



Study on Importance, Procedure, and Scope of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan – a Scoping Review

Vishal Deore, Avinash Shinde, Harish Shinde, Sneha Singh and
Smita Waghmare

EasyChair preprints are intended for rapid
dissemination of research results and are
integrated with the rest of EasyChair.

June 18, 2022

Study on Importance, Procedure, and Scope of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan –A Scoping Review

Vishal Deore^{1*}, Avinash Shinde¹, Harish Shinde¹, Sneha Singh¹ Smita Waghmare²

¹ Cummins College of Engineering for Women, Pune – 411052

² Nowrosjee Wadia College, Pune - 411001.

Abstract — Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is an essential aspect of enhancing the standard of living for rural residents. The purpose is to "provide rural and local governments in India with access to specialized resources for science, engineering, technology, and management, particularly those with exceptional academic achievements in these domains." Readers can acquire knowledge for specific needs and research in the field of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is a government program with a unique, transformative and comprehensive approach to development. It anticipates the development of chosen communities in a variety of sectors, including agriculture, health, education, cleanliness, and the environment, in an integrated manner. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan not just promotes infrastructure, but also links people's involvement, women's equality, hygiene, social justice, educational establishments and localities among rural areas and their people, and other initiatives. It aspires to be a paradigm for implementation and future scope. Furthermore, rural poverty, unemployment, and poor infrastructure have a domino effect on urban slums, culminating in social and economic conflicts, which include economic hardship and urban deprivation. Urbanization in India is the result of demographic explosions and poverty-led rural-to-city migration. Therefore, rural development related to economic growth is very important for improving the standard of living of rural residents. This study deals with this.

Keywords— urbanization, poverty-led, rural-to-city.

I. INTRODUCTION

When Gandhi Ji wrote his seminal article, "Hind Swaraj," he predicted that the western teaching methodology, which is based completely on centrally controlled technology and urbanization, would lead to severe challenges like growing inequality (which would lead to violence and crime), as well as weather extremes, due to rapid ecological degradation, as a result of the rapid urbanization process.

Developing rural areas in line with Gandhi's dream of

"village republics," largely based on local assets and the use of distributed, green technologies, is essential in order to ensure that the fundamental demands of clothes, food, housing, sanitation and wellness treatment are provided regionally in order to encourage rural development in complies with Gandhi's vision. This must be innovative and foresighted in terms of local improvement.

Currently, 70 percent of India's population lives in rural areas involved in the agricultural economic system, with agriculture and associated quarter accounting for 51 percent of total work-pressure but just 17 percent of the country's GDP. There are big developmental disconnects among the agricultural and concrete sectors which includes inequity in health, education, incomes and basic amenities as well as employment opportunities - all inflicting excellent discontent and large-scale migration to city regions. The imperatives of sustainable improvement which might be being felt increasingly acutely everywhere in the international community additionally call for green improvement of the villages and introduction of suitable employment possibilities regionally. Increasing urbanization is neither sustainable nor desirable. So far, our expert better training establishments have in large part been orientated to cater to the mainstream business quarter and, barring some exceptions, have rarely contributed immediately to the improvement of the agricultural quarter. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a miles wanted and enormously difficult initiative on this direction.

It was the idea of a group of devoted faculty members at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi who had long worked in regional development and suitable technology that led to the conception of the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan programme. Wide-ranging input from rural development experts, including those from technical institutions and non-profits, government agencies, and non-profit groups, was gathered during a nationwide workshop conducted at IIT Delhi in September 2014 to help shape the idea. Council for the Development of People's Action and Rural Technology was responsible for funding the event (CAPART). To mark the initiative's official launch on November 11, 2014, India's President was in attendance at an event hosted by India's Education ministry (MoE) (formerly MHRD).

When it comes to rural development, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is driven by the idea of using knowledge institutions to help

build a more inclusive India. By allowing higher education institutions to collaborate with rural Indians, the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is aimed at accelerating growth in a long-term sustainable manner. Additionally, it intends to create a positive feedback loop between rural India's community and the country's educational system by educating both the public and private sectors on how to best meet rural India's development needs. However, the country's GDP only accounts for 17 percent of the overall work-related stress. Rural areas are home to around 65 percent of the state's population. As a result, poverty, official neglect, and shoddy infrastructure in rural regions wreak havoc in urban centers, creating slums and escalating social and economic tensions that emerge as economic hardship and physical suffering. As a result, it is imperative that rural development contribute to economic growth while also improving the standard of life for local populations.

