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SPECIAL ISSUE



Innovation &
Start-Up Summit, 2019
28th - 30th January



BANDA

at Crossroad of
DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME CHAIR



SHRI YOGI ADITYANATH
Hon'ble Chief Minister of
Uttar Pradesh

HEERA LAL, IAS
District Magistrate Banda
Uttar Pradesh

● खसरा
● और रूबैला
● टीकाकरण अभियान



स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

मिल कर हम हरा सकते हैं खसरा और रूबैला को



मुख्य संदेश

- 9 माह से 15 साल के बीच के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों को खसरा और रूबैला बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए खसरा-रूबैला (एमआर) टीकाकरण अभियान का आयोजन किया जा रहा है
- इस अभियान में सक्रिय भागीदारी करें और खसरा-रूबैला अभियान टीकाकरण स्थल के लिए सुविधाजनक समय और स्थानों की योजना बनाने में स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों को सहयोग दें
- अभिभावकों, परिवारों और समूहों को बातचीत के द्वारा समुदाय में खसरा-रूबैला टीके और नियमित टीकाकरण के लाभों के बारे में अच्छी तरह जानकारी दें
- घर-घर जाने के कार्य में स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों के साथ जाएं। टीकाकरण अभियान के लिए परिवारों को एकत्रित करने में सहायता करें।
- एईएफआई के मामले में, निर्धारित एईएफआई चिकित्सा केंद्र में स्वास्थ्य कर्मी के साथ जाएं और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो परिवार को हर संभव सहयोग का आश्वासन दें

(हीरा लाल, आई.ए.एस.)
जिलाधिकारी, बाँदा

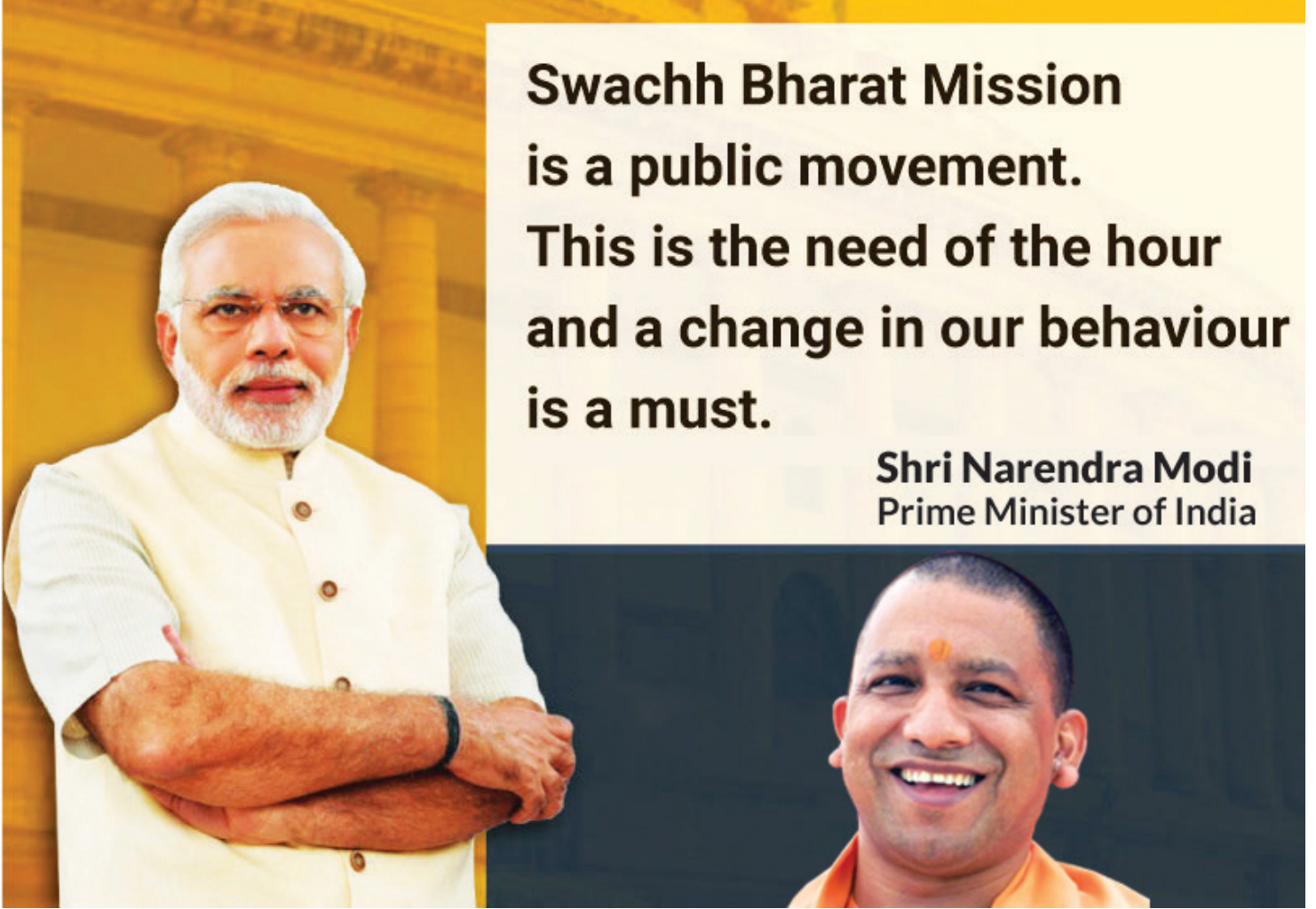


रमाइवादी दिखाएँ!
अपने बच्चे का
सम्पूर्ण टीकाकरण कराएँ

(डॉ संतोष कुमार)
मुख्य चिकित्साधिकारी, बाँदा



स्वच्छ भारत मिशन, ग्रामीण जनपद बाँदा



**Swachh Bharat Mission
is a public movement.
This is the need of the hour
and a change in our behaviour
is a must.**

**Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India**

जनपद बाँदा की जनता से स्वच्छता अपील :-

- ➔ स्वच्छ शौचालयों का निर्माण कर शौचालयों का प्रयोग करें।
- ➔ खुले में शौच न करें।
- ➔ कूड़े करकट का निस्तारण उचित स्थान पर करें।
- ➔ गन्दे जल का जमाव न होने दे।
- ➔ व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता का विशेष ध्यान दे।
- ➔ बच्चों का मल शौचालय में ही फेंके
- ➔ खाने से पहले व शौच के बाद हाथ साबुन से अवश्य धोये।
- ➔ सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर जानवरो को न बाधे, न खुला छोड़े।
- ➔ अपने घर, गांव विकास खण्ड व जिला को साफ स्वच्छ रखे।
- ➔ जनपद को खुले में शौचमुक्त करने में अपना योगदान अवश्य दें।

(हीरा लाल, आई.ए.एस.)
जिलाधिकारी, बाँदा

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Our Publications and Initiatives



CONNECTING THOUGHT LEADERS

Founded in 2005, eGov magazine is published in both print and online formats. Innovative use of ICT in Governance is at the heart of our all eGov initiatives.



FOR TOP VIDEOS
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> MAGAZINE

It compiles ICT-related advancements being introduced, exercised by various government organisations via eGovernance module.

> NEWS

Dealing with various key developments and policy-related decisions that define Indian governance style at large, this section throws light on the most important aspects.

> WEBSITE

With a reach of sixty lakhs, the website is pushing the Digital India campaign of the Government of India. It highlights various dimensions of anything and everything related to the changing trends of governance in India .

> EVENT REPORTS

This segment narrates the discussions and deliberations of participants at the occasional conferences held nationally or internationally.

> CASE STUDIES

It deals with in-depth detail of various projects being implemented in any part of the country, worth inspiring others in providing solutions.

> VIDEOS

The youtube channel 'EletsTV' deals with live recorded versions of tech-experts and key decision makers who participate in key debates or discussion of Elets knowledge conferences.

> INTERVIEWS

This section highlights various stakeholders, bureaucrats and policy makers influencing governance in the country.

Banda Gets New Wings of Hope

Life in Banda district, of Uttar Pradesh's Budelkhand region, is a daily struggle against formidable nature having a domino effect causing widespread poverty, out migration, malnutrition and water scarcity, among other detrimental conditions.

Faced with unique set of challenges, the district administration of Banda has been fighting against all odds with singular aim – to improve the current situation through innovations and ingenious methods that are practical, rooted locally and hold the ability to unlock unlimited economic potential of the region.

It may be an arduous task to tread the path to prosperity, but taking one step at a time would certainly bring the district closer to its set goals. It is with the Banda district administration, under the leadership of District Magistrate Heera Lal, IAS, organised the three-day Innovation and Start-up Summit in January at Government Medical College, Banda, in collaboration with Zila Vigyan Club.

Themed 'Let's Innovate, Explore New Paths of Sustainable Development', the summit witnessed a record footfall of over 40,000 and participation from as many as 100 innovators and 80 different government departments, underscoring the magnitude of support available to ensure Banda's development. Deliberations at the summit focused on local issues such as Anna Pratha, water crisis, malnutrition and agriculture, among others. Sharing their experiences and valuable insights on Banda's development challenges, the speakers from across India gave new wings of hope to the district and its people.

eGov magazine, through this special issue, seeks to bring to the fore the unique issues plaguing Banda and the solutions in sight through interviews and articles of key government and non-government officials.

Our cover story, When Innovation and Start-up Summit Explored Smart, Innovative Approach for Banda talks at length about the new possibilities the summit has opened for the district administration to effect change in the status quo.

This issue of the magazine carries interviews of Heera Lal, District Magistrate of Banda; Hira Lal, Chief Development Officer (Retired), Banda; Dr Mukesh Yadav, Principal, Government Medical College; Krishna Karunakar Pandey, Deputy Commissioner, National Rural Livelihood Mission; Arun Kumar Nigam, Chairman, Kali Charan Nigam Group of Institutions; and Dr Santosh Kumar, Chief Medical Officer of the district.

