	87.10%	88.89%	85.06%
<b>Post office</b>	0		
<b>Link Road to the Village</b>	Yes		
<b>Bus Stop</b>	Yes		
<b>Degree College</b>	0		
<b>Milk Cooperative/Collection Centres</b>	2		
<b>ITI</b>	0		
<b>Veterinary Care Centre</b>	1		
<b>Nearest ITI (KM)</b>	25		
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industry Units</b>	0		
<b>Small Scale Industry Units</b>	0		
<b>Total Worker</b>	584	312	272
<b>Marginal Worker</b>	395	-	-
<b>Scarcity of water</b>	Yes		
<b>Level of Ground Water(Feet)</b>	500ft		

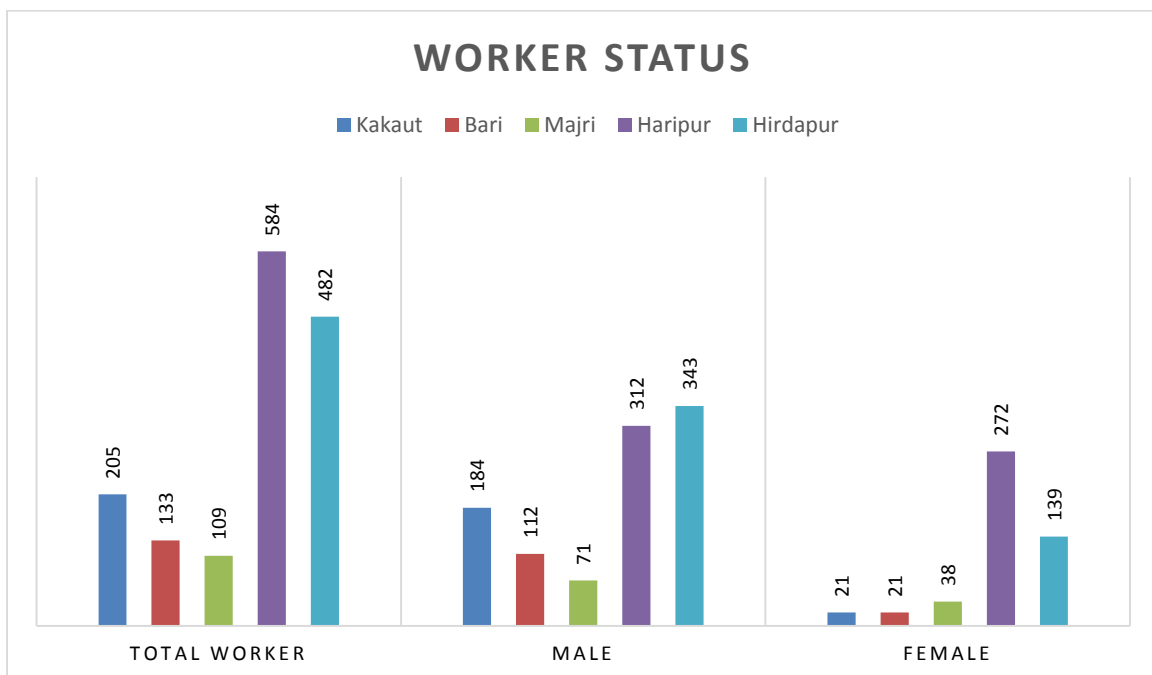
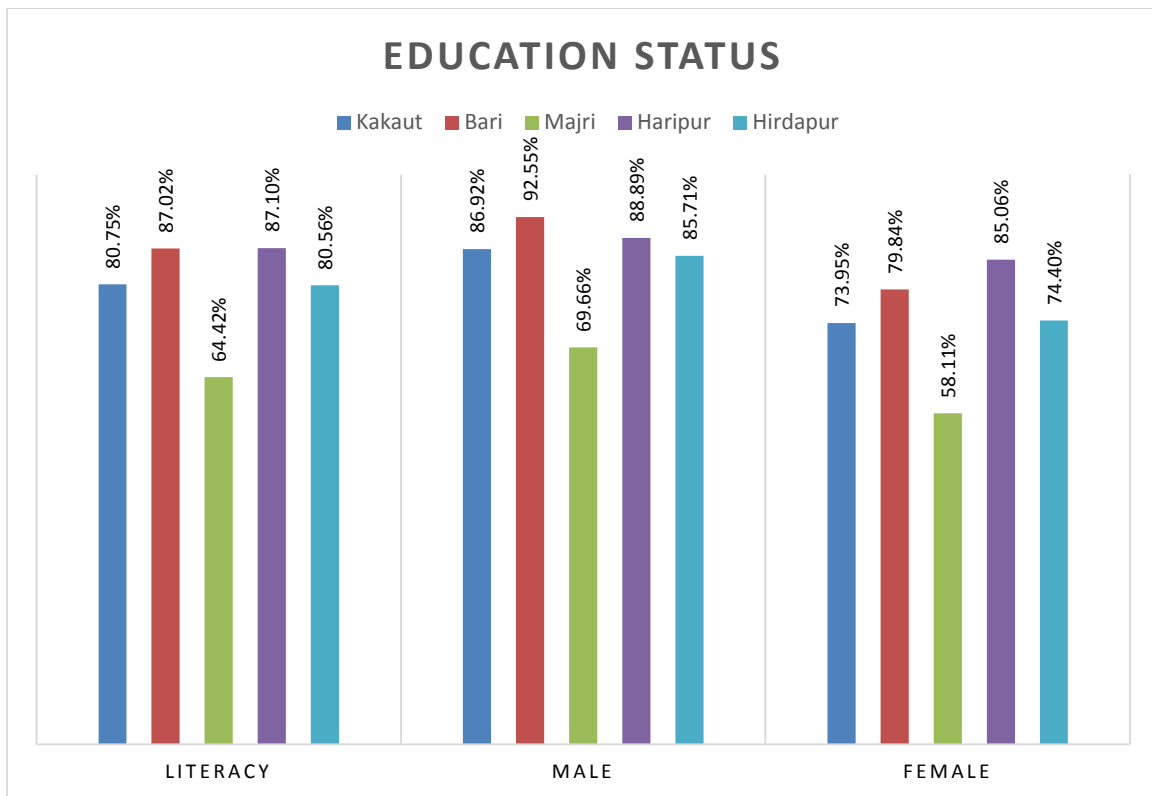
Source: [http://www.esopb.gov.in/\(2017-2018\)](http://www.esopb.gov.in/(2017-2018))

