

Perspective Plan –
Community Aid &
Sponsorship Program - Pen



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INTRODCUTION

1. Project Background :

Raigad district is a tribal district and people from 39 different tribes are living in different parts of this district. The inhabitants of various villages earn their livelihood by working as daily wage earners in cities far from their villages. Only for 3-4 months they are in their villages and in rest of the days they are away in search of work, leaving the old ones and children behind, children are not provided with basic necessities as most of them come from low economic families. To improve the economic and educational condition of the children and villagers CASP collaborated with CFN for sponsorship program in Raigad district in 1994. The basic feature of sponsorship program in Raigad district is, to provide necessary infrastructure to the people in their own villages so as to prevent migration from villages.

Rational behind the workshop

An assessment was carried out on behalf of NORAD, with a particular view to comprehensive work initiated in clusters of villages since 1998. The assessment team consisted of Dr. Amitava Mukherjee, Executive Director, Development Tracks RTC, New Delhi; and John Y. Jones, Diakonhjemmen international centre, Norway. Both have been engaged in participatory based evaluation and monitoring instruments. CASP - PEN unit was for the first time undergoing a process of assessment by an external agency.

The assessment report was submitted by the team on May 20th 01. The assessment report contains 4 major chapters. The chapters include findings and recommendations as well. An appropriate reply, to the assessment report of CASP - PEN was submitted to Mr. Paulson at CFN. The reply to the assessment report, was prepared after visiting CASP - PEN unit twice and having interaction with various CASP - PEN staff and department heads.

The strategic planning workshop was planned to be held, for preparing a detail plan document. To plan out a detail strategic plan for CASP - PEN unit both the management and programme staff were included, in the strategic planning workshop.

2. About CASP

About Community aid and Sponsorship Program (CASP)

In the NGO world of India, CASP is one of the large organisations currently handling an outlay of Rs. 18 crores and employs over 300 persons in its multi-state programme. It has a large human resource pool, trained and experienced managerial staff and eminent force of volunteers who comprise of governing councils and management committees. CASP is committed to working with grassroots and neighbourhood associations to ensure community mobilisation. It has promoted networking with various NGOs, Government agencies, Academic Institutions & International Organisations.

To ensure sustainability of the community programs, participation, quality and sustainability are the core components of all development programs undertaken by CASP. It has experience in working nationally in various states of India: Maharashtra, Kerala, Delhi, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

CASP has collaborated with various international organisations and is familiar in handling administrative and financial requirements. Further, CASP has been able to ensure that its programs are qualitatively up to the standards expected by the funders. CASP's unique strength is in the large number of organisations

it works with either by networking and/or collaborating. It has long-standing expertise in working as a team with its partners.

CASP helps needy children and their families to lead better meaningful lives. This is done in 3 ways:

1. Sponsorship program for children in the age group of 03 to 10 years.
2. Assistance is provided to :
 - Start/continue education
 - Avail of medical services
 - Benefit from rehabilitative care in general.
3. In India, CASP collaborates with Foster Parents Plan International in undertaking community development programs in the areas of Health, Education and Development of Community Resources and Skills. With the child, its family, community and environment as the main focal points, these self-help programs help families develop the means, abilities and motivations necessary to meet their own needs. The ultimate aim is, to build strong, cohesive communities capable of achieving self-sufficiency.
4. CASP also collaborates with Children's Future, Norway, to integrate development needs of the disabled children in urban and rural parts of Maharashtra. The basic feature of Sponsorship program in Raigad District is, to provide necessary infrastructure to the people in their own villages, so as to prevent migration from villages to cities. Many villages in this District have been adopted meeting all the needs of the community in the areas of housing, potable water, sanitary facilities, better lighting and enhancing school infrastructure. Income generation programs for the mothers of the Sponsored children have been started to provide an opportunity for self-employment. A vocational training centre is constructed in one village to enable people to become qualified masons, carpenters, plumbers, etc. The main concept is, to convert this village into a model village.

3. About CASP-PEN

CASP-pen unit is situated in Raigad district of Maharashtra State. CASP-Pen unit is working in collaboration with Children Future Norway (CFN), NORAD and OTN, for sponsorship of children from selected backward villages, in Raigad District.

Till 1993 CASP Raigad unit was getting financial support from CFN, for sponsorship programs. In 1994, CASP-Pen unit collaborated with NORAD for financial support. Other than sponsorship, CASP also works for integrated development in rural areas of Raigad district.

CASP Raigad unit has constructed houses in rural areas. They had also constructed infrastructures like, Irrigation Dams, Community Halls and Sanitary blocks. In Raigad district there are many villages which are in the interiors of the district. CASP Raigad unit has started water supply and electric supply schemes wherever it is necessary.

CASP Raigad unit has also started Income Generation Programme in various villages. The community hall is used as Income Generation centres. Village women and youths are getting training and employment through, the income generation programme. CASP-Pen unit is also having a Mobile dispensary, which covers all the villages that are selected for sponsorship programmes. The Mobile dispensary visits every village at least once in a month. It provides all medical facilities to the villagers, and in case of emergency the patient is brought to Pen hospital for treatment.

4. About Raigad district

Raigad is a coastal district situated on the West Coast. It is slightly elongated in the north-south direction, and has a long indented coastline. It is bounded with Thane district to the north and Ratnagiri district to the south. Pune district lies in its east and Satara district to its south-east. On the west the Arabian Sea bound the district. The district has an area of 7148 sq. kms. And a population of 18,24,816 as per the 1991 census. The district has a long indented coastline and is drained mostly by short westward flowing parallel streams, which originate in the Sahyadri hills in the east and flow into the Arabian Sea. The climate of the district is typical of that on the West Coast of India with plentiful regular and seasonal rainfall during the monsoon season. Being a coastal district the seasonal variations in temperatures are not large. The south-west monsoon commences by about the first week of June and it continues till the beginning of October. The average annual rainfall for the district as a whole is 3028.9 mm.

The soils of the district are essentially derived from the Deccan trap, which is the predominant rock formation of the district. The main soil types in the district are forest soils, varkas soils, rice soils, khar or salt soils coastal alluvium and Latinate soils.

As many as 39 scheduled tribes were recorded in the district. Five major tribes recorded were (a) Kathodi (b) Kolimahadew (c) Thakur (d) Oraon and (e) Varoli literacy rates among scheduled tribes in the district was 16.46 percent as against general literacy rate of 45.59 percent in the district (according to 1981 census) Among the major tribes Kolimahadeo has the highest literacy of 38.20 percent. The work participation rate among scheduled tribes was 45.28 % corresponding to 37.39% of the district. They were mainly engaged as agricultural labours. Among the major tribes, Kathodies were mainly engaged in agricultural labour, Kolimahadeo in livestock etc. and Thakur in cultivation.

About tribes in Maharashtra

The Nomadic and Denotified tribes constitute about 5 million of population in Maharashtra and about 60 million all over India. There are 313 nomadic tribes and 198 Denotified tribes.

According to Dr, D. N. Mujumdar, a tribe is “As social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous with no specialisation of functions, ruled by the tribal officers, hereditary or otherwise united in language or dialect recognising the social distance from tribe or caste but without any stigma attached in the case of caste structure following tribal traditions, beliefs, customs, illiberalization of natural ideas from alien sources above all consciousness of homogeneity of ethnical and territorial integration.”

Some of the major tribes of Maharashtra are Bhils, Gonds, Mahadeo Kolis, Malhar Kolis, Warlis, Koknas, Kotharis, Thakars, Kolams, Andhs, Pardhans etc. Geographically tribals in Maharashtra are found in three traditional regions namely:

1. Sahyadri region
2. Satpuda region
3. Gondwan region

Social & cultural life of tribals have survived since times immemorial because of higher degree of solidarity, respect for traditions and customs meaning associated with social actions, less important to money and a very high degree of sense of sharing which is still prevailing amongst them, binds them together.

Despite of introduction of several schemes for all tribals they have not shown much progress. One of the reasons is their nature of shyness and lack of knowledge of regional, national and English. Things are changing due to introduction of Ashram schools. Tribes showing signs of progress.

As regard to the educational status of tribals as per 1991 census it is 37.77% as against 64% of total states literacy rate. Literacy rate of tribal women is however very low i.e. 24.03%. in Maharashtra there are 205 primary and 203 secondary ashram schools. Voluntary organisation also manages government aided 177 primary and 76 secondary ashram schools.

To upgrade, educational, social and economic status of the tribals government in implementing various development schemes through different departments.

About Kathkari Tribes

The Kathkari also called as Kathodi are a small scheduled tribe in western India, scattered across the districts of south Gujrat and northern Maharashtra with a sprinkling in Rajsthan. They are most concentrated in the district of Thana and more so in Raigad. Kathkari's are officially categorised among the most backward of the scheduled tribes.

The counter magnet to the older metropolis being developed in this district with the latest modern heighten capital intensive investment this means speeding the entire area into the twenty first century leaving no space for these tribes who were once proud hunter gatherers and now they are forced to become migrant labour. At present the total Kathkari population is about 1,25,000 and their percentage in Raigad district is about 10 percent.

Kathkari are exploited by the way of bounded labour oppression from other groups' lack of land lack of education. Lack of education was seen as the greatest obstacle to changing their solution. Addition to labour and a feeling of inferiority were viewed as the Kathkari contribution to their present state.

