



उन्नत भारत अभियान
राष्ट्रीय समन्वय संस्थान
भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली
हौज खास, नई दिल्ली-110016

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN
NATIONAL COORDINATING INSTITUTE
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110016
Website : <http://unnat.iitd.ac.in>



Prof. Virendra K. Vijay
National Coordinator, UBA
Professor CRDT, IITD

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Dear Sir/Madam,

Congratulations to all the Participating Institutions (PIs) selected under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, a flagship program of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Government of India through a challenge mode application. The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable participating 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.


As per the programme, educational institutions is primarily to develop linkage with selective rural clusters (preferably of five villages), to get involved in the planning process and to promote the requisite S&T interventions to improvise and expedite the developmental efforts in these clusters. The approach is a departure from the grant oriented method and would see the participation and commitment of faculty and students in this endeavour.

We shall be processing release of Rs. 10000/- per village under the UBA program. The funds are mainly meant for assistance for awareness, Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) study, need assessment, and contingency expenditure. There are provision of Rs 1.0 lakh for technological intervention/ solution and Rs 0.50/- lakh for customization of a technological solution under the program. Which you can avail of afterwards by submitting proposals with ratification of the Gramsabha. A two-way channel between PIs and National Coordinating Institute (NCI) as well as Subject Expert Groups (SEGs) for project proposal submission and evaluation has been developed and functional on UBA portal. You can use your login credential for uploading proposals on UBA website 'FINANCIAL AIDS'. The login credentials are same as your registration login credentials.

You are also requested to keep IIT Delhi, the National Coordinating Institute updated about your activities so that the same can be uploaded on the website of UBA.

Regards and best wishes for your institution for contributing to India's development.

With regards

Your Sincerely, 
Prof. Virendra K. Vijay
National Coordinator,
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan



Bhairab Ganguly College

Belgharia, Kolkata-700056

(Govt. Aided)

AISHE Code: C-43363

Affiliated to West Bengal State University

(Re-accredited Grade 'A' by NAAC)

E-Mail: bhairab1968@gmail.com Ph No: 03325643191

Website: www.bhairabgangulycollege.ac.in



Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0

Name of the Project: Installation of Solar lights for illumination

Project Cost: Rs. 50,000.00/- for Technology Customization

Name of the Village: Bagdiha

Date of implementation: 24.09.19

About the project: On 24th September 2019, a team comprising 5 members visited one of the adopted villages, Bagdiha, to distribute 40 solar lanterns to the school-going children of Bagdiha Primary School. These lanterns were distributed using the funding provided by UBA 2.0 programme under the category of technology customization. The objective behind this action was to illuminate the homes, which are deprived of a basic amenity, that of an electricity connection, in order to facilitate an environment conducive to the study hours necessary for school-going children in the village. The team also focused on the contribution technology can make through the spread of education, pursuing which is an activity which is hindered by the lack of basic amenities and facilities.



Since most of the households have atleast two to three school-going children, the college could enhance technology customization by two to three times. The action was very warmly received by the households, especially school children who became the direct beneficiaries of this action. The photographs bear

testimony to the success of the event. The college looks forward to receiving such funding support from the UBA 2.0 for proper implementation of this plan in the other villages under the adopted village cluster as well.

Youtube Link: <https://youtu.be/ICylvBC5DCY>

<https://youtu.be/LcxkotY6neE>

UBA Activities college URL: <http://www.bhairabgangulycollege.ac.in/unnat-bharat-abhiyan/>



उन्नत भारत अभियान
ग्रामीण विकास एवं प्रौद्योगिकी केंद्र
भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली
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UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN
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Date: 25.04.2021

To,

PI Coordinator

Bhairab Ganguly College

Subject: Financial Sanction Letter of Perennial Assistance (Rs.1.75lakhs) under UBA2.0

Dear Sir

1. This is to intimate you that as per the Announcement of Perennial Assistance Award held on 15th Aug 2020, in virtual mode. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan had announced the awards to 78 Participating Institutions based on their multi-disciplinary work in their adopted villages. Your Institution "Bhairab Ganguly College" has also got the recognition for the same. The template for plan of action and future activities has been reviewed and the fund of Rs.1.75 lakhs has been funded by the National Coordinating Institute UBA 2.0 (IIT Delhi) to you Institution's account.
2. You can use the grant for fulfilling the project objectives under the approved heads (as per the template), using the established procedure of your institute and as per the UBA guidelines, within 3 months from the date of received of funds.
3. Any product/service developed under the sanctioned project must have UBA logo on it.
4. Detail information of faculty in-charge and students/volunteers, which will be coordinating/ working under the sanctioned project, shall be shared once the project is completed along with the report.
5. The project implementation location/site shall be selected in consideration with gram panchayat officials/ members.

6. Please take care that the position holders/Panchayat officials shall not be benefitted in person. Also, ensure that the project shall not be controversial in terms of beneficiaries. Selection of beneficiaries shall include the Marginalized communities or EWS Category as well.
7. No assets will be created for the Host Institution.
8. If the activities enlisted by you need demonstration/installation of technology/training etc., then the installation shall be done at public place in the adopted village. If it can't be done at public places, the 30% investment shall be contributed by the land owner.
9. Few videos and images shall be shared to the respective Regional Coordinating Institute (for updating the status of the project), also the report shall contain good quality pictures of the project site/product/service and feedbacks from the villagers/beneficiaries.
10. For the projects related to training camps, awareness, rally etc., the in-charge shall share the material/posters/modules to be used in the villages, for the knowledge of RCI Coordinator and further comments, if any.

Note: TA/ Honorarium is strictly not permitted in this project.

You are required to submit the completion report/5 photographs/3mins videos of the project within two months after the completion of the project to the competent authority of RCI and the RCI Coordinators are responsible for sharing it to NCI-IIT Delhi, UBA2.0 cell.



