UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

(A Movement for Progressive India)

Quarterly Progress Report

(Uttarakhand & West Uttar Pradesh Region)

July – September 2021

of

Regional Coordinating Institute (RCI)

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Organic Farming

Water Management

Renewable Energy

Artisans, Industries & Livelihood

Basic Amenities

Convergence

Regional Coordinating Institute (RCI)

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Roorkee-247 667 (Uttarakhand)

E-mail: rciubaiitr@iitr.ac.in, Phone: 01332-286566

Regional Coordinating Institute (RCI)
Quarterly Progress Report

This Quarterly Progress Report provides the details of activities carried out by the Regional Coordinating Institute, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, from July 01, to September 30, 2021. The RCI, UBA, IIT Roorkee organized the following Webinars:

Sl. No.	Date	Meetings/Webinars /Workshops	Keynote Speaker
1.	July 03, 2021	"National Education Policy - 2020"	Mr. Jai Prakash Pandey, Director, Ministry of Education, Government of India
2.	July 04, 2021	"Post COVID Wellness and Emerging Health Challenges"	Prof. M. K. Barua, Dean of Students Welfare, IIT Roorkee Dr. Santosh Kumar, Associate Professor of Community and Family Medicine, Nodal Officer COVID-19 Community Task Force, AIIMS Rishikesh
3.	July 26, 2021	Minutes of Meeting of PIs Coordinators of Uttarakhand & West U.P.	
4.	The Plan of Action for next five years has been submitted to NCI on July 30, 2021		
4.	15.8.2021	Prize distribution for "The Poster and Video Competition" for students of UBA Institutions	

Webinar Entitled
"National Education Policy - 2020"

INTRODUCTION

An online Webinar entitled **"National Education Policy - 2020"** was organized by the Regional Coordinating Institute (RCI), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, on July 03, 2021 (Saturday).

UBA Participating Institutions (PIs) coordinators from Uttarakhand, West Uttar Pradesh, and other regions, IIT Roorkee faculty members and students, Gram Pradhan's farmers of adopted villages attended this program. The webinar schedule is enclosed as Annexure – I.

INAUGURAL SESSION

Prof. Ashish Pandey, Coordinator, Regional Coordinating Institute, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, IIT Roorkee, welcomed the dignitaries and all the webinar participants. He commenced the webinar that featured the keynote speakers, i.e., Shri Jai Prakash Pandey, a 2003 batch IRPS officer, currently serving as the Director, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India from February 2020. He is a winner of the National Award for Outstanding Service in 2011, Railway Board Hindi Award in 2012, and General Manager Award in 2014 for Excellence in Administration. He has been at the forefront in leading various activities connected with General Administration, Personnel Management, Industrial Relation Management, Legal Management, Human Resource Development, Salary & Wage Management, Psychological counseling, and Career Planning and Management. Specializing in Hardcore implementation, use of IT and computers in working for people-centric administration, and psychological counseling & career planning. Apart from administrative services, he carries vast experience in providing sports administration. He is a motivational speaker and often writes articles in various leading newspapers and magazines as well.

Prof. Ashish Pandey, highlighting the objectives of the webinar, said that Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential. 2030 Agenda for

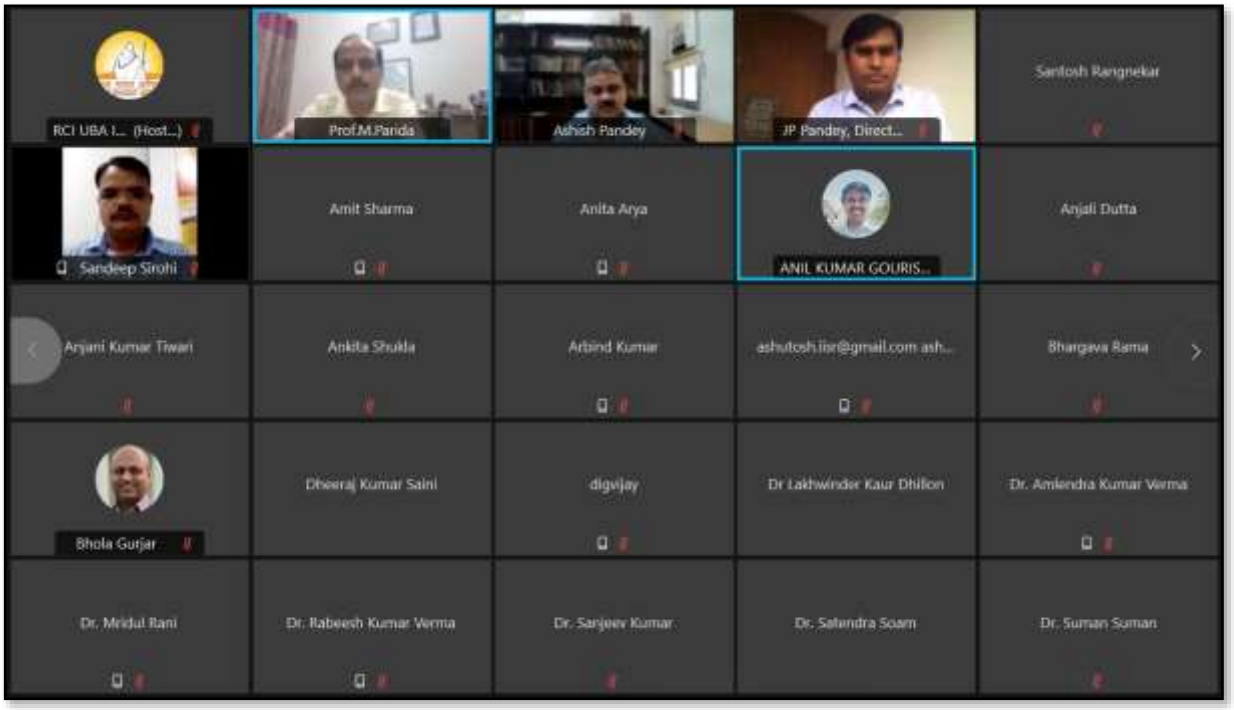
Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4), adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all".

Prof. M. Parida, Deputy Director, IIT Roorkee, welcomed the keynote speaker Mr. J. P. Pandey. He said that the National Education Policy 2020 should be a game-changer for Indian education system. It looks like a viable multidisciplinary approach that makes the educational system aware and focuses on the higher education sector. Prof. Parida informed that IIT had opened a Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Data Science, and faculty members from 15 different departments are drawn.

Mr. Jai Prakash Pandey, Director, Ministry of Education, Government of India, discussed the " National Education Policy-2020" in detail with the participants. He said that this is the first education policy of the 21st century, bringing many educational reforms in India. This policy will prove to be very beneficial for the coming generation. This new education policy has been made very special, specific, and based on the needs and potential of the future generation, which is the largest education system in the world. He threw light on the education system of India in detail.

In the end, Prof. Ashish Pandey, Coordinator, Regional Coordinator Institute - IIT Roorkee, proposed a formal vote of thanks to Shri J.P. Pandey, Director, Ministry of Education, and Prof. M. Parida, Deputy Director, IIT Roorkee, and participants. In this webinar, coordinators of participating institutes of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan from western Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Professors, and students of IIT Roorkee, sarpanches, and villagers participated.

Photographs of Live Session



Annexure - I

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

REGIONAL COORDINATING INSTITUTE
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TTECHNOLOGY ROORKEE

Online Webinar
on
"National Education Policy - 2020"

July 03, 2021; 11:00 AM (on WebEx)

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

11:00 – 11:05	About the Webinar	Prof. Ashish Pandey Coordinator, RCI-UBA,IIT Roorkee
11:05 – 11:15	Address by	Prof. M. Parida Deputy Director, IIT Roorkee
11:15– 12:15	Presentation on National Education Policy – 2020	Mr. Jai Prakash Pandey, Director, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India
12:15 – 12:30	Open Discussion	All Participants

Webinar Links:

1. https://twitter.com/iitroorkee/status/1410824009902551042
2. https://www.facebook.com/IITRoorkee.ICC/posts/1716102301906030
3. https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6816592498144686080
4. https://www.kooapp.com/profile/iitroorkee/7a5c289e-d21d-4d44-aa03-40354dccda59/Koos
5. https://www.instagram.com/p/CQz__vCsZ2O/
6. https://iitroorkee.tumblr.com/post/655572338042175488/rci-uba-iitroorkee-invites-you-to-attend-a
7. YouTube page: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loo0_WhOm4k

Webinar Entitled
"Post COVID Wellness and Emerging Health Challenges"

INTRODUCTION

An Online Webinar entitled **"Post COVID Wellness and Emerging Health Challenges"** was organized by the Regional Coordinating Institute (RCI), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, on July 04, 2021 (Sunday) through virtual platform WebEx.

UBA Participating Institutions (PIs) coordinators from Uttarakhand, West Uttar Pradesh, and other regions, IIT Roorkee faculty members, students, Gram Pradhan's farmers of adopted villages attended this program. The webinar schedule is enclosed as Annexure – I.

INAUGURAL SESSION

Prof. Ashish Pandey, Coordinator, RCI - UBA, IIT Roorkee, welcomed the dignitaries and all the participants. He commenced the webinar that featured the keynote speakers, i.e., Dr. Santosh Kumar, Associate Professor of Community and Family Medicine, Nodal Officer COVID-19 Community Task Force, AIIMS Rishikesh. He is a renowned Family physician, practicing in community for last 10 year. Contributed his primary care services in community to more than 20000 patients till now. He is conducting wellness programs for college students and youth and is also known as a youth motivator. He was conferred several awards i.e. "Award of excellence" by National Integrated forum of artist and activist (NIFA) for "counseling and motivational activities for Youth of Nation", "TEACHER OF THE YEAR AWARD" by Government of Uttarakhand, "BEST TEACHER AWARD" By Director AIIMS Rishikesh, "HIM RATN" By Hon'ble Governor Uttarakhand for best social and outreach services, "SEWA RATN" by Government of Uttarakhand for Outreach primary care services, Universal Human Right and social development associations for "outstanding services in community & society", "Shashwat Ratn" award by community leader for best community services by community of Uttarakhand & "Ambedkar Ratn" for Excellence in medical services for community and youth etc.

The main aim of the webinar is to provide authentic information regarding POST COVID-19 to the participatance, so as they can be benefited.

Prof. M. K. Barua, Dean of Students Welfare, IIT Roorkee, welcomed the keynote speaker Dr. Santosh Kumar. He said that there are several issues related to mental health in the people after COVID-19. Due to the pandemic, the students are under pressure and getting illnesses like anxiety, hypertension, etc. They are locked in the house during the pandemic and have no option to be safe and healthy. They are worried about what will happen in the future i.e., jobs, higher study etc. He appreciated that UBA regional team chosen this vital & appropriate topic for the participants. It will help to take care of mental health after post COVID.

Dr. Santosh Kumar, Associate Professor of Community and Family Medicine, Nodal Officer COVID-19 Community Task Force, AIIMS Rishikesh. Dr. Santosh is well-informed about the Post COVID wellness, and we need to be careful about illness. The people who got the Covid positive in the recent past can be affected by the different diseases after recovery. He discussed the Post Covid Symptoms /syndromes. How to get rid of these severe diseases and recognize the symptoms like Neurologic (Headache, Dizziness), Renal (Acute Kidney injury, Proteinuria, Hematuria), Hepatic, Gastrointestinal, Cardiac, Endocrine, and Dermatological, etc.

Dr. Santosh advised to do yoga, exercise to avoid anxiety, hypertension, heart disease, blood sugar & blood pressure, etc. Further, he introduced a new theory of Well-being PERMA i.e., positive emotions, engagements, positive relationships, meaning, and accomplishment.

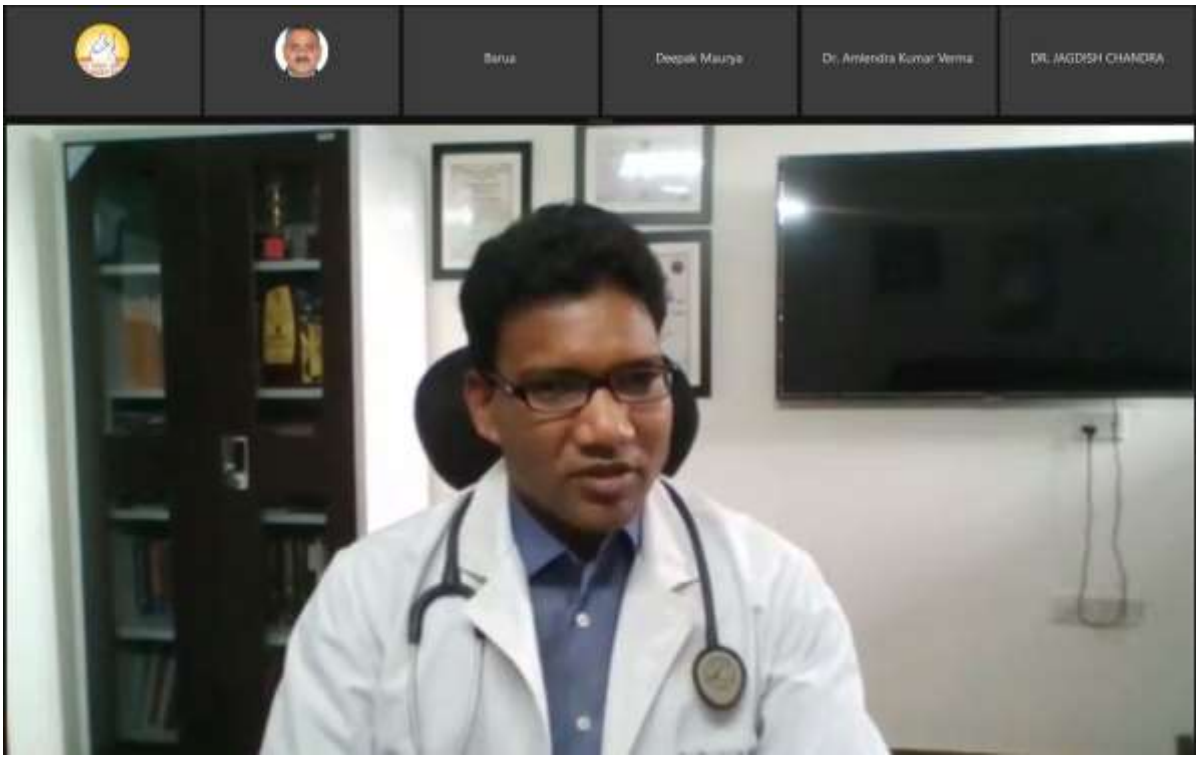
Dr. Santosh is aware that the third wave of COVID can come back again, so we need to prepare for this, and those who have not got the vaccination do the same at the earliest. Dr. Santosh humbly requested all to kindly share your problems, issues, diseases symptoms with the doctors.

"Happiness is present-oriented, rooted at the moment, why is it more focused on the past and future and how the link to the present, this finding suggests that you can focus on the present to increase your happiness."

During the interactive session, the participants raised a few questions, which were answered by Dr. Santosh Kumar.

In the end, Prof. Ashish Pandey, Coordinator, Regional Coordinating Institute, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, IIT Roorkee, proposed a formal vote of thanks to keynote speaker Dr. Santosh Kumar (AIIMS-Rishikesh), Prof. M. K. Barua, Dean of Students Welfare - IIT Roorkee, participants, UBA team, and Media Cell of IIT Roorkee.

