

# **A Report on Rural Outreach Program**

## **Introduction**

AICTE is supporting village by using technical knowledge of engineers. Their objective is to involve engineering graduates and leverage their technical know-how for betterment of villages. It involves water and electricity conservation, low-cost housing, skilling rural youth, and sanitation related activities among others.

AICTE are trying to connect all technical institutions across the country and their students in this activity. Most of the engineering graduates across the country are heading towards urban areas for employment. But, if an engineer works in a village by setting up a start-up or any other venture, it will help provide opportunities for employment of rural youth and doubling the village's income.

More than one million youths are graduating as engineers annually. If we can encourage even 1,000 or 2,000 students to work in villages, it will aid in improving condition of villages.

Technical institutions near the villages encourage the youths to send ideas to Innovation Cell of AICTE. After filtering the most beneficial ideas, the Council also incubates them. Not only this, AICTE is also spending a lot of money to support the rural youth in converting their ideas into products beneficial for villages.

Apart from its role as a regulatory body, how is AICTE encouraging skill development among youth in urban and rural areas?

In the curriculum prescribed by the AICTE for first year to final year students in technical institutions, the focus is more on skilling or hands on experience. Theoretical component of the curriculum has been reduced now and the practical/laboratory part or connecting them with the industry has already begun.

So, our focus for institutions, located in urban area or rural area, is on providing industry exposure to their students and also connecting them with the society. If students are able to solve the problems of society, their acceptability in the society will enhance and undoubtedly boost their confidence.

### **Objective**

- 1) Identify effective methods for outreach to unrepresented and underrepresented populations.
- 2) Describe and respond to cultural differences which influence how people with disabilities participate in and benefit from independent living services.
- 3) Create ways to network with agencies, governmental units, consumers, funders, and other interested parties.
- 4) Structure and manage programs more effectively to respond to service, funding, distance, and attitudinal barriers.
- 5) Develop a long-range plan to meet current and future needs.
- 6) Awareness about, and response to, local mental health and wellbeing challenges.
- 7) Community based response to people experiencing medical disease.
- 8) Collaboration between health services, local government and other agencies to support and build resilient communities.

Engineers are the members of society that are engaged in systematic development of technology, and application of that technology to the benefit of society. It is a critically important responsibility that engineers have. Engineering activities can have profound impact on society. Engineering cannot operate in a vacuum separate from society. By its very nature engineering is bound up with society and human behavior. Hence, the students must become knowledgeable on how society is organized, how it functions, what are the issues it faces and how it uses or depends on technology.

The procedure comprises of field visits, case studies, analyzing government policies, discussion with field officers and NGO executives. Students are motivated to inspect, observe and learn. In the year 2050, nearly 10 billion people will share our fragile planet. How will we ensure that they have access to food, clean water, economical shelter, and universal health care? These

challenges, like many that have come before, are ones that engineers will help to address. Engineers have always played a role in improving society through technology, in short, making the world a more livable place.

The term basically means the village where 80% of Indian population lives. Our country is farming depended. On one hand we are developing in scientific areas, on other hand we are dealing with cultivation.

The Government has tried to bring many reforms for the farmers but still much has to be done. Through the rural outreach the student have tried to find the problems of the rural India and find solution for the cause. The students are able to develop engineering skills to inculcate novel ideas for uplifting the life style of rural areas as a contribution to our society.

To facilitate the process, the students go to particular village and prepare detailed study under the following heads:-

- 1) Nutrition and health.
- 2) Life style of people.
- 3) Condition of women.
- 4) Public services.
- 5) Occupation and population of people.
- 6) Crop production and farming practices.
- 7) Education Facility.
- 8) General Awareness.
- 9) Infant mortality.
- 10) Hygiene and sanitation.

**Rural outreach program coordinator:** The coordinator ensures that the Rural Outreach Workers have access to resources and networks necessary to perform their role. They manage the Rural Outreach students and work with them to gather data for evaluation. They engage with service providers and stakeholders to develop relationships and limit barriers for community members to access services.