A special story, 'Banda: Where Heritage Meets Spirituality', features in this special issue to highlighting the tourism potential of the district.

We hope the magazine would prove to be an valuable resource who keep an eye on developmental issues pertaining to Budelkhand in general, and Banda district in particular.

Looking forward to the invaluable feedback of our readers.



रवि गुप्ता

DR RAVI GUPTA

Editor-in-Chief, eGov magazine, and

Founder Publisher & CEO,

Elets Technomedia Pvt Ltd

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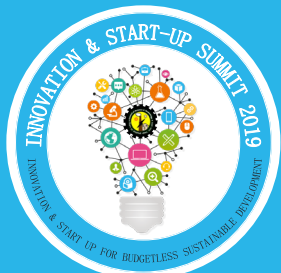
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28-30 JANUARY 2019
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
BANDA



Powered By
Zila Vigyan Club Banda
Council of Science & Technology UP
Dept. of Science & Technology, Government of Uttar Pradesh

SEEKING SMART & INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR 3 MAJOR PROBLEMS OF BANDA

ANNA PRATHA

WATER CRISIS

MALNUTRITION



DR. DINESH SHARMA
Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister &
Hon'ble Minister for Science & Technology
Government of Uttar Pradesh



SHRI YOGI ADITYANATH
Hon'ble Chief Minister of
Uttar Pradesh



PROGRAMME CHAIR
HEERA LAL, I.A.S.
District Magistrate
Banda, Uttar Pradesh



WHEN INNOVATION AND START-UP SUMMIT EXPLORED SMART, INNOVATIVE APPROACH FOR BANDA

The wide scope of innovative solutions and technology for a range of challenges existing in Uttar Pradesh's Banda district came to the fore recently during the Innovation and Start-up Summit 2019. Key officials from government and industry leaders discussed the existing problems threadbare and figured out possible solutions, writes **Arpit Gupta** of **Elets News Network (ENN)**.



The summit, an endeavour to find out solution of key issues affecting general life and growth prospects in the district such as Anna Pratha, water scarcity and malnutrition, saw the District Administration of Banda and Zila Vigyan Club, Banda collectively finding out way out for farmers' cause.

The endeavour was made during this three-day Innovation & Start-up Summit 2019 which witnessed an impressive and active participation of policymakers, innovators and general public alike. The deliberations held on the occasion explored ways to ensure sustainable development in the district.

Inaugurated by Prof Kripa Shankar, former Vice-Chancellor of AKTU, Lucknow, the summit provided a platform for innovators and start-ups to explore opportunities in Bundelkhand region. The areas pondered over included agriculture, healthcare, mobility, women safety, waste management, among others.

"Such innovations were done in ancient times also but due to regional and geographical situations and problems they became extinct," said Kripa Shankar on the occasion.

The event also witnessed innovators exhibiting various special products and

solutions. There were about 100 stalls of innovators from across the country and 80 stalls of different government departments.

These were visited by farmers, school students, trained and untrained people, along with citizens of Banda.

It was a big draw, as the event witnessed a total footfall of over 40,000 in three days.

The summit gave wings to the holistic development of Banda, once known as the most backward regions of Uttar Pradesh.





Active participation by different categories showcases the enthusiasm and zeal of creativity and innovation in natives of Banda. Enlightened youngsters with positive vibes to succeed as innovators in future. This summit abridged the gap between Government Officials/ Departments and General Public.



Heera Lal, District Magistrate, Banda

The summit comprised various sessions on key issues. Speakers from various states attended the sessions and shared their experiences and invaluable views.

Organised on the theme of 'Let's Innovate, Explore New Paths of Sustainable Development', the Summit also deliberated on three major problems of Banda district — Anna Pratha, water crisis and malnutrition. "Anna Pratha" refers to a practice of farmers

abandoning their cattle from the onset of summers till the next agriculture season.

Nearly a dozen bureaucrats including District Magistrates of Chitrakoot, Mahoba and Fatehpur, Superintendents of Mahoba, Fatehpur, Special Secretary (Revenue), Regional Passport Officer, Lucknow, also participated in the summit, with each one of them presiding over at least one session.



More than 125 innovators of the country presented their unique solutions for the problems facing the area. Some of such solutions were:

Electricity Saving Chair: Electric equipment connected to the chair automatically get on/off whenever anyone sits on the chair. The innovation was presented by Rahul Singh from Gorakhpur.

Multipurpose Suitcase: A suitcase fully equipped with facilities like charging, sound system, chair, bedding, tiffin & bottle rack. It was an innovation of Sultanpur's Radhe Shyam.

Manually Operated Washing Machine: Washing machine which could be operated by hand or by pedal was Presented by Shubham Gupta of Banda.

Energy Production from Garbage: Way to produce energy by utilising garbage. The ideas was presented by Arpit Singh Chauhan of Basti.





Technical Sessions

Divided into seven themes, there were 28 technical sessions organised to brainstorm over issues including:

- (i) Urban and Rural Development,
- (ii) Agriculture to Agri Business,
- (iii) Medical, Health, Hygiene and Sanitation,
- (iv) Education and Education Tools,
- (v) Technology for Societal Development,
- (vi) Water Conservation and Management, and
- (vii) Social, Traditional and Cultural Development.

Solutions for the major problems of Banda - Anna Pratha, Water Crisis and Malnutrition in addition to Urban and Rural Development, Health, Education, Agriculture etcetera were also deliberated upon during the sessions.

There were thorough discussions on Banda's rich mineral wealth and how to make use of its limited use.

It was suggested that technology should be used to boost innovations in the district. Suggestions like making groups in the villages for taking care of animals to stop Anna Pratha, public awareness campaigns for traffic problems were also made.

There were discussions on how students could set up small scale industries while taking care of their academics, minimal use of pesticides for wheat were also done.

The district administration stressed upon the special programmes being run for start-ups. District Magistrate Heera Lal also assured the innovators that the administration would provide all kind of help and technical assistance to them.





With more than 80 stalls, 60 featured various Government policies and departments. There were 20 stalls extensively showcasing various products of the industries. Of these 20, at least 10 were awarded by the district administration. The expo served as a bridge between the local public and various government departments.





I must congratulate Banda's District Magistrate, Heera Lal for organising such a big summit in a place of limited means and resources. Youngsters here have presented out of the box ideas in the field of agriculture, horticulture, small sector, medical. This will serve as an inspiration for the entire district. Farmers will benefit from these ideas directly. The achievements of this summit are exemplary. I have been a witness to such summits in Lucknow as well but Banda has surpassed them also. Other IAS officers can get inspiration from here. This can also help with the generation of employment. I, as commissioner, will send a complete report to the State Government and will recommend for holding such summits in other parts of Uttar Pradesh.



Sharad Kumar Singh, Divisional Commissioner, Chiktrakoot



Showcasing Rich Culture of Banda

More than 100 artistes from the Bundelkhand region displayed their talents and received a cheerful appreciation by the local public. Local problems were also highlighted through various means.

One of the cultural attractions at the event was a folk artists' performance. There were eight stages in the premises of Medical College to showcase the local dance, music and magic shows.





On the concluding day of the Summit, Ram Saran Verma, the Padma Shri awardee, graced the occasion as Chief Guest and shared his experience and farming techniques to the district's farmers.

He emphasised that rather than considering farming as a compulsion, it should be seen as a factor of providing strength to the country.

Stating that by utilising modern techniques, he has been able to generate crops worth Rs 2-3 crores on 10 acre land, he suggested farmers of Bundelkhand to follow the same technique and also offered to provide them free training on his farm.

Meher Singh, former General Manager of Tata Motors, Germany, another guest on the occasion, said in order to eliminate the vices, there is need for oneself to change his or her mindset.

Other guests, on the occasion, included retired Chief General Manager of National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), Munish and Regional Passport Officer of Lucknow, Peeyush Verma were also present at the Summit, sharing thoughts on how this event has been instrumental in bridging the gap between farmers, entrepreneurs, and the government and administrative officers.





Food stalls served mouthwatering Banda cuisine to satiate the appetite of visitors.



Media Coverage





Heera Lal
District Magistrate
Banda, Uttar Pradesh



“We have more than 2,000 ponds in the district which have dried up. Now, all the ponds will be dug up under the supervision of a committee comprising Gram Pradhan, Secretary and Lekhpal. These will be redeveloped according to the plans we have finalised.”

Banda Looking for Total Revamp for Development

With a vision to use innovation with indigenous knowledge to solve problems and evolve a new path for sustainable development, a three-day Innovation & Start-up Summit 2019 in Banda was recently organised. says **Heera Lal**, District Magistrate, Banda, Uttar Pradesh in conversation with **Arpit Gupta** of **Elets News Network (ENN)**.

What are the main problems plaguing Banda and what efforts are you putting in to find solutions for them?

The main problems facing Banda are water crisis, Anna Pratha (free cattle grazing), and malnutrition. We have developed domestic customised



solutions to tackle Anna Pratha. We have also involved the citizens in the campaign against this malpractice. At the same time, we have also constituted a special committee, to sensitise people against the free grazing of cattle. Now, after knowing about the nuisance of freely roaming animals, citizens are coming forward to pledge their support for the campaign.

There are some people, who are not ready to listen to us. We have decided to penalise them. Through this, we will be able to control this problem by 80 percent. In the next phase, we will be touring the entire area and cattle roaming freely will be captured by cattle catcher jeeps. We have also decided to give away these animals to those who are willing to take them.

How are you going to improve the water scarcity problem in the area?

We have more than 2,000 ponds in the district which have dried up. Now, all the ponds will be dug up under the supervision of a committee comprising of Gram Pradhan, Secretary and Lekhpal. They will be redeveloped according to the plans we have finalised. We are also looking forward for the beautification of the existing ponds. This area have a lot of wells but they have dried up over a course of time. To revive them, a lot of work needs to be done. We will create special drains around such wells which will be used to recharge them. There are also plans to revive hand pumps and piped water supply.

What initiatives have you taken to tackle the malnutrition problem?