Photographs of Live Session



Annexure - I

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

REGIONAL COORDINATING INSTITUTE

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TTECHNOLOGY ROORKEE

Online Webinar

on

"Post COVID Wellness and Emerging Health Challenges"

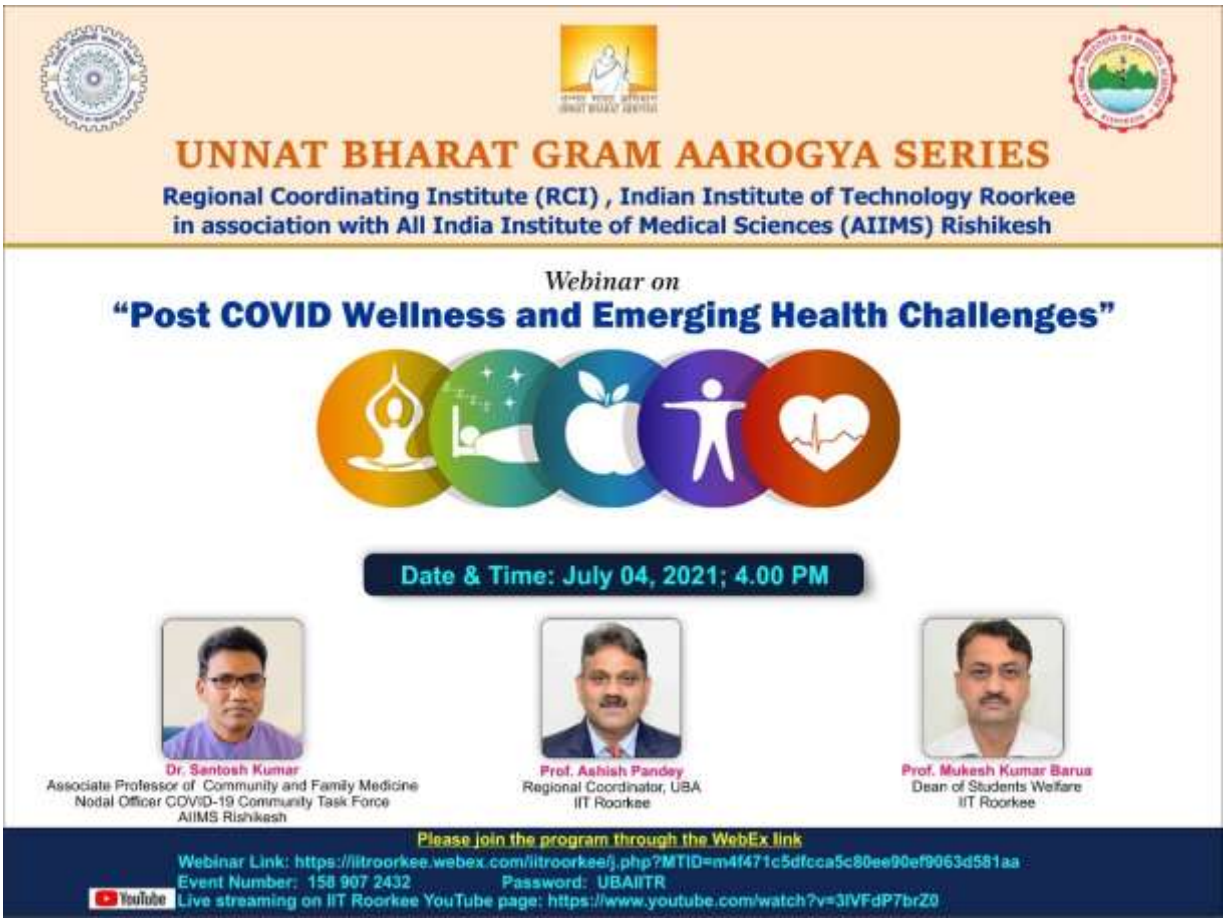
July 04, 2021; 16:00 hrs. (on WebEx)

Program Schedule

16:00 – 16:05	About the workshop	Prof. Ashish Pandey Coordinator, RCI-UBA,IIT Roorkee
16:05 – 16:15	Address by	Prof. M. K. Barua Dean of Students Welfare, IIT Roorkee
16:15 – 17:45	Discussion on "Community Samvvad for Covid – 19 Pandemic"	Dr. Santosh Kumar, Associate Professor of Community and Family Medicine, Nodal Officer COVID-19 Community Task Force, AIIMS Rishikesh
17:45 – 18:00	Open Discussion with the participants	

Webinar Links:

- https://twitter.com/iitroorkee/status/1411335363541356553
- https://www.facebook.com/IITRoorkee.ICC/posts/1717102755139318
- https://www.instagram.com/p/CQ3ngOEs6zg/
- https://iitroorkee.tumblr.com/post/655699611419312128/rci-uba-iitroorkee-invites-you-to-attend-a
- https://www.kooapp.com/koo/iitroorkee/e5fa7c85-21ec-4ea3-9348-56da3bb59683
- YouTube page: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lVFdP7brZ0



Minutes of Meeting of PIs Coordinators of Uttarakhand & West U.P.
July 26, 2021 at 11:00 AM

UBA Regional Coordinator's Name: **Prof. Ashish Pandey**
Email ID: **rciubaiitr@iitr.ac.in**

The Regional Coordinating Institution, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, IIT Roorkee, organized a web-based meeting with PIs Coordinators of Uttarakhand and West U.P. region on July 26, 2021, through the Cisco WebEx virtual platform at 11.00 AM.

Attendees: The meeting was attended by the Faculty Members of IITR and coordinators of the participating institutes (PIs) of the Uttarakhand and West Uttar Pradesh regions. The participant's list is attached as Annexure - I

Purpose: The main aim of this meeting was to discuss the proposed plan of action of the RCI UBA for the next five years.

The meeting started with a welcome address by Prof. Ashish Pandey, Regional Coordinator, IIT Roorkee. He welcomed the Chairperson of the meeting Prof. M. Parida, Deputy Director,IIT Rookree and all the coordinators of Participating Institutes and faculty members of IIT Roorkee. He appreciated PIs for their noble cause during this pandemic.

The meeting commenced with a short introduction of all the participants one by one. Prof. Ashish Pandey gave a Presentation of the activities carried out by the RCI UBA IITR in the past two years. He informed that IIT Roorkee is preparing an action plan for the next five years to be implemented at the grassroots level in the UBA adopted villages. Prof. Pandey requested all the participants to give their valuable suggestions /inputs to be included in the UBA plan of action for the next five years.

Prof. M. Parida, Deputy Director, IIT Roorkee welcomed all the participants. He appreciated the efforts of all PIs during the Pandemic and their support in the initiatives of RCI IITRoorkee. He requested all the coordinators to give their valuable inputs to prepare a sound plan of action for the UBA for the next five years.

During the open discussions among the participants gave their inputs /suggestions as follows:

- Prof. Premalata Jena, Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT Roorkee, informed that she is planning to submit a proposal under the Rural Electrification using Solar Energy

System. She assured all the PIs that IIT Roorkee is ready to help the UBA participating institution.

- Prof. Bhanu Prakash Vallenki, Civil Engg. Department, IIT Roorkee informed that he is planning to submit a proposal to provide a safe and healthy drinking water.

- Dr. Sanjeev Kumar, Head of the Civil Engg. Department, Graphic Era University, Dehradun, suggested the MPLAD scheme can be helpful for village development. He informed that they had submitted the project proposal, but no information has been received from the NCI.

- Prof. Himanshu Sharma, Meerut Institute of Technology, Meerut raised the query for the project proposal that has not been sanctioned yet, which they had submitted to the NCI for the development in the adopted villages.
  Prof. Pandey assured, he will take up the matter with NCI.

- Dr. Swapan Suman, Meerut Institute of Engineering and Technology, Meerut informed that they got the approval of the project proposal under the Technology Customization and approved the fund of Rs. 50,000/-.
  Prof. Pandey congratulated him for getting the project proposal under the UBA Theme.

- Prof. Bibash Kumar, NIT Uttarakhand raised the query about the drinking water and informed that when he started the villages survey, they found that there is not good drinking water in one of the adopted villages. He is preparing the project proposal for the same.
  Prof. Ashish Pandey suggested preparing a project proposal for the village, and he will try to resolve the drinking water problem with the support of the State Govt.

Prof. M. Parida thanked all the participants for giving the suggestions /proposals etc.

Finally, Prof. Ashish Pandey, RCI Coordinator, thanked all the participants who joined the meeting and their valuable suggestions /inputs and proposed a formal vote of thanks to all the participants.

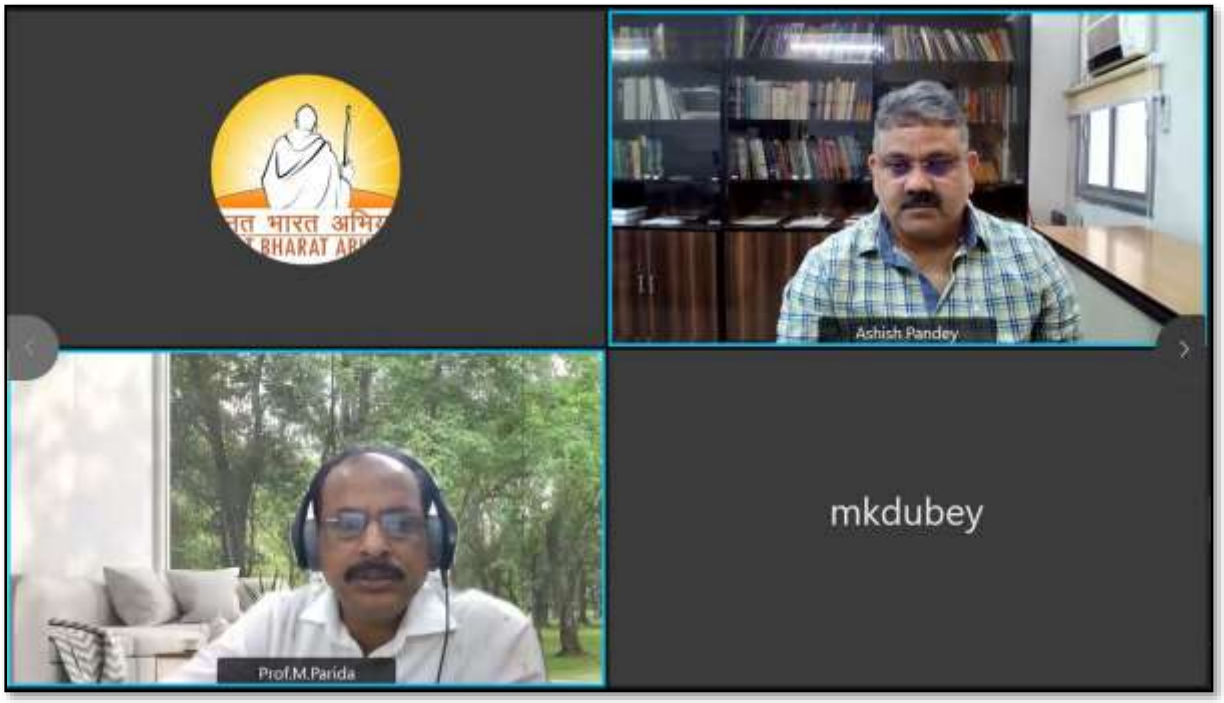
List of Participants

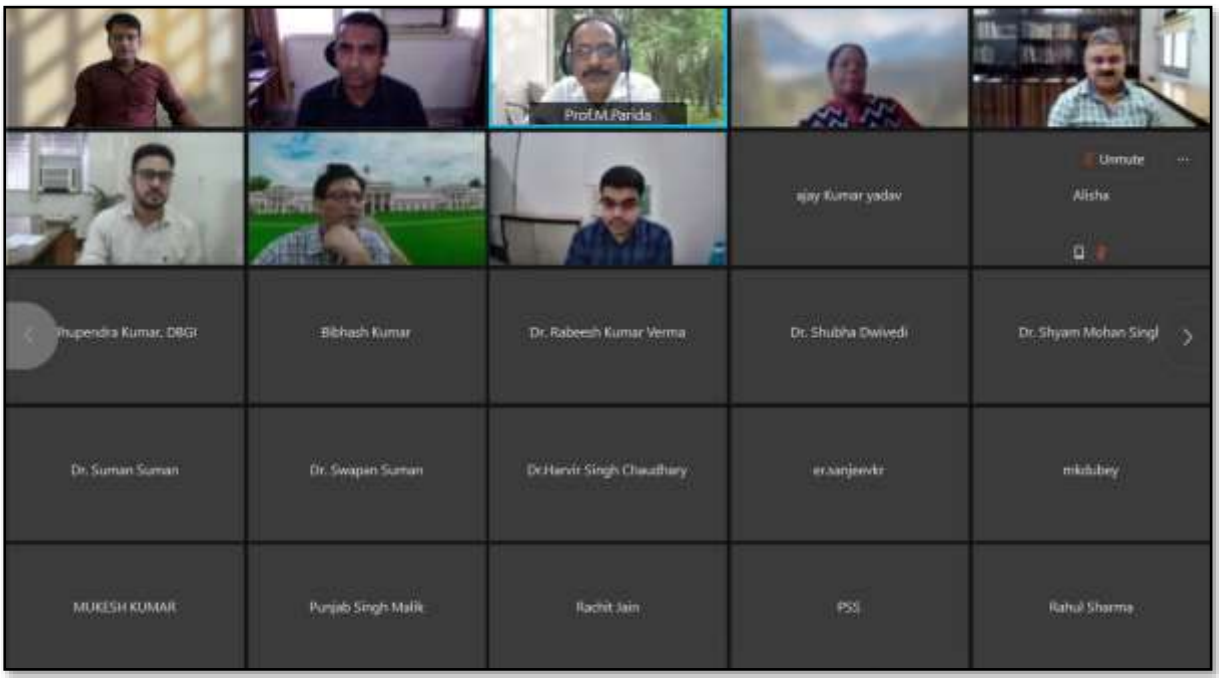
Annexure - 1

S. No.	Name of the Participants	Name of the Institutions
1	Prof. M. Parida, Chairperson *Deputy Director*	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
2	Prof. Ashish Pandey *(Regional Coordinator)*	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (Meeting Host)
3	Prof. Bhanu Prakash V.	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
4	Prof. Premalata Jena	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
5	Prof. Basant Kumar Yadav	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
6	Prof. Mohit Prakash Mohanty	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
7	Prof. Ashutosh Sharma	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
8	Prof. Ram Manohar Singh	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
9	Prof. Bhaskar Deka	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
10	Prof. Pratham Arora	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
11	Prof. Sonal Thengane	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
12	Mr. Nitin Verma *(RCI Team Member)*	Regional Office - UBA, IIT Roorkee
13	Dr. Rabeesh Kumar Verma	C.C.R.D. College, Muzaffarnagar
14	Mr. Pradeep Kumar	State Institute Of Hotel Management And Catering Technology And Applied Nutrition, New Tehri
15	Dr. Tarun Saxena	M.I.E.T. Kumaon
16	Dr. Sunil Chamoli	Govt. Govind Ballabh Engineering College, Gurdhauri
17	Mr. Rachit Jain	Shakumbhari Institute Of Higher Education, Roorkee
18	Dr. Suyash Bhardwaj	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar
19	Mr. M K Dubey	University Of Petroleum And Energy Studies, Dehradun
20	Mr. Mukesh Kumar	Six Sigma Institute Of Technology & Science, Rudrapur
21	Dr. Sanjeev Kumar	Graphic Era University Dehradun
22	Dr. Swapan Suman	Meerut Institute Of Engineering And Technology, Meerut
23	Dr. Punjab Singh Malik	Meerut College, Meerut
24	Mr. Arvind Kumar	Institute Of Technology, Gopeshwar
25	Prof. Bibhash Kumar	NIT Uttarakhand
26	Mr. Tejbir Singh	Kisan PG College Simbhaoli
27	Dr. Jitendra Verma	Vivek College Of Education, Bijnor
28	Dr. P. S. SHARMA	DIT, Dehradun

29	Dr. Himanshu Sharma	Meerut Institute Of Technology, Baral, Partapur, Meerut
30	Dr. Shubha Dwivedi	IIMT University, Meerut
31	Mr. Rahul Sharma	State Institute Of Hotel Management And Catering Technology And Applied Nutrition, New Tehri
32	Mr. Mandeep Guleria	THDC Institute of Hydropower Engineering & Technology
33	Mr. Ajay Kumar Yadav	College Of Engineering And Rural Technology, Meerut
34	Ms. Shivani	Glocal University, Saharanpur
35	Dr. Nempal Singh	Indraprasth Institute Of Technology, J P Nagar
36	Mrs. Everest Shiwach	D.N.(P.G.) College, Meerut
37	Dr. Harvir Singh Chaudhary	J V Jain College Saharanpur
38	Dr. Shyam Mohan Singh	Raath Degree College, Paithani
39	Mr. Rajendra Rawat	Government Polytechnic, Ganai Gangoli
40	Ms. Alisha	-----
41	Mr. Arbind Kumar	-----
42	Mr. Bhupendra Kumar	DBGI

LIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SESSION





The Plan of Action for next five years submitted by RCI UBA, IIT Roorkee

Sl. No.	Proposed Area	Expert Team
1.	Agrometeorological Advisory Services for Farm Management	Prof. Ashish Pandey and Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)Team members
2.	**a.** Water Resources Management in Rural India	Prof. Basant Yadav and Prof. Mohit P. Mohanty (Dept. of WRDM); Prof. Ashutosh Sharma and Prof. Bhaskar Jyoti Deka (Dept. of Hydrology)
	b. Interventions/solutions to provide potable water	Prof. Bhanu Prakash V, UBA Coordinator, IIT Roorkee
	c. Drinking Water Management of Haridwar district of Uttarakhand	Prof. Prasenjit Mondal, Chemical Engineering Department
3.	Renewable Energy Based Smart Rural Electrification	Prof. Premalata Jena, Electrical Engineering Dept. IIT Roorkee.
4.	Qualitative Improvement In Education	Prof. Ram Manohar Singh, HSS Dept., IIT Roorkee
5	Empowerment of the Rural women for an Empowered Nation	Prof. Premalata Jena, Electrical Engineering Dept. IIT Roorkee.
6.	Mushroom Cultivation Using Agro-Waste Based Substrates	Dr. Punjab Singh Malik, UBA Coordinator, Meerut College, Meerut.
7.	Outreach Telehealth consultation model –A Primary health care to rural community in Uttarakhand	Dr. Santosh Kumar, UBA Coordinator, AIIMS Rishikesh
8.	Capacity Building of Agri-Entrepreneurship For Prosperity Of Rural India	Experts will be drawn from various Organisations

Agrometeorological Advisory Services for Farm Management

Introduction

Climate and weather information plays a crucial role before and after any cropping season. It provides plethora of knowledge to the farmers and farm women about resource utilization and if it is given in advance, can boost productivity at farm place in multi-folds. Agrometeorological Advisory Services to help the farmers in their farming, so that they could utilize the resources at maximum and with minimum wastage and loss. Simultaneously, it will also provide avenues to increase farm productivity and instil confidence in farmers. Agrometeorological advisories are the single window solutions for all the queries related to fluctuating weather conditions and management of crops according to that. It not only helps to stabilize the production but helps in resource utilization as well. The main aim of AAS is to gather information on weather and climate, soil related information, and crop based knowledge and combines them with weather forecast in order to provide farmers the vision to manage their decision, which ultimately would bring maximum productivity with minimum loss.

The following action plan is proposed to provide the Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) under RCI-UBA in the next five years to the UBA villages:

1. To identify the farmers, their land holdings, crops, cropping pattern, farm resources, etc. To provide the Agromet Advisory Bulletins to some selected farmers. To compare the farm production/income of AAS and non-AAS farmers, so that non-AAS farmers can motivate to adopt the AAS.
2. To provide the district and block level- agromet advisory bulletins to the interested farmers. To organize Farmer Awareness Programme (FAP) to sensitize and educate the farmers about the benefits of Agromet Advisory Services in their day-to-day farm operations.
3. To provide Agromet Advisory Bulletins to all the farmers through various mode of dissemination.
4. Continuation of the AAS with technology advancement. To make contingency plan for cope up with climate risk.
5. To assess the economic impact of AAS.

TIMELINE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Year	I	II	III	IV	V
Activities					
To identify the farmers, their land holdings, crops, cropping pattern, farm resources, etc.					
To provide the Agromet Advisory Bulletins to some selected farmers.					
To compare the farm production/income of AAS and non-AAS farmers, so that non-AAS farmers can motivate to adopt the AAS.					
To organize Farmer Awareness Programme (FAP) to sensitize and educate the farmers about the benefits of Agromet Advisory Services in their day-to-day farm operations.					
To provide Agromet Advisory Bulletins to all the farmers through various mode of dissemination.					
Continuation of the AAS with technology advancement. To make contingency plan for cope up with climate risk.					
To assess the economic impact of AAS.					

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN RURAL INDIA

India is among the world's most water-stressed countries. In 1950, India had 3,000–4,000 cubic meters of water per person. Today, this has fallen to around 1,000 cubic meters, primarily due to population growth. China, by contrast, has twice the amount of water per person- about 2,000 cubic meters. In India, as in many other developing nations with agriculture-based economies, water resources are critical for economic development, and agriculture accounts for approximately 85% of the total annual abstraction. Growing competition over finite water resources, compounded by climate change, will have profound implications for India's food security, farmers' livelihoods, and economic development.

The following interventions are proposed.

1. Capacity building of the farmers for the operation of the water supply system
2. Groundwater management in rural areas
3. Technological innovations for irrigation water management to maximize the farmer's income and minimize the wastage of water
4. Planning and design of rural wastewater and storm drainage system
5. Development of efficient solid waste management system and its implementation
6. Management of water-related disasters in villages

TIMELINE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Year	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**
Activities					
Capacity building of the farmers for the operation of the water supply system					
Groundwater management in rural areas					
Technological innovations for irrigation water management to maximize the farmer's income and minimize the wastage of water					
Planning and design of rural wastewater and storm drainage system					
Development of efficient solid waste management system and its implementation					
Management of water-related disasters in villages					

INTERVENTIONS/SOLUTIONS TO PROVIDE POTABLE WATER

Status of Drinking Water Quality

Water quality in the villages Beladi, Puranpur and Meerpur downstream of SIIDCUL in Uttarakhand suffer from extremely poor ground water quality due to high iron content and faecal coliform (indicative of contamination by sewage).

Objective: Identify the villages where the water quality is poor, and find solutions to them by fabricating water treatment systems.

Following is proposed to provide potable water in the above mentioned villages:

1. It is proposed to aerate the ground water, oxidising the ferrous to insoluble ferric iron. Then, a dual slow sand filter shall be used to remove the suspended, precipitated, ferric iron from the water.
2. After filtration, the water will be chlorinated, before supply to the villagers based on SHGs.
3. SHGs will be roped in to allow for sustainability of the process and ensure employment to the locals.
4. The solutions to the problem will be specific to that location.

Time line for the proposed action is given below:

TIMELINE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

	Description	Time (Months)											
		3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
1	Identification of villages where water quality is poor												
2	Water sampling at identified sites by local UBA institutes												
3	Classify sites according to ease of implementing intervention required												
4	Lab scale study at participating institutes and design of interventions for easier to implement projects												
5	Fabrication of water treatment units (e.g.: aeration, slow multimedia filters and disinfection)												
6	Identify SHGs interested in running the water treatment units for nominal profit												
7	Installation of fabricated units												
8	Training of SHG in operating the units and supplying potable water at a cost												

Drinking Water Management of Haridwar district of Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand is a northern Himalayan state in India having tremendous natural beauty and rich sources of water available as springs. Even then, sometimes, the availability of drinking water at hills goes to the acute shortage. Mainly, during summer and less rainfall years, the people face acute shortage of water. Springs are the main dependable source of domestic water in Uttarakhand. A spring is a point at which water flows from an aquifer to the surface, water- retaining capacity of theses aquifers depends on rock type, hydrogeology and on porosity of surface soil of an area. These natural aquifers are mainly very rich source of minerals, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sulfur and iron [1][2]. Therefore, spring water is considered as wholesome and adequate for drinking purpose. However, due to the increase in urbanization, Industrialization and tourism of Uttarakhand these water resources have been contaminated with both chemical and biological contaminants. Almost all the springs and water sources are contaminated with microbial contamination. The density of microbes increases at the springs or a natural water source when it is located near a village or in an area with extensive wildlife and animal populations. Community residing near theses springs and using this water for drinking purpose directly have potential adverse health effects. Microbial contamination mainly occurs in natural spring water due to infiltration of contaminated water through the soil to groundwater [3]. Runoff from rains, carry microbes present in air, roads, dumping of solid, domestic and animal waste to underground water aquifers and contaminate them [4]. This microbial contaminated spring water is used for drinking purpose in these areas and create high health risk to community of Uttarakhand. Though most of household have access to treated water but simultaneously access to untreated water is also the highest in Uttarakhand when compared with the other States [10]. As this state is developing due to increased industrialization and tourism, a burden on nature to sustain this development is also increased. For example, significant industrial development around Roorkee town has raised concern about the quality of water around this city in recent years. The effluents from the Bhagwanpur Industrial Area, Roorkee have been found to be considerably polluted with some heavy metals along with other pollutants. Significant amount of Hg, Pb etc., have been found in waste water samples collected from various ponds in the industrial area. Water of the Solani river has also been found to be contaminated from the wastewater of this industrial area (Rao Patti et al., 2011). Recently in 2020, at Kunj Bahadurpur village, Bhagwanpur number of cancer cases are reported, which are expected to be because of the degraded water quality. Thus, the development of some technology is essential to maintain the quality of the water in this region. Other industrial areas like Haridwar, Rudrapur, Sitarganj ect are also expected to have degraded water quality. To maintain water quality for drinking purpose is the major issue that has been raised from the last few years. It is, therefore, important to study the existing water quality of the available water indifferent districts (hill to plane) of Uttarakhand and develop water Quality

Index (WQI), which is one of the most effective tools to communicate information on the quality of water to the concerned citizens and policy-makers [2]. Recently, the water quality index of a rural tract in five districts of Garhwal and Kumaon region of Uttarakhand have been reported (Kothari et al., 2020). Water quality index for the ground water was reported in 2016 with respect to Cl, F, NO_3, SO_4, pH, total hardness and TDS. However, presence of heavy metals was not considered. The area selected are also mostly from non-industrial area. From the report it seems that some places are having higher hardness. Further, different types of pollutants such as salinity, heavy metals, fluoride, arsenic, microorganisms etc., are contaminating the groundwater through different sources including industrial discharges and some health issues are being into report day by day; thus, the complete analysis of ground water including heavy metals, microorganisms (these are mostly responsible for different types of chronic diseases), particularly from industrial area, is very important. Further, proper treatment of contaminated groundwater and public awareness are also essential to mitigate the public health problems. IIT Roorkee has been working on the development of low cost systems for the treatment of contaminated groundwater for point of use (individual house hold) application. On the outcome of these studies it seems that an adsorbent based low cost filter unit can be developed for household application for treating contaminated ground water. Different low cost adsorbents can be developed for different pollutants and the filter unit can be designed as per the water quality of the district(s). This technique can be implemented in selected areas and monitored for a longer period. On the basis of above background the following objectives are decided.

Objectives

The main aim of the proposal is to develop a drinking water management plan for Haridwar district of Uttarakhand with the following objectives

1. To develop inventory of groundwater contamination and water usage as well as to analyse the water quality of different places in industrial areas of Haridwar district of Uttarakhand and develop water quality index
2. To develop low cost filter units for treating contaminated groundwater for household application
3. Identification and adoption of few model villages and implementation of this technology
4. Create awareness among the common people about the importance of water quality on public health

TIME LINE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

⇓ Objectives/ year ⟹	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Inventory of groundwater contamination and water usage as well as analysis of water quality of different places in industrial areas of Haridwar district of Uttarakhand and development of water quality index	Literature survey on the water quality of Uttarakhand Collection of samples from selected places of different industrial areas of Haridwar district of Uttarakhand Analysis of samples Development of water quality index				
Development of low cost filter units for treating contaminated groundwater for house hold application	Development adsorbents for different pollutants Design, fabrication and testing of scale up version with real samples		Development of Customized model	Implementation in real filed and its monitoring	
Selection and adoption of few model villages and implementation of these technologies	Selection of villages		Implementation of the schemes		
Creation of awareness among the common people about the importance of water quality on public health	Continues programme on public awareness including seminars, workshop, summer schools, training on the topic				

Renewable Energy Based Smart Rural Electrification

Background: Government of India has launched the scheme "**Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana**" for rural electrification. Rural Electrification Corporation is the Nodal Agency for implementation of DDUGJY. As of April 2018, all the rural areas in India have been electrified. The electrification of villages in India is non-uniform, mostly the economically richer states have successfully electrified most of their rural areas while the states which fall behind economically are still struggling to do the same. Small rural businesses aren't connected to the electric grid majority of the time and hence depend upon other non-renewable micro sources like diesel generators. Some of the major reasons due to which a number of Indian villages are still not electrified despite the electricity demand and capacity increasing in the urban areas are improper planning, not enough resources, poverty, absence of Smart Technology and theft of electricity. The Government of India has set a target of 175 GW of installed renewable energy and aimed electrification of more than 18,000 rural areas by 2022.

Due to arise of Covid 19, there is declination of growth of electrification across world. The IEA foresees that by 2030 around 660 million people across world do not have access to electricity. For achieving target of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 7.1) which recommends access of clean cooking must invest 35 billion dollar every year from 2021 to 2030. For achieving this target there is requirement of smart generation of electricity in decentralized manner which can be achieved by Renewable Energy Generation in Rural Area. Renewable Energy are that source of energy which is not depleted like as conventional source of Energy such as Coal, Petroleum.

The main objective of Renewable Energy based Rural Electrification is to fulfil the demand of electricity in remote areas with help of non-depleting, reliable, easily accessible source of energy like Solar Photovoltaic based generation. This source of energy reduces the greenhouse Gases such as CO_2 which is responsible for 40 % of global warming. Now a day, Solar based Energy generation cost is optimum due to ongoing advanced research in this area.

For Indian aspect of Rural Electrification, Solar Energy is the best alternate hope. Solar energy generation is a part of decentralized and distributed generation which has ability to fulfil requirement of cooking fuel, lighting as well as irrigation pumping of people living in village. In term of Solar energy deployment, India holds 5^{th} position in the World. Government targets to achieve 227 GW of renewable energy-based generation in 2022 and 450 GW in 2030. There are mainly two schemes Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Jal Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) for rural electrification which have been launched by Government of India.

Solar Photovoltaic Based Smart Rural Electrification

India having highest potential of Solar energy among all Renewable Energy Sources because of India is tropical country where sunny weather is 250 to 300 days annually having radiation capability of 1600 to 2200 kWh/square metre. This huge amount of radiation is capable to generate 6000 GWh energy annually by reducing Carbon Footprint. This PV/Diesel based system plays vital role to meet energy demand of people living in village area. Here the word

hybrid defined as integration of two source such as Diesel Generator Set, Solar Photovoltaic including Battery which is connected to local grid.

During implementation stage while integrating Solar base Renewable energy source in Rural electrification there are several Socioeconomic challenges some of them are:

There are Several Benefit by deploying Renewable Energy Source integration in Rural Area some of them are:

- Revenue generation for landlord in rural area
- Resolve seasonal unemployment issue by creating new job and business opportunities
- Capacity Building and Public Empowerment
- Affordable Energy to all
- Reduce hunger
- Improve access of safe drinking water
- Improve gender equality by availability of clean fuel
- Low maintenance and operation cost

Rural Electricity Demand and its Drivers

On an average, the electricity supply for an Indian rural household is 39 kWh/month. This is 50% of the national average for residential consumers. It is also notable that the average electricity supply for a rural business is also quite less at 39.5 kWh/month. Many of these enterprises opt for diesel generators to fulfil their high demand of electricity.

An average rural area in India has a total demand of 1,826 kWh/day of which 52% is contributed to households, 41% is contributed by agriculture and 7% by enterprises. These are including contributions by diesel generators among others with the grid. The diesel generator should be replaced by solar energy system.