On behalf of

Prof. V. K. Vijay

National Coordinator

National Coordinating Institute

Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA 2.0)

PERENNIAL FUND REPORT

2022

Institute's Logo



Institute's Name: Bhairab Ganguly College

AISHE Code: C-43363

District: North 24 Paragana

State: West Bengal

RCI Name: IIT Kharagpur

DATE: 30.07.2022

Coordinator's Name: Dr. Debabrata Bhadra



Content:

Sr. No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Introduction	
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3.	Actions Taken(In detail)	
4.	GPDP	
5.	Next plan of Action	
6.	Conclusion	

1. Introduction:

Bhairab Ganguly College has implemented the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0 program initiated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The programme is inspired by the vision of transformational change in the processes of rural development by leveraging higher educational institutions to help build the architecture of an Inclusive India. The college is working with the people of rural India in identifying region-specific challenges to development and also evolving appropriate and realistic solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.

The college aims to facilitate the overall development of the adopted villages by combining knowledge and training. The solutions designed will cater to the immediate and long-term needs of the villages by making the villagers self-reliant through knowledge and practice.

Adopted villages:

The college has resolved to make the following adopted villages self-reliant through knowledge and practice:

Bagdiha, Ranibandh Block, Bankura district

Chaltha, Ranibandh Block, Bankura district

Kulam, Ranibandh Block, Bankura district

Makhnu, Ranibandh Block, Bankura district

Ledapakur, Ranibandh Block, Bankura district

Goals:

Certain areas needing our sustained efforts have been identified, these include:

Installation of solar power generation units for street lights and farming equipment

Rainwater harvesting systems

Water resource management

Digitalization in schools (Computer literacy centre and internet connectivity)

Instituting tailoring and handicrafts training units (initiatives for self-employment and entrepreneurship development)

Encourage the literacy of adult women villagers

Awareness training programme for community health and sanitation



Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Ministry of Education, Govt. of India

Template for the release of Perennial Assistance fund

General Information:

S.No.	Topic	Details
1.	Name of the Participating Institution (along with address)	Bhairab Ganguly College Belgharia, Kolkata-700056
2.	AISHE Code	C-43363
3.	Name of Head of the Institution (along with Contact number and email address)	Dr. Sanjit Kumar Das 9477054508 bhairab1968@gmail.com
4.	Name of PI Coordinator (along with Contact number and email address)	Dr. Debabrata Bhadra 9433205914 Bhadra.bgc@gmail.com
5.	Name (s) of Adopted Village (s)	Bagdiha, Chaltha, Kulam, Makhnu & Ledapakur

Brief plan of action:

1.	How do you plan to use of the Perennial Assistance fund, i.e, Rs.1.75 lakhs? Please provide description. (max 300 words)	A. To make provision for use of improved technology by purchasing Knitting and Dyce machines from an experienced trader in this line who will not only provide the machines but will also impart training for use of the devices.
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		<p>The amount to be spent for the purpose is as the following:</p> <table> <tr> <td>No. of Knitting Machines</td> <td>Cost/ Machine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Cost</td> <td>No. of Dyce Machines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost Per Machine</td> <td>Total Cost</td> </tr> </table> <p>B. To make provision for illumination of households by providing Solar Lanterns which will be purchased from a trading company selling solar technology based equipments. They will also oversee the maintenance. The amount to be sent for the purpose is as such:</p> <table> <tr> <td>No. of Lanterns</td> <td>Cost Per Lantern</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Cost</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The above project will be implemented by using the UBA fund to be allotted for the purpose.</p>	No. of Knitting Machines	Cost/ Machine	Total Cost	No. of Dyce Machines	Cost Per Machine	Total Cost	No. of Lanterns	Cost Per Lantern	Total Cost	
No. of Knitting Machines	Cost/ Machine											
Total Cost	No. of Dyce Machines											
Cost Per Machine	Total Cost											
No. of Lanterns	Cost Per Lantern											
Total Cost												
2.	Who will be the beneficiaries?	<p>The beneficiaries are the people to be selected on stratified random sample basis from among the needy families , firstly,for knitting and Dyce machine distribution, individuals from among those who are making Sal leaf plates in a primitive method in Chalta and Ledapukur villagesof Rani bandh block of bankura village, WB.</p> <p>Secondly, for Solar Lantern distribution, households without electricity will be chosen using similar sampling method for the above said villages.</p> <p>UBA assistance will be especially designed to train them in the improved technology of Sal leaf plates making to augment their income and help them raise their living standard.</p>										
3.	Expected impact on the Villagers/beneficiaries? (max 100 words)	<p>The tribal inhabitants of the villages are mostly landless. The only natural resource by which they earn a living is Sal leaves, available in plenty in the surrounding forests. They knit the leaves by hand using sticks. But this is a time consuming , low</p>										


		<p>productive, primitive method of plate making by the leaves. Knitting machines and Dyce machines, if provided to them, the improved devices and the technique would enable them to produce $\frac{3}{4}$ times the product that would raise their income by $\frac{3}{4}$ times.</p> <p>As most of the tribal households are without electricity connection, due to inability to pay for it, dark nights make study impossible for the children and security of the household is at stake because of the jungle surroundings. The Solar Lanterns will have great impact on the life and livelihood as during night time, the elders will be able to engage them to profitable work, the homemakers will be able to do household scores, the children will be able to study.</p>
4.	<p>If the project has a plan of delivering any technology/product etc., what will be the location in the village? (max 50 words)</p>	<p>The project will be implemented by installing the knitting and Dyce machines in or in the close proximity of the primary school premises of the 2 villages selected for the purpose – one in Chaltha and the other in Ledapukur of Ranibandh block, Bankura district.</p>
5.	<p>Are the planned activities aligned with any Government schemes/programmes, provide name and detail? (max 50 words)</p>	<p>No</p>


6.	Any plan of expanding the project, eg: in collaboration with any Govt. Scheme/NGO/Donor agencies or funding body? (max 50 words)	No
7.	What will be the role of Participating Institution in implementing the activities planned? (max 100 words)	The PI i.e. Bhairab Ganguly College authority will ensure that the UBA fund is used properly in the proper field of service for the poor tribal people . It will also ensure that the technology involved is used for converting the semi-finished Sal leaf plates into ready to use plates designed to be sent to the market and also enlighten them to find a greater market for their product. Supervision will also be there by the local representative to oversee maintenance and to ensure proper use of the Solar lanterns for which these will be distributed.


