



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ମୁକ୍ତ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ସମ୍ବଲପୁର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା
Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur, Odisha
Established by an Act of Government of Odisha.

ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

REPORT ON ADOPTED VILLAGES UNDER UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

BACK GROUND:

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is the Flagship program of MHRD. It Links Higher Education Institutions with a set of at least 5 villages. These institutions can contribute to the economic and social betterment of the villages adopted by them. To bring transformation in rural development processes by leveraging educational institutions to help build the architecture of an “Inclusive India”. Odisha State Open University has adopted following five villages in the vicinity of its permanent campus:

- KARDOLA
- BADASINGHARI
- SANASINGHARI
- SAHAJBAHAL
- CHAURPUR



ACTION PLAN OF ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY:

Preparatory-1

- Visit to the villages
- Conduct Survey
- Preparation of list of GPDP/ Schemes
- Preparation of list of leading organisation
- Report preparation & presentation (Database Report)
- Formation of survey team
- Informal meeting with the villagers
- Developing format for village wise survey
- Collection of data
- Compilation of data
- Submitting the compiled data to UBA

Preparatory-Stage 2

- House hold survey
- Planning for PRA
- Identifying key stake holders for formal meetings (FDG) to identifying issues
- Identifying educated youth to join hands with OSOU
- Identification of volunteers from amongst the learners to conduct survey.
- Developing a feedback format for the Volunteers to submit on a daily basis during the survey.
- Formation of core team for the cluster

Preparatory-Stage 3

- Orientation to volunteers on HH Survey
- Conducting House hold survey
- Conducting PRA

- Organizing formal meetings with stake holders
- Compilation of the followings:
- Village Survey/Households survey/PRA findings/FGD findings/key learners from the volunteers participating in the exercise.
- Analysis of the data of the cluster villages as per Village Survey /House hold survey/PRA outcomes /FGD findings/key learning from the volunteers daily report consolidation.

✚ VISIT TO THE VILLAGES (PROCESS/METHODOLOGY APPLIED):

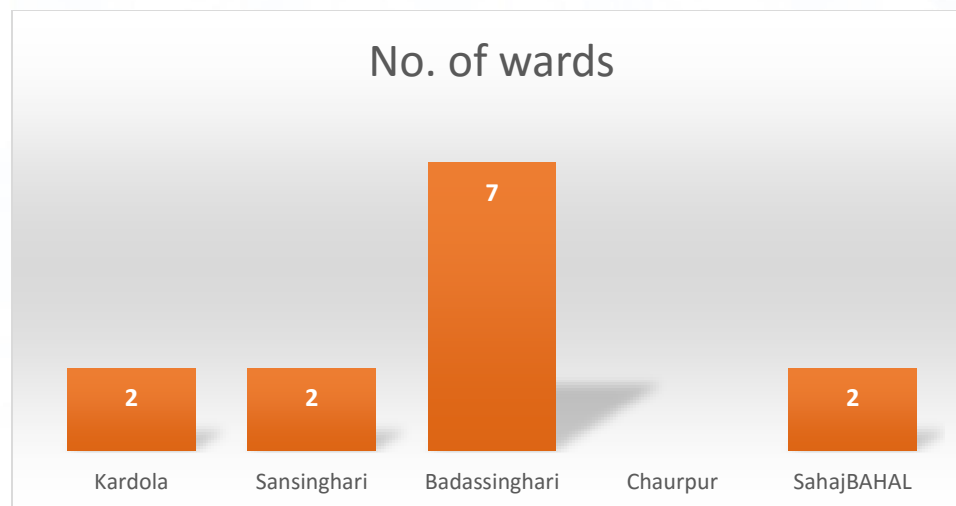
A team of OSOU visited all the villages in a span of two days and conducted the village survey as per the prescribed questionnaire format of the UBA. The questionnaire was processed in the form of a schedule. Interaction was done with the villagers and the head of the villages. Apart from visiting the village's data was collected from the office of the Revenue Inspector of the corresponding villages.



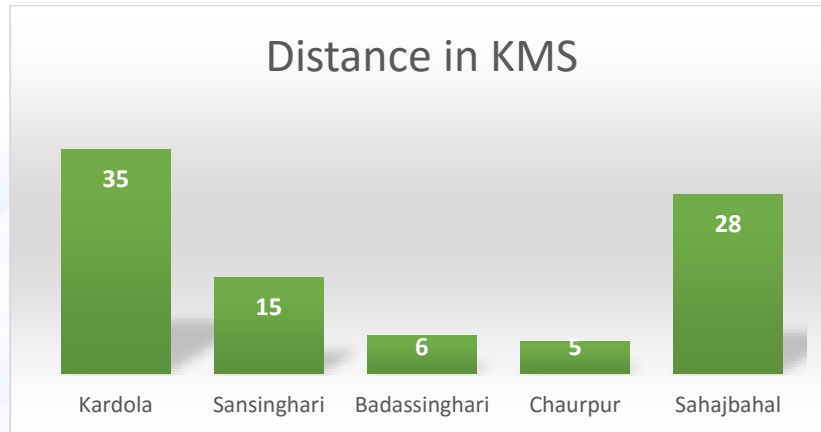
✚ MAJOR FINDINGS:

As per the schedule following findings were analysed:

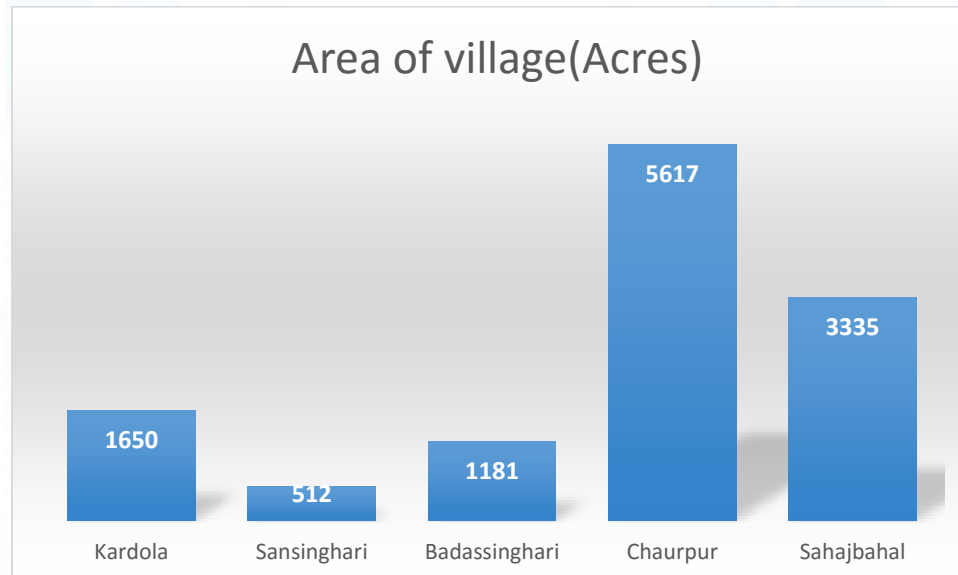
1. Number of Wards



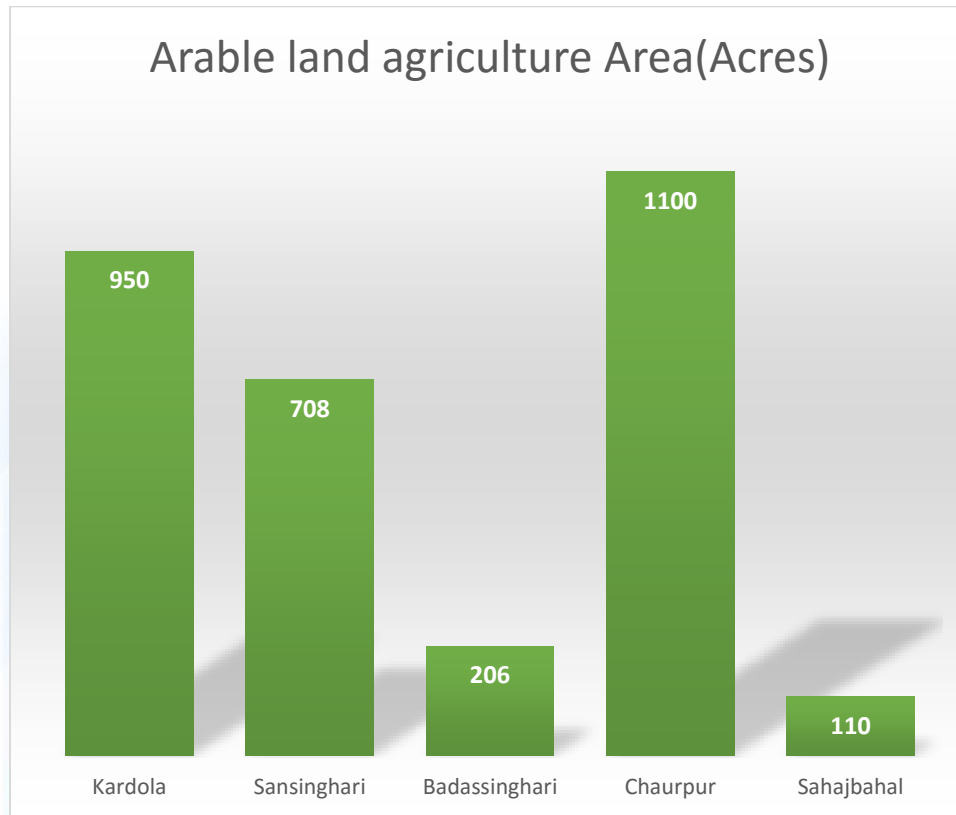