The present research is focused on a similar issue. As part of the government's Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, which stands for "Unity in Diversity," It aims to improve the selected hamlet holistically, including agriculture, health, education, and sanitation, as well as the surrounding region, which will see a significant amount of new infrastructure built. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan aims to people's participation, Gender equality, cleanliness, social justice, produce cycle between academic institutes and native individuals etc. within the village and their individuals in order that they get reworked into models for others.

Goals

- Understanding socioeconomic growth in institutions of higher learning, as well as the needs of rural regions in terms of training, is a goal of this project.
- Reinforce the significance of field study, stakeholder involvement and design for social purposes as the cornerstone of higher education.
- To emphasize the need of detailed reporting and useful outputs in the establishment of new professions.
- If you're interested in learning more about science, engineering, technology, and management, you should look into colleges and universities that have been successful academically in these disciplines.
- In the end, we seek to improve development outcomes as a consequence of our study
- It is important to create new jobs and processes to ensure the long-term viability of scientific research, as well as stimulate a fresh discourse about science, society and the environment in the larger community.

Literature Review

Different facet of geographical region and careful study on Unnat India Abhiyan together with its objectives and goals followed by completely different literature review is studied. Rural areas are characterized by farms, vegetation, and open areas, bungalow industries, fishing, etc. (As per Census 2011) most operating population concerned in agriculture and allied activities. In contrast, all urban areas have a municipality, corporations, bivouac board, or notified city area committee, and most of the working population is not involved in agriculture. Whenever urban development refers to the transition from countryside to urban residences, it means the progressive growth in the number of people living in cities and therefore the methods in which each community responds to contemporary change.

About Village life Mahatma Gandhi said "The soul of Bharat lives in villages". However at macro level after we mention overall progress, individuals perpetually deem living customary in cities. As a result, villages are deteriorating day by day. as a result of the benefits of village life offers peaceful close setting no industrial pollution, a lot of social, a lot of happiness and inner joyful life, additionally brings vast mental development, physiological state, energetic and believe simplicity, healthier conditions of life, establishes physical health and strength, that ne'er expertise in urban life Simultaneously, problem of village life initially poor basic infrastructure facilities, poor education facilities, lot of gender inequality, children are engaged in economic activities, like agriculture, limited job opportunities

Importance Rural Employment Challenges for rural India are increasing day by day. Demographic data shows that, India „s most of the youth residing in rural areas which is 70% and remaining 30% are in urban areas, this spatial divide exists against the disadvantage of a falling share of agriculture in the national GDP over a previous decade, reducing from 66% in 1993-94 to 56% in 2003-04. Agriculture has traditionally been the primary source of rural employment and economic activity. Rural and general economic development and transformation may be attributed to a shift in the mix of production and employment beyond agriculture to more beneficial non-farm industries. However, no significant attempts have been made to assess and comprehend the changes in India's rural economy. Research on rural India's economy has mostly associated with improvements in rural employment, discrimination against women, and the wide divergence between agricultural and non-agriculture sectors. The greater reliance on rural regions for recruitment is a key contributor to the low rates of per-worker earnings. During this period, the proportion of rural areas to total production and employment was changing dramatically across industries.

Over the course of four decades preceding 2011–12, the industry of manufacturing migrated dramatically to rural regions, yet there was no rise in rural employment. Only in the construction industry does output and employment grow faster than output. On the other hand, building projects help rural people make a living and have a big effect on the economy.

Furthermore, during the period of that decade, the job-generating capability of non-agricultural initiatives was greater than that of agriculture production for all employees. The rural economy can't give more jobs to the farming industry, so jobs in agriculture are being replaced by jobs in other fields. Because the Indian economy is based on agriculture, this might be viewed as a source of sorrow for the country's existing population. Traditional agricultural operations can no longer provide employment for their population; this is the sole cause for migration from the area or from the job. The rural market of India is entirely agricultural, and it is essential even though it has significant supply-side ties with other Indian businesses. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy, serving as the foundation of rural India, which accounts for more than 70% of the entire Indian population.

