

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN (UBA)

SHYAM LAL COLLEGE (SLC)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Survey Analysis

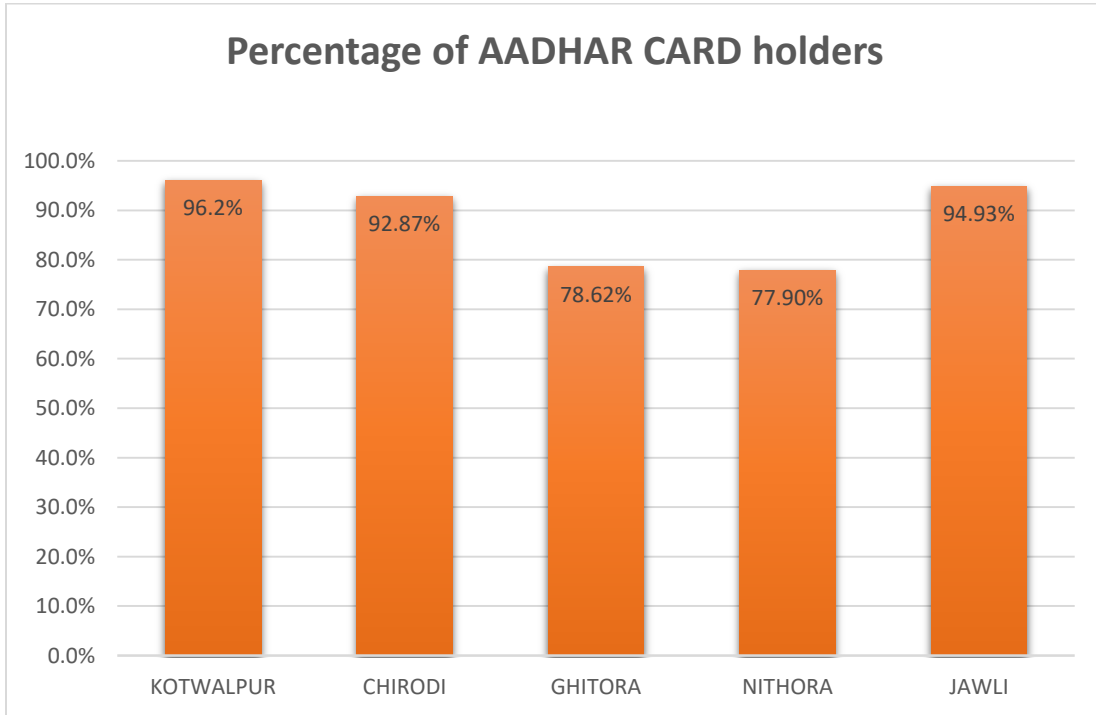
SLC adopted five villages in Uttar Pradesh namely Ghitora (Baghpat), Nithora (Ghaziabad), Chirodi (Ghaziabad), Jawli (Ghaziabad), and Kotwalpur (Ghaziabad) as a participating institute in the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), a flagship programme of Ministry of Education. The UBA team of SLC visited these villages to understand the problems faced by the people and to find solutions towards sustainable growth.

The data was collected from the following number of respondents:

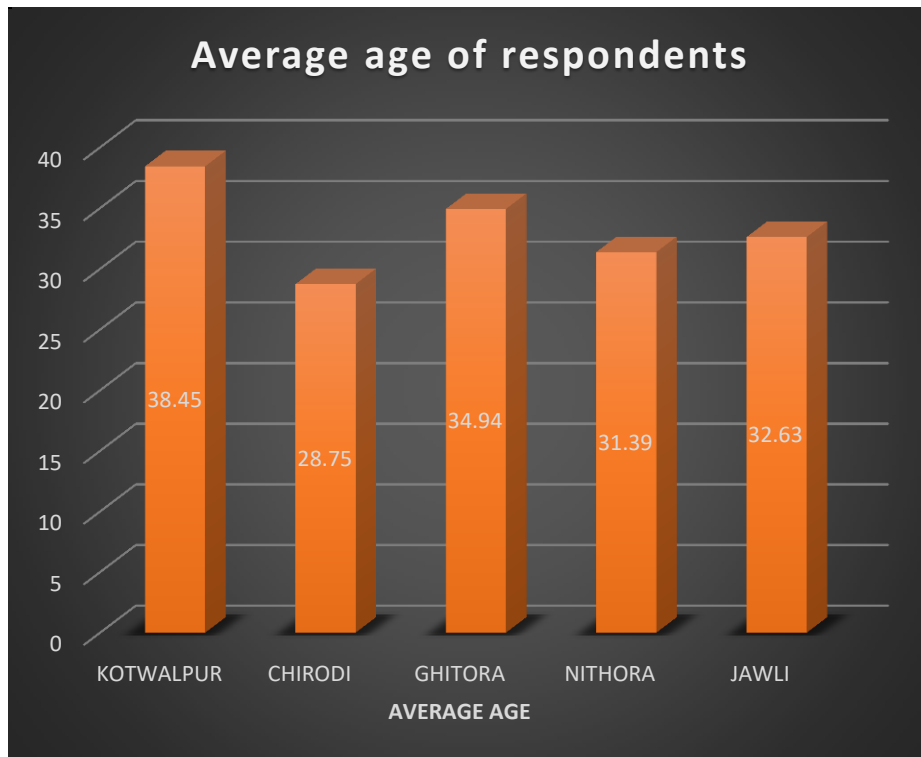
- Kotwalpur- 312 (59 households)
- Chirodi-435 (90 households)
- Ghitora- 159 (37 households)
- Nithora-267(55 households)
- Jawli- 671 (148 households)

