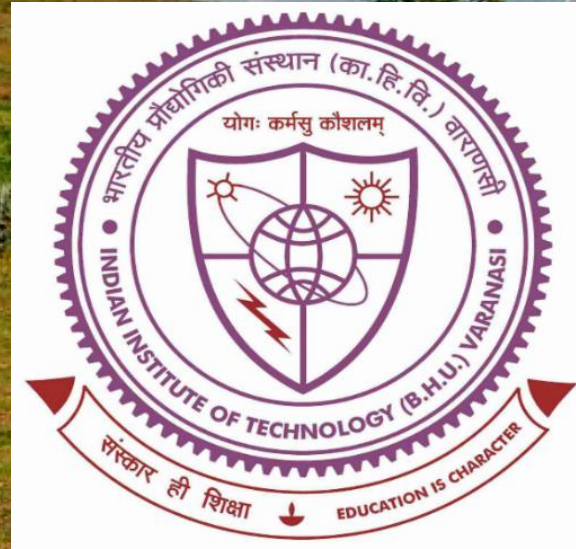


*A Report on*

# उन्नत भारत अभियान IIT (BHU), Varanasi, India

*A transformational change in rural development*



**“असली भारत गांवों में बसता है”** -Mahatma Gandhi

**Prof. B.N. Rai (Coordinator)**

**Dr. R.K. Chaturvedi (Associate Coordinator)**

# UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

“If we have to build a nation, we should start from the villages”

– **Sri Narendra Modi**

(Honorable Prime Minister of India)

## CONTENT

**Vision and Mission**  
**Pilot Villages Adopted**  
**Operations**

“Institutes of higher learning must be connected to villages”

- **Smt Smriti Zubin Irani**

(Minister HRD, Government of India)



# Vision and Mission

IIT(BHU) is involved in counselling and providing the necessary technical inputs to the villagers specially youngsters for:

- Rain water harvesting
- Drinking water quality
- Counselling for sanitation and hygiene
- Forestation
- Vermicomposting
- Adult education
- Decentralized gasifier
- Maintenance of electronic equipment
- Up gradation of ITI and Diploma holders
- Preservation and promotion of rural crafts
- To identify the need of villagers and take their inputs on the issues
- Storage, package of local food(fruit, grains, vegetables, etc.) : value addition
- To connect the local small industries and suggest methods for better efficiency