Objectives

- Establishing a baseline of consumption of electricity by households and enterprises in villages and identify the main drivers of electrical demand and consumer satisfaction.
- Identification of major barriers in adoption and consumption of electricity by rural consumers.
- Mapping the availability and utilization of electricity sources in rural areas across different places.
- Smart Renewable energy based electrification drive movement
- Establishment of safety precaution outlines and awareness

TIMELINE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Objectives/Year	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5
Establishing a baseline of consumption of electricity by households and enterprises in villages and identify the main drivers of electrical demand and consumer satisfaction.	Identifying needy villages and surveying the energy consumption pattern, demand profile season wise	Identifying the source of energy supply and mode of supply to the customer end			
Identification of major barriers in adoption and consumption of electricity by rural consumers.	Investigation on issues related to the barriers faced by the village community to access the proper reliable electricity supply	Investigation regarding the availability of alternate sources mainly focusing on hybrid energy system like Solar and diesel generator based system			
Mapping the availability and utilization of electricity sources in rural areas across different places.		Final identification of potential sites for solar generation in a decentralized manner			
Smart Renewable energy based electrification drive movement		Installation of roof-top mounted solar energy system along with battery storage and development of hybrid system for successful supply of energy to all residences schools and major critical loads			
Establishment of safety precaution outlines and awareness	Continues programme on public awareness regarding the installation and benefits of the smart renewable energy supply model				

QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

Education is the backbone of social development, and the quality of education forms the base for future accomplishments. The importance of education emerges from its potential to provide people with enhanced ability of reasoning, judgement, and decision making. Acquiring knowledge aids an individual with an improved understanding of any situation and brings them the insight and perspective to use their capabilities for growth, development, and welfare. The first step towards the attainment of such empowerment takes place through primary and secondary education.

It has been noted that several rural schools suffer due to lack of infrastructure, proper guidance, and exposure to new methods of teaching and learning. Therefore, qualitative improvement in education has always been the aim of governing authorities and far-sighted leaders. Hence, it is essential to assist the education system with required facilities and promote interventions to build up a better future. Under UBA, following initiatives to improve school education

IT Intervention

The use of IT enabled technologies has increased exponentially particularly after the pandemic. Schools have adopted these technologies to effectively impart education at all levels. However, the children belonging to rural areas are yet to take advantage of such facilities for their overall growth. Getting familiar practically with various educational devices (e.g., Computers, Projectors, smart-boards, digital textbooks, etc.) at the school level could elevate the skill development of students. Development of IT infrastructure in UBA adopted schools will help students to utilize the learning opportunities available on internet. Teachers in these schools can also use these resources to effectively teach their students.

Content Intervention

The content of education is equally crucial as the medium of delivering education. To begin with, if knowledge is not imparted both theoretically and practically to students by educators, it may not facilitate the productive learning expected of students. The educators should provide children in primary education with the practical implication of classroom learning to support the acquired learning. Under UBA, participating institutions can take up small modules and develop content appropriate for UBA adopted schools. This content along with IT infrastructure will help rural students to learn and develop required skills. Such content will have following advantage:

1. Participating institutions may develop content according to the need identified from villages and schools.
2. Once the content is developed, it can be shared and disseminated to multiple centers using IT infrastructure.

Interest creation among students

Interest immensely influences students' learning in any domain at any age. Therefore, Interest creation in students enhances the outcome of education. Interest creation could be possible if teachers pay equal attention to all students and promote students' active involvement in such content. In addition, students' continuous engagement in such educational content should be evaluated and appreciated in educational settings. Moreover, if students show active signs of maintained interest in any academic or extracurricular field, they should be helped through financial assistance and opportunities for learning.

1. Develop small experimental setup/ labs in the schools. Such initiatives evoke interest in students and make them active learners
2. UBA institutions can use their facilities to demonstrate various opportunities that the students may explore in future.
3. The RCI (IIT Roorkee) may organize competition and reward students under various categories (such as mathematics, science, language and literature, music etc). The participating institutions should be involved in execution as well as planning on such events.
4. Separate sports/ extracurricular competition will be organized for the participating schools.

These events will be popularized using media coverage and other methods. This would create interest among students and help them identify their strength and interest.

Support for competitive examinations

Several state and central initiatives such as Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sainik Schools provide opportunity to students. The preparation of such competitive examinations begins early in age. Although the syllabus of such examinations is from the primary level, critical, analytical, and logical thinking is required to successfully participate in such exams. Students need appropriate guidance for such competitions. UBA institutions should facilitate and guide in this process.

Objectives

1. Improve IT and other relevant school infrastructure.
2. Improve quality of education by developing and adopting content (worksheets, videos, experimental demonstrations etc.) for different subjects and class.
3. Develop interest among schoolchildren in the villages by organizing various competitions on academic as well as extracurricular activities.
4. Support students who are preparing for various competitive examination.

Plan of action

UBA works through participating institutions and active engagement of student volunteers. Faculty members in the participating institutions will provide the guidance and coordinate the activities. Detailed plan for each vertical would be prepared by the RCI (IIT Roorkee) and the implementation will be done by student volunteers. The education theme will be coordinated by IIT Roorkee and programmes for each action item will be prepared at the start of academic year. With appropriate communication and coordination the above activities can be implemented. Wherever necessary national and state-level schemes would be utilized to provide necessary funds and implement the plan. Timeline for programme implementation is given below:

TIMELINE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Year I</th><th>Year II</th><th>Year III</th><th>Year IV</th><th>Year V</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">IT Intervention</td><td colspan="2">Implementation voluntarily by participating institutes (one school each) (Target – 5 to 10 institutes)</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Model adoption by multiple participating institutes (Target – 10 to 20 institutes)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Model adoption facilitated for all participating institutes (multiple schools allowed)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Content Intervention</td><td colspan="2">Core team formation & Content creation/facilitation in selected subjects & selected classes</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Model adoption by multiple participating institutes</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Increasing basket of courses & classes</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Interest creation among students</td><td colspan="2">Model development for interest creation activities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Model adoption by multiple institutes / formation of expert groups</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Model adoption by multiple institutes</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Support for competitive exams</td><td>Need identification</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Model development for supporting preparation of competitive exams</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Model adoption for supporting preparation of competitive exams</td></tr>
</table>

Empowerment of the Rural women for an Empowered Nation

For the sustainable development of the nation, it is very important that the women of rural areas should be empowered. They are the key towards achieving the transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for the better nation. But due to the limited access to the education system, health care management system, and specifically technical and other digital platforms, they usually face many challenges for their growth and generally deals with the global food, health, climate and economic crisis. Empowering a woman is not only limited to well being of single person, it also helps an entire family and rural community. Also, providing a proper platform to a woman of rural area for her growth will eventually helps in the increment of the overall economic productivity of the nation, given women's large presence in the agriculture worldwide.

Since the women from grassroots communities are usually custodians of traditional knowledge, which is key for their livelihoods and culture. They are the key 'Agents of Change' for achieving the transformational development of nation. Empowering rural women by creating different employment opportunities will however surely contribute to economic growth. Thus, it is urgently needed to resolve the issues and challenges faced by the women in the rural markets so that they no longer have low status, low skilled and lesser paid jobs without the social or legal protections. As per the report provided by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2017-18, "In rural India, 3.8 per cent of women are unemployed. While the unemployment rate was 9.7 per cent to 15.2 per cent for educated rural females in 2004 to 05 and 2011 to 12, it has increased to 17.3 per cent by 2017-18". Thus, these can be taken care by providing proper education, skill training and platform to the women to come forward and speak their issues.

Thus, it can be seen that the actual meaning of women empowerment in general sense is that a proper space and condition is provided to the women where they are able to make choices and they do not face any gender inequalities in terms of access of power and resources. The concept of empowerment is typically divided in three domains: economic, political, and social. When the person is economic actor in market domain, it is referred as Economic empowerment. When the person is civic actor in the state domain, it is referred as Political empowerment and the social empowerment refers to the society domain, where a person is a social actor.

- **Economic empowerment:** It involves the improvement related to the ability of rural women to access the resources and employment, higher earning in the job or workplace, and increases in the income, assets, expenditure, and consumption they control.
- **Political empowerment**: This area is about participation and decision making in reputed formal institutions or local government positions.
- **Social empowerment:** This refers to the status of women in society they live, which depends on social norms, gender roles within the household and the community, and social capital.

❖ Women of rural India and Government schemes

The women living in rural India, employed in both skilled and unskilled labour, have raise their voices towards their development and have managed to assert their rights and demands using various platforms. They have used effectively the concerns related to the environment, socio-economic advancement, and the digital platforms for having the independence and

competitiveness in their community. The different examples have been set by the Indian government time to time to provide platforms for the women for their growth:

- With the support from UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality, the Dalit Women's Livelihoods Accountability Initiative has helped women marginalized by the caste system engage in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. Between 2009 and 2011, in eight districts, their participation grew from 2,800 to more than 14,000. Many Dalit women now have bank accounts in their names and are unionized to defend their rights.
- The 72nd constitutional amendment which heralded the beginning of Panchayati Raj, women were granted 1/3rd reservation in local assemblies as well as for the position of sarpanch. This scheme devolved decision making powers to women to expand the boundaries and meaning of democracy in the hinterlands. This involved providing equal control over the material, human and intellectual resources which allowed women to achieve higher standards of living.
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana supports more than 50 million small business owners, a majority of whom (78 per cent) are women.
- Mahila Shakti Kendra is another scheme that aims to empower rural women with opportunities for skill development, employment, digital literacy, health and nutrition.

Thus, by providing equal provision of rural services and infrastructure, it is possible to facilitate women's access to education, productive resources, and build on their knowledge, skills and abilities. Despite seeing an improvement, there is a requirement to focus and make efforts to increase women's representation in local institutions and governance mechanisms and include them in decision-making within their households and communities. Women empowerment has progressed beyond being an urban phenomenon as the government and various welfare organisations are trying to bring a paradigm shift at grassroots level.

❖ Empowering rural women through environmental research platforms

With the advancement of technology in India, several environmental research institutes have helped in generating the employment for rural women living in India and they are listed as:

- The women's of Barefoot college, Rajasthan, works as interns and helps in preserving the renewable energy plants in villages. Also, Energy and Environment Committee (EEC) comprising of at least 30 percent women is formed which identifies the men and women of poorest household and provides them a proper training of 3-6 months as *Barefoot Solar Engineers (BSE).*
- The *Energy and Resource Institute (TERI)* introduced the '*Lighting a Billion Lives*' programme and has made a handful of rural women energy entrepreneurs. This project has impacted 5.65 million lives globally, covered 24 Indian states, 13 countries, and supported 1,130,570+ households all over the world since June 2017.
- India, as a member of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), has enhanced female participation in Renewal Energy capacities.

❖ Educating rural women to access digital platform

It is firmly believed that the advancements in the digital area is definitely helpful in the growth and sustainable development of the nation. But one of the significant issues faced by rural women is utilization of technology is literacy, which is a barrier to its efficient use. Thus, the proper digital literacy should be provided and door to door campaigning is required for educating the women of villages so that the women of the villages move forward step by step

with the rest of the country. A pilot project named as “Internet Saathi” with Tata Trusts is started in 2015, which focuses on educating the women to use the Internet. Further, those women train the other women in their community and neighbouring villages. The outcomes of the project are:

- It helped in fulfilling the gaps between the rural women and digital platforms.
- It has become a major force of change in rural India — inspiring millions of women, their families to embrace the change and gain from the Internet.

Thus, other projects should also be introduced by the concerned authorities, reputed educational institutions and government bodies for educating the women of rural India and helping them utilising the resources in the effective manner.

TIMELINE FOR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Objectives/Year	Year-1	Year-2	Year-3	Year-4	Year-5
Women of rural India and Government schemes	Identifying potential areas for women empowerment and also identifying the potential national schemes				
Empowering rural women through environmental research platforms	Investigating various possible Small industry concepts like Energy development, developing small manufacturing society and other possible conceptual thoughts				
Educating rural women to access digital platform		Education drive movement for the women empowerment is to be developed. The awareness regarding digitalized process should be informed to all of them and trained properly to the outside world			
Involvement in the decision making process at the village level				Suitable mechanism and model should be created for involvement of the women candidates in decision making process at the village level	

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION USING AGRO-WASTE BASED SUBSTRATES

Mushroom is considered to be a complete health food and suitable for all age groups- children to aged people. Mushrooms are rich in protein, dietary fiber, vitamins and minerals. The digestible carbohydrate profile of mushroom includes starches, pentoses, hexoses, disaccharides, amino sugars, sugar alcohols and sugar acids. The total carbohydrate content in mushroom varied from 26-82% on dry weight basis in different mushrooms. The crude fibre composition of the mushroom consists of partially digestible polysaccharides and chitin. Considering its nutritional value, the Ministry of Education (Govt. of India) has advised for its inclusion in Mid-Day-Meal Programme to combat malnourishment issue in children (D.O. No. 4-2/2020-MDM-1-1 (EE.5), 28th September, 2020).

Mushroom farming is being practiced in more than 100 countries and its production is increasing at an annual rate of 6-7%. Presently, three geographical regions– Europe, America and East Asia contribute to about 96% of world mushroom production. In India, the mushroom production systems are mixed type *i.e.* both seasonal farming as well as high-tech industry. In seventies and eighties button mushroom was grown as a seasonal crop in hills, but with the development of the technologies for environmental controls and increased understanding of the cropping systems, mushroom production shot up from mere 5000 tonnes in 1990 to over 1,00,000 tonnes in 2010. Today, commercially grown species are button and oyster mushrooms, followed by other tropical mushrooms like paddy straw mushroom, milky mushroom, etc. The concentrated areas of production in India are the temperate regions for the button mushroom, tropical and sub-tropical regions for oyster, milky, paddy straw and other tropical mushrooms. Two to three crops of button mushroom are grown seasonally in temperate regions with minor adjustments of temperature in the growing rooms; while one crop of button mushroom is raised in North Western plains of India seasonally. The present production of white button mushroom is about 85% of the total production of mushrooms in the country.

India produces about 600 million tonnes of agricultural waste per annum and a major part of it is left out to decompose naturally or burnt *in situ*. This can effectively be utilized to produce highly nutritive food such as mushrooms and spent mushroom substrate can be converted into organic manure/vermi-compost.

Through Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, we can promote this secondary agriculture activity of mushroom cultivation in villages linked to higher education institutions. On one hand, we can target malnourishment in rural India by providing protein rich health food to children and can reduce environment polluting agro-waste burning events on the other hand. Our intervention can be at both levels *i.e.* for technology adoption and technology development also.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Based on its availability in different villages, selection of agricultural wastes for substrate preparation.

2. Standardization of composting protocols as per local requirements.

3. Selection of different mushroom species for year-round cultivation.

4. Supporting land-less farmers and women entrepreneurs with quality spawn material and providing technical help in different steps of mushroom cultivation.

5. Helping in development of linkages with local Mid-Day-Meal Programmes and exploring other marketing avenues.

TIMELINE FOR ACTIVITIES

Mushroom cultivation is totally dependent on environmental conditions for seasonal growers. Different species can be grown in villages of western UP and Uttrakhand for year-round cultivation.

For Button mushrrom (White button, Cremini and Portobello)-

ACTIVITY	I (July-September)	II (October-February)	III (March-May)
Training of Volunteers			
Procurement of agricultural wastes and composting			
Cropping and Harvesting			
Marketing			
Preparation for next crop			

For Milky and some Oyster Mushrooms

ACTIVITY	I (July-September)	II (October- February)	III (March-May)
Training of volunteers			
Procurement of agricultural wastes and composting			
Cropping and harvesting			
Marketing			
Preparation next for crop			

Outreach Telehealth consultation model –A Primary health care to rural community in Uttarakhand

Introduction

Primary health care is an essential health care for rural community which has to be reinforced during covid 19 pandemic. Tele medicine gained in extra weightage in optimizing health care services during covid 19.

Primary Health care plays a critical role in improving health outcomes such as in primary and secondary prevention of several disease conditions including NCDs.

PHC has the potential to reduce total health care costs, hospital admissions and readmissions, as well provides people centres care focusing on the person as a whole.

Objectives

1. To provide tele health consultation to the hard to reach areas , rural population where the health facilities are not available, even the poor network access.
2. To ease out the assess to the health care during the covid 19 pandemic.
3. To strengthen the primary health care through the equipped tele medicine consultation.

Methodology – This outreach Telehealth consultation model will be run under social outreach programme in technical support of IIT Roorkee . This model will first have advertised among local villages and adjacent population by local authority. Patients from rural area may be contact at advertised number at given time and days ad can avail consultation and management for their illnesses. Prescriptions will be directly send through text messages which does not need any internet activity at point of care.