Budget Breakdown:

1.	Budget expenditure details for Perennial Assistance Fund along with the details of Convergence fund (if any)	Budget Head	Description	Amount Spent
		Field :	12 Knitting Machine @ Rs. 7200.00	86,400.00
		a. Activity/Technology etc.	2 Dyce Machine @ Rs. 10600.00	21,200.00
			60 Solar Lantern @ Rs. 1350.00	81,000.00
		b. Travel (village visits only)	To be borne by college	
		Contingency	To be borne by college	
		Miscellaneous	To be borne by college	
		Total Matching Grant from College		Rs.1.88,600
		Perennial Assistance		<u>Rs. 13,600</u>
				Rs.1.75 lakhs

#The details about the budget expenditure should be submitted in the above tabular format. Details about the convergence fund (if any) can be also be added in separate rows


Coordinator
Unnat Chakra Abhiyan 2.0
Bhairab Ganguly College Unit
AISHE CODE : C-43363


Signature of Head of the Institution
Vice-Principal
BHAIRAB GANGULY COLLEGE
Belgharia, Kol-56





National Coordinating Institute
IIT Delhi



उन्नत भारत अभियान
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN



A Flagship Program of,
Ministry of Education

CERTIFICATE FOR PERENNIAL ASSISTANCE AWARD

This certifies that

**BHAIRAB GANGULY COLLEGE
NORTH 24 PARAGANA, WEST BENGAL**

has been awarded special Perennial fund of Rs. 1,75,000 for effective delivery of UBA mandate under national level competition among all Participating Institutions of UBA, and announced on 15 th August, 2020 by UBA National Coordinating Institute IIT Delhi .

**Prof. Virendra Kumar Vijay
National Coordinator
Unnat Bharat Abhiyan**

2. Background

"You give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. You teach him to fish and you give him an occupation that will feed him for a lifetime."

Bhairab Ganguly College – Kolkata: UBA Activities in the Adopted Villages in Bankura District, West Bengal



Health check up camps, organized at certain intervals at Bagdiha Primary School



Teaching facilities created for the underprivileged children in Bagdiha. Another to be created in Kulam village, under UBA



Survey conducted to collect socio- economic data in the UBA adopted villages



Resource mapping for water harvesting and measuring irrigation potentials in Chaltha



Resource mapping for augmenting connectivity in Kulam



Conversation regarding technology conversion to modern methods for foodplates making with Sal leaves, a local resource, in Ledapukur



Distributing dress materials for the underprivileged children in Kulam



Solar lanterns have been distributed to the UBA adopted village people with UBA fund



Meeting the village representatives to consult them with UBA programmers



Encouraging to preserve and promote tribal culture among Sabars and Santals of the locality

The college authorities, staff and students believe that the true essence of empowerment lies in creating sustained forms of emancipation by generating lasting opportunities. An awareness of the plight of the marginalized and under-represented is the antidote to the forces of self-centered gratification so prevalent in our consumerist generation.

During the Golden Jubilee Year (2017-18) of the college, the authorities resolved firmly to facilitate empowerment through education. An opportunity presented itself when an alumnus of our college, Ashim Kisku, mentioned the deplorable state of affairs in his native village Javi in Ranibandh block in the Bankura district of West Bengal. On 15th August, 2018, the college adopted Javi village and focussed on its social welfare, keeping true to our belief in the wisdom of the saying, “You give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. You teach him to fish and you give him an occupation that will feed him for a lifetime”. We took an initiative in creating self-employment opportunities for the village by donating 16 sal (*Shorea robusta*) leaf plate-sewing machines and 6 dice machines to the Sabar tribal community of the village. The college team conducted a Science exhibition for the students of Ranibandh High School, Bankura. The college also organized several health-camps in the village and the teachers and the students of Physiology Department detected Blood Group, measured Blood Sugar & Blood Pressure of the villagers. The college has appointed a Doctor in the village for regular health check up and provides medicines as per requirement. The college authority took the responsibility of providing all academic support to the school-going children of the village and also appointed a teacher for their day-to-day academic improvement.

When the college was selected to participate in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0, neighbouring villages of Javi were chosen since the staff and students were aware of the marginalized conditions of the tribal communities in Bankura.

Distribution of Knitting Machine to College Adapted Village, Javi 15.08.2019



Distribution of Knitting Machine to College Adapted Village, Javi 15.08.2019



Commitment to develop socio-economic well-being of College Adopted Village, Javi 15.08.2019



Distribution of Education Kit to the children of Javi, Bankura 16.09.2018





Distribution of Education Kit to the children of Javi, Bankura 16.12.2018



Distribution of Food Packets to children of Javi, Bankura 24.12.2018

Free Health Check-Up Camp by the staff and students for the villagers of of Javi, Bankura, 09-10.02.2019



Health Check-Up Camp for villagers of of Javi, Bankura 09-10.02.2019



Distribution of Umbrella to children of Javi, Bankura 15.08.2019



Blood Group Detection for the inhabitants of Javi village, Bankura 15.08.2019







3. Actions Taken(In detail)

A. Knitting and Dyce machines were purchased from an experienced trader who not only provided the machines but also imparts training for the proper use of the devices.

B. Solar Lanterns were provided to make provision for illumination of households. The items were purchased from a trading company selling solar technology-based equipment. They oversee the maintenance.

Who will be the beneficiaries?

The beneficiaries are the people to be selected on stratified random sample basis from among the needy families, firstly, for knitting and Dyce machine distribution, individuals from among those who are making Sal leaf plates in a primitive method in Chalta and Ledapukur villages of Ranibandh block of Bankura village, WB.

