

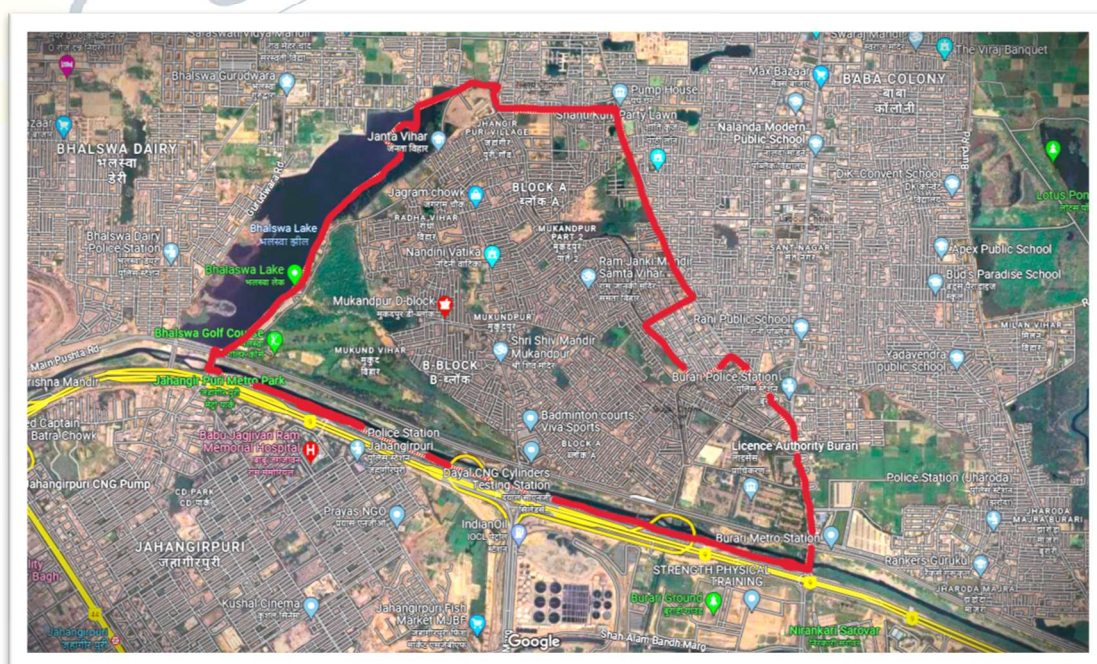
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

REPORT

MUKUNDPUR VILLAGE, NORTH DELHI

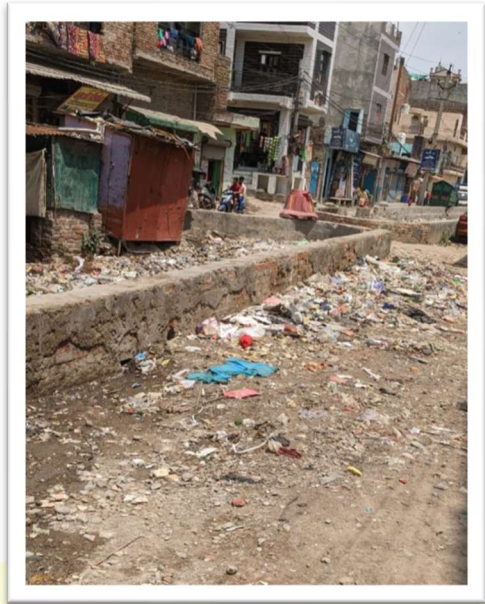
University of Delhi under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan has already been undertaking many programs within the University - Community interface. The work has already been started, Prof. Rajesh (Nodal Officer) Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, University of Delhi has been leading the team and the adopted villages were visited for need assessment and identification of key resources for further development. On 20th April, 2023 and 23rd April, 2023 a team of scholar's from Deptt. of Adult, Continuing Education & Extension, University of Delhi visited the Mukundpur village, one of the largest village communities situated in the North Delhi district. The visit was followed by interaction with the local people of Mukundpur Village and accordingly snowball technique was used to reach out key resource persons of the community. The locals of the community were interviewed with close ended questions. And with the help of primary as well as secondary sources following data was gathered –



LOCALITY NAME		MUKUNDPUR (मुकुंदपुर)
DISTRICT	North Delhi	
TOTAL AREA (approx.)	4.97 km ²	
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY	Burari Assembly Constituency/ MLA – Shri. Sanjeev Jha.	
PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY	Nort East Delhi/ MP - Shri. Manoj Tiwari	
MUNICIPALITY	Mukundpur Ward No. 8/ Parshad – Gulab Singh Rathore	
POST OFFICE	Samaipur/ Pin code – 110042	
POPULATION	Males – 30,808 Females – 26,327 TOTAL - <u>57,135</u>	
NO. OF HOUSES	Around 10,975	
SEX RATIO	Female – 855 Delhi average – 868	
LITERACY RATE	Male Literacy – 88.72% Female Literacy – 72.77% Overall – 81.43% Delhi average – 86.21%	
COMMUNITY	Hindu – 94.12% Muslim – 5.22% Christian – 0.11% Sikh – 0.44% (Schedule caste constitutes 15.71% of total population) (*No Schedule Tribe population as per census 2011)	
WORK PROFILE	Total Working Population – 17,216 Males – 15,425 Females – 1,791	
NO. OF Govt. SCHOOLS IN LOACLITY	1. MCD Primary School (Girls Morning & Boys Evening) Near Valmiki Chowk, Mukundpur Village, Delhi-110042.	
NO. OF HOSPITALS IN LOCALITY	1. Govt. Dispensary, Samta Vihar, Mukundpur) Part 2) – 110042. 2. Burari MCD Dispensary, Sant Nagar Marg, Kamal Vihar, West Sant Nagar, Burari – 110084.	
ANGANWADI	1. Anganwadi center, Harid vihar C Block , Delhi – 110084.	
SOURCE OF INCOME	Community constitutes a mix source income includes – Small business, shops, rent, private sector job and very few govt. sector jobs and labourers.	
ELECTRIFICATION	100% Electrification	
LPG CONNECTION	100% LPG (very few using solid fuels)	

Key issues of Mukundpur Village -

Sanitation: Inadequate waste management infrastructure, poor sanitation practices, garbage piles up on the streets and in public areas. The problem is further exacerbated by rapid population growth in the area, which puts a strain on already insufficient resources. The team observed that manual scavenging was still prevalent there and locals were involved in cleaning the open drains and sewage lines which is a demeaning and inhumane practice and has been banned by the govt. Locals said that in Mukundpur village, people collect garbage and put it roadside, which makes the drains choke and no one comes to clean them, we have to clean it ourselves. Locals also told that the height of the drain and road is above of their houses, so whenever the waste in the drain gets collected, it comes into their house.



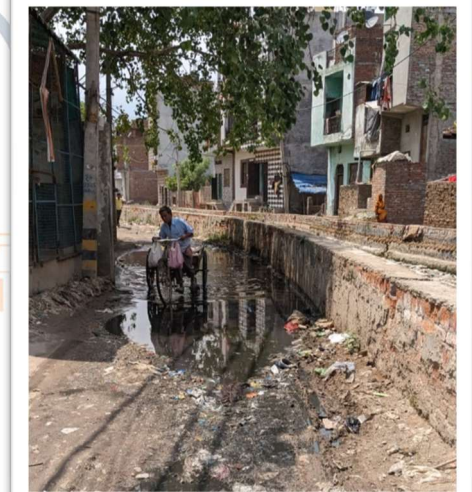
The main drain of Mukundpur village is completely blocked because domestic garbage is collected inside it and no one comes to clean it, local people have to do it themselves. This causes unpleasant odours, flies and diseases to spread in the surrounding areas. The condition is worse in rainy season because of waterlogging, roads are broken and there are no drains for evacuation.

Poor infrastructure:

The village has a few paved roads, but most of the connecting roads are made of dirt, which becomes problematic during the rainy season. The accumulation of water and waste on these roads makes it difficult for people to walk or driving vehicles. The lack of proper drainage systems has also contributed to the problem. The water and waste that get

collected on the roads during the rainy season do not have any outlets,

and thus they stagnate on the roads. This stagnant water attracts mosquitoes and other insects, leading to health concerns for the villagers.



Water Scarcity:

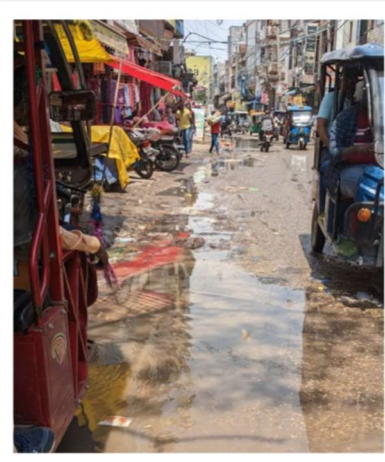
Scholars found that there were few government's tap water connections, which is available only alternated days. Also, the water available was not fit for drinking so people have to buy drinking water themselves. It was found that locals use samarsebal pumps and

handpumps to draw groundwater which is available at about 40-50 feet below. The excessive use of groundwater had resulted in its depletion, and the locals had to purchase drinking water. The lack of public toilets and safe drinking water was a significant concern for the health and well-being of the residents.

Overcrowded houses and lack of secondary schools:

Due to being overcrowded and congested, there is traffic jam in the streets of locality, due to which the problem of pollution is seriously present. The scholars also observed that most of the houses in Mukundpur village were overcrowded, with multiple families living in small spaces. The village lacked proper housing facilities. Additionally, the team found that the only govt. school available was 2km away from main chowk, and the private schools in the area charged exorbitant fees, making it difficult

for the families to afford quality education. This lack of educational facilities, especially secondary schools, is a major challenge for the children in the village.



Poor healthcare facilities:

The team found that the Mukundpur village lacked proper healthcare facilities. There was only one govt. hospital in the area which is Jag Jeewan Hospital, which was not sufficient to cater to the needs of the entire locality. The only dispensary available in the area was poorly equipped and had limited resources, making it challenging to provide adequate medical care. The private hospitals in the area were also unprofessional and

lacked the necessary infrastructure to provide quality healthcare.

Unemployed and Unskilled Youth: Mukundpur has a high rate of unemployment and poverty, which affects the living conditions of residents. Lack of job opportunities and low-

income levels contribute to the overall socio-economic challenges.



Drugs & Alcohol:

Substance abuse in Mukundpur lead to various negative consequences such as health problems, addiction, and social issues like crime and violence. Community-based interventions and awareness campaigns can help address these problems.

Lack of common place like parks and community centres – It was found that Mukundpur village has very limited common place available to gather such as park or govt. community centres. Such place has lot of garbage due to which the children playing there have health related problems.



Key Areas to work upon –

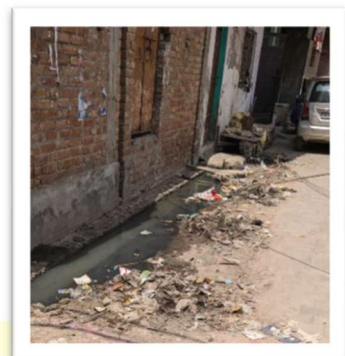
Youth Skill Programs: One of the primary areas of focus for Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to provide skill development programs to the youth of the village. The introduction of both soft skill and hard skill programs in the village for utilising local resources, will enable the youth to explore new job opportunities and enhance their employability. By involving the local youth in the implementation of these programs, will make them more participative and result-oriented.

Awareness regarding Sanitation, Waste Management, and Renewable Energy: Creating awareness regarding sanitation, waste management, and renewable energy in the village is very important. The villagers should be educated about the importance of proper sanitation and waste management, which will help in maintaining a clean and healthy environment. This can include setting up awareness camps, providing sanitation facilities, and promoting awareness about health issues. By promoting the use of renewable energy sources such as solar energy, can reduce the dependency on non-renewable sources of energy.



Local Tourism Promotion: Mukundpur village has a huge lake nearby, which can be further developed for more tourist attraction. The lake has cleanliness problems and garbage piled up at its banks. It is recommended forming a tourism club in the village, which can collaborate with the local youth to promote tourism in the area. This will not only create employment opportunities for the locals but also promote the rich cultural heritage of the village.

Govt. Schemes and Policies: The scholars recommend creating awareness regarding various government schemes and policies that can benefit the villagers. The government has launched several schemes related to health, education, and employment, which the villagers can take advantage of. The scholars suggest organizing awareness campaigns in the village to educate the villagers about these schemes and policies.



Improvement of Local Infrastructure: The scholars recommend improving the local infrastructure of the village, which will create a conducive environment for growth and development. It can be done by the help of local Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the local authorities in the development process. This will not only create a sense of ownership among the locals but also ensure that the development is sustainable.

Awareness regarding University Programs and Enrollment in Activities: Creating awareness regarding various university programs and activities can benefit the youth of village. The villagers should be educated about the importance of higher education and the opportunities it can provide. The scholars suggest organizing workshops and seminars in the village to promote higher education and encourage the villagers to enroll in various university programs.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan provides an excellent opportunity to transform Mukundpur village for sustainable growth and development. The introduction of youth skill programs, local tourism promotion, awareness regarding sanitation, waste management, and renewable energy, promotion of government schemes and policies, improvement of local infrastructure, and awareness regarding university programs and enrollment in activities. If implemented correctly, these measures can create significant improvements in the quality of life of the villagers in Mukundpur village.

Report compiled by – Deptt. Of Adult, Continuing Education & Extension

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