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) consultant Garima Singh, who is working on the health initiatives of this district, has told us that during a survey done in 2016, more than 46 percent of children were found to be malnourished. They have also initiated a special project in Block Naraini. We want to initiate this project on a full scale for the entire district. Also, we have started nutrition programmes for the children.

What kind of people did you targetted for Innovation & Start-up Summit 2019, Banda?

We organised the summit for exchange of knowledge. Through this summit, we sought smart and innovative solutions for three major problems of Banda, Anna Pratha, Water Crisis and Malnutrition. We wanted people to know about the innovations we have done. At the same time, we also wanted to benefit from the great ideas across India which are changing the lives of citizens for the better. The focal theme of the summit was Innovation & Start UP for Budgetless Sustainable

Development.

The economy of Banda district is based mainly on agriculture. The soil here is mostly fertile and inspite of many projects of irrigation, the uncertainty of irrigation and its dependence on rains has made this tract adopt mostly the traditional farming. This is one area where despite the Government's push for hybrid seeds and commercial agriculture and despite several droughts and floods which affect the seeds most, the farmers have been able to save some of their traditional seeds. We need to convert agriculture into an agricultural industry and then only the residents



here can reap its benefits. We are going to change the entire administration of the Government hospitals so that citizens can benefit out of it.

What are your plans to improve digital literacy?

People are digitally literate enough to operate WhatsApp and social networking sites. Our summit helped in spreading this digital literacy. With a vision to use innovation with indigenous knowledge to solve problems and evolve a new path for sustainable developments, we hosted a three-day Innovation & Start-up Summit 2019 in Banda. [elets.gov](#)



Sandeep Kumar
Deputy Collector & District
Probation Officer, Banda

“To expedite the complaint resolution process, anybody can directly approach the District Magistrate’s office to submit a written complaint.”

Ensuring Holistic Development of Banda

Banda district administration has been at the forefront when it comes to resolving developmental issues and creating awareness about various government schemes. **Sandeep Kumar**, Deputy Collector & District Probation Officer, Banda, talks about the various initiatives undertaken to ensure holistic development of the district in conversation with **Arpit Gupta** of **Elets News Network (ENN)**.

What steps are being taken for the holistic development of Banda? Also, as the head of Banda Development Authority please tell us which all initiatives have been taken in this direction?

To ensure the holistic development of Banda, the Banda Development Authority has started many schemes. Under the guidance of District Magistrate, work has been started on all those schemes. One of the important schemes under implementation is developing Nawab Tank area as a picnic spot. It includes cleaning and restoration of the water body, putting up fencing and high mast lights for evening strollers.

Banda also faces traffic congestions in many areas. To address this issue, encroachments on all the major road junctions like Babulal Chauraha and Maharana Pratap Chauraha will be removed and the roads will be widened to ensure smooth flow of vehicular traffic. Besides this, there are a number of schemes for the common people. For example, a housing scheme under which plots are allocated to people on reasonable rates through lottery system.

What steps have been taken to develop recreational spaces in Banda?

We have more than 2,000 ponds in Banda. There are a number of small and large parks in Banda. Banda Development Authority has developed Manyavar Kanshiram Park on the Naraini Road through State Development Corporation and handed it over to the Municipal Corporation. It's a huge park which spreads across 19 acres. The District Magistrate has proposed developing a science park inside it, which will come up as a unique project in the city. We expect to get the project approval from the State government very soon.

Tell us about the initiative undertaken by the Banda district administration in creating awareness about Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao programme. What were the key achievements of Banda district under this programme?

I have the additional charge of District Probation Officer for the past three months. Under this programme, we have followed the guidelines of the State Government and undertook a month-long



women empowerment campaign. We constituted various teams involving all the women officers of Banda district. These teams carried out a door to door campaign to create awareness about all the schemes designed for women empowerment by the State as well as Central Government.

Besides providing relevant information orally, pamphlets and handouts having written information were distributed under the campaign. It has been observed that despite State and Central governments launching a large number of schemes, there is a lack of general awareness amongst the beneficiaries. Therefore, they fail to avail the benefits available to them under these schemes. Camps focusing on women empowerment were organised in every block as well as some gram sabhas to provide information about the various government schemes at the doorstep with the help of ASHA workers, ANMs and Anganwadi workers.

Besides this, the child sex ratio of Banda district is very low as compared to the national average. We have observed a number of challenges like misconception among the people on the issue. Gender discrimination against female child is quite prevalent in Banda due to which female children are given less nutritious diet as compared to male children. To address this issue, we launched a nutrition scheme in collaboration with the Anganwadi workers and UNICEF under the Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao programme. The aim of this scheme was to provide nutritious diet to female children since early childhood.

We also covered schools and colleges, especially those for girls, to create awareness about various programmes aimed at women empowerment.

What steps have been taken to solve the problems of general

public in a more expedient manner?

To expedite the complaint resolution process, anybody can directly approach the District Magistrate's office to submit a written complaint. Besides that, complaints can also be registered online. After the complaint gets registered on the District Magistrate's portal, it is forwarded to the relevant department for effective resolution in a time-bound manner.

The District Magistrate's office also follows it up with the department concerned on the telephone to complete the investigation at the earliest and resolve the issue. Demands for developing public infrastructure like roads are forwarded to the block concerned and after doing a feasibility study DPR is prepared for genuine and work is started as soon as possible. [mca.gov](https://www.mca.gov.in)



Krishna Karunakar Pandey
Deputy Commissioner
National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

“If you want to get acquainted with the problems being faced by Banda district then you don’t need to do an in-depth research about them. All you need to do is to go around the Bundelkhand region.”



Ensuring Banda’s Development through Innovations

Banda district in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh has some unique challenges owing to its topography, climate and other factors, which in turn give rise to developmental issues such as water scarcity, low agriculture production and malnutrition. **Krishna Karunakar Pandey**, Deputy Commissioner, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), in conversation with **Arpit Gupta** of **Elets News Network (ENN)**, offers a unique perspective on the challenges faced by the district and the ways to solve them.

As the Deputy Commissioner, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Banda, which major schemes have you implemented in the district?

As the Deputy Commissioner of NRLM, I have been posted in Banda for the past four months. After taking charge, I have prioritised certain things on personal level. As per the departmental requirement, we constitute groups of women in rural areas to encourage them for savings by imparting them skill training and inspire them to take up

self-employment. When I took rounds of the district, I found three types of women. The first were those who were educated and wanted to work in a corporate like setups. The second group constituted those women who did not want to leave their home but they wanted to engage in some form of employment. The third group includes those women who want to work near their home. We have worked with all the three groups.

Those women who are educated till Class 5 are trained by the engineers

from IIT Bombay, with which we have tied up. Under an agreement with the Government of Gujarat, we supply the components of solar lamps to the group of trained women who then assemble them into finished products. The Government pays Rs700 per lamp and after paying Rs600 to each worker, we provide the solar lamp to school going children on the basis of their Aadhaar card in just Rs100 so that they can use them while studying during power cuts.

For those women who are uneducated but want to be employed, we have created a mother unit of Kuroiler chicken under the Backyard Poultry Farming scheme. This breed of chicken is used for both eggs and meat in Africa, Sri Lanka and other nearby countries.

For the third group of women who want to work near their home, we have started the Bank Sakhi scheme by tying up with various banks. These women help create awareness about the facilities offered by banks. We have created a specific course in collaboration with bank managers to train this group to digitally transfer, deposit or withdraw small amounts of money for customers.

Can you tell us that how many women or self-help groups have been trained under these initiatives?

Those women who belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) are made members of our groups. Till now we have created 4,436 such groups. The parameters adopted by the department to analyse the self-employed status of a woman is based on whether she has paid back the bank loan within the stipulated time and is able to earn her livelihood after that. Under this mission, approximately 8,000-10,000 women in the district have been able to run their self-employment units successfully.



What are the major challenges of Banda district and how is the district administration trying to find solutions for them?

If you want to get acquainted with the problems faced by Banda district then you don't need to do an in-depth research about them. All you need to do is to go around the Bundelkhand region. You'll find so many cattle on the roads that you'll realise that Anna Pratha is the biggest issue impacting the entire region. Besides that, you'll see the hilly and barren terrain where it is not possible to store rain water due to physical limitations. Therefore, water runs off to the river streams after rains without recharging the natural ground water reservoirs. Since the water table is not recharged, it further impacts the availability of water for irrigation in Banda despite large tracts of land available for agriculture. Due to the water scarcity, the production of wheat and paddy is pretty low in the district and our farmers majorly depend on the farming of pulses and oil seeds to earn their livelihood.

When the agriculture is not so good, its impact is seen in the form of the prevalent malnutrition situation in the district, which is the second biggest problem of Banda. The third biggest problem is, of course, the scarcity of water.

During summers, the situation comes to such a pass that water scarcity creates major chaos in the district and the district administration has to arrange for water tankers to fulfill the demand. Besides that, Banda faces problems like industrial backwardness and lower levels of education among people.

As far as our biggest problems are concerned, no single department, officer or organisation can find solutions to them through conventional methods. In view of this situation, under the visionary leadership of the district magistrate of Banda, we have decided to use innovations to find solutions to the local problems. Therefore, we had organised the Innovation and Startup Summit 2019 in the premises of Government Medical College, Banda where deliberations on new ideas to find solutions to the challenges of Bundelkhand in general, and Banda in particular took place. The summit hosted big scientists, educated people and common people from across the state to deliberate on the issues being faced by Banda and Bundelkhand with the help of technology. [egov.in](https://www.egov.in)



Dr Mukesh Yadav
Principal
Government Medical College
Banda

“A recent analysis to estimate the number of patients we have treated in 2017 and 2018 shows an increase of 40 percent in the number of patients in both OPD and IPD. We are offering services under all the national schemes, be it Ayushman Bharat, or Janani Suraksha Yojna or birth and death registration.”