Their are many stories related to the possible origin of the Kathkari. Some tells that the credit of creating the first Kathkari went to god Ram when he killed the monkey king Bali and asked the Kathkari whom he had just created to eat up the corpse as no one else ate this species of animals. Some also explaining Kathkari to be very much like Ram from Ramayana and Pandvas for Mahabharat for the simple reason that they use bow and arrows like them. The Kathkari of past were seen as kings of the jungle. But with the changing time forests were cut down forcing the Kathkari to change and live like city dwellers.

The Kathkari are now changing themselves according to the changing world. Land wages and education are among most urgent demands of the Kathkari. Land and related assets like bullocks and implements for cultivation are listed as immediate demands by those settlements not yet touched by urbanisation while those closer to towns or industrialised centres talk in terms of regular jobs which provide monthly incomes. The basic needs of Kathkari are water and housing. The lack of water for drinking as well as for cultivation is a major problem and underscores many other issues. It is also linked with health problems, which are all inadequately tackled.

The Gram Panchayat dominated by the Maratha's of the village directly controlled Kathkari. The Kathkari were exploited by the Maratha's of the village for the simple reason that the Kathkari depend on Maratha's for their daily income and other aspects like housing.

In today's content the Kathkari make a connection between formal education and employment and see it as an important agent of change. Most of the settlements give high priority to education for their children to escape from the life style in which they were trapped revolving around physical labour daily wages and indebtedness. In some causes where the children who had managed to study up till their high school and still do not get the kind of job they hoped for. Thus formal education raises expectations for a better job and higher status. Education being an important agent for changes it is not enough by itself to guarantee a secure future.

The continuing ecological degradation accentuates their poverty basic needs like food shelter and clothing become scarce. Gender inequality too has been affected by the socio-economic changes the Kathkari are under going. Traditionally tribal society has been more equalitarian than caste communities especially on the gender dimension. Women's are restricted to the unorganised sector and household chores. However, a positive development among these Kathkari is their changed attitude to education. The response to the adult education programmes in the area would indicate that they realised that education for employment may now be missed opportunity for the other generation but they do not want the same to happen to their children. Their willingness to have their children educated is another important indicator of their desire to be integrated into the mainstream of the society around them.

About Koli-Mahadeo

Koli mahadeo are the tribes, who lives in hilly region of Maharashtra state. According to 1981 census, Koli-Mahadeo are situated or could be found in districts of Nasik (2,25,526); Ahmadnagar (75,736); Pune (1,2,122); Thane (50, 436) and in Raigad (60,103).

People of this tribe are mostly found in the hilly region of Pune and Ahmednagar district or in the coastal regions of Raigad district. they live in groups. Their houses are built of mud and stones. They are more like a hut. Each hut is divided into two parts. In one part family members stay and in the other part they keep their animals. They are very aggressive and hard working. This tribe is also known as soldier tribe.

The main occupation of this tribe is agriculture people having their own land, cultivate rice or cereals, and those who are not having land of their own work as agricultural labourers. They cultivate their land in traditional way and that's why they get only one crop in a year.

Important decisions of the village is taken by the head of the village. Marriage is treated as an important part by the people of this tribe. The unmarried men or women are given respect by the other tribal members. They are very superstitious.

About Thakur tribes

According to 1981 census, they are found in districts of Thane (90662), Raigad (408070); Pune 34579); Ahmadnagar (35095); and at Nasik (39435).

There are two types in Thakur tribes, one is 'K' Thakur and other is 'M' Thakur out of the both 'M' Thakur's are told to be more developed than 'K' Thakur. Thakur's live in small groups. Their villages are mostly situated in forest or in hill top. Their houses are more like huts made up of mud and bricks.

They mostly use cereals of different types in their food. Thakur women's are fond of jewellery's. they mostly use jewellery of silver. Their main occupation is agriculture. They use traditional methods of cultivation and that's why they only grow one crop in one year.

About Varali tribes

According to 1981 census, Varali tribe is in 4th position among the other tribes as far as population is concerned. They are mostly found in districts of Thane (3,19,560); Nasik (32,146); and in greater Mumbai (8,256).

Their main occupation is agriculture and they cultivate rice and various types of cereals. They follow patriarchal family trend with women having secondary role in the family. They don't follow Hindu religion strictly but they believe in Hindu go-goddesses and are superstitious by nature.

About Pen Taluka

The total geographical area of pen taluka is 50,757 hectares. There are 166 villages under Pen taluka. Total population of the taluka was 1,26,939 according to 1991 census majority of the villages are linked with Pucca Roads.

Means of transportation from one village to another or to the town is done by buses or by foot. The nearest town for all the villages is Pen.

There are in total 122 primary schools in the taluka in various villages and 6 secondary schools in the taluka. Most of villages use well water for drinking purpose. The villages near to rivers use river water for their drinking purpose. There is only one hospital and maternity home in this taluka, to provide medical facility to the villagers. Where as there are 26 registered private practitioners available in the taluka. Three primary health centres and two sub centres are there and also 2 nursing homes. The whole taluka is having 14 post-office in different locations. Most of the villages are supplied electricity for domestic purpose.

Out of total covered are 16,372 hectares of lands is covered by forest and 18,087 hectares of lands is irrigated and 8305 hectares of land is not available for cultivation. Most of the irrigation is done through river water. 6065 hectares of land are used for cultivation only once in a year or are covered with shrubs and bushes. These are tracked as cultural wastelands. Only 877 hectares of land are cultivated regularly.

About Khalapur taluka

The total geographical area of Khalapur taluka is about 37,279 hectares. Out of which irrigated land is only about 1101.03 hectares and 5393.34 hectares of land are included under culture waste. 12693.05 hectares are not available for cultivation and 5957.22 hectares of land are un-irrigated. 12044.79 hectares of land come under forest area.

Total population of this taluka is 99,363 and total no. of 122 villages are there. Most of the villages are connected with Pucca road and bus facility is there. Nearest town for all these villages is Khopoli and Panvel.

The villagers use well water and tap water for the purpose of drinking. Many villages also use hand pump water for drinking purpose. The taluka has only one health centre and one dispensary. There is only one registered private practitioner where as there are 3 primary health centres in the taluka. There are 109 primary schools in different villages and 14 middle schools. There are only 4 secondary schools in whole of the taluka. Many of the villages are having electricity facilities for domestic purpose.

About Alibag Taluka : -

The total Geographical area of this taluka is 50,70,700 hectares. Out of the total area 13,05,200 hectares of land are covered with forest. Total 45,700 hectares land are available for irrigation. 44,500 hectares of land are irrigated by the means of well and 1,100 hectares of land are irrigated by means of wells with electric pumps. 23,68,300 hectares of land are unirrigated. 24,51,00 hectares of land are cultivable waste. Total 8,33,900 hectares of land are non cultivable.

There are 208 villages in Alibug taluka. The total population of this taluka is 1,61,836 according to 1991 census. Most of the villages in this taluka are linked with Pakka roads. The nearest town for most of the villages is Alibag. Villagers use Buses (S.T.) for travelling from 1 village to another. There are 153 primary schools, 97 secondary schools, 20 higher secondary schools and 2 colleges in this taluka. As far as medical facilities are related, the taluka has 16 P.H.C.'s, 17 dispensaries, 7 registered practitioner, 5

health centres, 3 family planning centres, 2 maternal and child welfare centres, and 1 subsidised medical practitioner. Most of the villagers from different villages, use well water or tapwater for drinking purpose. Inhabitants of those villages near the rivers use river water for drinking purpose. There are 26 post offices, in the whole taluka. Most of the villages are having electricity connection for domestic purpose. Electricity supply has also been provided by commercial or Industrial purposes. The nearest local market, is minimum 5 - 10 kms away from each village.

About Panvel Taluka : -

The total Geographical area of this taluka is 53,16,800 hectares. Out of the total land, 16,21,600 hectares of land comes under forest land. 19,000 hectares of land are irrigated, and the source of irrigation, is mainly well. 11,23,400 hectares of land are unirrigated and 6,67,700 hectares of land are available as cultivable waste. Total 19,35,600 hectares of land are available as non cultivable land.

The total population of this taluka is 17,22,17 and total villages are 163 according to 1991 census. There are total 32,812 households in the village. There are 139 primary schools, 15 secondary school, 11 higher secondary schools, 1 college and 5 industrial schools in this taluka. There are only 4 primary health centres in the whole taluka. Most of the villagers use well water and tap water for their drinking purpose. There are 25 post offices in the whole taluka. For travelling the villagers use S.T. Bus services, as most of the villages are connected with S.T. Buses. Only 42 villages in this taluka are connected with approachable Pakka roads, where as 64 villages are connected with Kaccha roads. Some of the villages are also having foot paths. The nearest town / market for every village is Panvel town. Most of the villages are provided with electricity for domestic use, and some of the villages are having electricity connection for commercial use.