Secondly, for Solar Lantern distribution, households without electricity were chosen using similar sampling method for the above said villages.

UBA assistance was especially designed to train them in the improved technology of Sal leaf plates making to augment their income and help them raise their living standard.

The tribal inhabitants of the villages are mostly landless. The only natural resource by which they earn a living is Sal leaves, available in plenty in the surrounding forests. They knit the leaves by hand using sticks. But this is a time-consuming, less productive, primitive method of plate-making. Knitting machines and Dyce machines enabled them to produce $\frac{3}{4}$ times the product that would raise their income by $\frac{3}{4}$ times. Earlier, a person could make 20 plates in a day, with the machines 50 plates are produced in a day, thereby increasing productivity manifold. Due to the mechanisation of plate production,

As most of the tribal households are without electricity connection, due to inability to pay for it, lack of illumination makes study impossible for the children and security of the household is at stake because of the jungle surroundings. The Solar Lanterns will have great impact on the life and livelihood during night time, the elders will be able to engage themselves profitably, the homemakers will be able to do household chores and the children will be able to study.

The project was implemented by installing the knitting and Dyce in 2 villages selected for the purpose – one in Chalta and the other in Ledapukur of Ranibandh block, Bankura district. Bhairab Ganguly College authority ensures that the technology involved is used for converting the semi-finished Sal leaf plates into ready-to-use plates designed to be sent to the market and also create an awareness to find a greater market for their products. Supervision is there by the local representative to oversee maintenance and to ensure proper use of the Solar lanterns.

Theme 6: Self-sufficient infrastructure in village

Name of the Activity: Distribution of Knitting machines (6) & Dice machine (2) for making Sal leaf plate

Name of the Village: Chaltha & Ledapakur

The villages are located at *Ranibandh Block of Bankura District of the state of West Bengal.*

Date of implementation: 10.09.21

About the activity: A team of 5 members from the college had conducted a distribution programme at two of the adopted villages, Ledapakur & Chaltha in the Ranibandh subdivision of Bankura District of West Bengal. The faculty members and students of the Institution conducted an elaborate awareness campaign on renewable energy in local primary schools where a large number of people had gathered and were successfully impacted by the lecture and interaction. We have distributed 6 Sewing/Knitting machines and 2 dice machines for making sal leaf plates. The college aims to facilitate the overall development of the adopted villages by combining knowledge and training. The solutions designed will cater to the immediate and long-term needs of the villages by making the villagers self-reliant through knowledge and practice.

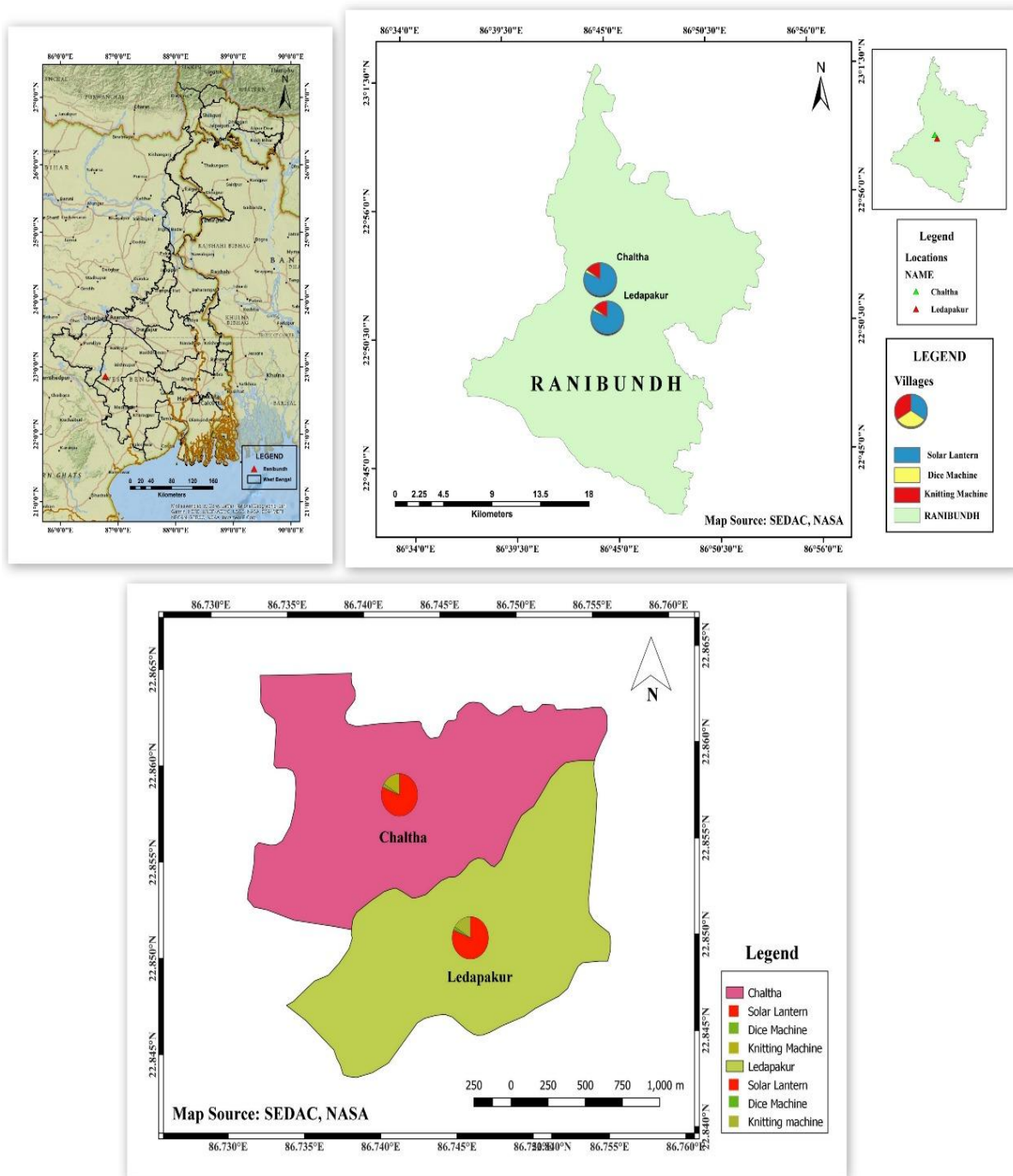
• Theme 5: Clean and Green village

Distribution of Solar lanterns (30)

We have also distributed 30 solar lanterns among the villagers of Chaltha & Ledapakur. These lanterns were distributed using the funding provided by UBA 2.0 Perennial Assistance programme. The objective behind this action was to illuminate the homes, which are deprived of







a basic amenity, that of an electricity connection, in order to facilitate an environment conducive to the study hours necessary for school-going children in the village. The team also focused on the contribution technology can make through the spread of education, pursuing which is an activity which is hindered by the lack of basic amenities and facilities.

