उन्नत भारत अभियान

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

स्वस्थ भारत- स्वच्छ भारत- स्वावलंबी भारत- संपन्न भारत

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम

Launched by

Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development

Coordinating Institute

भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

| जैविक उत्पाद
Organic
Agriculture | जल प्रबंधन
Water
Management | वैकल्पिक उर्जा स्रोत
Alternate Energy
Sources | कारीगर और ग्रामीण उघोग
Agriculture and Rural
Industry | मूलभूत सुविधाएं
Basic
Amenities |

Inspiration

The Gandhian Vision of *Gram Swaraj*

"My idea of Village Swaraj is that it is a complete republic, independent of its neighbours for its own vital wants and inter-dependent for many others in which dependence is a necessity. Thus, every village's first concern will be to grow its own food crop and cotton for its cloth. It could have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playground for adults and children. Then, if there is more land available, it will grow useful money crops, excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own water works ensuring clean water supply…."

Mahatma Gandhi

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

Hon'ble PM, Sri Narendra Modi

Hon'ble Prime Minister in his first Independence Day speech on August 15, 2016 etched the contours of his developmental vision for the country highlighting the need to channelize the talent of the youth and the indigenous knowledge resource to ensure a better-developed rural India. He also urged all the MPs to adopt a village in their constituencies and develop it into a model village.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a key initiative of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India in this direction, to involve professional knowledge institutions in the process of holistic development of the rural sector collaborating with the Government Panchayati Raj Institutions, Voluntary Organizations - with the active participation of the people.

Message from Hon'ble Minister, Human Resource Development, Govt. of India

Shri Prakash Javadekar

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a flagship programme of the Ministry of HRD, addressing qualitative economic transformation of India. It is a significant initiative where all Higher Learning Institutes have been involved for participation in development activities, particularly in rural areas, through this platform of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between the society and an inclusive university system, with the latter providing knowledge & practices for emerging livelihoods and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors.

IIT Delhi has been designated to function as the lead organisation in this programme and the Ministry intends to extend the coverage to all Higher Education institutes in a phased manner. Unnat Bharat Abhiyaan envisages to evolve a system by which designated Institutes adopt a cluster of villages (panchayats) each and gradually expand the outreach over a period of time. As per the programme, the Higher Learning Institutes will carry out studies of living conditions in adopted villages, assess the technological, livelihood & infrastructural requirements for a quality life in those areas and then utilising their knowledge, prepare workable action plans for the selected areas. Such knowledge inputs would make their way into the development programs in rural areas. Further, teachers and students in such Institutes would be reoriented and connected to the realities of life so that their learning and research work also becomes more relevant to the people of this country.

National Steering Committee

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

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

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

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

Dr. Anil Sahasrabudhe (Chairman, AICTE) – Member

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

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

Prof. Ved Prakash, (Chairman, UGC) – Member

Shri. VLVSS Subba Rao, Economic Advisor, Ministry of Human Resource Dvevelopment - Member

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

Shri Lalit Kapur (Advisor, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India) - Member

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

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

Dr. Ajay Kumar (Additional Secretary, Dept. of Electronics & Information Technology, Govt. of India) –Member

Mr. N. Sivasailam (Additional Secretary, Dept. of Tele Communication, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Govt. of India) –Member

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

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

(Likely to be extended)

CONTENTS

1. Background & Need

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

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

So far, our professional higher education institutions have largely been oriented to cater to the mainstream industrial sector and, barring a few exceptions, have hardly contributed directly to the development of the rural sector. *Unnat Bhārat Abhiyān* (UBA) is a much needed and highly challenging initiative in this direction.

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

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

2. Vision, Mission & Goal

Vision

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is inspired by the vision of transformational change in rural development processes by leveraging knowledge institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India.

Mission

The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.

Goals

- To build an understanding of the development agenda within institutes of Higher Education and an institutional capacity and training relevant to national needs, especially those of rural India.
- To re-emphasize the need for field work, stake-holder interactions and design for societal objectives as the basis of higher education.
- To stress on rigorous reporting and useful outputs as central to developing new professions.
- To provide rural India and regional agencies with access to the professional resources of the institutes of higher education, especially those that have acquired academic excellence in the field of science, engineering and technology, and management.
- To improve development outcomes as a consequence of this research. To develop new professions and new processes to sustain and absorb the outcomes of research.

- To foster a new dialogue within the larger community on science, society and the environment and to develop a sense of dignity and collective destiny.