METHODOLOGY

1. Diagnosis

- *Situation analysis*

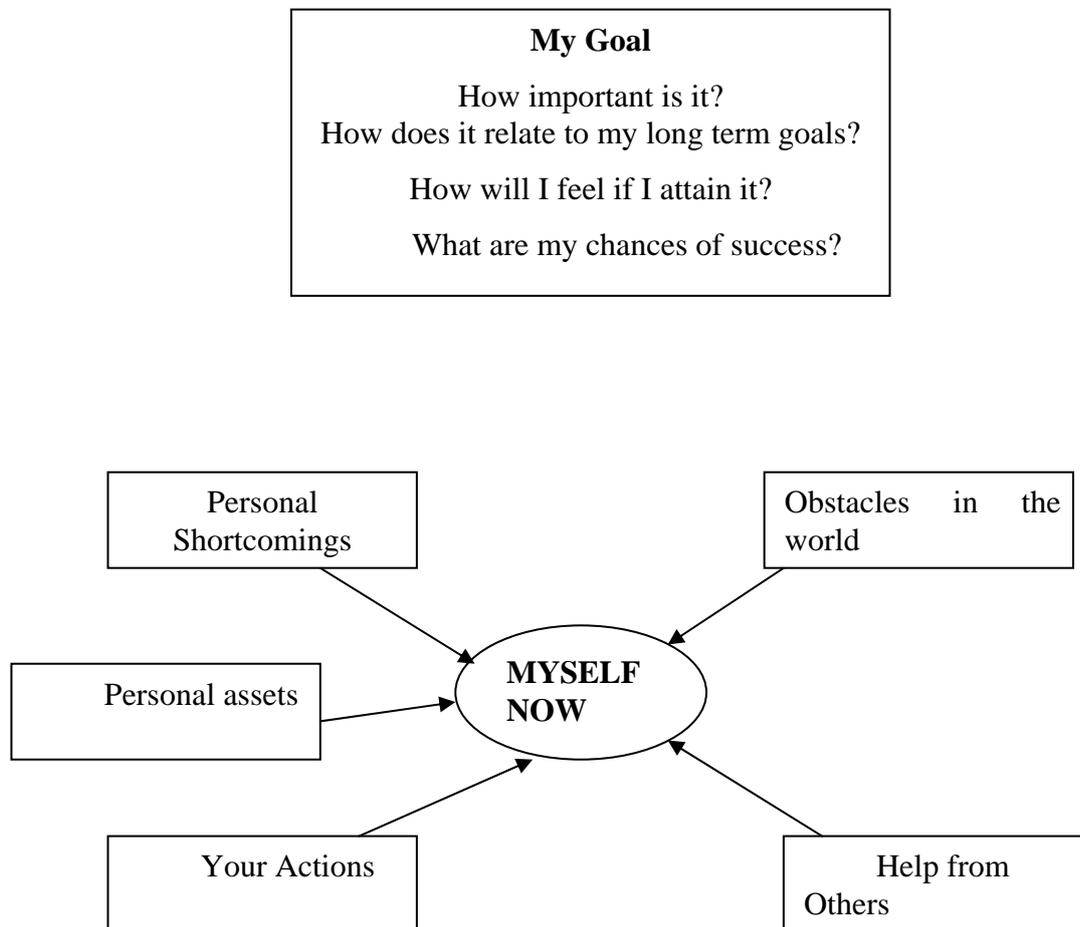
Day 1: 6th August

The session started in the late evenings. The facilitators gave a brief introduction about the workshop, and about each session.

Goal Achievement Plan

The group firstly deliberated on the goal achievement plan.

Goal setting exercise was done under the following guidelines provided in the flowchart given below:



This exercise helps an individual to understand their personal long term and short term goals and how they are going to achieve it? The same exercise could be done to identify the organisational goals of short term and long term. It also suggests ways to achieve those goals. This makes an individual realise how important it is to make short term goal and relate those goals to long terms goals. To achieve these goals one should make a plan, which includes various actions to be taken. One should also realise the available assets and the obstacles that they might have to face to achieve their goals. After finding the obstacles one should find the ways to tackle those obstacles. The goal setting exercise was undertaken within group. It make the group members identify there personal goals and then to identify the relationship between there personal goals and organisational goals.

Locus of control

After "Goal Setting " exercise another same kind of exercise was under taken, to assess the locus of control of an individual. This exercise was taken with the help of a pre-tested questionnaire. This questionnaire includes 10 sets of questions, and each question has two options. The participant's has to fill the questionnaire and a right option (according to the participants) has to be filled in rank column. The each correct option should be given '1' point and the total should be '10' points. The participants who has scored between 8-10 it is assumed that they are having high internal locus of control, participants scored between 6-7 means they are having moderate internal locus of control. The participants who has scored 5 points in total means that they are having a mixed locus of control. Where as who has scored between 3-4 means that they are having moderate external locus of control, i.e. their locus of control is affected moderately by external factor. Participants scoring between 1-2 means that they are having high external locus of control, i.e. they are affected more by external factors.

Idea behind under taking this exercise was to make the members, feel as how strong they are in their self determination and decision making power. Through this exercise the participant also understands where he/she needs improvement to improve their self-determination and decision making power. This exercise also helps the participant to realise how his/her locus of control affects his/her professional as well as personnel life.

Day2 : 7th August

Situation analysis

The day started with the recapitulation of previous day.

Then the exercise of "situation analysis" started. This exercise will help the team to understand the status of their working area. Each social worker was asked to give detail information about their village. This helped them to realise where they are lacking. They also discussed, about the problems that the villages are facing and suggested some solutions to tackle with the problem. For e.g. A social worker identified the problem of roads in his village, and also suggested the solution that the roads could be constructed by the collective action taken by the villagers.

As told earlier, situation analysis is an exercise, which will make the social workers of the organisation, understand the problems of the villagers, as well as the lacuna's in programme approach. Most of the villages, where CASP is working in Raigad district, are situated in the interior parts, which gets cut off from the rest of the parts, in mansoon season. Due to the large distance from the main cities, availability of facilities such as: education; medical etc is not there. Most of the inhabitants of the villages are working as daily labourers. They are not having a constant income. This leads to poverty. The villages, which are been selected by the CASP-Pen unit, are situated in hilly areas or in coastal, low line areas, where the cultivable land is very less.

Almost in every village where CASP is working, they has built a community hall and also run a day care centre for small children's, who had not attended the school age. In many villages it could be seen that, children did not attend their schools, out of total number of children in school going age. Further, it could also be seen that the number of girl child going to school is very less. This portraits the picture of less awareness about girl child education among the villagers. The organisation holds awareness campus in various villages time-to-time, but it could be possible that the message is not delivered properly or convincingly.

CASP-Pen unit has started many training programmes and income generation programme centres where many women from different villages get training and employment. Looking at the vast problem of low income among the villagers, the organisation should expand the programme of income generation.

Each social worker was asked to submit the "village profile" of the villages in which they are working. The village profile will include all the basic information about the villages. While collecting this information the social worker could also up date their knowledge about their villages. Detail village profile of each village is as follows: -

**1) Village → Shirki
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Profile :-

Shirki is a small village in western part of Pen taluka located in interior region near the sea coast. It is situated on Pen-Vadkhal road, 7 kms away from Pen city. Total area of the village is approximately 396 hectares out of which 311 hectares of land are cultivable and 85 hectares are non-cultivable. Out of total cultivable land more than half of land is unirrigated (198 hectares of land) and only 113 hectares of land is irrigated. As this village is situated near the sea coast, their is always an danger of sea water entering into the irrigated land, making it uncultivable increasing the proportion of salt in the soil. Most of the land is Rain fed.

2) People and Population :-

Most of the people belong to the agrarian caste Agri. The total population of this village is 1689 approximately. Out of which 840 are male population and 849 are female 347 children is in school going age out of which 311 are presently going to school. No. of male children i.e. 163, presently going to school, is more than female i.e. 148. Out of 148 female school going children 36 female children are sponsored by CFN and Norad. The nearest market place is Pen. The villagers have to travel to Pen by Bus or Rickshaw to purchase the essential commodities.

3) Available Infrastructure :-

There is one primary and one secondary school of Raigad Zilla Parishad. There is also one-day care centre, which is managed by CASP Raigad Unit. The nearest P.H.C. is 4 kms away from the village, in Gadab village. For drinking purpose the villagers use the water of 3 wells and one 1 pond; in the village. There is also one common water tap, which is used for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :-

The main occupation of the villagers is paddy cultivation, on their lands. Approximately each farmer holds 1/2 acre of land. Most of the villager's work as daily wage earner in paddy field's on in salt mills. Some of the people work in government and private sector and some are having their own business.

5) Festivals Celebrated :-

The villagers celebrated different festivals through out the year, such as Gudi Padva, Ramnavami, Hanuman Jayanty, Narli Poornima, Ganpati festival, Diwali, Holi etc.

**2) Village → Mangrul
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Profile :-

Mangrul village is situated on Pen-Khopoli road. It is 7 kms away from Pen city. The total land area of the village is approximately 261 hectares. Out of the total land, cultivable land is 229 hectares and non-cultivable land is 32 hectares. Out of total cultivable land 159 hectares of land is irrigated and 70 hectares of land are un irrigated. The cultivation is of Rice in rainy season and in summer and winter season they cultivate cereals and vegetables. Irrigation is done by river water or most of the land is cultivated in rainy season.

2) People and Population :-

The total population of this village is 821, out of which 427 are male population and 394 are female population. 124 children in the village are of school going age , out of which only 93 children are presently going to school. 38 children are sponsored by CFN , out of which 4 are male child and 34 are female children. Most of the villagers belong to Martha Caste.

3) Available Infrastructure :-

There is one primary school, which is managed by Zilla Parishad, and one day care centre. The newest P.H.C. is in village kamarli. There are 2 well in the village, which is used for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :-

The main occupation of this village is farming. There are 178 people who earn by farming. Rest other is working as daily wage earner on are in private and government services.

5) Festivals Celebration :-

All the villagers celebrate their common festivals like, Ganpati, Dasara, Diwali etc.

**3) Village → Karambeli
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Profile :-

Karambeli is situated in the hilly region. It is 18 kms away from Pen City. Total area of the village is 35,900 hectares according to 1991 census, out of which total cultivable land is 2,500 hectares and 12,900 hectares of land is un irrigated. 20,500 hectares of land is covered 65 forest. Out of total 105 families. 55 families in the village are having land a lacer of land approximately. Irrigation is done in rainy season.