\*[https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38721-bari-punjab.html\(2011\)](https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/38721-bari-punjab.html(2011))

**Table 4** indicates that as per Census and ESOPB data the total population of village Haripur is 746 and has 121 households with the area of 1500Ar. Literacy rate of Haripur village is 87.10%. There is no ITI and the nearest one is 25 km far from the village. There are no small industries in the village. The level of ground water is 500ft and the village is under water supply scheme but still there is a water scarcity.

#### Data Analysis of All Villages:





#### Data Feeding:

Our UBA Project staff have done the data feeding online in the lockdown period on the UBA web portal as a PI work. URL: <https://unnatbharatabhiyan.gov.in/>

#### Experiences and Observation of Field Work

## Field Visit Summary & Observations

### Village Kakut

Dates 31 Oct – 04 Nov 2019

Filled 58 household surveys which explains us the information like number of people living, level of education, types of facilities they use, nature of their employment, area of farming each covers and one overall Village survey form outlining the Village connectivity, Information Technology, Infrastructure and basic amenities used overall as a village. Sketched social mapping & Resource mapping document of the village with the help of local youth which classify the population into category of land owners, landless & the caste they belong to and then conducted the household surveys in 50% of the population.





Conducted Interviews with Sarpanch/ Panchs and elderly about the overall comprehension of village position in terms of Issues, solutions, and efforts to be initiated towards development of kakaut. Especially elderly were concerned about the state of village as most of them looked after the Households as heads. Identified a small village named as Jodhpur which consisted of people belonging to Rajput clan migrated from Rajasthan and settled in this Area sometime a century ago. They formed a small community of their own with similar lifestyle, beliefs and culture. Most of them were Farmers with areas ranging from 1 Acre to 20 Acre doing cultivation of Wheat, Rice, and other seasonal produce. After several interviews found out that water supply for farmers having less land need some source of water supply as they were not capable themselves to pay for digging bore wells for their irrigation needs, otherwise they depend either on rented water supply or just rain water which doesn't give them a dependable source of income from their farms, then in such cases they look either for daily wage employment in nearby areas. Females are also mostly unemployed and dependent on others as most of them are uneducated and have never joined any professional/technical training for any skill development. Some of them even go to a local liquor factory for some bottle lids handling work so as to earn a 200 Rs daily wage for 6-8 hour work. Same issue is with youth of the Village, most of them are in Teenage years with no clear set goals and either spend time at home or casually help out in household chores. They do enquire about possible employment opportunities for themselves. Connectivity to village is also an Issue as there is no public Transport going in & out of the village and the connecting road is only that wide that it can be used as a one-way road only. Also it is in middle of farming land and bushes and snakes and other such wildlife could be found if not that often. Villagers did also mention that in night times animals from nearby forests destroy their crops, so wanted fencing around the village to protect their farms.