Here is a detailed report of the survey analysis of these five villages:-

PERCENTAGE OF AADHAR CARD HOLDERS:

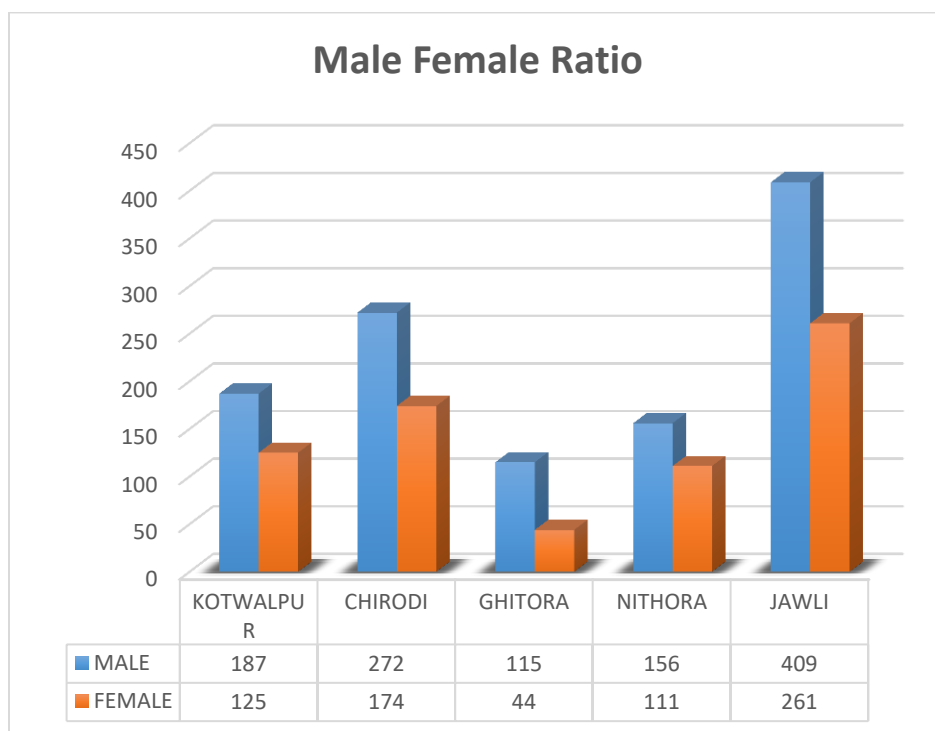


AVERAGE AGE OF RESPONDENTS



MALE FEMALE RATIO

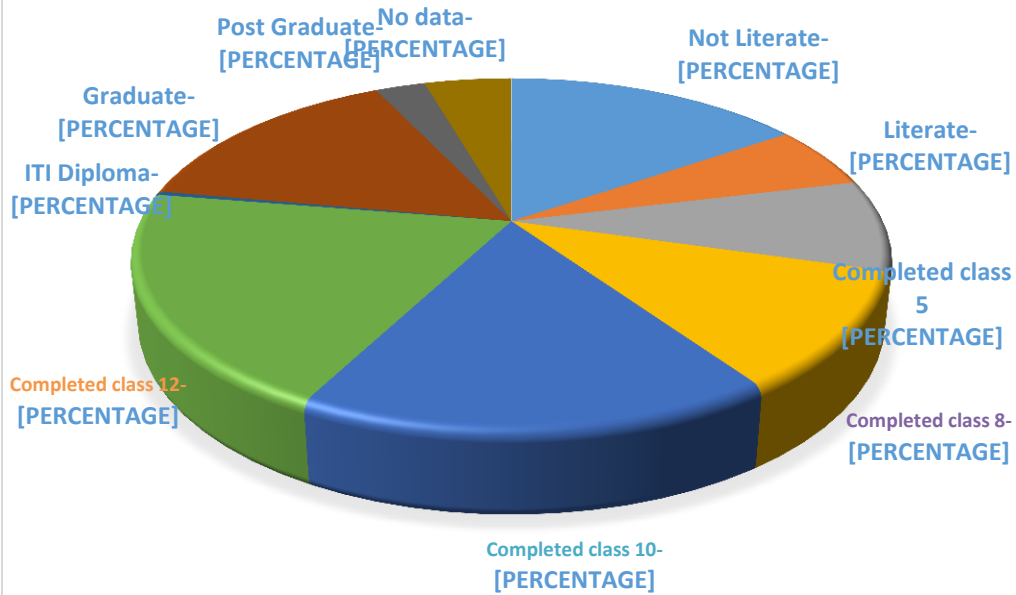
The male female ratio is quite wide in some of the villages as can be seen in the graph below. This is an alarming sign that calls for wide spread awareness among villagers to improve such ratio. There is a dire need to organize awareness campaigns that encourage the villagers towards birth and education of girl child. The villagers need to pay heed to Government's programs like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' and schemes like 'Sukanya Samridhi Yojana'.