The gesture was very warmly received by the households, especially school children who became the direct beneficiaries of this action. The photographs bear testimony to the success of



the event. The college looks forward to receiving such funding support from UBA 2.0 for proper implementation of this plan in the other villages under the adopted village cluster as well.

4. GPDP: Survey for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) Study

We had a preliminary discussion with the Gram Panchayat members of the 5 adopted villages to discuss the issues faced by them. The members welcomed our efforts to interact and were more than willing to share with us the issues/ problems faced by the local people of the villages. A group of dedicated teachers and students interacted and collected data meticulously for Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) study and need assessment. Keeping in mind, the specific needs of the indigenous community in the villages, the survey focused upon providing sustainable, innovative, cost-effective and implementable solutions to address the issues faced by the villagers.



CHALTHA

1. Issue identified: Water Management- Lack of irrigation is a major problem in the wake of development of agriculture as the area is one-cropped and dependent on monsoons only. The creation of irrigation facilities is essential for the development of agricultural economy and the improvement of living condition of the villagers.

Sprinkler irrigation, based on solar pump is a cheap and eco-friendly solution for irrigation water problem in the otherwise rain-fed farming of this area.

(i) Water for irrigation

Proposed plan of action: A longitudinal depression, seasonally wet, has been identified, where a small runoff coming from the nearby hill, meets. This has been identified as the site for the construction of a "check dam" to hold water for irrigation in the adjacent



single-crop farming areas. Additionally, bathing facilities may be created and drinking water may be supplied from the “check dam”.

Size of the check dam: Length- 128 metres

Width- 4m at 0, 8m at 50m, 12m at 100m

Depth - 1m at 0, 3m at 50, 6m at 100

Storage capacity- 5,000 cubic metres (Approx.)

Site for Check-dam

Cost of Construction - Rs. 75,000 for Excavation, Rs 75,000 for guard wall, Total cost- Rs.1,50,000

(ii) Sprinkler for irrigating plough fields: A Sprinkler (2 HP) can irrigate about 1 acre of plough field by sprinkling water through a rotating device. It draws water from a nearby water source like a pond or a well by a solar powered pump.

Estimated cost- 2 HP Rs. 1,50,000

Sprinkler in use for irrigation

(2) Water for drinking: Creation of drinking water facility from a natural source, a ground water spring nearby.

Proposed plan of action: A water point, which is a ground water spring, has been identified as a site to construct an earthen guard wall with a shed around the spring well to prevent infiltration of waste water during the rainy season.

-
Spring well-the main source of drinking water



Cost of Construction: Overhead Tinned Cover-Rs. 15,000, Brick and Mud built guard wall- 25,000, Filtration- 16,000, Solar Pump-with Starter, Module-55,000, Storage Tank- 5,000, Installation-30,000 Total -1,46,000.

3. Issue identified: Lack of electricity connection:- Electricity is beyond the reach of the poor village community who are mostly tribal and distribution of solar lamp, hajak and also erection of street light in busy areas in this poorly illuminated areas should be a priority.

Proposed plan: To distribute solar lanterns to all households in the village with a special focus on making the study hours productive for school-going children.

Cost of Purchase: Lanterns 50 No. = $800 \times 50 = 40,000$.

4. Issue: Lack of technical skills—Employment oriented education is the need of the day. Computer education would help the youngsters to avail employment opportunities.

Proposed plan: Instituting a computer training centre in the premises of Chaltha Primary School to impart computer literacy among the students and employment-seeking youth.

Cost of Purchase: 5 computers x 30,000 = 1,50,000

5. Issue: Lack of self-employment opportunities : The villagers are dependent on local resources for their livelihood. Traditionally, the Sal leaves are threaded with sharp stick which is labour intensive, time consuming and so less productive. Provision of Sal leaves, Knitting machine and Dice machine would help them to save time and produce manifolds which will increase their daily income as well as to improve their living condition.



Proposed plan: Distribution of Sal leaves making machines and dice machines to the households of the village to be used on a community basis.

Cost of Purchase: Sal leaves knitting machine:		No.	Cost (per unit)	Total cost
		10	8,000	80,000
Sal leaves Dice machine		4	12,000	48,000
Accessories				22,000
Total cost :				Rs. 1,50,000

BAGDIHA

1. Issue identified: Water for irrigation

Water Management- Lack of irrigation is a major problem in the wake of development of agriculture as the area is one cropped and based on monsoon rain only. Creation of irrigation facilities is essential for the development of agricultural economy and improvement of living condition of the villagers.

(i) Proposed plan of action: Rain Water Harvesting-Excavation of an existing tiny pond located in the midst of paddy fields to facilitate proper irrigation of surrounding cultivable tracts. It will be expanded on the fulfillment of promise of gift of additional land area of 10 bigdiha (approx.) by a prominent landowner of the village.

Pond Excavation: Size-	Present	Proposed
	17mx19m	80mx75m
Depth-	2m	6m

Proposed Storage Capacity: 36,000 cubic metres

Cost of Construction - Rs. 75,000 for Excavation, Rs 75,000 for guard wall, Total cost- Rs.1,50,000

(ii) Sprinkler for irrigating plough fields: A Sprinkler (2 HP) can irrigate about 1 acre of plough field by sprinkling water through a rotating device. It draws water from a nearby water source like a pond or a well by a solar powered pump.