2. Distance from District HQ



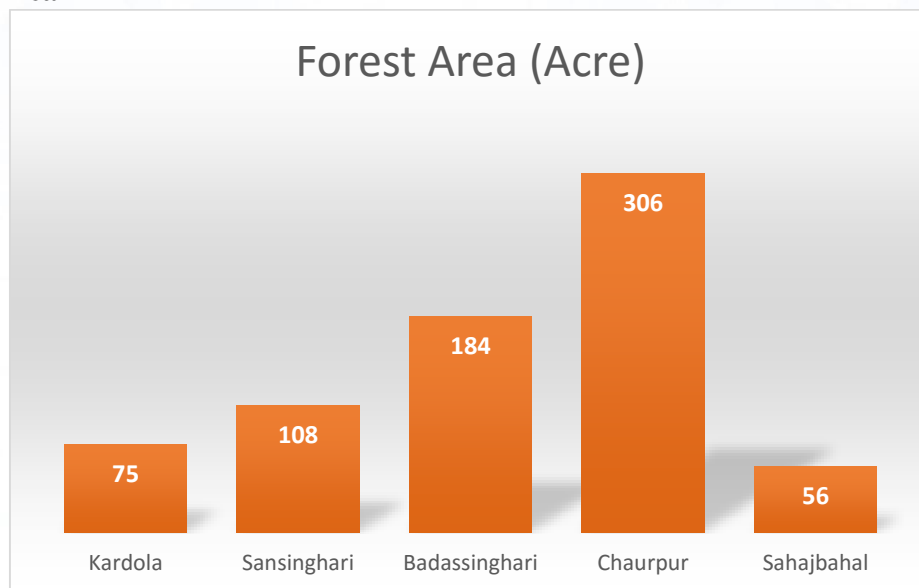
3. Area of village (Acres)



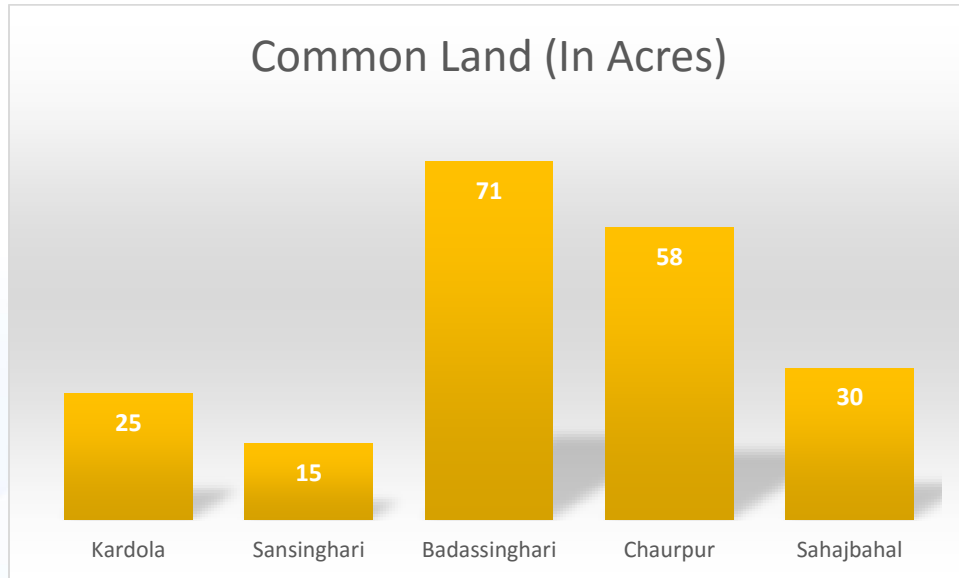
4. Arable land agriculture Area(Acres)