Only primary care will be provided through this teleconsultation and there is provision of adequate referral as per the symptoms stated by patients.

Telehealth care will be really benefited for the rural population who are not able to access the health care during this pandemic. Though we do not have enough evidences for third wave of COVID-19 but this will be preparedness for upcoming wave.

Component of program	Activities
Pilot phase of this Project	Limited number of villages for appropriate results and follow up will be selected /Acceptability of the model by patients /villagers will be assessed
First phase	Assessment of follow Up patients (Number of patients are taking follow up for their illness and compliance will be assessed
Second Phase	Proportion of total screen patients are getting benefited and seeking health care
Third phase	Percentage of Total number of patients screened and registered are being benefited and recovered
Fourth phase	Line listing of the most disease vulnerable villages (% diabetes cases/Hypertension /Cancer)
Fifth Phase	Exclusive disease surveillance and appropriate non pharmacological health intervention in most vulnerable villages with reporting to health department of state for corrective measures
Each phase will be of only 2 month :- It will be the regular cycle of health care through this model.	

CAPACITY BUILDING OF AGRI-ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR PROSPERITY OF RURAL INDIA

Agri-entrepreneurship is the entrepreneurial process taken up in agriculture or the allied sectors. It is the process of adopting new methods, procedures, techniques in agriculture or agriculture's allied sectors for better output and economic earnings. Agri-entrepreneurship converts agricultural activity into an entrepreneurial activity. By adopting innovative ideas in agriculture and allied sectors, an agri-entrepreneur who is an innovator drives the changes in the rural economy. An agri-entrepreneur job is never easy as he takes the risk, adopts innovation, creates new ways of doing things, and taps new markets opportunities. Significant growth in the manufacturing and service sectors contributes to the better living conditions and lifestyle of the urban population, whereas agriculture and allied sectors are still on the back foot in providing better living conditions in rural India. As compare to urban areas majority of people living in the rural area are unable to creep the benefits of the developmental schemes happening in India. In keeping these imbalances in mind and to achieve balanced economic development, it becomes inevitable to promote agri-entrepreneurship for the development of the rural area. There is a huge scope to increase the living standards of rural India and strengthening the national economy by making it globally competitive.

To provide the training and other technical support are being proposed under RCI-UBA for the following agri-entrepreneurship for the prosperity of rural India;

1. Beekeeping

There is an immense scope of honey production and bee-keeping in rural areas due to its wide availability of flora and fauna. This is such a growing venture where even illiterate and resource-poor men/women can start their entrepreneurship with no land required.

2. Animal Husbandry

India ranks 1st in milk and milk product production. Livestock management and cattle rearing has been a part of our day-to-day life. Rearing of improved breed and their proper’s management can give a good return to the farmers.

3. Fruit and vegetable preservation

Another major small industry that can be started very easily is producing various fruits and vegetables preserved items viz., Potato chips, Potato fingers, Potato pappad, Mango and Litchi Squashes, Jam Jelly Marmalade, Mixed vegetable, Tomato pickles, Tomato sauce, Ketchup etc.

4. Horticulture based enterprises

India is a major producer of vegetables and fruits. Hence, there is a large scope to establish entrepreneurship in these sectors. Besides, several others have huge potential to develop as agri-enterprises like fisheries, Custom hiring, Agri-clinic, etc.

5. Green Manure

Green undecomposed material used as manure is called green manure. It is obtained in two ways: by growing green manure crops or by collecting green leaf (along with twigs) from plants grown in wastelands, field bunds, and forest. Green manuring is increasing in the field plants usually belonging to leguminous families and incorporating into the soil after sufficient growth. The plants that are grown for green manure known as green manure crops. The most important green manure crops are sunnhemp, dhaincha, *pillipesara,*clusterbeans and *Sesbania rostrata.* Green manures improve soil structures, increase the soil's water holding capacity, and decrease soil loss by erosion.

6. Green Leaf Manure

Application of green leaves and twigs of trees, shrubs and herbs collected from elsewhere is green leaf manuring. Forest tree leaves are the main sources for green leaf manure. Plants growing in wastelands, field bunds etc., are another source of green leaf manure. The important plant species useful for green leaf manure are neem, mahua, wild indigo, Glyricidia, Karanji *(Pongamia glabra)* calotropis, avise*(Sesbania grandiflora),* subabul and other shrubs.

7. Sustainable Agriculture/Organic Farming

Sustainable agriculture is farming in sustainable ways meeting society's present food and textile needs, without compromising the ability of current or future generations to meet their needs. It can be based on an understanding of ecosystem services. Trainings can be organized to adopt sustainable agricultural practices by the villagers included- rotating crops and embracing diversity, planting cover crops, reducing or eliminating tillage, applying integrated pest management (IPM), Integrating livestock and crops, adopting agroforestry practices, managing whole systems and landscapes, etc.

8. Mushroom cultivation

Mushroom farming is one of the most profitable agri-business that one can start with a low investment and less space. Mushroom cultivation is growing gradually as an alternative source of income for many people.

9. Raising nursery techniques in fruit, vegetables, and forestry plants

A nursery is a place where plants are cultivated and grown to usable size. Nursery techniques involve raising seedling, sapling, and graft economically useful and ornamental plants through scientific methods. Several new techniques are available, which are cheap and effective. These new techniques are useful in increasing the success rate of graft and rooting of cutting, increasing seedling vigour; reducing transplanting shock, and generally reducing the quantum of manual work. The nursery management gained a status of commercial venture where retailer nurseries sell planting materials to the general public and nurseries, which sell only to other nurseries and commercial landscape gardeners, and private nurseries, which supply institutions of institutions private estates.

10. Water Management in rural areas of Uttarakhand

In villages, water is used for meeting the demand of domestic (drinking water and sanitation) and agriculture sectors. The current water utilization practices in these sectors will be assessed, and improved practices will be suggested to enhance water use efficiency. The ponds and tanks are essential sources of water to meet the various demands of the rural areas. Unfortunately, the villagers have encroached upon the ponds and tanks, or those are in very pathetic condition. Therefore, awareness programs shall be organized, bringing out the usefulness of the ponds and tanks along with the water conservation practices.

The detailed capacity building programs on the above mentioned topics will be finalized in consultation with the coordinating institutes.

Minutes of Meeting to evaluate the Poster and Video Competition for students of UBA Institutions held on Aug. 07, 2021 (Saturday) through virtual WebEx platform

A committee was constituted by the Coordinator, RCI – UBA, IIT Roorkee to evaluate the Poster & Video Competition for students of the UBA Institutions. A meeting of the committee for evaluating and recommending the names for the awards was held on Aug. 07, 2021 at 11:00 hrs in a virtual mode. The 37 entries for the posters and 11 entries for videos have been received after the preliminary screening. The list is enclosed as annexure-1. The following members were present in the meeting.

1. Prof. Dheeraj K. Khatod, *Dept. of Electrical Engineering (Chairman)*
2. Prof. Indrajit Ghosh, *Dept. of Civil Engineering (Member)*
3. Prof. Puneet Gupta, *Dept. of Chemistry (Member)*
4. Prof. Mohit P. Mohanty, *Dept. of WRD&M (Member)*
5. Prof. Ashutosh Sharma, *Dept. of Hydrology (Member)*

The committee evaluated the applications as per the provisions given in the approved guidelines by the NCI UBA, IIT Delhi for the respective awards and recommended the following names:

(A) Poster Category:

S.No.	Participant full Name	Participating Institution Name
1	Amisha Chalga	Graphic Era (Deemed to be University), Dehradun
2	Vijay Kumar	IFTM University, Moradabad
3	Mohd Yahiya	IIMT Engineering College, Meerut

(B) Video Category:

S. No.	Participant full Name	Participating Institute Name.
1	Vijay Kumar	IFTM University, Moradabad
2	Agrima Singh	IFTM University, Moradabad
3	Rahul Nailwal	IFTM University, Moradabad

Prof. Indrajit Ghosh
Member

Prof. Puneet Gupta
Member

Prof. Mohit P. Mohanty
Member

Prof. Ashutosh Sharma
Member

Prof. Dheeraj K. Khatod
Chairman

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

Graphic Era Deemed to be University, Dehradun

PROGRESS REPORT

July to September 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Dr. Sanjeev Kumar

Email: hod.civil@geu.ac.in

Phone Number:7906256094

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Khata	Doiwala	Dehradun
2	Khari		
3	Bullawala		
4	Jhabrawala		
5	Dharmuchak		

List of Activities:

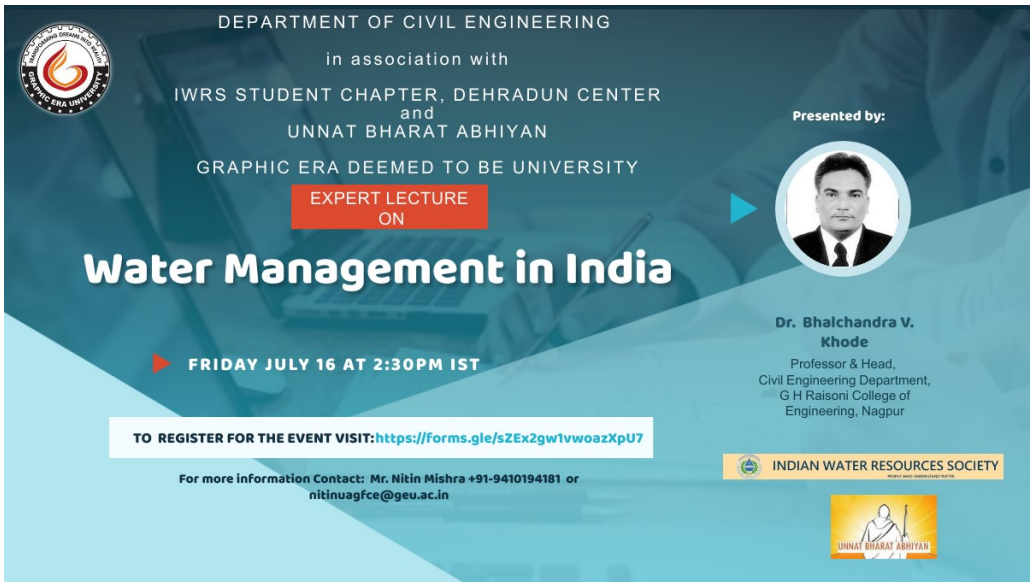
ACTIVITY 1:

Name of Activity: A lecture series of four lectures related to water management has been done under UBA

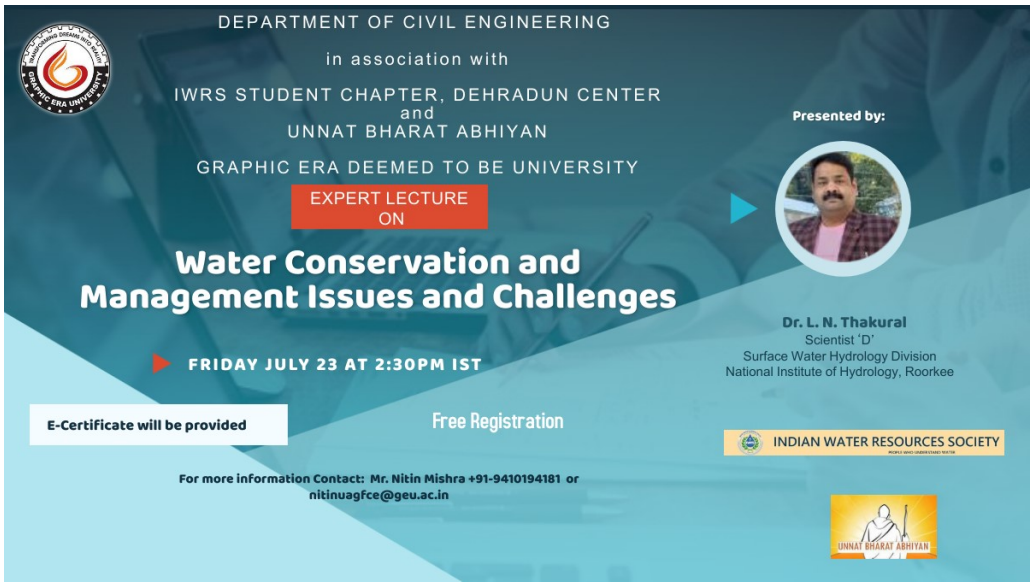
Need of the Activity: Awareness for water management

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures):

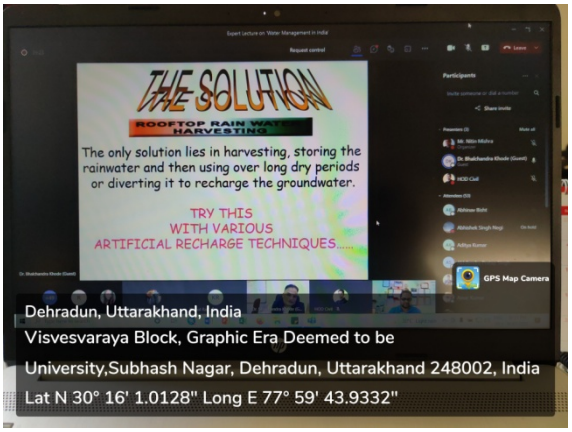
1	Water Policies in India	24th July, 2021
2	Water Conservation and Management Issues and Challenges	23rd July,2021
3	Application on RS and GIS in Urban Planning	17th July, 2021
4	Water Management in India	16th July, 2021

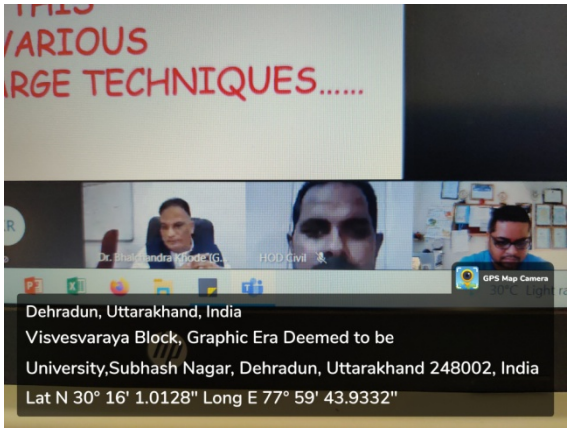


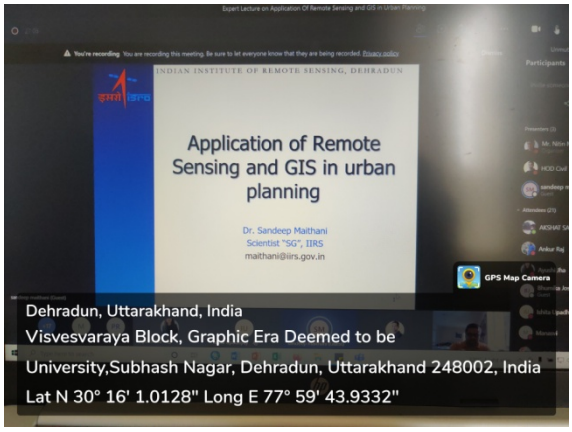

INDIAN WATER RESOURCES SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
in association with
IWRS STUDENT CHAPTER, DEHRADUN CENTER,
and
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN
GRAPHIC ERA DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
Expert Lecture
On
Application Of Remote Sensing and GIS in Urban Planning
Live Webinar
Saturday 17th July 2021
02:30pm - 3:30pm
To Join:
https://tinyurl.com/36k4wvct
Dr. Sandeep Maithani
Scientist
Urban and Regional Studies Deptt.
Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS)
For more information Contact: Mr. Nitin Mishra +91-9410194181 or nitinuagfce@geu.ac.in

