

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan



Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, with the intention to enrich Rural India.

It aims to create a vibrant relationship between the society and the higher educational institutes, and to provide the knowledge and technology support to improve the livelihoods in rural areas and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and private organizations in the society.

Under this scheme, Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College, Kolkata has adapted five villages in South 24 Pargana Zilla, namely Korangahut, Nalgora, Buria, Malanga & Mathurapur-II.

In these villages' teams of Faculty, Non- Teaching Staffs and Students were assigned to collect the data from every house in a village. The village level survey is collected from the Panchayat Secretary and Block Development officer of concerned villages. Students and faculty & Non-Teaching Staffs visit adopted villages very frequently and identify the problem prevailing over there.

Report of Household Survey

Table No:1

No. Of households

<u>Village</u>	<u>No.</u>
Korangahut	50
Nalgora	50
Buria	50
Malanga	50
Mathurapur-II	50
Total =	250

*Source: Field Survey

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan team of Vijaygarh Jyotish Ray College, Kolkata visited five villages named as Korongahut, Nalgora, Buria, Malanga & Mathurapur-II. We have surveyed 50 households from each of the villages. So, total 250 families have been questioned about some basic amenities of the village.

Table No:2

Category

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korangahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
General	7	44	41	28	25
SC	40	1	8	16	12
ST	1	0	1	1	1
OBC	2	5	0	5	12

*Source: Field Survey

Table No. 2 presents the Caste wise distribution of households in these five villages. Here we see that most of the household are belong from General Category except Korongahut. At Korongahut, 80 % households belong from Schedule Caste. Only 2 % families belong to Scheduled Tribe

category in all villages except Nalgora. At Nalgora, we don't find any Scheduled Tribe family in our sample size. We find here that 12 families among 50 families are from Other Backward Class in Mathurapur-II. In Malanga and Nalgora, OBC category comprises the same percentage (10%) and Korongahut also have very few percentages. The village Buria has no OBC category household (in our sample).

Table No:3

Economic Status

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
APL	16	29	20	20	25
BPL	34	21	30	30	25

*Source: Field Survey

Table 3 represents the economic status of the families. Here we see that total 44 % families among these 250 families are belonging from Above Poverty line (APL). Maximum percentage (56 %) of total households in these five villages is below poverty line. In Korongahut, Buria and Malanga, maximum households are under the poverty line. In Mathurapur-II, each category (APL & BPL) comprises same percentage of households. Only at Nalgora, the percentage of APL households is more than BPL.

Table No:4

Waste Collection

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	8	5	10	0	5
No	42	45	40	50	45

*Source: Field Survey

Table 4 represents that whether the wastes are collected by this household or not. Here we see these wastes are not collected by maximum families in all five villages. So, it is very obvious result that waste management is a very big problem in these all adopted villages.

Table No:5

Bio Gas Plant

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	4	0	1	1	1
No	46	50	49	49	49

*Source: Field Survey

The Table No. 5 describes about that whether the household has Bio Gas Plant or not. Most of the families said that they have no Bio Gas Plant. At Nalgora, there is no Bio Gas Plant as 100 % of household said that.

Table No:6

Age

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
1-5	18	11	9	7	10
6-12	29	21	20	13	10
13-18	16	26	20	31	30
19-25	17	39	36	48	38
26-35	51	53	37	28	35
36-45	54	31	38	40	39
46-65	50	41	49	22	20
66+	14	19	13	00	10

*Source: Field Survey

This table explain about the number of people belonging certain age group. Here we get different results of different villages. At Korangahut & Mathurapur-II, maximum people belong to 36-45

age group. Whereas at Nalgora it is 26-35 group and at Buria it is 46-65 age group. At Malanga, maximum people belong to 19-25 Group.

Table No:7

Sex

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Male	132 (53%)	128 (53%)	116(52%)	92(49%)	92(48%)
Female	117(47%)	113(47%)	106(48%)	97(51%)	100(52%)

*Source: Field Survey

Table No. 7 presents the numbers of male and female among these 50 households each of the villages. Here, we see that at Korongahut, Nalgora and Buria, percentage of male is more than female. But, at Malanga and Mathurapur-II, number of females is more than male among the respondents.