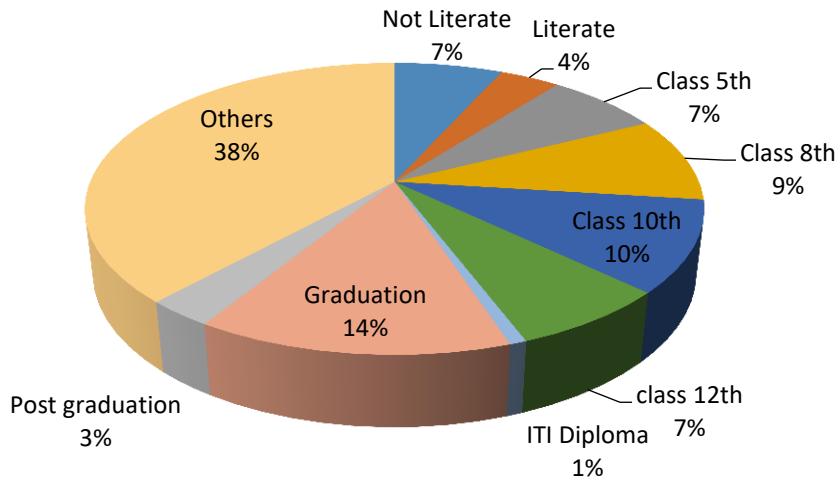
EDUCATION LEVEL

The below mentioned pie charts depict the education level of people in our adopted villages. It is evident from the data that not many villagers are even graduates. This clearly highlights the unavailability of higher education system in these villages. There is an urgent need to build more infrastructures that caters to the needs of higher education and helps in improving the gross enrollment ratio. The pie chart of village Ghitora has not been attached on account of unavailability of data.