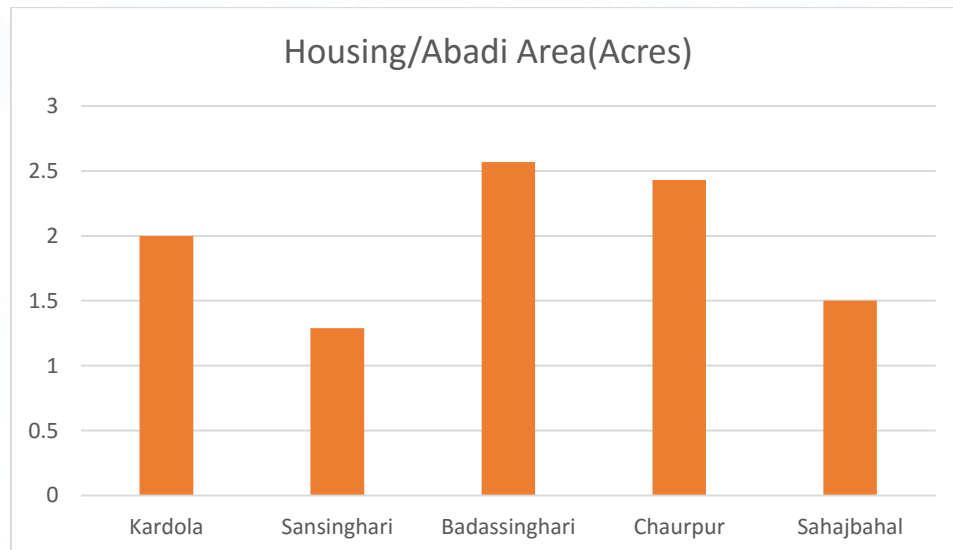
5. Forest Area



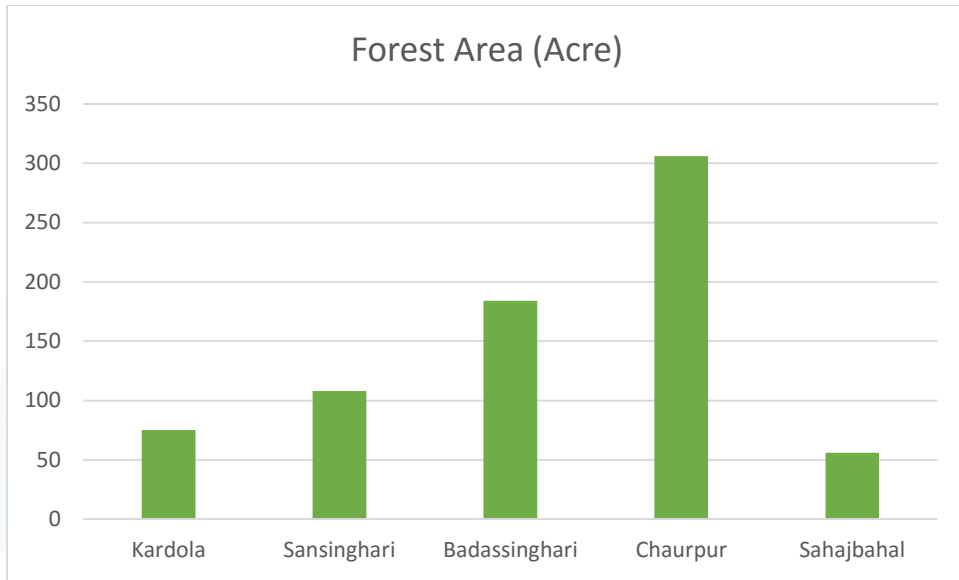
6. Common lands



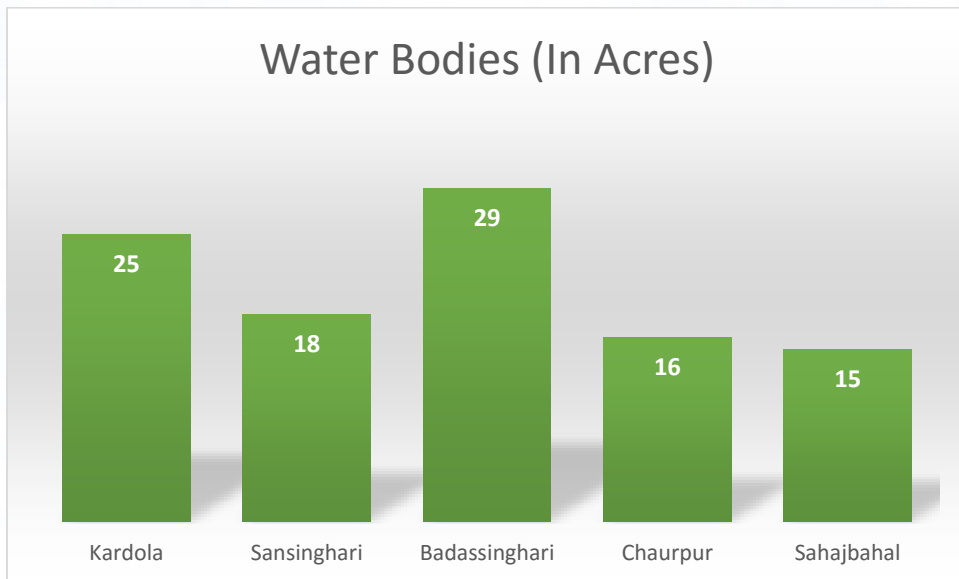
7. Housing/Abadi Area(Acres)



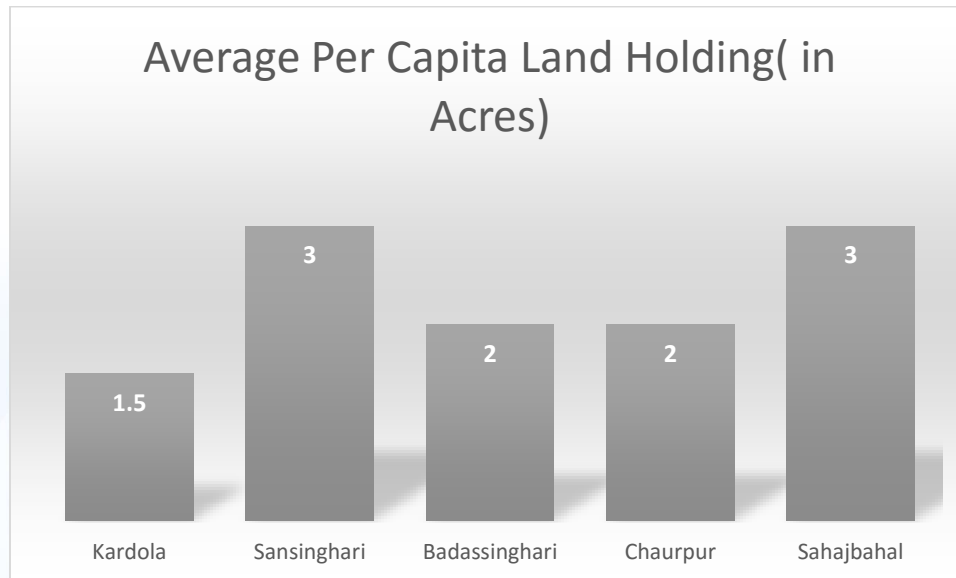
8. Forest Area (Acre)



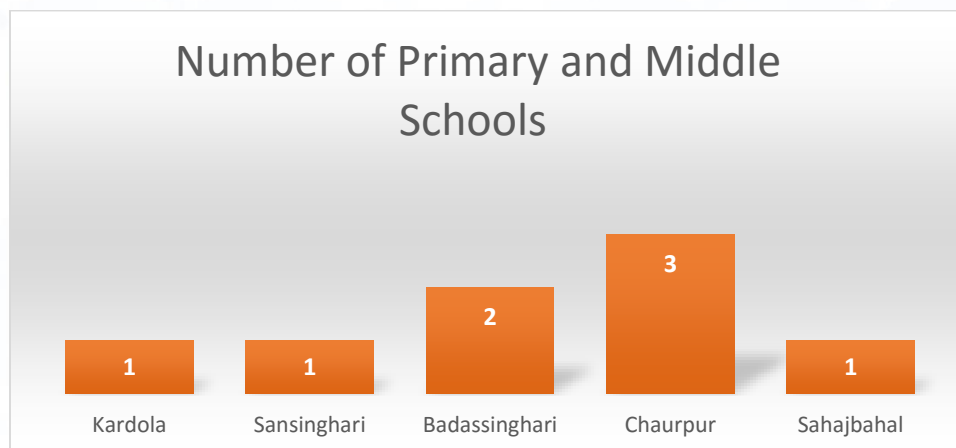
9. Water Bodies



10. Average Per Capita Land Holding



11. Primary Schools and Middle School



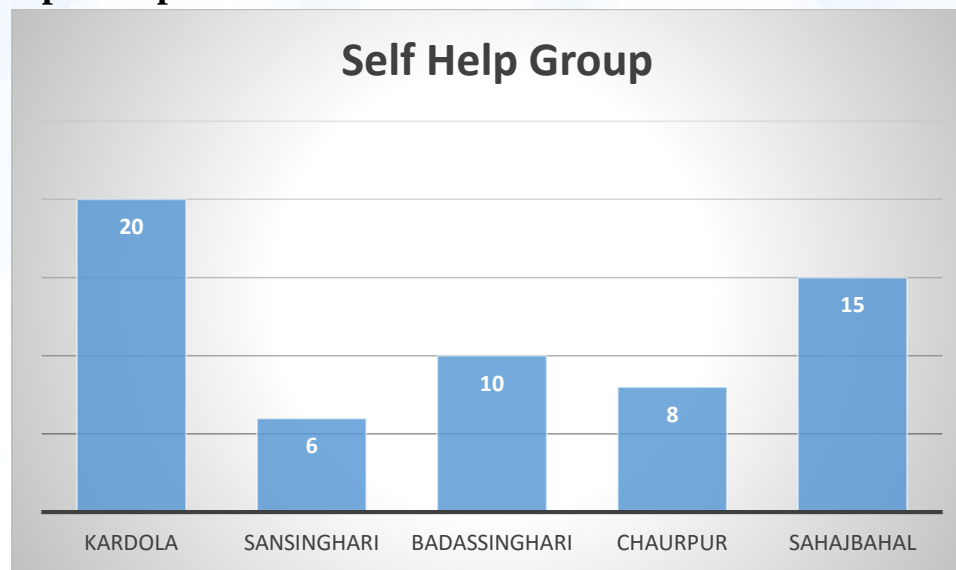
12. **High Schools/Colleges/Diploma Institutions:** No higher education facilities in any of the village.

13. **Banks:** Only Sanasinghari has one SBI Bank and a SBI ATM

14. **Post Offices:** Only Sanasinghari has one post office.

15. **Primary Health Centre:** Only Chaurpur has only one Primary Health Centre

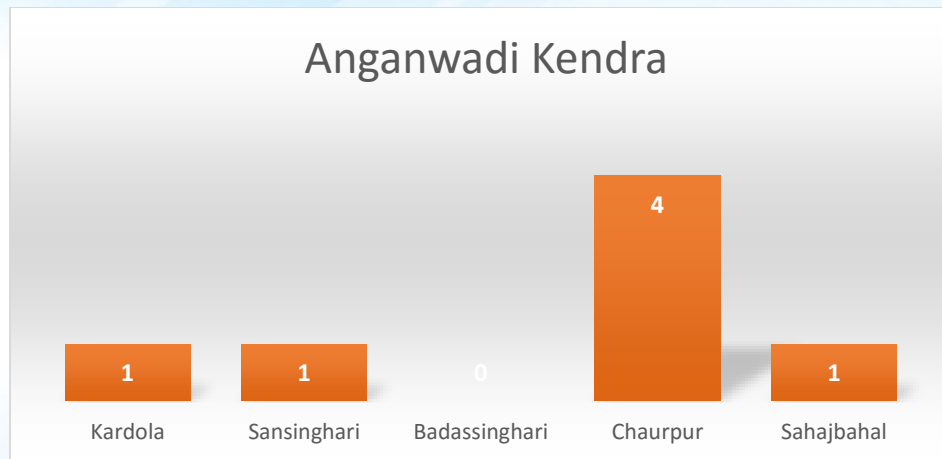
16. Self Help Group



17. **NGOs:** Only one NGO in Saansinghari.

