



UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

ISBR College, Bangalore

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Vittasandra Palya



Village ward no. 192

Village name: Vittasandra Palya

Gram panchayat: Doddathoguru

District: Bengaluru

State: Karnataka

INTRODUCTION:

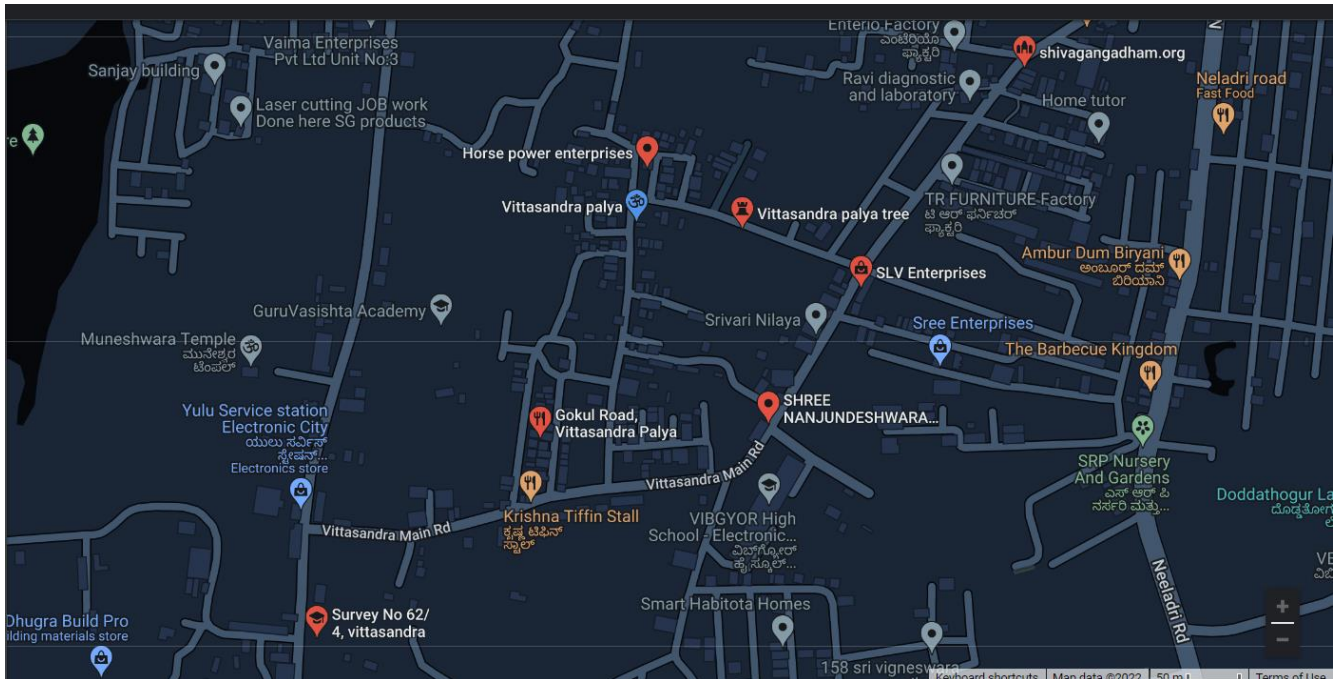
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is propelled by the vision of ground breaking change in country improvement processes by utilizing information foundations to assist with building the design of an Inclusive India. The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to empower higher instructive establishments to work with individuals of country India in recognizing advancement challenges and developing fitting answers for speeding up supportable development. The main aim of this program is to establish a bridge between the society and academic system by providing knowledge and practices to upgrade their capabilities in their respected sectors, which help in the development of rural India.

