



Indian Institute of Technology Madras New India Internship Program

Pilot - December 10, 2018 - January 10, 2019



सत्यमेव जयते





Indian Institute of Technology Madras New India Internship Report



सत्यमेव जयते



Shri Narendra Modi

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India



**Shri Edappadi
K. Palaniswami**

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu



Prof. Bhaskar Ramamurthi

Director, IIT Madras



Prof. M. S. Sivakumar

Dean Students, IIT Madras



‘New India’ Internship Program

Pilot – December 10, 2018 – January 10, 2019

Socially Relevant Internships for Students

Theme: Technology and Rural Development

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

Chennai 600036





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1. Preface

The pilot edition of the **New India Internship** launched by Indian Institute of Technology Madras was successfully completed between December 10, 2018 and January 9, 2019. The **New India Internship** has drawn inspiration from **New India Movement (2017 – 2022)** announced by the **Hon’ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi** and 150th birth anniversary of **Mahatma Gandhi**, who tirelessly emphasized Panchayati raj and rural development. The **NITI Aayog** has drawn up a detailed proposal for the **New India Movement** which provides a clear pathway for achieving a clean (*swaccha*), healthy (*swastha*), educated (*shikshit*), prosperous (*sampanna*), capable and self-sufficient (*saksham*), and secure (*surakshit*) India.¹ As one of the top technology institutes of the nation, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai identified the theme of “Technology and Rural Development” to contribute to the New India Movement. The theme of “Technology and Rural development” combines its area of vast expertise and the central thrust of the Prime Minister’s **New India Movement**, which is decentralized and bottom-up developmental strategy for participatory and inclusive development involving all the stakeholders.

Hon’ble Prime Minister of India had clearly stated that *Swacch Bharat* was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi’s emphasis on hygiene, cleanliness, health and wellness of both the urban and rural population of India.² Mahatma Gandhi was concerned about the state of India’s rivers, environment, sanitation, rural employment generation, local economy, women’s empowerment, and the inclusive

¹ https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/NITI%20VC%20Presentation%20Governors%20Conference_Oct12_En.pdf

² <https://www.mkgandhi.org/ebks/construct.pdf>



development of all strata of society. Gandhi's economic philosophy was grassroots, sustainable, participatory, and cooperative model of development. The New India Internship would also be a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary. The Prime Minister's flagship programmes such as *Swacchh Bharat*, *Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*, Skill India, Digital India, and Clean Energy are premised on sustainable development targeting health, environment, sanitation, clean water, affordable housing, education, skill training for youth, women empowerment, employment generation, energy generation using clean technologies, and improving India's digital infrastructure. IIT Madras has been engaged in socially relevant projects and rural development activities through National Service Scheme (NSS), IIT for Villages (IVil), Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CSIE), Rural Technology Action Group (Rutag), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and many other endeavours. IIT Madras has also pioneered a technology hub for innovation, incubation and research collaboration in India's first and only full-fledged facility dedicated to academic – industry collaboration, the IIT Madras Research Park (IITMRP).³ The objective of New India Internship is to encourage students from leading technology institutes to participate in rural development by utilizing their problem solving skills to address issues afflicting the people on the ground.

During the Pilot phase, New India Internship (December 10, 2018 – January 9, 2019) was offered in a single stage with New India interns directly travelling to the selected parliamentary constituencies and spending a month in the constituencies. From the feedback received from the New India interns, in Stage I, the Steering Committee of New India Internship has decided to stipulate a one month immersion experience in villages under the guidance of CSR initiatives of reputed organizations such as TVS, Tata and Murugappa. Those who successfully complete Stage I will only be considered for Stage II, which involves working in the Parliamentary Constituencies of MPs

³ respark.iitm.ac.in



in various parts of India. From the data provided by the Parliament, PRS India and Sansad Ratna, IIT Madras will request the top performers in *Lok Sabha* and, possibly, *Rajya Sabha*, to accept New India Interns and guide them in understanding problems affecting rural areas in their respective constituencies. IIT Madras will also work out arrangements for boarding, lodging and local resource person for guidance and inputs.

The New India Internship, henceforth, will be offered in two stages.

Stage I – Winter Term (4 weeks in December – January of every year)

New India Interns will be immersed with TVS Srinivasan Trust (which is serving in more than 6000 villages in India) for 4 weeks in clusters identified in 6 states (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra). The CSR foundation of the Murugappa Group, Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, and Tata Dhan Foundation have also shown interest in the New India Internship.

Stage II – Summer Term (8 weeks starting from Mid – May to Mid – July every year)

New India interns, who successfully complete Stage – I, will be embedded with Members of Parliament who have been identified as top performers in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, officially by the Parliament. Office of Dean Students will communicate with MPs who show clear intent in developing their parliamentary constituencies and interested in engaging with students from IIT Madras. The MPs



should be willing to guide the New India Interns as to the nature and scope of the problems in rural and urban areas within their constituencies.

The selected New India Internship students from IITs, NITs and other centrally funded institutions will be embedded in Parliamentary constituencies identified under:

- 1) Prime Minister's Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
- 2) Aspirational districts identified by the MHRD or the PMO
- 3) Parliamentary constituencies facing specific developmental issues in health, sanitation, water, education, employment, gender, housing, energy, digital technology, waste management and environmental sectors.

Stage III - Creative Engineering Project (Curricular Credit)

The New India interns can continue to pursue their work on technology and rural development for curricular credits under Creative Engineering Project with their faculty mentors. They can also collaborate with technology innovation hubs run by students at IIT Madras and develop models, simulations and, if and where plausible, find technological solutions to alleviate problems affecting rural



development. IIT Madras has many student-driven initiatives such as Centre for Innovation (CFI), Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CSIE), Nirmaan, E-Cell, IIT for Villages (IViL) and Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG).⁴

IIT Madras would like to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, and the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO) for their immediate acceptance of the New India Internship (Pilot) proposal submitted by the Director, IIT Madras, Prof. Bhaskar Ramamurthi when the Prime Minister visited IIT Madras on April 12, 2018. The PMO's rapid response came as a source of great encouragement. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, was also extremely supportive of the New India Internship (pilot). We are also very grateful to the Tamil Nadu Government, especially, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami and the then Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Girija Vaidyanathan for their tremendous support which created a conducive environment for students to interact with District Collectors, government officials, *panchayat* members and the Members of Parliament. This experience, as vouched for by the students, was invaluable.

IIT Madras is thankful to Shri N. Gopalaswami, Former Chief Election Commissioner of India, for his timely advice to the Director, IIT Madras to submit the proposal for New India Internship to the Prime Minister in person when he visited IIT Madras and his subsequent follow up with the PMO. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (former Minister of State for Finance, Corporate Affairs, Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources) was consulted constantly and he recommended New India Internship to the Ministry of Statistics and Implementation for inclusion in the MPLADS scheme. Shri Meghwal's Personal Secretary, Shri G. A. Prithvi, was closely monitoring the progress of New India Internship. The MPLADS proposal to include New India Internship was meticulously prepared by Shri Srinivasa Prabhu, Joint-Secretary, Lok Sabha. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Statistics and Implementation could not include

⁴ <https://csie.iitm.ac.in/>; <http://cfi.iitm.ac.in/wordpress/>; <https://web.iitm.ac.in/nirmaan/>; <http://www.ivil.iitm.ac.in/>; <https://rutag.iitm.ac.in/>



New India Internship under the MPLADS scheme. Shri Meghwal also suggested the CSR route and other avenues for financing New India Internship when he was the Minister of State for Finance and Corporate Affairs in 2016. We would also like to thank Mr. Prime Point Srinivasan, founder of the Sansad Ratna Awards. During the award function on June 9, 2018 held at IIT Madras, the Director, IIT Madras announced the launch of New India Internship (Pilot). Many Sansad Ratna award winning MPs immediately offered to take student interns from IIT Madras. Our special thanks to the following MPs, Smt. Supriya Sule (Baramati), Dr. Heena Gavit (Nandurbar), Shri Dhananjay Mahadik (Kolhapur) who provided New India interns with excellent support and guidance. Without the support of the following Tamil Nadu MPs, the New India Internship could not have been a success. Dr. K. Kamaraj (Kallakurichi), Smt. V. Sathyabama (Tiruppur), Shri A. Vijayakumar (Rajya Sabha, Kanyakumari), Shri M. Chandrakasi (Chidambaram), and Shri T. G. Venkatesh Babu (North Chennai) provided excellent support to the New India interns from IIT Madras with boarding, lodging, local travel and contacts for the students. Their guidance provided a solid background to understand challenges in public policy implementation in urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu. Mr. V. Suresh, Joint Secretary - IT Wing, AIADMK, coordinated the logistics of visits, boarding and lodging between New India Interns and all the MPs from Tamil Nadu. Mr. Suresh also ensured that the New India interns filed their daily reports promptly and circulated inputs and photos on a Whatsapp group. This served as a veritable source of information.

The Director, IIT Madras, Professor Bhaskar Ramamurthi, and Dean Students, Professor M. S. Sivakumar, have been discussing the modalities and contours of the New India Internship for more than three years. The theme of New India Internship is technology and rural development with students embedded in the field for 4 – 6 weeks working with Collectors/Sub-Collectors, Members of Parliament, *Panchayat* leaders, faculty, policy experts, and government officials to gain an understanding of the problems facing rural and urban India in the fields of health, water, sanitation, agriculture, energy, environment, education, women's development, housing and economy. The pilot programme of New India Internship was offered for four weeks from December 10, 2018 to January 10, 2019.



From the feedback received from 28 students from IIT Madras who availed the internship, we found that there was a lot of interest among India's youth in solving problems. The people were also more forthcoming in talking to the students than they would to a researcher doing a survey or a government official. Around 200 students from IIT Madras applied for the New India Internship during the pilot phase. The New India Internship received wholehearted support from the IIT Madras faculty many of whom mentored the New India interns. Special mention should be made of Prof. V. R. Muraleedharan, Prof. Ligy Philip, Prof. B. S. Murty, Prof. Indumathi Nambi, Prof. Satyanarayanan Seshadri, Prof. Palaniappan Ramu, Prof. N. V. Ravikumar, Prof. Devendra Jalihal, and Prof. V. Vijayalakshmi. Prof. Muraleedharan, along with me, visited Kallakurichi and Tiruppur Parliamentary constituencies to guide New India interns on gathering data on various government schemes in the areas of health and education to understand public policy outcomes. Prof. Muraleedharan was also coordinating the correspondence between the Government of Tamil Nadu and IIT Madras. Mr. James Rajanayagam of Centre for Social Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CSIE), IIT Madras, conducted sessions on Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), social entrepreneurship and rural development. He also arranged a field visit to Kuttambakkam village, which won awards for Model Panchayat, in Tiruvalluvar District located near Chennai. Dr. Rangaswamy Elango, an engineer, Gandhian and the former Sarpanch of Kuttambakkam conducted a workshop for the New India interns and showed how he combined the Gandhian vision of Gram Swaraj and applying technology for village development.

The New India Internship is conceptualized on a stake-holder model, which emphasizes a shared, participatory, consultative and consensual approach to solving problems affecting rural India. Several stake holders such as IIT Madras faculty and researchers, social scientists, technology entrepreneurs, urban and rural governance activists, policy experts, students, government officials, elected representatives, *panchayat* members, retired government officials and management professionals serve in the New India Internship



mentor committees. Gradually, with the support of the Central and State governments, Centrally Funded Institutes and CSR initiatives, New India Internship will be available to students all over India and for all 543 parliamentary constituencies.

The New India Internship, an initiative of IIT Madras, is dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi's vision of clean, green, healthy, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development to commemorate his 150th birth anniversary. New India Internship is also inspired by the call of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, for a New India Movement (2017 – 2022). Combining Mahatma Gandhi's *Constructive Programme* and the Prime Minister's *New India Movement*, IIT Madras has identified the theme of **Technology and Rural Development** as the underlying concept of New India Internship to contribute to the sustainable development of the rural and urban areas of the nation.

Dr. Sudarsan Padmanabhan, PhD, PhD

Coordinator, New India Internship

Associate Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

Chennai 600036

Tamil Nadu, India



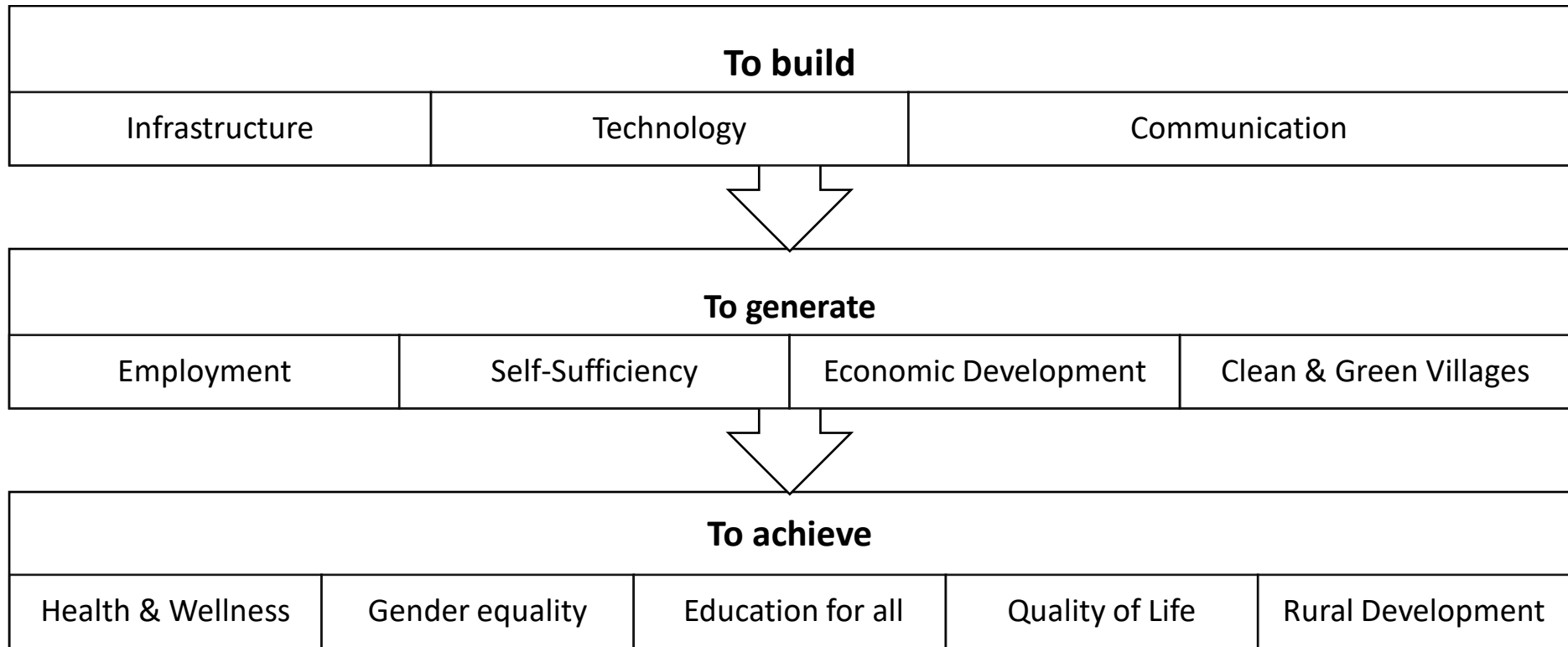
2. Objectives of New India Internship

- To introduce students of IITs, NITs and other centrally funded institutes to developmental challenges faced by rural areas of India.
- To study how technology could aid in sustainable rural development.
- Identified problem areas: health and hygiene (*Swacch*), waste management, housing, energy, water, pollution, agriculture, education, environmental sustainability and digital governance.
- To make the members of village community, students and researchers, stakeholders in creating and disseminating technologies for rural development in partnership with Central and State government agencies, local bodies and reputed companies involved in CSR initiatives in rural areas.
- To create a rural technology feedback loop which could evolve into a rural supply chain.
- Introduce course credits as a part of curriculum in top technology institutes to institutionalize initiatives in the field of technology and rural development.



New India Internship

Main Objectives





3. New India Internship - Faculty Mentors and Advisory Committee

Specialization	Department	Email
Rural Development		
Dr. Palaniappan Ramu	Engineering Design	palramu@iitm.ac.in
Prof. Abhijit P. Deshpande	Chemical Engineering	abhijit@iitm.ac.in
Prof. Susy Verghese	Chemical Engineering	susy@iitm.ac.in
Environment, Water & Sanitation		
Prof. Ligy Philip	Civil Engineering, Dean (Planning)	ligy@iitm.ac.in
Prof. B. S. Murty	Civil Engineering	bsm@iitm.ac.in
Prof. Indumathi M. Nambi	Civil Engineering	indunambi@iitm.ac.in
Prof. Shiva Nagendra	Civil Engineering	snagendra@iitm.ac.in
Rehabilitation Research		
Prof. Sujatha Srinivasan	Mechanical Engineering	sujfree@iitm.ac.in
Energy		
Dr. Satyanarayanan Seshadri	Applied Mechanics	satya@iitm.ac.in
Prof. Shankar Narasimhan	Chemical Engineering	naras@iitm.ac.in
Prof. N.V. Ravikumar	Metallurgical & Materials Engineering	nvrk@iitm.ac.in
Digital India		
Prof. Devendra Jalihal	Electrical Engineering	dj@iitm.ac.in



Specialization	Department	Email
Education		
Prof. Pijush Ghosh	Applied Mechanics	pijush@iitm.ac.in
Prof. M. Suresh Babu	Humanities & Social Sciences	sureshababum@iitm.ac.in
Dr. V. Vijayalakshmi	Management Studies	viji@iitm.ac.in
Dr. G. Venkatesh	Electrical Engineering (CTaP, IITM)	gvonthenet@gmail.com
Prof. V. Srinivasa Chakravarthy	Biotechnology	schakra@iitm.ac.in
Health		
Prof. V. R. Muraleedharan	Humanities & Social Sciences	vrn@iitm.ac.in
Prof. Umakant Dash	Humanities & Social Sciences	dash@iitm.ac.in
Housing		
Prof. Devdas Menon	Civil Engineering	dmenon@iitm.ac.in
Prof. A. Meher Prasad	Civil Engineering	prasadam@iitm.ac.in
External Members		
Mr. B. Srinivasa Prabhu	Lok Sabha Director	prabhusharma106a@gmail.com
Mr. Prime Point Srinivasan	Founder, Sansad Ratna	prpoint@gmail.com
Mr. G. A. Prithvi	PS to Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, MPA, GoI	gaprithvi@gmail.com
Mr. Jayaram Venkatesan	Local Governance Activist	Jramvnkt@gmail.com
Mr. S. Nandakumar	Panchayat Raj Expert	nanda.mse@gmail.com
Mr. James Rajanayagam	CSIE, IIT Madras	jraj0508@gmail.com
Dr. K. Nagesh	IIITS	nagesh.k@iiits.in
Mr. V. Suresh	Founder & Chairman, Hywel Group, Chennai	ceohywel@gmail.com



4. Note on New India Internship by Director, IIT Madras

This proposal seeks to involve students of Centrally-funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs, like IITs, NITs) in nation building. Students of these institutions normally do an internship in industry at the end of their third year. However, they do have other vacations at the end of their first and second year, as well as vacations in between, where they can take up (and some do) other internships. The Government of India has identified 115 districts as backward and is implementing accelerated development programmes for them. Besides, the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana has identified some villages for specific attention under the MPLAD scheme.

It is proposed that a scheme of “New India Internships” be created for students of CFTIs. Under this scheme, an intern or group of interns will spend 6-8 weeks in a district or *taluk* and study some aspect requiring a technical intervention (such as water conservation, renewable energy, housing, road construction, school education, health technology, digitalization). The study could involve design of a new intervention, review of ongoing project, evaluation of impact, etc.

The problem/project to be studied will be identified by MP/district administration, and the interns will work under the mentorship of the DM/Collector/DC. Students will seek the assistance of faculty members from their institutes on technical matters as needed. They will present reports for periodic reviews by the mentors and a final report to the MP as well. The districts can be anywhere in the country as CFTI students to any institute come from all over India.

Students will need modest financial support (say, Rs. 5000 - 7500) for travel and incidental expenses. In addition, the district administration should provide boarding and lodging and logistical support for the interns to conduct their work.



If this is not possible, adequate DA must be provided to the intern for the period of internship.

IIT Madras is willing to run a pilot with a dozen or so interns and using its own funds. However, the pilot scheme will still have to be notified, MPs interested in having such interns in their districts identified, and the district administration's involvement assured both in mentoring the interns as well as providing them the boarding/lodging and logistical support.

If the pilot is successful, the New India Internship Scheme could be administered and funded, for example, by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for, say, 1000 interns per year. This will ensure interest from the MPs concerned and identification of important problems to be studied.

The interns will benefit greatly from a grassroots exposure to the developmental challenges faced in rural and semiurban India, and the district administrations may find the independent work done by these interns useful for feasibility studies/assessment of progress/impact studies.

Professor Bhaskar Ramamurthi

Director, Indian Institute of Technology Madras
Chennai 600036
Tamil Nadu, India



5. New India Internship – A Brief Introduction by Dean Students, IIT Madras

The aim of the New India Internship is to introduce the students of IITs, NITs and other centrally funded institutes to the social, economic, infrastructural, health and hygiene, and environmental challenges faced by rural India and to seek technological ideas to redress them. While technology has percolated down to the rural areas of India, development of technology has not been responsive to the needs and problems faced by the rural population. New India Internship is an attempt to make the students, faculty, researchers, experts, government officials, elected representatives and members of village community stakeholders in creating and disseminating technologies for a sustainable development of India's villages, notwithstanding the asymmetry in the knowhow. A rural population that is exposed to practices of science and technology would be an enthusiastic partner in institutionalizing a model of sustainable, inclusive and equitable development that India badly needs.

New India Internship (Pilot) initiated by IIT Madras gives students a golden opportunity to embed themselves in a rural locality, identified by the institute, and mentored by chosen experts within and outside the institute. New India Interns do field study in the local community to understand the technological challenges faced by them in their everyday lives, work with the local administration such as the District Magistrate, Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer, Block Development Officer, *Sarpanch* and local officials, and interact with people's representatives such as Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly, State and Union Ministers.

Every group of New India Interns would be required to submit a detailed field report in a given format to the Internship Coordinator, IIT Madras and Faculty Mentors, who will be monitoring advising the New India Interns. After evaluation of the report, it would be



forwarded to the District Collector, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Ministry of *Panchayati Raj* and Rural Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, and the Office of the Prime Minister of India, with specific recommendations. Based on the feasibility of recommendations, future projects could be undertaken by students and faculty.

The duration of the New Internship will be for 4 – 6 weeks during the winter and summer vacation. A stipend will be provided to cover day-to-day expenses. Boarding and lodging would be arranged. A maximum of four student-interns per constituency would be selected on the basis of application and interviews.

The New India Internship will be administered by the Office of Dean Students, IIT Madras. All the New India Interns will receive special recognition during the institute events and will be considered for various awards. New India interns can also continue to develop their ideas and projects as a part of “Creative Engineering Project” and receive academic credits.

Professor M. S. Sivakumar

Professor, Department of Applied Mechanics

Dean Students

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

Chennai 600036

Tamil Nadu, India



6. New India Internship Sample Application Form

(To be completed only by those who have committed to avail the internship during Stage I (Dec 10, 2019 – Jan 9, 2020) and Stage II (May 15, 2020 - July 15, 2020))

1. **Name:**
2. **Roll No:**
3. **Department:**
4. **Expression of Interest:**
5. **Identify three constituencies from the list that you would be interested to do internship.**
6. **Justify your interest in the constituencies that you have identified in terms of the following aspects: (Total: 300 words)**
 - A. **Expectation**
 - B. **Motivation & Strength**
 - C. **Challenges**
 - D. **Experience**



7. **A Brief Analysis of the specific issues/problems faced by three constituencies that you are interested, technological challenges faced by the three constituencies, and your recommendations for solving those issues/problems. (300 words)**

8. **Faculty Advisor/HOD Remarks on the qualification of the student:**
 1. **Academic standing**
 2. **Bonafides**

9. **NSS and IVIL Coordinators remarks on the internship proposal:**



7. Communication from PMO and MHRD, Government of India - I

File No.30-2/2017-TS-I

Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Higher Education
Technical Section-I
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

SUBJECT: Proposal of IIT Madras on 'New India Internship Program' - reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to PMO ID No. 4821781/PMO/2018/ES-2 dated 18-4-2018 on the above mentioned subject and to say that this Ministry supports the said proposal "in-principle".

With regard to funding of the proposal, IIT Madras may fund the Phase I (10 internships) in 2018-19, and after seeing the results of the pilot, funding for the expanded (Phase-II) programmes can be taken up with Ministry of Rural Development.


(Prashant Agarwal)
Director (ITIs)
Ph No. 011-23073271

Prime Minister's Office (Sh. Brijesh Pandey, Deputy-Secretary), South Block,
New Delhi-110011

MHRD LD. No. 30-2/2017-TS-I Dated the 7th May, 2018

Copy to: The Director, IIT Madras for necessary action.

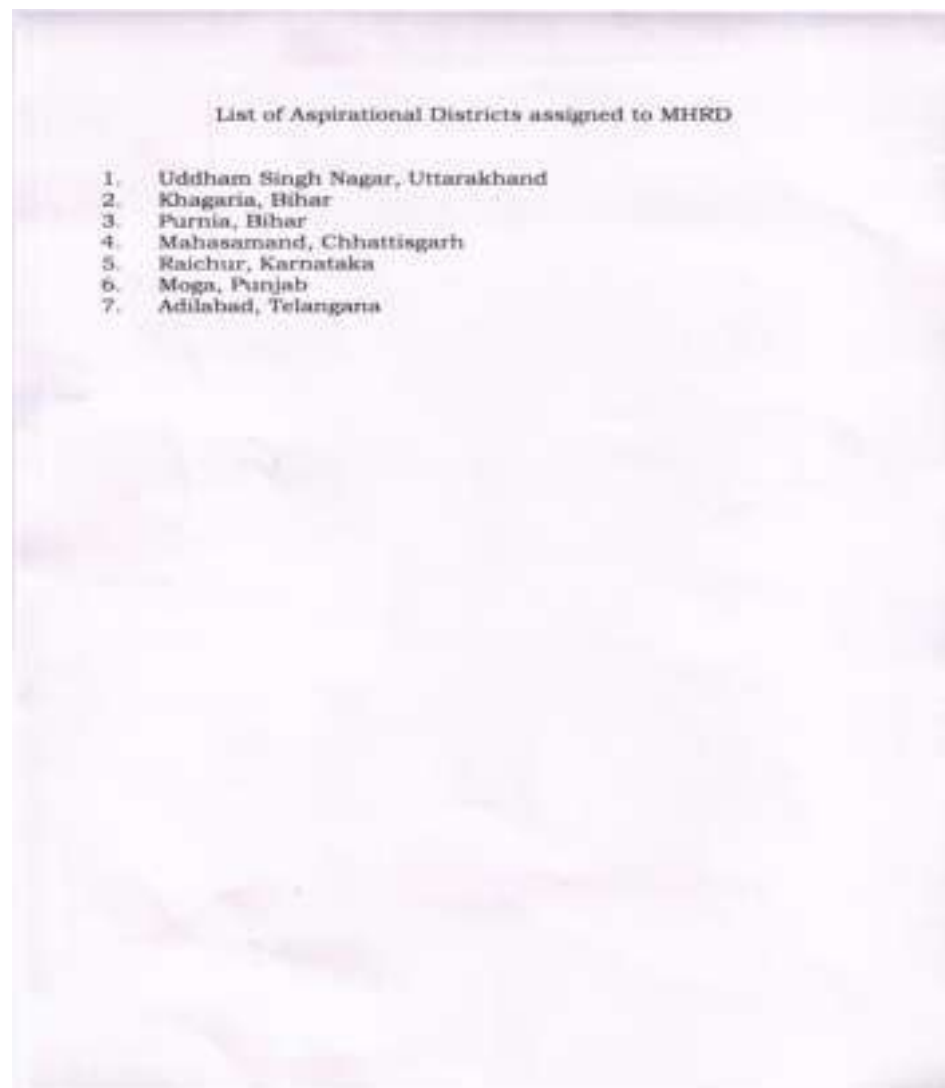


8. Communication from MHRD, Government of India - II





9. List of Aspirational Districts





10. Communication from the Office of the Prime Minister of India

oh
ASCT
26.6.18

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
SOUTH BLOCK
NEW DELHI-110011

Subject: Proposal of IIT Madras on 'New India Internship Program' – regarding.

Reference is invited to the D/o Higher Education's ID Note No. 30-2/2017-TS-1 dated 07/05/2018 forwarding therewith comments on the letter dated 11/04/2018 received from Prof. Bhaskar Ramanurthi, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras on the subject mentioned above.

2. In this regard, the undersigned is directed to convey that D/o Higher Education may like to consider engaging interns in 7 Aspirational districts assigned to MHRD.

SECRETARY, D/O HIGHER EDUCATION
26 JUN 2018
SECRETARY, D/O HIGHER EDUCATION
PMO ID No. 4821787/PMO/2018/ES-2

SECRETARY, D/O HIGHER EDUCATION
26 JUN 2018
SECRETARY, D/O HIGHER EDUCATION
Dated: 25.06.2018

(Brijesh Pandey)
Deputy Secretary
Tel: 2301 3586

US (MS) • (11.6.18/26/6) ACO (MS)

3/11/18/210



11. Communication from the Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu



Rural Development and
Panchayat Raj Department,
Secretariat, Chennai - 9
Tele: 044-23670789
FAX: 044-25675949
web site: www.rds.tn.gov.in

Letter No 28992/CGS-2/2018-1, dated 13.12.2018

From
Shri. Hans Raj Verma, IAS,
Additional Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The District Collector,
Chennai / Villupuram / Salem / Thanai / Cuddalore /
Tiruppur/ Erodel/ Kanniyakumari / Madurai / Aranyakur (w.e)

Sr/Madam,

- Sub: New India Internship Project – IIT Madras – Request of Director, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai to host student interns under New India Internship Projects – Necessary arrangements – Instructions issued – Regarding.
- Ref: From the Director of IIT Madras dated 19.11.2018 addressed to Chief Secretary to Government received on 02.12.2018.

I am directed to enclose a copy of the reference cited along with its enclosures and to state that the Director, Indian Institute of Technology Madras has informed that around 40 students would be imbedded in 13 Parliamentary constituencies in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Of the 13, 7 is in Tamil Nadu. They are as follows:

1.	Kallakurichi	Dr. K. Kamaraj
2.	Salem	Mr. V. Panesar Selvam
3.	Thanai	Mr. R. Parthiban
4.	Chidambaram	Mr. M. Chandrakasi
5.	Tiruppur	Mrs. V. Sathya Bama
6.	Chennai North	Mr. T. G. Venkatesh Babu
7.	Rajya Sabha	Mr. A. Vijaya Kumar

7 Tamil Nadu Member of Parliaments have consented to host New India Internship students from IIT Madras. New India Internship students would be assigned one or two villages for their study in the afore-mentioned Parliamentary constituencies. Further he has informed that they have obtained clearance from Prime Minister's Office and from Ministry of Human Resource Development. Interns will spend 6 to 8 weeks in the District or Taluk and study water conservation, renewable energy, Housing, Roads, Education, Health and Dignification. Student will design intervention, review and evaluate impact of Programmes. They will work under the mentorship of Collector. Students will need financial support of Rs.5000/- to Rs.7000/- for travel etc. Accommodation to be provided.

2



-2-

2. I am therefore directed to request you to provide all logistical support and administrative co-operation to the student interns from IIT Madras for an efficient outcome of the Internship Program.

Yours faithfully,

for Additional Chief Secretary to Government

Copy to:
The Principal Secretary to Government,
Public Department(FAC), Secretariat, Chennai-9

The Director of Rural Development
and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15 (w.e)

The Director,
Indian Institute of Technology Madras,
IIT P.O., Chennai – 600 036



12. Structure of New India Internship (Pilot)

- New India Internship (Pilot) – December 10, 2018 – January 9, 2019
- Envisioned as a part of the Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi's ***New India Movement 2017-2022*** and ***Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary***
- Mahatma Gandhi's ***Constructive Programme*** (<https://www.mkgandhi.org/cnstrct/cnstrct.htm>)
- Based on ***Swachh Bharat Mission*** of the Prime Minister inspired by Mahatma Gandhi (https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/major_initiatives/swachh-bharat-abhiyan/)
- Emphasis on ***Swachh Bharat*** (Clean India) broadly and more specifically, health, hygiene, clean energy, waste management, affordable housing, sustainability, environment protection, education, and women's empowerment
- Involving IITs and other institutes of excellence in ***New India Movement*** (<https://www.mygov.in/newindia/index.html>)
- Student participation in technological study of rural problems and possibly expanding to all the ***Saansad Adarsh Gram villages*** under the PMO (<http://saanjhi.gov.in/>)
- New India Internship Template can be expanded to all **543 Lok Sabha** constituencies after evaluation of the outcome of the internship in ***Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*** constituencies
- 20% of internship will be allotted to female students



13. Planning and Funding of New India Internship

Planning Committee

Prof. Bhaskar Ramamurthi, Director, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Prof. M. S. Sivakumar, Dean Students, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Dr. Sudarsan Padmanabhan – Associate Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

- New India Internship administered by Office of Dean Students, IIT Madras
- Target: Constituencies identified under *Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*, **Aspirational Districts, and Constituencies identified by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development**
- Possible Sources of Funding: MPLAD, Finance Ministry, Ministry of *Panchayati Raj* & Rural Development, Ministry of Corporate Affairs – Corporate Social Responsibility funds from interested companies
- TVS' Srinivasan Services Trust, Murugappa Group, and Tata Dhan Foundation have shown keen interest to host IIT Madras students as a part of New India Internship to study various problems faced by the people of rural India and recommend sustainable technological solutions.



New India Internship Matrix



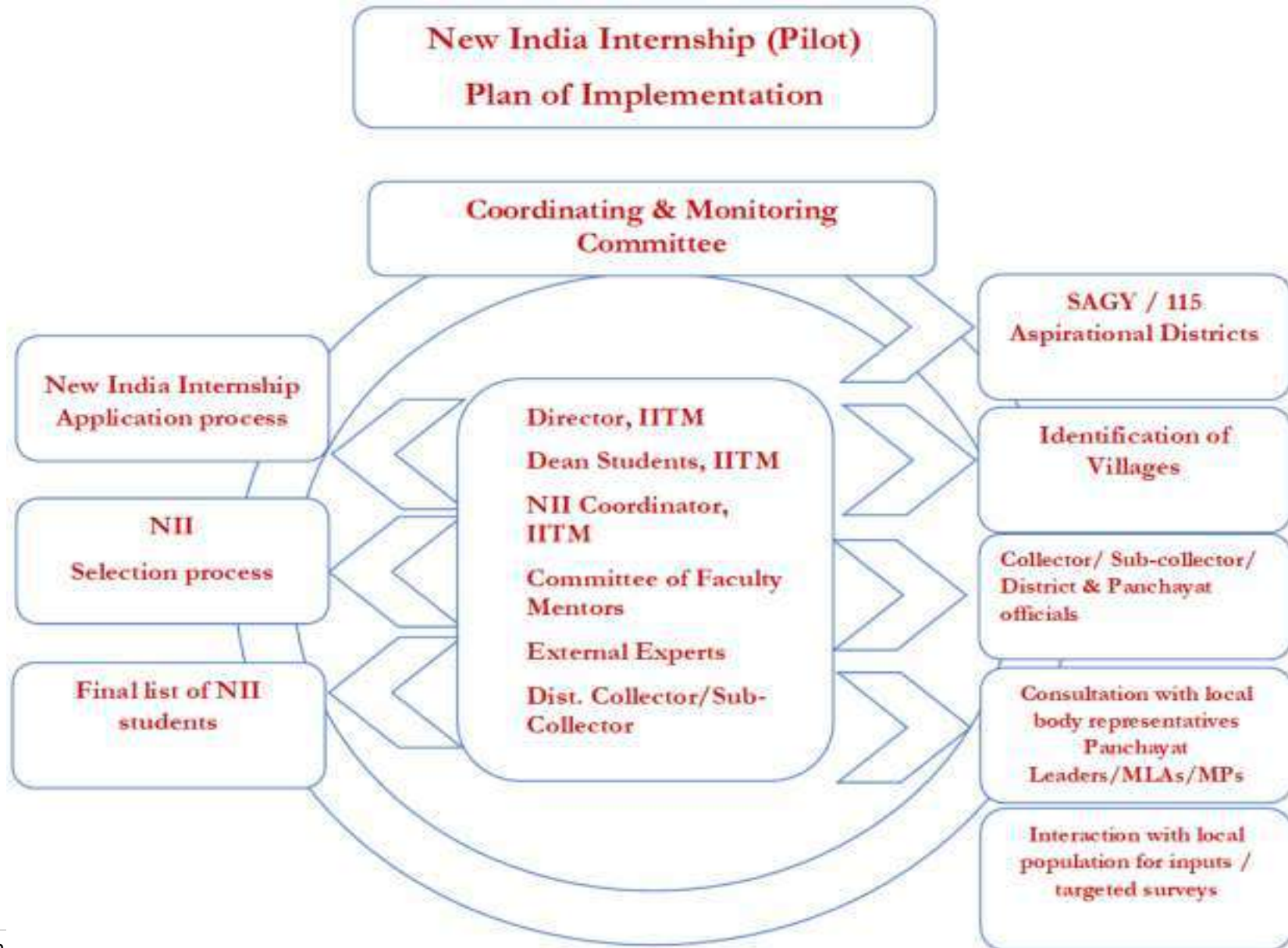


14. Implementation of New India Internship

- Parliamentary constituencies identified under the *Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana* will target rural localities under the New India Internship.
- In order to ensure smooth cooperation from the state and local government agencies, the PMO or MHRD is requested to send an official notification to the respective state governments and to the MPs, Chief Secretary of the State government, District Collector or District Magistrate of the identified constituencies.
- The New India student interns will brief the Collector/Sub-Collector and take inputs and guidance for field work in various states before and after the internship period.
- The District Collector/Magistrate will provide guidance to the New India interns about the issues facing the people of the constituency.
- The final field report will be submitted to the MPs, District Collector/Magistrate, Chief Secretary of the State, MHRD and the PMO.
- The New India Internship will be monitored and mentored by a **Steering Committee, Mentoring and Monitoring Committee, and External Experts Committee.**



- The Steering Committee will consist of Director of IIT Madras, Dean Students and other Deans, Advisors and Chairpersons of various offices under Dean Students.
- The Mentoring and Monitoring Committee is composed of faculty experts in the fields of health, housing, , environment, waste management, education, water, energy, affordable housing, and women empowerment.
- The External Experts Committee includes current and retired government officials, urban planners, urban governance and Panchayati Raj activists, social entrepreneurs, management and communication professionals.
- The New India Interns will be in constant contact with the Faculty mentors and experts from IIT Madras via phone, email and Whatsapp. Details about daily field visits will be updated in a google form. Faculty experts will also visit the interns on the field to provide inputs and identify areas of possible technological intervention. Masters, Doctoral and Post-doctoral students will be encouraged to do field surveys and collaborate with New India Interns with the guidance of the faculty mentors. Project staff working with faculty can also be sent to study the problems on the field.





15. Quality Assessment of New India Internship

IIT Madras New India Internship **Steering, Mentoring and Monitoring Committees** will oversee Quality Assessment of New India Internship through the following:

1. Orientations
2. Workshops
3. Prior field visits to model village *panchayats* in Tamil Nadu before the Internship
4. Interactions with experts in various fields, both within and outside IIT Madras
5. Arranging meetings with government officials at the state, district and *Panchayat* levels
6. Ensure daily reports are submitted online, constant contact with New India interns through Whatsapp groups for individual constituencies and a common Whatsapp group to share problems and good practices
7. Daily updates on data collection, site visits, insights gained, conclusions derived and challenges faced by the people in a Google Form – This form will be shared with expert committees for assessment of the field work
8. Meeting with local MP who has adopted a village under *Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana* and seeking information about problems on the ground and challenges
9. Study/project to be conducted in consultation with the Collector/Sub-Collector of the District
 - Progress of the project will be monitored by the Collector/Sub-Collector or other district officials



- Project Report to be submitted to the MP, Collector, IIT Madras, Ministry of Panchayati Raj & Rural Development, Ministry of Finance, MHRD and PMO
10. IIT Madras Mentoring Committee will evaluate the Curricular Value for future applications in terms of projects or studies involving IIT faculty, research scholars and students
 11. Dean Students, IIT Madras has proposed a credit based “Creative Engineering Project” for those New India interns who are interested in continuing their work on problems identified in the villages and pursue technological solutions. The Creative Engineering Project will be for the duration of a semester.



New India Internship – Quality Assessment Matrix





16. Reporting and Follow-up by New India Interns

- Every group of New India Interns would be required to submit a detailed field report in a prescribed format to the Internship Coordinator and the Mentoring and Monitoring Committee.
- The reporting process for New India Internship will contain three components:
 1. Everyday updates in a Google doc form on the site visits, inputs from interviewees, interaction with government officials, representatives of the people, viz., MPs, MLAs or MLCs, *Panchayat* members, and people of the constituency
 2. Power Point presentation of the findings of the group on their field work in the constituency
 3. A formal report on the existing problems and plausible solutions vis-à-vis objectives of the New India Internship centered on the theme of “Technology and Rural Development”
- After the evaluation of the report, it would be forwarded to the District Collector, Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, and the Office of the Prime Minister of India, with specific recommendations.
- A follow up mechanism with NGOs, MPs, MLAs and District and Local Administration officials would be put in place for effective feedback, networking and trouble-shooting



- Based on the feasibility of recommendations by group of faculty experts associated with New India Internship, future projects could be undertaken by students with the guidance of IIT Madras faculty with support from government and private agencies
- Best group of New India interns will be recognized with special awards
- Dean Students, IIT Madras has proposed *Creative Engineering Project Credits* for a semester-long engagement with the theme of technology and rural development.

The *Creative Engineering Project* credits entail:

- Continue working on specific problems identified during Phase I and Phase II of New India Internship
- Diagnosis of problems in rural areas
- Working on technology-based solutions with the guidance of faculty mentors
- Field visits to rural areas to research the problem and gain inputs from the stake holders
- Collecting feedback from the rural stakeholders and government officials
- Customize technology to provide sustainable solutions



17. Exploring Modes of Funding for New India Internship

1. Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme - MPLADS
2. CSR funds from Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India
3. Instituting Prime Minister's New India Mission Internship with funding from Ministry of Finance or Ministry of *Panchayati Raj* and Rural Development, Government of India
4. IITs, NITs, and Centrally Funded Institutes Summer Internship Fund – Budgeted by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India for all Centrally Funded Institutes
5. Partnering with reputed companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives
6. Partnership with the State governments for providing boarding and lodging facilities for New India interns under the aegis of the District Collectors
7. Funding from Alumni of the Centrally Funded Institutes

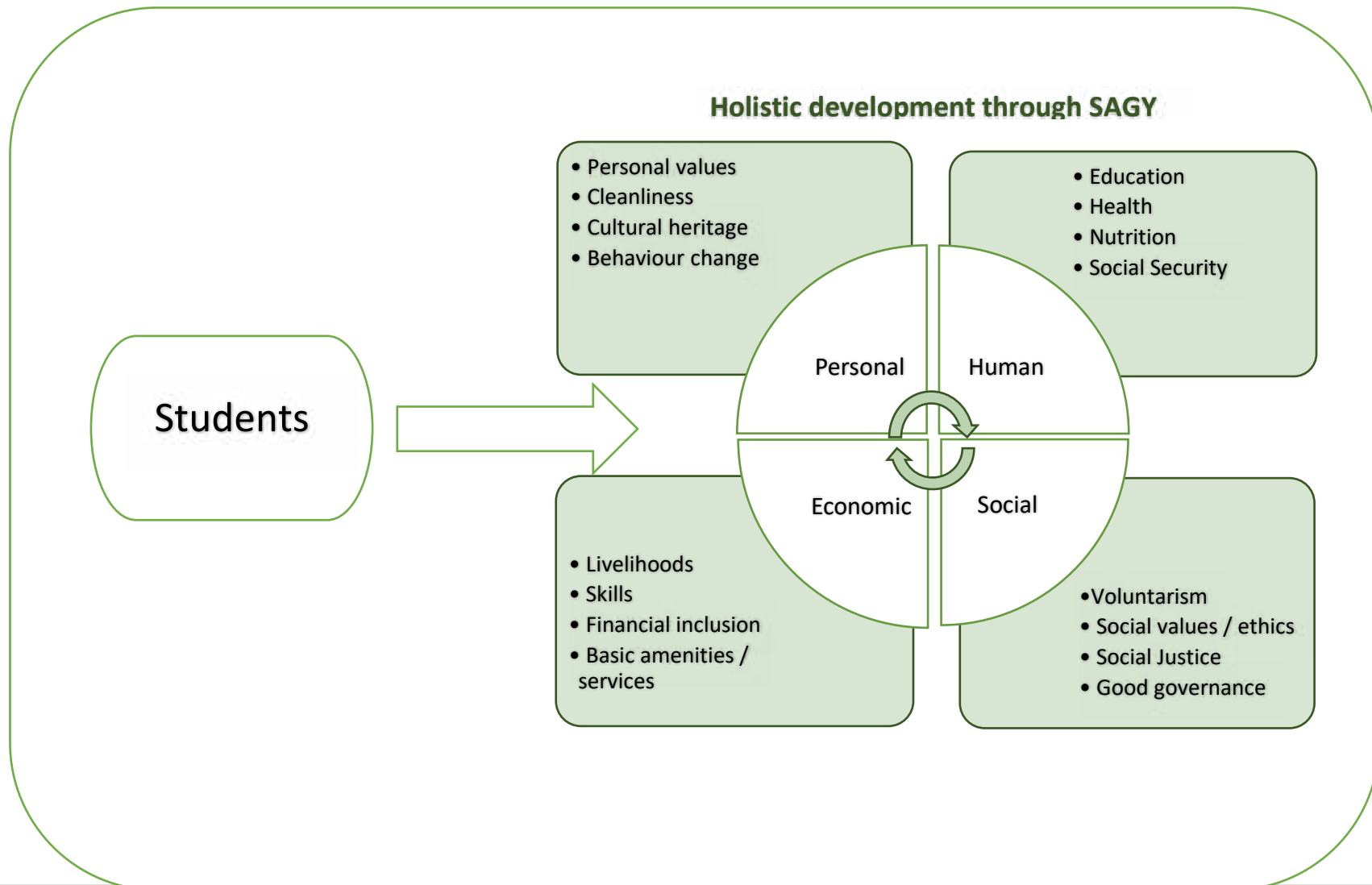


How can IITM Contribute



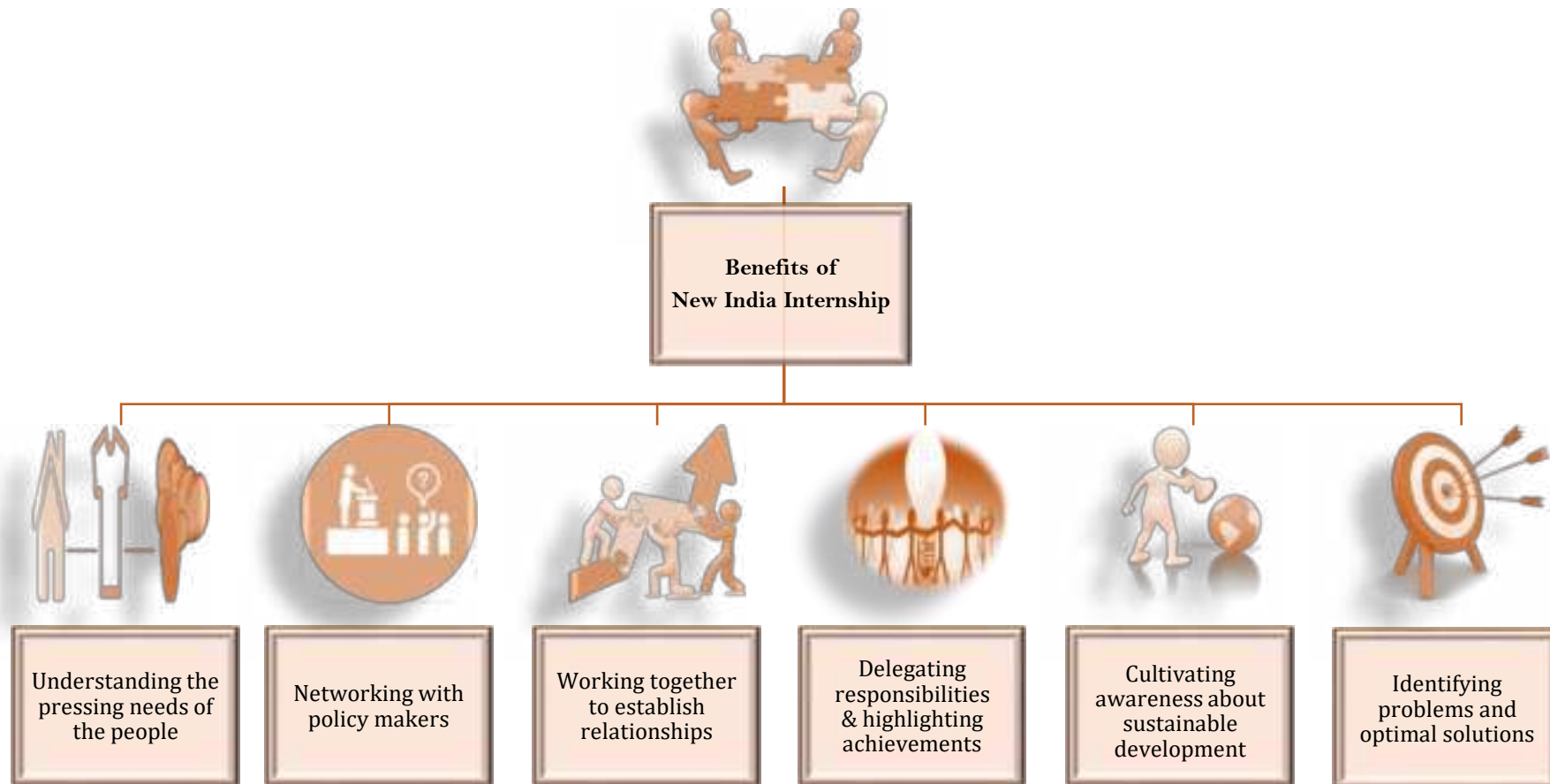


18. IITM Students for *Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)*





19. Benefits of New India Internship





20. Duration and Budget of New India Internship



Accommodation & Living



Travelling



Contingency fund for work related expenses



Agencies

Grand challenge activities

Summer and Winter Program

New India Internship Program



Phase I – CSR Rural Internships (4 weeks - Winter)
Phase II – Parliamentary Constituencies (8 weeks - Summer)



Internship Office



21. Number of Students, Constituencies and MPs

S.No	Parliamentary Constituency	No of Students	Member of Parliament
1	Baramati, Maharashtra	4	Ms. Supriya Sule
2	Kolhapur, Maharashtra	3	Mr. Dhananjay Mahadik
3	Nandurbar, Maharashtra	4	Dr. Heena Gavit
4	Bikaner, Rajasthan	2	Mr. Arjun Ram Meghwal
5	Cuttack, Odisha	2	Mr. Bhartruhari Mahtab
6	Chennai North, Tamil Nadu	2	Mr. T. G. Venkatesh Babu
7	Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu	2	Mr. M. Chandrakasi
8	Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu	4	Dr. K. Kamaraj
9	Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu	2	Mr. A Vijayakumar
10	Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu	3	Ms. V. Sathyabama
	New India Interns	28	

	Number of States covered	4	
	Members of Parliament	10	3 Maharashtra, 1 Rajasthan, 1 Odisha, and 5 Tamil Nadu



22. List of New India Interns from IIT Madras

S. No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT & CONSTITUENCY
1	Indreeyajeet Singh	Mr. T. G. Venkatesh Babu- Chennai North, Tamil Nadu
2	Nihal K	Mr. T. G. Venkatesh Babu- Chennai North, Tamil Nadu
3	Anand Vijay Sankar Guntuku	Mr. M. Chandrakasi - Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu
4	M Shri Harikrishnan	Mr. M. Chandrakasi - Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu
5	Pradeep Chouhan	Dr. Heena Gavit – Nandurbar, Maharashtra
6	Ghoti Ankit Vijaysing	Dr. Heena Gavit – Nandurbar, Maharashtra
7	Shilpi Rani	Dr. Heena Gavit – Nandurbar, Maharashtra
8	Radheshyam Satish Ghadge	Dr. Heena Gavit – Nandurbar, Maharashtra
9	Omkar Sunil Nath	Dr. K. Kamaraj -Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu
10	Venupriya Devarasetti	Dr. K. Kamaraj -Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu
11	Arunsandeep Chandradoss	Dr. K. Kamaraj -Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu
12	Birendra Kumar	Dr. K. Kamaraj -Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu
13	Uma T.V.	Mr. Dhananjay Mahadik – Kolhapur, Maharashtra
14	Rajesh Yadav	Mr. Dhananjay Mahadik – Kolhapur, Maharashtra



S. No	NAME OF THE STUDENT	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT & CONSTITUENCY
15	Prasanna Abhigeri	Mr. Dhananjay Mahadik – Kolhapur, Maharashtra
16	Surya Pitta	Mr. Arjun Ram Meghwal – Bikaner, Rajasthan
17	Shubham Singhal	Mr. Arjun Ram Meghwal – Bikaner, Rajasthan
18	Raushan Kumar	Mr. Bhartruhari Mahtab – Cuttack, Odisha
19	Ambuj Jain	Mr. Bhartruhari Mahtab – Cuttack, Odisha
20	Dhananjay Nandkumar Katkar	Ms. Supriya Sule – Baramati, Maharashtra
21	Sarath S M	Ms. Supriya Sule – Baramati, Maharashtra
22	Gaurav Patil	Ms. Supriya Sule – Baramati, Maharashtra
23	Harshita Ojha	Ms. Supriya Sule – Baramati, Maharashtra
24	Feroz Baker	Ms. V. Sathyabama - Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu
25	Manisha Panghal	Ms. V. Sathyabama - Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu
26	Chaithra A Navada	Ms. V. Sathyabama - Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu
27	Eswar Avinash J	Mr. A Vijayakumar -Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu
28	Vishnu Nair	Mr. A Vijayakumar -Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu



23. Field Reports of New India Interns from Parliamentary Constituencies

List of Parliamentary Constituencies

- a) Baramati Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra
- b) Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan
- c) Chennai North Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu
- d) Chidambaram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu
- e) Cuttack Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha
- f) Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu
- g) Kanyakumari Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu
- h) Kolhapur Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra
- i) Nandurbar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra
- j) Tiruppur Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu



a) Baramati Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

Observations

Agriculture	Education	Healthcare	Energy
Quite a few early adapting farmers who embrace the change, who are guided by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Baramati.	Even after facing a ton of problems, education system manages to deliver quality education.	Majority of the new born babies are underweight at birth.	Lack of dependable supply of electricity for agricultural purposes
KVK Baramati a government supported organisation.	Education system is moving towards e-learning facilities.	Difficulty in finding veins in new born babies during vaccination	Villages like Katphal are keen on installation of solar panel but affordable technology is unavailable
All the villages have proper sanitation facilities resulting in almost no cases of open defecation.		Patients don't follow proper dosage once the symptoms subdue.	Construction of houses are expensive even after government assistance
Villages are moving towards underground drainage systems and soak pits.		Delay in blood test reports can be as long as 2 days which leaves the doctors quite helpless for the time being.	Due to lack of public outreach efforts, people are not aware of existing schemes, policies and technologies.



While some villages are reusing recycled drainage water for agriculture!		PDCC bank: Provides financial assistance to self-help groups	Insufficient funds for school maintenance from the Government
PAANI Foundation: A Maharashtra based NGO which helps villages to be self-dependent on water frontier		Maharashtra Health Systems Development: works on Healthcare Technological Transfer	
KVK Baramati: A NGO which helps in dissemination of agricultural technology			
NCP Women's organisation: Trains and empowers self-help groups			



Challenges

Water	Value Addition
Reliable source of water is not available in the region, residents are majorly dependent on nearby dams and canals which dry up Improper disposal of waste water from houses	We saw Diversification in the problems, many of them were changing after few kilometres. We only can solve them locally and will not able to scale!
Unavailability of localised water treatment plants.	At formulation stage, policymakers didn't consider the implementation matrix.
Biogas plants in there going are non-functional due to water scarcity.	People are actually smarter and hardworking than we think, they know what's better for themselves.
	We are quite under appreciative of our government's work, though there's room for improvement and we cannot disregard government's effort.
	Though the technological penetration is not great in the country currently but the situation is definitely changing slowly for the better.



b) Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

Observations

Education	Healthcare	Energy	Hygiene
Higher secondary schools Govt. and private schools	There is a Govt. hospital P.B.M. in the centre of the city which is well-equipped with various types of facilities.	Around 60-70 % people have gas connections in the villages but despite that people still rely on traditional way of cooking.	Waste Management is a big issue for the rural as well as urban areas of the city.
Students are satisfied with teaching method of teachers	There are 10 CHC and 55 PHC in the Bikaner.	Almost 75% villages electrified.	Remote Villages are not connected with sewage lines but those which are connected also is not so useful due to blockage of the pipes.
Anganwadis lack basic facilities like toilets, chairs, tables, books, and drinking water.	Village like Gadhwala needs PHCs but only a sub health center is available.	Some people in the villages are aware of Bio gas Plant, Solar energy as an alternative source of energy but they don't know how to avail it and cost of these energy sources is also an issue.	Under <i>Swacch Bharat</i> Mission people are not getting Government help because Bikaner has been declared Open Defecation Free by Nagar Nigam.



Extra-curricular activities & sports facilities can be improved.	PHCs in Barsinghsar doesn't have qualified staff because of which it is closed most of the time.	People are not ready to adopt new technologies.	Water stagnation is a major problem.
People are aware of internet facilities but are not harnessing it. .	Basic medicine for fever and seasonal diseases available in the health center but there are not many facilities available for the laboratory tests.		
Farmers are still not getting the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their crops.	Veterinary doctor's charges are very high and transportation of sick cattle is an issue.		

Challenges

<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main source of drinking and Irrigation water is underground water in most of the villages apart from villages nearer to Indira Gandhi canal. • Due to excess extraction, the water level is going down. In Palana, it went from 450ft to 1000 ft. • Poor maintenance of water tank due to staff unavailability. • People have large water storage tanks in their house.
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c) Chennai North Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

Observations

Social Sector	Waste Management/ Sanitation
Scheduling the meetings beforehand and establishing work arounds in cases of emergency	Planned to meet the District collector to brief on the work carried out till date and give a general sense of direction.
Confirming that all the stakeholders are on board.	Tried meeting the Corporation Commissioner for data, to analyze the data.
Assigning a faculty mentor to keep track of the progress of each group.	On ground surveys among locals to gauge the impact of the dump site, and how it is connected to their livelihood and possible implementation pathways.
Making relevant information readily available for reference	

Challenges

Period too short for the scale of Chennai.
Non availability of stakeholders, especially, corporation officials.
Scheduling of the visits of the interns should be streamlined.
Co-ordination between stakeholders was a problem.



d) Chidambaram Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

Observations

Education	Healthcare	Social Sector	Waste Management / Sanitation
Regarding the Govt. schools, the commitment and dedication of the teachers is the best!	Most of the villages have competent PHCs and sub-centres, with active VHN!	Pichavaram & other heritage sites are present in the Chidambaram constituency.	Almost all the Town <i>Panchayats</i> , have started door to door collection of waste segregated at source, which is then converted into manure.
		Road connectivity is being provided to the most rural regions of the constituency.	



Challenges

Water	Education	Migration	Value Addition
Water scarcity, saline water intrusion, lack of proper irrigational facilities, too much dependence on monsoon.	Most of them are not being maintained properly and coordinated with the nearby educational institutions.	Village <i>Panchayats</i> should act as converging points and if possible, they should be vested with enough powers.	IHHL: The practical difficulty with the allowance provided from Govt. and the behavioural change that needs to be created.
Desalination process has to be more cost and energy effective so that all Govt. schools can be provided with clean drinking water.	Electricity & no. of computers an issue - lack/minimum number of toilets and non-availability of proper drinking water is a primary problem in majority of the schools.	To develop the tourist ecosystem around Pichavaram mangrove forests, and other heritage places like the famous Chidambaram Nataraja temple.	A proper supply chain for the marketing of Organic farm products needs to be done.
For villages like T.S Pettai that are affected by Tsunami, salt-resistant crop varieties will be very helpful.			Implementation of renewable energy sources like Solar pumps, lamps etc.
Automated water treatment - Daily chlorination, pH checking and flow rate monitoring should be done using a better method.			Village <i>Panchayats</i> should act as converging points and if possible, they should be vested with enough powers.



e) Cuttack Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

Observations

Agriculture	Education	Healthcare
Monkeys are a great threat to vegetables and crops.	Lack of Teachers in schools.	No hospitals in villages. PHCs do not even have common medicines.
No cold storage facility available.	Insufficient Infrastructure.	We never met ANM during our visit on duty.
Due to frequent cyclones many farmers sell their lands and take up other occupation.	Teachers are burdened with many other work than teaching students.	No proper infrastructure available.
		Modern medical instruments are not available in district hospitals.



Challenges

Water

Very few *Pucca* houses are available in villages even after getting funds through Prime Minister *Awas Yojana* to build houses.

More Govt. funds are used in building community center, temples and public libraries (which are just rooms with very few books available).

No street lights are available even at main centers in villages. Which also affects common market.

Water treatment is not done on regular basis by govt. officials.

Issue with water treatment plant in summer. No drainage system available in some villages.



f) Kallakurichi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

Observations

Education	Healthcare	Housing
Anganwadis, primary and high schools in the <i>Panchayat</i> were visited • All schools have electricity connection • No proper lab facilities, computers.	Presence of Health Facilities (Primary Centre, Sub-Centre) - PHCs, Health sub centres have adequate and timely supply of medicines. Most of the <i>Panchayats</i> don't have their own PHC. The nearest PHC is generally 5 to 10km away, which does not have frequent bus connectivity.	Implementation of PMAY, Green House housing schemes and their challenges. Green House scheme being successfully implemented based on people's interest. People not willing to spend to construct house under PMAY scheme quoting lack of money.
Buildings and Infrastructure - Medical check up happens regularly • No Compound/Main Gate	Availability of Physicians, Nurses - Doctor and nurses are available on most days/as required. Some PHCs were understaffed, due to which nurses, technicians have to work longer shifts.	Overall use of private and public toilets. PMAY homes with people's collaboration efficiently implemented. PMAY scheme houses planned for bigger space and hence not able to complete within budget.
Electricity and Water Supplies - Food quality overall good • Insufficient number of buildings, staff.	Sufficient supply of Vaccines, Medicines Electricity supply with inverter's are there in all places. No accommodation is available for the PHC workers, who have to arrange for their own accommodation.	Individual house toilets scheme. Increase in awareness among people to use toilets. At some places, people prefer open defecation and hence don't have/use individual house toilets.



<p>Toilet Facilities - Adequate number of schools, Anganwadis for everyone to attend • Boys & Girls Toilets too close, causing issues for boys to use</p>	<p>Adequate infrastructure - Distribution of vaccines to sub centres, and storage at PHCs happens properly. The buildings of the health sub centre are in a terrible condition, and need repairs/replacement.</p>	<p>Implementation of a Waste Management System. Some places have efficient waste collection, segregation and disposal systems. In some places, waste is burnt in the open. No collection system present.</p>
<p>Cooking and Food - Standard Board curriculum followed • Trespassers use premises for liquor consumption at night</p>	<p>Accessibility of health centre. Awareness is not present amongst people regarding baby deliveries, and maternal care.</p>	<p>Drainage systems present in the area and its effectiveness. All places have the basis for a drainage system, which is not complete. Drainage system not completely connected, often blocked. No drainage flow. • Open Drainage in most places.</p>
<p>Digital Learning - Awareness for education present amongst all people. • Gas not used for cooking in few places, hence smoke causes problem for students • Anganwadis not having toilets, electricity supply. Schools having inadequate water connection to Toilets</p>		



Challenges

Water
Major Source of Water for the Area- • Sufficient infrastructure present to distribute water to everyone. • Water distribution system does not cover all areas of the <i>Panchayat</i> .
Water Distribution System – Coverage, Effectiveness -• Bore wells are commonly being used, where canal/ river/lake water is insufficient. Public facilities like public toilets, Anganwadis don't have water connections.
Access to clean Drinking Water - • Sufficient number of OHT tanks, bore wells are used. Exposed pipes of water distribution system, leads to damage, water wastage or no supply.
Cleaning, Maintenance of tanks, Lakes - • Drinking water is decent. Water tanks are not cleaned regularly. • Wells are open and exposed.
Supply of Water to Toilets other facilities. Lakes are not maintained well and hence not used for storing water. Lake area is being encroached by agriculture and people settlements.



g) Kanyakumari Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

Observations

Education	Healthcare	Waste Management/ Sanitation
Smart class Govt initiatives like- Free books, , Cycle for 11th class students, Laptop for 12th class students.	Government college, PHC, sub-centres and Anganwadi under the supervision of DDHS are working together closely to cover the entire district population.	Uses Vermi compost – Wind Row method to produce manure from bio degradable waste
Mid- day meals For increasing E-Learning, one of the initiatives of Rajya Sabha MP Shri Vijayakumar is to have E-Library in the district.	Every Tuesday, there is a meeting in DDHS office regarding the condition of each centre, sharing information about the outbreak of any seasonal diseases.	People don't segregate the waste
Maintenance of Classes and Schools In Manavalakurchi, computers are not in working condition and they don't have smart class as there is no place for that.	Main target are pregnant women, children and to control any seasonal outbreak like malaria, dengue	Unavailability of space
The school also faces problems with the land for toilets.	Digitization: In Pechiparai, Instant relief is not possible because of lack of connectivity.	Dumping yard next to water body in Rajakamagalam



	<p>In Muttom, the main problem the place faces is the lack of freshwater.</p>	
	<p>Thinking of people, almost all locals are not aware of the facilities at the government hospitals and govt. schemes Availability of equipment and instruments Quarters for staff. The conditions are very poor.</p>	
	<p>In Pechiparai, the Ujjwala scheme is not helping the locals as there is lack of connectivity.</p>	



Challenges

Water	Education	Tourism Development
Reliable source of water is not available in the region, residents are majorly dependent on nearby dams and canals which are dry most of the times themselves.	Playground in primary school	Main source of income in most of the district. Connectivity of each tourist place
Improper disposal of waste water from houses. Unavailability of localised water treatment plants.	Parents are not interested in their children education	Kanyakumari tourism comes under town <i>panchayat</i> . Less revenue for maintenance of tourist place. Safety of people near Kanyakumari beach
Biogas plants are non-functional due to water scarcity.		Most of the foreign visitors come to Kanyakumari but reside or stay at Thiruvananthapuram - Need of Airport closeby
Sand mining; Sea water entering river water and Soil erosion		Maintenance of beach
Construction of check dams can solve these problems to the maximum extent.		Cleanliness is major challenge as the people don't throw the garbage in dustbins.
Sea water intrusion: Check dams are needed to arrest it. Seepage, Lining problem, Breaching		Tamil Nadu Govt. needs to encourage regulated tourism in forest areas.
Urbanization is leading to pollution.		Unavailability of information to the tourists



h) Kolhapur Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

Observations

Agriculture	Education	Healthcare	Social Sector
<p>There are 4030 registered farmers in Gadnudshingi, out of which 3725 farmers have farmland less than 1 hectare and 275 farmers have farmland in between 1 hectare to 2 hectares and there are 30 farmers who have farmlands more than 2 hectares.</p>	<p>Boys Primary School Panhala, Vidya Mandir, Minche, Kanya Vidya Mandir, Kini, Primary School, Shingnapur RSNK Prashala, Shingnapur, Main Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, Primary School Gadnudshingi.</p>	<p>The overall condition of the government hospital was good.</p> <p>ASHA want more help from government like Travel Allowance, enough time to complete a particular survey.</p>	<p>The survey was conducted in Gadnudshingi village of Karveer block. The survey was conducted with the help of 8 ASHA and in 181 households. New modern public school was selected to study the awareness among young students.</p>
<p>Based on caste categories, there are 3878 farmers belonging to open category and the remaining 152 farmers belongs to SC and BC classes.</p>	<p>Almost every school we visited were in good condition.</p> <p>Some schools lack infrastructure and other resources.</p>	<p>The formalities to avail various government schemes is too complex for rural people.</p>	<p>64.9% of people had access to internet. 76.8% of people had smartphones. 16.6% of the people have computers. 98.7% of the people have bank accounts.</p> <p>The Aaple Sarkar portal: 22.4% people use it by themselves, 8.3% used it through others, 17.3% knew about it but did not use it and 51.9% did not know about it.</p>



<p>Farmers are living decent life with average earning between 1 to 2 lakh.</p>	<p>In some schools teachers and villagers actively participated for collecting fund for the development of the school. It shows the importance of villagers in the maintenance of school.</p>	<p>Many health centers don't have computer facility to upload the data online.</p>	<p>Online Transactions: 41.3% did it by themselves, 8.8% did it through Maha-e-seva center, 3.1% did it through someone and 46.9% did not do it.</p>
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Challenges

Agriculture	Education
<p>Farmers didn't know initially how much fertilizers should be used and excessive usage has now affected their farmland. But now the farmers are getting aware about this.</p>	<p>The government school are divided between Municipality and Zilla Parishad. Zilla Parishad has control over the school functioning in rural areas. The schools are divided into primary and secondary schools. Various government schemes like Mid - day meal and <i>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan</i> is functioning properly in almost every school.</p>
<p>Sugarcane farmers are facing problems during harvest because of high labour charges .There are new harvesting machines which are meant for bigger farms only some farmers with small farmland are affected. Farmers are facing problems in selling vegetables and flowers.</p>	<p>Every school distributes school dress and books to every student free of cost. Some of the schools are in very good condition. Most of the schools are properly furnished. The teacher and villagers contributed money and other resources for the development of the school.</p>
<p>Government Schemes for Agriculture Agricultural mechanization scheme to provide subsidy to buy machines.</p>	
<p>National Horticulture Mission promotes green house and poly house farming by providing subsidy.</p>	
<p><i>Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana</i> for farmers to insure their crops and they receive the insured amount if the crops gets affected by some natural calamity.</p>	
<p>Gopinath Munde Accident Insurance Scheme, the registered will get 1 lakh rupees for organ damage and 2 lakh for death except suicide, murder or natural death.</p>	
<p>M-Crop Sap application is in use since 2 years. The purpose is to observe the growth of crop and crop condition per meter.</p>	



i) Nandurbar Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

Observations

Agriculture	Education	Healthcare
Total land: -5035 km ²	Education system in Nandurbar mainly consists of ZP schools and Ashram schools. Even if there are enough number of schools, literacy rate (55%) is considerably lower than Maharashtra (82%).	District hospital, 2 SDH, 12 Rural hospitals, 58 PHCs, 290 sub-centres.
Total Agriculture Land: -2534 km ² (Around 50%)	Positives: - Technology aided learning, Enough no. of ashram schools	Positives: Boat Ambulance
Positives: - KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra): - 1. Awareness through Programmes 2. Bridge between Govt. and farmers	Issues: - Multi lingual society; Dispersed population; Migration; Lack of coordination between ZP & Tribal Development Dept.; No funding	Issues: - General diseases encountered 1. Sickle cell anaemia, 2. Malnutrition, 3. Skin diseases
		Proper and regular health check-up camps, Implementation of Govt. schemes
		Lack of human resources 1. Remote areas, 2. Political issues
		Lack of some basic facilities 1. Electricity fluctuation, 2. Unavailability of medicines & lab equipment like Glucometer.



Challenges

Value Addition	Education
Can work on how cooperative model of SUMUL functions (in the adjacent state Gujarat) and how it can be replicated in this area	If I would ever get a chance to go back to Nandurbar, then I would probably be interested in improving the literacy rate of Nandurbar.
Can work on how technology can be implemented in fields with the help of Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK)	Choosing any one of the villages where there is lack of good teachers, I would like to teach them myself by staying there.
	Meanwhile, I would like to organise education awareness camps with the help of the concerned authorities so that people there can understand the importance of education and the need of the hour.
	Those who are unable to attend the classes in the morning session due to the responsibilities of their work towards their family, I would like to arrange an evening class for them or whatever time suits them to make them attend classes.
	Though with only two months of my practice, much is not going to change. But I would consider my work successful if I would be able to make some of the families believe the need of education.



j) Tiruppur Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

Observations

Agriculture	Education	Healthcare	Social Sector	Waste Management/ Sanitation
Agri-electricity is not free.	Language gap	2 PHCs with very limited facilities for the entire hill population.	Migration in search of livelihood.	
Transport and processing absent.	Child marriage.	Any complication will have to be referred to the Anthiyur hospital.	Orthodox caste practices	No proper system in place for solid waste Management (includes Plastic)
Crop losses due to wild animal rampage.	Teacher rotation.	Single Ambulance.	Prevalence of child marriage	Toilets set up under Government projects are used for storage.
Rising use of bore wells.	Lack of higher studies options.	Malnourishment in children.		
Limited Land holdings	Teacher travel, safety, quarters absent.			
Cattle: Bargur cattle used for dungs				



Challenges

Wild Animal Rampage	Water	Value Addition	Education	Migration
Existing practice	Rising borewell usage	Processing and value addition to augment income	Higher education	Employment-related migration
Solar fencing.	Shift from traditional once-a-year cropping pattern of local crops to throughout the year farming of even water intensive crops	Lone Millet processing unit.	Higher studies options that meet the employment needs and requirements of the local population	Limited livelihood activities in the hills force people and often families to seasonally migrate.
It requires meticulous maintenance.		Small scale processing that can bring in additional income at little cost.		
Not effective.				
Need alternative warning and protection systems				



24. Parliamentary Constituencies – Collage of Photos - I





25. Parliamentary Constituencies – Collage of Photos - II





26. New India Internship Report – Credits

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