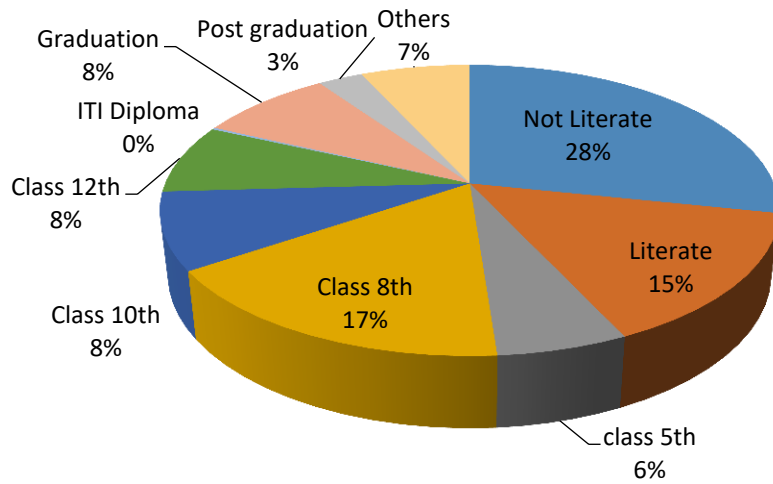
EDUCATION LEVEL OF VILLAGE KOTWALPUR



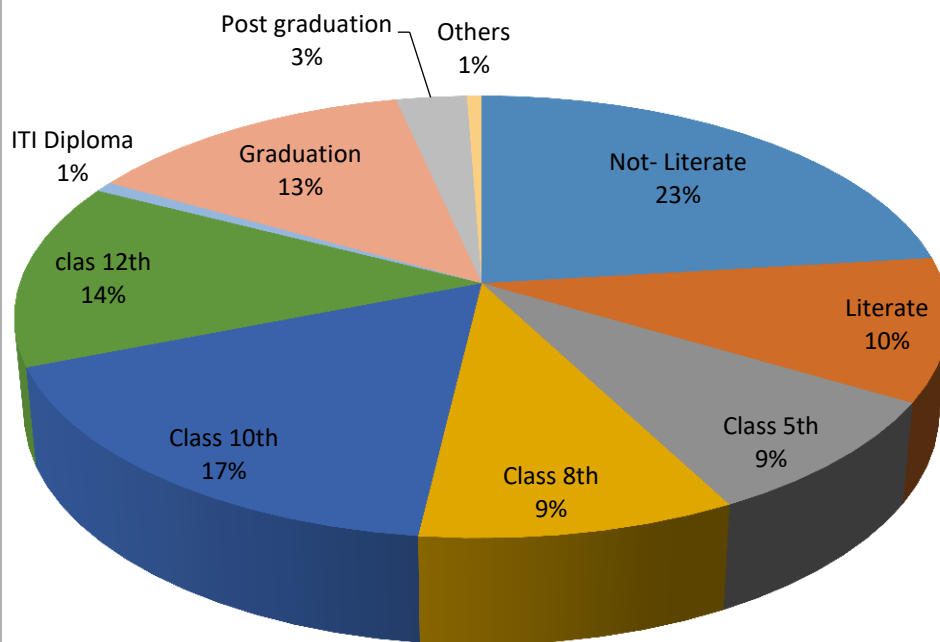
Education level of village Nithora



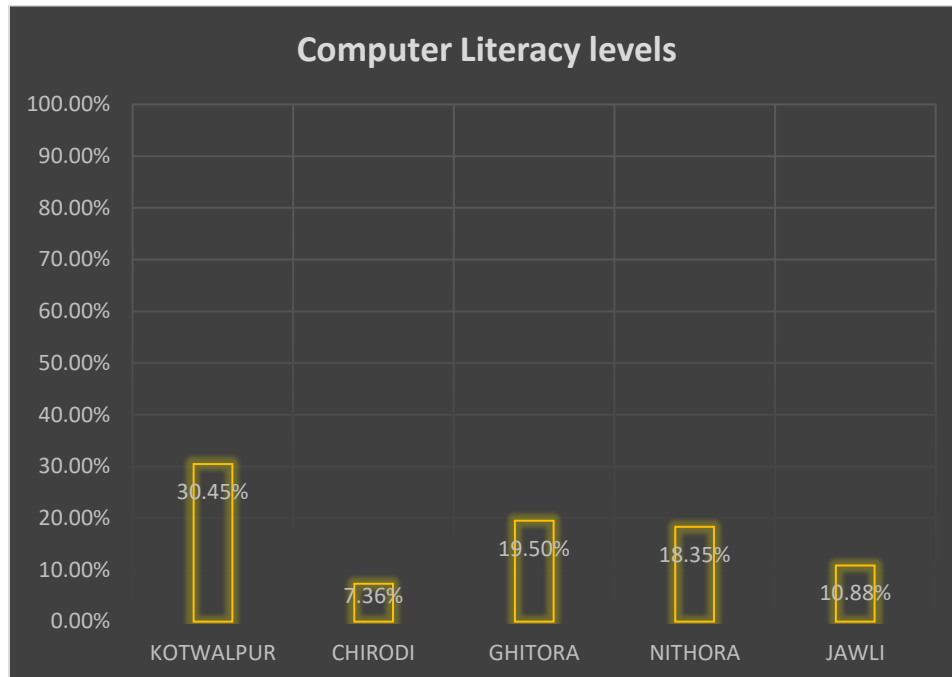
Education level of Village Chirori



Education level of village Jawli

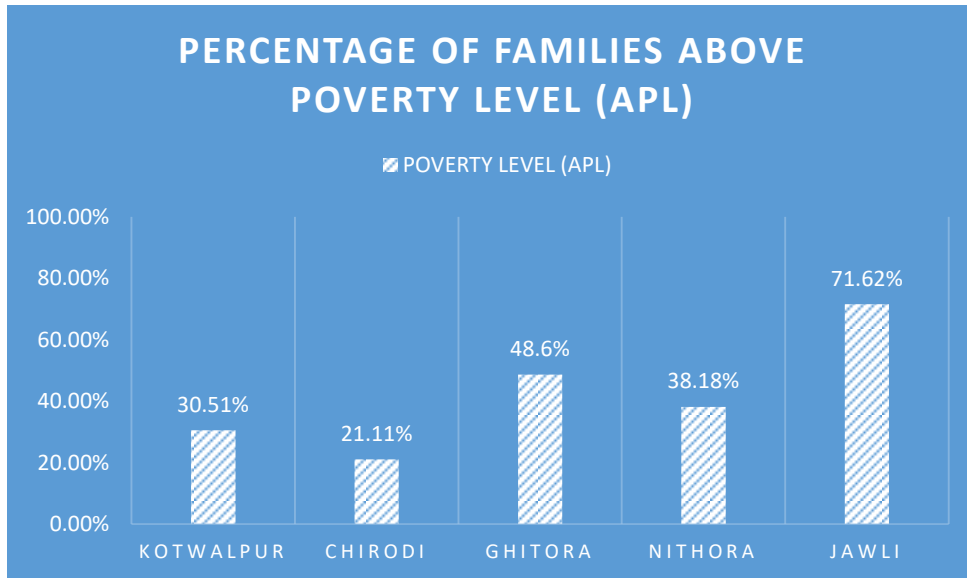


COMPUTER LITERACY

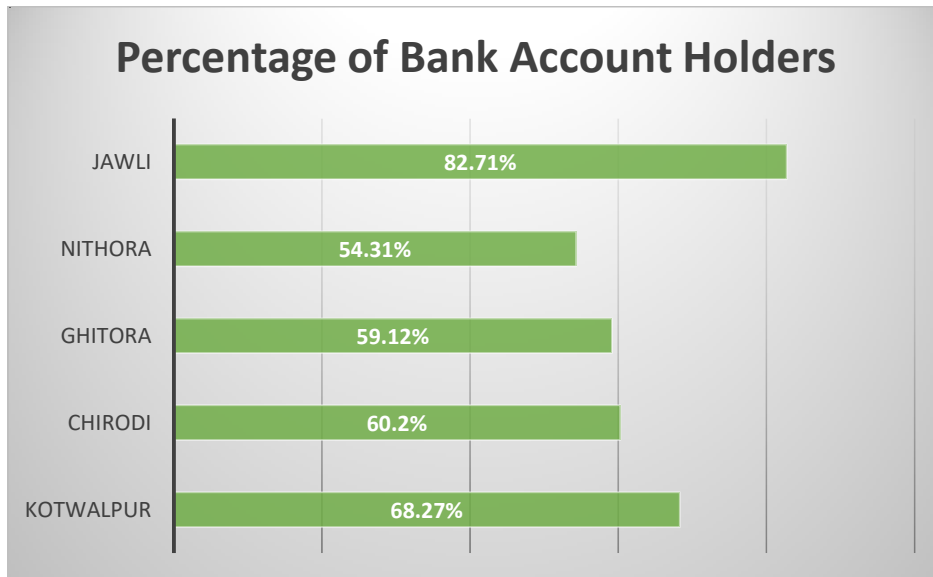


PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL

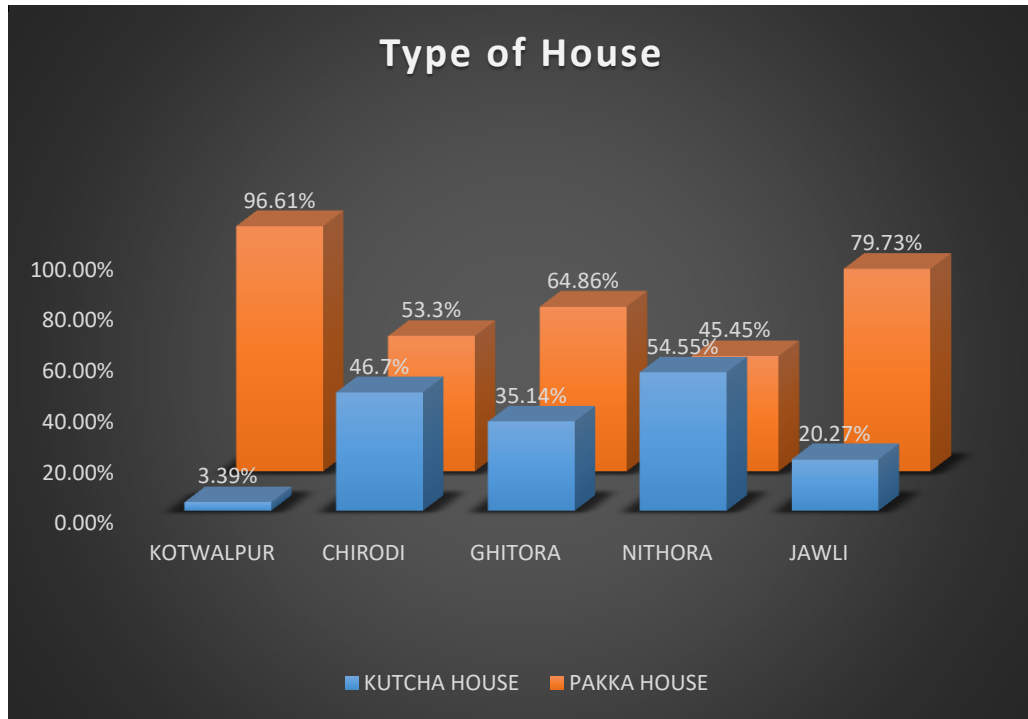
The below mentioned chart highlights the percentage of families above the poverty line. It is very much evident that most of the families fall below the poverty line. One of the prominent reasons behind the same is that most of the villagers are occupied in agriculture and allied activities. Moreover, the methods adopted by them are outdated. This underlines the urgent need to adopt new and efficient ways of production. There also a need to skill the people towards emerging methods of sustainable production.