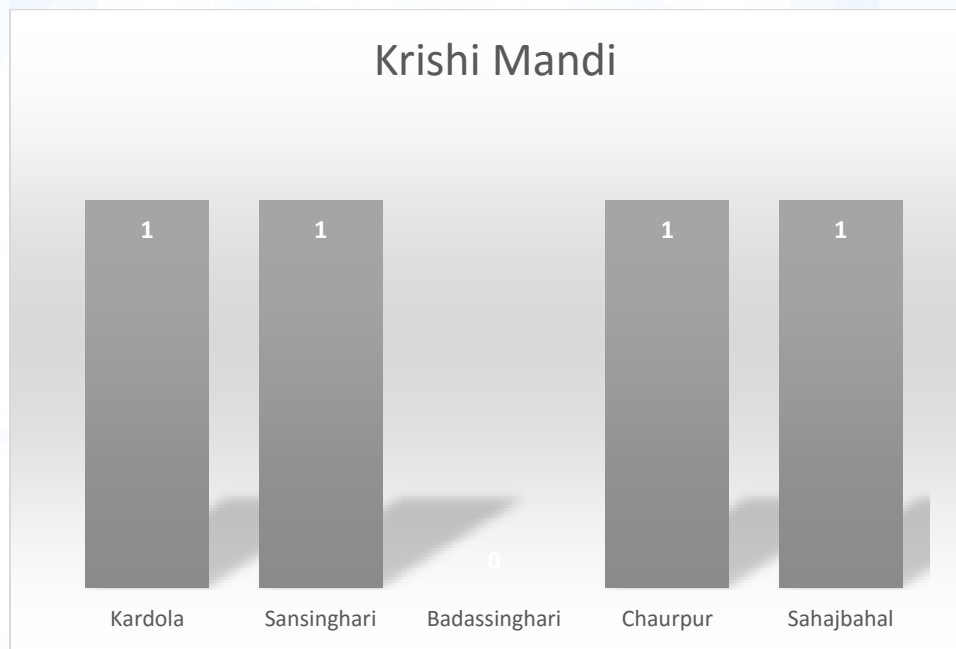
18. **Training Centres:** Only Kardola has one training Centre.

19. **Anganwadi Kendra:**

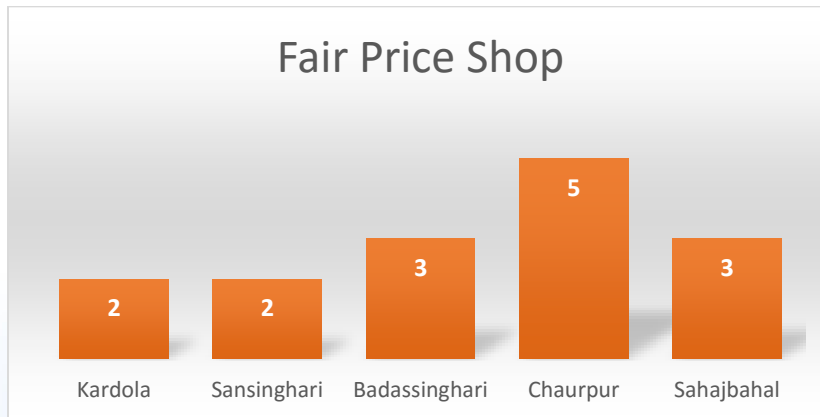


20. Petrop Pumps: Only Sahajbahal has one petrol Pump

21. Krishi Mandi:



22. FairPrice Shop:



23. Milk Cooperative Society: Badassinghari doesn't have a Milk Cooperative Society.

24. Bus Stop: Kardola and Badassinghari does not have a Bus Stop in the village

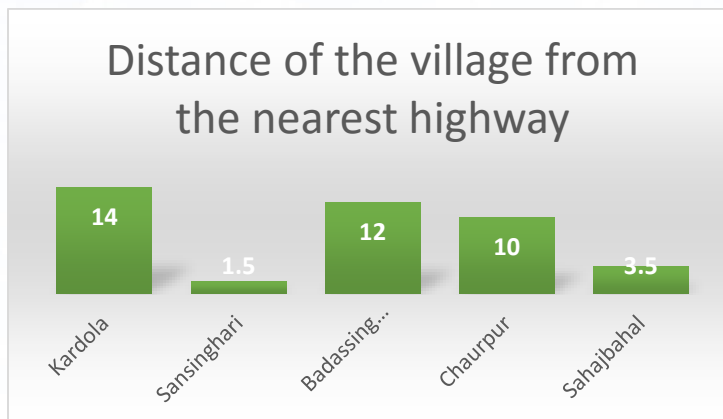
25. Veterinary Care Centre: Only Chaurpur has a Veterinary Care Centre.

