

KLEF Smart Village Revolution

2018-2019



The soul of India lives in its villages

Mahatma Gandhi



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1.0 Introduction

In India there are 610 districts, (200 backward) 600,000 villages (125,000 backward). About 800 M people in India live in villages and at least half of them are below 25 years of age. The Government takes responsibility for uplifting rural and poorer regions. There is a lot of public spending to improve the infrastructure, water and sanitation in these areas.

These efforts are disparate, fragmented and piecemeal. Not much improvement achieved in most of the villages. There is a need for designing and building Smart Villages which are independent in providing the services and employment and yet well connected to the rest of the world.

2.0 Need for smart village revolution

The village communities are little republics, having nearly everything that they want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. In the development process, there will be many changes in the demand and supply of various needs, as rural population will pass through the process of change. At present, one of the major challenges in India is growing population and rapid urbanization. This urban growth to certain extent is unavoidable as the economic pursuits and aspirations of the population do change and evolve. This needs to be reversed and suitably managed through a balance between rural and urban quality of life. The concept of “Smart Village” will address the multiple challenges faced for sustainable development of rural India. A “Smart Village” will provide long-term social, economic, and environmental welfare activity for village community, which will enable and empower enhanced participation in local governance processes, promote entrepreneurship and build more resilient communities. At the same time, a “Smart Village” will ensure proper sanitation facility, good education, better infrastructure, clean drinking water, health facilities, environment protection, resource use efficiency, waste management, renewable energy etc. Based on various programs undertaken by Central and state governments along with further technological Initiatives, the Smart Village can achieve SMART infrastructure, SMART service delivery, SMART technology and innovation, SMART institutions along with optimal mobilization and Utilization of available resources, leading to a faster and more inclusive growth. This “Smart Village Revolution” will Encompass a sustainable and inclusive development of all sections of the village community, so that they can enjoy a high Standard of living.

3.0 KLEF– towards Smart Village Revolution (SVR)

Smart village revolution (SVR) is an initiative undertaken by KLEF with primary focus on harness the benefits of technology learned in the classroom for the rural folks. The initiative is a community effort to mobilize the collective strengths of faculty, students and people from various streams and integrate it with technology to provide benefits to the rural community.

Inspired by the Gandhian philosophy and thoughts, the Smart Villages Revolution was conceived by KLEF to provide '**Technical solutions to the Local Needs**' by launching the faculty and students as the community forum to be along with the locals and involve them to search for the sustainable solution. The Project aims to build a mass movement driven by communities to empower them with knowledge and skills to take on the challenges in the technological world.

SVR aims at promoting agriculture, education, women empowerment, health and economic development, advisory and to extend services to meet the rural needs and solve problems encountered by villagers to increase their income, wages and self-employment. In the second stage, supply chains, e-governance services, rural help line, micro finance and other services would be set up to enhance India's villages upto the technological speed of its cities.

As 69% population of India lives in villages (Census, 2011) at bottom level of pyramid, all the developmental activities and technological interventions must start from here. The pre- requisite for any such activities and interventions is to understand the needs and requirements of the village.

KLEF strives to foster social development beyond its academic contribution. As a philosophy of the university, sustainable rural development is the key objective of this initiative.

Vision

To lead to sustainable rural communities

Mission

To ensure Sustainable smart development and revolution of the villages, through community participation and upcoming graduates' involvement implementing classroom learned technologies in real time problems.

Aim

- Homes with access to toilet, safe drinking water and regular power
- Awareness on available resources, applicable services and schemes
- Every household has diversified livelihood opportunities and/or micro enterprise
- Maintain its identity, culture and heritage
- Plans for development, based on people and assets
- To work towards revenue generation
- To Enhance basic health facilities

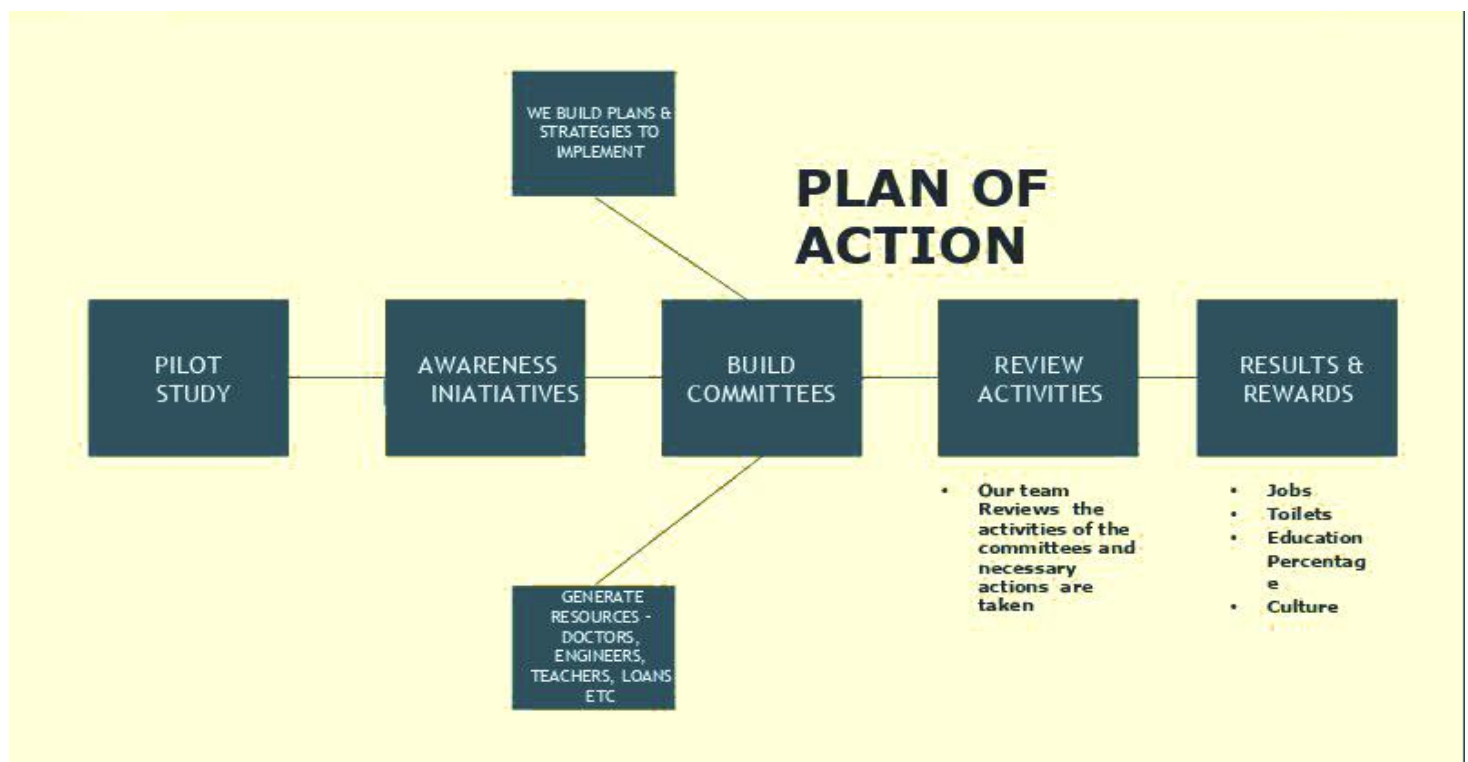
Objectives

For the holistic development of villages, the following 20 categories have been shortlisted:-

1. Creation of more than 25 jobs at least in 4 categories.
2. Helping local schools to achieve 12th Result 100% and their enrolment in Higher/Technical /Vocational Education.
3. Preparing an actionable DPR for Doubling the village Income.
4. Devolving Sustainable Water Management system.
5. Motivating and achieving a target of reverse trend of around 5 youth in a year from City to Village.
6. Developing and implementing Low Cost Sanitation facilities.
7. Tourism Promotion Innovative Approaches.
8. Promotion of Three Appropriate Technologies.
9. Per Capita reduction in Energy Consumption by at least 25%.
10. Skill to 100 (Minimum 30 Girls) People Resulting into Rs. 6,000 Job.
11. Developing localized techniques for up to 50% Reduction in Housing Cost.
12. Facilitating 100% Digitized money transactions.