3. Major Areas of Intervention

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

(a) Human development

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

(b) Material (economic) development

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

4. Structural Network

In order to implement such an ambitious programme nationwide, it is essential to set-up an adequate structural network with a large number of nodal institutions and a proper mechanism to plan, execute and monitor the activities regularly to be able to create a tangible positive impact. It is also very important to facilitate synergetic collaboration between the concerned ministries, local Panchayat Raj Institutes (PRIs), voluntary organizations, and institutions participating in UBA. The following structure (Figure 2) for this purpose has been visualized so far and is being created in a phase manner.
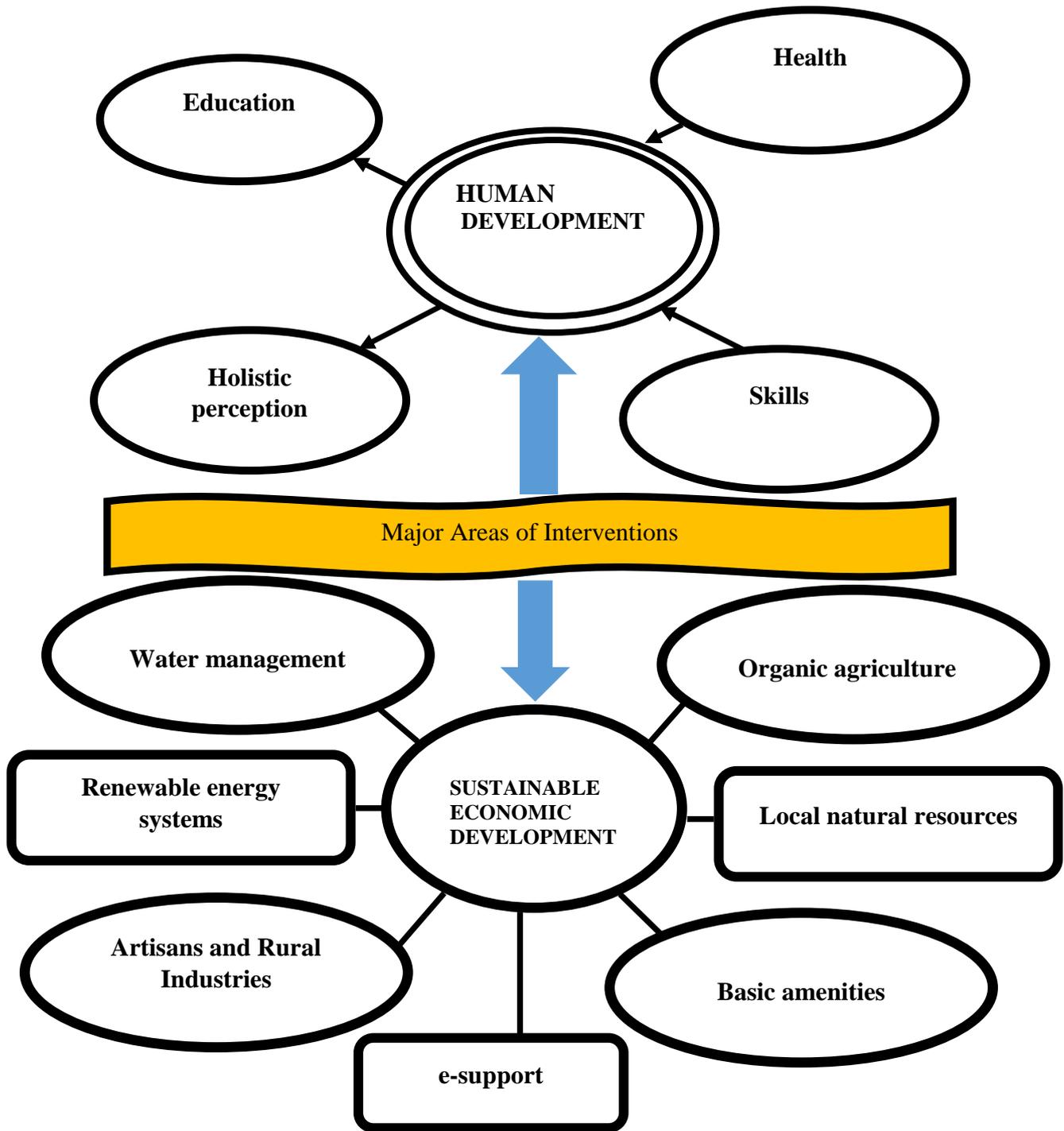
Figure 1: Major areas of intervention

- ## National Steering Committee (NSC)

An empowered Steering Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of HRD for actual implementation, continuous guidance and monitoring of the programme at the national level. Dr. Vijay P. Bhatkar, an eminent scientist and rural development enthusiast has been designated as the Chairperson of the National Steering Committee (NSC) with stalwarts like Dr. Mashelkar (Ex Director General, CSIR), Dr. Ved Prakash (Ex-Chairman, UGC) and Dr. Sahasrabudhe (Chairman, AICTE) and others as the members. The first meeting of the NSC was held at IIT Delhi on 29th April, 2016 and it was decided that the NSC will be meeting quarterly to provide direction and requisite thrust to the programme. The coordinators of the overall coordinating institute, the mentoring institutes and the subject expert groups will be regularly reporting to the NSC.