Table No:8

Education

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
0-5	88	61	66	29	34
6-10	68	85	81	82	68
11-12	57	72	53	50	56
Graduation	33	23	15	24	30
PG	3	0	7	4	4

*Source: Field Survey

Table No. 10 shed some light on the level of education of the eligible person at these five villages. Here we distribute it in five categories: (i) Illiterate to class V, (ii) Class VI-Class X, (iii) Class XI- Class XII, (iv) Graduate and (v) Post-Graduate. At Korangahut, maximum percentage of respondents are belonged from the first category i.e., Illiterate to primary schooling. But, in the

rest of the four villages, maximum villagers belong the group Class 6 to Class 10. The percentage of Post Graduate is very few in these villages and at Nalgora, there is no Post Graduate person.

Table No:9

Bank Account

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	220	169	166	149	145
No	29	72	56	40	47

*Source: Field Survey

In this table we see that whether the respondents have bank account or not. In this case, maximum people have the bank account in these five villages.

Table No:10

Job Card

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	31	52	50	116	87
No	218	189	160	73	105

*Source: Field Survey

A Job Card is an entitlement card issued to every household whose any adult member has shown willingness to employ as a casual labor under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA (MGNREGA) scheme. Here this table has shown that whether the adults of every household have Job Card or not. Except Malanga, in the rest of the villages, the maximum household has no Job Card.

Table No:11

SHG

<u>Category</u>	<u>Koronga Hut</u>	<u>Nalganahut</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	34	20	16	154	72
No	215	221	202	35	120

*Source: Field Survey

A **SHG (Self-Help Group)** is a community-based group with 12-25 members. Members are usually women from similar social and economic backgrounds, all voluntarily coming together to save small sums of money, on a regular basis. They pool their resources to become financially stable, taking loans from their collective savings in times of emergency or financial scarcity, important life events or to purchase assets. This above table shed some light on that these villages have the Self-Help Groups. Except Malanga, in the rest of village, maximum respondents said that they are not a member of any Self-Help Group.

Table No:12

Type of Occupation

<u>Category</u>	<u>Koronga Hut</u>	<u>Nalganahut</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Agriculture	23	22	85	4	35
Non-Agriculture	226	219	137	185	157

*Source: Field Survey

This table explain whether the maximum villagers are engaged in agriculture only or most of them are engaged in Non-Agricultural activities. In these adopted villages most of the households are not engaged in agriculture, specially at Malanga.

Table No:13

Avail Govt. Scheme

<u>Category</u>	<u>Koronga Hut</u>	<u>Nalganahut</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur</u>
Yes	26	29	20	26	25
No	24	21	30	24	25

*Source: Field Survey

At the question of availability of any Government Scheme (as Ayushman Bharat, Swastha Sathi, Kanyasree etc.), at Buria maximum households are unaware about these schemes. At Mathurapur, the percentage of respondent households are same and in other villages also almost same. The detailed result is described in the above table.

Table No:14

Source of Water

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Purchased Water	35	40	27	35	25
Private Tube well	0	2	3	7	7
Govt. Tube well	15	5	20	8	16
Pump (Private)	0	3	0	0	2

*Source: Field Survey

Table No. 14 shows the different sources of water available in these selected villages. Here we see that maximum villagers are using purchased water and the rest of the households use water from Government Tube well. At Nalgora and Malanga, crisis is more. Some of households also use Private Tube well here and at Nalanga and Mathurapur-II, we see that there is also Private pump at few households. So, the crisis of water, especially drinking water is a major problem in these villages.

Table No:15

Source of Electricity

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	45	42	42	43	40
No	5	8	8	7	10

*Source: Field Survey

Availability and Accessibility of electricity at these five villages are represented in the Table 15. Most of the household (approx. 40-45 %) of these five villages have the availability and accessibility of electric.