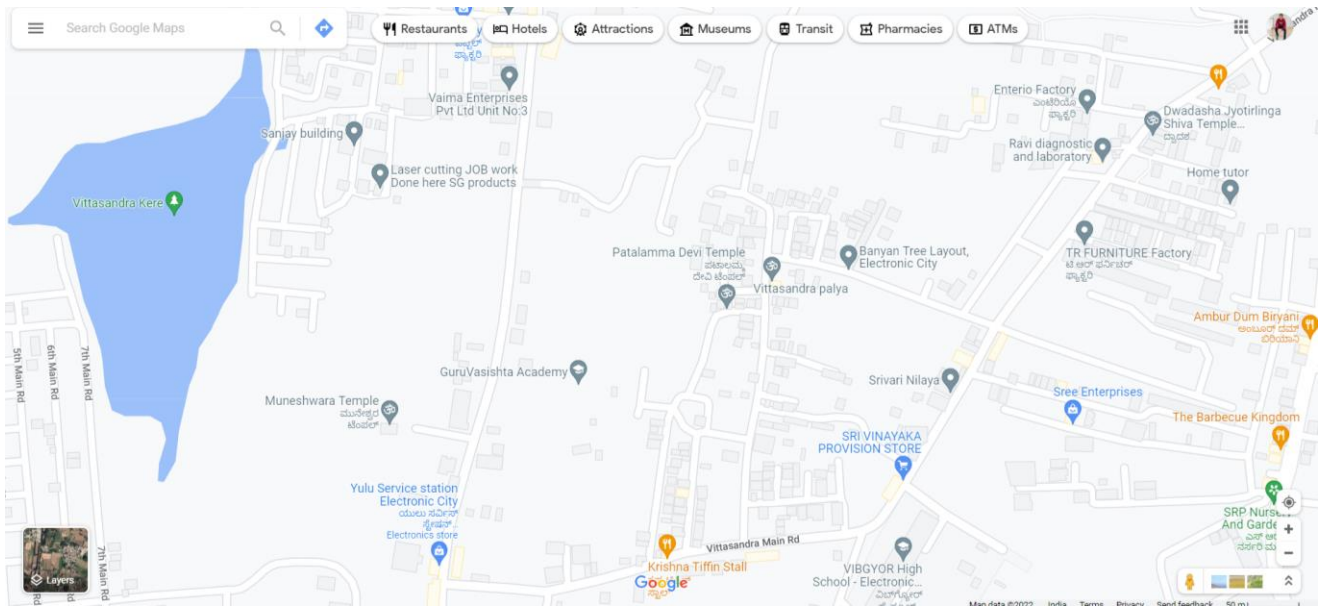
ISBR college has conducted a socio demographic survey to understand the problems which were faced in the village in order to develop action plan to address the key issues in collaboration with gram panchayat, other community members and other people who are interested in development of village. key issues from the survey and the action plan is addressed below.

VILLAGE BACKGROUND:

Vittasandra Palya is one of the five villages which was allotted to ISBR college for the development of rural Karnataka under UBA scheme. Vittasandra Palya is located in rural Bangalore district and located 5.1 kms from ISBR College, Phase-1 Electronic City, Bangalore. Having 329 populations with 55 households.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION:





OBJECTIVE:

Based on the survey of households, village survey and gram Sabha and preliminary discussions with gram panchayat. The objectives are to carried out by ISBR college in the village is defined below:

1. To effectively participate in development of the village by preparing the integrated plan by using local resources to improve the standard living of villagers.
2. To support respected authorities of village and gram panchayat by providing required inputs and development plan.
3. Effective interaction with the village people to communicate how this survey leads to the development of their village.

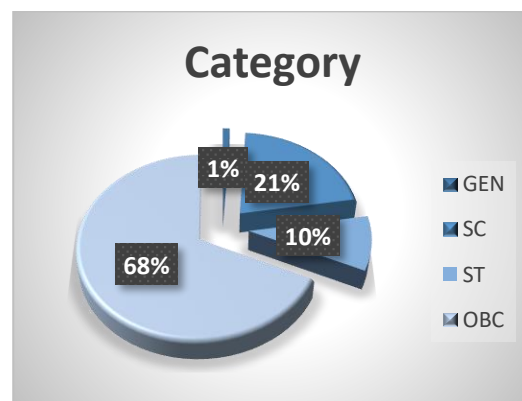
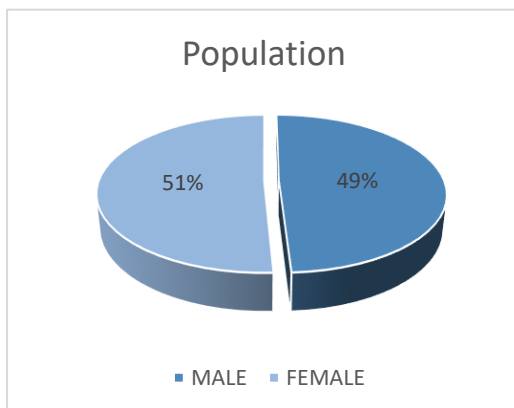
METHODOLOGY:

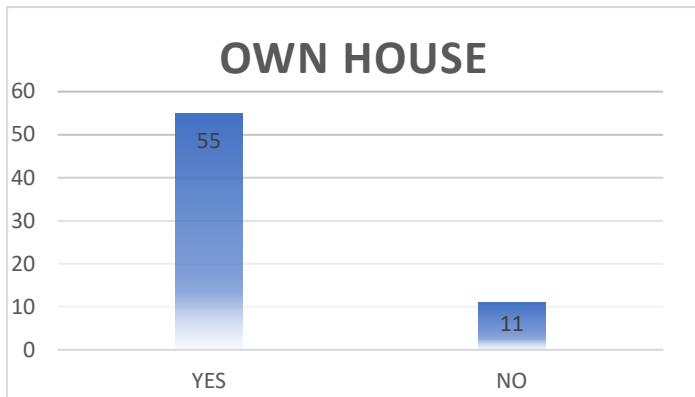
To fulfil the objectives for the purpose of the village development, the plans that the team of ISBR College followed and will be following are as given below:

- Meeting with Grama Panchayath improvement officials and Grama Panchayath individuals.
- Directed Household overview by utilizing the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 'Household study' survey.
- Directed Village overview by utilizing the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 'Village study' survey.
- Data entry of the household survey and village survey completed based on the problems identified in the village survey.
- Examined about the UBA Program with head of gram panchayat and panchayat raj of the district and got the assent letter from them, on 27th April 2022.

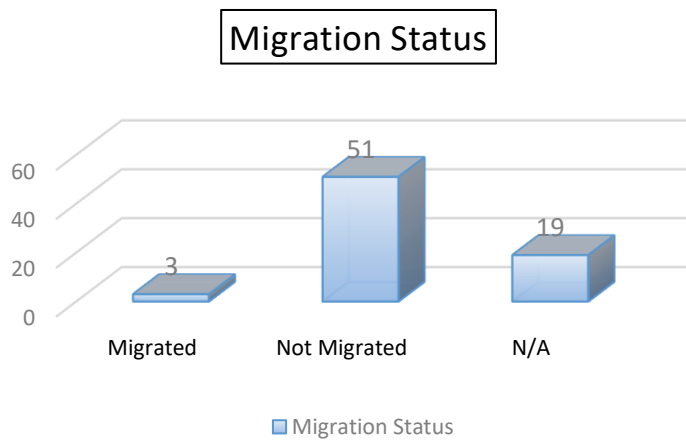
REPRESENTATION OF VILLAGE DATA:

As per our survey we found that there is a fine mix of both male and female. Male count was 162 and Female was 167. Along with that we found that majority of people belong to OBC category

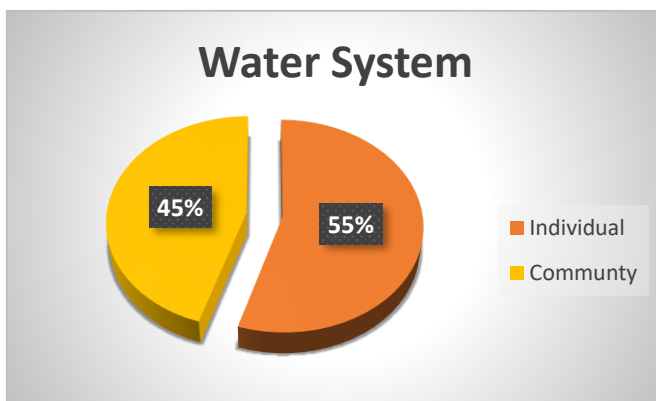




According to our survey we found out that out of 66 households 55 own their own house whereas 11 didn't have their own house.