India's 700 million people who live in rural areas are very important to the country's rural economy and productivity growth. India's agricultural economy is set up to meet the needs of rural India, where most of the people live in small villages. Agriculture accounts for around 19 percent of India's gross domestic product (GDP). As a result, it has been observed that the financial, manpower, and organizational resources devoted to the development of regional development programmes are completely inadequate; better implementation of village development initiatives can be guaranteed only if those held to account for effective application are fairly compensated, appropriately trained, and adequately motivated.

It has also been noticed that the goals of one programme conflict with the goals of others. As a result, many initiatives completely fail to meet their objectives. Many times, the goals they want to reach aren't reached because the rural development tools, equipment, and so on weren't chosen well and their levels didn't match the goals. Lack of sensible economic decisions; spending large sums of money on wedding, birth, or death rites; the persistence of the social structure and the traditional family structure in rural regions; and being illiterate are among some of the issues impeding rural growth in India.

To deal with the issue of diversity in rural development, the government has set up many schemes and programs, such as the Awas Yojana, Gram Sadak Yojana, Jan Dhan Yojana, Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Bharat Nirman Yojana, and the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Utkarsha Shindepatil (2016) focuses on rural people's empowerment and several sustainable ways such as soak pit waste disposal, or plant, house self-awareness engenderment of biogas, underground water recharging, solar power utilization, and many more. The author focuses mostly on the fundamental desire for rural development. Mamata Rajgor (2016) includes housing projects, office building projects, and high-rise development in his analysis.

In this study, questionnaires are sent to members of the project team, such as the owner, contractor, consultant, and engineers, to find out what causes construction projects to run late and what happens when they do. Furthermore, they circulated over 100 questionnaires, of which we got 60. The analysis of such surveys allowed us to discover and analyze the relative and paramount indexes of each phrase.

Vivekananda Vyas (2016) in his paper carried out two approaches to ascertain RII, in the first case data were accumulated through questionnaires. Here, three types of questionnaires were used. In the first part, a non-structured interview, second part preliminary survey and third part was used for finding the relative paramount of each factor. The four-point scale ranging from 1 (not paramount) to 4 (very consequential) was adopted. In the second approach, data were amassed through a survey, analyzed by utilizing frequency, rigor and paramount indices, taking in view developers, architects/management consultants and contractor.

Mirek Dimitrov (2014) discussed how sustainable development faces the intricate task of integrating socio-demographic, environmental and economic goals into functioning policy proposals. The incipient character of rural-urban cognitions complicates the difficulties of the twenty-first century, rendering old dichotomous methods ineffective. In this paper author defines sundry factors affecting quality of life in rural areas and groups them in homogeneous crude topics which avail to identify rudimentary priority for village development and define sundry policies for the same.

Structural Network

Structured networks with a very large number of institutions that work together and a consistent way to plan, carry out, and keep an eye on the actions in order to make a clear positive difference. It is also critical to foster synergistic collaboration among pertinent ministries, local Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIs), volunteer groups, and UBA participants (see Figure 1). So far, the match has been imagined and is being developed in stages.

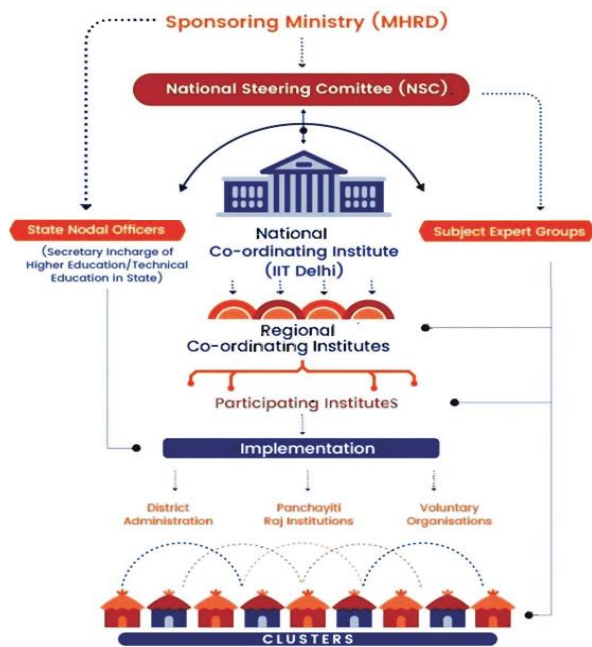


Fig. 1. Structural Network of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Preparing Action Plan

Steps of preparing plan of action (refer Figure 2)

- Identification of the village and key persons for knowledge input
- Social Mobilization through hamlet meetings and village meeting.
- Conducting primary survey and secondary data collection
- Analysis of data, identification of problem, issues and potential
- Interaction with the villagers and conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for the feedback
- Obtained input from the key persons and preparation of integrated village development plan.