PERCENTAGE OF BANK ACCOUNT HOLDERS

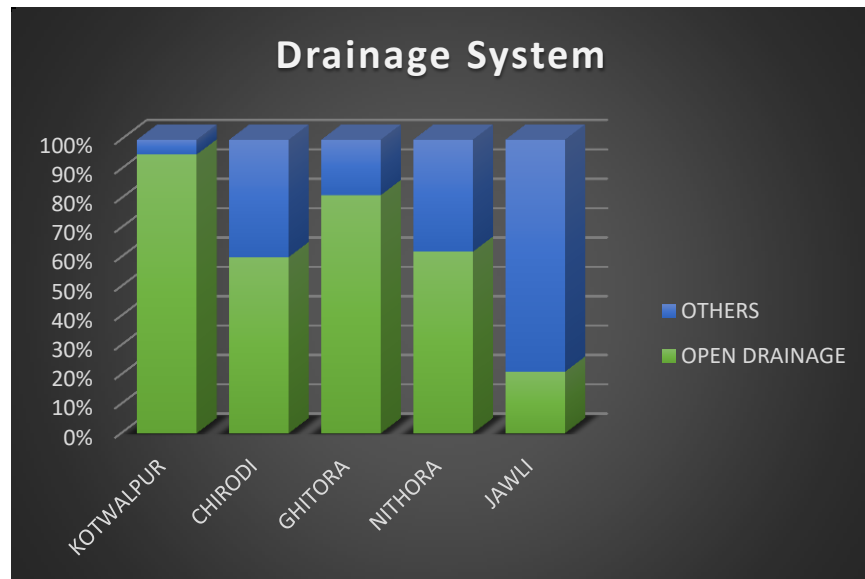


TYPE OF HOUSE

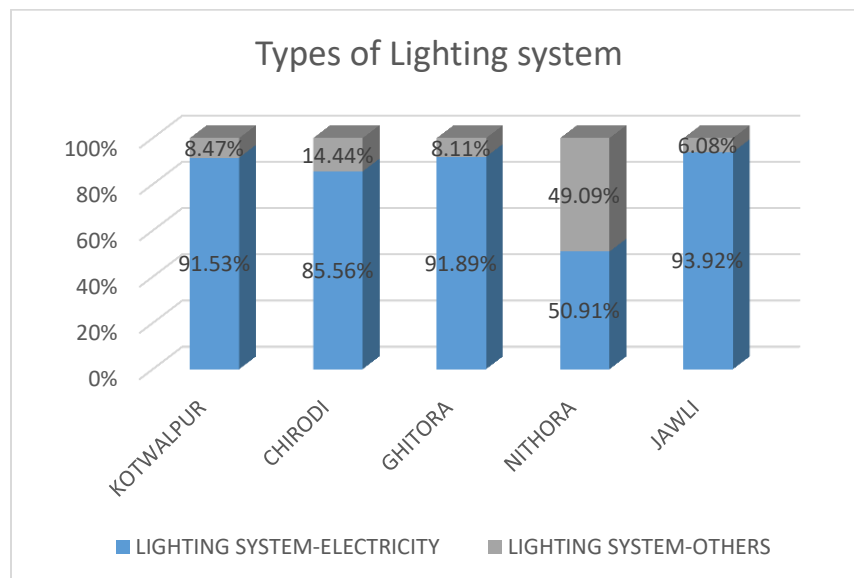


DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Most of the villages have open drainage system. It is one of the major problems faced by almost all the villagers. This signals the unplanned development from the point of view of infrastructure. Open drains are a home to insects which ultimately lead to many diseases. There is an urgent need to look into this problem and get it rectified at the earliest before it creates more havoc.