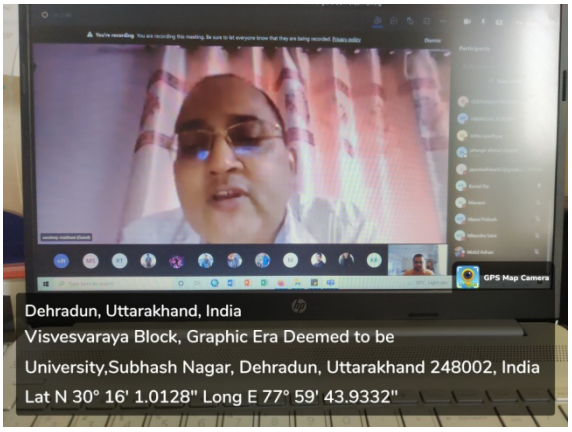

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
in association with
IWRS STUDENT CHAPTER, DEHRADUN CENTER
and
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN
GRAPHIC ERA DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
EXPERT LECTURE
ON
Water Conservation and Management Issues and Challenges
FRIDAY JULY 23 AT 2:30PM IST
E-Certificate will be provided
Free Registration
For more information Contact: Mr. Nitin Mishra +91-9410194181 or
nitinuagfce@geu.ac.in
Presented by:
Dr. L. N. Thakural
Scientist 'D'
Surface Water Hydrology Division
National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee
INDIAN WATER RESOURCES SOCIETY

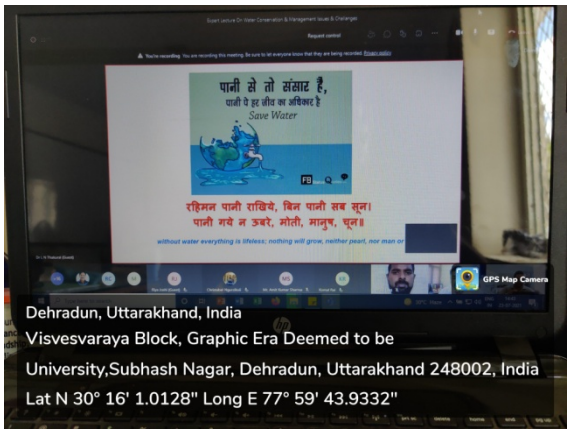

INDIAN WATER RESOURCES SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
in association with
IWRS STUDENT CHAPTER, DEHRADUN CENTER
and
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN
GRAPHIC ERA DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
Expert Lecture
On
Water Policies in India
Live Webinar
Saturday 24th July 2021
02:30pm onwards
Free Registration
E-Certificate will be provided
Dr. Subash Prasad Rai
Director
Technical & Planning
Floodkon Consultants LLP, Delhi
For more information Contact: Mr. Nitin Mishra +91-9410194181 or nitinuagfce@geu.ac.in

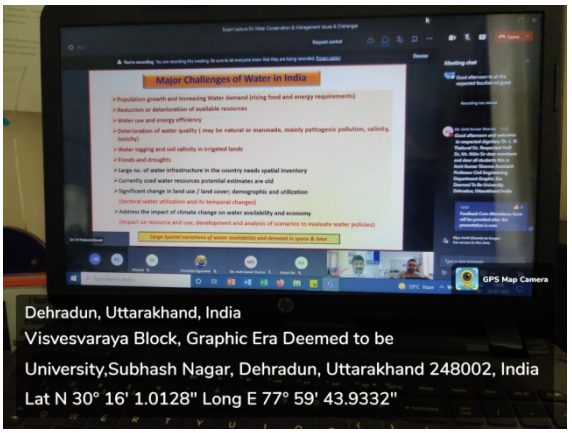

THE SOLUTION
ROOFTOP RAIN WATER HARVESTING
The only solution lies in harvesting, storing the rainwater and then using over long dry periods or diverting it to recharge the groundwater.
TRY THIS WITH VARIOUS ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TECHNIQUES.....
GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University,Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"

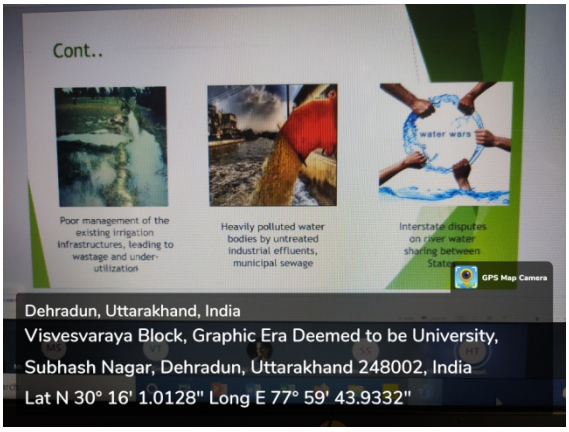

ARIOUS
RGE TECHNIQUES.....
GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University,Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"

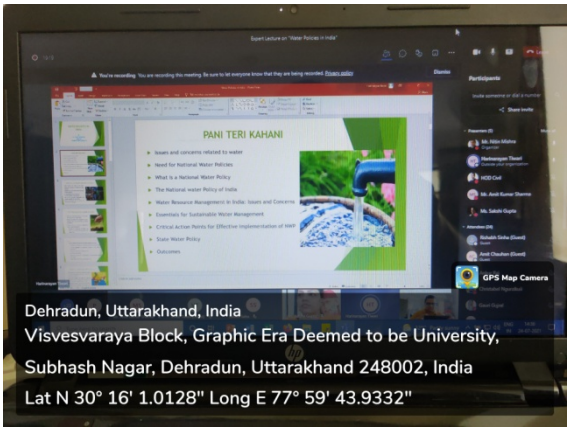

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF REMOTE SENSING, DEHRADUN
Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in urban planning
Dr. Sandeep Maithani
Scientist "SG", IIRS
maithani@iirs.gov.in
GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University,Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"


GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University,Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"


पानी से तो संसार है,
पानी पे हर जीव का अधिकार है
Save Water
रहिमन पानी राखिये, बिन पानी सब सून।
पानी गये न ऊबरे, मोती, मानुष, चून॥
GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University,Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"


Major Challenges of Water in India
GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University,Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"


Cont..
water wars
Poor management of the existing irrigation infrastructures, leading to wastage and under-utilization
Heavily polluted water bodies by untreated industrial effluents, municipal sewage
Interstate disputes on river water sharing between States
GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University, Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"


PANI TERI KAHANI
GPS Map Camera
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India
Visvesvaraya Block, Graphic Era Deemed to be University, Subhash Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248002, India
Lat N 30° 16' 1.0128" Long E 77° 59' 43.9332"

ACTIVITY 2:

Name of Activity: Awareness through WhatsApp group

Need of the Activity: Miscellaneous

Descriptionin 200 words(along with the Pictures): Due to active cases of COVID 19 there was no physical activities conducted during these period but the safety measures during COVID -19 Unlock has been continuously shared with adopted villages through WhatsApp and social media.

ACTIVITY 3:

Proposal for funding has been submitted to NCI Delhi related to organic farming of Mushroom in adopted villages.

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted (along with reason)
1	Meeting with Villagers and based on their feedback, it has been planned that some awareness programs will be conducted in adopted villages, so that they will explore various means of entrepreneurship. (It was planned earlier but not executed due to COVID-19)
2	Health check up camp in adopted villages

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

INSTITUTE / ORGANIZATION NAME

PROGRESS REPORT

MONTH and Duration, 07-07-2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Everest Shiwach

Email: everestmalik@gmail.com

Phone Number: 9410608329

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Kheri Tappa Lawar	Meerut	Meerut
2	Bhatipura		
3	Dabathwa		
4	Gejha		
5	Pawli Khurd		

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1:

Name of Activity: Awareness program on Organic farming & save environment in Bhatipura village

Need of the Activity: Van Mahotsav

ACTIVITY 2:

Name of Activity: Tree plantation in Dabathwa

Need of the Activity: Van Mahotsav

मेरठ, 8 जुलाई, 2021 दैनिक जागरण 5

एक नजर में

श्री गांधी स्मारक इंटर कालेज में पौधे लिए एनसीसी कैडेट • जागरण

उन्नत भारत टीम ने पौधे लगाए

दबथुवा: डीएन कालेज मेरठ की उन्नत भारत टीम बुधवार को क्षेत्र के श्री गांधी स्मारक इंटर कालेज दबथुवा में पहुंचे। जहां उन्होंने वन महोत्सव सप्ताह मनाते हुए पौधारोपण किया। डा. प्रियंका, लेफ्टिनेंट सविता चौधरी ने विचार रखे। कालेज प्रबंधक समिति के अध्यक्ष रणवीर सिंह, प्रधानाचार्य जीत नारायण भारती, लेफ्टिनेंट अरविंद कुमार, शशिकांत यादव, कलश भारद्वाज, राजपाल सिंह, अनिल कुमार, आशु, अरुण व हिमांशी आदि शामिल रहे। -ससु

डी एन कॉलेज की उन्नत भारत की टीम ने किया वन मोहत्सव के अवसर पर पौधारोपण।

वन महोत्सव सप्ताह के अंतर्गत बुधवार को डी एन कॉलेज के प्राचार्य डॉ बी एस यादव ने उन्नत भारत की अलग अलग टीमों को गोद लिए हुए गावों में पौधा रोपण के लिए उत्साहवर्धन के साथ रवाना किया। प्राचार्य डॉ बी एस यादव ने कहा कि बढ़ते हुए तापमान को रोकने के लिए और हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी को स्वस्थ पर्यावरण, भरपूर ऑक्सीजन मिल सके इसलिए पौधारोपण जरूरी है । उन्नत भारत की कोर्डिनेटर एवेरेस्ट शिवाच के नेतृत्व में गाँव भटीपुरा में पौधरोपण किया गया। डॉ अंशु ढाका ने सहजन, सागोन,अमरूद और जामुन आदि पौधों की महत्ता को बताते हुए अधिक से अधिक पौधरोपण पर जोर दिया और कहा कि पौधरोपण करने के बाद हमारी जिम्मेदारी समाप्त नहीं होती है, बल्कि हमे जीवन भर उस पौधे की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। कार्यक्रम में ग्राम प्रधान मंजू, अनुराधा, बबीता, पवन, साक्षी आदि का सहयोग रहा।

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (2.0)

THDC Institute of Hydropower Engineering and Technology, Tehri, Uttarakhand -249124

PROGRESS REPORT

July-Sept 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Mandeep Guleria

Email: mandeep@thdcihet.ac.in

Phone Number: 8171644880

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Khemra	Chamba	Tehri Garhwal Uttarakhand-249124
2	Jakh		
3	Godmu-Jaspur		
4	Kutha		
5	Painula		

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1: Continue……

Name of Activity: Awareness programs regarding COVID-19

Need of the Activity: **Continue passing** the necessary information to rural peoples of adopted villages about the pandemic COVID-19 & also motivates to take COVID-19 vaccine as per their turns.

Still continue the passing of valuable information and guidelines as issued from state and central government about the prevailing pandemic Covid-19 to villagers. Gram Panchayat Pradhan's have been contacted and information's about the safety and precautions measures while doing farming activities have been passed through Whatsapp groups.
Also people of adopted and near villages are encouraged to participate in Central Government Vaccination drive against the Covid-19 pandemic.

ACTIVITY 2: Participation in RCI/NCI workshops.

Participated in various workshop organised by RCI/NCI and spread the information among peoples.

**Physical activities is not done keeping in view the prevailing pandemic situations.*

Prepared By:
Mandeep Guleria
UBA Coordinator (THDC-IHET, Uttrakhand-249124)

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

INSTITUTE / ORGANIZATION NAME

PROGRESS REPORT

July to September, 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Dr. Sunil Chamoli & Dr. Sachin Tejyan

Email: mech.chamoli@gmail.com

Phone Number: +91-9897870171

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Pawamalla	Pauri	Pauri Garhwal
2	Pawatalla		
3	Kotnal gaon		
4	Lawali		
5	Paniya		

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1:

Name of Activity: Village and House hold survey of adopted villages (Pawatalla, pawamalla, kotnal gaon, lawali, paniya)

Need of the Activity: To identify the problem that can overcome with the help of UBA.

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures):

The village and house hold survey was conducted by Dr. Sunil Chamoli and Dr. Sachin Tejyan along with gram pradhaan of the above villages. It is very difficult to reach the villages as 4 to 5 Km distance need to travel to reach the villages. It will take more than an hour to reach in the villages. No transport way is available to reach the villages. Moreover, long discussion was also held with villagers to identify the problems of villagers. Mostly villagers are emphasized on road construction and employability.




Action plan for next month:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted(along with reason)
1	To motivate the villagers about sanitation. We find many places where lot of garbage's in the way.
2	To motivate the villagers about water storage.

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GOPESHWAR (C-50743)

PROGRESS REPORT

July to September, 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: ARVIND KUMAR

Email: arvind.kumar@itgopeshwar.ac.in

Phone Number: 9927216113

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	BANDWARA	DASHOLI	CHAMOLI
2	SIRON		
3	KATHOOD		
4	DEVALDHAR		
5			

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1:

Our institute is located in the hilly region of Uttarakhand, all the villages adopted by the institute are located on foot about 1-3 km by road. We were not able to visit the adopted villages due to the COVID-19 lockdown, so in August the institute visited village Kathur and educated the villagers about the corona virus and its vaccination.

ACTIVITY 2:

Our institute is located in the hilly region of Uttarakhand, all the villages adopted by the institute are located on foot about 1-3 km by road. We were not able to visit the adopted villages due to the COVID-19 lockdown, so in August the institute visited village Kathur and educated the villagers about the corona virus and its vaccination.

Action plan for next month:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted(along with reason)
1	In the next two months, the villages adopted by the institution will be inspected and the villagers will be informed about online education and its benefits.
2	
3	

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

PROGRESS REPORT

(JULY – SEPTEMBER, 2021)

SUBMITTED

By

UBA TEAM
KUMAUN UNIVERSITY
NAINITAL

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN
KUMAUN UNIVERSITY, NAINITAL

Dr. Neelu Lodhiyal, Coordinator UBA
Department of Botany

Members

Dr. SushmaTamta, Department of Botany

Dr. Kapil Khulbe, Department of Botany

Dr. Vijay Kumar, Department of Commerce

Dr. Nandan S. Bisht, Department of Economics

Dr. Bijendra Lal, Department of Forestry

Dr. Deepkashi Joshi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Law Institute

Dr. Nandan Singh, Department of Forestry

Team of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) Kumaun University, Nainital, consisting of Dr. Neelu Lodhiyal (Coordinator UBA), Dr. Sushma Tamta, Dr. Kapil Khulbe, Dr. Nandan Singh Bisht, Dr. Bijendra Lal, Dr. Deepakshi Joshi, Dr. Nandan Singh, (Team members) and Mr. Inder Singh Rautela, Mr. Yogesh Chandra Tripathi (Volunteer Research Scholars) visited three out of five adopted villages i.e. Matiyal, Saur, and Basani.

COVID-19 Awareness Campaign

UBA team has visited three villages and conducted door to door awareness campaign for COVID-19 related issues like wearing mask, use of sanitizers, use of hand wash, social distancing. Team has also conducted awareness for vaccination program. Team members have also visited schools of these villages and conducted awareness campaign for COVID- 19 among students and discussed with teachers about awareness among students and parents. Masks and sanitizers have also been distributed among students.

In “Saur” village, UBA team along with teachers of respective schools has organized a poster making competition among students to create the awareness about COVID- 19 pandemic and also about awareness for the conservation of environment. Students enthusiastically participated in the programme and displayed their skill through posters on covid-19 awareness, water conservation, and plantation. To encourage students for participation in competition, prize distribution is done by team.

Interaction with villagers, teachers and students of Village (Saur)

Interaction with school students and villagers of Village (Basani)

Interaction with villagers, teachers and students in Village (Matiyal)

Drawing competition on COVID-19 and Environmental awareness

Distribution of masks and sanitizers

Posters made by students on COVID-19 and Environmental awareness

ENIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND PLANTATION PROGRAM

In adopted villages a survey has been conducted among the villagers regarding plantation programme which will be beneficial for their livelihood and to sustain village ecosystem. In this regard a plantation program of required and important species is done by UBA team of University.

- In **Saur** village, villagers have developed the nursery (registered), in which seedlings of Tejpatta, Burans, Deodar, Banj Oak, Kachnar, Kaphal, Lemon etc. have been raised which are sold to various government and non-government organizations to earn the livelihood.