13. Setting of Information imparting club for women leading to contribution in social and economic issues.
14. Developing and managing efficient garbage disposable system.
15. Eradicating Malnutrition in the Target group
(Pregnant, Lactating mothers, Preschoolers, Adolescents)
16. Implementing Kitchen Garden in every house with regard to maintain nutritive food.
17. Implementing modern tools to test B.P and sugar by themselves and promoting mobile hospitals.
18. Implementing traditional methods of organic farming.
19. Interacting and involving with KVK or Agricultural officers to the farmers better yielding.
20. Implementation of any three modern technologies in agriculture.

4.0 Holistic Development through KLEF-SVR - Outline – plan of Action



4.1 Choosing a Village for Adoption

As per the latest, there are more than 6,40,000 villages in India, and more than 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs). Among these, choosing one or (2-3) GP for the purpose of adoption is also an important decision to be made.

- **Potential for piloting new technologies** – Since technology is at the core of the model village concept, the village that offers avenues for experimenting with such technology by students. Some examples of such technologies could be Electronic students can make a project that villagers can use solar power for irrigation and domestic lighting, and Agricultural Students can make agricultural innovations based on soil suitability and climate.
- **Diverse population groups** – The real success of our initiative can be demonstrated if the lives of large and diverse sections of the population is positively impacted by it. Rather than focusing on any particular religious or caste group, the SVR aims towards the uplift of all sections of the population in the village. However, a special attention is paid to vulnerable groups such as young children, women and old people.

4.1.1 A **Pilot study** which analyses the socio economic behavior of villagers of every house in that village will be identified, recorded and will be used for identifying the major problems in the village. It has to be done by students of any branch in the college.

THE THREE ASPECTS OF PARTICIPATORY VILLAGE PLANNING

KLEF-SVR plans three **ASPECTS** (or **COMPONENTS**) of participatory planning, and are essential for the successful development of the village.

1. Detailed, up to date information on all aspects of a village – the **VILLAGE DATABASE**
2. Getting the village people together, and interested and involved in the planning and development processes and activities – **GETTING PARTICIPATION**
3. Systematically preparing plans for various kinds of developmental activities, executing them and managing the systems and projects developed – **PLANNING, EXECUTING**

and MANAGING.

The first two aspects (**INFORMATION** and **PARTICIPATION**) are essential requirements so that the third part or aspect – the actual **PARTICIPATORY PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT** – can happen successfully and also be sustained over time. The first two are also relatively simple to do (or already exist in every village to some extent), so they do not delay the start of the actual village planning.

1. **Getting Information and Developing the Village Database (D)**

To start by getting the village information rapidly and then collect more detailed information to construct a village database, the following steps can be adopted –

1. **Step D1 – Decide how to quickly collect village information.**
2. **Step D2 – Quickly collect and analyze the basic information** - on key aspects of village and the issues and problems to kick-start planning. (Rapid Assessment)
3. **Step D3 – (Eventually) Develop a comprehensive list of items** on which detailed information is to be gathered (An indicative list of items is provided in Insert I).
4. **Step D4 – Organize the system and people** to collect the detailed information.
5. **Step D5 – Develop a Panchayat database – a system for recording, arranging, storing, updating and retrieving** the data when required. (Using computers is most convenient).
6. **Getting and Sustaining Widespread Participation (P)**

Getting people to be interested and involved in village planning and development is the key to successful village transformation. Concerted and systematic effort has to be made to mobilize the community and get the residents involved in the process – **to get widespread participation.**

2. **To elicit and then sustain widespread participation of residents, the following steps are to be taken.**

1. **Step P1 – Identify one key or pressing problem** faced by the whole village (or almost

all the people) – the rapid assessment through the steps D1 and D2 are useful for this.

2. **Step P2 – Organize (one or more) village meetings** to find a widely acceptable solution and decide on ways to implement it (i.e., planning to solve the problem).
3. **Step P3 – Ensure there is widespread involvement in implementation and management**, by distributing the responsibility for detailing the design, resource raising, implementation, supervision/ monitoring and managing the process among the village residents. The essence of success is getting as many people involved as possible.
4. **STEP P4 – Establish systems for transparent and accountable functioning – with regular** monitoring, reporting accounts to the residents/ users, getting feedback from and resolving issues with the community and users. (social audit)
5. **Step P5 – Sustain and establish the system of participatory planning** (through regular meetings and systems for people’s involvement) to take up other issues and village development tasks in the same way.

3. **Participatory Development Planning & Management (DP)**

This is the central aspect and comprises a number of steps. **Planning** includes three essential steps, and all these are also important for participatory village planning

1. **Step DP1 – Identify the problems (or needs, objectives or desires) of the residents.**
2. There are likely to be a number of them, but in the beginning, it is important to identify the most pressing problem faced by the maximum number of people in the village. This can be done in the village meeting as in Step P2. Later other issues and needs can also be taken up.
3. **Step DP2 – Identify the various possible solutions, and find the most suitable and commonly acceptable solution**, in consultation with the village residents, through a village meeting as in Step P2
4. **Step DP3 – Detail out the solution – the program or project**, including the location, detailed design, resources required and budget, technical inputs required, how it is to be constructed or undertaken, how it will be maintained, who will do

each of these parts of the work, etc. This is also to be decided through discussion with residents - Step P2 is the best way. Also, information collected in Step D1 and/or Step D4 is very useful for this.

5. However, to actually realize the project, **the solution must be IMPLEMENTED**, and the **program or project has to be MANAGED**. For this, three more steps are required -
6. **Step DP4 – Prepare the implementation plan** – How will the project be done, who will do the work, who will supervise, who will coordinate, how will resources be utilized, how will progress be reported to Panchayat, the village community and/or the users, etc. This is also to be decided through discussion with residents (use Step P2; Step D1/D4 will also be useful).
7. **Step DP5 – Implement the plan of Step DP4** – Monitoring and trouble-shooting by the leaders will be necessary during execution.
8. **Step DP6 – Decide on the management system and rules** - who will run the project, who will manage/ monitor and how, where will the resources come from, who will audit, who will report and how to different sets of people, etc. This is also to be decided through discussion with residents (use Step P2; Step D1/ D4 will also be useful).
9. **Step DP7 – Set in place (institutionalize) the selected system for managing** the project or program after it is developed and ensure transparent management of operations. These steps are necessary for all kinds of planning, whether for a simple or small project, or for all-round village development or integrated village development.

Table 1: Components and Steps in Participatory Village Planning & Management

COMPONENT 1 PREPARING A VILLAGE PLAN	COMPONENT 2 PARTICIPATORY PLANNING & MANAGEMENT	COMPONENT 3 PARTICIPATION & IMPLEMENTING IT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal values Cleanliness Cultural heritage Behaviour change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Health Nutrition Social Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntarism Social values/ethics Good Governance
D1 – Decide how to mobilize and plan the first three steps (D1, D2 and D3 will enable the first three steps D3, D4 & D5)	DP1- Take stock of issues & identify the problems or needs	P2 is a key step, which will need to be repeated. It is the main setting in which Planning steps DP1, DP2, DP3, DP4 and DP6 will be done.
D3 – Develop a comprehensive list of items on which data is to be collected	DP2 – Consider alternative solutions and select the most suitable and widely acceptable	P3 – Ensure widespread involvement of village residents in deciding all details; also in implementation and management (through devising a suitable system such as resident committees, etc.)
D4 – Organize the system and people to collect village-wide data	DP3 - Detail the solution – the program or project (design, technical support, funds and other resources required, etc)	P4 – Establish systems and practices for transparent and Accountable functioning by involving all groups.
D5 – Prepare a Panchayat database with system for recording, arranging, storing, updating and retrieving	DP4 - Decide the plan for doing the project – how it will be done, who will do it, etc. DP5 – Get the resources and Implement the project or program! Monitoring and trouble-shooting will be reqd. DP6 – Decide about the management system and rules for operation of the project, management and operation.	P5 – Sustain participatory planning and development management in village.

4. Based on the pilot study, we need to list out the problems with top priority and will be

given to research work for the students in various departments based on their domain. These students must come up with a solution for every problem they found in the village with their domain knowledge before the camp ends.

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS

Planning is a process of taking current problems, needs, as well as future requirements and systematically identifies the most effective way of resolving issues to achieve the desired objectives.