**Crop production and farming practices:** Agriculture is a very important livelihood activity in rural India. It supports and complements income from agriculture. Information and awareness about scientific agriculture is critical to make it economically rewarding. Through various interventions including capacity building and training, we can enhance the productivity, profitability and sustainability of agriculture. The role of Gram Panchayats, as local governments, is critical, as they can reach out to people, and also take the assistance of government departments and various types of resources agencies. Along with Agriculture, there are some small scale industries like making Fragrance sticks, or pot making small scale industries.

Agriculture comprises of crop production, fruits and vegetable cultivation along with floriculture, livestock production, fisheries, agro-forestry and forestry. These are all productive activities. In India, agriculture contributes 30.3 per cent, at 1987-88 prices to the national income, employing more than seventy-five per cent of the population.

## **BICHOLI HAPSI**

**Overview of village:** In a village for almost 4 to 5 hours, we begun to know that animals are like members of those families in that village, there are only few houses in the village there are not having any animal as a pet. There are 400 to 500 houses in that village, and they are bit discreated, there are toilets in every houses and they are having a proper shelter. The village is quite peaceful. In the village there is a lack of connectivity and not having any public transport facility. So it may harm the agriculture directly or indirectly. There are some graduate people want to organize small workshops in the village.

Agriculture is an efficient or widely used profession in rural areas, though which they can earn a sufficient amount of money. Regarding the agriculture, students have some questions about it like, how the rural people perform this task and what are the possibilities in this business, why this is widely used in rural areas and what are the types of agriculture? So, for improving the agriculture I am going to introduce the info regarding such above points by taking reference of a village called BICHOLI HAPSI by understanding the agriculture through a village, there is a hope to resolve the issues regarding agriculture or enhance the work on it. Area of study for doing in-depth about Agriculture, I prefer to go a village named Bicholi Hapsi near Indore in

Madhya Pradesh. Choosing a village for study does not mean that there is not having any sources or marks of agriculture in urban areas. But through a village students went to know the real time issues faces by the village peoples, in urban areas there is a lots of solutions or no lack of availability in a city. A real time issues should be detected or solved by the professionals in that field.

### **Problems faced by People:**

- Problems of malnourishment and sanitation.
- Illiteracy and unemployment lack of basic infrastructure like colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc.
- Power is one of the significant issues.
- Electricity troubles everyone here.
- Lack of drinkable water.
- LPG connections are still not available to every household.



By surveying the village, we observed that villagers are facing many problems regarding their occupation or in their daily life. Every living being on the earth needs water for its survival. Just like most of the villages in India, Bicholi Hapsi faces a huge water crisis during the summers. As the main source of income of the majority is farming, water crisis affects their living.

The lack of availability of necessary facilities is also a major problem for the people. The village needs proper hospital, schools, colleges and various necessary facilities. There are children aspiring to study in good schools and colleges.

Electricity is one of the major issues that the people are facing. There is no 24 hours electricity supply in the village. In every occupation electricity plays a major role, thus, electricity shortage creates problems. Insufficient light demotivates the villagers to work at night and also makes the village unsafe.

### **Solution Domain:**

- ▶ There are some possible solutions for the above-mentioned problems. The solutions include, filing a complaint regarding the electricity shortage to the CM of the state.
- ▶ The villagers should practice rainwater harvesting. This would help them save water for future use. They should also dig wells where the groundwater level is high. They should avoid wastage of water.
- ▶ The Sarpanch of the village should ask the high authorities to improve the network connectivity of the village. This way the people would be able to connect with the outside world. Also, the business of the people would flourish.
- ▶ The youngsters should be trained to use the latest technology so that they come up with new ideas and innovations to make the lives of the people easier.



**PROBLEM DOMAIN:** By surveying the village, we observed that villagers are facing many problems regarding their occupation or in their daily life, every living being the earth needs water rather it was a human or an animal. But in that village there is a problem of water shortage, some of them are not managed to get water at their home to drink, so it was a matter to think that

how they manage the water for agricultural land. Sometimes they have to carry water from some miles, this takes so much time. They mostly depend on rain for their crops production. Bicholi Hapsi village has lower literacy rate and there is no proper medical facility available in that village. Also there is lack of nutrition problem in that area. In this village no proper drains and drainage system and no waste management are available.