- In **Saur** village, farmers were interested in planting Bayleaf (Tejpatta) as it has good market value, low maintenance cost and it is good source to sustain livelihood. To promote plantation among villagers seedlings of Tejpatta, Akhrot, Mulburry, Deodar and Oaks have been distributed by UBA Team.

- In **Matiyal** village after survey it has been concluded that villagers are interested in plantation of Bayleaf (Tejpatta).

- In **Basani** village, farmers are interested in planting good quality fruit trees such as Mango, Amla, Lemon and Pomegranate etc.

In all the villages, villagers demanded for free distribution of good quality seedlings and seeds. Considering this, UBA team decided to contact Horticulture and Forest Department to meet demands of villagers. The distribution of seedlings of plants will be done in near future.

Tejpatta (*Cinnamomum tamala*) seedlings in nursery developed by villagers (Saur)

Plantation with students to develop Environmental Awareness

Distribution of economically important seedlings to villagers

In all villages, villagers and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are provided with the knowledge of Baroda Rural Self-Employment Training Institute **(RSETI**), Haldwani, Nainital sponsor **Bank of Baroda**, which is organizing various free training programs such as bee keeping, dairy farming, mushroom cultivation, poultry farming, vegetable nursery management, beauty parlor and many more for encouraging rural self-employment to uplift the economy of rural people.

PROPOSALS PREPARED

1. In Matiyal, and Basani, UBA team have convinced farmers for growing economically important crops and fruit trees. For irrigation problem farmers are suggested to plant oak trees and promote rain water harvesting. Villagers have come forward to UBA team asking for some irrigation facility from government for which preparation of proposal with Gram Pradhan is under progress.

2. In the Basani village, proposal for Mobile tower is made by the Gram Pradhan as villagers are facing network and connectivity problem in absence of tower.

3. At Government Inter College, Saur and Junior High-School,Matiyal proposal for construction of school boundary wall and repairing of buildings have been made by concerned Gram Pradhan and school authorities. UBA team felt the urgency of furniture in some classes and requirement of computer systems for students.

All the above proposals will be submitted to District Magistrate, Nainital for perusal in the month of October, 2021.

Dr. Neelu Lodhiyal
Coordinator, UBA
Kumaun Universiy

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

MEERUT INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, MEERUT [C-46414]

PROGRESS REPORT

July - Sept 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Dr. Swapan Suman/ Dr. Sandeep Sirohi

Email: swapan.suman@miet.ac.in/ sandeep.sirohi@miet.ac.in

Phone Number: 7004667943

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Jamalpur Majra	Block Jani Khurd	Meerut
2	Dimoli	Block Jani Khurd	
3	Chhajupur/ Chhajmalpur	Block Jani Khurd	
4	Anjouli	Block Jani Khurd	
5	Gagol/Gagoul	Block/ Tehsil Meerut	

ACTIVITY 1:

Name of Activity: School survey & Awareness programme on vermicomposting at Chajjupur Village panchayat.

This programme conducted to identify the problems being faced by the teachers and students working/enrolled in school in Chajjupur, Meerut, Uttar pradesh (India). The survey involved 25 students (Class V) and 4 teachers, selected randomly from chajjupur community.

We also creating a awareness programme on vermicomposting technique. Vermicomposting is the scientific method of making compost, by using earthworms. They are commonly found living in soil, feeding on biomass and excreting it in a digested form.

Vermiculture means "worm-farming". Earthworms feed on the organic waste materials and give out excreta in the form of "vermicasts" that are rich in nitrates and minerals such as phosphorus, magnesium, calcium and potassium. These are used as fertilizers and enhance soil quality.

Vermicomposting comprises two methods:

- **Bed Method:** This is an easy method in which beds of organic matter are prepared.
- **Pit Method:** In this method, the organic matter is collected in cemented pits. However, this method is not prominent as it involves problems of poor aeration and waterlogging.


उन्नत भारत अभियान
एन.आई.ई.टी., एन.एच.58, बाईपास रोड क्रॉसिंग,


MAGIC WORDS
STOP THE VIOLENCE

ACTIVITY 2:

Name of Activity: FIT INDIA FREEDOM RUN 2.0

FIT India Mission has conceptualized **FIT INDIA FREEDOM RUN 2.0** to commemorate the 75th Independence Day - "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav". Nationwide campaign will be on the concept of “Physical/Virtual Run” in continuum from 13th August to 2nd October 2021 to encourage fitness and help us all to get freedom from obesity, laziness, stress, anxiety, diseases etc. The concept behind this run is that “It can be run anywhere, anytime!”.

According to the instructions of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan Headquarters New Delhi, 'Fit India Freedom Run 2.0' was organized by MIET under the Amrit Mahotsav dedicated to the 75th anniversary of independence.

Fit India Freedom Run 2.0' started from Aunghadnath Temple/Kali Paltan Mandir to MIET at 7.30 am. This temple has played an important role in the first Indian freedom struggle of 1857. More than 100 students of UBA and NSS unit of MIET participated. The students also took an oath to stay fit.


FIT INDIA FREEDOM RUN 2.0


MIET MEERUT

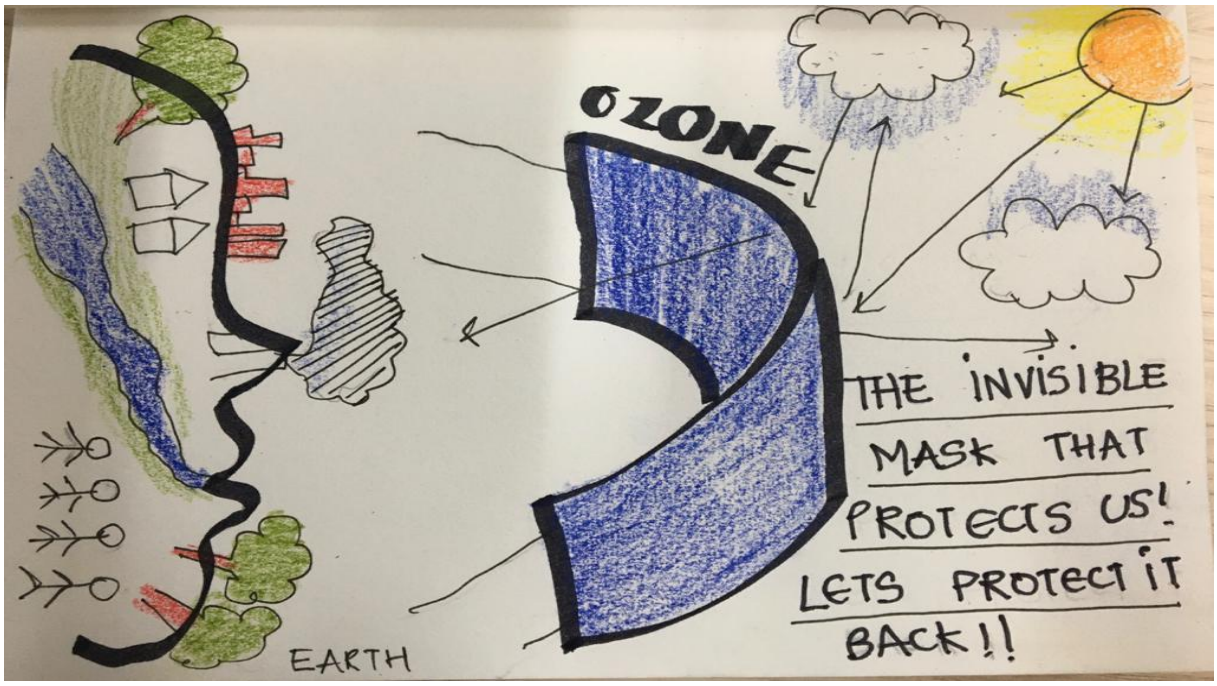

FIT INDIA FREEDOM RUN 2.0

ACTIVITY 3:

Name of Activity: World Ozone Day

World Ozone Day is observed on September 16, every year. It is celebrated to spread awareness among people about the depletion of the Ozone Layer and search for possible solutions to preserve it.

A poster competition was organized on "World Ozone Day" at Meerut Institute of Engineering & Technology, Meerut. During this, more than 100 students of Biotech & Agriculture department participated in the competition under UBA. Students told about the damage caused by pollution through posters. He tried to bring awareness among the people to save the ozone layer.



ACTIVITY 4:

Name of Activity: 'Mission Shakti' for women and girls

In order to make women and girls self-reliant, MIET Women's Cell under 'Mission Shakti' organized programs for the participation and safety of girls in various schools. During this essay competition was organized in schools like Millennium Public School, Dashmesh Girls Inter College Kankarkheda, Swami Vivekanand Public School, Chaudhary Ilam Singh Jan Vidyapeeth Inter College, Saraswati Shishu Mandir, Kishan Girls Inter College etc.


मिशन
शक्ति

Action plan for next month:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted
1	Awareness programme and mask-sanitizers distribution on COVID-19
2	Activity of Organic farming
3	Working to strengthen to e-learning in the villages

INSTITUTE's LOGO

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

INSTITUTE / ORGANIZATION NAME

PROGRESS REPORT

July, August, September, 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Dr. Bibhash Kumar

Email: bibhash.92@nituk.ac.in

Phone Number: 7500149697

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Janasu	Kot	Pauri Garhwal
2	Pharasu	Khirsu	Pauri Garhwal
3	Dungripanth	Khirsu	Pauri Garhwal
4	Kaliyasaud	Khirsu	Pauri Garhwal
5	Bagi	Devprayag	Tehri Garhwal

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1:

Name of Activity: *Vaccinations and its benefits in protections from COVID-19 to the rural populations*

Need of the Activity: *To create awareness among rural populations regarding COVID-19*

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures): *Attached in Annexure 1*

Action plan for next month:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted(along with reason)
1	Awareness regarding various State Scheme for betterment of rural populations
2	Awareness regarding various Central Scheme for betterment of rural populations
3	

INSTITUTE's LOGO

Annexure 1

Theme of visit: **Vaccinations and its benefits in protections from COVID-19 to the rural populations**

We have visited our adopted villages under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) and with the help of our Institute Nurse; we tried to educate the rural population about the importance of COVID-19 vaccines. In all the villages we have done door to door survey in order to educate them about the importance of COVID-19. Following are the different points that have been discussed:

(i) About COVID-19, how it is spreading?

(ii) Common symptoms, how to isolate yourself from rest of the family when you develops initial symptoms and about initial treatments.

(iii) When should we get a test for COVID-19?

(iv) About vaccine, who can take the Jab, how vaccine can be used to eliminate the spread of COVID-19 and how it will be used to break the chain?

We came to know that maximum number of people have taken either one or both jab. In case we came to know that some of the villagers have not taken any of the jab, then with the help of our institute medical staff, we tried to convince them and also tried to give brief information related to the importance of taking the vaccines, side effect if any after taking the jabs.

Some of the photos taken during our recent visits


स्वच्छ पेयजल

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

H.N.B Garhwal University (A Central University) AISHE-0819

Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand

PROGRESS REPORT

July to September, 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Prof. P.P. Badoni

Email: ppbadoni6204@gmail.com

Phone Number: 7310728077

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA(Block)	DISTRICT
1	Kathud	Kathud, Pokhari, Koti, - are under Khirsu Development block Doab and Kaldhung are under Pauri Development block	Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
2	Pokhari		
3	Doab		
4	Kaldung		
5	Koti		

List of Activities:

The UBA activities were restrained during these months due to villager's unwillingness to have any sort of visitors, this trend has eased up in the month of September.

(1) Conducted an awareness drive in the month of August and September, 2021 to motivate the villagers so that 100 percent eligible population of all five adopted villages is vaccinated.

(2) Had discussion with the Pradhan of Village Kathud and Pokhari to discuss their current issues. The UBA is working on the proposal to submit the basic demands of the villagers to the district administration in a planned manner for necessary actions on it.

Action plan for next month's:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted (along with reason)
1	Submission of basic demands to the district administration related to the essential needs and requirements of the villages
2	To assure that 100 percent of eligible village population is vaccinated.

INSTITUTE's LOGO

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

INSTITUTE / ORGANIZATION NAME

PROGRESS REPORT

MONTH and Duration, 2019

UBA Coordinator's Name: RACHIT JAIN

Email: SIHET06@Yahoo.Co.in

Phone Number: 9958300995

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	PUHANA	ROORKEE	HARIDWAR
2	SALIYAR		
3	KISHANPUR		
4	NANHERA		
5	KISHANPUR JAMALPUR		

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1: MASK Distribution

Name of Activity: Covid-19

Need of the Activity: दो गज की दूरी मास्क है जरूरी

Descriptionin 200 words(along with the Pictures):

ACTIVITY 2:

Name of Activity:

Need of the Activity:

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures):

Action plan for next month:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted(along with reason)
1	
2	
3	

Shakambhari Institute of Higher Education & Technology
Puhana, Roorkee (Haridwar) U.K.

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

SHRI RAM COLLEGE,

MUZAFFARNAGAR

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Dr. Ashwani Kumar

Email: ashipbtech81@gmail.com

Phone Number: 7417076417

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA(Block)	DISTRICT
1	BHANDURA	SADAR	MUZAFFARNAGAR
2	SAHAVALI	SADAR	MUZAFFARNAGAR
3	PACHANDA KALAN	SADAR	MUZAFFARNAGAR
4	DHANDHERA	SADAR	MUZAFFARNAGAR
5	RAEE	SADAR	MUZAFFARNAGAR
6	RAMPUR	SADAR	MUZAFFARNAGAR

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1

Title of the Activity: UBA 2 Awareness in between college volunteers about Post Covid 2nd Wave and vaccination

Need of the Activity: After 2nd wave of corona pandemic in the month of July 21, it was important to educate peoples about physical distancing, washing hands and wearing mask. So we conducted a guest lecture for UBA and NSS volunteers by expert person.

Brief Description (Need/Impact/Action/Picture (if any)-

ACTIVITY 2:

Title of the Activity: Awareness programs for covid-19 vaccination

Need of the Activity: Myths about covid-19 were at high in early time of vaccination with covishield or covaxin. So it was the need of UBA volunteers to educate specially rural community about reality and authenticity of Indian vaccines.

Brief Description (Need/Impact/Action/Picture (if any)): In village Sahavali a team of UBA volunteers visited in August 2021 and awareness was created among village community.



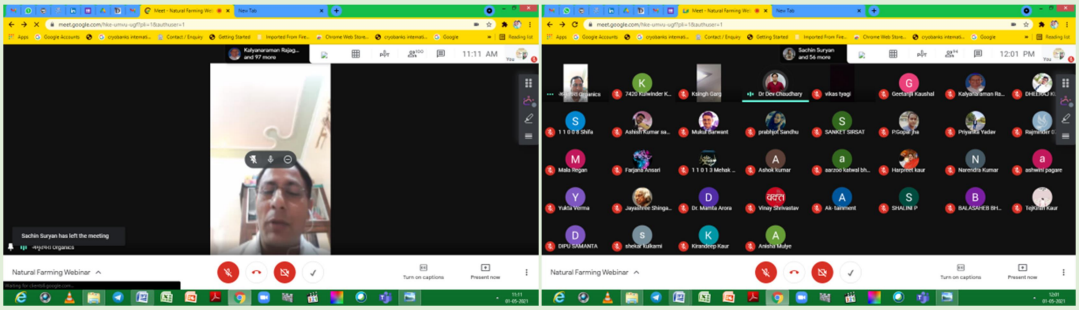
ACTIVITY 3:

Title of the Activity: **Natural/Organic farming for Aatmnirbhar Bharat webinar**

Need of the Activity: Drastic usage of chemicals in our farming is really a subject of deep thinking; the solution is Indigenous cow based Natural/Organic farming.

Brief Description (Need/Impact/Action/Picture (if any)- The webinar was hosted by DSCW Fzpr Pb, and the Resource person was Dr. Ashwani Kumar (Natural Farming Trainer from SSIAST Bangalore). In this webinar about 120 farmers, students, and teachers were participated.

Next action plan- Will organize organic/natural farming workshops in UBA adopted villages.