5. STEPS TO VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Transforming village is not an easy process – but neither, it appears, is it so very difficult nor easy to solve. As a growing number of examples from many states across the country show, village can become a vibrant, healthy, educated, rich and green one – with our initiative, joint community effort and support available from government, NGOs, individuals and companies.

The camp will start with 15 to 20 students along with faculty volunteers in Village by doing Awareness Activities in certain domains like personal, human, Economic and Social which leads to development in villages. This undertaking gives a firsthand learning experience of village life and exposure to rural resources and technologies. It also provides an opportunity to utilize analytical skills obtained in course work to assess technologies/institutions based on resource/socio-economic specificities (including access and control of these) in a context.

a. Personal development

- i. Inculcating hygienic behavior and practices
- ii. Fostering healthy habits including daily exercise and games
- iii. Reducing risk behavior- alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse, etc.

b. Human Development

- i. Universal access to basic health facilities consisting of health card, medical examination

- ii. Total immunization
- iii. Balancing the sex-ratio
- iv. iv.100% institutional delivery
- v. Improving nutrition status for all, with special focus on children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers
- vi. Strong focus on the special needs of Persons with Disability (PWD), especially children and women
- vii. Universal access to education facilities up to Class X and retention
- viii. Conversion of schools into 'smart schools'. Smart schools will have IT enabled classrooms, e-libraries, web based teaching and will make all students e-literate required for providing quality education ix. Adult literacy x. E-literacy
- ix. Village libraries including e-libraries

c. Social development

- i. Activities for promotion of voluntarism.
- ii. Building the capacity of the people to fully participate and contribute to local development
- iii. Activities for honoring village elders, local role models especially women, freedom fighters and martyrs
- iv. Activities for violence and crime free villages such as:
 - a. Setting up Citizen Committees
 - b. Sensitization, especially of youth
- v. Village sports and folk arts festivals
- vi. Having a village song to instil a sense of pride among the people
- vii. Celebrating 'Village Day'
- viii. Proactive steps for inclusion and integration of socially excluded groups, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

d. Economic Development

- i. Promoting diversified agricultural and allied livelihoods, including livestock and horticulture, through-
 - a. Organic farming
 - b. Soil health cards
 - c. Crop intensification such as SRI
 - d. Setting up of seed banks
 - e. Collection and value addition to Non Timber Forest Produce, Livestock development including Gobar Bank, cattle hostel
 - f. Livestock development including Gobar Bank, cattle hostel
 - g. Micro-irrigation
 - h. Agro-service centers

ii. Rural industrialization like:

- a. Post-harvest technology applications
- b. Micro-enterprises
- c. Dairy development and processing
- d. Food processing
- e. Traditional Industries

- ii. Skill Development of all eligible youth for self-employment and placement Iv. Village Tourism including eco-tourism.

e. Environmental Development

- i. Activities for a clean and green village consisting of:
 - a. Providing toilets in each household and in all public institutions and ensuring their proper use
 - b. Appropriate solid and liquid waste management
- ii. Roadside plantations
- iii. Tree plantation
- iv. Social forestry
- v. Watershed management especially renovation and revival of traditional water bodies

- vi. Rainwater harvesting- rooftop as well as others
- vii. Reducing local pollution of air, water and land

f. Basic amenities and services

- i. Pucca houses for all houseless poor/poor living in kutcha houses
- ii. Drinking water, preferably treated piped water with household taps
- iii. Internal all weather roads with covered drains
- iv. All weather road connectivity to the main road-network
- v. Electricity connection to all households and street-lights including from alternative sources of energy, especially solar
- vi. Pucca infrastructure for public institutions- Anganwadi schools, schools, health institutions, Gram Panchayat Office and libraries
- vii. Civic infrastructure including community halls, buildings for SHG federations, playgrounds and burial grounds/crematoria
- viii. Village markets
- ix. Infrastructure for PDS outlets x. Micro mini banks /post offices/ATMs
- x. Broadband connectivity and Common Service Centers
- xi. Telecom connectivity
- xii. CCTVs in public places

g. Social Security

- i. Pensions for all eligible families- old age, disability and widow
- ii. Insurance schemes
- iii. Health insurance
- iv. PDS- universal access to all eligible households

h. Good Governance

- i. Strengthening of local democracy through strong and accountable Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas
- ii. E-Governance resulting in better service delivery
- iii. Provision of UIDAI cards to all

- iv. Ensuring regular and punctual attendance of government and Panchayat staff
 - v. Time bound service delivery in line with Department's Citizens Charter
 - vi. Holding of Mahila Gram Sabhas before every Gram Sabha
 - vii. Holding of a Gram Sabha at least 4 times a year
 - viii. Holding of Bal Sabhas every quarter
 - viii. Proactive disclosure of all information pertaining to the implementation of the programme in the public domain and through wall-writing, notice boards in the local language. This should necessarily include the list of beneficiaries, item-wise budgets and expenditure.
 - ix. Gram Panchayat acting as an information facilitation center
 - x. Timely redressal of grievances filed by people
6. We **build up Committees** of 3-5 villagers to take care of the activities regularly.
 7. We help the committees in organizing activities themselves
 8. Our team **Reviews** the activities of the committees and necessary actions are taken.

INITIAL TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES

Originally, the project was conceived as an in-depth study of the development of Mylavaram Mandal's five villages in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. The initial work-plan accordingly include a systematic, intensive, multi-method study of 5 villages of Mylavaram Mandal. The same efforts will be extended to 200 villages of different districts across the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Case studies

Jangalapalli is a medium size village located in Mylavaram Mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh with total 224 families residing. The Jangalapalle village has population of 731 of which 354 are males while 377 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Jangalapalle village population of children with age 0-6 is 84 which makes up 11.49 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Jangalapalle village is 1065 which is higher than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Jangalapalle as per census is 1211, higher than Andhra Pradesh average of 939. Jangalapalle village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Jangalapalle village was 66.15 %

T.Gannavaram is a medium size village located in Mylavaram Mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh with total 191 families residing. The T.Gannavaram village has population of 823 of which 429 are males while 394 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In T.Gannavaram village population of children with age 0-6 is 83 which makes up 10.09 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of T.Gannavaram village is 918 which is lower than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the T.Gannavaram as per census is 627, lower than Andhra Pradesh average of 939. T.Gannavaram village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of T.Gannavaram village was 49.19 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. Here Male literacy stands at 52.91 % while female literacy rate was 45.30 %

Problems in the village

- Improper Drainage system
- Improper roads
- Poor health conditions
- Malnutrition
- No proper drinking water
- Improper Transport



Kanimerla is a medium size village located in Mylavaram Mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh with total 409 families residing. The Kanimerla village has population of 1422 of which 721 are males while 701 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Kanimerla village population of children with age 0-6 is 176 which makes up 12.38 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Kanimerla village is 972 which is lower than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Kanimerla as per census is 833, lower than Andhra Pradesh average of 939. Kanimerla village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Kanimerla village was 43.74 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In Kanimerla Male literacy stands at 53.28 % while female literacy rate was 34.14 %.

Problems in the village

S.No	Facility	Kanimarla tanda	Kanimarla
1	Roads	BT roads	Organised CC main road and Kachha road in interior streets
2	Water	One water tank	Overhead tank , water tank
3	Electricity	Street lights present	Street lights present
4	Drainage	No proper Drainage	No proper Drainage
5	School	ZP school upto 5 th class, Anganvadi school	ZP school upto 7 th class, Anganvadi school
6	Bath rooms	Very few of them have	Very few of them have
7	Health	Malnutrition exists	Malnutrition exists



Patha Naguluru is a medium size village located in Reddigudem Mandal of Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh with total 364 families residing. The Patha Naguluru village has population of 1231 of which 626 are males while 605 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Patha Naguluru village population of children with age 0-6 is 133. Average Sex Ratio of Patha Naguluru village is 966 which is lower than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Patha Naguluru as per census is 684, lower than Andhra Pradesh average of 939. Patha Naguluru village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Patha Naguluru village was 61.20 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In Patha Naguluru Male literacy stands at 63.99 % while female literacy rate was 58.44 %.