- ## Coordinating Institute

As already indicated, IIT Delhi has been designated to be the Coordinating Institute (CI) for the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA). In this capacity, IIT Delhi has been taking initiative to convene various consultative workshops and meetings. It has established the UBA Cell consisting of an Advisory Committee, an Executive Committee and a Core Working Group consisting of about forty faculty members drawn from various departments and centres of the institute. The Centre for Rural Development & Technology (CRDT) as well as the RuTAG group of IIT Delhi are fully participating in the UBA activities. It has also identified a few rural clusters for direct intervention and is in the process of networking with various participating institutions and voluntary organizations.

The main task of the coordinating institute will be to facilitate mutual interaction, consultation, responsibility allocation and an active liaison among the mentoring institutions, the subject expert groups as well as the Ministry of HRD. It will also closely interact with the NSC in connection with the allocation of funds and other facilitating measures for effective and smooth running as well as the nation-wide proliferation of the UBA program. Needless to mention, this coordination responsibility will be carried out along with the core responsibility of direct cluster intervention and conducive ethos development within the Institute.

- ## Mentoring Institutions

At present, majority of professional institutions do not have any prior experience, mechanism or expertise for meaningful interaction in the rural development process beyond their marginal

interaction through National Service Scheme (NSS) activities. However, a few apex institutions (e.g. IISc Bangalore, IIT Mumbai, IIT Delhi and IIT Kharagpur) have been actively involved in the development and dissemination of appropriate technologies in the rural areas and have also interacted with voluntary organizations as well as selective government agencies in this process. These institutions also have established centers focusing on rural technology and development. Accordingly, they have the necessary expertise and wherewithal and therefore, can act as Mentoring Institutions (MIs) to facilitate the other participating institutions in their vicinity. It will be desirable to identify such mentoring institutions which can act as nodal centers for networking, training and orientation for grooming other institutions. In the first phase, fifteen such institutions have been identified to begin with, but many more institutions will be needed to provide a proper spread to the programme.

• **Subject Expert Groups**

In order to develop the necessary resource material including the vision, methodology of intervention, prospective technologies and success stories in the specific areas of interventions, it was proposed by the apex committee that nationwide subject expert groups (SEGs) be developed in these specialized areas. Initially, ten broad subject areas were designated tentatively and specific institutions were nominated to coordinate the activity of formation of SEGs drawing experts from academia, industry as well as from field organizations who have had long experience of applied R&D and successful field intervention in these areas.

After thorough brainstorming on these subject themes with the prospective coordinators, twelve subject expert group themes, with coordinators and coordinating institutes were finalized in the workshop held in November, 2015 at IIT Delhi. The SEGs will have the responsibility of developing the necessary resource material for the benefit of all the UBA cluster teams. These experts will also conduct training workshops and indicate innovative projects to be taken up for R&D in professional institutions in the context of UBA.
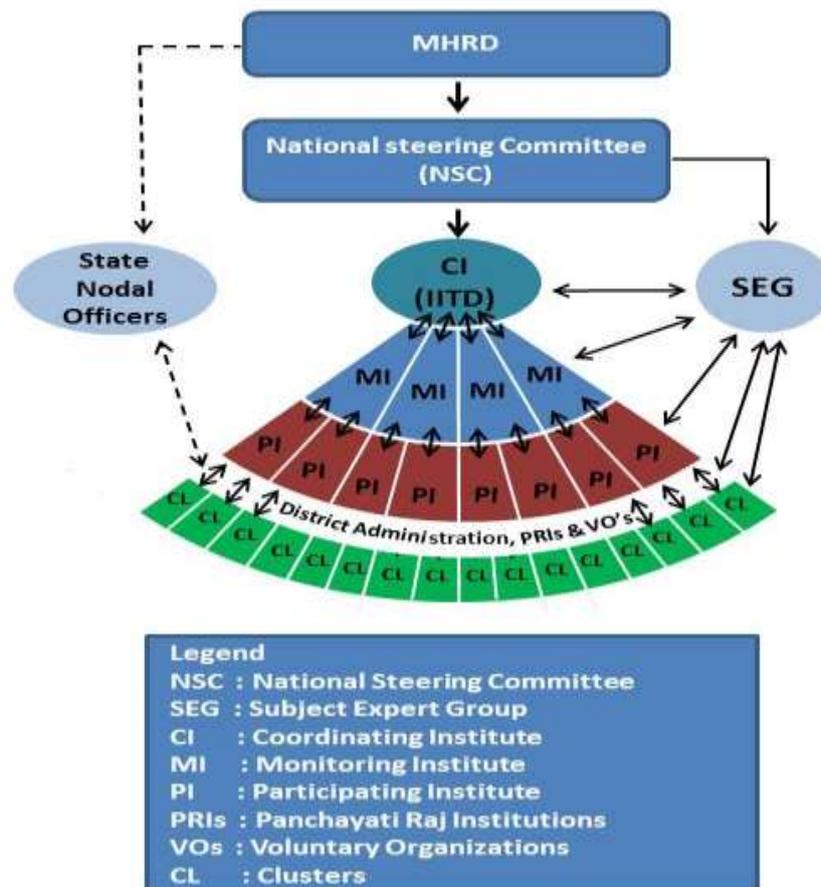
Figure 2: Structural network of UBA

- ## **Participating Institutions in General**

All participating institutions (PIs) are expected to establish a UBA Cell which will be responsible for carrying out the activities of the UBA. This will involve the development of an active working group consisting of motivated faculty members drawn from various disciplines. To guide and monitor the activities of the UBA Cell in each institution, there will be an Executive Committee and a local advisory committee (which will be chaired by the Head of the Institution).