2) People and Population :-

The villagers in this village are from Kathkari tribe , i.e. this is a tribal village. The total population of this village is 15,500. Out of which 150 are male, 166 are female, and 184 are children. Total No. of 133 children are in school going age, out of which only 85 children are presently going to school. 36 children are being sponsored by CFN, i.e. 11 are male and 25 are female. There is one youth group, two Self-Help Groups of men and one S.HG. of women in this village.

3) Available Infrastructure :-

There is one primary school and one day care centre in this village. The nearest PH.C. is 10 kms away from the village, i.e. in Karambeli village. There are 2 wells in the village, which is used for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :-

The main occupation of the villagers to work as daily wage earners, in brick factory at near by town. Some of the villagers earn by farming but it is again not sufficient for their livelihood, so they, work as daily wage earners at a risk factories in summer & winter season.

5) Festivals Celebration :-

The villagers celebrate 5 various festivals, like - Ganpati, Holi, Diwali etc. The villagers also celebrate "Van Bhajan" once in the year in summer season. All the villagers collect in the forest (van) and takes their meal in the forest of their respective villagers.

4) Village → Varsai Block → Pen

1) Geographical Profile :-

Varsai village is situated at 16 kms away from Pen City. Agricultural farm & forest surround this village. The total are of the village is approximately, 70,900 hectares of land. Total un irrigated land is 33,000 hectares. Out of total land of the village.

2) People and Population :-

Most of the people in this village are of Maratha Caste. Total population of this village is approximately 1437, out of which 510 are male, 554 are female, and 373 are children. In this village 293 children are in school going age and 280 children are presently going to school. Presently 34 female children are being sponsored by CFN. There are two Mahila Mandals in this village. These two Mandals comes together once in a month, discusses their problems & various activities.

3) Available Infrastructure :-

There is one-day care centre, one primary school and one secondary school in this village, & for further education they have to go at Vavoshi or Pen. The nearest PHC is 8 kms away from the village at Kamarli village. There is one Tubewell, 17 wells and 1 pond in the village, which is used for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are daily wage earner and farmers. Some are working in Govt., Semi Govt., and private sector. Some are having their own business.

5) Festivals Celebrated :-

All villagers also celebrate various festivals i.e. Ganpati, Holi, Diwali etc. There is one temple of Lord Shankar. Every year on the day of "Maha Shivratri" (Lord Shankar's birthday) there is a small fair in the village.

5) Village → Ashte Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Village Ashte is about 17 kms away from Pen city. The village is divided into two parts lower Ashte & upper Ashte. There is a passage of 1/2 kms between the lower Ashte & upper Ashte. According to 1991 census the total area of this village is 16,300 hectares. Out of which the non irrigated land is about 16,300 hectares. There are total 74 families having land, and approximately each family acquire 2 areas of lands.

2) People & Population :

Most of the peoples in this village are of Martha Caste. Total population of this village is 385 out of which 123 are male, 112 are female and 150 are children. Out of the total child population, children is

school going age are 113, out of which 49 male child and 48 female child are presently going to school. That means 96 total children are presently going to school. CFN i.e. 3 male child and 30 female child are sponsoring total 33 children.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is one-day centre in the village and one primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from Ashte i.e. in village Kamarli. There is 6 Tubewells, 4 wells and 1 pond in the village, which are used for drinking purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are farmers. The main source of irrigation is rain water or river water. Some are working as daily wage earners and some are in govt, private sector and some are having their own business. They take only one crop i.e. rice in mansoon season. In winter & summer season they take the crop of watermelon, green vegetables, & beans etc.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

All villagers also celebrate various festival i.e. Ganpati Festival, Holi, Diwali etc. there is one Hanuman Temple in lower Ashte, where every year all villagers celebrate, "Hanuman Jayanty" programme. There are Bhajani Mandal & youth groups in this village. The activities like singing Bhajan and festival gatherings Foster a lot of love, affection & solidarity among the members of the community.

6) **Village → Brogan Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Brogan village is situated just 3 kms away from Pen town. River Bhogawati flows at a distance of half a kms from this village. The total area of this village is 65,600 hectares. Out of which 44,800 hectares of land are un irrigated and 20,200 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

Most of the villagers belong to Martha Community. Total population of the village is 478 out of which 163 are male, 170 are female, and 155 are children. Out of total children 148 children are in school going age. Presently 128 No. of children are going to school, out of 148. 29 children are being sponsored by CFN, out of which 3 are male and 26 are female. There is one women group. About 80% to 85% of women have operated for family planning. Mostly all villagers participate in medical awareness camps.

3) **Available Infrastructures :**

In this village there is one-day care centre and one primary school. For further education children have to travel to Pen. The nearest P.H.C. is 7 kms away in Kamarli village. There are 2 wells in this village, with storage tanks & pipe line and standpost, from where the people fetch water for there various purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the people are working as daily wage earners and farmers. Some of them have cows and buffaloes, and earn their income by selling milk in the market. Very little people are working in govt. and private sector.

5) **Festival Celebrated :**

There is a small Temple in the village People celebrate, Ganapati Festival, Navaratra Festival and Diwali.

7) **Village → Aarao Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Aarao is a village situated 14 kms away from Pen town. Total land area of the village is 502 hectares. Out of which 29700 hectares of land are non-irrigated and 300 hectares are irrigated.

2) **People and Population :**

People in this village belong to Martha Community. Total population of this village is approximately 545, out of which 180 are male, 175 are female and 170 are children. Out of total child's population. 158 are in school going age. 138 children are presently going to school out of total 158 child's population. 35 children are getting sponsorship from CFN, out of which 34 are female child and 1 is male child. 80 - 85% of women's have operated for family planning.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is a day care centre and one primary school in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 4 kms away from Aarao village in Kamarli. There is one Tubewell and 3 wells, from where they get water for drinking purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are into farming, occupation some also work as daily wage earners and in Govt., Semi Govt. and private sectors.

5) **Festival Celebrated :**

There is a small temple in this village. They all celebrate Ganpati Festival, Navaratra Festival and Diwali Festival every year.

8) **Village → Odhangi Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Odhangi village is a part of Washi Village. This village is situated 6 kms away from Pen city. Odhangi village is included Under Group Gram Panchayat Washi. The total land area of the village is 26,600 hectares. Out of which 24,000 hectares of land is cultivable and 2600 hectares land is non-cultivable. There are 100 families having land of there own at least of 1 acre each.

2) **People and Population :**

The villagers belong to Agri cast. The total population of this village is 721 out of which 309 are male, 282 are female, and 230 are children. 205 children of this village are in school going age, out of which 201 are presently going to school. This shows the large awareness about education among the people of this village. Out of total school going children only 8 children are getting sponsorship by CFN - CASP sponsorship programmes i.e. 6 female and 2 male children.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is one-day care centre in the village and also on primary school, which is run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is just 1 kms away i.e. at village Vashi. There are 2 Tubewells and one pond in the village, which is used, for fetching water for drinking purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the residents of this village are into farming work. The main irrigation service of this village is rainwater. Some of the villagers are working as daily wage earner.

5) **Festival Celebrated :**

All the villagers celebrate Ganpati Festival, Diwali Festival, Makar Sankrant, Navaratra Festival etc.

9) **Village → Vadhav**

Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Details :**

This village is 12 kms away from Pen city. The total area of this village is 29,900 hectares. 4,900 hectares of land are cultivable, 2,500 hectares of land are irrigated and 12,400 hectares of land are non-irrigated.

2) **People and Population :**

Vadhav village is a non-tribal village. People of this village belong to Agri Caste. Total population of this village is 1550, out of which 772 are male, 778 are female, and 300 are children. Out of total child's population 255 children are in school going age, from which presently 204 children are going to school. 15 children are presently being sponsored by CFN, from which 12 are female and only 3 male children are sponsored. Some of the villagers are graduate.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is one-day care centre, one primary school and one secondary school in this village. Raigad Zilla Parishad runs the primary and secondary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 1 km away from Vadhav village, i.e. at Vashi Village. There are 2 Tubewells and 1 pond in this village. Villagers fetch water from the Tubewells, for drinking purpose. The CASP / CFN office have started community kitchen centre in this village for their own sponsorship children.

4) **Occupation :**

Total No. of 463 families in this village are having own land, which is of minimum 1 to 1 & 1/2 acres. Due to maximum families, holding land in this village, farming is the main occupation in this village. Some of the families earn income through daily wages.

5) **Festival Celebration :**

The villagers celebrate Ganpati Festival, Diwali Festival, Makar Sankrant etc. They arrange for Bhajan or kirtans programmes in the festive seasons.

10) **Village → Kanhoba**

Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Details :**

Kanhoba village is 14 kms away from Pen City. Hills, trees and creeks surround the village. The total land area of this village is 43,500 hectares. 10,500 hectares of land are cultivable and 33,000 hectares of land are non-cultivable. Out of total cultivable land 9,000 hectares of land are irrigated and 1500 hectares of land are not irrigated.

2) **People and Population :**

Kanhoba is a non-tribal village. People in this village belong to Hindu Agri Caste / Community. Total population of this village is 400, out of which 199 are male, 201 are female and 104 are children. Out of total child's population. 73 children are in school going age. Currently 65 children are going children. 16 children are being sponsored by CFN, out of which 7 are male and 9 are female.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There are two-day care centres in village and one primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 5 kms away from Kanhoba village in Vashi Village. There are 2 ponds and 1 well, which are used as drinking water source.

4) Occupation :

There are 269 peoples having land out of total population in this village. There fore the main occupation is farming and some are working as daily wage earners.