Inside houses there were no such cases of open defecation, but water drainage system was mainly open and water blockage in the passages of the village was a concern. Also most houses needed new construction. People complained that they don't get any updates of the Govt schemes which could help them either financially, education wise or such other social security schemes. Also a Household complained about the trespassing of a neighbour onto their land and they couldn't afford a legal consultation. A local villager informed about a 19-year-old orphan girl whose whole family was killed in Road accident and therefore she either sometimes lives alone or with some relative. Her house was a One Room accommodation with the boundary walls being open alongside the forest area.

## **Village Majri**

**Dates 13-15 Nov 2019**

Immediately when we enter Majri village we will not be able to connect any network be it Mobile network, Internet, or any other GPS system. This is very hard for villagers as they find it difficult to communicate with each other when they are on distance but still within the village. Also, young children loose the opportunity of learning from Internet which they rightfully require in this age of Technology for overall development, research, academics, entertainment and career development purposes.



There is a Primary school in the village which is upto Class 5 only, and after that young school kids need to walk to nearby village **kakot** as they don't have any facility of public transport which can help them to do back and fro from home to school and vice versa. Commuting is also a very tough task for locals as well & outsiders as there are no public transport which can be used to get in and out from the village. In rainy days especially, the situation gets worse as the roads gets flooded and sometimes parts of it gets washed away which ultimately disconnects the village with any kind of transport. This situation proves deadly in case someone gets sick, for days either he/she have to wait for the roads to get cleared or bear the pain within their homes only.

Local villagers informed us that they do not have any individual in their community who is employed in any capacity in any Govt. organisation. They find it therefore almost impossible to know any latest information about government schemes, policies, eligibility criteria and other such official information. Only few of the food assistance schemes operated by state government were they aware of via their Sarpanch. Total area was around 3300 acre, out of which only 500-600 Acre was the Panchayat Land and rest was supposed to be Shalimar Land, but some of it was sold to some private company long back, rest of that is forest area where the animals graze and is full of Wild Curry leaf/leaves (Kadi Patta) which villagers do would like to process and use it for revenue generation, if something can be technically worked around this plant. Also, the wild animals like barasingha (Swamp Deer), Mor (common peafowl) and Wild boar comes and destroy field crops and attack livestocks too. There are two Women Panchs in the village, other than that there were no active participation of women in any self-help groups, Mahila Mangal Sangathan, or any NGO for women empowerment. There was a household where a widow lived with her destitute children & one of her family member as in condition of mentally challenged, without any social security pension. Old age people were also mostly without any social security allowances like old age pension & some were having health issues like paralysis from last 12 years without any medical check-up. A small community centre structure was build up but was totally damaged. There was a Chek Dam build towards Old Majri Village in the forest area whose condition was all muddy and filled with Silt. Connected pipes were also built but were not in working

condition, though they were laid till the outer skirts of the village, which if get revived, then can be utilised for Irrigation purposes.



## **Village Bari**

**Dates**            **2019**

As most of the population is engaged in farming as their primary source of occupation, due to flash floods in rainy seasons they were facing a huge loss to their crops, Income and had a direct impact on their families. Elders of the village suggested if these floods can be managed and routed properly, the same water could be used for their irrigation needs. Many Jatt community farmers had their own private tube wells paid for and were using them for their farming requirements, but on the other hand the small land owners had no option other than buying water at the rate of Rs 50/ hour which according to them was very expensive for them to afford. This was another area where villagers asked for immediate intervention. Bari village is widespread and covers a considerable area which is an issue for small children and women of the village to go to school or market or to avail any medical facility. Some sort of connectivity from and to the inside of the village is expected by this group. Due to vast area it covers, it was hard for someone without a vehicle to go from one place to another even within the village. There was a primary school and an anganwadi building there, though the rooms were closed and even in the afternoon hours, it seemed to be not functional. Youth of the village was appearing to be deprived of proper education facility as most of them were restricted to primary education and only within the boundaries of the village. There were many households who had small children at their home so there is an absolute requirement of well functional schools & anganwadi centre. Panchayat of the village had a reputation of not