Work done in the village was identified by the media



Problems in the village

- Improper roads
- Improper drainage
- No toilets
- Poor health condition
- Suffering with Bone and kidney problems
- Malnutrition

The team members stayed in the villages for fifteen days. In the five villagers the Challenges were identified as health, Education, occupation, caste and Income, which are obstructing the development in the village. Through they are simple but even for a small medicine they need to go for a long distance, upper primary school is almost nil in the villagers particularly girl child education is very less due to lack of upper primary school. Almost all the villagers are depending on forming and daily labour work. The economic development needs a special attention. Caste system is also a major challenge in the village. Because of this basic needs like water drainage are not proper in the reservation and minority categories. The following are the challenging areas in five villages identified through survey/observation/findings.

Challenging areas:

1. Health
2. Education
3. Women empowerment
4. Agriculture
5. Infrastructure



1. Survey/observation/Findings

The faculty and students went door to door to conduct preliminary survey of the villages to understand and analyse the demography of the village. The following are the outcomes of the survey/observations in specific

- No. of families and brief history of the village
- The development activities so far taken up by the government
- The basic occupation of the village
- The basic facilities available
- Income per capita
- The basic needs of the village
- The average qualification of the villages

2. Activities performed in the Villages

To motivate the villagers so many activities have been conducted in the villages

Swatch Bharath: Mahatma Gandhi had rightly said, “Sanitation is more important than Independence”. He was aware of the pathetic situation of Indian rural people at that time and he dreamt of a clean India where he emphasized on cleanliness and sanitation as an integral part of living. “For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation a “Swatch Bharat Mission” was launched.



Objectives of Swatch Bharat Abhiyaan

1. Construct individual, cluster and community toilets.
2. Eliminate or reduce open defecation. Open defecation is one of the main causes of deaths of thousands of children each year.
3. Construct latrines and work towards establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring latrine use.
4. Create Public awareness about the drawbacks of open defecation and promotion of latrine use.
5. Recruit dedicated ground staff to bring about behavioral change and promotion of latrine use.
6. Change people's mindset towards proper sanitation use.
7. Keep villages clean.
8. Ensure solid and liquid waste management through gram panchayats.
9. Lay water pipelines in all villages, ensuring water supply to all households by 2019

3. Gramasabha:

Gram Sabha includes all the adult citizen voters of the village. It is empowered to support or topple down the Gram Panchayat body.



The functions of Gram Sabha are

1. It elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.
2. It supervises the work of the Gram Panchayat.
3. It approves the annual budget of the Panchayat.
4. It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat.
5. It resolves the problems of the villagers
6. It gives awareness regarding education, employment, government polices etc. on adhoc basis to the villagers.

Here in five villages Gramasabha was arranged and the following problems are identified

4. Problems Identified in the villages for Phase- I

- *Improper roads*
- *Fluoride water*
- *Poor transport*
- *Non Availability of the medicines*
- *Improper drainage system*

- *Less usage of toilets and no public toilets*
- *Kidney and bone problems*

- *No PHC*
- *No proper street lights*
- *Most of the people are alcohol addicted*

- *School dropouts*
- *Malnourishment*
- *Poor health condition*

5. Awar-en-ess camps conducted



1. Dr.Sumathi,Psychologist explained in every village about the importance of human values.
2. Ms.Usha Rani, ASC explained the importance of tapping Gov. Policies for the development of the villages.
3. Mr. Shyam Prasad, Associate Dean, Centre for excellence explained to the villagers about the importance of education, girl child education and motivated school dropouts to continue their education.
4. Ms.Hema Malini explained about the importance of nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, and consequences of mal nutrition.
5. Medical camps were conducted with the collaboration of the NRI doctors and VASAN eye care to identify the chronic and acute diseases in the villages which are prevailed, and medicines were supplied.
6. Veterinary medical camp and awareness sessions were conducted with the concerned doctors in the Sabjapadu village





students worked
to resolve those.

After identifying the problems
in the village, our faculty and
some technical projects to
They are as follows

6. Technical projects can be applied in the villages:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smart instrument for the collection of Only Waste from the Drainage – MECH, EEE 2. Bus stop – CIVIL 3. APP(Should be offline) to consolidate the DATA – CSE 4. Organic Farming – BT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Smart Community Hall – BARC, CIVIL, 6. Solar lights – EEE 7. De-addiction Centre – Psychology 8. Bio-gas plant - BT 9. Remote vehicles to clean - EEE 10. Smart water tanks - EEE 11. Solar energy – MECH |
|---|---|

To enhance the knowledge of the village people skill training was recommended as follows

7. Skill Development Areas:

- Organic farming , Dairy farm , Horticulture, Smart Agriculture - KVK Training
- Tailoring
- Small Scale Industries – Low Cost High nutritive value food Making, Establishing a Bakery
- Implementing 3R's for the School Dropouts.
- Encouraging making of jute bags.
- Rain harvesting /Rain water drainage system.
- Safe drinking water facilities.
- Use of renewable energy.

8. PLANTATION:

Tree plantation creates instant forests, we do this by growing tall tree seedlings in the shortest time possible .for this we Provide fast growing trees fruit trees, nut trees etc. In dry tropical areas where rainfall is low ,grasses for seeding animal are seasonally scare and low in quality feeder tree plantation contain import feed items (nutrients) that grasses sometimes do not

have. In village roadside plantation is carried out and where the space is empty we can plant tree which helps to make environment friendly i.e. eco-environment.

9. Government schemes for women empowerment

- Beti bachao beti padhao scheme
- Indira Gandhi matritva sahyog yojna(IMGSY)
- Rajiv Gandhi national crèche scheme for the children of working mother
- One stop center scheme
- Women helpline scheme
- Ujjawala – a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and reuse, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
- Swadhar greh
- Support to training and employment programme for women (STEP)
- Stri shakti puraska

Government schemes for Health

The definition of health has evolved with the changing conditions of societies and with the changing technologies for identifying abnormalities at finer tissue and molecular levels and at earlier stages of disease.

- Telemedicine centre with focus on consultations by **General Physicians** and specialist consultation in various disciplines and nutrition education, thereby creating accessibility for quality healthcare and wellness.
- Possibility of extending home healthcare services at the village level using appropriate technologies, thereby ensuring “continuum of care”.
- Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)
- Employment State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)

Government schemes for Employment:

- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana/Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
- Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana and Food for Work Programme
- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005
- National Food for Work Programme

Phase - II

PULLURU:

Pulluru panchayat is a large panchayat located in Mylavaram Mandal of Krishna district; Andhra Pradesh. We have selected seven villages, It has population of 7651 of which 3950 are males while 3701 are females. In Pulluru village three Anganwadi centers, in Kotha gudem two Anganwadi centers and rest of the other villages they have one center in each. In Kotha gudem and Pulluru villages the centers are not well equipped, they lack in electricity connection.

In Chilikurivari Gudem there is no ayah as it is a mini center, they are in a rented house. Mostly in Pulluru panchayat the people are below poverty line, with minimum needs. In this Panchayat municipal water is using for drinking purpose and for household usage bore water is using which is very hard in nature, some people are drinking this water and getting health issues because of the hardness in the water.

In Pulluru Panchayat's population of children with age 0-6 is. Average Sex Ratio of Pulluru Panchayat is 937. Pulluru village has lower literacy rate In Pulluru Male literacy stands at 66.38

% while female literacy rate was 49.82 %. Apparently most of the girls are motivated by the Government to complete up to at least school education.

We have taken PULLURU panchayat under **Smart village project**, which has the following villages and implemented all the five domains, to make it as Aadarsha Gram.

1. Sitarampuram Tanda
2. Dasulapalem
3. Badava
4. Kotha gudem
5. K.Manga puram
6. Chilukurivarigudem
7. Pulluru

In all the seven villages, the five domains were surveyed and planning referral services for them with the support of KLEF and with the collaboration of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

KLEF-SVR – first step in achieving of Transformation Dreams Come True

Model village – Sitaram puram Tanda



For phase – III the following villages are planning to adopt, among those 12 villages are over and From CRDA 24 villages are undertaking, so 36 villages are under focus to complete transformation and remaining 164 villages has to complete. The total villages from the seven districts are.....