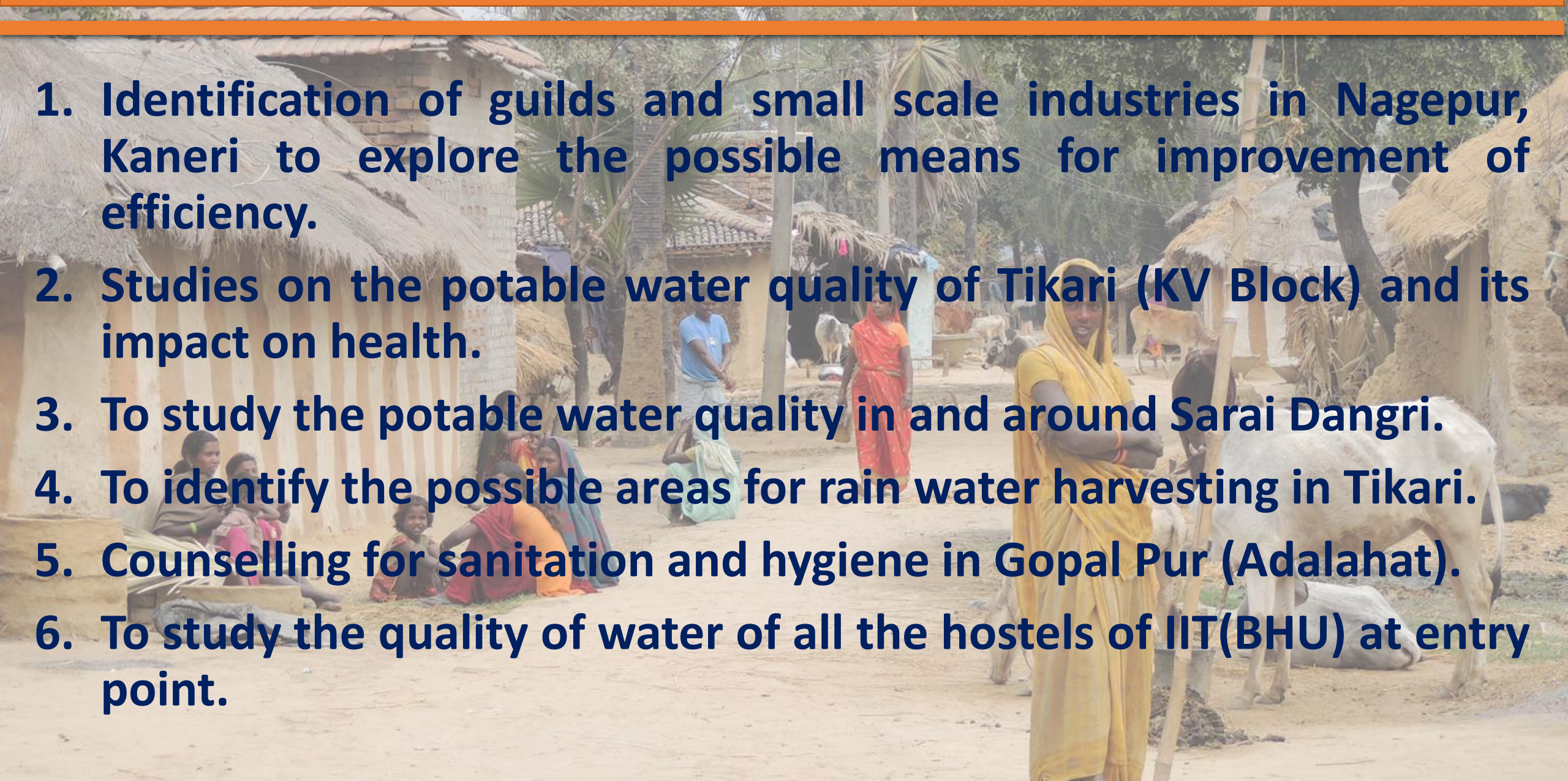
# PILOT VILLAGES ADOPTED

- Sarai Dangri (KV Block, Varanasi)
- Tikari (KV, Varanasi)
- Rajpur (Arajiline Block, Varanasi)
- Adma Pur (Sewapuri, Varanasi)
- Nagepur (Arajiline, Varanasi)
- Kaneri (Arajiline, Varanasi)
- Hardattpur (Arajiline, Varanasi)
- Gopalpur (Adalhat, Mirzapur)
- Bhaipur (Jamalpur, Mirzapur)





# The following projects are in progress under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

1. Identification of guilds and small scale industries in Nagepur, Kaneri to explore the possible means for improvement of efficiency.
  2. Studies on the potable water quality of Tikari (KV Block) and its impact on health.
  3. To study the potable water quality in and around Sarai Dangri.
  4. To identify the possible areas for rain water harvesting in Tikari.
  5. Counselling for sanitation and hygiene in Gopal Pur (Adalahat).
  6. To study the quality of water of all the hostels of IIT(BHU) at entry point.
- 
- A background image of a rural village scene. It shows several traditional huts with thatched roofs. In the foreground, a woman in a yellow sari stands next to a white cow. Other people are visible in the background, some sitting on the ground. The scene is set in a dry, dusty environment with trees and a clear sky.

Operations



# OUTCOMES

## To check the potable water quality in and around Sarai Dagri

- Sarai Khurd village  
Water is hard and alkaline. Fluorine content is more than desirable limit in most of water sources in area.
- In Bhagautipur,  
water is very alkaline and moderately hard.
- In Dhobi Basti  
water is very hard, hardness exceeds 500 ppm.
- Yadav and Gupta Basti of Tarapur  
The quality of water very bad. It is very hard, alkaline, turbid and have very high concentration of sulphates and chlorides.
- In Ladauni, Mushar and Patel Basti  
water quality is moderately hard but other properties are in desired limit.
- In Mallah Basti  
water is hard, alkaline and turbid.



# Study of potable water quality in Tikari (KV Block) and its impact on health

Mentor: Prof. KK Pandey  
Department of Civil Engineering

## OUTCOMES

- ❑ Hardness and alkalinity are at an alarmingly high range in this village, which may have an adverse effect on health in near future.
- ❑ TDS was within range except a few alarming zones. Precautionary measures should be taken immediately.
- ❑ Iron and Chromium are not observed in significant amount.
- ❑ Flourides are within the normal consumption range of water. Chlorine do not pose a threat in this area.
- ❑ At most places turbidity is low with a few high ranges. Post monsoon increase is due to soil runoff.
- ❑ COD is also high in most of the places. Though the monsoon has reduced the COD level in most part of the village, it is still a matter of great concern. It may accelerate algae bloom in water bodies.



**To identify guilds and small scale industries in Kaneri and Nagepur and to explore the possible means for improved efficiency**

Mentor: Prof. KK Pandey (Civil Engg.),  
Dr. P Bhardwaj (Mechanical Engg.)