Estimated cost- 2 HP Rs. 1,50,000

2. Issue: Poor condition of roadways : Village pathways are mostly kaccha and broken at some places which make the village roads inaccessible during rainy season. Repair of roads is also a necessity to make the life and economy safe and maintain connectivity through all seasons.

- Proposed plan: Repair of internal village roads to ensure proper communication with the nearest Highway/ Major District Road. The approach road to the village gets submerged during the rainy season and the villagers want this kutch road to be raised and also demanded the construction of a pipeline below the road to facilitate water movement between the plough-fields on both sides of the fields intervals.

Road Repair: (i) To raise the approach road to the village



Height increase by 1 metre for a length of 50 metres

Cost of construction- Rs. 50,000

(ii) Laying of Pipeline with a culvert along the road connecting ploughfields on both sides

Cost of construction Rs. 50,000

(iii) To repair the broken road inside the village with bricks and cement for a length of 50 metres

Cost of construction- Rs. 50,000

3 Issue: Lack of self-employment opportunities

The villagers are dependent on local resources for their livelihood. Traditionally, the Sal leaves are threaded with sharp stick which is labour intensive, time consuming and so less productive. Provision of Sal leaves, Knitting machine and Dice machine would help them to save time and produce manifolds which will increase their daily income as well as to improve their living condition.

Proposed plan: Distribution of Sal leaves making machines and dice machines to the households of the village to be used on a community basis.

Cost of Purchase: Sal leaves knitting machine: No.		Cost (per unit)	Total cost
		10	8,000
			80,000
Sal leaves Dice machine	4	12,000	48,000
Accessories			22,000
Total cost :		Rs.150,000	

4 Issue: Impure drinking water

Creation of drinking water facility from a natural source-a ground water spring nearby.

Proposed Plan: Construction of Solar-powered water filtration system for community well.

Cost of Construction: Overhead Tinned Cover-Rs. 25,000, Filtration- 40,000, Solar Pump, Starter, Module-56,000, Storage Tank- 5,000, Installation- 20,000, Total - 1,50,000.

4.Issue: Lack of technical skills Employment oriented education is the need of the day. Computer education would help the youngsters to avail employment opportunities

Proposed plan: Instituting a computer training centre in the premises of Bagdiha Primary School to impart computer literacy among the students.

Cost of Purchase: 5 computers x 30,000= 1,50,000

5 Issue identified: Irregular supply of electricity



Electricity is beyond the reach of the poor village community who are mostly tribal and distribution of solar lamp, hajak and also erection of street light in busy areas in this poorly illuminated areas should be a priority

Proposed plan: To distribute solar lanterns to all households in the village with a special focus on making the study hours conducive for school-going children. To facilitate safety of commuters in the dark, solar-powered street lights will be erected at standard intervals

Cost for Implementation: Lantern- $800 \times 50 = 40,000$

Hajak - $1400 \times 5 = 7000$

Street Light- $14,000 \times 5 = 70,000$

Total Cost= 1,17,000

KULAM

Issue: Water resource management

Water Management- Lack of irrigation is a major problem in the wake of development of agriculture as the area is one cropped and based on monsoon rain only. Creation of irrigation facilities is essential for the development of agricultural economy and improvement of living condition of the village.

1. Proposed plan: Excavation of a reservoir constructed during British rule, now abandoned. Besides excavation, dredging of the channel connecting the village and the reservoir is also a necessity. Additionally, the lock gate controlling reservoir water to be channelized through the channel is to be required for the purpose.

(i) Reservoir Excavation: Length X Breadth

115x100 80mx75m

Depth- 7m

Proposed Storage Capacity: 80,500 cubic metres

Total Cost- 1,50,000

(i) Lock-gate at the mouth of the channel connecting the settlement

Cost- 1,00,000

(ii) Channel disiltation for km

Cost-50,000

Total cost=150000

2. Issue: Impure drinking water

Safe drinking water is a basic human right in a sovereign country. Creation of drinking water facility will be of immense use for the village community, from a natural source, a ground water spring nearby.

Proposed Plan: Construction of two Solar-powered water filtration systems for community well, one in Sabar hamlets and another in Santhal settlements.

Cost of Construction: Overhead Tinned Cover-Rs. 25,000, Filtration- 40,000, Solar Pump, Starter, Moule-60,000, Storage Tank- 5,000, Installation- 20,000, Total =1,50,000.



3. Issue: Poor condition of roadways

Village pathways are mostly kaccha and broken at some places which make the village roads inaccessible during rainy season. Repair of roads is also a necessity to make the life and economy safe and maintain connectivity through all seasons.

Proposed plan: There are kutcha roads(14 m x3.3 m x3.3m approx.) which have been washed away during rains some time back. A guardwall needs to be constructed to protect the road from the fast flowing channel and also to pave the way for the channel to reach the village to make water available for the villagers.

Repair of internal village roads to ensure proper communication with the nearest Highway/ Major District Road. To facilitate safety of commuters in the dark, solar-powered street lights will be erected at standard intervals.

Road repair- Repair of road washed out during flash flood

Length washed out-14 metres , Width- 3metres, Height 3 metres

Construction cost with guard wall- 1,00,000

4. Issue: Lack of self-employment opportunities

The villagers are dependent on local resources for their livelihood. Traditionally, the Sal leaves are threaded with sharp stick which is labour intensive, time consuming and so less productive. Provision of Sal leaves, Knitting machine and Dice machine would help them to save time and produce manifolds which will increase their daily income as well as to improve their living condition.

Proposed plan: Distribution of 10 Sal leaves knitting machines and 4 dice machines to the households of the village to be used on a community basis.