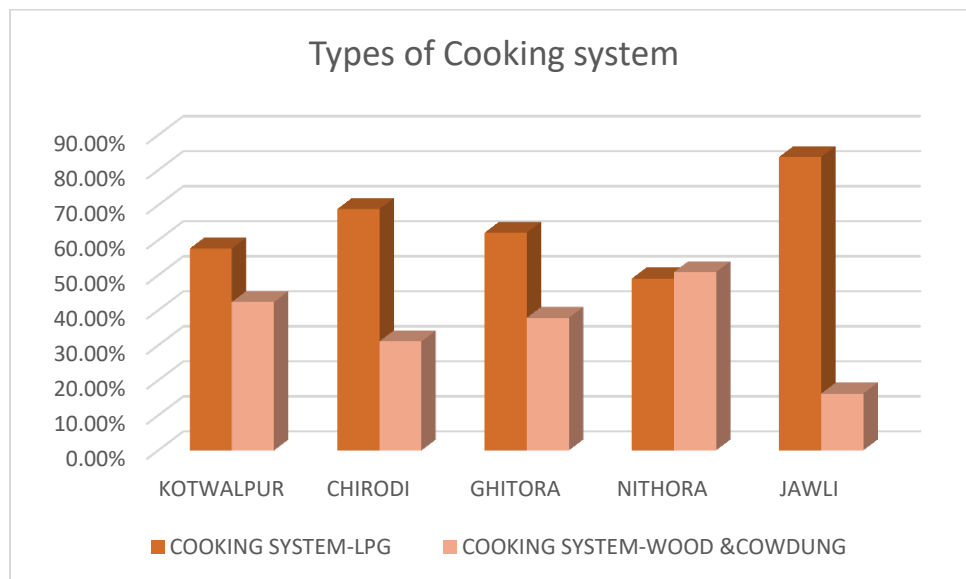


TYPES OF LIGHTING SYSTEM



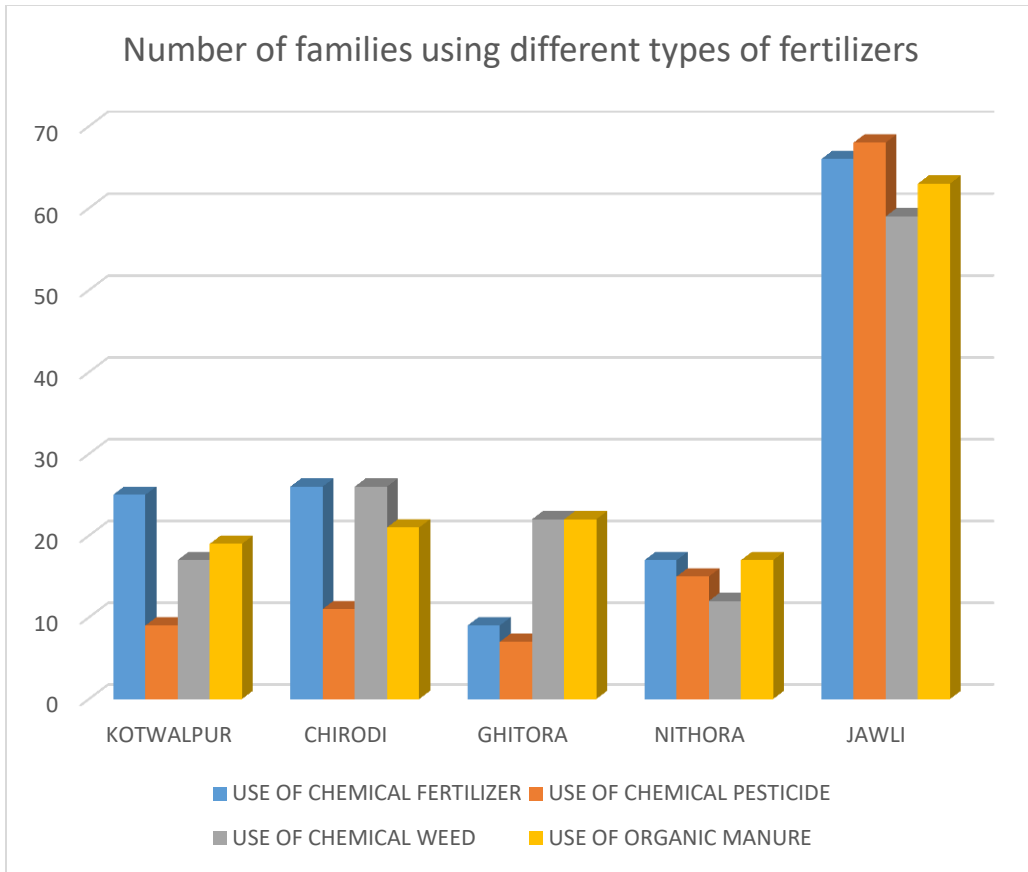
TYPES OF COOKING SYSTEM

Some of the villagers are still using wood and cow-dung for cooking purposes. Such practices may have drastic impact on the pollution levels, which are exorbitantly high in our country. This focuses on the need to shift towards sustainable practices like bio-gas

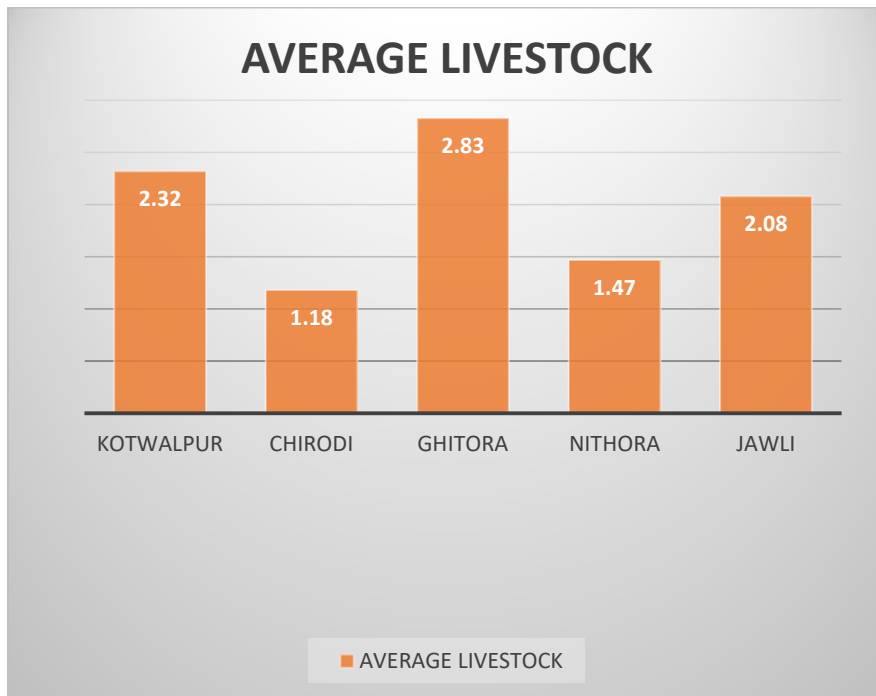


NUMBER OF FAMILIES USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF FERTILIZERS

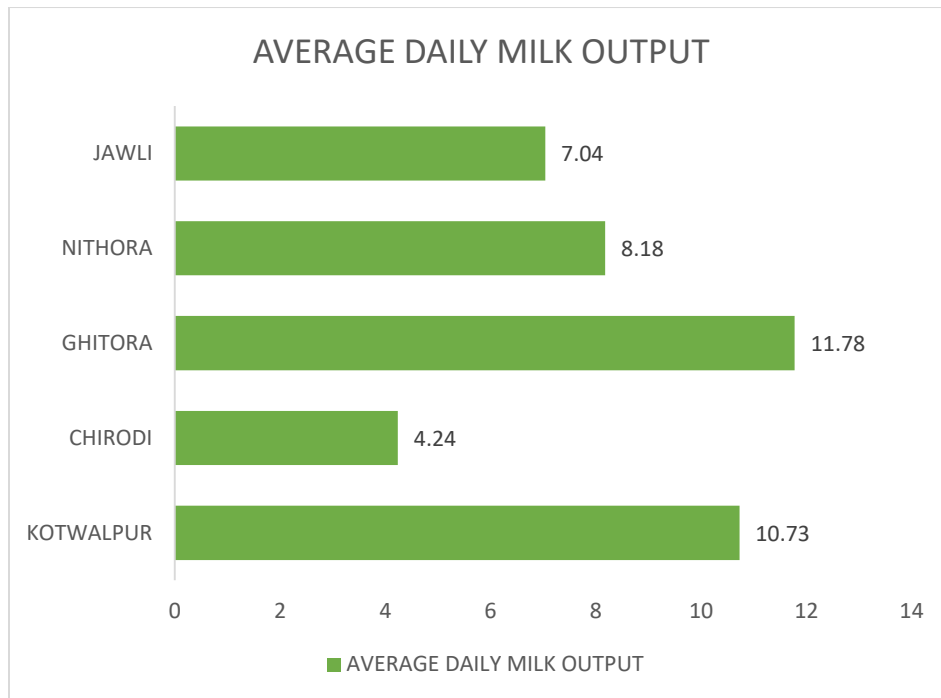
A study of the farming practices allow us to comment on the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture. It is implied from the given graph that even today, a large number of villagers are still heavily dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This is a matter of concern since it is one of the major environmental pollutants. This also highlights the dearth of knowledge among villagers about the use of more sustainable practices like organic farming.