5) Festival Celebrated :

People in this village celebrate festivals like Ganpati Festivals, Makar Sankrant, Navaratra Festival etc.

**11) Village → Johe
Block → Pen**

1) Geographically Details :

Johe village is situated along the Mumbai Goa highway. It is 7 kms away from Pen city. The total area of this village is 7000 hectares. Out of the total land 6,700 hectares of land are non irrigated.

2) People and Population :

The in habitants are from Agri and Kalan community. The total population of this village is 1027. There are 628 male population and female population is only 399, out of the total population. Total No. of 282 children in this village are in school going age, out of which only 172 children are presently going to school. There is a youth group, Mahila Mandal, children's group and adolescent girls group. The rate of literacy is low and people are ignorant of cleanliness and sanitation.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one-day care centre, one primary school, one secondary school and one Junior college in the village. The newest P.H.C. is 7 kms away at Jite village. There are 2 wells and 2 ponds from where the villagers fetch water for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of villagers is farming. Some are engaged in idol making, i.e. their own cottage industry. Some work on daily wages as labourers.

5) Festival Celebrated :

There is an ancient temple of Lord Shiva behind a hill, in the village. Villagers celebrate birth anniversaries of Lord Dattatraya and Lord Hanuman. There is a "Bhajan Mandal" and a "Banjo Pathak" in the village, which offer praying, by singing Bhajan's in various religious festive occasions. There is a Sangram Sene Mandal, which holds various awareness programmes competitions, exhibitions for the villagers.

**12) Village → Benvale
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

The village is 10 kms away from the Pen City. Hills and trees surround the village. The total land area of this village is 35,100 hectares. Out of the total land area un irrigated area is 28,800 hectares.

2) People and Population :

In habitants of this village belongs to Hindu-Agri Community. Group Grampanchayat manages the village Benvale. The total population of this village is 718, out of which 553 are male and 265 are

female. 165 children are in school going age, out of which 120 are presently going to school. 16 children in this village are getting the facility of sponsorship from CFN i.e. 9 male child and 7 female children get sponsorship. The percentage of illiteracy is very high in this village, due to less awareness about the importance of education.

3) Available Facility :

There are two Day Care Centres in the village and 2 primary schools run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 1 or 1 & 1/2 kms away from this village i.e. at Vashi. There are 3 Tubewells and 2 ponds, from where the villagers fetch water for drinking purpose. There is a approach road to reach at Benvale village. The electricity facility is available in most of the houses.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of the villagers is farming. 150 people are having their own land, approximately up to 2 acres each. The main source of irrigation is through Rainwater. Some of the villagers work as daily wage earners.

5) Festival Celebrated :

All the Indian Festival, such as Ganpati Festival, Makar Sankrant is celebrated in this village.

13) Village → Kaleshree

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Kaleshree village is situated at 14 kms away from Pen City. The total area of this village is 16,200 hectares of land. Out of the total land area 13,300 hectares of land are un-irrigated.

2) People and Population :

Kaleshree is a non-tribal village, where the inhabitants belong to Hindu-Agri community. The total population of this village is 987 out which total male population is 479 and female population is 508. Total No. of 131 children are in school going age, and only 122 children are presently going to school. Total No. of 37 children are sponsored by CFN i.e. 26 female child and 11 male child.

3) Available Facilities :

There is one primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad and one day care centre. CASP / CFN Raigad Unit has started a study class in the village for sponsored children. The nearest P.H.C. is 3 kms away from this village at Vashi Village. There is one well and 1 pond in the village. The well and pond water is not adequate for drinking purpose, so they fetch the water from Vadhav Village, which is 3 kms away from Kaleshree Village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the people are farmers in this village. There are 200 people who are having their own land and the land size is up to 1 acre. The main irrigation is done through rainwater. Some of the villagers are working as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

Peoples in this village celebrate Ganpati Festival, Diwali Festival, and Navaratra Festival in the village.

14) Village → Gagode - Khurd

Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Area:**

The village Gagode - Khurd is nearly 15 kms away from Pen and 1 1/2 kms away from Varsai Phata. The total land area of this village is 33,900 hectares. 19,500 hectares of land are non-irrigated.

2) **People and Population :**

This village is a non-tribal village, where the villagers belong to Martha Caste. Gram Panchayat takes care of the administration of the village. There is one Mahila Mandal in this village and work together for the development of the village. The population of this village is 569, there are 275 women and 294 male in this village. The total children in school going age are 158, out of which 115 children are presently going to school. 66 children are benefited by the CASP / CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 26 male and 40 female children.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is one Tubewell and 1 well in the village, and the villagers use the water of well and Tubewell for drinking purpose. There is one day care centre and one primary school in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 7 kms away from this village i.e. in Kamarli Village. There are also 2 check dams, which used for irrigation purpose. Most of the houses are well constructed in the village. Most of the houses are having electricity connections. There are sanitary blocks in this village, which are constructed by CASP-CFN, Pen Unit. There is also one Income Generation Hall, where 8 needy women are employed and getting income.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are farmers. The main crop here is rice. In the winter and summer season most of the villagers, take the crop of cereals and vegetables. Some of the villagers are also working as daily wage earners and very few are having their own book factories.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The villagers celebrate festivals, like Ganpati, Holi, Diwali, /Dasara etc. in the village collectively. The villagers also celebrate "Van Bhajan" once in a year. Every one collects in the forest, and has their meal in the forest, together.

15) **Village → Varap Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Varap is a small village situated among the Pabal hilly ranges. It is around 30 kms away from Pen City. The village is surrounded and fortified by dense vegetation and beautiful scenery. The total land of the village is 5,72,000 hectares. Out of the total land 36,800 hectares of land are irrigated and 8,200 hectares of land are un-irrigated.

2) **People and Population :**

In habitants of this village are non tribal, and belongs to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 284. Out of the total population 99 are male, 100 are female and 97 are children. Out of total child population, children going to school are 70. Out of total child population 31 children are presently going to school. Out of total children going to school 12 children are being sponsored by CFN.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is one day care centre and one primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 20 kms away from the Varap Village at Gadab Village. There are three Tubewell, 1 well and 1 stream, from where they fetch water for drinking purpose. The well water is also used for irrigation purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the people are into farming occupation. The cropping pattern is traditional and they grow rice once in a year. Others are working in companies, mills or as teachers.

5) Festival Celebrated :

There are two temples, namely of Lord Hanuman and Lord Rams. They celebrate the birth anniversaries of both these Lords for a week.

**16) Village → Mongeshi
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Profile :

Mongeshi Village is situated 9 kms away from Pen City. This village is only 4 kms away from Mumbai Goa highway. Dense vegetation and Mountains surround village Mongeshi. The total area is 20,900 hectares, out of which 3700 hectares of land are non-irrigated and 13,200 hectare of land are irrigated.

2) People and Population :

The villagers belong to the Martha Community. They are very religious and superstitious. The total population of this village is 435, out of which 282 are male and 153 are female. 77 children in this village are of school going age. Presently only 57 children are regularly going to school. Out of total children going to school 5 are being sponsored through CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. There is a Mahila Mandal in the village. They have formed Self Help Groups.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and one primary school in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 7 kms away from Mongeshi Village i.e. in Jite Village. There is one Tubewell, 2 wells, 1 pond and 1 streams, from where the villagers fetch water for drinking purpose. There is one check dam, which is used for irrigation purpose. The ANM of P.H.C. visit the village, to check the progress of infants, pregnant and lactating mothers.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers. Some of them are daily wage earners, and some work in companies.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

People celebrate various festivals like Ganpati Festival, Holi and other Indian Festivals.

**17) Village → Kamarli
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

Kamarli is situated on Pen - Khopoli road. It is 8 kms away from Pen city. The total area is 14,500 hectares of land. Out of the total area 2600 are un irrigated and 10,800 are irrigated land.

2) People and Population :

This village is a non-tribal village, where the most of the inhabitants belong to Martha Caste. The total population of this village is 926, out of which 452 are male and 474 are female population. Total No. of 352 children are under school going age where as presently 396 children's are going to school, 28 children are benefited by CASP - CFN project.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is one Day Care Centre, one primary school and one secondary school. There is also one P.H.C. in the village itself. There is one Tubewell and 2 wells. Villagers fetch water from the Tubewell and wells for drinking purpose. There is one check dam in the village, which is used for irrigation purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the people work as daily wage earner, and rests of them are working as farmers. Some of them are having their own business.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

There is one Hanuman temple. Every year all villagers celebrate "Hanuman Jayanty" programme. Villagers also celebrate various Indian Festivals like Ganpati, Holi, Diwali, Dasara etc.

18) **Village → Pen**

Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Details :**

Pen town is centrally located & is governed by Pen Municipal Council for the last 14 years. 167 villages surround this town. The total land of town Pen is approximately 400,100 hectares. Out of total land 25,000 hectares of land are cultivable and 75,700 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

People staying in Pen area belongs to different communities such as Martha, Agri, Brahmin, Janis, Koli, Muslim, Buddha etc. The total population of Pen town is 21,588. Out of which 11,204 are male and 3,675 are female. 8,831 children in this town are in school going age, out of which 8,132 children are presently going to school. 566 children are being benefited by the CASP - CFN sponsorship programmes, out of which 114 are male and 452 are female.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There are 15 day care centres, 12 primary schools, 3 secondary schools, 2 Junior colleges in Pen town in different villages. There is one civil hospital in Pen town. There are 59 Tubewells, 80 wells, 3 ponds and 1 river, which are source of drinking water, for the people of Pen town. State Road transport buses connect pen town with all the important towns in the district. It is also connected by other near by districts, like Ratnagiri, Sindhudrug, Pune, Satara, Kolhapur, Thane, Mumbai etc.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the people in this town work in Government, Semi Government, and in Private sector. Some are having their own small-scale industries. A total No. of 12,376 people from this village are working as daily wage earners, where as only 42 are working as farmers. The main crop is rice, which is taken only once in a year i.e. in monsoon season. The main product of this town is salt. Due to scarcity of irrigation projects, the farmers have to depend upon the monsoon. People due to job opportunities tend to migrate to cities like Mumbai, Thane, and Pune for earning their livelihood. Pen is very famous for making the idols of Lord Ganpati, and papad making, as small-scale industries. Most of the people are working in these small-scale industries.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

Peoples in Pen town celebrate all the Indian Festivals i.e. Diwali, Ganpati, Holi, Dasara, Makar Sankranti, Id etc.