Cost of Purchase: Sal leaves knitting machine: No.		Cost (per unit)	Total cost
		10	8,000
80,000			
Sal leaves	Dice machine	4	12,000
			48,000
Accessories			22,000
		Total cost :	Rs.150,000

5. Issue: Lack of technical skills

Employment oriented education is the need of the day. Computer education would help the youngsters to avail employment opportunities

Proposed plan: Instituting a computer training centre in the premises of Kulam Primary School to impart computer literacy among the students.

Cost of Purchase: 5 computers x 30,000=150,000



6. Issue identified: Irregular supply of electricity

Electricity is beyond the reach of the poor village community who are mostly tribal and distribution of solar lamp, hajak and also erection of street light in busy areas in this poorly illuminated areas should be a priority

Proposed plan: To distribute solar lanterns to all households in the village with a special focus on making the study hours conducive for school-going children. To facilitate safety of commuters in the dark, solar-powered street lights will be erected at standard intervals

Cost for Implementation: Lantern- $800 \times 90 = 72000$

Hajak - $1400 \times 4 = 5600$

Street Light- $14,000 \times 4 = 70,000$

Total Cost= 149600

MAKHNU

1. Issue: Impure drinking water

Water Management- Lack of irrigation is a major problem in the wake of development of agriculture as the area is one cropped and based on monsoon rain only. Creation of irrigation facilities is essential for the development of agricultural economy and improvement of living condition of the villagers.

Safe drinking water is a basic human right in a sovereign country. Creation of drinking water facility will be of immense use for the village community, from a natural source, a ground water spring nearby

Proposed Plan: Construction of Solar-powered water filtration capacity required for a natural spring in use by the villagers. In 2013, deaths of villagers due to water contamination were reported. But due to contamination of water, the well has been abandoned and has run into disuse. They want the construction of a guard wall around the natural spring.

Cost of Construction: Overhead Tinned Cover-Rs. 25,000, Filtration- 40,000, Solar Pump, Starter, Moule-56,000, Storage Tank- 5,000, Installation- 20,000, Total -1,50,000.

1. Sprinkler for irrigating plough fields:

A Sprinkler (2 HP) can irrigate about 1 acre of plough field by sprinkling water through a rotating device. It draws water from a nearby water source like a pond or a well by a solar powered pump.

Estimated cost- 2 HP Rs. 1,50,000

2. Issue: Lack of Community bathing facilities

Proposed plan: Construction of 2 bathing ghats with a small changing room for the womenfolk of the village.

Cost of construction- Bathing ghats (2) – $50,000 \times 2 = 1,00,000$

Changing room for women- 50,000 Total Cost-1,50,000

3. Issue: Lack of self-employment opportunities



The villagers are dependent on local resources for their livelihood. Traditionally, the Sal leaves are threaded with sharp stick which is labour intensive, time consuming and so less productive. Provision of Sal leaves, Knitting machine and Dice machine would help them to save time and produce manifolds which will increase their daily income as well as to improve their living condition.

Proposed plan: Distribution of 8-10 Sal-pata making machines and 3 dice machines to the households of the village to be used on a community basis.

Cost of Purchase: Sal leaves knitting machine:	No.	Cost (per unit)	Total cost
	10		8,000
80,000			
Sal leaves Dice machine	4	12,000	48,000
Accessories			22,000
Total cost :			Rs.150,000

4. Issue: Lack of technical skills

Employment oriented education is the need of the day. Computer education would help the youngsters to avail employment opportunities.

Proposed plan: Instituting a computer training centre in the premises of Makhnu Primary School to impart computer literacy among the students.

Cost of Purchase: 5 computers x 30,000= 1,50,000

5. Issue identified: Irregular supply of electricity

Electricity is beyond the reach of the poor village community who are mostly tribal and distribution of solar lamp, hajak and also erection of street light in busy areas in this poorly illuminated areas should be a priority

Proposed plan: To distribute solar lanterns to all households in the village with a special focus on making the study hours conducive for school-going children. Additionally, hajak lamps may be distributed to facilitate illumination during community gatherings. To facilitate safety of commuters in the dark, solar-powered street lights will be erected at standard intervals.

Cost for Implementation: Solar Lantern-	800x50 =40,000
Solar Hajak -	1400x5= 4,200
Solar Street Light-	14,000x5=70,000
Total Cost=	114,200

LEDAPAKUR

1. Issue: Impure drinking water

Water Management- Lack of irrigation is a major problem in the wake of development of agriculture as the area is one cropped and based on monsoon rain only. Creation of



irrigation facilities is essential for the development of agricultural economy and improvement of living condition of the villagers.

Creation of drinking water facility will be of immense use for the village community, from a natural source, a ground water spring nearby

Proposed Plan: Construction of Solar-powered water filtration system for community well.

Cost of Construction: Overhead Tinned Cover-Rs. 25,000, Filtration- 40,000, Solar Pump, Starter, Module-56,000, Storage Tank- 5,000, Installation- 20,000, Total - 1,50,000.

2. Issue: De-siltation of community pond

Water Management- Lack of irrigation is a major problem in the wake of development of agriculture as the area is one cropped and based on monsoon rain only. Creation of irrigation facilities is essential for the development of agricultural economy and improvement of living condition of the villagers.

Proposed plan: De-siltation of a centrally-located community pond.

Estimated cost- Rs. 1,50,000

3. Issue: Lack of self-employment opportunities

(i) Proposed plan: Distribution of 10 Sal leaves making machines and 4 dice machines to the households of the village to be used on a community basis.

Cost of Purchase: Sal leaves knitting machine: No. Cost (per unit) Total cost			
		10	8,000
80,000			
	Sal leaves Dice machine	4	12,000
			48,000
	Accessories		22,000
	Total cost : Rs.150,000		

(ii) Distribution of 12 paddy thrashing machines to ensure time-saving processes.

Cost of Purchase: No. Cost (per unit) Total cost		
12	8000	96000

4. Issue: Lack of proper illumination

Electricity is beyond the reach of the poor village community who are mostly tribal and distribution of solar lamp, hajak and also erection of street light in busy areas in the poorly illuminated areas should be a priority

Proposed plan: To distribute solar lanterns to all households in the village with a special focus on making the study hours conducive for school-going children. Additionally, hajak lamps may be distributed to facilitate illumination during community gatherings.