Medical College Banda - A Boon for Bundelkhand

Spread over 106 acres, the Government Medical College, Banda, built as per the norms of the Medical Council of India, has the best infrastructure facilities to offer to the patients coming from various parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Dr Mukesh Yadav, Principal, Government Medical College, Banda, talks of various challenges faced by the college and ways to overcome them, in conversation with **Elets News Network (ENN)**.

With the opening of an allopathic medical college in Banda, how do you see the development of medical infrastructure benefitting the citizens of the district as well as Uttar Pradesh, particularly those belonging to the Bundelkhand region?

This is the third medical college in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh after Maharani Laxmibai Medical College, Jhansi and Government Medical College, Jalaun. The catchment area of the Government Medical College at Banda is extensive, covering Mahoba and Hamirpur besides Banda district. The Medical College in Banda has been built as per the norms of the Medical Council of India, with all the facilities that are available in any other medical college. But the only difference is that since the college has started functioning recently, we are facing certain challenges pertaining to smooth functioning of various departments and attracting manpower, especially

qualified doctors and specialists, to a small city like Banda. Spread in 106 acres, the medical college offers the best infrastructure in terms of accommodation, medical equipment and hospital space. As of now, 21 departments are functional in the medical college but certain departments are facing shortage of doctors. Due to these challenges, we are unable to offer all the services under one roof.

A recent analysis done by us to estimate the number of patients we have treated in 2017 and 2018 shows an increase of 40 percent in the number of patients in both OPD and IPD. We are offering services under all the national schemes, be it Ayushman Bharat, or Janani Suraksha Yojna or birth and death registration. The efforts are on to get all the doctors appointed so that the departments start functioning smoothly. For example, in the Radio Diagnosis Department, which offers medical investigation services like CT scan, ultrasound, etc, does not have a single

doctor. It is a known fact that without proper investigation and diagnosis, treatment of patients cannot be done. The situation is no better in old government medical colleges like in Kanpur. The State government needs to take cognizance of this matter. We have already submitted our suggestions to the government as to how such medical colleges where doctors are in shortage can be run efficiently.

In Etawah district's Saifai, where doctors did not want to go to rural areas or in those areas infested with criminals, the State government offered rural allowance worth Rs. 30,000 to the doctors in addition to the salary to ensure that medical services are provided in those areas. Similarly in Haryana and Rajasthan, to ensure availability of doctors in medical colleges functioning in rural areas a special status is granted to them and doctors get extra perks and incentives to attend to such medical colleges.

When I joined in June last year, the Uttar Pradesh government had formed a committee and I was appointed its chairman. I was entrusted with studying functioning of medical colleges in other states. I visited Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and found that the medical colleges in rural areas of those states function under autonomous societies and powers are invested in the principal, commissioner and district magistrate to appoint the doctors, whereas in case of medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh, we have to follow a lengthy process for the appointment of doctors.

I believe that once medical reforms are implemented, the Medical College in Banda would prove to be a boon for the patients of the entire Bundelkhand region. With good infrastructure facilities, coupled with

Government Medical College Banda is the first medical college in the State which has signed an MoU with Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM) to provide training to the students on various streams like Medical Technician, Bed Side Attendant, Front Line Worker, Emergency Medical Technician, etc. free of cost. This will further improve the efficiency of the college and also increase the number of trained staff.

availability of doctors, we would not be required to refer serious cases to hospitals in bigger cities.

Do you believe that after overcoming the challenges of availability of doctors, the tertiary care provided by the Government Medical College, Banda will improve in the region?

The relatives and attendants of patients coming from rural areas often lack patience and get violent in case the patient dies. Therefore, generally doctors refer patients who require critical care to other cities. Soon after joining the Government Medical College, Banda, my primary focus was on providing security to the doctors. After discussions with district administration, we have managed to get a police post in the medical college campus.

Since the college campus is located on the outskirts of the city,

maintenance of law and order and ensuring safety of our students is also a major concern. We have been continuously demanding the State government to provide us manpower required to secure the premises.

As the medical college often gets serious accidental cases, we have been demanding the government to provide us with a CT scan under PPP model to investigate various types of medical cases, which can reduce migration of patients to other cities and help in diagnosis and deliver better healthcare solutions in Banda itself. It will benefit patients in many ways including reduction in expenses. As burden on better medical facilities in cities like Lucknow and Kanpur is already very high, the patient referred to such facilities faces long waiting period to avail critical care.

Since we have sufficient junior doctors, number of beds and equipment and only lack specialist doctors, a solution can be found to this issue. We also need to revise the salary structure, incentives and other facilities of specialist doctors to attract them to medical colleges in rural areas.

How management is trying to get specialist doctors on contractual basis?

We are already having a team of specialist doctors on contractual basis since 2015. But due to low salary structure we are facing challenges. Specialist doctors get better contractual offers from other hospitals. We have already recommended to the State government for revision of salary of senior doctors. We have also refused doctors due to age bars under national guidelines. We require a team of experts in various divisions to make the medical college fully functional in Banda. [eGov](#)



Dr Santosh Kumar
Chief Medical Officer
Banda

Keeping Banda Healthy through Quality Services

Banda district's health department has implemented various schemes to ensure child and mother healthcare, tackle malnutrition and keep fertility rate low – all this and more – without compromising on the quality of delivery of healthcare services, says **Dr Santosh Kumar**, Chief Medical Officer, Banda, in conversation with **Arpit Gupta** of **Elets News Network (ENN)**.

“102 Ambulance service’ is offered at all government health facilities to provide free transport service to pregnant women, mothers of newborns and sick infants.”



Tell us about the various health schemes being implemented in Banda district to ensure mother and child health.

Banda district is part of Uttar Pradesh's Bundelkhand region. The percentage of institutional deliveries in rural areas of the district is about 73, while this figure for urban areas is around 76 percent. The district grapples with issues like

malnutrition. Since the most crucial period for child nutrition is from pregnancy to the second year of life, the district administration is implementing many schemes and programmes pertaining to mother and child health in a focused manner. These include:

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and

neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. Under this scheme, all the beneficiaries of institutional delivery are eligible for cash assistance. There is a provision of providing Rs. 1,400 to the beneficiaries from rural areas and Rs. 1,000 for the beneficiaries from urban areas through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

Under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, pregnant women who access government health facilities for their delivery are entitled for benefits like free and cashless delivery, free C-Section, free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet during stay in the health institutions, free provision of blood, exemption from user charges, free transport from home to health institutions, free transport between facilities in case of referral and free drop back from institutions to home after 48 hours of stay.

102 Ambulance Service (Drop Back Facility)

'102 Ambulance service' is offered at all government health facilities to provide free transport service to pregnant women, mothers of newborns and sick infants. The services under this initiative include pickup from home to health facility, free transport between facilities in case of referral, and drop back from the facility to home after delivery if the mother stays for minimum 48 hrs after delivery in case of pregnant women but without any condition for sick neonates.

Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC)

Severe Acute Malnutrition is an important contributing factor for most deaths amongst children suffering from common childhood illness, such as diarrhoea and pneumonia.



Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been set up in the health facilities for inpatient management of severely malnourished children, with counselling of mothers for proper feeding and once they are on the road to recovery, they are sent back home with regular follow up.

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

The programme aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month. PMSMA guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities. The programme follows a systematic approach for engagement with private sector, which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign. So far, 2,176 pregnant women have benefitted in Banda district under this programme.

Throw some light on the status of neonatal care in Banda district.

To ensure quality neonatal care in Banda, Sick Newborn Care Units have been made operational in the government district hospital under the aegis of National Health Mission to

provide quality care for sick newborns. It is a separate unit in close proximity to the labour room with 12 or more beds, and are managed by adequately trained doctors, staff nurses and support staff to provide 24/7 services.

What steps are being taken by the health department of Banda to ensure implementation of family planning programme?

The objectives of the Family Planning Programme are lowering fertility and slowing the population growth rate in the country. There are two types of contraception methods adopted under this programme in Banda district— permanent contraception methods and temporary contraception methods.

Permanent contraception methods include female and male sterilisation that involves a relatively simple surgical procedure that provides life-long protection against pregnancy. There is a provision of giving a cash reward of Rs. 2,000 to female beneficiaries and Rs. 3,000 to the male beneficiaries.

Temporary contraception methods include use of condom, Oral Contraceptive Pill, Emergency Contraceptive Pill, Intrauterine Contraceptive Device, Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device, ANTARA (Depo-Medroxyprogesterone

Acetate) injection, which is a hormonal birth control method, and Chhaya (Centchroman non-hormonal pill) to keep a proper gap between children.

Please tell us about the health screening programme being implemented in Banda to ensure good health of children and adolescent.

Under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), outreach screening is done by dedicated Mobile Health teams for 6 weeks to 6 years at anganwadi centres and 6-19 years children at school. Under RBSK, there are 16 teams working in the district at block level, covering 4 'D's -- Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, and Development delays including disability. Under this initiative 93 children from 2,287 villages have been referred to either Banda District Hospital or hospitals in other districts to help them avail quality treatment.

Since there is an acute shortage of qualified health practitioners in Uttar Pradesh, how is Banda district administration tackling this significant issue?

To fill the gap left open due to non-availability of qualified health professionals, we have implemented the Central government's AASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) scheme. One of the key components of the National Rural Health Mission is to provide every village in the country with a trained female community health activist ASHA. The ASHAs receive performance-based incentives for promoting universal immunisation, referral and escort services for Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) and other healthcare programmes, and construction of household toilets.

There is a provision of appointing one ASHA worker per village with a



“102 Ambulance service’ is offered at all government health facilities to provide free transport service to pregnant women, mothers of newborns and sick infants.”

population of 1,000-1,500. They are chosen through a rigorous process of selection involving various community groups, self-help groups, Anganwadi Institutions, the Block Nodal officer, District Nodal officer, the village Health Committee and the Gram Sabha. Presently, there are 1,441 ASHA workers in Banda district.

We have also appointed ASHA Sanginis, who are responsible for supervising and supporting 20 ASHA workers (including themselves). Presently, there are 54 ASHA Sanginis working in the district.

How are you incorporating AYUSH system of medicine in the treatment of patients?