19) Village → Jite
Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village Jite is situated along the Mumbai - Goa highway. It is 10 kms away from Pen City. This area is a green belt, with no industries within 10 kms. The total area of this village is 33,700 hectares of land. Out of total land 10,700 hectares are cultivable land and 23,000 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Most of the people belong to Agri Community. The total population of this village is 3,469 out of which 1,582 are male and 1,887 are female. Out of total population 642 children are in school going age, but only 396 children are presently attending the school. 55 children are getting the facility of CASP - CFN sponsorship programmes, out of which 36 are male and 19 are female child. The people in this village are ignorant about the importance of education, family planning, cleanliness & sanitation. They are also superstitious and very religious.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are five Day Care Centres, one primary school, one secondary school and one Junior college, in this village. For health and medical facility, there is a P.H.C. in the village. There are 5 wells and 1 pond from where the villagers fetch water for drinking purpose. The Kokan Railway runs parallel to this village. Facility of State Transport buses is available in the village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers, but due to lack of irrigation facility, they had to depend only on Monsoon and take crops only once in a year. Poverty illiteracy and lack of technical background have forced the people to work on daily wages. Those who are land less go for fishing on trotter up to Colaba. They sell fish in local market trotter.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

There are two temples namely of Lord Dattatraya and Goddess Laxmi. The villagers very well look after the temples and the festivals are celebrated with great pomp.

20) Village → Kharoshi
Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village Kharoshi is situated on the Mumbai Goa highway. It is 18 kms away from Pen City. The river Balganga flows along the village. The total area of this village is 60,000 hectares. Out of total area 12,400 hectares are cultivable land and 47,600 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants are mainly of Agri community. The total population of this village is 1616. Out of total population 878 are male and 738 are female. Total No. of 515 children are in school going age, out of which 424 are presently going to school. 17 children are benefited by the CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. 11 of them are female and 6 are female.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and one primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 3 kms away in Jite village. There are 2 wells and 1 river, from where the villagers fetch water for their drinking purpose. There is an unregistered Mahila Mandal in the village. Many programmes of awareness are arranged through this Mahila Mandal.

4) **Occupation :**

No. of farmers in this village are more. The average land holding size is 1 to 1 & 1/2 acres of land to each farmer. These farmers cultivate their land only once in a year. Due to lack of irrigation facility, the farmers had to depend upon Mansoon rains. In other seasons they are forced to earn their livelihood through working as daily wage earners.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The main deity of this village is "Kelamba" Goddess. The festival of this Goddess is celebrated for nine days in this village. People from neighbouring villages also come to attendee celebrate this festival.

21) **Village → Mohili - Khalsa** **Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

The village is perched on top of the hill. The village Varsai is 16 kms away from Pen and Village Mohili - Khalsa is 3 kms away from Varsai. The total area of the village is 36,400 hectares, out of which 17,200 hectares of land are cultivable and 19,200 hectares are non cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

Most of the inhabitants belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 121, out of which 55 are male and 66 are female. Total No. of 42 children are in school going age and presently every one is going to school. 10 female children are getting benefit, through CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. Villagers come together, to do any kind of village improvisation work.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is one primary school in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 9 kms away from this village, in village Mangrul. For drinking water source, there is one Tubewell and 2 wells. There is no state transport service available for the village. The state transport service is available from Pen to Varsai. From Varsai the villagers has to walk around 3- 3 1/2 kms to reach Village Mohili - Khalsa. There is one bridge on the stream which is located at the foot hill of the village.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are working as daily wage earners, are as Agricultural labours. There are some farmers in this village, with an average of 1 to 1 1/2 acre of land each family.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

There is one temple in this village. All the people come together to celebrate the festivals in the temple.

22) **Village → Jawali** **Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

This village is 20 kms away from Taluka Pen. This village is near to River Balganga. The total village area is 63,500 hectares of land, out of which 53,900 hectares of land, are cultivable and 9,600 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 474, out of which 238 are male and 236 are female. 93 children of the village are in school going age, and

presently they are going to school. Only 2 children i.e. 1 male and 1 female child are getting benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and 1 primary school in the village. For further education they have to go to Varsai's high school. There is bus facility available for this village in summer season. During Mansoon season the people have to walk for 5 kms from Varsai to Jawali. Now Government has built one bridge on the river, which is a great relief for villagers.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of the villagers is farming. There are 72 families with holding approximately 1 – 1 & 1/2 acre of land each. Some of the people work as agricultural labour. The irrigation is done by check dams and by temporary canals.

5) Festivals Celebrates :

There is one temple in this village. All the villagers celebrate different festivals together. They gather together on some social occasions and prepare food for all the villagers.

23) Village → Mayani

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village Mayani is situated in the eastern part of Pen taluka. It is 15 kms away from Pen. To reach this village one has to walk 1 kms from Alibag - Khopoli state highway. The village is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The river Balganga is flowing near the village. The total area of the village is 40,000 hectares. Out of total area 23,000 hectares of land are cultivable land and 1,300 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population:

All the people of this village are of Martha Community. All the residents of this village are Koyana Dam project affected people, from Satara District. The total population of this village is 567, out of which 292 are male and 275 are female. Total 146 children are in school going age and presently 120 children are going to school. Out of 120 children going to school, 55 female children are getting benefit from CASP - CFN / Norad sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and 1 primary school, in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from the village at Kamarli Village. There is one Tubewell and 1 well in the village, which are the source of drinking water. CASP - NORAD started working in this village from 1995-1996, and through Norad scheme CASP constructed new houses for needy families. Most of the houses are having their own electricity connection and others had taken it on rent.

4) Occupation :

Farming is the main occupation of the villagers 70 families are having their own land approximately 2 acre each. As there is no other irrigation source than Mansoon. In Mansoon they take 1 crop of Rice/Raggi and in other season they work as daily wage earners or work as factory workers. The villagers get benefit of Government health project, which runs only for village level, such as mother. Infant care, seasonal or general illness. The nurse of Public Health centre visit once or twice in the village during a month and gives necessary medicine on free of charge.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate many festivals such as Ganpati, Holi, Navaratra etc. in the village collectively.

**24) Village → Maldeo
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

The village Maldeo is situated in the eastern part of Pen taluka. It is just 15 kms away from Pen. The total area of this village is 33,100 hectares. Out of the total area 11,100 hectares of land is cultivable and 12,000 hectares of land is non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

All the people of this village are of Martha Community and had came here and settled down from Satara i.e. they are the sufferers of Koyana Dam Project. The total population of this village is 400 out of which 192 are male and 208 are female. Total No. of 124 children are in school going age, out of which 109 children are presently going to school. 42 children are being benefited by CASP - CFN / NORAD sponsorship programme. Out of total 42-sponsored child, 32 are female children and 10 are male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one Day Care Centre, one primary school, in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away at Kamarli Village. There are 2 wells, whose water is used for drinking purpose by the villagers.

4) Occupation :

Main occupation of the villagers are farming. 62 families are having land and approximately 2 acres of land to each family. Rainwater is the only irrigation source, for farming. They take only one crop of rice or Raggi in one year. In other seasons they go in search of any other employment or work as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate many festivals such as Ganpati, Holi, Navaratra etc. in the village collectively.

**25) Village → Kane
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

The village Kane is 6 kms away from Pen taluka. The total area of this village is 29,300 hectares, out of which 27,500 hectares are cultivable land and 1800 hectares are non-cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

In this village all people are of Hindu - Agri Community. The village Kane is managed by group Gram Panchayat. Most of the people are living in houses made up of bamboo sticks and red mud. The total population of this village is 1464, out of which 719 are male and 745 are female population. 214 children are in school going age, out of which 211 children goes to school. 24 children are getting benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 2 day care centres and 1 primary school in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 3 kms away i.e. at Vashi. There are 3 Tubewells and 1 pond in the village, from where the villagers fetch water for drinking purpose. Most of the houses are having electricity and others who are not having electricity, take electricity on rent.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are working as farmers. 375 households are having land, approximately up to 2 acres of land. The main source of irrigation is through rain water. Some of the graduate people work at Government sectors and others work as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

There is a women group in the village, which arrange various gathering and programmers like "Haldi - Kumkum" (women's gathering) villagers also celebrate all Indian festivals such as Ganpati, Navaratra Festival etc.

26) Village → Narvel Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

This village is 10 km away from Pen City. The total area of this village is 36,200 hectares out of which 22,500 are cultivable land and 13,700 are non cultivable land.