The main responsibility of a UBA cell will be primarily to develop linkage with selective rural clusters, involve in the planning process and to promote the requisite S&T interventions to improvise and expedite the developmental efforts in those clusters. On the other hand, a UBA cell will also be responsible for developing the competence of its working group by appropriate

orientation, training and creation of appropriate ethos within the institution towards indigenous and sustainable rural development, and initiating requisite curricular modifications and other facilitating measures.

All participating institutions will be facilitated and mentored in their activities by the respective mentoring institutions in their region.

5. Strategy for Implementation

The primary strategy will be to encourage professional institutes to actively participate in the process of developmental planning at *Gram Panchayat* level by creating enabling conditions and support mechanisms.

Needless to emphasize that the magnitude and complexity of the task is formidable. There are more than 6.4 lakhs villages, around 650 districts and several thousand professional institutions. Also, it demands synergetic collaboration between various Govt. agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), voluntary organizations and professional institutions. There are multifarious Govt. schemes and funding agencies. A sort of convergence and meaningful integration of the resources will be necessary. Further, there is also a strong need for capacity building and proper orientation towards holistic development both in the institutions as well as in the implementation agencies. Therefore, it requires a well-planned strategy, commitment, coordinated action and sustained thrust to cope with the challenges.

In accordance with the Panchāyati Raj Act, complete decentralization of the developmental planning has been done and the District Planning Committee (DPC) of the Zilā Parishad prepares the final plans for the development of the district on the basis of the plans received from Panchāyat Samitis and Grām Sabhās. In the initial phase, the effort should be towards enriching these plans by incorporating new eco-friendly technologies and management systems. The UBA teams of professional institutions can thereafter participate in the process of monitoring the progress of implementation of these plans.

Workshops need to be conducted to appraise the UBA teams about the existing government schemes from different ministries of the central and state governments pertaining to the developmental work in rural areas. They should also be acquainted with the prevailing structure of government implementation agencies, PRIs and the grass root planning and execution

process. This should be backed up by meeting with the Collector of the chosen district and interaction with the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and District Planning Committee to build rapport with them.

As suggested by the Ministry of HRD, participation in the ongoing intensive participatory process (IPP) in the backward districts could be a good strategy to build rapport with the villagers and get acquainted with their needs and available resources. This would also help in understanding the current methodology of planning at various levels and in identifying the clusters for participative development.

The other effective mode of interaction can be through establishing liaison with some of the genuine social or S&T based voluntary organization who already have established a good rapport with certain rural. Interaction through such organizations can be highly benefitting mutually i.e. the voluntary organizations gain from the technical support from Professional Institutions and the institutions gain from their rapport and continuous present in the area and also their grasp of the grass root reality.

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is an Indian government-sponsored public service program conducted by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Government of India. It will be very desirable to yoke the NSS effectively with UBA. In this regard, necessary formalities are being completed between the Ministry of HRD and Ministry of Youth Affairs, Govt. of India.

For the success of the UBA, it will be essential to set-up a proper mechanism of execution through networking and also monitoring and review at various levels. At the level of UBA cell in each institution, it will be desirable to have an executive committee to regularly plan and monitor the UBA activities and an advisory committee consisting of experts both from within the institution as well as from outside organizations directly involved in rural development activities to provide proper guidance. Needless to mention that the head of institution has to be directly involved in the monitoring and support to UBA activities.

The Mentoring Institutions will be responsible for facilitation and monitoring of the activities of their affiliate participate institutes. The Coordinating Institute will be regularly in interaction with the Mentoring Institutes and Subject Expert Groups. The NSC will be regularly monitoring and guiding the whole program.

6. Mechanism and Sources for Financial Support

• Base-level Funding

Basic funding for setting up the structural network of UBA and for orientation of UBA teams to enable effective participation i.e. establishing and running the UBA cells of CI, MIs and PIs is to be provided by the Ministry of HRD. In addition, the requisite funding for the working of subject expert groups for preparation of resource materials, training workshops, etc. will also need to be provided by the Ministry of HRD. The fund flow mechanism for this base-level funding is indicated in Figure 3. Needless to point out that this does not include the expenditure involved in actual cluster development activities which has to be harnessed from other available channels pertaining to rural development.

The Coordinating Institute - IIT Delhi will act as a Mentoring Institution as well as a Participating Institution. Similarly, each Mentoring Institution will also act as a Participating Institution itself.