effectively managing the affairs of the people as suggested by many. One Harijan family complained of their non payment of MNREGA wages for two family members for two months. People also raised concerns that they were not looked upon after the elections. Also, people asked for a need of a community centre to manage family functions at one place. Most of the people were cut off from the outside help of any sort be it govt, NGO, or any other self help group. They were quiet busy in running their everyday lives but most of them were finding it hard without lack of cooperation of panchayat. This village had a large area and required better connectivity to travel in & out of the village. Proper rain water harvesting system would help them to save their crops which they depend on. The youth of the village was educated till primary education and wanted better opportunities which would help them to find their own means of livelihood.

## **Village Haripur**

**Dates .....2020**

Most of the Households have the common issue of Water supply in their homes. There were two reasons behind it, firstly these Households are built on a slightly hilly area and the supply pipe is somewhere in the main area of the village, therefore, it takes a motor in the homes to pump water above, secondly most of the villagers complained of a person on duty for releasing water supply, they informed, for only 15-20 mins in a day they get water and that too in very early hours i.e. 4 am. They informed them that they get treated like this because they belong to the Harijan sect of society and they try their efforts to stand-up for elections in groups like Mahila Mandal or Panchayat for their welfare. Many Households also informed that they were in a really worse situation regarding electricity bills, they showed bills amounting to Rs 7500-8000 for a family of 3-4, which they claimed they don't use that much units. Some even doubted their connections are being set up as commercial and they tried various efforts by visiting departments to reduce their bills, but the situation is still the same till present. They also suggested their bills should be exempted up to 200 units like other areas of Kandi are getting their due benefits. One Household had a widow mother and a son, with a broken roof, which leaks severely in rains and needed immediate renovation/repair for which they asked for some support of government schemes like Dr. B.R Ambedkar Housing Naveenikaran Yojna for SCBC welfare & Old age pension. There was one Household involving most of the women as Homemakers, but they had strong desire and motivation to participate in village affairs. They informed that the existing Mahila Mandal is not performing as the existing pardhan is not very well medically. They also installed a Solar Power for their basic use like cooler in summers, a fan and 2 lights. They installed it in 2012 where they received only 10 % of the subsidy wherein they believe they were entitled to more as per the rules at that time. Also, they informed that BDO does visit them but due to villagers lack of coordination and participation they don't receive appropriate funds for progress. These households suggested a community centre where they can organise their family functions and hold their religious meetings. An 11 year old girl was living with his father who was divorced and an uncle in a broken home with very unhygienic conditions, the girl was sick and was washing utensils for the family with extreme cold water, the father asked for some scheme for building his home and plans to get his daughter educated and marry when he can, some counselling could be provided to the father for importance of cleanliness, financial planning and parenting.

## **Work Done during Pandemic**

- Posters making by collecting all the relevant government health guidelines to spread awareness against COVID-19 in Punjabi Language.

## ਨੋਵੇਲ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ - ਕੋਵਿਡ -19



### ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਕੀ ਹੈ ?

- ਕੋਰੋਨਾਵਾਇਰਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਣੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵੱਡਾ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਜ਼ੁਕਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਸਧਾਰਨ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸਾਰਸ ਅਤੇ ਐਮਈਆਰਐਸ-ਸਿਓਵੀ ਸਮੇਤ ਕਈ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ |
- ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਛੂਹਣ ਨਾਲ ਫੈਲਦਾ ਹੈ |
- ਜਦੋਂ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮਰੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੋਟੇ-ਛੋਟੇ ਸਮੂਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ |
- ਉਹ ਲੋਕ ਜੋ 58 ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਹਨ, ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਤੇ ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਦਾ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ |

### ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਕਵਿ ਫੈਲਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- ਜਦੋਂ ਬਿਮਾਰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੂੰਦਾਂ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਅੱਖਾਂ, ਨੱਕ , ਮੂੰਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ |
- ਖੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਛਿੱਕ ਮਾਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਹ ਦੀਆਂ ਬੂੰਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕੀ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਤੋਂ ਫੈਲਦਾ ਹੈ |

### ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣ ?



ਖਾਂਸੀ



ਬੁਖਾਰ



ਸਾਹ ਚੜ੍ਹਦਾ



ਮਸਲ ਦਰਦ

### ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਵਾਇਰਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਵ ਦੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ



• ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਫੇਸਮਾਸਕ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਕਪੜੇ ਦੀ ਸਫਾਈ ਰਖੋ |



• ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥ ਸਾਬਣ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਜਾਂ ਅਲਕੋਹਲ ਯੁਕਤ ਹੈਂਡ ਵਾਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਸਾਫ ਕਰੋ |



• 3 ਫੁੱਟ ਭੌਤਿਕ ਦੂਰੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਰਖੋ |



• ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ ਰਹੋ |



• ਬਿਮਾਰ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਰੀ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਰਖੋ |

\* Note: Please Download Aarogya Setu App On Your Cell Phone's

- Supported in coordinating STC & collected reports sent by participants through Google forms in a excel sheet of all participants speaker online Short Term course on climate change, disaster and pandemic management from 20th to 24th April 2020.
- Supported in coordinating Online Short Term Course on “Role of Teachers and Educational Institutes in “Unnat Bharat Abhiyan” from 18th – 22nd May 2000, prepared & submitted reports of each speaker discourse.
- Prepared & submitted reports of each speaker for Online Webinar on “Role of UBA PIs for Sustainable Rural and Tribal development in Aspirational Districts Programme” organised by NCI, IIT Delhi and RCI, NITTTR Chandigarh from 16th – 18th July 2020
- Uploaded data of filled survey forms of 3 villages on UBA portal
- Prepared & submitted reports of each speaker for STC on “Rural Entrepreneurship and Start-ups” 21 – 25 September 2020

**Work done as RCI's**

- Collected and compile all the data from PI's.
- Organised National Seminar on “Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Prospects and Challenges” held on 28-29 November,2019 at NITTTR, Chandigarh
- Organised Entrepreneurship and Rural Development Conclave at Nitttr, chandigarh One Day Conclave on “Innovation Projects for Rural Development” held on 18<sup>th</sup> December,2019
- Meeting with DC Ropar, Roopnagar two times.
- Meeting with BDO officer, Pradhan Panchayat, Panchayat Secretaries and other office staff.
- Attended the staff meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2020 by IIT Delhi.
- Compilation of unspent balance reports form all the PI's which they have done under the UBA.
- Collected and stored all the data of PI's which they have done under UBA.
- FSSAI Meeting regarding how to get the FSSAI Licence.
- Working in the three days' workshop on “Unnat Bharat Abhiyan” held from 16<sup>th</sup> To 18<sup>th</sup> July,2020.
- Attended the National Education Policy webinar hosted by MOE.
- Circulation of Posters and important information which is created by PI's in different groups as well as compiled copy of IIT Delhi.

## **Limitations - Problems encountered including CovID**

- Delay in implementation of proposed plans due to COVID-19
- Absence of willingness of State Government departments to come together under this Project and carry out discussed activities.
- Doubt of villagers upon any government interventions for the development of their living conditions.
- Voluntary contribution in this project gives institutes a choice rather a mandate from the MHRD.
- Organising faculty from their busy schedule proved to be an overwhelming task which can be organised by IIT, Delhi as a Conference where Ideas will be noted down and recorded as a plan of action to be followed by their respective PI.
- Spirit of willingness to contribute in terms of time, resources, scientific knows how greatly missing both from the individuals & the Institutes at large.

## **Future Action Plan - DPR and future action plan**

### **TASK FORCE IV: UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN**

#### **TWO YEARS DPR (September 2020 to September 2022)**

<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>TEAM</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>September</b>	• <b>Meetings and</b>	<b>UNR/HKV/APARNA/UJJWAL/VINAY</b>	<b>Some initial</b>