There are 30 AYUSH doctors appointed in the district under the mainstreaming of Ayush scheme. They treat patients

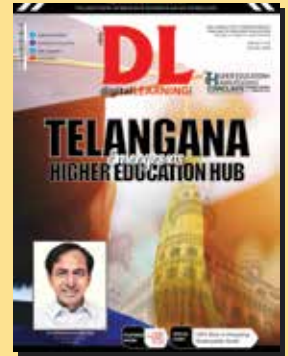
using traditional medicines and methods.

How do you ensure quality of healthcare services that are being delivered through the various health facilities in the district?

To ensure delivery of quality healthcare services, we have implemented the Quality Assurance programme, which includes a set of attributes that is central to the functioning of any organisation or sector. The quality of service delivery is adversely impacted if a public servant is not provided proper guidance and training and there is a lack of well-defined system and coordination. Keeping these requirements in view, the Quality Assurance programme was unveiled in the State in 2014. The objective of this programme is to ensure quality of services in health facilities of the State.

Under this initiative, two-pronged approach has been adopted and made operational in Banda. The first one includes ensuring cleanliness and maintenance of hospitals, management of bio waste, infection control, maintaining hygiene and clean environment, while the second one includes taking measures under National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS), based on which health units are awarded certificates if they achieve the requisite quality parameters. e-gov

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A K Singh
Deputy Director, Agriculture, Banda



Banda-Making Sustainable Agriculture a Reality

The district administration of Banda is making an all out effort to make agriculture sustainable in the parched district through innovations and implementing schemes and programmes that are focused to improve crop yield. **A K Singh**, Deputy Director, Agriculture, Banda, shares his experiences with **Elets News Network (ENN)**.

The economy of Banda district is based mainly on agriculture. The soils here are mostly fertile, but the uncertainty of irrigation and its dependence on rains has made this tract adopt mostly the traditional farming. This is one area where despite the government's push for hybrid seeds and commercial agriculture and despite several droughts and floods which affect the seeds most, the farmers have been able to save some of their traditional seeds.

There are two main crops – Kharif and Rabi. The first is sown between July and October and the other between November and March. The old records in the imperial gazetteer or the district gazetteer mentions cotton as one of the

major crops here. But that has vanished now. The main crops grown presently are as follows:

Kharif: Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Til, Moong, Urd, Arhar and Sanai are the main crops taken these days. Paddy is normally taken as mono crop while others are mixed sown. 100 years ago cotton was taken as a mixed crop along with other crops in Kharif. Presently Government is pushing Soyabean replacing all other Kharif crops. This tendency ultimately will starve this district.

Rabi: Wheat, barley along with gram, linseed, mustard, Masoor and Peas are the major crops. There is a tendency for mixed cropping and regional variation in

choices of the crops depending upon the geographical situation and the availability of irrigation.

Zaid: the third crops are usually taken in the river beds; that includes Kakri. Tarbooj (water melon), Kharbooja and some vegetable.

The Agriculture Department in Banda has launched several initiatives to overcome the challenges and improve crop production in the district. These include:

Rashtriya Khadya Suraksha Mission Registered farmers are entitled to get Rs 9,000 per hectare for lentils and oil-based crops. For farming techniques, they are entitled to a sum of Rs15,000.



Rashtriya Khadya Suraksha Mission (Tilhan)

The Uttar Pradesh Government is providing a grant of 50 percent of the price of the crop upto maximum of Rs 3,000 for mustard seeds and mustard crops. The State Government is also giving a grant of Rs 10,000 for diesel pump sets.

Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension Project

The implementation of National Mission of Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) was started in the district in 2014. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) is one of the four sub-missions under the National Mission. The common threads running across all four Submissions of NMAET are Extension and Technology. These are inextricably linked to each other at the field level from farmer's Perspective.

Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material

Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) covers the entire gamut of seed production chain, from production of nucleus seed to supply of

certified seeds to the farmers, to provide support for creation of infrastructure conducive for development of the seed sector, support to the public seed producing organisations for improving their capacity and quality of seed production, create dedicated seed bank to meet unforeseen circumstances of natural calamities, etc.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergising resource conservation.

NMSA derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation

The scheme will be implemented in all the states, to promote the usage of farm mechanisation and increase the ratio of farm power to the cultivable unit area up to 2 kW/ha. The Mission aims to increase the reach of farm mechanisation to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low. It also aims to promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale, arising from small landholding and high cost of individual ownership.

Khet Talaab Yojana

This project aims to inspire farmers to effectively use water for crops. It also aims to promote rainwater harvesting for irrigation and to increase the underground water level. In the first phase being implemented in the Bundelkhand region, more than 2000 ponds are being constructed at a cost of Rs 12.20 crore.

Distribution of sprinkler sets

To irrigate large farms with less water, sprinkler sets are provided to farmers with upto 80 percent subsidy.

Enhancing organic matter in the soil through vermi compost

Every village is entitled to receive Rs 6000 for the establishment of vermi compost plant.

Solar Photo Voltaic Irrigation Pump Scheme

This scheme has been implemented only in Uttar Pradesh. There is a proposal to provide grant to the farmers on solar photovoltaic irrigation pump to strengthen irrigation facility in the state. In those area of the state where ground water is 10 meter to 70 meter deep, surface and submersible pump of solar photo voltaic irrigation pump work very well.

Traditional agriculture development scheme

Under the scheme, for organic farming in an area of 50 acre, a farmer is entitled to receive Rs 14.95 lakhs for three years.

Soil Health Card

Every farmer is entitled to free soil health check up. He will receive Soil Health Checkup Card.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The scheme aims to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases. It also aims to stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. There will be a uniform premium of only 2 percent to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5 percent for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5 percent. e.t.gov



Hira Lal
Chief Development Officer (Retired)
Banda

“The government has given Banda district more relaxations in some sectors. For instance, in the areas of agriculture and irrigation for ensuring development of the district, Banda was brought under the Bundelkhand Package and other programmes specifically focussed on the region.”

‘We Need to Change Our Approach Towards Water’

In the face of challenges like water scarcity and low agriculture production owing to barren land in Banda district, there is an urgent need for the people to change their approach towards utilisation of water, said **Hira Lal**, the then Chief Development Officer, Banda, in conversation with **Arpit Gupta** of **Elets News Network (ENN)**.



As the Chief Development Officer of Banda district which major initiatives have you undertaken?

Banda district comes under the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, which has a distinctive identity and unique challenges. If we want to ensure the development of Banda, all those departments that are working in the areas of education, poverty alleviation, agriculture or irrigation in the district

through various government schemes they need to customise the solutions as per the need of the Bundelkhand region by making necessary changes and amendments to the existing schemes.

For instance, the district has higher rate of poverty and, therefore, the poverty alleviation programme should be implemented with more intensity. As far as initiatives are concerned, the State government is making sufficient

efforts. But every department needs to make an attempt to implement all the poverty alleviation programmes on priority basis through concerted efforts.

The government has given Banda district more relaxations in some sectors. For instance, in the areas of agriculture and irrigation for ensuring development of the district, Banda was brought under the Bundelkhand Package and other programmes specifically focussed on the region. Our priority is to properly implement all those programmes in the district.

What are the developmental challenges of Banda district?



So far as challenges are concerned, Banda has more challenges than other districts of the state. We face challenges pertaining to agriculture, irrigation as well as unemployment rate. Majority of the land in Banda is not suitable for agriculture owing to lack of irrigation facilities. In those areas which are favourable for agriculture, we need to introduce such varieties of crops that can adapt local conditions and need less water and less rainfall. Efforts are on in this



direction and some varieties of crops that give more yield and require less water have been developed by local scientists.

The government is also trying to provide irrigation through drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems. Irrigation is a major challenge in this region as the surface water quickly runs off to the rivers. Even if we recharge the water table through various conservation measures, our topography is such that the water leakages through the underground creeks and makes its way to the rivers. Due to less rainfall our rivers also do not hold too much water so that we can divert it for irrigation purposes. Therefore, we need to work a lot in the area of water conservation.

What measures are being taken to tackle the problem of water shortage in the region?

On one hand we are building check dams, small and big ponds to conserve water and on the other hand we are using irrigation techniques like drip and sprinkler irrigation to ensure that less water is used for irrigation. Besides these measures, our effort is to get more water through the bigger resources of irrigation like canals and for that we need cooperation from the Central government and other states.

For instance, until Madhya Pradesh does not provide us enough water, we won't be able to irrigate our fields through canals.

We also need to change our approach towards utilising water resources as we can earn money but it is very difficult to earn water. There is a need to prepare a water security plan and water budget to assess the availability and the rate with which to spend this important resource.

What are the major achievements of the district administration of Banda after the new government came to power in the state?

We have worked on various schemes. For example, under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, we have constructed over 24,000 homes in a span of 1.5 years. Since most of the farmers grow crops by taking loans, the Farmer Loan Redemption Scheme has been implemented to provide financial security to the farmers. We have touched great heights in terms of crop production. We have doubled our target of crop production compared to the last year for both Rabi and Kharif crops. [elets.gov](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

(Spl. Note: The official retired as Chief Development Officer recently.)

Swachch Bharat Mission Rural

A Progress Report on Banda



Sanjay Kumar Yadav
District Panchayati Raj Officer (DPRO),
Banda

For the purpose of achieving objectives such as creating awareness on cleanliness, ending open defecation, improving living standards, and instilling sanitation habits, thereby improving the living standards of people and realising the vision of a healthy society, the following activities were conducted by Swachch Bharat Mission, Rural in all of the 471 Village Panchayats of the Banda District.

Construction of Cleaning Toilets:

Under directions of the government and as recommended by District Sanitation Committee, an encouragement amount of Rs.6,000 is transferred as first installment through Gram Panchayat to the eligible beneficiaries comprising families without access to toilets -- all BPL, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, women head of family, Scheduled Caste and families of the physically challenged persons and a second installment of Rs.6,000 is

Banda is making steady progress when it comes to implementing Swachch Bharat Mission Rural, reflected in how the efforts made by the district administration are bearing fruit in a short span of time. **Sanjay Kumar Yadav**, District Panchayati Raj Officer (DPRO), Banda shares his experiences with **Elets News Network (ENN)**.

transferred after completion of toilet construction, by Panchayati Raj Department under Swachch Bharat Mission, Rural.