The UBA cell in an Institute should identify a rural cluster (around 5 villages) for development work. The base-level funding from Ministry of HRD will be made available for setting up the necessary infrastructure/ manpower for the UBA Cell of the mentoring as well as the participating institutions.
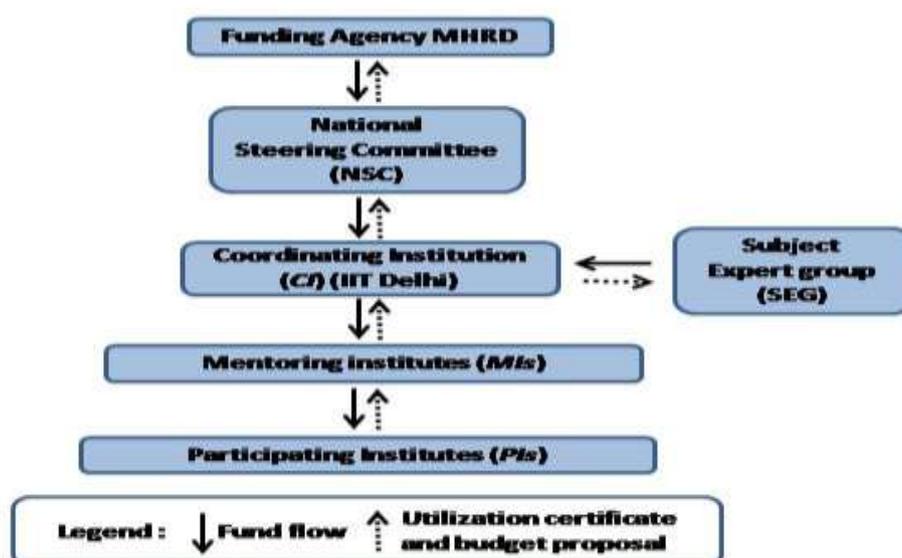

Figure 3: Fund flow mechanism from the Ministry of HRD for base-level funding

- **Sources for Financial Support to the Actual Cluster Activities**

For actual cluster-based activities, suitable project proposals will have to be submitted to District Administration/an appropriate funding agency for the necessary funding support. To facilitate this funding, suitable measures to achieve convergence will be developed. The mentoring institutions will guide the PIs in formulating appropriate proposals and recommending these to suitable funding agencies to expedite the process of obtaining the grants. Various categories of funding sources are indicated in Figure 4.
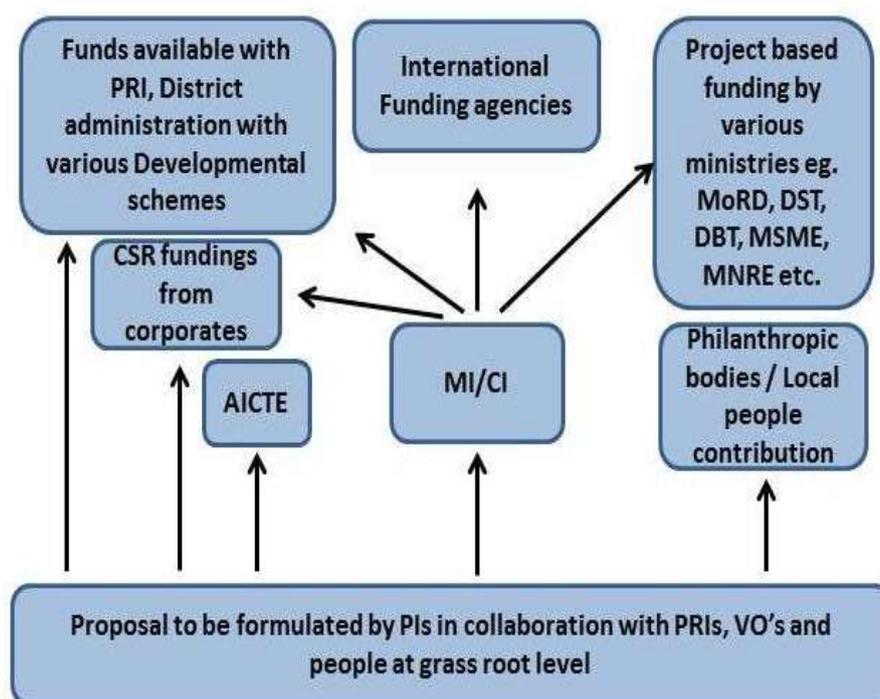

Figure 4 Funding sources and mechanism of actual cluster based activities under UBA

7. Salient Steps Completed So Far

- A national consultation workshop on Unnat Bharat Abhiyan was held at IIT Delhi from 7th-9th Sept., 2014, which was sponsored by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The workshop was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of HRD and attended by more than 500 participants from field agencies, academic institutions and various concerned ministries. During this consultation, the participants unanimously hailed the concept of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan. The Ministry of HRD agreed to launch it as a national programme

and several ministries associated with rural development activities showed keen interest in this initiative.

- A consultation meeting of Directors of various IITs and NITs was held at IIT Delhi on 16th Oct., 2014 to discuss the modalities of UBA.

- The President of India formally launched the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan on 11th Nov., 2014.