Table No:16

Gas Connection

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	34	42	44	18	20
No	16	8	6	32	30

*Source: Field Survey

Percentage of households having Gas connection is tabulated here. At Nalgora and Buria maximum household have the LPG connection for cooking. We get same result for Korongahut also. But, at Malanga and Mathurapur-II, many homes have no gas facilities.

Table No:17

Ownership of Land

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	12	7	9	27	20
No	38	43	41	23	30

*Source: Field Survey

Table No. 17 explains whether the households own a land or not. Maximum responds that they have no ownership of Land in all this villages except Malanga. This the one of the reasons that most of them are engaged in non-agricultural activities as we observe above in another table.

Table No:18

Use of Agriculture Water

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Canel	12	6	4	20	28
Pond	38	44	46	30	22

*Source: Field Survey

Source of Agriculture water is tabulated here. Except Mathurapur-II, maximum amounts of household use water for agriculture from pond and percentage of use of canal is very few at Buria and Nalgora. At Mathurapur-II, Canel is the major source of agriculture water.

Table No:19

Use of Manure (Fertilizer)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Yes	14	6	4	17	16
No	36	44	46	33	34

*Source: Field Survey

This table shed some light on whether the fertilizer has been used in agriculture or not. Here we see that maximum percentage of households don't use or not able to use the fertilizer in agriculture.

Table No:20

Crop Types

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Rice	0	4	2	10	4
Vegetables	7	2	3	9	3

*Source: Field Survey

Table No. 20 represents the variety of crops produced in these villages. The principal food crop, Rice and different vegetables are cultivated here. Among these five villages, at Malanga maximum percentage of Rice and Vegetables are produced. These also cultivated at Nalgora, Buria and Mathurapur-II. At Korangahut, only vegetables are cultivated.

Table No:21

Types of Animals they have

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Cow	3	3	3	10	8
Goat	10	5	3	3	5
Duck	43	4	7	5	8
Chicken	68	6	9	14	10

*Source: Field Survey

Maximum households in rural areas earn from self-employment in livestock farming. Among the five villages, Korangahut comprises maximum amount and different types of livestock as Cow, Goat, Duck and Chicken. Chicken and Ducks are two most important income generating tools for

village women at Korongahut. At Malanga, Chicken and Cow are the major part of livestock. At Mathurapur-II, also chicken is the main domestic animal in the household livestock.

Table No:22
Types of Problems

<u>Category</u>	<u>Korongahut</u>	<u>Nalgora</u>	<u>Buria</u>	<u>Malanga</u>	<u>Mathurapur-II</u>
Road	8	0	2	0	0
Water	11	25	18	9	7
Waste	7	5	3	2	3
Financial	0	1	0	0	1
Habitat	0	1	0	0	0

*Source: Field Survey

The Last Table (Table No. 22) represents the problems faced by the villagers most of the time. Here we mention about the five categories as: Road condition and availability, Availability and accessibility of Water (Specially Drinking Water), Problem of waste management, problem of financial support and Problem of Habitat loss. Here we see that there is a huge problem of availability of Drinking water in every village. Water scarcity limits access to safe drinking water and practicing basic hygiene at home etc. Water crisis affects mainly at Nalgora, Buria and Korongahut. The second major problem in these villages is problem of waste management. In generally, in rural areas, waster is generated from agriculture, kitchen, garden, cattle sheds etc. In Korongahut and Buria, transportation problem and worse condition of road is another constraint with developing. At Nalgora and Mathurapur-II, financial services is a problem as agriculture and other rural economic activities have characteristics of dependence on natural resources and vulnerability to multiple risks. At Nalgora, also Habitat loss is a problem and it is an primary concern of this village.

In a nutshell, the major problems are lying in Waste collection and management, Supply of Water specially Drinking Water and upgrade the lands for cultivation and we have to solve it.

Sample Pictures of Data Collection, General Rapport with villagers and Training by IIT Kharagpur