Item of work
Selection of the Cluster
Awareness generation
Social mobilization
Baseline Survey
Situation analysis
Village development plan
Approvals and sanctions
Implementation in the field
Progress Review

Fig. 2. A Tentative timeline of strategy for development and plan of action

Themes of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

To proceed towards the overall development of villages, two key domains must be fostered in an integrated manner: human development and materials (economic) development. These domains' primary components are listed below. (Refer figure 3)

A) Human Development

- Education and Culture
- Health
- Universal Values
- Skill development and entrepreneurship

B) Material (economic) development

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

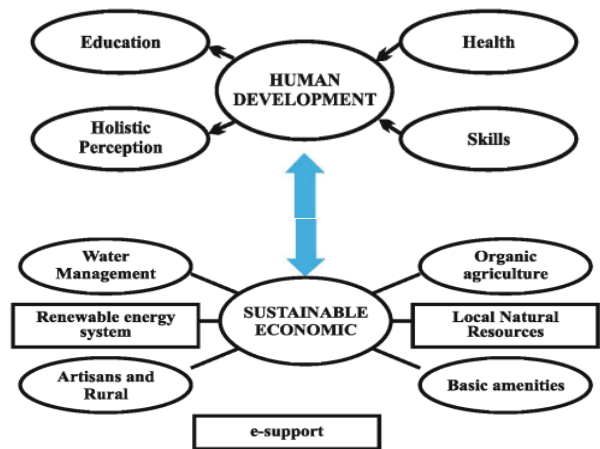


Fig. 3 Major areas of Intervention

Methodology of Intervention and Monitoring

Since most of the institutions except the coordinating institute and the identified mentoring institutions, at present have very little conception about how to interact paramount with the Panchayati Raj institutions, the voluntary organization and the people at sizably voluminous in the context of rural development, it will be obligatory to provide them with felicitous orientation and guidelines for this task. The first paramount step is to be able to identify congruous rural clusters for collaborating with them in the integrated orchestrating process. In this context, the obligatory support and guidance from the local District Administration will be compulsory. The initial effort has to be to become conversant

with the ground authenticity including their imperative and authentic needs as well as aspirations. It will additionally be indispensable to establish an opportune rapport with the people and to incentivize them for their active participation keeping the aspirations authentic and not too zealous. It will withal be benign to have a close liaison with some authentic voluntary organizations who are already in that area. Gradually, with reiterated mutual interaction and participation in the grass root level orchestrating process, the UBA team will become pellucid about the plausible modes of interaction. To further facilitate the UBA teams in categorical areas of intervention the subject expert groups will be developing the requisite resource material, prosperity stories and plausible models of efficacious intervention. They will additionally be conducting workshops to potentiate the UBA teams in this context. On the substratum of apperception of congruous needs and the plausible areas of intervention, project proposals for systematic intervention will be formulated and will be carried out with the avail of local PR institutions, voluntary organizations as well as other funding sources as betokened in a subsequent section. The monitoring of the UBA activities of participating institutions will be carried out by the mentoring institutions and those of mentoring institutions – by the coordinating institutions which will be reporting to the National Steering Committee. Needless to mention, the National Steering Committee will be responsible for overall monitoring of the program providing compulsory guidance and support to all the institutions involved.

Expected outcomes from UBA

Taking into account the nature of the intervention that is going to be carried out, it is abundantly clear that the participation of professional institutes in the development cycle of the country through the PRI system ought to be a long-term affair. This is especially true when one considers that plans would also be every year until a believable 'progression' of the excised rural communities.