S.No	Name of the District	Number of villages
1	Guntur	60
2	Krishna	65
3	Srikakulam	15
4	Vijayanagaram	15
5	Vishakhapatnam	15
6	East Godavari	15
7	West Godavari	15
	Total	200

Annexure -1

Policy measures to consider student volunteers and their responsibilities

Students have a voice and a contribution to make to the social development in specific rural development. It is important that they will be given the opportunity to express and turn their learning to address to the cropping contemporary issues. KLEF-SVR is the platform to explore their potential and capabilities to serve the society and as well enhance their learning and understanding. KLEF always pioneers initiatives to meet the prime objectives of education, thus the KLEF-SVR conceived. The team SVR has come up with a structured approach to ensure a robust and sustainable execution of KLEF-SVR. The framework includes guidelines for students, faculty, organisation, villagers and other stakeholders.

The following are the proposed policy measures to be noted while considering the student's registration into KLEF-SVR team

1. As a part of curriculum every student will be contributing to this program. However they can voluntarily select their interest areas.
2. The students will be introduced to the identified village in the first phase and later each student comes up with self-proposed action plan for the village

3. After the presentation of self-proposed the Student volunteer selected by a KLEF-SVR committee member.
4. All students selected will automatically take on the title as volunteer and required to camp in the respective village for to understand and analyze the village areas of improvement.

Objectives

- a. To inspire the rural communities to dream, plan, mobilize forces and resources for sustainable development of each member who can realize his/her full potential and create such ecosystem for positive behavioral transformation
- b. To seek positive transformation and to engender progressive changes in the communities through alternative development models that are participatory, sustainable and inclusive
- c. To render service to the larger community by creating and sustaining a culture of cooperative living for inclusive and sustainable development.
- d. To empower marginalized and vulnerable groups in the village predominantly the elderly, the women, the youth and the children of the community.
- e. To establish **convergence** models of resources, manpower to achieve comprehensive development in tune with people's aspirations and potential.
- f. To Build **partnerships and networking tie ups** with various agencies (**NSS units, NGOs, industries, Public and Private sector, NRI**) and industries working in and around the village/district for development of the selected village.
- g. To document new models of development of rural communities/villages/cluster of villages and use in trainings & research
- h. Identify new researchable areas for solving problems

Benefits to the student volunteers

1. It is a win-win situation where the students are exposed to take their learning into practice by proposing real time solutions
2. It gives a stage to hone their life skills right from the communication to the leadership
3. The 15 days of stay in the village as an volunteer can be considered as internship
4. The best opportunity for developing research and self-learning skills as well as it builds confidence as they identify their potentials and capabilities
5. Basic Camping logistics will be taken care by the university

Role and responsibilities of the student volunteer

1. The student volunteer strictly adheres to follow the university instructions and schedules.
2. Every student is responsible for his/her well being during their stay in the villages
3. Every volunteer expected to deal with respect and maintain cordial relationship with villagers,

other volunteers, faculty members and coordinators

4. Every volunteer in any means should not get involved with local issues of the village
5. By the action of registration as volunteer for SVR, students voluntarily enter the standards of academic honesty and respect for persons and property of the village.
6. Every volunteer should keep in mind that we are there to render services and learn in return from the natives, hence be responsible
7. Promote convergence between government programmes and other development interventions implemented in the village.

Academic responsibilities

1. Identify the contemporary issues, problem statements and solutions
2. Prototype /projects
3. Submission of project report at the end

Annexure – 2

Faculty volunteers and their responsibilities towards KLEF- SVR

KLEF-SVR Faculty

The faculty members of KLEF are involved in research, action research, consultancy and training programmes. This broad stream of activities, especially research, enables the faculty members to come out strong on theoretical aspects. However, it is essential for the faculty members to acquire a thorough understanding and strengthening the process of Participation and innovation. Such involvement enables the faculty members to develop and also to keep abreast with contemporary rural development issues. The KLEF-SVR provides an opportunity to understand the factors that are responsible for under-development in village, despite plethora of programmes / schemes in vogue. It sets a panorama to extend their class room teaching and facilitation of learning into a reality. Indeed the faculty members are privileged to challenge and guide their students with real world problems.

The broad guidelines evolved to orient the faculty facilitation to student volunteers' involvement in rural nation building. The following are the certain guidelines

1. A team of two faculty members are allotted for a group of student volunteers for each village
2. They are wholly responsible to schedule and to execute 15 days action plan for the respective village in coordination with SVR volunteer and coordinator
3. They are solely responsible for guiding and supporting the student volunteer during their camp in the village
4. Each faculty member keeps update of all happening of the village and submits report to the SVR Committee

Benefits to the faculty

1. An opportunity to take up action research
2. Faculty contribution in SVR will be accounted for grant of incentives
3. Faculty volunteer will be granted with OD for the time period availed himself/herself in the respective village
4. Basic Camping logistics will be taken care by the university

Role and responsibilities of the faculty volunteer

1. The faculty volunteer strictly adheres to follow the university instructions and schedules.
2. Every faculty member is responsible for his/her and student well being during their stay in the villages
3. Every volunteer expected to deal with respect and maintain cordial relationship with villagers, student volunteers, other faculty members and coordinators
4. Every volunteer in any means should not get involved with local issues of the village
5. By the action of registration as volunteer for SVR, students voluntarily enter the standards of academic honesty and respect for persons and property of the village.
6. Every volunteer should keep in mind that we are there to render services and learn in return from the natives, hence be responsible
7. Promote convergence between government programmes and other development interventions implemented in the village.

Annexure -3

Survey Forms

Rural Economics Schedule TECHNO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGE

Name of Village:.....
Name of Block/Ward :.....Distance from Village.....Km
Name of District:.....Distance from Village.....Km
Name of Gram Panchayat:
Name of Sarpanch: Shri/Smt.....
Name of MLA:Shri/Smt.....
Name of VAW/AAO: Shri/Smt/Ku.....
Lok-Sabha Constituency

A. Transport, Education and Health Services.

- (i) Bus Stand.....Distance from Village.....Km
- (ii) Railway Station.....Distance from Village.....Km
- (iii) Post Office.....
- (iv) Condition of Road.....
- (v) School: Primary/Middle/Higher Secondary.....
- (vi) College.....Distance from Village.....
- (vii) Primary Health Center.....
- (viii) Private Dispensary.....

(ix) Aaganwadis/Baalbadis.....

B. Population (Village Demography)

(a) Classification of Families

Sr.No.	Occupation	No. of Families
1	Agriculturists	
2	Landless farmers/Agri.Labourers	
3	Village Artisans	
4	Industry/Factory Workers	
5	Self Employed (Business)	
6	Teachers	
7	Private Sector Employee	
8	Other Govt.Sector	
	Total	

(a) Population :

Sex	Category	Literate	Illiterate	Total No.	% to Total Population
Male	(i) Children (1-12years)				
	(ii) Youth (13-35 years)				
	(iii) Adults (35-50 years)				
	(iv) Adults (above 50 years)				
Female	(i) Children (1-12years)				
	(ii) Youth (13-35 years)				
	(iii) Adults (35-50 years)				
	(iv) Adults (Above 50 years)				
	Total (Male + Female)				