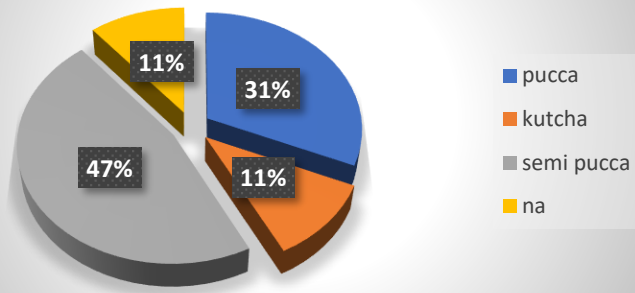


Migration Status of the village



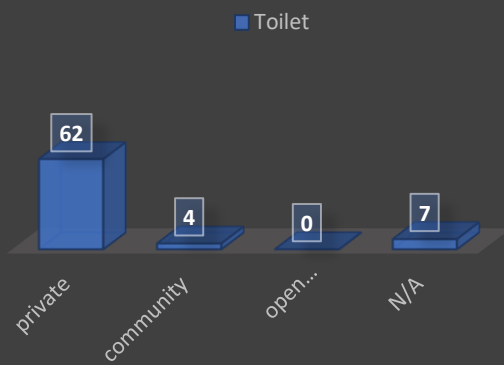
Among the household that have been surveyed 55% had Individual water system and the rest 45% has Community water system

Types of houses



Different Types of Houses and their percentage

TOILET



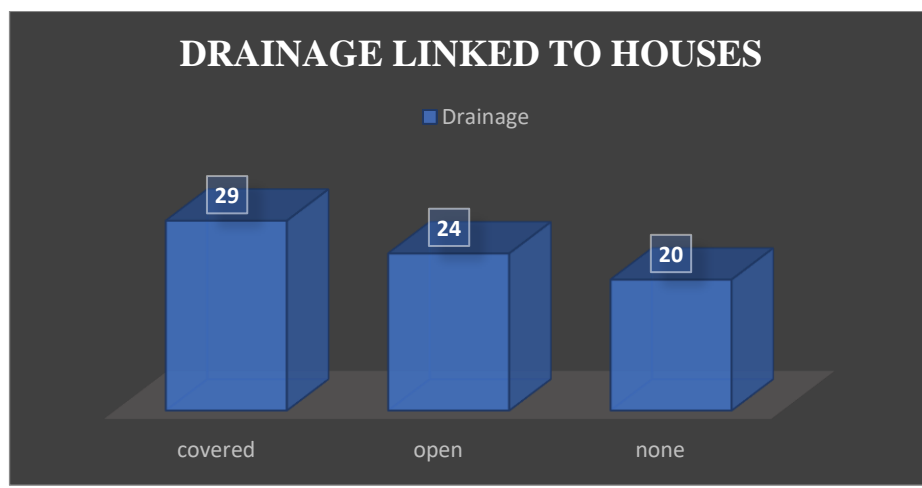
Out of total household 62 had private toilets, 4 had community toilets and 7 didn't provide any information

ISSUES EMERGING/IDENTIFIED:

The various issues and problems that were identified during our survey are as below:

1. DRAINAGE:

In accordance with the survey, 25 out of the 55 households had an issue with open drainage and lacked hygienic drainage facilities, which resulted in a number of health and lifestyle issues.



There is an urgent need to improve the sanitation and drainage facility in the village. Household waste collection or waste management system is poor. Managing the waste generated in the village is very important. 20 households do not have the drainage system linked, and 29 households have a covered drainage linked to their households whereas 24 households had open drainage.

2. TRANSPORTATION:

According to data, the transportation system needs to be improved with additional minibus services or an alternative facility. This is not a priority need, though, when cross-verified with the folks through conversations.

3. HOSPITAL FACILITY

Data showed that the transportation system need upgrading, either with additional minibus services or other facilities. It turns out that this is not a priority need, though, after conversation with the folks. The hospital was missing from a significant portion of the hamlet. The village's healthcare facilities must be upgraded. The crucial part is educating individuals about the need for good health. In spite of the fact that they lacked access to even the most basic healthcare services, the study revealed that this was not the village's top concern.

4. WATER STORAGE

The village's access to clean water has to be increased. The panchayat (community taps) or other sources are used by about 57 families in this village as their primary source of drinking water. They depend increasingly on the public water supply, which may cause health issues. By controlling and overseeing adequate water supply through different state/central programmes, drinking water quality may be raised. Water filtration systems for drinking water in homes can help shield kids and families from waterborne illnesses.

5. LACK OF AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

The government offered a number of programmes and perks, but 90% of households were unaware of them. Different facets of society were unaware of the government-sponsored programmes. This demonstrates the villagers' and household's lack of awareness. Poor statistics exist about how many people and families are aware of and use these programmes.