The toilets to be constructed shall have a water tank and twin-pit chambers, having prescribed standards and design, inspected by Gram Pradhan and Secretary, ADO, and BDO at Block Level.

A total of 1,49,444 eligible families without access to toilets were identified in the district as per Baseline Survey 2012 toilets for all those families were constructed.

Deployment of Sanitation Volunteers and Organisation of CLTS activities for Changing Habit

Under the scheme a trained sanitation volunteer has been actively deployed at Village Panchayat. In view of ODF stability, training and orientation of deployed sanitation volunteers are undertaken at the district level for five days, three days, or one day on a need-basis from time-to-time, with an objective to bring about behavioural change among public and creating awareness amongst them for usage of the toilets.


Through Village Councils or Gram

Panchayats, all the deserving families of BPL, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless labourers, Women Head, Scheduled Caste and physically disabled people's families will get in their bank accounts Rs6,000 as first installment' and after toilet construction second installment of Rs6,000.

Promotion

Under the mission, various promotional activities are being done to promote cleanliness. This includes slogan competition, drawing, banners, hoardings, etc. In addition to them, street plays are being organised. LED vans are also inspiring people to take up Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The administration from time- to-time has been organising workshops for the same. To build toilets, labourers are being especially trained.

Cleanliness in Schools

To promote cleanliness in the schools, beautiful clean toilets are being built. Students participated in the slogan writing and drawing competition held recently. They were also taught about the benefits of washing hands before eating, washing hands after going to washroom, cutting of nails every week, bathing daily, keeping toilets clean, etc. 

Malnutrition—A Scourge of Banda



Garima Singh
Divisional Coordinator, UNICEF

Banda has been grappling with malnutrition of children, which has emerged as a major factor affecting the overall health and development of children in the district. In order to eradicate this problem, the district administration has identified the causes of malnutrition and is making an all out effort to deal with this challenge, writes **Garima Singh**, Divisional Coordinator, UNICEF for **Elets News Network (ENN)**.

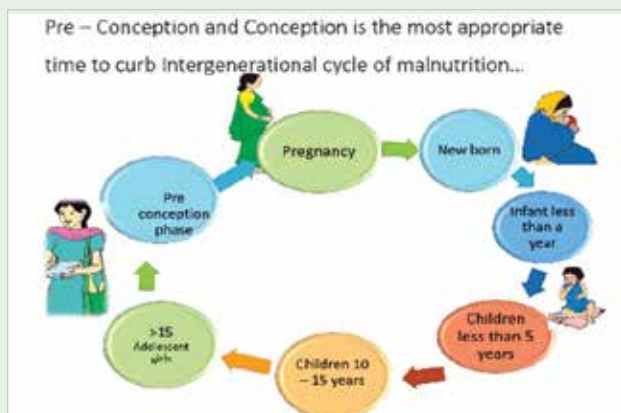
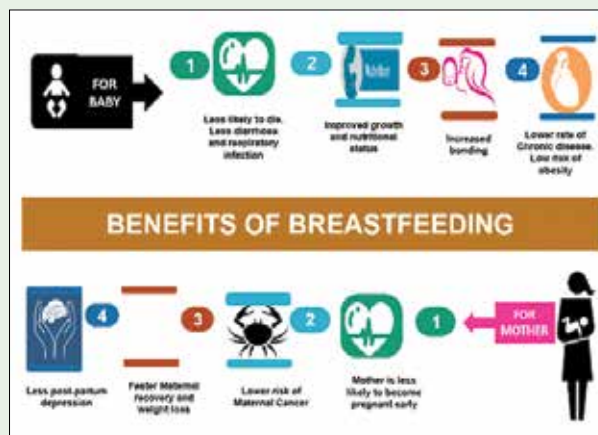
Located in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, Banda district is known to be affected by drought. Malnutrition in children of the district is a major public health problem. As per NFHS-4 (2015-16), 47 percent of under-five children are stunted (low height for age) and 18 percent are wasted (low weight for height). Malnutrition is major factor affecting the children’s overall health and development, which in turn result in child death and frequent illness.

There are three factors causing such prominent levels of malnutrition among children in Banda, which require urgent attention:

Malnutrition at birth: Poor maternal malnutrition, poor weight gain during pregnancy and anaemia during pregnancy contributes to 20% wasting at the time of child’s birth. In Banda more than 60% PW are anaemic in Banda which itself contributes to low birth weight, an important predisposing factor for wasting and underweight

Malnutrition in first six months of birth: Due to poor breastfeeding practices and/or early introduction of complementary foods. Almost 30% children are already undernourished in first six months of life.

Malnutrition after six months of age: Due to very poor complementary feeding practices after six months. Only about 5% children are consuming adequate complementary foods after six months of age. e.gov





Zila Vigyan Club-An Incubator for Science In Banda

Set up nine years ago in January 2010, the Zila Vigyan Club (ZVC) is the key contributor for the promotion of science in Banda. It also aims to provide information about the problems being faced by the district so that adequate preventive measures can be taken in time. This information is also passed on to the neighbouring districts so that they can prepare their plans accordingly, writes **Elets News Network (ENN)**.



The Zila Vigyan Club Banda (Council of Science & Technology UP : Science & Technology, Government of Uttar Pradesh) has a vision for using innovation with indigenous knowledge to solve problems and provide the new way for sustainable developments.

Aims of Zila Vigyan Club

ZVC provides technical education programmes for medicinal plants, crops, herbal garden hybrid seeds, plant tissue culture etc.

It helps in creating awareness and interest in science, inculcate scientific thinking among the students.

To promote science among those villages which have a high concentration of people belonging to scheduled castes and tribes.

Special workshops for organic farming, organic compost, biogas, bioenergy, biomass gasifier, and other such equipment, gobar gas techniques, etc.

Scientific talent search for children, developing such talents and promoting them

Ensuring better use of natural resources and to minimise their effects.

To eradicate superstitions, bad customs from society. To promote scientific

reasoning behind the magic.

To raise funds from other departments for the promotion of science

To create a network of science enthusiasts and to train them for various science projects

To make people aware of the farming and rural technical assistance available and programmes being run for startups.

Awareness for Astronomy, herbs, yoga, and naturopathy

To empower women, minorities, children and educated unemployed youth. e.gov

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Arun Kumar Nigam, Chairman KCNIT Group of Institutions addressing members of 'Bundelkhand Chamber of Commerce & Industry' during Bundelkhand Investors Summit held on 9th June 2018 in Jhansi.

BUSINESS
OPPORTUNITY IN
BUNDELKHAND



POWERING
NEW INDIA

KCNIT has taken a step forward to assist investors / entrepreneurs / industrialists of Bundelkhand in providing skilled and trained manpower, to retain the locally available talent for a bright and flourishing future of Bundelkhand.



Arun Kumar Nigam
Chairman
Kali Charan Nigam Institute of
Technology (KCNIT)

“It was in 1982 that against the wishes of my parents, friends and well wishers I decided to leave the government service and join the private sector.”

Rising above Challenges

Established in 2002 under the aegis of Banda Education Centre, Kali Charan Nigam Institute of Technology (KCNIT), Banda has established its name as a provider of quality technical education. Thanks to the vision of Chairman **Arun Kumar Nigam**, the institute has taken on the challenges of survival on its stride and emerged victorious, mirroring the spirit of its founder, writes **Arpit Gupta** of **Elets News Network (ENN)** about the KCNIT chairman and shares the inspiring story of his life.

The Journey of Life

After getting my Masters degree in Chemistry from Lucknow University in 1969, I thought of joining an administrative job. After preparing for probably five years I finally managed to get a job in the Ministry of External Affairs by clearing IAS Allied services. The post was that of a Section Officer. After the training and two years of posting in Delhi, I was posted in the Embassy of India to Jakarta as a commercial attache. There I worked for four years. It was a good tenure and I enjoyed it.

But the government service had its own limitations. Meanwhile, I got an opportunity in a fast growing private company in Indonesia owned by an Indonesian of Chinese origin. Those were the days when the economy in Southeast Asia was booming.

It was in 1982 that against the wishes of my parents, friends and well wishers I decided to leave the government service and join the private sector.

Nobody was happy and I was also doubtful. But I was not married at that time so I thought I should take that challenge. I thought that even if I fail, I will be able to earn my bread and butter if not in Indonesia then back in my hometown Banda.

That was a very important move in my life and I was able to do a lot for the group of company where I worked for more than 15 years. I helped establish new factories and supervised functioning of new projects and existing ones. The job involved a lot of travelling mainly to South Korea, Japan and Europe in search of technology and know-how for establishment of new setups in Indonesia.

What made you decide to settle down in India and that too in Banda?

As the time went on, the more I worked the more I got paid. But along with that there was a loss. The loss was that I continued to be an unmarried person. By the time I was

nearly 50 I thought of settling down. Meanwhile, I went to United States of America for two years. I had two choices if I were to come back to India: either to settle down in my hometown Banda or live in a bigger city like Delhi where I had purchased a three-bedroom flat in Patparganj, now called IP Extension. But somehow I thought Banda will be a better choice, the reason being that it was my motherland and I had deep attachment with the city.

But I had no land in Banda and to establish something here first I needed land. So, I purchased five-bighas of land adjacent to the mosque opposite Nawab Tank where I thought I would establish a school. However, my good friends here suggested that probably establishing a technical educational institution here will be a better idea than setting up a school because at that time there were very few private sector engineering colleges in this region.

In the year 2000 and 2001, there was only one private engineering college and in Kanpur known as Maharana Pratap Engineering College. There was none in Banda and Bundelkhand. So, I thought I should try that. Thereafter the search for the land started. At that time, Banda to Naraiani Road had the most undeveloped land and was available at cheap rates.