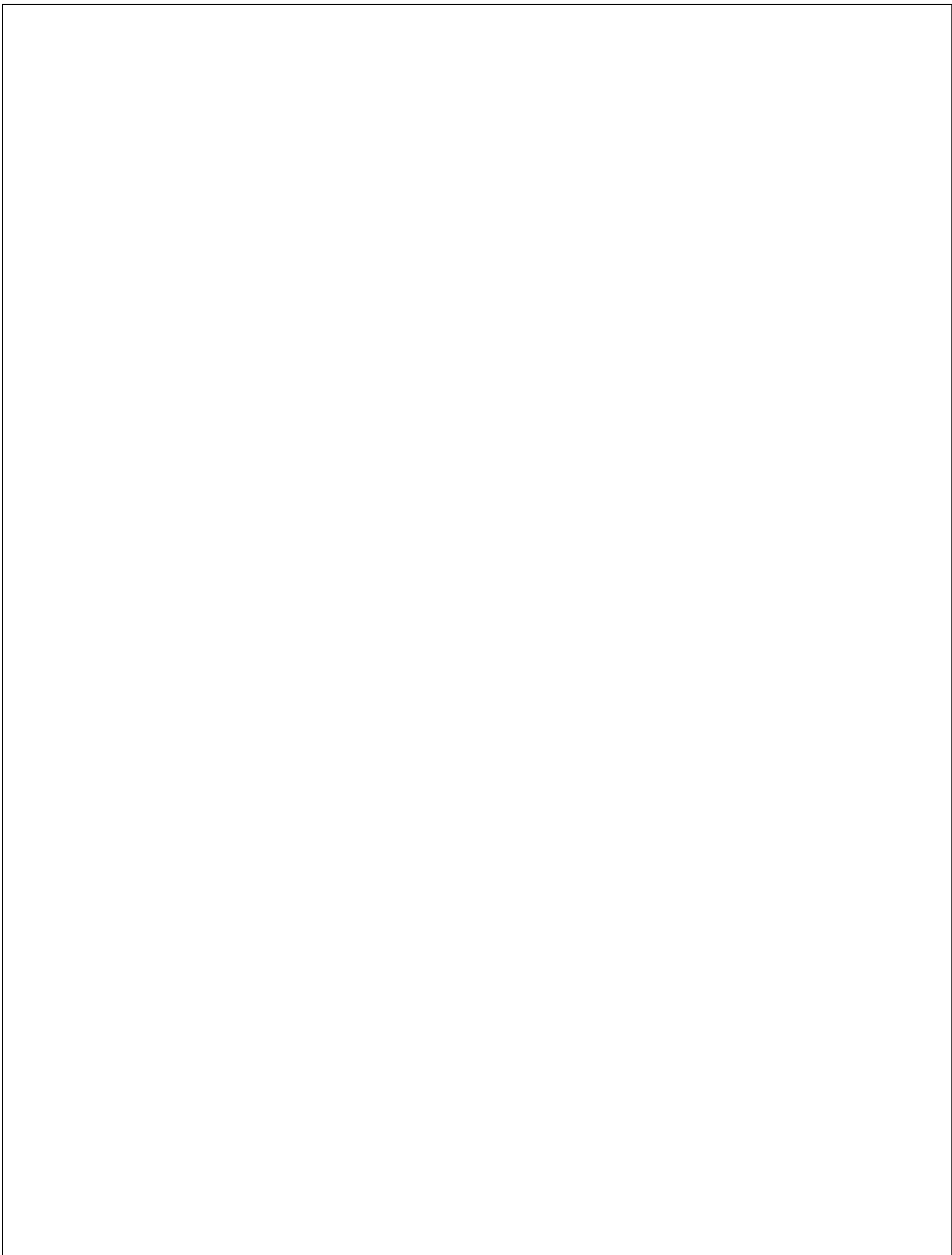
(a) Level of Literacy :

Sr.No.	Types of Literarcy	Number		Total %
		Male	Female	
1	Illiterate			
2	Studied up to V			
3	Studied up to VIII Class			
4	Studied Up to Xth Class			
5	Studied up to XIth Class			
6	XII Passed			
7	Graduates			
8	Post Graduates			
	Total			

C. Drinking Water Facilities: Well/Tanks/Tap water/Hand Pump/RO water.....

D. Marketing Facilities:

Sr.No.	Type	Available within village	Nearest Place to the village	Distance in Km
1	Weekly Haat			
2	Regulated Market			
3	Daily need/Kirana			
4	Vege & Fruit stall			
5	Fair price (Ration) shop			
6	Any other			



E. Livestock Population (As per the Gram Panchyat Records) :

Class	Type of livestock	Number
A	Draft animal	
	Bullocks	
	He buffaloes	
	Total	
B	Milch animals	
	Local/Deshi breed cows	
	Crossbred cows	
	Buffaloes	
C	Total	
	Calves (below 3 years)	
	Local breed cows	
	Crossbred cows	
D	Buffaloes	
	Total	
	Goats/Sheep	
	Poultry	
E	Others	

F. Veterinary Aid available for Livestock :

Sr.No.	Particular	Available in		
		Village	At nearby Village/Town	Distance from Village in Km
1	Veterinary Dispensary			
2	Artificial Insemination Center			
3	Dairy Cooperative Society			
4	Any Other			

G. Land Utilization Pattern :

Sr.No.	Particulars	Area in ha
1	Total geographical area	
2	Forest area	
3	Grazing and pasture land	
4	Land put to non-agril. Use	
5	Total cultivable area	
6	Area under rainfed agri.	
7	Area under irrigation	
8	Net sown area	
9	Area sown more than once	

K. Adoption of Modern Agricultural Technology (Important crops) :

Name of Technology	Crop	Total area (ha)	Area covered in ha.			
			Traditional		Modern	
			Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage

L. Availability of Agricultural Labourers :

Sr.No.	Type of Labour	Adequate/Inadequate	Wages paid (Rs/day)
1	Male		
2	Female		
3	Bullock pairs		

M. Agro-Based Industries in the village or nearby area :

Sr.No.	Agro-based industry	No. of families engaged	Number	
			In the Village	Nearby area
1	Rice mill			
2	Daal/Oil mill			
3	Floor mill			
4	Jaggery making			
5	Others			

N. Subsidiary Enterprises :

Sr.No.	Enterprise	No. of families engaged
1	Dairy	
2	Poultry	
3	Goat/sheep rearing	
4	Piggery	
5	Huller	

O. Other Village Institutions:

Sr.No.	Institute	Yes/No
1	Gram Panchyat	
2	Mandi	
3	Cooperative Society	
4	Kisan Club	
5	Youth Club	
6	Mahila Club	
7	BhajanMandali	
8	Sports Club	
9	Others	

i. Access to Infrastructure / Facilities / Services		Located in the Village Yes (Y)/No(N)	If located elsewhere (N), distance in kms from the village
a.	Nearest Primary School		
b.	Nearest Middle School		
c.	Nearest Secondary School		
d.	Kisan Seva Kendra		
e.	Milk Cooperative /Collection Centre		
g.	Health Sub Centre		
h.	Bank		
i.	ATM		
j.	Bus Stop		
k.	Railway Station		
l	Library		
m	Common Service Centre		
n	Veterinary Care Centre		

P. Transportation means available in the Village :

Sr.No.	Type	Number
1	Cycles	
2	Cartload	
3	Moter Cycles	
4	Car/Jeeps	
5	Others	

Q. Total number of Houses:.....Electrified Houses.....
Pucca Houses.....Kachha Houses..... No.
of Houses having WBC (Latrine) facilities.....
SC..... ST..... BC..... OTHERS/OC.....

R. Recreational facilities available in the village :

Items	Number
Television (B/W)	
Television (Colour)	
Radio	
Cinema	
Nachha Party	
Bhajan Mandali	
Others	

S. Farm Machinery and Equipments available in the village :

Sr.No.	Machinery/Equipment	Number
1	Tractor	
2	Power Tiller	
3	Combine	
4	Mould board plough	
5	Seed drill	
6	Thresher	
7	Sprayer	
8	Duster	
9	Ridger and leveler	
10	Sprinkler irrigation sets	
11	Drip irrigation sets	
12	Others	

T. Facilities for repair of machinery like Tractor/Electric motor etc :

Sr.No.	Type of machinery	Repairs in Village	Facilities available at nearby village	Distance from the village
1	Tractor			
2	Electric motor			
3	Oil engine			
4	Implements			

U. Availability of Agro-Inputs :

Sr.No.	Agro-inputs	Available		Distance
		In village	At nearest village	
1	Implements			
2	Seed			
3	Fertilizers			
4	Insecticides/Fungicides			
5	Herbicides			

V. Credit Institutions in the village

- (i) Banks.....
(ii) Cooperative Societies.....
(iii) Others.....

Signature of Village Sarpanch Student's Signature Remarks and Signature of Guide

Rural Economics Schedule

TECHNO-ECONOMIC SURVEY/FARM HOLDING OF HOST FARMERS

Techno-economic or farm holding survey refers to the collection of data, information related to farm activities through structured questionnaire with the help of a schedule or through below mentioned proforma containing set of questions related to farm activities. The collection of data is to be done through personal interviews of the farm owners using the survey schedule or farm records. The proforma contains details of holding or acreage, crop livestock and other enterprises, farm implements, machinery, irrigation sources, labour use, capital use including loans, cost of cultivation details, yield and income sources, etc. This survey is conducted to familiarize the student with the socio-economic condition of the farmers and farm production activities. Each student will prepare a brief report on various aspects of survey. The details are as follows.

Name of Student :ID No.....

Name of College :

Name of Village.....Block.....District.....

1.Name of the head of the Family.....

Sex: Male/Female.....Age (Years).....Education.....

Address: Village.....Post.....Ward.....

Block.....District.....Mobile No.....