- The first meeting of prospective UBA coordinators from salient technical institutions held on 15th Dec., 2014. The coordinators agreed to initiative steps to set-up UBA cells in their institutions.

- IIT Delhi as the national coordinating institute set-up its UBA cell with an Advisory Committee, Executive Committee and Core Working Group consisting of about forty faculty members drawn from various departments and Centres in March, 2015.

- The Advisory Committee for UBA at IIT Delhi was approved on 27th May, 2015.

- The first Meeting of the Apex Committee on Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, constituted by the MHRD held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister, HRD on 19th June, 2015 which issued broad guidelines for initiation of the program in institutions.

- As a follow up, the Additional Secretary (Technical Education), the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India issued a communication on 24th Aug., 2015 to the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries, Higher Education of all State Government and others including Chairman, UGC, AICTE, Heads of Salient Technical Institutions, and Vice Chancellors of Central Universities apprising them about UBA programme and requesting their cooperation.

- A meeting with the representatives of concerned ministries was held on 15th Oct., 2015 by the Secretary (Higher Education), the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India to deliberate on the desired convergence and synergy in regard to the UBA programme.

- A Brain Storming Workshop with prospective Subject Expert Group Coordinators/ Mentoring Institutes Coordinators was held from 13th to 14th Nov., 2015 at IIT Delhi to discuss the modalities of developing necessary resource material, training and the structural network for UBA programme.

- A Workshop on 'Smart Village Ecosystem' was held at IIT Delhi on 18th Dec., 2015.

- The National Steering Committee (NSC) for UBA was constituted by the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India on 4th April, 2016 for regular implementation and monitoring of the UBA program. Dr. Vijay P. Bhatkar was designated as the Chairperson of the NSC.

- The first meeting of National Steering Committee was held on 29th April, 2016 at IIT Delhi which was graced by the Hon'ble Minister HRD who formally inaugurated the UBA Cell of IIT Delhi.

- An intensive interaction through Video Conference was held by the Secretary (HE), the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India on 21st May, 2016 with various stakeholders including Secretaries of Higher Education, District Magistrate, NSS units and Higher Learning Institutes to discuss the immediate implementation aspects seeking cooperation of the State Govt. and various district administrations.

- A formal proposal incorporating the vision, methodology, structural networking and the broad spectrum of activities and targets along with the budgetary requirement for base-level funding for next three years was prepared by the Coordinating Institute and submitted to the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India on 16th June, 2016 for release of the initial grants.

- The budgetary sanction and the first instalment of grants for base-level funding from the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India was received by IIT Delhi on 16th July, 2016.

8. Learning from Available Guidelines and Success Stories

Before embarking on any kind of intervention in the rural area, it is essential to be conversant with some of the salient guidelines and selective success stories depicting appropriate approach towards village development. To facilitate this in the beginning, the following document has been compiled by UBA Cell, IIT Delhi and is available in hard copy as well as on the website *'Learning from some of the Available Guidelines and Successful Case Studies in Rural Development'.* In addition, more information in this regard can be found out from the internet, some important for the same are also given in the above document.

9. Proposed Action Plan

During this initial evolutionary period, the main emphasis will be on setting up the structural network and the modalities along with developing the interventional competence as well as the rapport between various constituents involved in the UBA viz., Participating Institutions, Panchayati Raj Institutions, concerned ministries/departments, voluntary organizations and winning the confidence of the people at large. This process is likely to be rather slow and painstaking. But, we have to go through it perseveringly before a tangible impact can become visible in the field. Nevertheless, the following salient outcomes are to be expected during a period of 3-5 years;

- A structural network of CI, MIs and PIs is established which has a fraternal relationship with respective Panchayati Raj Institutions and local grass-root organizations as well as the rural people of the chosen clusters.

- The ethos, academic curricula and research programs in professional institutions become more compatible with the national needs including those of rural areas

- A mechanism is put in place to ensure knowledge exchange – integrating traditional knowledge and the cultural heritage of our villages with modern scientific and technological knowledge from the professional knowledge institutions.

- Much needed technical support becomes available to various authentic voluntary organizations engaged in rural development and the professional institutions get directly exposed to the real needs and the ground reality.

- More convergence and integration is achieved in the utilization of funds pertaining to multifarious Govt. schemes targeted towards rural development. Similarly, the funding support from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and other developmental agencies is also effectively harnessed in accordance with the integrated village planning.

- Gradual movement towards holistic development of the chosen clusters takes place and sufficient livelihood opportunities are created for the rural youth locally to reverse the migration trends

- The institutional interaction should on one hand result in augmenting the skills and values of the people towards sustainable development and on the other it should appropriately mold the direction of R&D in the professional institutions so that it can effectively contribute towards indigenous development and the national needs.

