

## **Institutional Distinctiveness**

Adoption of five villages under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) The Swami Sahajanand College Chas was established in the year 1984 with the vision to provide inclusive education for inculcating human values, professionalism and scientific instillation to all sections of students including scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, other backward communities, religious minorities and displaced with special focus to girl students. Distinctiveness of the College: It is the unique distinction that Swami Sahajanand College is the first non-technical college of this region selected as member of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan . Swami Sahajanand College joined Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) on 12.09.2018 since then the college is regularly working for social, cultural and economic development of villages. For the purpose the college has adopted five villages named: Manjhidih, Jamgoria, Durgapur, Amdiha and Badhadih. As foreseen by Gandhi Ji, real development of our country is only possible if we promote development of rural areas to self-sufficient 'Village Republics'. The rural development should be based on local resources using eco-friendly technologies so that the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, health care, energy, livelihood, transportation, and education are locally met. Keeping in view the developmental divide between the rural and urban areas the concept of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) was developed by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi for rural development with the use of appropriate technology. The program was formally launched by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) on 11th November, 2014. The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying developmental challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. To achieve the above objectives of UBA Swami Sahajanand College organized several meetings with the head of the Panchayats (Mukhia) to find out the basic problems of the villages. For finding out the real problems at the grass root level we adopted three types of surveys namely, House Hold Survey, Village Level Survey and Panchayat Level survey. Several problems were raised by the villagers but three main problems were, Scarcity of water, Shortage of Anganbari School and less employment opportunity. We organized plastic free campaign in the village with the active participation of the villagers. Rallies and

group meetings were organized to make villagers aware of the toxic effects of plastic. We distributed cotton bags to the villagers as an alternative to the plastic bags. The cotton bag was designed in such a way that it can be kept in the pocket and can be used for both the purposes as hanky and bag. The villagers adopted cotton bags and assured not to use plastic bags as far as possible.

**Name of the Institution:-**

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