26. Sports Facility: Badassinghari does not have a Sports facility.

27. Common Sanitation Complex: Except Chaurpur no village has a common sanitation Complex.

28. Village Connectivity

Distance of the village from the nearest highway



Availability of Pucca Road: All villages have pucca road constructed under Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna.

29. Mode of transport available for Communication:

All the villages have to travel to the block to avail Bus facilities. Public transport facility is available only in Kardola rest of the villages have access to private

✚ SHORTCOMINGS IDENTIFIED:

- Electricity problem persists in the villages. No street lights. Even if the street lights are present but they are not functioning. The coordination of the electricity department is very poor.
- Improper drainage system that results in clogging of water
- No banks and ATMs
- Most of the houses do not have a sanitary toilet, the government scheme is not utilised by the people.
- Lack of proper drinking water facility. They are dependent on the hand pump. No government supply of water.
- Lack of community centre/dharamshala: There is no Community hall that hampers the social gathering in the villages.
- Since last 2-3 years, the village has been taken over by SMC (Sambalpur Municipal Corporation). But they aren't getting any benefit even after being the part of the 'Mahanagar'. In fact, this has rather added to their problems as they don't have a Sarapanch who can directly communicate their distress to the Govt. Authorities.
- The villages lack the basic health care facility; emergency health services are not available in the villages. The PHC in Chaurpur is also not functioning properly.
- Sulabh Sauchalaya: No common sanitation facility is available in the villages
- No Kalyan Mandaps or Dharamshala
- The ponds in the village is not clean.

Recommendation/Suggestions

On the basis of the analysis of the data major issues were identified and project will be designed on possible issues like: Agriculture, Skill Competency Certification (education), Animal Husbandary, Health, Governance, Human Rights, Women empowerment, WASH, IT, Vocational education, SC /ST Development, Disability and so on)

- **Skill Competency Certification:** Skill Competency Certification is an initiative to give recognition to skilled workforce irrespective of their formal education and training. Large segment of the skilled workers earning their livelihood, both in formal and informal sectors of our economy, have neither undergone any kind of formal education nor got their skills certified through any formal institutional mechanism. This double disadvantage acts as a bottleneck for their recognition as part of the skilled workforce making positive contributions for the growth of the economy. Certificate of Skill Set (CSS) would be a process of assessment of an individual's skill set and certification thereof. It is to provide due credit to learning as an outcome rather than learning as a process. Learning outcome shall be tested through a rigorous assessment process before formal certification. The University aims to increase t
- The University shall tie-up with Healthcare Organisations/Hospitals/Nursing homes and arrange health camps, eye check-up camps, blood donation camps and various other medical camps as most of the villages lack a basic PHC (Primary Healthcare Centre).
- Educational camps will be organised where a group of faculty members can accompany the MARD students to give remedial classes to the under-privileged children in the village.
- Sanitation camps are to be organized where we can illustrate the use of toilets to the residents of the village. the women and girls of the villages should be enlightened about the usage of sanitary napkins.
- University shall act as catalyst such to empower the existing Government schemes in the villages.
- Schemes of the Government executed at the Panchayat level to be compiled in local language. People will be educated to know the Procedure to avail the schemes
- IEC /BCC materials will be developed as per the issues identified
- Proposal preparation and submission to UBA.

ACTIONS INITIATED UNDER THE UBA

1. Awareness Campaign of UBA by placing the Banner:



2. Education (Skill Competency Certification)

REPORT ON PROVIDING SKILL COMPETENCY CERTIFICATION TO THE WEAVERS COMMUNITY OF KARDOLA

An effort by Odisha State Open University under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Scheme

After the conduct of the Village Survey of the five villages (Kardola, Badasinghari, Sanasinghari, Sahajbahl and Chaurpur) adopted by Odisha State Open University under the scheme of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, the skills present in each villages were identified based on their socio-economic survey. The weaving skill was found to be prevailing in nearly all the villages. But it was predominant in the Kardola Village. The University decided to identify the skilled workers in the community and provide them Skill Competency Certification to offer recognition to skilled workforce irrespective of their formal education and training. It is found that large segment of the skilled workers earning their livelihood, both in formal and informal sectors of our economy, have neither undergone any kind of formal education nor have got their skills certified through any formal institutional mechanism. This double disadvantage acts as a bottleneck for adequate earning and growth. Skill Competency Certification (SCC) would be a process of assessment, training (if required) and certification. It is to provide due credit to learning as an outcome rather than learning as a process. Learning outcome shall be tested through standard measurable parameters for formal certification.



A team of Odisha State Open University visited the Weavers Community of Kardola Village that are famous for the production of Sambalpuri Textile. The weavers belong to various community like the Bhulia, Kusta and Ganda. But in Kardola the weavers basically belong to Bhulia Community, those are supposed to be the most skilled weavers. The major skill they possess is producing high quality of Sambalpuri textile using a specific skill known as “Bandhkala”. The skilled workers in this community produces excellent Sambalpuri Fabrics with beautiful borders and elegant colours. The cotton fabric they use is of superior quality with unique design and unique weaving techniques. The Sambalpuri Textiles are famous world-wide, but the artisans behind it remains unrecognized. The basic aim of the study was the recognition of this skilled work force for the betterment of their socio-economic status.