ACTIVITY 4:

Title of the Activity: Symposium on drinking water management

Need of the Activity: Water awareness is very crucial among rural community

Brief Description (Need/Impact/Action/Picture (if any)-

On 22 September a Drinking water management symposium was organized in SRC Muzaffarnagar, in this programme more than 100 students, villagers and teachers participated and took the oath that they will not waste drinking water. Some crucial rural rain water harvesting techniques were also discussed in the event.

Next action plan- A water footprint and ecological footprint survey will be conducted in adopted villages.

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted(along with reason)
1	Organic/ Natural farming workshop will be organize
2	Water footprint survey will conducted
3	A Workshop on portable Biogas for small family size will arrange in adopted villages

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

INSTITUTE / ORGANIZATION NAME

PROGRESS REPORT

July to September, 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Dr. Satya Manav Dayal
Email: uac.dehradun@gmail.com
Phone Number: 9759396321

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Khala Gaon	Shahaspur	Dehradun
2	Malsi		
3	Kuthal Gaon		
4	Bhandar Gaon		

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY :1

Name of Activity: Poster Presentation

Need of the Activity: Awareness about Yoga through Poster presentation

In this scenario, awareness about yoga is very essential for General Health. Poster Presentation camps were organized by Dr. Satya Manav Dayal, Principal/UBA coordinator Uttaranchal Ayurvedic College, Dehradun. Here are some photo cuttings showing about poster presentation conducted in Uttaranchal Ayurvedic College.

ACTIVITY :2

Name of Activity: Yoga

Need of the Activity: Awareness about yoga.

Awareness leaflets were also distributed to the villagers of Khala Gaon, Malsi, Kuthal Gaon, Bhandar Gaon and Kirsali Gaon. People were also made aware about the Yoga and its benefits.

ACTIVITY : 3

Name of Activity: Lecture

Need of the Activity: To Educate about Yoga.

We also try our level best to provide the basic Knowledge about Yoga through Poster presentation and Online Yoga lecture by Dr. Smita Zambare (Associate Professor) for the villagers**.**

ACTIVITY : 4

Name of Activity: Eye Camp

Need of the Activity: Provide Free Eye Check-up

A free Eye Check-up Camp was organised in Anganwari Kendra Village Sinola where 66 patients were checked and free eye glasses were distributed to the villagers. Camp was organised by Dr. Anchal Pathak (Assistant Professor- Shalakya Department) and team of paramedical staff.

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

IIMT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, MEERUT

PROGRESS REPORT

July to September 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Dr. Shubha Dwivedi

AISHE Code C-28803

Email: shubhadwivedi5@gmail.com

Phone Number: 8218985675

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Amehra Adipur (CT)	Meerut	Meerut
2	Islamabad Chhilora		
3	Rajpura		
4	Rasulpur Aurangabad		
5	Salarpur		

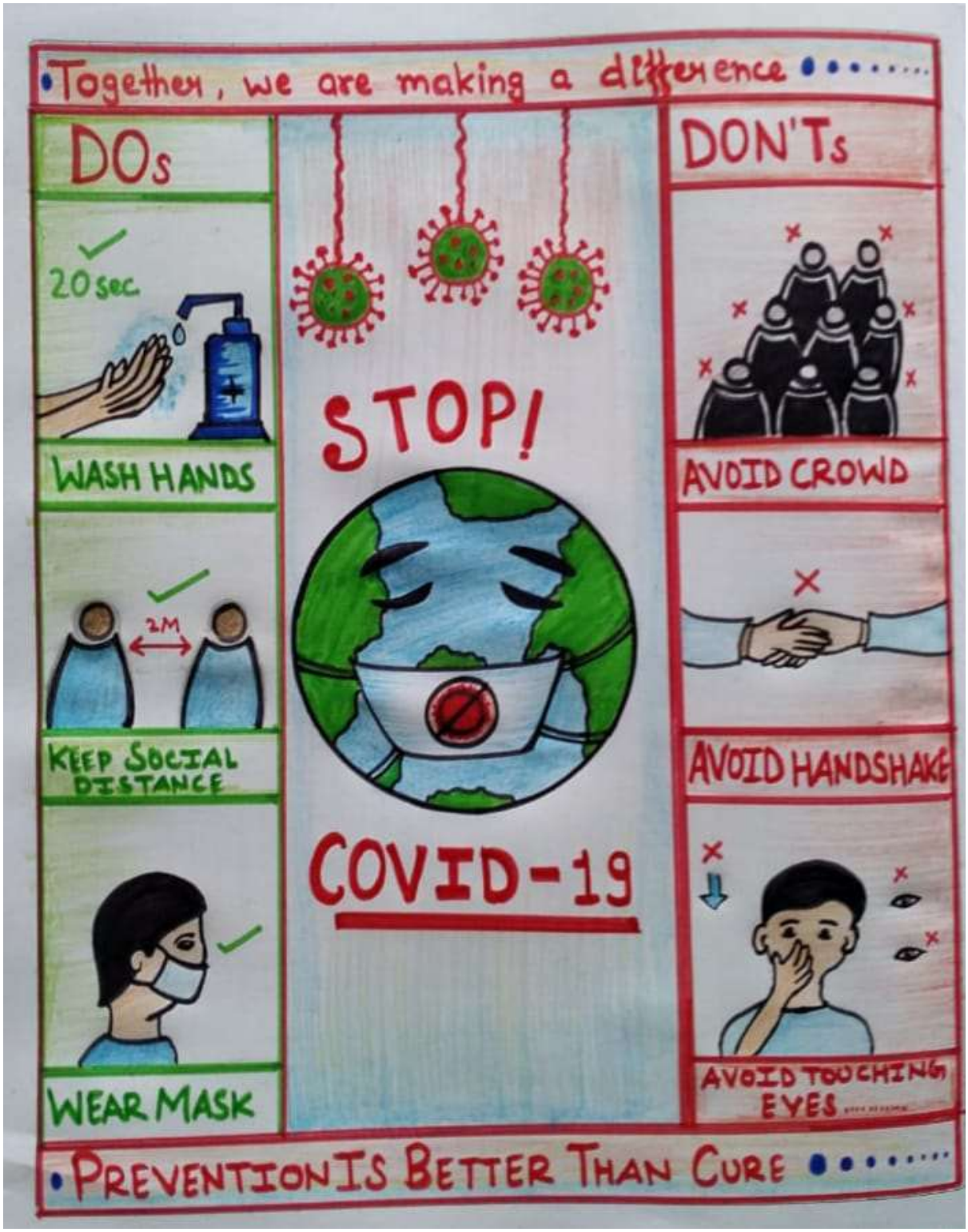
List of Activities:

ACTIVITY 1:

Name of Activity: Poster making competition organised among students to promote COVID awareness

Images are attached


COVID-19 AWARENESS
PHYSICAL DISTANCE
WEAR MASK
I WEAR A MASK BECAUSE, I CARE ABOUT YOU
STRENGTH YOUR DEFENCE
Wash Hands Thoroughly
Use Soap Or Sanitizer
Get Vaccinated


Together, we are making a difference
DOs
20 sec
WASH HANDS
2M
KEEP SOCIAL DISTANCE
WEAR MASK
STOP!
COVID-19
DON'Ts
AVOID CROWD
AVOID HANDSHAKE
AVOID TOUCHING EYES
PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

ACTIVITY 2:

Name of Activity: Organised workshop on "Essay writing to promote organic farming"

Need of the Activity: To promote organic farming

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures):

आई आई एम् टी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज द्वारा आज ‰आत्मनिर्भर भारत की संकल्पना में जैविक कृषि की भूमिका विषय पर निबंध प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन हुआ द्य जैसा की सभी को ज्ञात है कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश हैए यहाँ अधिकांश जनसंख्या गांवों में निवास करती है और 60 से 65 प्रतिशत से अधिक रोजगार खेती से ही प्राप्त होता हैद्य दिनो.दिन जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ.साथ खाद्यानों की मांग भी बढ़ रही हैए अधिकाधिक उत्पादन की होड़ में रसायनिक उर्वरकों ए रोग और कीटनाक्षकों का कृषि में उपयोग बढ़ता जा रहा हैद्य किसान देशी और परम्परागत खादों को अनुपयोगी समझकर उनके प्रति उपेक्षा बरत रहे हैंद्य परिणाम स्वरूप उर्वरकों तथा कृषि रसायनों के अंधाधुंध अविवेकपूर्ण और अनियमित प्रयोग से भूमि की उर्वरा शक्तिए भूमिगत जल व पर्यावरण पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा हैद्य ऑर्गेनिक या जैविक खेती एक परिपूर्ण उत्पादन प्रक्रिया हैद्य यह पर्यावरण को स्वस्थ्य बनाने के साथ ही उच्च और स्वच्छ गुणवत्ता वाले भोजन के उत्पादन में सहायक हैद्य

भारत में शताब्दियों से गोबर की खादए कम्पोस्टए हरी खाद व जैविक खाद का प्रयोग विभिन्न फसलों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए किया जाता रहा है। इस समय ऐसी कृषि विधियों की आवश्यकता है जिससे अधिक से अधिक पैदावार मिले तथा मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित न होए रासायनिक खादों के साथ.साथ जैविक खादों के उपयोग से मिट्टी की उत्पादन क्षमता को बनाए रखा जा सकता है। जिन क्षेत्रों में रासायनिक खादों का ज्यादा प्रयोग हो रहा है वहां इनका प्रयोग कम करके जैविक खादों का प्रयोग बढाने की आवश्यकता है।

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIC FARMING IN INDIA

Organic farming is an agricultural method in which the fertilizers of the Organic Origin such as compost manure, green manure and bone meal etc are used. In this method the traditio-nal methods of agriculture are encouraged in Order to benefit the environment and to promote fair relationship and good quality of life.

There are the various factors that proves the fact that the Organic farming is the best initiative in the field of agriculture.

- **Reduces exposure to pesticides and chemicals** – The pesticides and chemicals sprayed on the crop contaminates the soil, water and air and also affects the health of human beings. In Organic farming, the chemicals & pesticides are replaced with the Organic compounds such as neem leaf, onion and garlic spray, salt spray etc. These sprays kills all the pesticides that may destroy the crop.

Name of Activity:

Action plan for next month:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted (along with reason)
1	Online webcast to promote health hygiene
2	Online training programme

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

Vidya College of Engineering, (C-46188) Meerut

PROGRESS REPORT

July to September, 2021

UBA Coordinator's Name: Mr. Gaurav Aggarwal

Email: gaurav.aggarwal@vidya.edu.in

Phone Number: 9897197321

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	KUNDA	Meerut	Meerut
2	SISOLA KHURD		
3	GHAT		
4	KITHOLI		
5	BAFAR		

List of Activities:

ACTIVITY:

Name of Activity: **Vidya College of Engineering celebrated Independence Day.**

Need of the Activity: Independence Day is significant as it commemorates the valour and spirit of the freedom fighters who fought for the independence of the nation from British rule. The day is recognized as that of national pride and honour, with Prime Ministers hoisting the flag and addressing the country from the Red Fort every year.

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures): Vidya college of engineering has celebrated Independence Day on 15th August. Independence Day Celebration in College is a day where students, faculties and staff pay tribute to the Nation and the freedom fighters of India. The day of India's independence is a day of pride, love and respect towards our Nation. India's Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year.

Name of Activity: **Vidya College of Engineering celebrated Engineers Day.**

Need of the Activity: Nation celebrates Engineer's Day on September 15 to commemorate the birth anniversary of the greatest Indian Engineer Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya. ... From 1912 to 1918, M. Visvesvaraya was appointed as the Diwan of Mysore. As a chief engineer, he constructed Mysore's famous Krishna Raja Sagara Dam.

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures): Vidya college of engineering has celebrated Engineers Day on 15th September. India celebrates Engineer's Day to commemorate the birth anniversary of the greatest Indian Engineer, Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, on September 15 every year. Engineer's Day is celebrated to pay rich tributes to Bharat Ratna Visvesvaraya who was regarded as the 'Father of Modern Mysore'.

Independence Day

Engineers Day

Action plan for next month: **If college will open then we are planning for some activities like:**

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted (along with reason)
1	We are planning for one Eye test and blood donation camp.
2	Also Planning the tree plantation in every adopted village.
3	More awareness posters will be placed in adopted villages.

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

INSTITUTE / ORGANIZATION NAME

PROGRESS REPORT

MONTH and Duration, September (2021)

UBA Coordinator's Name: Ravindra Semwal

Email: ravindra.semwal@gmail.com

Phone Number: 7417756885

Sr. No.	ADOPTED VILLAGES	TALUKA	DISTRICT
1	Jakh	Karanprayag	Chamoli
2	Kameda		
3	Nauti		
4	Rano		
5	Uttaraun		

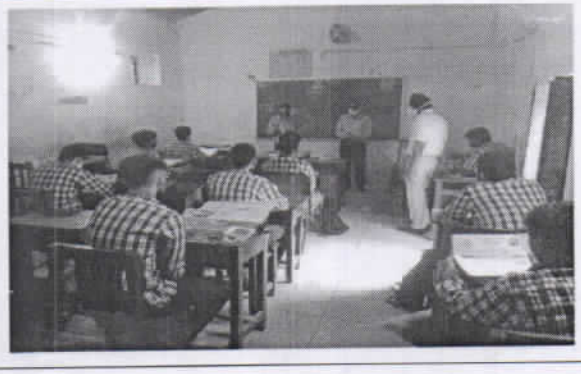
LIST OF ACTIVITIES:

ACTIVITY 1:

Name of Activity: Awareness regarding technical education

Need of the Activity: To make students of our adopted villages, familiar with the scope and potential of technical education

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures): Under skill development and entrepreneurship, we gave detail information about the scope and potential of technical education in Bhagt Ram Saraswati Vidhya Mandir Inter College Gauchar and Kendriya Vidhyalay Gauchar, where students are from our adopted villages Sail, Kameda and Rano. What is the eligibility for taking admission in technical education?/How to apply for technical education?/What is the fee structure in different courses?/What are the key benefits of technical education?; was the key point of conducted programme. We also gave the information about the counselling and counselling schedule of Uttarakhand board of technical education to villagers. The same information was circulated to all adopted villages through Gram Pradhan of the village.

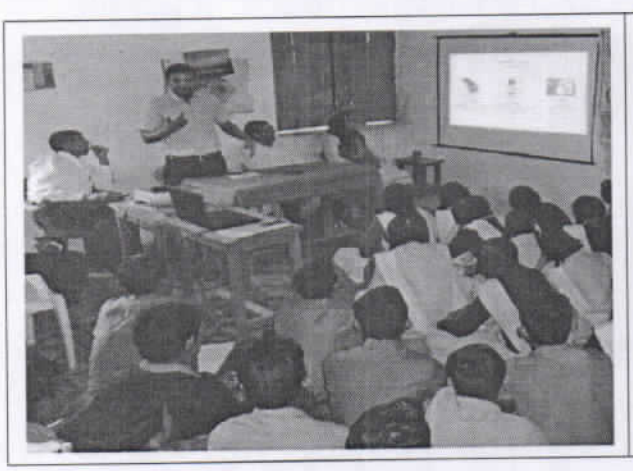


ACTIVITY 2:

Name of Activity: Awareness programme on digital payment systems

Need of the Activity: Spreading of the digital India flagship programme in rural areas

Description in 200 words (along with the Pictures): Under the digital India mission, we conducted a workshop on digital India payment system in one of the adopted villages. How to make a safe payment?/What to do in case of unauthorised access?; was the topic of interest during workshop. The basic information about Gpay/Phonepay/Paytm/YONO SBI/Debit card/Credit card/ Net banking/ RTGS/NEFT/IMPS, was also discussed during workshop.



Action plan for next month:

Sr. No.	Activity to be conducted(along with reason)
1	Awareness programme on digital payment systems in other villages - because we got a huge response in conducted village.
2	Awareness regarding technical education - because in rural area there is a gap of information as they can well understand in local language.
3	Cleanliness Programme – To upliftment of Swach Bharat Mission

for Principal

Principal
Govt. Polytechnic
Gauchar (Chamoli)