A lack of availability of necessary products is also in that village, for such important products the villagers have to move city and buy it from there. There are some students who want to something good in their life but they are unable to connect through the city. Electricity is one of the major issues or a problem for every single villager. There is no electricity for twenty four hours in village. In every occupation electricity plays a major role, at night work in agriculture are very difficult to perform, the darkness also demotivates the villagers to work at night.

## **ASSIGNMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR VILLAGE VISIT**

### **(1) Tentative points to be covered in Activities.**

- (1) Activity: Hospitals, Health Centre & Private Clinics.
- (1) No. of Government & Private Hospitals, private clinics.
- (2) Available facilities.
- (3) Availability of Diagnostic centers.
- (4) Different Government policies for health, malnutrition.
- (5) Health camps organized by govt. & private sector.

### **(2) Activity: Nutrition & Health Problems**

- (1) Prevalence of malnutrition & other diseases.
- (2) Common infectious diseases.
- (3) Group of people affected by malnutrition & different diseases.
- (4) Health problems related with children and women.
- (5) No. of children affected by malnutrition and no. of persons affected by major diseases.

### **(3) Activity: Education**

- (1) No. of Govt. & Private school, colleges.
- (2) Literacy rate.
- (3) Planning for girls educations.
- (4) Availability of private coaching classes & Public libraries.

### **(4) Activity: Background information of People and area.**

- (1) Geographical position of the area.
- (2) Population and main occupation of the people.
- (3) Average income, rate of literacy.
- (4) Social problems for the society & women.



- (5) Social customs.
- (6) Different cast & communities.

**(5) Activity: Public Services**

- (1) Availability of Banks, Post –Office, Police Station, Sahkari Samiti etc.
- (2) Availability of Means of transport like trains, buses, kinds of roads etc.
- (3) Means of communications & means of entertainment.

**(6)Activity: Agriculture**

- (1) Main and seasonally crops grown.
- (2) Types of vegetables, flowers & fruits grown.
- (3) Resources available for the agriculture.
- (4) Govt. policies for agriculture.

**(7) Activity: Awareness of Government Policies**

- (1) Different Govt. Policies related with agriculture, health, education, women, children and small industries.
- (2) Groups of people taking benefit of policies.
- (3) Some other groups like youth club, women’s group & NGO’s working in the area.

**(8)Activity: Water and waste management, Sanitation**

- (1) Sources of water and irrigation.
- (2) Sources of waste management and sanitation.
- (3) Future Planning for Waste management and sanitation.
- (4) Different sources of energy like solar energy, wind – mill & bio – gas.
- (5) Water recharging system.

**(9) Activity: Animal Husbandry, Small Industries and other Occupation**

- (1) Types of Animal Husbandry, small industries and other occupation.
- (2) Groups of people attached with it.

(3) Govt. policies to encourage this.

**(10) Activity: Condition of Electricity, Houses, Roads and connectivity from other areas**

- (1) Conditions of availability of electricity.
- (2) Types of roads, information of NH, SH passing through the area.
- (3) Connectivity of the area from other region, types of houses.

**(11) Activity: Economy Survey**

- (1) Average no. of members working in a family.
- (2) Average Income.
- (3) Average income for male, female and comparative study.
- (4) Working condition for female.
- (5) People below poverty line.

**(12) Activity: Social Survey**

- (1) Main community and caste of the people in area.
- (2) Average no. of members in the family, no. of male, female and children.
- (3) Survey on social problems like child labor, dowry, girls education etc.

**Conclusion**

Through Rural Outreach Program students go to villages and identify the problems of villagers. Then they prepare a report regarding the problems of villagers and best solution of the problems. Then they submit their report to the institution and institution forward the summery of the report to the government for making the policies to solve the problems.