- On the other hand, in order to give a more tangible evaluation of the success of the Abhiyan, the following basic projections of outcomes after about three years have indeed been created. A network of MIs followed by PIs is established which has a fraternal relationship with the consummate network of the PRIs and local Grass-root Organizations (Fig c).
- Much needed technical support becomes available to sundry authentic voluntary organizations engaged in rural development and the professional institutions get directly exposed to the authentic needs and the ground authenticity.
- Gradual kineticism towards holistic development of the culled cluster takes place.
- Enough livelihood opportunities are engendered for the youth to invert the migration.

- The ethos, academic curriculum, and research programmes at professional institutions have become increasingly aligned with national demands, particularly rural needs.
- A mechanism is put in place to ascertain erudition exchange—traditional erudition from villages and modern scientific and technological cognizance from PIs.
- Student projects and the R & D projects undertaken by faculty become more pertinent to rural areas.
- A bank of unfulfilled technology desiderata for rural areas is developed, which becomes a dynamic source of live projects for the students, research Philomath, and faculty in the professional institutes.
- Contribution to the country's technology policy to help the country's development of its own people in a sustainable way.

Conclusion & Scope

At present the government is focusing more on the improvement of rural areas to reduce the migrations towards the urban area. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is one such way for development of villages with help of Higher Educational Institutions. Mostly it is seen that due to less population in villages it is not feasible to provide infrastructure facilities individually, hence village cluster formation is a convenient and economic option, because all the provided infrastructure facilities are used by all the villagers in the cluster. The future scope identified the most significant factors affecting the development of villages under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, but it can be done by other methods also in which more emphasis can be laid on micro-analysis. Also, Infrastructure GAP can be identified in individual villages and accessibility study can be carried out

References:

1. Dr. Pritesh Y Shukla “The Indian smart village: Foundation for growing India” International Journal of Applied Research 2016; 2(3): 72-74
2. Jadhav Aditya, Dhavan Gaurav, Nikole Pritesh, Ghutukade Manisha, Jadhav Anil, Sherkar Vitthal “Case Study And Planning Of Smart Village” 5th International Conference on Recent trends in engineering, science & management 2016
3. Rutuja Somwanshi, Utkarsha Shindepatil, Deepali Tule, Archana Mankar, Namdev Ingle “Study and development of village as a smart village” International Journal of Scientific & Engineering Research, Volume 7, Issue 6, June-2016
4. Mamata Rajgor, Chauhan Paresh, Patel Dhruv, Panchal chirag, Bhavsar Dharmesh “RII & IMPI:

- Effective Techniques For Finding Delay In Construction Project” International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) Volume: 03 Issue: 01 | Jan-2016
5. Vivekanand Vyas, Pankaj Rao Mahore, Swapneel Vaishnav “Analytical Study on Factors Affecting Scheduling of Multiple Projects” International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) Volume 4 Issue VIII, August 2016
 6. Mirek Dymitrow “Quality of life in rural areas: a topic for the rural Development policy” Bulletin of Geography. Socio-economic Series No. 25 (2014): 25–54
 7. Sanjeev Kumar Katara “Envisioning Smart Villages Through Information and Communication Technologies – A Framework for Implementation in India” © Springer International Publishing AG 2016 Digital Transformation and Global Society pp 463–468 (2016)
 8. Rupali S. Khanolkar and Anand B. Rao “Technology Interventions for Rural Development by RuTAG IIT Bombay: A Review” © Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2019 Rural Technology Development and Delivery pp 47–67 (2019)
 9. Praveen Kumar, Malik Rajesh Singh, Anita Gehlot, Shaik Vaseem Akram, Prabin Kumar Das “Village 4.0: Digitalization of village with smart internet of things technologies” Computers & Industrial Engineering (Elsevier) Volume 165, March 2022 107938
 10. T.van Gevelt, C.Canales Holzeis, S.Fennell, B.Heap, J. Holmes “Achieving universal energy access and rural development through smart villages” Energy for Sustainable Development (Elsevier). Volume 43, April 2018, Pages 139-142
 11. B. Pavan Kumar, K. Venkata Reddy “Web-GIS-Based Interface for a UBA Selected Village”. Applications of Geomatics in Civil Engineering pp 617–623 © Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2020
 12. www.unnatbharatabhiyan.gov.in
 13. URDPFI guidelines for Urban and Rural Development
 14. <https://mhrd.gov.in>
 15. www.google.com