Action Plan with Broad Targets

Sl no.	Phase I (2016-17)	Phase II (2017-18)	Phase III (2018-19)
1	**Phase wise expansion of UBA**		
	NSC: 1 No CI : 1 No SEG : 12 No MIs : 15 No PIs : 90 Clusters : 90 Villages : 450	NSC: 1 No CI : 1 No SEG : 12 No MIs : 30 No PIs : 300 No Clusters : 300 Villages : 1500	NSC: 1 No CI : 1 No SEG : 12 No MIs : 50 No PIs : 500 No Clusters : 500 Villages : 2500
2	**Meetings, Trainings, Workshops, brainstorming programs**		
	➢ NSC + CI + MIs + SEG meeting – 4 No. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs CI > MIs - 2 No. ➢ MIs + PIs meetings - 4. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming Programs MIs > PIs - 2 No.	➢ NSC + CI + MIs + SEG meeting – 4 No. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs CI > MIs - 2 No. ➢ MIs + PIs meetings - 4. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs MIs > PIs - 2 No.	➢ NSC + CI + MIs + SEG meeting – 4 No. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs CI > MIs - 2 No. ➢ MIs + PIs meetings - 4. ➢ Training, workshop and brainstorming programs MIs > PIs - 2 No.
3	➢ Developing interactive website of UBA for providing necessary information to community. ➢ Developing UBA brochure for wide circulation and to create awareness. ➢ Documenting success stories. ➢ Identification of innovative technology for rural application, its evaluation by subject group and providing platform for its rural journey.		
4	**Infrastructure and Manpower Development**		
	For NSC and the UBA cells etc. of various institutions	For Rural Technology Park	For Rural Technology Park
5	➢ Mapping of educational institutes at various levels and orienting them towards rural development. ➢ Mapping the Central Govt. and State Govt. schemes for rural development. ➢ Cataloguing funding sources of various levels and developing strategies to reach them.		
6	➢ Each institute including CI, MIs and PIs is expected to directly interact with at least one rural cluster and contribute in its holistic development.		

10. How You Can Participate in UBA

You are welcome to participate in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan in any of the following capacity as per your present status, competence and interest:

- As a prospective Mentoring Institute
- As a Participating Institute
- As a Subject Expert
- As a Voluntary Organization
- As a Developmental Agency
- As a Philanthropist or a CSR Promoter
- As NSS Member
- As an Enthusiastic Volunteer

For more information in this regard, you may please visit the UBA website and contact National Coordinator or Regional Coordinators (Mentoring Institutions) whose contact details are given below:

Contact Details:

National Coordinator, UBA	UBA Nodal Officer, the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India

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	       subba. rao61@nic.in

- **Regional Coordinators, UBA (Mentoring Institutions) : Please see Appendix – I**

- **Subject Expert Group Coordinators, UBA : Please see Appendix – II**

Appendix I

Details of Mentoring Institutions

S.No.	Name of Institutes	Name of Coordinators	Contact
1.	IIT, Mumbai	Prof. Millind Sohoni Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai - 400076 Maharshtra, India.	(022)-2576-7729, (022)-2576-8729 09869578711 sohoni@iitb.ac.in head.ctara@iitb.ac.in
2.	IIT, Khargpur	Prof. Debasis Roy Dept. of Civil Engineeering IIT Kharagpur India - 721302	debasis@civil.iitkgp.ernet.in 09333451843,09679250748
3.	IIT, Madras	Dr. Devendra Jalihal Dept. of Electrical Engg. Indian Institute of Technology Madras IIT P.O., Chennai 600 036	044-22574418, 0944423861 dj@iitm.ac.in, dj@ee.iitm.ac.in
4.	IIT, Roorkee	Dr. Pradeep Bhargava Dept. of Civil Engg. Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee Roorkee, Uttarakhand India - 247667	9837204501 bhpdpfc@iitr.ernet.in
5.	IIT, Kanpur	Prof. Sandeep Sangal Department of Materials and Metallurgical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology,	9839031767,sangals@iitk.ac.in

		Kanpur - 208 016	
6.	IIT, Guwahati	Dr. S.K Kakoty Dept. of Mechanical Engg. IIT Guwahati - 781039, India	09957198678, doipm@iitg.ernet.in
7.	IISc Bangalore	Dr. H.N. Chanakaya ASTRA / Centre for Sustainable Technologies Indian Institute of Science Bangalore - 560 012	09448271016, chanakya@astra.iisc.ernet.in
8	NIT, Suratkal	Prof. D.K.Bhat Department of Chemistry, NITK, Surathkal P. O. Srinivasnagar, Mangalore - 575 025 Karnataka, India.	denthajekb@gmail.com hodchemistry@nitk.edu.in 0824-2474046 extn- 3043-3202 09481271262
9.	NITTTR, Chandigarh	Dr. Upendra Nath Roy Dept. of Rural Development,NITTTR, Chandigarh-160019	0172-2793893, 9417581530 unroy2000@yahoo.com
10.	VNIT, Nagpur	Dr. Narendra S. Chaudhari Director, VNIT South Ambazari Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440010 & Dr. Sameer Deshkar Department of Architecture & Planning, Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, South Ambazari Road, Nagpur - 440010	nsc0183@gmail.com, narendra@vnit.ac.in director@vnit.ac.in, 09422802961, 0712-2223969 09850376704 sdeshkar@gmail.com
11.	BHU, Varanasi	Prof. T.P. Chaturvedi Faculty of Dental Sciences Institute of Medical Sciences Banaras Hindu University,Varanasi - 221005,U.P.,India	09451570848, tpchaturvedi@rediffmail.com
12.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Deemed University) DEI	Prof. Anand Mohan *Registrar* Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Deemed University) Dayalbagh, Agra 282 005	09336907431, deidirector@gmail.com
13.	MPUAT, Udaipur	Dr. Surendra Kothari Directorate of Planning & Monitoring, *MPUAT*, Udaipur- 313001 (Rajasthan)	kotharis_45@yahoo.co.in, 09460082796