I wanted to buy a big parcel of land because I knew one thing for sure that if I started my project here nobody would sell me the adjacent land as the cost of the land would immediately go up after the project was announced. So I decided to acquire as much land as I can for my future projects also. I purchased around 40 acres of land here.

Fortunately, the response was so very good in the first year that in 2002 around 120 students came to study here from Kanpur. Over a period of

time we had hundreds of students coming from Bihar also. We had to expand our hostel facilities in order to accommodate those students. Till 2012, the demand was good and the placements were also good. However, during the same period there was mushrooming of private engineering colleges in Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and even Bihar.

How did you manage to survive in the face of stiff competition coming from new private engineering colleges?

New engineering colleges started coming up and as a result people started taking admissions locally in their own cities. On the contrary, students in Banda thought to get exposure in bigger cities for better quality of life and so the admissions were diverted from Banda to bigger cities.

But still we continued to survive. As jobs were less in the market placement of students fell short, we tried to make our students placeable despite their background of so called Hindi medium schools. We were able to educate them through training, spoken English skills and personality development.

There had been one advantage that we had since inception. It was that we did not borrow much money for establishment of the engineering college. It was negligible money and therefore our burden for loan servicing was nearly zero. So, even in those days when admissions were less and we had to reduce the fee in order to survive and meet the expenses we faced no financial problems.


Meanwhile those colleges who had borrowed heavily forgetting the problems of less admissions and fixed expenses, they struggled hard to survive. So, we continued to survive

despite unfavourable market conditions. Now in order to make our students more competitive in the national market, we are adopting new techniques and skilling them through information and knowledge of new languages as per the requirements of the industry as we realised that there is a big gap in the industry requirement and the educational curriculum. We are now trying to fill that gap.

What are the courses you offer to the students?

In the beginning, we had B.Tech and MCA but later we had to close MCA because the MCA course was not preferred as compared to B tech and computer science courses. So, we started MBA. The policy of All India Council for Technical Education allowed us to start diploma courses as well. So, under the banner of AICTE we have now MBA, B.Tech and diploma courses to offer to our students.

What made you to venture into the school education sector?

At the age of 55, I thought that I should get married. Within a year of my marriage, my wife and I were blessed with a son who was taught by a private tutor till he reached a certain age. However, soon enough we realised that it was time that the child should attend a formal school. It was then that the idea of opening a primary school in the name of my late mother with my son as the first student occurred to us. Soon we started the construction of the school as we had enough land for the project. Thanks to the response from the people of Banda that the school which is now affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education imparts education to students till Class 12. 



Banda—Where Heritage Meets Spirituality

Located in the historical region of Bundelkhand, Banda is world famous for its Shajar stone. The district is known for its rich culture and holds significance in history. The district administration of Banda is now endeavouring to make it a start-up and industrial hub. It aims to ensure comprehensive development in this part of the State.

Located in the historical region of Bundelkhand, Banda is world famous for its Shajar stone. The district is known for its rich culture and holds significance in history. The district administration of Banda is now endeavouring to make it a start-up and industrial hub. It aims to ensure comprehensive development in this part of the State.

A Glance at Banda's History

Banda, finds mention in Hindu mythology and is named after Bamdev Rishi, one of the seven revered sages. He is also believed to have originated music. He is known to have resided at his hermitage at the foothills in Banda district, now called

“Bambeshwar Pahar”. There still exists Shivling in a temple on the Bambeshwar Pahar which draws pilgrims from far and wide.

The district's historical footprints can be noticed during a visit to Kalinjar and Bhuragarh forts. The entire area was once under the reins of Chandel Kings. Mughal Emperor Akbar won this region in 1556 and then subsequently gifted it to Birbal, his advisor. Later, Bundel King Chatrasal ruled this region.

Bhuragrah Fort, situated on the bank of the Ken River. The historical importance of Bhuragarh Fort is due to Bundela reign of Hridaya Shah and Jagat Rai, the two sons of Maharaja Chattrasal. Kirat Singh, son of Jagat Rai, repaired Bhuragarh Fort in 1746 A.D.

The ruins of Bhuragarh Fort are a testimony to its historical significance. It is said to have been built with brown stones by King Guman Singh in the 17th century. A fair called the 'Natbali Ka Mela' is organised annually here.

In 1787 A.D., Nawab Ali Bahadur I took the reigns of Banda and fought a war against None Arjun Singh in 1792 A.D. Subsequently, it came under the Nawab's rule for some time but Rajaram Dauwa and Laxman Dauwa won it back from the Nawab.

After the death of None Arjun Singh, Nawab Ali Bahadur took the control of Bhuragarh Fort. The Nawab died in 1802 A.D. and Gaurihar Maharaj took the administration later on.

During the independence struggle, Banda again rose to prominence in Uttar Pradesh. On 14 June, 1857, more than 800 freedom fighters from Banda laid their life fighting Britishers.

The freedom struggle was led by Nawab Ali Bahadur II in Banda. On 15 June 1857, revolutionaries killed Joint Magistrate Cockrail. On 16 April 1858, Whitluck arrived in Banda and fought against the revolutionary army of Banda. About 3,000 revolutionaries were killed in the fort during this war.

Banda officially came into existence at the beginning of the 20th century when the British regime established the United Province of Uttar Pradesh, the present Uttar Pradesh.

The famous Shajar stone of Banda is



found near the Ken River and is extensively used in jewellery which is in high demand overseas.

Folk-songs and Folk-dances

Banda region is famous for its folk dances and songs. Famous Diwari dance form originated in Banda. There are many songs dedicated to the heroes of Banda Alha and Udal.

A number of fairs are organised in Banda at various places such as:

- Bhuragarh Fair
- Nawab Tank Fair
- Chilla Fair
- Bilgav Fair
- Kalinjar Fair
- Khatri Pahar Fair
- Tihramafi Fair
- Simauni Fair
- Maheshwari Devi Temple
- Gadariya Fair
- Bamdeveshwar Temple
- Bhuiyarani Fair
- Pachkauri Naga Temple
- Maa Durga Mela in Budhauri region (9th day of every Navratra)
- Diwari Dance
- Jogani Mata Mandir Fair (AUGASI)
- Jama Mosque

Kalinjar Mahotsava: Every year Banda District organises week-long Kalinjar Mahotsava to promote Kalinjar Fort's Heritage & Tourism. Kalinjar Mahotsava includes many cultural and social activities.

Banda Tourism

Gudha ke Hanuman Ji: The temple is

situated in Gudha Kalan, about 40 km from Banda.

Jain Mandir: A historical temple in Banda city, located near Chhoti Bazar.

Kalinjar Fort: The most famous place to visit from the city is ancient Kalinjar Fort, located near Banda, also finds mention in the Mahabharata.

There is also a temple on the top of the hill called Khatri Pahar at Shydhya, located about 24 km from the city. The temple is dedicated to Goddess Angleshwari.

Maheshwari Devi Temple: The temple is situated at the middle place of the Banda city. There are many idols of deities, Gods and Goddesses inside.

Nawab Tank: The Nawab tank, originally built to fulfil the water needs of Banda, is situated about 3 km from Banda. It was built by the Nawab of Banda, and therefore it is known as the Nawab Tank.

Sankat Mochan Mandir: This temple is situated in Kachehari Road.

St. George's Church (Yellow Church): The oldest church of Banda is "Yellow Church", built in 1835 A.D. Some records say that Christianity existed in Banda even before 1809 A.D. Yellow Church was built by Churches of India (CNI) for regular prayers of Catholic Englishmen and their families living in Banda during early British Period. For 170 years, window panes, which were originally imported from Belgium, have not been replaced. During 1857 Revolt, no damage was done to the Church. The roof gardens of this Church are made up English cast iron. The church was built in typical Italian style with conical tops and tall windows. Inside the campus there are three graves of Norwegian. egov.gov



Recirculating Aquaculture Systems: An Intensive Mode of Fish Culture

Aquaculture, also known as aquafarming, is the farming of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic plants, algae, and other organisms. Aquaculture involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater populations under controlled conditions, and can be contrasted with commercial fishing, which is the harvesting of wild fish. In India it is fastest growing sector among agriculture and allied sectors. Farm reared fish is gaining popularity in India but there is hike in pressure on the land for construction of fish pond which is also augmented by the increasing water crisis due to climate and increase in demand of water year by year. Among this, RAS technology comes into rescue by solving aforesaid problems for aquaculture industry.

Recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS):

Recirculating aquaculture systems (RAS) operate by filtering water from the fish tanks so it can be reused within the tank. This dramatically reduces the amount of water and space required to intensively produce seafood products. The steps in RAS include solids removal, ammonia removal, CO₂ removal and oxygenation. (shown in figure No.1).

Recirculation aquaculture systems (RAS) represent a new and unique way to farm fish.

Instead of the traditional method of growing fish outdoors in open ponds and raceways. This system rears fish at high densities, in indoor tanks with a "controlled" environment. Recirculating systems filter and clean the water for recycling back through fish culture tanks. New water is added to the tanks only to make up for splash out and evaporation and for that used

to flush out waste materials. In contrast, many raceway systems used to grow trout are termed "open" or "flow through" systems because all the water makes only one pass through the tank and then is discarded.

Fish grown in RAS must be supplied with all the conditions necessary to remain healthy and grow. They need a continuous supply of clean water at a temperature and dissolved oxygen content that is optimum for growth. A filtering (biofilter) system is necessary to purify the water and remove or detoxify harmful waste products and uneaten feed. The fish must be fed a nutritionally-complete feed on a daily basis to encourage fast growth and high survival.

Advantages of RAS:

In recent years, recirculating aquaculture system (RAS) as a new

For India basically two types of RAS can be recommended viz. Low Cost RAS and Medium Cost RAS. The details of both RAS systems are as follows:

S.N	Type	Size	Volume	Production Capacity
1	Low Cost RAS	5m x 5m x 4 m	100 m ³	2 tonnes
2	Medium Cost RAS	7.65m x 7.65m x 1.5m	90m ³	5 tonnes



which may enhance the fish production of India.