To facilitate safety of commuters in the dark, solar-powered street lights will be erected at standard intervals.

Cost for Implementation: Solar Lantern- 800x50 =40,000
 Solar Hajak - 1400x5= 4,200
 Solar Street Light- 14,000x5=70,000
 Total Cost= 114,200

5. Issue: Lack of technical skills
 Employment oriented education is the need of the day. Computer education would help the youngsters to avail employment opportunities.

Proposed plan: Instituting a computer training centre in the premises of Kulam Primary School to impart computer literacy among the students.

Cost of Purchase: 5 computers x 30,000= 1,50,000

Always mention how you have involved village communities in detail.

List of S.T Person of Ledapakur village of Bankura District)
Beneficiaries receiving Solar lamp and leaf sewing machine from Bhairab
Ganguly College

Sl No.	Name	Phone no.
1	Sita Moni Tudu	7501329062
2	Nil Moni Hansda	
3	Laksmi Moni Hansda	
4	Rampada Hembram	9474713465
5	Subod Murmu	8101856614
6	Dhanpati Murmu	8116234977
7	Sarbeswar Hansda	9531582178
8	Chatamoni Hansda	7001315406
9	Haripada Hembram	9907813808
10	Komoli Hansda	
11	Ratmoni Mandi	7718727886
12	Luski Hembrom	7477460547
13	Manindra Sabar	8391064268
14	Bharati Sabar	8391064268



15	Sutara Sabar	8391064268
16	Binod Sabar	9474611321
17	Rabi Sabar	8391064268
18	Sadhan Tudu	8972871955
19	Rupsona Hansda	7431907578
20	Chaya rani Hansda	9564129958
21	Sagun Hansda	7384460761
22	Biren Hansda	
23	Laksmi kanda Hansda	9476178139
24	Gurudas Hansda	8695227004
25	Chitta Hansda	
26	Gurupada Hembram	8392043875
27	Subhash Hansda	7427921301
28	Ramkrishna Hembrom	8101376906
29	Laskar Tudu	
30	Biren Tudu	

List of S.T Person of Chaltha village of Bankura District)
Beneficiaries receiving Solar lamp and leaf sewing machine from Bhairab
Ganguly College

SI No.	Name	Phone no.
1	Gurudas Murmu	
2	Alaka Tudu	9547450760
3	Parimal Tudu	7586049340
4	Fulmoni Tudu	
5	Kalpana Murmu	8597031142
6	Anjali Tudu	
7	Alaka Murmu	
8	Mittan Hansda	9832421183
9	Thakur moni Hansda	9474674090



10	Parbati Soren	8768836003
11	Sharno Karmar	9933700022
12	Dulali Hansda	7501875571
13	Jabarani Hansda	7076162893
14	Arati Tudu	9476283412
15	Binod Mandi	
16	Basani Mandi	9002422621
17	Malati Murmu	
18	Sumitra Hansda	7477649623
19	Parbati Murmu	
20	Gamila Hansda	8001388128
21	Jugal Hansda	
22	Kanchani Tudu	8016212271
23	Arati Mandi	
24	Dipti Murmu	
25	Pani Murmu	
26	Kiamoni Murmu	8944025850
27	Shalanti Tudu	8373832916
28	Balika Mandi	8016016380
29	Sajani Tudu	8597990711
30	Sorojmoni Baske	7718500940

Contact person details who will maintain the growth in the village community.

Mr. Karali Charan Mullick

Head Teacher, Bagdiha Primary School

9474559690

Next plan of Action

Name of project: “Installation of water filtration facility”

1. The installation of Solar filter is set to be on the community well in the midst or in the vicinity of the village wherefrom the villagers collect drinking water.

The beneficiary families will include from 50 to more than 100. Technology is being devised by our supplier based on site-specific requirement, which will be installed in the designated villages. These are solar filters and hence environmentally sustainable. Also, the village community showed interest to get the filtration facility as the water quality deteriorates during lean season. The villagers showed determination to maintain the



filters, once installed. Almost zero maintenance cost, such filters need only exposure to sunlight. The added advantage is almost no maintenance cost, except changing the candle from time to time. It is green technology. Use of filtered water will reduce enteric diseases, especially during rainy season, when some of the wells get flooded and become contaminated from outside sources.

The cost per unit is Rs.1,46,000 which includes one filter, one water lifting solar pump and one storage tank. Water will be drawn from the well, supplied to the storage tank and from the storage tank it will be gravity-drawn to filter, from where water will be made available for drinking purposes.

Cost of Construction: Overhead Tinned Cover-Rs. 15,000, Brick and Mud built guard wall- 25,000, Filtration- 16,000, Solar Pump-with Starter, Module-55,000, Storage Tank- 5,000, Installation-30,000 Total -1,46,000.

6. Conclusion

The college with assistance from UBA 2.0 has been successful in acting as an interface between the local community of the adopted village cluster. The college is eager to be instrumental in bringing about sustainable change in the adopted villages. The local community interacts with enthusiasm and look forward to assistance from the college. The women and children especially have been the direct beneficiaries of the two projects implemented by the college under UBA 2.0. After receiving the sal leaf plate making and dyce machines. The productivity and sale of sal-leaf plates has doubled and allowed their work to flourish. This has ensured them a comfortable income. It has also curtailed seasonal labour migration out of the village. The solar illumination project directly benefits the school children and their families. With our projects, formulated after meticulous research, survey and interactions, the college has been able to extend a hand of cooperation to the village community. The next plan of action will focus on safe, green, potable water for the village community which will have health and immunity benefits. The college thanks UBA 2.0 for implementing this noble program and looks forward to doing its bit as participating institute.

Prof. (Dr.) Subhranil Som
Principal

Dr. Debabrata Bhadra
Coordinator, UBA 2.0