A Schedule was prepared to be delivered to the villagers skilled in weaving work. 50 families were identified out of 250 families. All the 50 families were interviewed using the schedule consisting of General and specific questions:

ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY:

✚ General Statistics of the Village:

The village is situated 30 kilometers away from the Sambalpur district in the Dhankauda block. The population of the village is around 1000. Total 250 families reside in the village. The annual average income of each family ranges from Rs 70000-80000 approximately. The weaving skill is

acquired among the villagers since 200 years. The average highest educational qualification among the villagers is Matriculation. The training for this profession starts from the age of 15 years.

Weaving Profession:

The basic product is Sambalpuri Sarees apart from this they also produce Sambalpuri Dress Materials and Sambalpuri Scarfs, Lungis etc. The weaving process is basically Tying and Dying Technique. Using following techniques:

1. Framing:

The cotton threads are purchased from the merchants in the form of yarns. The threads are of different width like 20, 60, 80, 100 and 120. The yarns are uncolored ie they are basically white in colour. The yarns are then unthreaded in to spindles using a circular device called as *Chakri*. The spindles are than set in a frame made up of wood. The frame can at a time accommodate threads from 18 bundles. All total two days are required for placing the threads in the frame. Around 2-4 peoples are involved in the framing process. The threads are placed on the loom are called wrap (tana) in their length and weft (buna) in their width. A design is made over the tied threads in the frame by a Master Graph designer depending on the demand. The most popular designs are *Bichitrapali, Topai, Mahalakshmi, Poshapalli, Manjushree*. The graph designing is basically done by the male members. In the Kardola village there are 2-4 Master Graph Designer. In a single frame with design 2-10 sarees can be produced.



2. Tying

After this knots are tied in the threads. Based on the design the knots should not get in touch with the colour while dying. So the knots are tightly wrapped with cotton thread. Smaller portions are tied with thin thread and wider portions are tied with bigger thread. Two persons are required to complete the tying as per the design. The completion of the tying process ranges from 8-20 days depending on the difficulty of the design. Females are more involved in the tying process.



3. *Dying*

The tied threads are then removed from the frame and are again segregated into yarns. These yarns are now coloured using a unique dying technique. Artificial colours are used for the dying. The yarns are boiled in the liquid colours. Depending on the colour



combination this technique is repeated three to four times. After dying the yarns with one colour one day is required for its drying and if it's a multi coloured saree suppose of four colours than four days are required to complete the entire process of dying.



4. *Reel formation*

Once the yarns are dyed completely knots in the spindles are opened. And then using the machine Chakris reels are formed that are called as Asaris. And the coloured reels are then wound into spindles called a Nalis.

5. Weaving:

A unique machine called Munga is used for the weaving process that is basically a wooden machine that can work without electricity. The machine is kept in a special weaving room of 12*15 Feet size. A two foot hole is made to install the machine and to carry out the weaving process. Only one person can work in the machine at a time. Each single thread is separated and then stretched in the machine. This process requires lot of skills and experience. After the weft is prepared in the machine the weaving process starts. The *nalis* are slided in the machine after pulling the cord attached in the machine and by the help of two pedals embedded in the ground both the threads are being pulled up and down and weaving the yarn of the weft in to wrap. Then slowly the end product comes out as a beautifully woven fabric. The entire process is irreversible, thus lot of expertise and care is required to complete the weaving process. To weave one saree, it takes around 8-10 days.



6. Production:

In a month a weaver can produce on an average 6-8 sarees. The minimum and maximum selling price of a Saree ranges from 2000 – 10000 Rupees. The sarees are sold to the retailers and very few sarees are sold directly to the customers with minimal profit margin. No weavers have their own retail outlets either in the village or in the district. The textiles are prepared on the basis of the order. No products remain unsold.



The entire community work for the whole year with no holidays. The weaving is withholding only three to four days of Diwali. They work for around 14 hours a day. During festive season when the demand is more they work for even more time. The people involved in the process are between the age group of 15-55 years. Though the cost incurred in the production of saree is not much but the man hours, skill and efforts required to weave a saree is too high.

✚ Conclusions

It was found that no weavers have any formal certification of their work. Only three graph designers are there in the community. Only 30 peoples are trained in framing. Only five families out of fifty are expert in tying process. Around 8-10 people are experts in dyeing process. Only 50 peoples are trained in weaving process.

These peoples are identified for Skill Competency Certification based on the Assessment by the experts from the renowned weaving community at Barpali. The same is under process.



It was found that all the people of Kardola desires to be trained in the weaving art. So it is planned after the assessment and certification of the experts. The other interested people will be trained followed by their assessment and formal certification.

The objective is to revive the unique art of **Bandhkala** ie weaving of Sambalpuri textiles and making it popular all over the world. The formal certification shall boost the confidence of the artisans and shall make them recognized their by raising them morally, economically and socially.