## OUTCOMES

- ❑ This report shows the conditions of existing guilds and SSI's in the Kaneri and Nageour villages.
- ❑ The economic condition of the people in these villages is poor which can be improved by strengthening of the guilds and SSI's.
- ❑ The major problem faced by these businesses like ornament threading and handloom weaving which can be made successful made coming up together of people with similar interest. But, because of their differences they deny for a new venture.
- ❑ These problems can be addressed when people come together for their and society's benefits.
- ❑ Government help and appreciation to these businesses can help them grow.



# OUTCOMES

## Counselling for sanitation and hygiene in Gopalpur

- ❑ There are mainly three types of people on the basis of family income:
  - I. Upper cast people
  - II. Middle cast people
  - III. Lower caste people
- ❑ The condition of sanitation and hygiene is not good.
- ❑ Steps and suggestions from our side :
  - I. Creating social awareness program about sanitation and hygiene in the village.
  - II. To arrange a talk along with tehsildar and gram Pradhan for the improvement of water facilities and toilet condition in the village.



# OUTCOMES

## To identify possible areas for rainwater harvesting at Tikari village

- ❑ This project is about how rain water can be stored & it can be used in many ways for required purposes (by suggested engineering models).
- ❑ Takari village can be divided into seven parts: Kashipur, Nonhiyapur, Dheravir, Naimaliya basti, Harjan basti, Kiskindhapur, Main tikari basti
- ❑ This project fulfills the need of villagers in the following manner:
  - i. To overcome the inadequacy of surface water to meet our demands.
  - ii. To arrest decline in ground water levels.
  - iii. To enhance availability of ground water in a specific place.
  - iv. To improve ground water quality.
  - v. To increase agriculture production and ecology.



# OUTCOMES

## Study on the quality of all the hostels of IIT (BHU)

- ❑ It is always important to be assured of the water we consume. The tests do add to this assurance.
  - pH change,
  - Acid-base equilibrium
  - COD values
  - Turbidity
  - Chloride ion concentration
  - Fluoride ion concentration
  - TDS values
  - Heavy metal presence
  - Electrical conductivity of water were tested.
- ❑ It was found that the quality of water being supplied in the hostels is quite suitable for consumption barring a few minor glitches, which obviously can be ignored.
- ❑ The study only considered physio-chemical parameters.

Mentor: Prof. BN Rai  
Department of Chemical Engineering





Department of Ceramic Engineering IIT (BHU)  
presents

# Low Cost Clay Water Filter

under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Inspired by :  
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Designed by :  
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Poster by :  
Shyam Sharma  
Ivth IDD (Cer. Engg.)

Potter by :  
Shiv Dhani  
Lohata, VNS

## A bit of Introduction

This filter is completely made of clay, which not only removes dirt, suspended solids and bigger pathogens but also cools the water naturally. Finally, this provides clean, safe and cold water.



## परिचय

यह फिल्टर पूरी तरह से मिट्टी का बना है, जो केवल गंदगी, निलंबित ठोस और बड़े रोगजनक कीटाणुओं को ही नहीं निकालता है बल्कि पानी को प्राकृतिक रूप से ठंडा करता है। यह फिल्टर स्वच्छ, शुद्ध और सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराता है।



Lower storage container

Handles for uplifting



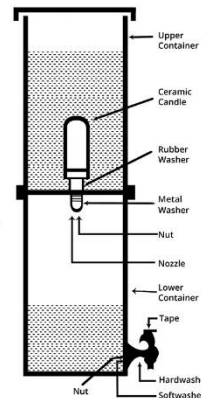
Fixation of candle in Upper Container



Cover plate

## Advantages

1. Cheap, simple and easy to use and provides clean water.
2. Removes pathogens, turbidity and suspended solids.
3. Maintain natural taste.
4. Can be easily constructed with locally available material with the help of a potter.
5. Keeps water natural cool and safe.
6. Durable, easy to handle and transport.



Internal Filter Mechanism

## लाभ

1. सस्ता , सरल और प्रयोग करने में आसान और साफ पानी उपलब्ध कराता है।
2. रोगजनक कीटाणुओं, मैलापन और निलंबित ठोस निकालता है।
3. प्राकृतिक स्वाद बनाए रखता है।
4. एक कुम्हार की मदद से स्थानीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध सामग्री के साथ आसानी से निर्माण किया जा सकता है।
5. पानी प्राकृतिक और सुरक्षित रखता है।
6. टिकाऊ, संभालने में आसान और लाने लेजाने में सुविधाजनक है।

**Maintenance and Care :** First, candle should be kept in hot water for five minutes and then be rubbed mechanically (with brush) and finally wash with fresh water in a fortnight or month for better results



Thank You