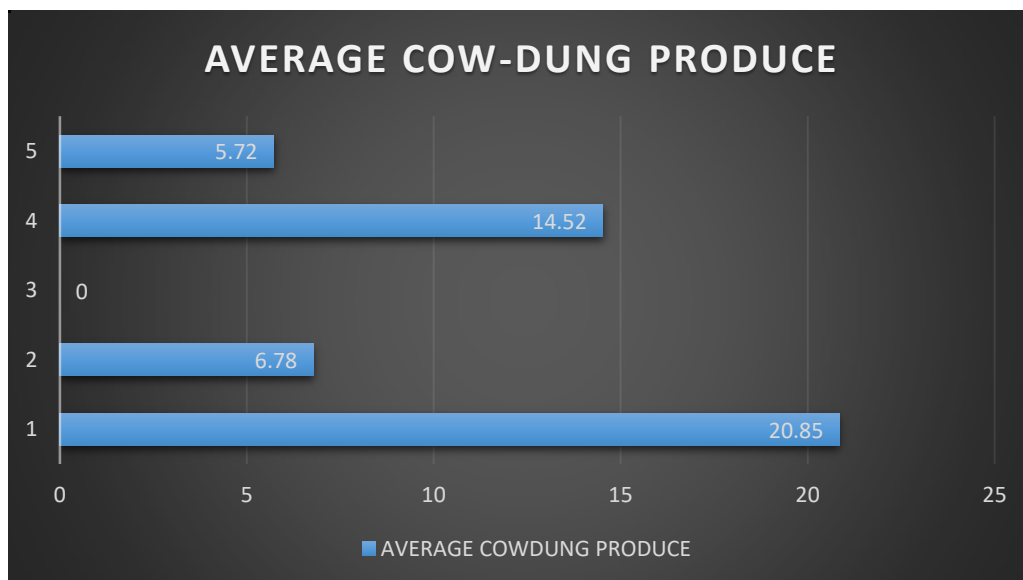
AVERAGE LIVESTOCK



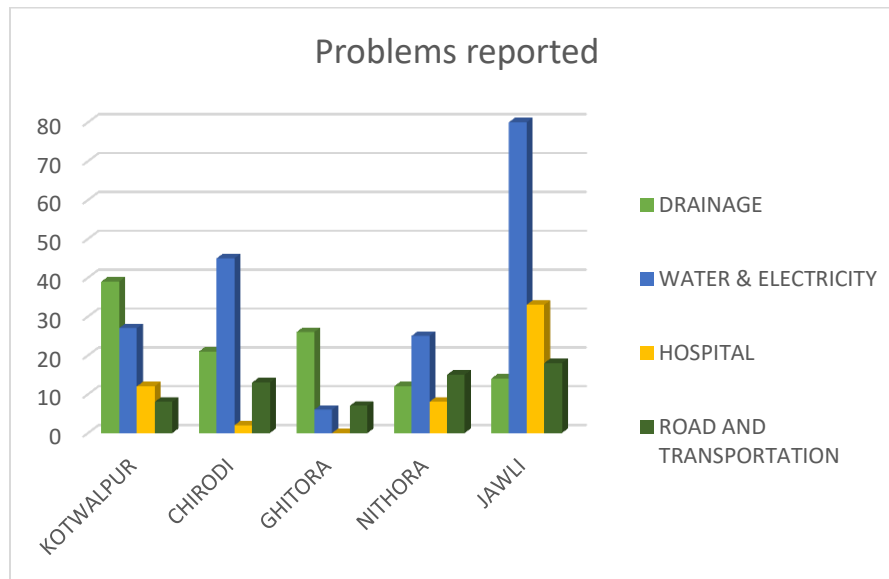
AVERAGE DAILY MILK OUTPUT



AVERAGE COW-DUNG PRODUCE



MAJOR PROBLEMS REPORTED



RESOURCES REQUIRED:

1. An analysis of the dwindling sex ratio highlights the need to create awareness among villagers towards female friendly practices. There is an urgent need to conduct awareness campaigns that focus on programs related to ban on female feticides, educating the girl child etc.
2. An analysis of the education levels in the villages point towards the dire need for having more schools and higher education institutions in these villages.
3. Majority of the population in all the adopted villages fall Below Poverty Line(BPL). This shows that the modes of production used are outdated and call for an emergent need for skill development. The onus lies on village Pradhans to develop more skill development centres in these villages.
4. The open drainage system is an alarming sign as it can act as a home for a number of deadly diseases. This clearly highlights the unplanned development of the villages and a need to look into the infrastructural development of the same.
5. Still a number of households are dependent on wood and cow-dung for meeting their fuel needs in the kitchen. Such practices only add to environmental pollution and calls for a shift towards sustainable practices.

6. The large dependency on chemical fertilizer and pesticides reflects the lack of education among the villagers about the sustainable agricultural practices. This calls for an urgent need to train the villagers about sustainable agricultural practices like use of organic manure, rain water harvesting and organic farming.