Appendix II

Details of Subject Expert Groups

S. No.	Subject Expert	Institute	Coordinator	Contact
1	Organic agriculture, cow-centric bio-economy development	ICAR	Dr. N.S. Rathore, Deputy Director General (Education) Division of Education, Krishi Anusandhan Bhawan - II, New Delhi - 110 012 INDIA.	0-11-25841760; Fax: 91-11-25843932 ddgedn@gmail.com
2	Rural Craft and Artisans Development	IIT, Kanpur	Dr. Koumudi Patil Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, FB-153, IIT Kanpur U.P.	09935190698, 0512-259-7616, 0512-597167 (Office), 0512-591493 / 598473 kppatil@iitk.ac.in
3	Rural Industrialization and Entrepreneurship Development	Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization	Dr. K. R Yadav Dy Director Maganwadi, Wardha, Maharashtra – 442 001,	09921530962 director.mgiri@gmail.com
4	Rural Energy Systems	IIT, Delhi	Prof. P M V Subbarao, Dept. of Mechanical Engg IIT Delhi - 110016	09990358533, 011-26591142 pmvs@mech.iitd.ac.in; pmvsiitd@rediffmail.com
5	Watershed Development and Management of Rural Water Resources	IIT, Kharagpur	Dr. Brajesh Kumar Dubey Dept. of Civil Engg C1-80, IIT Campus, Kharagpur 721302	bkdubey@civil.iitkgp.ernet.in 09800121884, 03222282874,
6	Rural Sanitation System Development	NIT, Suratkal	Prof. S. Shrihari, Dept. of Civil Engg NIT, Suratkal - 110016	0824-2456933, 09449087533 s.shrihari@gmail.com, s_shrihari@rediff.com, shrihari@nitk.ac.in, surathkal_shrihari@yahoo.co.in
7	Rural Housing Development	IIT, Gandhinagar	Prof. Pranab Mohapatra, Dept. of Civil Engg IIT, Gandhinagar, - 382355	07383325735, 0512-259 6978 pranabm@iitgn.ac.in
8	Involving Corporates in Rural Development	IIT, Guwahati	Dr. S.K Kakoty Dept. of Mechanical Engg. IIT Guwahati - 781039, India Prof. Saurabh Basu, Department of Physics Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati-781039 9 Prof. Kuntil Bhuyan, Deputy Registrar, QIP Section Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati-781039	03612582711, saurabh@iitg.ernet.in 07086024171 kuntil@iitg.ernet.in 0361-2582659,

9	Application of IT in Rural Education, Etc.	IIM, Banglore	Prof. Gopal Naik, Economics & Social Sciences, IIM B'lore, Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru-560076	gopaln@iimb.ernet.in 09742221312
10	Rural Health Care and Medicine	IIT, Kharagpur and IIT, Madras	Dr. Analava Mitra, Medical Science & Technology, IIT Kharagpur 721302 & Dr. Devendra Jalihal Dept. of Electrical Engg. IIT Madras Chennai 600 036	08145032259, analavamitra@gmail.com 044-225754750, 044-22574408 dj@iitm.ac.in, dj@ee.iitm.ac.in
11	Capacity Building & Change of Ethos in Technical Institutions	IIT, Mumbai and TISS Mumbai	Prof. Millind Sohoni Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Powai, Mumbai - 400076 Maharashtra, India. & Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences V.N. Purav Marg Deonar Mumbai-400088	(022)-2576-7729, (R) (022)-2576-8729 sohoni@iitb.ac.in, head.ctara@iitb.ac.in 022-25525000
12	Strategy for implementation & Social Acceptability	NIRD&PR Hyderabad	Dr Gyanmudra, Centre for Human Resource Development NIRD Road, Rajendranagar Mandal, Hyderabad, Telangana 500030	040-24008406, 09848055881 gyanmudra.nird.gov.in

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Activity Planning Workshop for Mentoring Institutes and Subject Expert Group Coordinators August 22-23, 2016

Brainstorming workshop of Subject Expert Group Coordinators in Nov. 2015

The Hon'ble Minister Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Human Resource Development, Govt. of India addressing Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Workshop Sept. 2014

Penal Discussion on Gosamvardhan and Panchgavya Vigyan under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan