

Village Development Plan

JANUARY 2019

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Villages of Maldunge Group Gram Panchayat in Raigad District of Maharashtra – Adopted by MGM Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai

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उन्नत भारत अभियान

UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

शिक्षित भारत-स्वस्थ भारत- स्वच्छ भारत- स्वावलंबी भारत- संपन्न भारत

INTRODUCTION

The Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

Conceptualized by a group of dedicated faculty members of Centre for Rural Development and Technology, IIT Delhi, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a flagship program of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Govt. of India. UBA aims to bring a transformational change in rural development by active participation of higher academic institutions with local communities, and reorientation of curricula and R&D design of knowledge Institutions. IIT Delhi has been designated to function to lead and coordinating organization for UBA activities in the country.

The Mission of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan is to enable participating higher educational institutions to work with the people of rural India in identifying development challenges and evolving appropriate solutions for accelerating sustainable growth. It also aims to create a virtuous cycle between society and an inclusive academic system by providing knowledge and practices for emerging professions and to upgrade the capabilities of both the public and the private sectors in responding to the development needs of rural India.

MGMHS Participation

Mahatma Gandhi Mission Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai has adopted a cluster of 5 villages including its satellite habitats encompassing entire Maldunge Gram Panchayat of Panvel Tehsil of Raigad District of Maharashtra. The villages are viz. 1. Dhamani, 2. Dhodani, 3. Dehrang, 4. Tawar wadi and 5. Waghachi wadi, each one having multiple satellite clusters.

This village development plan (VDP) is outlining the desired developments according to the inhabitants – for the quality of life within the village and in the immediate surroundings. The VDP identifies issues affecting the community – social, environment and economic. It's a statement about how a community sees itself developing over the next few years and what actions are needed to realize that vision.

OBJECTIVES

Based on the preliminary interactions with the villagers and the district/ block administration, the objectives of the work to be carried out by the MGM team in this village was defined as follows:

1. To improve accessibility to healthcare facilities and improve the overall health status of the local population.
2. To improve socio-economic conditions, create livelihood opportunities and increase food security & well-being of the poorest of the poor.
3. To ensure effective participation of the villagers for the holistic development of the villages by preparing an Integrated Development Plan for the sustainable development of the village using eco-friendly sustainable technologies and local resources, creating sufficient employment opportunities in the process, harnessing multifarious Government Schemes.
4. To empower the women through active participation in decision making process, increase income and access to resources.
5. To liaison with district administration, various NGOs, CSR and panchayat raj institutions to help them to prioritize the fund allocation to various developmental activities relevant to objectives and provide necessary inputs on technologies to be implemented in the field.

METHODOLOGY

In order to meet the objectives an overall integrated approach is required along with the quality input from various experts from different fields of knowledge. The steps involved in the same can be enumerated as follows:

- (a) Identification of the areas in which MGM can provide technical inputs along with the key experts who will be part of the team.
- (b) To conduct primary survey (Village level survey, Household Survey, Participatory Rural Appraisal) and collection of secondary information required for preparation of the plan followed by analysis of data.
- (c) The present scenario as derived by analysis of the primary and secondary data to be presented to the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha.
- (d) Participatory mechanism will be adapted for finding out the issues and potential of the village by considering the feedback from the villagers by conducting series of meeting with the villagers and solving the problem related to health issues.
- (e) After implementation of the plans in each component, the MGM team will also provide support in monitoring and evaluation of the same by guiding the technical personnel who can be hired by the Panchayat. MGM team will also help these technical nodal personnel in preparing the monitoring and evaluation report.
- (f) Subsequently, a consolidated report will be prepared of all the experiences of the MGM team related to the development work in the villages followed by preparation of guidelines for participation of any technical institute in the development of a village.

.....At a Glance – Gram Panchayat: Maldunge

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
1. DHAMANI	144	549
• Moti Dhamani	74	
• Lahan Dhamani	42	
• Haushachiwadi	28	
2. DHODHANI	288	1227
• Dhodhani	230	
• Pimpalwadi	18	
• Chinchwadi	40	
3. DEHRANG	90	335
• Dehrang	65	
• Bapdevwadi	25	
4. TAWARWADI	290	618
• Tawarwadi	120	
• Satichiwadi	36	
• Kombaltekdi	47	
• Kondichiwadi	48	
• Maldunge	15	
• Tadpati	24	
5. WAGHACHIWADI	111	520
TOTAL	923	4571

<u>SN</u>	<u>TYPES OF AREA</u>	<u>1. DHAMNI</u>	<u>2. DODHANI & 5. WAGHACHI WADI</u>	<u>3. DEHRANG</u>	<u>4. TAWAR WADI & MALDUNGE</u>
1	Village area	615.13	1622.02	1758.42	5337.45
2	Land available for agriculture	514.1	711.57	459.47	1566.55
3	Forest area	55.72	671.87	482.6	3175.05
4	House area	1.37	7.02	3.55	17.52
5	Area under water bodies	10.37	25.12	15.22	58.01
6	Common land area	0.25	0.5	0.25	50
7	Average per capita land (Approx.)	0.70 acre	0.5 acre	1 acre	1.10 acre
8	Waste land	88.12	107.57	104.52	220.04
9	Water level	450	450	450	450
10	Forest	55.72	671.87	482.6	3185.05
Types of trees in the forest: Teak, Tamarind, Peepal					

Dhamani

Dhamani is one of the revenue villages of Maldunge. It is situated 15 kms away from sub-district headquarter Panvel and 70 kms away from district headquarter Alibag. Thane a major railway station close to Dhamani is about 29 kms. Dhamani consists of Choti Dhamani, Mothi Dhamani & Houshachi wadi hamlets.

Social Mobilization through Hamlet meeting and Village meeting

At first, a hamlet and village meeting were held for discussion of UBA objective and plan. All village, irrespective of gender and caste participated and provided their valuable inputs. After this reconnaissance survey, village level and household survey were conducted for collection of basic information and problems of the village. While conducting household survey patch visit were done at different locations of the village. In this village nature has given a lot, specially forest and river resources, but most of the families of this village are landless. Some villagers own land up to 10 *gunta* (1/4th acre). They earn their meager livelihood as unskilled labor work. The farmers grow rice crops.

The ground water level ranges in between 400 feet. The villagers drink water un-purified or un-boiled. Almost 70% household have toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission but these are not in use due to improper sewage drainage and also due to water shortage. In this village many families have received LPG Gas under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. But most of the families use wood for domestic fuel until now. Women of this village do not have much livelihood opportunities, so they are involved in domestic work. Some of them help their male partner in farming. Choti Dhamani had no electric meters as they have not paid the electricity bills.

About Anganwadis: There is problem of leakage during rainy season. There are 43 students from 0-6 years. There are no toys and books for children. The

meal is prepared at the Anganwadi Sevikas home and she brings boiled and cooled water from her own house for the children to drink.

About Primary School: School has a student count of 64. Of which 33 are girls and 31 are boys. The student count has reduced over the year as many students are either going to private school run by a trust which is just behind the public school or a few are going to Adivasi ashram school and few to Schools in Panvel, Kamothe. There is one teacher in the school. The infrastructure of the school is good. There is a separate water supply tank for School. There are 4 computers provided but are not in use due to hardware issues.

Household Survey:

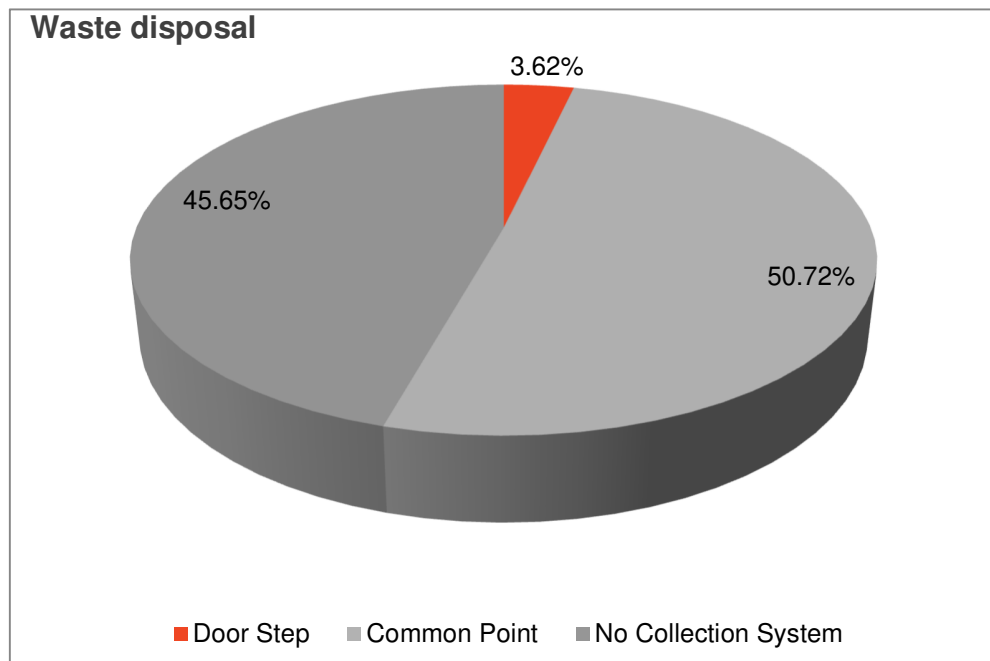
In household survey form basic information about a family like how many no. of persons are in family, their age, education, health, livelihood, agriculture related information and many other issues which is related to their day to day life like, problems faced by the villagers in their village and No of Govt. scheme reach in the village and finally prioritize these problems were collected. This becomes the basic evidence as well as the information to prepare village development plan according to their needs and requirement.

Problem Identification/ Need Analysis:

Based on the Household survey and hamlet meeting and PRA the following problems were identified as priority issue faced by the villagers:

- A. Proper pukka roads
- B. Increasing number of borewell points
- C. No separate place for washing clothes and utensils
- D. Open drainage
- E. Mosquito menace
- F. No availability of doctors at Dhamani sub-centre
- G. Water for irrigation
- H. Unemployment

- I. Transport for medical emergencies
- J. Anganwadi:
 - Shortage of Anganwadi workers
 - Shortage of toys
 - Shortage of books
- K. Required public toilet with proper drainage system
- L. Problems of school:
 - Computer hardware issues
 - No proper toilets
- M. No proper Sewerage
- N. No self-help groups
- O. No proper street lamps
- P. No skill labor
- Q. Women empowerment
- R. Alcoholism



No system for waste collection and disposal

Issues in Houshachi Wadi:

- Chlorination of water not done
- Unequal Water points distribution

Issues in Choti Dhamani:

- No place for washing
- Open drainage
- Open defecation
- No Anganwadi
- Indoor air pollution

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)



A typical PRA process

PRA exercise at Dhamani



Map drawn by the villagers with chalk, stick and ash

We conducted various PRA exercises and on the basis of that we formulated a Village Development Plan.

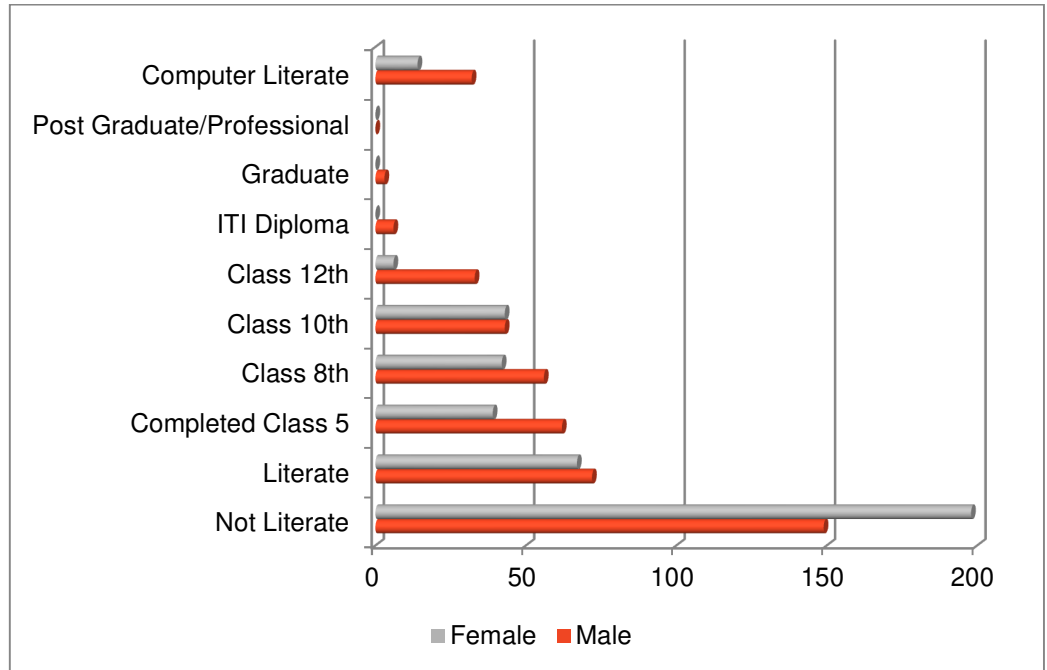
Resource Mapping

At the end of the household survey, we organized a meeting with the villagers to discuss major issues related to Dhamani village. We conducted the PRA exercise in open space near Anganwadi. The present , Anganwadi sevika, young youth and number of villagers participated in this mapping exercise. A young lad drew a rough sketch of village map on ground with the help of stick and ash. Each and every detail has been drawn on chart paper first with the pencil and then with the different color sketches for easy visual identification of all above mentioned information. We marked the important landmarks such as 1 Anganwadi, 2 Samaj Mandir, 1 Sub-centre, 2 schools (1 Public, 1 Private). There is a Public distribution system for 12 villages which is open for a week once a month. There the villagers get a basic ration of rice, sugar, cooking oil, kerosene, tur dal. There is a Gobar gas plant which is not working.

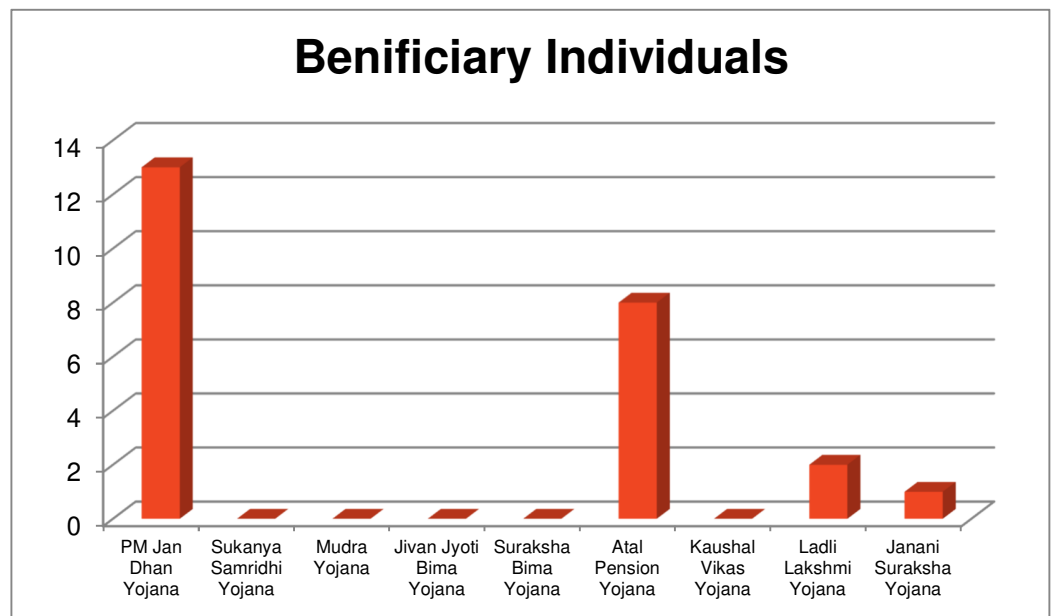
Demographic profile of village

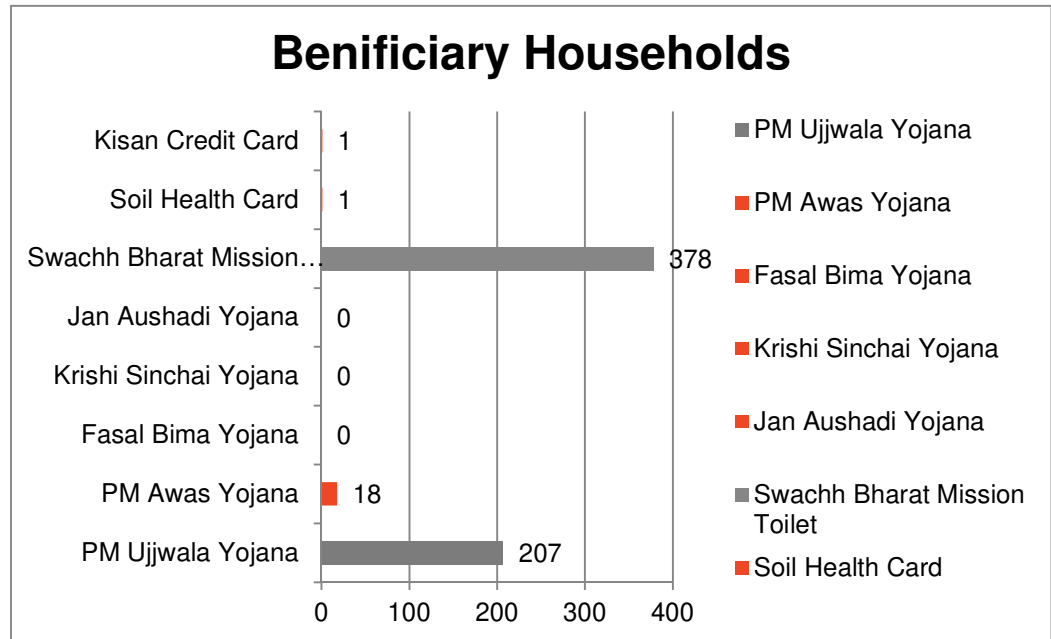
- According to Census 2011, Dhamani's population is 778.
- Out of this, 399 are males whereas the females count 379.
- This village has 125 kids in the age bracket of 0-6 years.
- Out of this 59 are boys and 66 are girls.
- Literacy rate in Dhamani village is 42%.
- 327 out of total 778 population is literate here. In males the literacy rate is 50% as 200 males out of total 399 are literate whereas female literacy rate is 33% as 127 out of total 379 females are educated in this Village.
- The Negative side is that illiteracy rate of Dhamani village is shockingly high -- 57%. Here 451 out of total 778 individuals are illiterate. Male illiteracy rate here is 49% as 199 males out of total 399 are uneducated. Among the females the illiteracy rate is 66% and 252 out of total 379 females are illiterate in this village.

<u>Census Parameter</u>	<u>Census Data</u>
Total Population	764
Total No of Houses	278
Female Population %	48.3 % (605)
Total Literacy rate %	75.3 % (944)
Female Literacy rate	34.2 % (428)
Scheduled Tribes Population %	17.2 % (216)
Scheduled Caste Population %	7.0 % (88)
Working Population %	39.7 %
Child (0 - 6) Population by 2011	152
Girl Child(0 - 6) Population % by 2011	55.9 % (85)
EDUCATIONAL STATUS	DHAMANI



Government scheme coverage:





Health profile:

Health is a very important component of human development. For healthy and productive life community the villagers should have access to basic health facilities. At Maldunge Village there is a sub centre with availability of ANM.

The PHC is located at Nere about 12 kms away from the village. It has been observed that there are moderately and severely malnourished under-5 children. Sometimes villagers have to visit Nere PHC for even basic treatments.

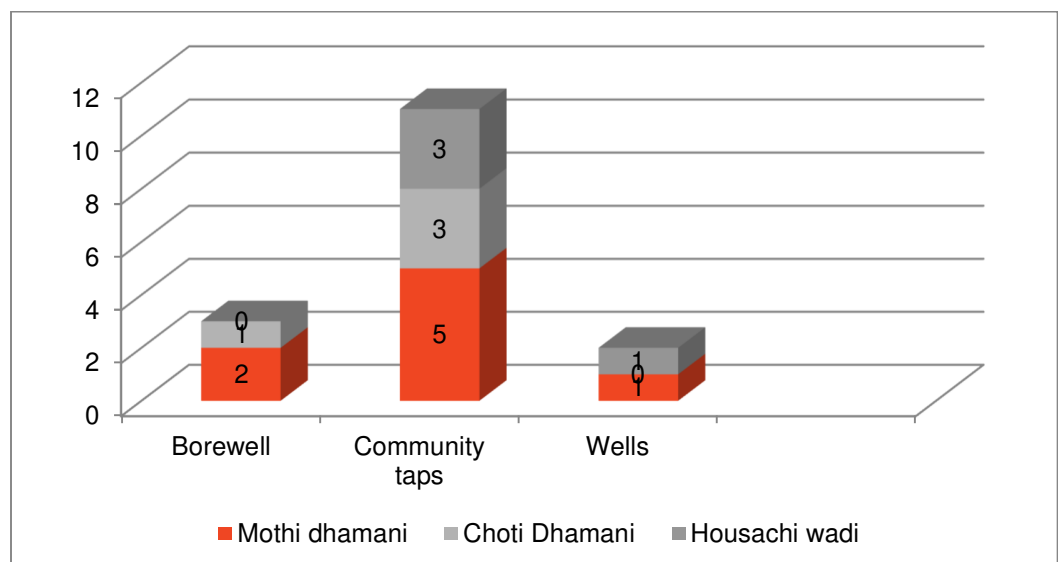
Literacy status:

Students in primary school: 33 girls; 31 boys; total- 64

Students in Anganwadi: 26 girls; 17 boys; total: 43

Drinking water facility

Source	<u>Moti Dhamani</u>	<u>Choti Dhamani</u>	<u>Housachi Wadi</u>
Borewell	02	01	00
Community taps	05	03	03
Wells	01	00	01

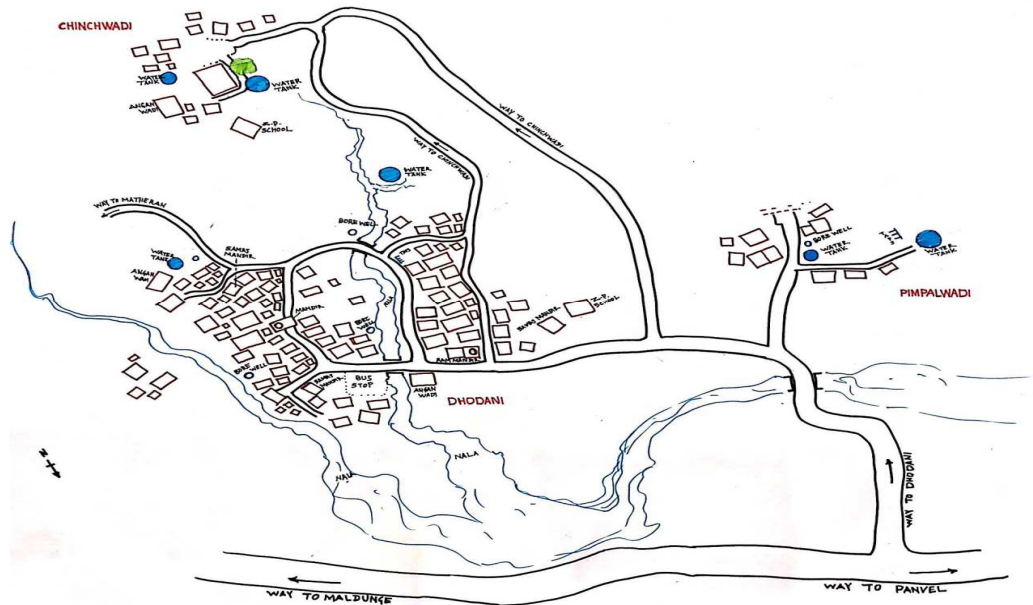
**Graph showing different sources of water in Dhamani**

Dhamani has borewell ,community taps and wells.

Dhodani

Constitutes Chinchwadi and Pimpalwadi

Resource mapping:



Village Infrastructure and Basic Amenities

<u>Village Infrastructure/Basic Amenities/Services</u>	<u>Located in village (Y/N)</u>	<u>Nos.</u>	<u>Distance Km, if located outside</u>
Primary Schools(Govt.)	Y	3	-
Secondary Schools(Govt.)	N	-	10 km
Secondary Schools(Private)	N	-	15 km
Colleges(Govt.)	N	-	20 km
Banks/ATM	N	4	15 km
Post Office	N	-	12 km (Vaje)

Gas Agencies	N	-	20 km (Panvel)
Anganwadi Kendra	Y	5	-
Krishi Mandi	N	-	22 km (New Panvel)
Bus Stop	Y	2	-
Veterinary Care Centre	N	-	15 km (Nere)

Village Connectivity(Roads)

Connecting Road of the Village from the nearest Highway/ Major District Road	20 km
Length of internal roads (inside village / hamlets)	Kachha (2 Km), Pakka (0.5 Km), Total (2.5 km)
What is the mode of transport available?	Bus, Shared Jeep
Frequency of available mode of transport	Frequent

Challenges faced by the people

- Lack of water supply
- Sanitation problems.
- Mosquito menace.
- Unemployment.
- Waste disposal problems.
- Pimpal Wadi-robbing of cattle.
- Chinch Wadi-No Electricity.
- Lack of identification card for women and children.
- Anganwadi problems-Old constructions with leaking walls, lack of toys and books.
- Lack of emergency health facilities
- Difficulty in crossing the river especially during monsoons for cremation.

Deharang



Village Infrastructure and Basic Amenities

Village Infrastructure/Basic Amenities/Services	Located in village (Y/N)	Nos.	Distance Km, if located outside
Primary Schools(Govt.)	Y	1	N/A
Secondary Schools(Govt.)	N	-	10 km
Colleges(Govt.)	N	-	17 km
Banks/ATM	N	4	9 km
Post Office	N	-	7 km (Vaje)
Gas Agencies	N	-	17 km (Panvel)

Anganwadi Kendra	Y	2	-
Railway Station	N	-	20 km (Panvel)
Bus Shop	Y	-	-
Veterinary Care Centre	N	-	9 km (Nere)
Common sanitation complex	Y	-	-

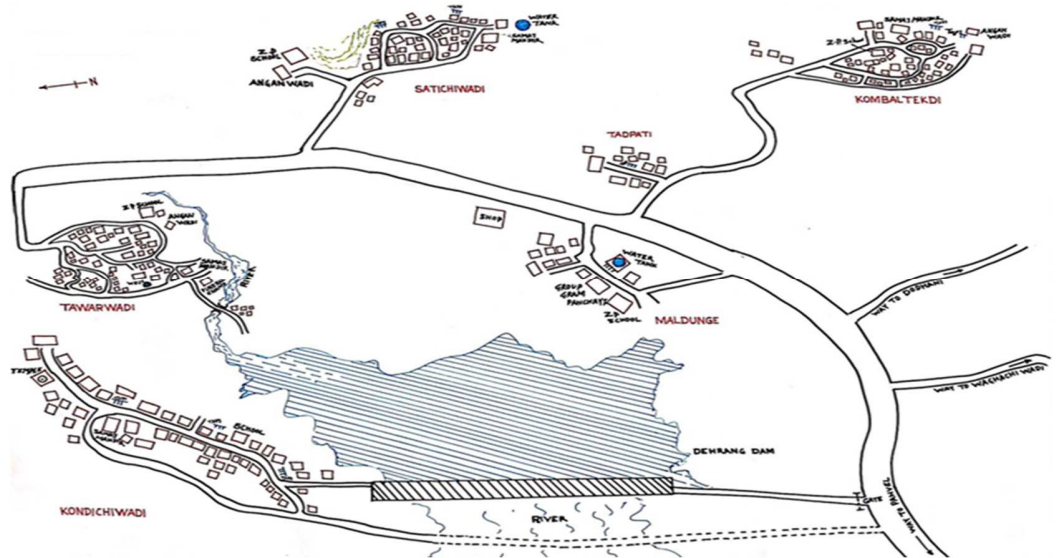
Village Connectivity(Roads)

Connecting Road of the Village from the nearest Highway/ Major Dist. Road	16 km
Length of internal roads (inside village / hamlets)	Kachha (0.5 Km) Pakka (2 Km) Total (2.5 km)
What is the mode of transport available?	Bus, Shared Jeep
Frequent of the available mode of transport	Frequent

Priority areas identified –

- Underdeveloped Anganwadi.
- Lack of basic health facility.
- Unemployment.
- Lack of skill developments.
- No self-help groups.
- Bapdevwadi - No primary schools.
- Lack of water supply (need to travel far for collecting water).
- Lack of identification card for women and children.
- Indoor air pollution due to use of chullha.

Tawar Wadi



Village Infrastructure and Basic Amenities

Village Infrastructure/Basic Amenities/Services	Located in village (Y/N)	Nos.	Distance Km, if located outside
Primary Schools (Govt.)	Y	1	0
Secondary Schools (Govt.)	N	-	12 km
Colleges(Govt.)	N	-	22 km
Banks/ATM	N	-	15 km
Post Office	N	-	17 km (Vaje)
Gas Agencies	N	-	22 km (Panvel)
Anganwadi Kendra	Y	-	-
Bus Stop	Y	1	
Number of common sanitation complexes	N	-	-

Village Connectivity (Roads)

Connecting Distance of the Village from the nearest Highway /Major Dist. Road(in Km)	22 km
Length of internal roads (inside village /hamlets)	Kachha (1 Km), Pakka (5 Km), Total (6 km)
What is the mode of transport available?	Bus, Shared Auto, Jeep
Frequency of the available mode of transport	Frequent

Gram Panchayat

Tawarawadi consists of Maldunge where Gram Panchayat is located.

There were self- help groups like mahila bachat gat which are now not active. All villagers possess their Adhar card and ration card except women from Tadpati who came after marriage they do not have their name changed on adhar card also they are not included in the ration card of the house where they are now married into.

Infrastructure & Civic Facilities

- a. Roads & Public Transport –There are pukka roads made right till the top of the hill. Public transport like bus comes at the foot of the hill. Almost all houses have their personal vehicle like motorcycle, bicycle, and moped.
- b. PDS centers –There is just one PDS centre in Maldunge which provides ration to all these 5 villages
- c. Electricity –Supply is for 24 hours except Tuesdays due to load shedding
- d. Sanitation –Toilets are made outside every house by Indian Red cross association, inner wheel club. No toilets in Kombal tekadi. They wash clothes,

utensils under the community tap, no proper washing area, No proper waste disposal area. People in Tawarwadi drink water after filtering.

e. Sports, Recreation & other community facilities –There are community halls in every Wadis except in Satichiwadi where the community hall is in dilapidated condition due to storm and animal fights. They have made a new one recently. People celebrate all the festivals in the community hall.

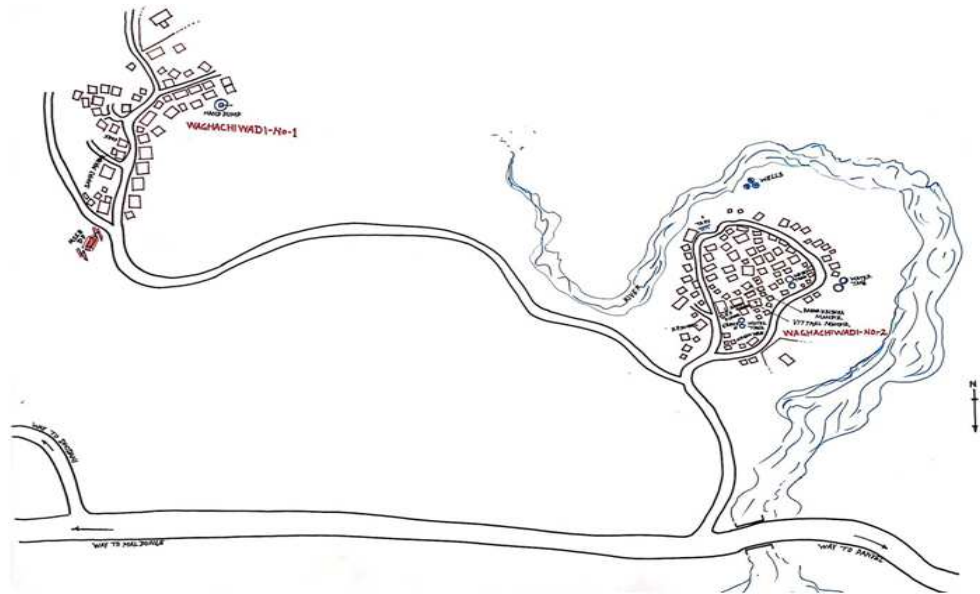
f. Post offices - Located at Waje

g. Telecom facilities –Mobile phones are there in every house especially with young population.

h. Schools -there is a public school with 28 students in Tawarwadi school. The school is in good condition, with 2 teachers. The school is Kombaltekdi even has RO water purifier.

i. There is one Anganwadi in every Wadi all are active except the one in Tawarwadi due to lack of Anganwadi worker.

Waghachi Wadi



Village Infrastructure and Basic Amenities

Village Infrastructure/Basic Amenities/Services	Located in village (Y/N)	Nos.	Distance Km, if located outside
Primary Schools (Govt.)	Y	1	-
Secondary Schools (Govt.)	N	-	12 km
Colleges(Govt.)	N	-	20 km
Banks/ATM	N	-	15 km
Anganwadi Kendra	Y	1	-
Bus Stop	Y	1	-
Veterinary Care Centre	N	-	15 km

Village Connectivity (Roads)

Distance of the Village from the nearest Highway/Major Dist. Road (in Km)	20 km
Length of internal roads(inside village/hamlets)	Kachha (0.5Km), Pakka (1 Km), Total (1.5 km)
What is the mode of transport available?	Bus, Shared Jeep
Frequent of the available mode of transport	Frequent

Priority areas identified –

- Lack of water supply (need to travel far for collecting water)
- Malnutrition.
- Sanitation problems.
- Unemployment.
- Lack of identification card for women and children.

Situational Analysis

Using the data from secondary sources, the baseline survey and information gathered from PRA, the present status of different development areas may be analyzed and presented.

1. Status, Issues and Challenges relates to Infrastructure

- a. Roads –There is lack of proper roads in Hausachi wadi, Pimpal wadi, Satichi Wadi, Kombal tekdi, Kondichi wadi.
- b. Energy – Electricity is available 24 hours. Except on Tuesdays when there is load shedding.
- c. Irrigation & Water Harvesting –There are no irrigation facilities available as people in this village grow only rice crops for which they completely rely on 3 months of monsoon.
- d. Telecom and IT – Only mobile phones. But no good mobile network coverage. Also there is television in almost every house.

2. Status, Issues and Challenges relates to Human Development

- a. Poverty – All belong to lower socioeconomic strata. Most being Below Poverty line.
- b. Education –The elders in village are illiterate. Also, the women are educated up to 4th std minimum. The new generation is taking education. There is no secondary/higher education opportunities for which they have to travel to Panvel. There is no Anganwadi worker in Tawarwadi hence that Anganwadi is closed.
- c. Health – There is monthly visit of Mobile hospitals which provide basic healthcare facility. ANM conducts immunization sessions every month. For medical emergencies they have to travel for half an hour to Nere PHC or Panvel. There are cases of Tuberculosis which are on treatment.
- d. Nutrition –Few children were malnourished

3. Status, Issues and Challenges relates to Social Development

- a. Specific Groups – the major population living in these areas are Thakar
- b. General Issues-
 - i. Violence & Crime
 - ii. Social evils – Alcoholism is a major social evil. 2 % Women are also alcoholic. > 20% tobacco Consumption

4. Status, Issues and Challenges relates to Governance

- a. Participation – People participate actively in decision of development
- b. Service Delivery - Responsiveness
- c. Transparency and Accountability, including grievance redress
- d. Difficulties in receiving benefits of schemes
- e. Capacity

5. Status, Issues and Challenges relates to Economic Development

- a. Agriculture - Mostly rice.
- b. Services - Few of them sell local fish caught in Deharang dam
- c. Employment –There is a major problem of employment. In seasons other than rainy season when people are not farming they are mostly unemployed otherwise.

Few work at farmhouses built around the village. A few work as daily wage workers in panvel, Nere . Youth mostly who are educated work outside in places like Panvel. Those who don't take further education are unemployed.

There are no employment opportunities in and around village as there are no factories or companies. Hence people have to travel far to search for employment.

6. Status, Issues and Challenges relates to Ecology & Environment

- a. Natural Resources- i. Degradation ii. Depletion
- b. Bio-diversity

7. Status, Issues and Challenges related to Civic and other Amenities

- a. Housing –Most houses are mixed, few of them are pukka houses who are slight well to do, few who are extremely poor have kutcha houses.
- b. Drinking water
- c. Sanitation No toilets in Kombaltekdi. Septic tanks have been made for every toilet however there are no proper outlet systems , also villagers cease to use these during water shortage in months of April-May. Drainage and proper sewage disposal is a problem.
- d. Streetlights –there are solar streetlights which are not working.

Comprehensive Action plan / Strategies

Issue	Community Action	External Action	Time period
1. Water Supply Shortage	<p>Improvement in access to water sources</p> <p>Strengthening existing water supply system</p> <p>Training the villagers about different water harvesting techniques</p> <p>Community tree plantation with the help of village volunteers.</p>	<p>Implementing Jal Yukta Shivar Abhiyan. Under which following things to be done:</p> <p>Broadening and deepening river base.</p> <p>Removing silt from lakes, ponds, farm ponds and canals which prevents water percolation.</p> <p>Building check dams, canals, small ponds and wells (individual and community)</p> <p>Mass tree plantation</p> <p>Involvement of NGOs and CSR.</p>	5 YR
2. Sanitation /Waste Disposal	<p>Community mobilization and awareness through Cleanliness drive with the help of village volunteers, Gram Panchayat.</p> <p>Awareness regarding schemes for building household and public toilets by using shallow water seal trap low water consumption toilet and its utilization.</p>	<p>Involvement of Health Inspector from MGM college.</p> <p>Involvement of NGOs and CSR.</p>	5 YR
3. Livelihood Generation	<p>Activating and strengthening self - help groups for implementing individual skill development.</p>	<p>Linkages with State Rural livelihood Mission and other govt authorities such as agriculture, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad. Co ordinating with IIT and Industry CSR, NGOs.</p>	5 YR

4. Education	<p>Maintaining and Strengthening Schools, Anganwadi.</p> <p>Creating awareness regarding importance of higher education, technical education especially in girls.</p> <p>Awareness generation regarding education schemes and Ashram schools for SC/ST/BPL.</p>	<p>Linkages with local education authorities.</p> <p>Co-ordination with ICDS for creating more Anganwadis /Mini Anganwadis and activating non-functioning Anganwadis as per requirement.</p> <p>Linking villagers with Pradhan Mantri Gramin Saksharta Abhiyaan.</p> <p>Co ordinating with CSR activities.</p>	5 YR
5. Health	<p>Awareness generation regarding treatment seeking especially for Non-Communicable Diseases.</p> <p>Motivating for frequent health checkups esp. vulnerable groups like Children, Women, Senior citizens.</p> <p>Health Care Delivery through Field Camps</p>	<p>Conducting multi-diagnostic camps, Specialty camps, providing both medical and para medical services.</p> <p>Strengthening referral services.</p> <p>Co-ordinating provision of health services along with PHC for better health of the village.</p> <p>Co ordinating with CSR.</p>	5 YR

- Corporate social responsibility:

Every company has a sense of responsibility towards community and environment in which it lives. They work in various areas, tribal, rural and urban community. They work in sectors like health, education, water, women and child development, livelihood etc.

Their cooperation will be sought for the contribution in the following way:-

 1. Water: Co-ordinating and linkages with Companies working in water sector – eg. Swadesh Foundation, Pani foundation.
 2. Sanitation: Co-ordinating with Ramky Foundation
 3. Livelihood generation: Neighboring Industries
 4. Education: co-ordinating for infrastructure and development of Schools and anganwadis.
 5. Health: Co-ordination and linkages with Pharma and other companies

Way forward.....

At the end of 1 Year

1. To improve water supply / access by 20%
2. To ensure 60 % streets of village to be Garbage free
3. To achieve 50% of wet waste disposal by composting
4. To decrease tobacco consumption by 20%
5. To reduce mosquito borne diseases by 50%
6. To reduce Open Defecation Practice in all 5 villages
7. To increase practice of Safe Drinking Water in all 5 villages
8. To conduct 2 sessions of Skill Development for young population
9. To reduce indoor air pollution by 20 %
10. To improve use of ORS in Diarrhea by 100%
11. To achieve plantation of 100 trees in each village
12. To improve the immunization coverage by 80%
13. To promote 100% Breast Feeding to the newborn
14. To detect and treat 100% cases of Leprosy
15. To detect and treat 100% cases of Tuberculosis