to December 2020	<p>Development of Gram Panchayat Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of Village Specific Problems</li> <li>• Identification of ongoing schemes and projects by Centre and State (DC, Rupnagar)</li> <li>• Identification of Self Help Groups and their Problems</li> <li>• Students Project: Preliminary Studies</li> </ul>		activities will be undertaken to establish rapport with
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed Management and Fishery</li> <li>• FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District (with NABARD)</li> <li>• Department Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District under AtamNirbhar Bharat Project</li> </ul>	<p>(Dr U N Roy and Dr Hemant Vinayak, Ujjwal Kant)</p> <p>Do</p> <p>Amit Doegar, Dr Hemant Vinayak and Vinay kr)</p> <p>Dr Piush Verma, Dr Balwinder Raj and Amit Doegar, Vinay Kumar</p> <p>Dr Amit Goyal and Dr P S Rao, Ms. Aparana</p>	<p>It will be explored under Matsya Sampada Yojana</p> <p>It will be done with Central Govt Projects of Digital India and e-Disha Project</p> <p>It will be done under Skill Development Project</p>
January to March 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed Management and Fishery Department</li> <li>• Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab: FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District (with NABARD)</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District</li> </ul>	<p>As above</p> <p>UNR/APARNA/UJJWAL/VINAY</p>	

	<p>under AtamNirbhar Bharat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of farmers and Self Help Groups</li> </ul>		
April to June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed Management and Fishery Department</li> <li>• FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District</li> <li>• Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab:</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District under AtamNirbhar Bharat</li> <li>• Training of farmers and Self Help Groups</li> <li>• Rural Tourism and Vernacular Architecture</li> </ul>	<p>Do</p> <p>Dr Hemant Vinayak, Dr Amit Goyal and Ujjawal Kant</p>	<p>It will be tried in Rupnagar District</p>
July to September 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed Management and Fishery Department</li> <li>• FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District</li> <li>• Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab:</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District under AtamNirbhar Bharat</li> <li>• Training of farmers and Self Help Groups</li> <li>• Rural Tourism and Vernacular Architecture</li> </ul>	<p>Do</p> <p>Dr Hemant Vinayak, Dr Amit Goyal and Ujjawal Kant</p>	
October to December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed Management and</li> </ul>		



	<p><b>Fishery Department</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District</li> <li>• Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District under AtamNirbhar Bharat</li> <li>• Training of farmers and Self Help Groups</li> </ul> <p>• <b>Rural Tourism and Vernacular Architecture</b></p> <p>• <b>Waste Water Treatment and Recycling</b></p>	<p><b>Do</b></p> <p>Dr Hemant Vinayak, Dr Amit Goyal and Ujjawal Kant</p> <p>U N Roy/Hemant Vinayak/Aparna</p>	
January to March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed Management and Fishery Department</li> <li>• FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District</li> <li>• Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab:</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District under AtamNirbhar Bharat</li> <li>• Training of farmers and Self Help Groups</li> </ul> <p>• <b>Rural Tourism and Vernacular Architecture</b></p> <p>• <b>Waste Water Treatment and Recycling</b></p>	<p><b>Do</b></p> <p>Dr Hemant Vinayak, Dr Amit Goyal and Ujjawal Kant</p> <p>U N Roy/Hemant Vinayak/Aparna</p>	
April to June 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed</li> </ul>		

	<p>Management and Fishery Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District</li> <li>• Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab:</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District under AtamNirbhar Bharat</li> <li>• Training of farmers and Self Help Groups</li> <li>• Rural Tourism and Vernacular Architecture</li> <li>• Waste Water Treatment and Recycling</li> </ul>	<p>Do</p> <p>Dr Hemant Vinayak, Dr Amit Goyal and Ujjawal Kant</p> <p>U N Roy/Hemant Vinayak/Aparna</p>	
July to September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of Watershed Management and Fishery Department</li> <li>• FPO and FarmGate of Ropar District</li> <li>• Digital marketing system for the Organic Farmers Market</li> <li>• E-Learning Education Project with Punjab:</li> <li>• Skill Development under COVID 2019 in Rupnagar District under AtamNirbhar Bharat</li> <li>• Training of farmers and Self Help Groups</li> <li>• Rural Tourism and Vernacular Architecture</li> <li>• Waste Water Treatment and Recycling</li> </ul>	<p>Do</p> <p>Dr Hemant Vinayak, Dr Amit Goyal and Ujjawal Kant</p> <p>U N Roy/Hemant Vinayak/Aparna</p>	

## **UBA Team**

- **Dr U N Roy and Dr Hemant Vinayak**
- **Prof Piush Verma**
- **Dr Balwinder Raj**
- **Dr Amit Doegar**
- **Dr P S Rao**
- **Dr Amit Goyal**
- **Aparna, Ujjwal Kant and Vinay (Project Staff)**