2) People and Population:

The villagers are of Agri Community. The total population of the village is 750, out of which 270 are male, 254 are female, and 226 are children. 175 children are in the age of school going, out of which 155 children presently go to school. 3 male child are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. Most of the peoples are illiterate, and they are not having awareness about importance of education.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and one primary school. The P.H.C. is 2 kms away from village Narvel at Village Vashi. There are 4 Tubewells and 1 pond. Water of the Tubewells and pond are used for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers. Out of total 185 households 160 households are having land of their own and approximately up to 1 - 2 acre of land each. The main source of irrigation is rain water. Others are working as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all Indian festivals, for example- Navaratra, Makar Sankrant, Ganapati Festival, Holi, etc.

27) Village → Div Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Div is situated at 12 kms away from Pen City. Hills and trees surround this village. The total area of this village is 3,400 hectares, out of which 2,400 hectares of land are cultivable and 1000 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Div is a non-tribal village. All the habitants belong to Hindu - Agri community. Group - Gram Panchayat, manages Div village. The total population of this village is 1169. Out of total population 568 are male and 601 are female. 125 children of the village are in school going age, out of which 105 are presently attending the school. All the total No. of male children of school going age are presently going to school, but this is not the case with the female children. 8 total children are getting benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. Out which 5 are female, 3 are male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are two day care centres in this village and 1 primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 1 kms away from Div Village in Vashi Village. There are 3 Tubewells and 2 ponds in the villages. The Tubewells and ponds are the source for drinking water. Almost every house in this village is having electricity connection. The CASP - CFN office have started a community kitchen centre in this village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are working as farmers, 300 families are having land approximately up to 1 to 1 1/2 acres of land to each family. Others are working as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all Indian Festival, such as Ganpati Festival, Diwali Festival, Navaratra Festival, Holi etc.

28) Village → Waredi Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village Waredi is located at a distance of 12 kms from Pen town. The total area is 11,100 hectares. Out of total land 6,800 hectares of land are cultivable and 4,300 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The village is composed of two parts. People belonging to Agri Caste occupy one part and people belonging to Koli Caste occupy the other part. Although there is difference in their living standard, they are maintaining Co-ordeal relations with each other. The total population of Waredi Village is 1403, out of which 722 are male and 681 are female. Out of total child population, 245 children are in school going age. Presently 205 children are going to school, out of which % age of male children going to school are more, than female children. 25 female children are receiving benefits of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. In the Village Waredi the people are still not aware of the importance of education. They are also not aware about the importance of family planning.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are two Day Care Centres and 1 primary school in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from this village i.e. in Village Jite. There are 2 wells and 1 pond in the village. The villagers use well and pond water for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :

Most of the Agri families holds agricultural land on which they cultivate paddy during Mansoon season & they grow green vegetables during the summer season. On the other hand the people belonging to Koli Caste do not holds land. The main occupation of Koli men is fishing. They work as fishermen in Varsova. They have uncertain income. Women of Koli Caste work on daily wages, to earn their livelihood, when their men are out for fishing.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

All the Indian Festivals are celebrated by the villagers, such as Ganpati Festival, Narli Poornima etc. with joy and enthusiasm.

29) Village → Kharsapoli Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

This village is 12 kms away from Pen City. The total area of this village is 23,100 hectares of land. Out of total land cultivable land is 16,800 hectares and 6,300 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Hindu - Agri community. The total population of this village is 871, out of which 448 are male and 423 are female. Total No. of children in school going age are 165, out of which 142 are presently going to school. 12 children from this village are getting the benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship program out of which 9 are female, 3 are male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre, and 1 primary school, which is run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is in Village Jite, 8 kms away from this village. There are 2 wells in the village. Women fetch water from this well for drinking purpose. Houses in this village are made up of bricks and red mud.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers. There are 271 people in the villages who are farmers. Approximately 12 families are having their own land up to 1 acre. 188 people approximately are working as daily wage earners. Rests of the villagers are working in private sector, Government sector or are having their own business. The main source of irrigation is Rainwater. That's why the villagers has to depend upon monsoon for their cultivation.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate many Indian Festivals i.e. Ganpati Festival, Diwali Festival, Dasara etc. At the time of festivals, many programmes like Kirtan, Bhajan, and Haldi - Kumkum programme for ladies etc. are arranged by the villagers.

**30) Village → Durshet
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

The village Durshet is located at a distance of 15 kms from Pen town, on Mumbai - Goa national highway. The village is situated on the banks of Balganga River. The total area of this village is 19,500 hectares. Out of the total area 16,800 hectares of land are cultivable and 2,700 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The habitants of this village belong to Agri community. The people are Co-operative and helpful by nature. The total population of this village is 1600, out of which 956 are male and 644 are female. 265 total children of this village are in school going age, and only 155 children i.e. 87 male and 68 female children are presently going to school. 33 children of this village are getting the benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. Out of which 23 female and 10 are male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one Day Care Centre and 1 primary school, managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There are 2 wells and 1 pond in the village. The village women fetch water for drinking purpose from the wells. Women use firewood for cooking food, for which they has to go to the jungle early morning, for collecting firewood. The nearest P.H.C. is 5 kms away at Jite village. Doctors from this P.H.C. visit the village once in a week and examine the patients. CASP has started a special study class for sponsored children in this village. Most of the families are having their own houses. The walls of these houses are

made up of bamboo sticks plastered with mud and floor is also of mud. The state Government has constructed houses for families, below poverty line, under Rural housing scheme.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers. There are total 47 families, who hold approximately 1 to 1 1/2 acre of land each. The people who possess agricultural land cultivate paddy, in rainy season and green vegetables in summer season. River water and rainwater mainly do irrigation. Some people from this village work as fishermen at Varsova. They have to stay at Varsova for 2 - 3 months. Rest of the people in the village work as daily wages.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

They celebrate festivals such as Ganpati Festival, Diwali, Dasara, Holi and Navaratra etc. The celebration of festivals helps the people to develop a sense of unity, solidarity and feeling of love among the villagers.

31) Village → Kalve

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village is 10 kms away from Pen City. The total area of this village is 1800 hectares, out of which 1300 hectares are cultivable land and 500 hectares are non-cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of Kalve Village belong to Agri community. The total population of this village is 2543, out of which 1547 are male and 996 are female. Total 515 children are in the age of school going. Out of which only 302 children are presently attending the school. 32 children from this village are getting the benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programmes i.e. 31 are female and 1 is male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre at Village Kalve. There is also a primary school which is run / managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. CASP has started a study class for sponsored children. They had also started mid day meal through community kitchen centre.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are into farming job. Some i.e. 15 families in the village are having their own land up to approximately 1/2 to 1 acre of land each. The cultivate paddy in rainy season, and during summer season they cultivate green vegetables. River water or Rainwater mainly does the irrigation. Some of the people work as daily wage worker to earn their livelihood.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all the Indian Festivals, i.e. Ganpati Festival, Holi etc.

32) Village → Shene

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village is located at a distance of 7 kms from Pen town. Village is situated on the banks of river Bhogawati. The total area of this village is 33,300 hectares of land. Out of the total land, 13,300 hectares of land are cultivable, and 20,000 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Shene is a tribal village, inhabited by Thakur tribes. The village is included in a jurisdiction of sapoli Gram Panchayat. 90% of the adults are illiterate in this village. The total population of this village is around 794, out of which 354 are male and 330 are female. There are 75 children in school going age, out of which 71 children are presently going to school. 34 children are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme, from whom 19 are male and 15 are female.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and one primary school, which are maintained by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest PH.C. is at Kamarli Village, 5 kms away from Shene Village. Mobile Dispensary of CASP, also visits the village twice a week. There are 2 wells and 1 bore well, from where the women fetch water for drinking purpose. There is an approach road, to reach Savarsai Village, which is 2 kms away from Shene Village. Some of the houses are having electricity facility.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of the villagers is to work as daily wage earners on brick mills or work as construction labourers on daily wages. Some of the villagers are having their own land, and the land holding size, for each household goes up to 1 to 2 acres approximately. The irrigation is mainly depends upon the monsoon and that's why the villagers take only one crop in a year.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all the Indian Festivals i.e. Holi, Diwali, Ganpati Festival etc. There is one Mahila Mandal in this village. Which conducts meetings once in month and exchanges ideas. They also celebrate some festivals together.

**33) Village → Washiwali
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

Hills and trees surround the village. This village is 16 kms away from Pen City. River Balganga flows near by the village. The total area of this village is 36,500 hectares of land. Out of total land area 30,100 hectares are cultivable land and 6,400 hectares are non-cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The people of this village mostly belong to Martha and Buddha Caste. The total population of this village is 326 out of which 116 are male, 109 are female and 101 are children. Out of the total child population 73 children are in school going age, and 57 children are presently going to school. Out of total children presently going to school, 17 children are getting benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 14 are male and 3 are female.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre in the village, and 1 primary school, which is managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 7 kms away at Kamarli Village. There is one Tubewell and 3 wells in the village. The villagers fetch the water from wells & Tubewell in the village, which is run by Group Gram Panchayat. Electricity facility is available for most of the houses, and also sanitary facility is available for some families.

4) Occupation :

Most of the people are working as farmers in the village. 54 households are having their own land. The main irrigation source is Rainwater. That's why the villagers take only one crop in a year and on rest of

the period they work as daily wage earners. Some of the villagers are also working as Government, Semi Government or private employees.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers are celebrating all the Indian Festivals. Such as Ganpati, Diwali, Holi etc.