2. Information of the family members including attached labours

Sr.No.	Name	Sex	Relation	Age	Education	Occupation	Remark
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

1. Assets and Liabilities

A. Land :

Sr.No.	Khasra No.	Irrigated land (ha)	Rainfed land (ha)	Soil Type	Present value (Rs.)	Land revenue/Tax
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

B. Source of Irrigation :

Sr.No.	Source	Number	Area irrigated (ha)		
			Kharif	Rabi	Always
1	Well				
2	Canal				
3	Tank				
4	Other				

C. Building :

Sr.No.	Category	Type of Construction	Size	Present value (Rs.)
1	Residential house			
2	Farm house			
3	Cattle shed			
4	Other			

D. Livestock status of the farmer :

Sr. No.	Category	Breed	No. of animals	Present value (Rs.)
1	Draft animal			
2	Cows			
3	Buffaloes			
4	Goat/sheep			
5	Poultry			

E. Organisational participation :

Sr. No.	Organisation	Member	Office Bearer	Regular	Occasional	Never
1	Grampanchayat					
2	Zila Panchayat					
3	Cooperative Society					
4	Farmers Club					
5	Youth Club					
6	Mahila Mandal					
7	Other					

F. Implements and Machinery :

Category.	Items	Number	Present Value(Rs)
A.Implements	Wooden plough		
	Iron plough		
	MB plough		
	Seed drill		
	Harrow		
	Hoes		
B.Equipments	Bullock cart		
	Sprayer		
	Duster		
C.Machinery	Tractor		
	Electric Motor		
	Oil engine		
	Power Tiller		
	Thresher		
	Reaper		
	Other		

G. Household articles :

Sr.No.	Article	Number	Present value (Rs.)
1	Bicycle		
2	Motorcycle/Scooter		
3	Car		
4	Television(B/W/C)		
5	Radio/DVD player		
6	Refrigerator		
7	Cooler/Fan		
8	Steel Almirah		
9	Washing Machine		
10	Sofa set		
11	Gobar gas plant		

H. Annual gross income (Previous year) :

Sr. No.	Source	Amount (Rs.)
1	Crops	
2	Livestock	
3	Wages	
4	Others	

I. Annual family consumption expenditure (Previous year) :

Sr.No.	Head	Amount (Rs.)
1	Food	
2	Housing	
3	Education	
4	Clothing	
5	Health	
6	Travel	
7	Recreation	
8	Gift	
9	Footwares	
10	Marriage/other function	

J. Information about borrowings including old loans (Previous year)

Sr. No.	Source	Amount borrowed	Purpose/date	Rate of interest	Repayment during the year	Outstanding (Rs.)
1	Commercial Bnk					
2	Land Dev.Bank					
3	Cooperativ Bank/Society					
4	Private Lender					
5	Friends/Relatives					

K. Marketing Channels used for selling the product (last one year)

Sr.No.	Marketing channels	Produce Sold	Quantity Sold
1	Village Traders		
2	Commission agents		
3	Cooperative Society		
4	Whole seller		
5	Self		

Access to Infrastructure/Amenities etc.

i. Road Connectivity

- a. Habitations connected by All-weather Roads (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations where not available: _____

ii. Drinking Water Facilities

- a. Piped Water Supply Coverage to Habitations: _____ (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations not covered: _____

- b. Hand Pump Coverage in Habitations: _____ (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations not covered: _____

iii. Coverage of Habitations under Waste Management System

- a. Coverage under Covered Drains: _____ (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations not covered: _____

- b. Coverage under Open Drains: _____ (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations not covered: _____

- c. Coverage under Doorstep Waste Collection: (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations not covered: _____

iv. Coverage of Habitations under Electrification

- a. Coverage under Household Connections: (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations not covered: _____

- b. Coverage under Street Lighting: All (1-All 2-None 3-Some)

If 3 mention the name of the habitations not covered: _____

v. Sports Facilities in the Village

- a. Number of Play Grounds in the Village (minimum size 200 square meters): _____

- b. Mini Stadium : _____ Yes(Y) /No (N)

vi. Education, ICDS

- a. Number of Anganwadi Centres: _____

- c. Schools (Number)

Primary Private: _____ Primary Govt.: _____

Middle Private: _____ Middle Govt.: _____

Secondary Private: _____ Secondary Govt.: _____

Higher Secondary Private: _____ Higher Secondary Govt: _____

vii Entitlement Related Parameters		
1	Number of active Job Card holders under MGNREGA	
2	Number of active Job Card holders who have completed 100 days of work	
3	Number of shops selling alcohol	
4	Number of BPL families	
5	Number of landless households	
6	Number of IAY beneficiaries	
7	Number of FRA beneficiaries	
8	Number of common sanitation complexes	
9	Number of SHGs	
10	Number of active SHGs	
11	Existence of SHG Federation in the Village(Yes / No)	
12	Number of Youth Clubs	
13	Number of Bharat Nirman Volunteers	

Name and Signature of Surveyor and Respondent'

Surveyor	PRI Respondent (Preferably a ward member from a ward that is fully or partially covered under the Village)	Official Respondent (Preferably seniormost Government official in the Gram Panchayat)	Date of Survey
----------	--	---	----------------

Annexure 4

Letter of Undertaking

Date: _____

I, _____ the parents/guardians of
_____, a student in the year _____ Stream _____, having
read and completely understood all rules and regulations pertaining to the matters hereinafter
stated, hereby agree and undertake to:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT I have gone through carefully the terms of the above undertaking
and understand that following these are for my/his/her own benefit and improvement. I also
understand that if I/he/she fail to comply with these terms, will be liable to suitable action as
per Institute rules and law. I undertake that I/he/she will strictly follow the above terms.

Name & Sign of Students

Name & Sign of Parents / Guardian

Vasantha Venkata Krishna Prasad, MLA
Mylavaram Assembly Constituency
Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.



Door No 6-98/2, Posani Narasimha Rao Road,
Gollapudi, Krishna Dist. - 521225.
Ph.: 0866-2410999, Cell: 9849981990
E-mail : mlamylavaram@gmail.com

To
The Vice Chancellor,
KL University,
VIJAYAWADA.

Date:31.08.2019

Respected Sir,

It gives me great pleasure to write this letter of recommendation for the team of KLEF – Smart Village Revolution with regard to the work done in the villages of Mylavaram, G.Konduru, Reddigudem, Ibrahimpatnam and Vijayawada rural Mandals of my Mylavaram Assembly Constituency.

The transformation that the team behind KLEF – SVR has brought about in the afore mentioned villages are praise worthy and a model worth replicating in the other villages. Vellaturu, Kanimarla, Sitarampuram thanda, Dasulapalem, and Pinapaka villages are adopted by me under Unnat Bharath Abhiyyan (UBA) to promote the development and sustainability of the village economy. I heartily thank this team for their immense contribution towards the nation's growth in a manner befitting the theme of "Developed Village – Developed Nation".

Mr. P. Sai Vijay and his team have been involved in this project for the past one and half year in Mylavaram Assembly Constituency Villages. Utilizing their time, efforts and considerable knowledge towards transforming the village, they achieved several milestones in the village, gaining the trust of its people and bringing unity among all of them. They started the clean and Green program, Beautification of the village with painting and plantation, making the village completely hygienic. They motivated the villagers to actively take up government policies intended for their benefit and ensured 100% implementation of state schemes and initiatives in the village. On the side lines of this transformation the team identified the people who migrated from the village to towns and cities. They inspired these migrants to return and contribute in changing the village. They have also ensured that the villagers took to technology, especially motivating them towards digital transactions.

In this connection, I am assuring that I will take all these activities to the notice of the Hon'ble Chief minister of this state and request him to visit those villages to see the transformation and to announce those as "Adarsh Gramalu" and I am delighted to recommend this team for their ultimate work.

Thanking you Sir,

Yours Sincerely

(Vasantha Venkata Krishna Prasad)

RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
LOK SABHA
SRIKAKULAM



Chairman, FCI (SLCC), A.P. Region;
Member, Standing Committee on Home Affairs,
Member, Standing Committee on Railways
Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of OBC,
Committee of Parliament of Official Language
Consultative Committee on Tourism and Culture
Consultative Committee on Citizenship Amendment Bill
Member, Board of Management, ANGRAU

It gives me great pleasure to write this letter of recommendation for the team of KLEF-Smart Village Revolution with regard to the work done in the village of Burujuwada, Saravakota Mandal in my constituency of Srikakulam.