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DADF), Government of India is providing the financial assistance to the farmers. To the general category farmers, Government provides financial assistance of 40 percent whereas for ST/SC/Women category, it provides financial assistance of 60 percent.

Constraints:

1. High upfront investment in materials and infrastructure.
2. Intensive technical monitoring of operations.
3. Assured but limited supply of energy for operation.

Conclusively saying, the long-term demand for aquaculture products is excellent. An increasing human population, especially for older adults who proportionally eat more fish than youth do, and an increasing public awareness of the importance of fish in the diet, and human health and fitness are driving fish consumption upwards.

Correspondingly, the prospects for RAS are good. A number of experts believe that the future trend in the aquaculture industry is towards intensive fish farming. Growing fish in indoor tank culture systems is analogous to rearing poultry, hogs, or cattle in confinement or feed lot systems. Open pasture systems have proven less efficient in the farming of most farm food animals than confinement systems, and this will likely be true for rearing fish. [mca.gov](https://www.mca.gov.in)

(Views expressed in this article are of **Sudhanshu Raman**, and **Anand Kumar**, of the National Fisheries Development Board, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India)

culture mode came into people's sight, it also gained much favor among clients at home and abroad by virtue of its many advantages which are as follows:

1. RAS is an advanced invention in environmental technology, it can not only protect the environment, but also save water, which largely reduced environment pressure. In traditional aquaculture pond, it needs a pool of water filling up the pond. Keeping the water flow is necessary for the survival of the fish, otherwise it will die. Water needs to be changed frequently also. Besides, the traditional aquaculture will cause pollution to environment, because all kinds of pollutants and wastes will sink to the bottom of pond, while the pollution discharge effect is excellent in RAS.

2. RAS is safer and healthier compared to traditional aquaculture. On the one hand, the fish will not be affected by

temperature, because we have chiller and heater machine. On the other hand, fish will grow better with less disease and pollution, that is why RAS has a higher culture density.

3. RAS is a cost-efficient choice. At the aspect of cost, RAS needs less water, and the water is recirculating all the time so you don't need to change water. In addition, the occupied area has been reduced, it can be applied for any indoor or outdoor environments. In terms of profit, RAS will shorten the culture-cycle and increase the fish output. Also, the fish quality is higher without content over proof.

Keeping in the view of its potential and increasing popularity abroad, the Government of India is showing its interest in RAS technology and initiated schemes under Blue Revolution in order to make this high density fish culture technique reachable to farmers



BANDA ON THE CROSSROAD OF DEVELOPMENT

The district administration of Banda has a big task on its hand, to devise robust and resilient systems of livelihood and development to mitigate the unique challenges presented by Bundelkhand. This requires enterprising interventions that can provide reasonable solutions, writes **Elets News Network (ENN)**.



The administration has divided Banda into two parts—Tehsil and Blockwise. Two tehsils—Karwi and Mau are in the eastern part of the district Manikpur, Mau, Pahadi, Chitrakut and Ramnagar blocks fall in the south eastern part.

Hunger, malnutrition, economic and social hardships are incessantly stalking Bundelkhand for years now and, Banda, one of the 13 districts that constitute the region, is no stranger to the economic deprivation that grips it. Faced with crippling challenges on a daily basis on account of extreme weather events like droughts, falling ground water table and crop production, which in turn gives rise to high levels of malnutrition, the people of Banda have little choice but to come up innovative ways to survive.

The district administration of Banda, therefore, has a big task on its hand, which is to devise robust and resilient systems of livelihood and development

The Bundelkhand region's unique climatic conditions call for developing varieties of fruit and vegetables that are tolerant to the drought-like conditions and require less water to produce.

to mitigate the unique challenges presented by Bundelkhand. This requires enterprising interventions that can provide reasonable solutions. For example, the district administration is trying to solve a number of local issues with the help of Gram Sabhas.

Using technology to reach out to the people has been high on the administration's agenda. Special WhatsApp groups have been created to exchange knowledge on various issues; disseminate relevant information on government initiatives; and collect feedback from the public.

Crop production, livestock rearing and seasonal outmigration provide more than 90 percent of rural income in the Bundelkhand region. Intensification of crop diversification, innovative cultivation practices, improving seed replacement rate with high yielding varieties, promoting more sown area in the Kharif season are some of the significant interventions that have been initiated in Banda.

Creation of water, fodder, feed and seed banks for promoting alternative contingency plan have also been identified as an important tool of managing risks of drought.

The administration is also trying to stop the Anna Pratha, which is a problem of animals roaming freely on the roads. District administration officials have been organising workshops in the villages and making people aware about the disadvantages of this practice so that they themselves stop it. Groups have been formed in each village so that owners of roaming cattle can be cautioned in time. Establishing cattle houses in each village and creation of more Gaushalas for unproductive cattle are some of the other ongoing efforts in the district.

The Bundelkhand region's unique climatic conditions call for developing varieties of fruit and vegetables that are

The announcements made by the State Government in the recent Budget is expected to further boost the growth of Banda. The special package for the region includes allocation of Rs.3,000 crore for piped water network.

Government in the recent Budget is expected to further boost the growth of Banda. The special package for the region includes allocation of Rs.3,000 crore for piped water network in the region. Schemes for irrigation like Arjun Sahayak Yojana will also go a long way in solving the water scarcity in Banda. The Uttar Pradesh Government has also given its approval to connect the Ken and Betwa rivers. If all goes well, it will improve irrigation facilities in the region tremendously.

The government has also allocated Rs 1,000 crore for Bundelkhand Expressway and another Rs 500 crore for acquisition of land for defence corridor, an ambitious project



tolerant to the drought-like conditions and require less water to produce. With an aim to enhance income of the farmers, the district administration is promoting horticulture consisting of Amla, Ber, Bael, Custard Apple, Lemon (Nimbu), Pomegranate, Tamarind and drought tolerant tomatoes.

Banda is one of the leading districts when it comes to spending money under the National Health Mission. The Government is providing Rs.15,000 per year to every health sub-centres for carrying out repair works. Focus on cleanliness, education for all have been prioritised to transform the social landscape of the district and concerted efforts are being made by the district administration to build toilets in

every home to support the government's Swachh Bharat Mission, or cleanliness drive.


All officials have been directed to take up issues of residents on a priority basis and provide them with proper solution.

As a result, Banda has been able to maintain the numero uno position in solving citizens' problems. Local officials in each area have been appointed to take up all the issues related to public and address them immediately. With this, the district administration's reach has extended to even the grassroots level.

The announcements made by the State

announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at UP Investors Summit 2018.

The Bundelkhand Expressway, a four-lane 293km-long project, will start at Jhansi and pass through Chitrakoot, Banda, Hamirpur, Auraiya and Jalaun, before joining Lucknow-Agra Expressway, boosting the economic prospects of the region.

Banda district, despite all the hardships it faces, is all set to emerge a winner given the sincere efforts being put in by its people and district administration to take this ancient land of valour on a growth trajectory that is aligned to the country's vision of inclusive development. 



आयुष्मान भारत प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना के अन्तर्गत सूचीबद्ध अस्पताल



प्रदेश के लगभग 6 करोड़ लोगों के लिए 5 लाख रुपये तक का इलाज पूरी तरह से निःशुल्क



मुख्य विशेषताएं

- ❖ प्रति परिवार प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख रुपये तक का इलाज पूर्णतया निःशुल्क
- ❖ सरकारी एवं प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में मिलेगा इलाज
- ❖ चिकित्सालयों में मरीजों की सहायता के लिए आरोग्य मित्र की तैनाती
- ❖ सेकेण्डरी, टर्शियरी जैसे कि कैंसर, हृदयरोग जैसी 1350 बीमारियाँ सम्मिलित
- ❖ परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या, आयु सीमा एवं लिंग की बाध्यता नहीं
- ❖ पूर्व से चली आ रही बीमारियों का भी इलाज सम्मिलित
- ❖ इलाज के दौरान दवा, जांच जैसे कि एक्स-रे इत्यादि पूर्णतया निःशुल्क
- ❖ देश के अन्य राज्यों के सूचीबद्ध अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा सुविधा अनुमन्य

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एण्ड इंटीग्रेटेड सर्विसेज
SACHIS



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(हीरा लाल, आई.ए.एस.)
जिलाधिकारी, बाँदा

(डॉ. संतोष कुमार)
मुख्य चिकित्साधिकारी, बाँदा

What Can You and I Do? I commit to:

- ✓ Celebrate the birth of girls with family and friends
- ✓ Raise daughters and sons as equals
- ✓ Take pride in daughters and oppose the Paraya Dhan and Bojh mentality
- ✓ Educate girls
- ✓ Encourage girls to be independent and pursue careers of their choice
- ✓ Engage men and boys to challenge gender stereotypes and gender roles
- ✓ Report any incident of sex determination
- ✓ Strive to make neighbourhoods safe and violence free for women and girls
- ✓ Promote simple weddings
- ✓ Support women's right to inherit and own property
- ✓ Educate children about their legal and fundamental rights

WEB LINKS

- ✓ **Scheme details** - <http://www.wcd.nic.in/bbbp-schemes>
- ✓ **Implementation Guidelines** - http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/BBBP%20Guideline_0.pdf
- ✓ **Trainer's Training Module**: <http://www.wcd.nic.in/bbbp-schemes/trainers-training-module-english>
- ✓ **Facebook**: https://www.facebook.com/WCD.BetiBachaoBetiPadhao/?ref=aymt_homepage_panel&eid=ARB1XTqk_f0pazrquyodBS-fz-r_WwCAvzmj9J1FINcdnk_GsXviFemZORpollSc3-PRBLx-SW2gTK5C
- ✓ **YouTube**: www.youtube.com/user/BetiBachaoBetiPadhao
- ✓ **Audio**: <http://wcd.nic.in/bbbp-audio-list>
- ✓ **Video**: <http://wcd.nic.in/bbbp-video-list>



BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO



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MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
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