The transformation that the team behind KLEF-SVR has brought about in the afore-mentioned village is praise-worthy and a model worth replicating in other villages. Burujuwada is the second village adopted by me under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) to promote the development and sustainability of the village economy. I heartily thank this team for their immense contribution towards the nation's growth in a manner befitting the theme of "Developed Village - Developed Nation".

Mr. P.Sai Vijay and his team have been involved in this project for the past two years in Burujuwada. Utilizing their time, efforts, and considerable knowledge towards transforming the village, they achieved several milestones in the village, gaining the trust of its people, and bringing unity among all of them. They started the Clean and Green program, making the village completely hygienic. They motivated the villagers to actively take up government policies intended for their benefit and ensured 100% implementation of state schemes and initiatives in the village. On the sidelines of this transformation, the team identified the people who migrated from Burujuwada to towns and cities. They inspired these migrants to return and contribute in changing the village. Five individuals returned and they were instrumental in starting enterprises in brick industry, carpentry, organic farming, while also rejuvenating the art of traditional storytelling. They have also ensured that the villagers took to technology, especially motivating them towards digital transactions.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh himself visited this village on May 15th 2018 and commended the team's efforts. I am proud of this team's abilities in converting a Gram into the Adarsh Gram that the rest of the state can look up to as a model village. As an MP of this constituency, I am delighted to recommend this team for the SAGY awards.

Yours faithfully,

(RAMMOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU)

5, Parliament House, New Delhi - 110001. O : 011-23034791 F : 011-23793223
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KLEF Smart Village Revolution

2018-2019



The soul of India lives in its villages

Mahatma Gandhi



1.0 Introduction

In India there are 610 districts, (200 backward) 600,000 villages (125,000 backward). About 800 M people in India live in villages and at least half of them are below 25 years of age. The Government takes responsibility for uplifting rural and poorer regions. There is a lot of public spending to improve the infrastructure, water and sanitation in these areas.

These efforts are disparate, fragmented and piecemeal. Not much improvement achieved in most of the villages. There is a need for designing and building Smart Villages which are independent in providing the services and employment and yet well connected to the rest of the world.

Need for smart village revolution

The village communities are little republics, having nearly everything that they want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. In the development process, there will be many changes in the demand and supply of various needs, as rural population will pass through the process of change. At present, one of the major challenges in India is growing population and rapid urbanization. This urban growth to certain extent is unavoidable as the economic pursuits and aspirations of the population do change and evolve. This needs to be reversed and suitably managed through a balance between rural and urban quality of life. The concept of “Smart Village” will address the multiple challenges faced for sustainable development of rural India. A “Smart Village” will provide long-term social, economic, and environmental welfare activity for village community, which will enable and empower enhanced participation in local governance processes, promote entrepreneurship and build more resilient communities. At the same time, a “Smart Village” will ensure proper sanitation facility, good education, better infrastructure, clean drinking water, health facilities, environment protection, resource use efficiency, waste management, renewable energy etc. Based on various programs undertaken by Central and state governments along with further technological Initiatives, the Smart Village can achieve SMART infrastructure, SMART service delivery, SMART technology and innovation, SMART institutions along with optimal mobilization and Utilization of available resources, leading to a faster and more inclusive growth. This “Smart Village Revolution” will Encompass a sustainable and inclusive development of all sections of the village community, so that they can enjoy a high Standard of living.

Achievements:

After 2 years of rapid work at adopted 5 Mandals which consist of 108 villages , state Government representatives (MP, MLA, District Collector) had visited those mandals and considered 10 villages immediately to State Government Aadarsha village nomination . (Proof Attached)

KLEF– towards Smart Village Revolution (SVR)

Smart village revolution (SVR) is an initiative undertaken by KLEF and adopted **5 Mandals which consist of 108 villages** with primary focus on harness the benefits of technology learned in the classroom for the rural folks. The initiative is a community effort to mobilize the collective strengths of faculty, students and people from various streams and integrate it with technology to provide benefits to the rural community .

List of objective **Activities conducted at Adopted Villages.**

For the holistic development of villages, the following 20 categories activities have been conducted

1. Skill based activities had taken for Creation of more than 25 jobs in each villages.
2. Helping local schools to achieve 12th Result 100% and their enrolment in Higher/ Technical /Vocational Education.
3. Preparing an actionable DPR for Doubling the village Income.
4. Devolving Sustainable Water Management system.
5. Motivating and achieving a target of reverse trend of around 5 youth in a year from City to Village.
6. Developing and implementing Low Cost Sanitation facilities.
7. Tourism Promotion Innovative Approaches.
8. Promotion of Three Appropriate Technologies.
9. Per Capita reduction in Energy Consumption by at least 25%.
10. Skill to 100 (Minimum 30 Girls) People Resulting into Rs. 6,000 Job.
11. Developing localized techniques for up to 50% Reduction in Housing Cost.
12. Facilitating 100% Digitized money transactions.
13. Setting of Information imparting club for women leading to contribution in social and economic issues.
14. Developing and managing efficient garbage disposable system.
15. Eradicating Malnutrition in the Target group
(Pregnant, Lactating mothers, Preschoolers, Adolescents)
16. Implementing Kitchen Garden in every house with regard to maintain nutritive food.
17. Implementing modern tools to test B.P and sugar by themselves and promoting

mobile hospitals.

18. Implementing traditional methods of organic farming.

19. Interacting and involving with KVK or Agricultural officers to the farmers better yielding.

20. Implementation of any three modern technologies in agriculture.

The above mentioned activities were implemented with 15 students along with faculty volunteers in adopted Village in certain domains like personal, human, Economic and Social which leads to development in villages. This undertaking gives a firsthand learning experience of village life and exposure to rural resources and technologies. It also provides an opportunity to utilize analytical skills obtained in course work to assess technologies/ institutions based on resource/socio-economic specificities (including access and control of these) in a context.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan



Gramasabha:



The

Awareness camps



1. Dr.Sumathi,Psychologist explained in every village about the importance of human values.
2. Ms.Usha Rani, ASC explained the importance of tapping Gov. Policies for the development of the villages.
3. Mr. Shyam Prasad, Associate Dean, Centre for excellence explained to the villagers about the importance of education, girl child education and motivated school dropouts to continue their education.
4. Ms.Hema Malini explained about the importance of nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, and consequences of mal nutrition.
5. Medical camps were conducted with the collaboration of the NRI doctors and VASAN eye care to identify the chronic and acute diseases in the villages which are prevailed, and medicines were supplied.
6. Veterinary medical camp and awareness sessions were conducted with the concerned doctors in the Sabjapadu village



After identifying the problems in the village, our faculty and students worked some technical projects to resolve those. They are

as follows

6. Technical projects can be applied in the villages:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Smart instrument for the collection of Only Waste from the Drainage – MECH, EEE | 4. Organic Farming – BT |
| 2. Bus stop – CIVIL | 5. Smart Community Hall – BARC, CIVIL, |
| 3. APP(Should be offline) to consolidate the DATA – CSE | 6. Solar lights – EEE |
| | 7. De-addiction Centre – Psychology |
| | 8. Bio-gas plant - BT |

9. Remote vehicles to clean - **EEE**

11. Solar energy – **MECH**

10. Smart water tanks - **EEE**

To enhance the knowledge of the village people skill training was recommended as follows

Skill Development Areas:

- Organic farming , Dairy farm , Horticulture, Smart Agriculture - KVK Training
- Tailoring
- Small Scale Industries – Low Cost High nutritive value food Making, Establishing a Bakery
- Implementing 3R's for the School Dropouts.
- Encouraging making of jute bags.
- Rain harvesting /Rain water drainage system.
- Safe drinking water facilities.
- Use of renewable energy.

PLANTATION:

Tree plantation creates instant forests, we do this by growing tall tree seedlings in the shortest time possible .for this we Provide fast growing trees fruit trees, nut trees etc. In dry tropical areas where rainfall is low ,grasses for seeding animal are seasonally scare and low in quality feeder tree plantation contain import feed items (nutrients) that grasses sometimes do not have. In village roadside plantation is carried out and where the space is empty we can plant tree which helps to make environment friendly i.e. eco-environment.