**34) Village → Ganapatiwadi
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Area :

Ganapatiwadi village is situated just 1 & 1/2 kms away from Pen town. River Bhogawati flows from near the village. The total area of the village is 63,200 hectare, 44,100 hectares of land is cultivable land and 19,100 hectares of land are non-cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The village is a non-tribal village and all the inhabitants of the village are of Martha Community. The total population of the village is 302 out of which 142 are male and 160 are female. Total No. of 55 children are in school going age, out of which 43 are presently going to school. 11 children are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme, i.e.2 are male and 9 are female children.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and 1 primary school in the village. The Raigad Zilla Parishad maintains the primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 6 kms away at Kamarli village. There are 2 wells and 1 motor pump tap connection. The well has storage tank and pipeline. There is also a standpost on the well, from here all the people fetch water for their daily use. There is one women and youth group in the village. They arrange women's awareness camp, through which they get the information about health & child development.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are working as farmers, and approximately they hod 1 1/2 acres of land. They cultivate their land twice in a year. Rice is the main crop, they grow in the field. Irrigation for the fields is done through canal from the Ambegaon dam and through one of the well. Some of the villagers are working as daily wage earners and some has their own buffaloes and cow's. They sell milk in Pen town.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

Villagers celebrates various Indian Festivals i.e. Navaratra, Ganpati, Diwali, Dasara etc.

**35) Village → Dhavate
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

The village Dhavate is situated is north part of Pen town. It is just 2 to 3 kms away from Pen town. The total land of the village is 20,500 hectares. Cultivable land is 9,400 hectares and, 11,000 hectares are non-cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitant of this village belongs to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 605. The male and female population of this village is 325 and 280 respectively. 78 children are in the age of school going, and all of them age presently going to school. 25 children are taking the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 24 is female and 1 is male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and 1 primary school, in the village. The Zilla Parishad - Raigad, maintains the primary school. The nearest P.H.C. in Pen Town. There are 2 wells, which are the only source for drinking water for the villagers. Most of the families have their own houses built by bricks & mud.

4) Occupation :

Most of the people are working as daily wage earners. 56 families are having land of their own approximately 1 1/2 acre each family. They irrigate their land through canal water, river water. Some of the villagers are in private sector, Govt. sector.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

In this village there is a small temple. All the villagers celebrate all Indian Festivals.

36) Village → Ambeghar Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Ambeghar is 4 kms away from Pen Taluka. It is situated on Pen - Khopoli road. The village is surrounded by hills & trees. The total land is 63,200 hectares, out of which 34,100 hectares are cultivable land, and 29,100 hectares are non cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

Inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Community. The total population is 974, out of which male population is 382, & female population is 363 and children population is 229. Out of total children population of the village, 175 children are in school going age. Presently 166 children are attending the schools. 28 children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme from which 26 are female and 2 are male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and 1 primary school. The primary school is maintained by the Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 5 kms away i.e. in Kamarli village. There are 2 common water tap connection from where the villagers, fetch water for their use. Sanitary blocks are available in some of the families. There is a Zap road to reach the village. There is one check dam in the village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are engaged in farming occupation. For irrigation purpose cultivate their lands twice in a year. Some of the villagers are keeping buffaloes and cows, and earn through selling milk in Pen town. Those who are not having land of their own, work as not having land of their own, work as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The people celebrate all the Indian Festivals i.e. such as Holi, Diwali, Ganapati, etc.

37) Village → Savarsai Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Savarsai village is 6 kms away from Pen town. It is situated on the top of the hill. The total village area is 41,800 hectares. 37,200 hectares are cultivable land and 4,600 hectares are non cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of Savarsai Village belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 506, out of which 301 are male population and 205 are female population. 106 children are in school going age out of the total child population, and only 74 children are presently going to school. 32 children are getting sponsorship from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 27 are female and 5 are male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre and 1 primary school. There is 1 Ashram school run through Govt. of Maharashtra for tribal students. All students come from nearest villages to learn in this school. There is 1 private homeopathy clinic. Some families stays in their own house made by bricks & red mud. The nearest P.H.C. is 3kms away i.e. at Kamarli Village. There is 1 well and 3 taps connectors are taken from this well from where they villagers fetch water drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers earn those livelihood, by working as daily wage earners. Some are farmers with approximately holding land of 1 -1 1/2 acre. Irrigation is done mainly by Rain water. Some of the villagers are working in private sector.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

There is a temple of "Swami Samarth" constructed by the trust. The villagers celebrate various Indian Festivals such as Holi, Diwali, Ganapati Festival etc.

**38) Village → Sapoli
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

The village Sapoli is situated at Alibug - Pune state highway. The village is 7 kms away from Pen City. The village is surrounded by hills and the Bhogawati river flows near by Sapoli Village. The total area of the village is 27,500 hectares of land. 13,100 hectares of land are cultivable land and 14,400 hectares of land is non cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of the village, belong to Martha Community. Total population of this village is 399, out of which 209 are male and 190 are female. Total children in school going age are 74, where as presently 43 children are going to school. 9 children from this village are getting benefited, from the CASP - CFN sponsorship programme, out of which 8 are female and 1 is male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre, 1 primary school, which is managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 2 kms away i.e. in Kamarli Village. There are 2 Tubewells and 1 well in the village. The well has a strong tank. There is also a pipeline in storage tank and a stand post, from where the villagers collect water for drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are working as farmers and they hold at least 1 to 5 acres of land. The irrigation, is done through river & rain water. Some of the villagers earn by working as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all the Indian Festivals i.e. Holi, Diwali etc.

**39) Village → Rave
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

Rave village is 15 kms away from Pen City. Rave Village is surrounded by creeks on there side. The total area of this village is 55,300 hectares. 36,000 hectares of land are under cultivable land and 19,300 hectares of land come under un cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Agri Community. The total population of this village is 7,500, out of which 3,650 are male and 3,850 are female. 1107 children are in school going age, out of which presently 1060 children are going to school. 112 children are taking the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 102 are female and 10 are male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 4 day care centres, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India. There is 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad, and also 1 secondary school in the village. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from the village i.e. in Jite Village. There are 2 wells and 1 pond, from here the village women fetch water for drinking purpose. Most of the houses in village are having electricity, and rest of them take electricity from neighbouring houses.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are working as farmers. The main irrigation source is rain water. 700 families out of 800 families possess agricultural land. Rest of them work as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all the Indian Festivals, such as Holi, Diwali, Ganapati Festival etc.

**40) Village → Ghote
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

Ghote is a small village situated in interior region beyond Varsai. This village is situated on a hillock. The total area of this village is 58,200 hectares. Out of the total land 23,500 hectares are cultivable land and 34,700 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Ghote Village is a tribal village, inhabited by Thakur tribes. The village is included in the Group Gram Panchayat Karoti. The total population of this village is 345. The male population of this village is around 91, while the female population is 101. Child population in this village is higher i.e. 153. Out of total child population, children in school going age, are 92, out of which 65 are presently going to school. From this village 21 children are getting benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. There are 16 female children and only 5 male children under sponsorship programme.

3) Available Facilities :

There is one day care centre, run under to ICDS scheme of Govt. There is also 1 primary school, which is maintained by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 12 kms away from this village i.e. in Kamarli Village. There is 1 well in the villages. The villagers fetch water for their daily use from this community well and a nearby natural stream. Electricity facility is available in 57 houses. There are

total 70 tribal families out of which 14 families stay in Pakka Houses, built by bricks and cement, 6 families stay in small huts with walls made up of wood and roof covered with grass & tithes.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers i.e. 64 families work on daily wages on others farms in neighbouring villages. 36 families possess small plots of land on which they cultivate paddy and grow local variety of grains on hill slopes.

41) Village → Niphadwadi Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Niphadwadi Village is situated at a distance of 5 kms from main road in hilly region. The total area of this village is approximately 36,400 hectares of land. 33,300 hectares are cultivable land and 3,100 hectares are non cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The village Niphadwadi is managed by Group Gram Panchayat of Javali, Tal - Pen. Total population of this village is 317, out of which 85 male, 91 female and 141 are children. Out of total child population total school going children are 95, out of which 70 are presently going to school. 27 children are getting benefit from CASP - CFN programme i.e. 24 are female child and 3 are male child. This is a tribal village and the inhabitants are of Thakur tribes. The tribal men are addicted to liquor, leaving small share of their earnings for household expenses.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is one day care centre, run under the ICDS scheme if Govt. and also 1 primary school, run and maintained by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 17 kms away from this village, in village Kamarli. There are 2 wells available in the village. Women of this village fetch water from this well for their drinking purpose. Most of the families in this village live in small huts with walls made of woods and roof thatched with grass or tiles. Only some of the families live in huts, made of mud and bricks. Electricity is available in most from neighbouring houses.

4) Occupation :

People from 47 families work on daily wages, on others farms in neighbouring villages. 15 families possess small plots of land, on which they cultivate paddy and grow local variety of grains on hill slopes. The irrigation is done by Rainwater.

42) Village → Kharpada Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village Kharpada is situated at a distance of 17 kms from Pen on Mumbai - Goa highway near the famous Kharpada bridge. The total area of this village is 12,900 hectares of land. Out of the total land 10,500 hectares are cultivable land, and 2,400 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Group Gram Panchayat manages the village Kharpada. Agri Caste (80%) and Koli Caste (20%) habituate the village. The total population of this village is 1616. Out of which 794 are male and 822 are female. Presently 312 children are going to school, out of which No. of girl child going to school, is more. Total 33 children are getting benefited by CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 21 are female and 12 are male child. The percentage of literacy is very high among the males, than females. There is

one Mahila Mandal and 1 Yuvak Mandal in this village, who are taking interest for development of village.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 2 day care centres run under ICDS programme of Govt. of India. There is also 1 primary school managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 4 kms away from this village i.e. at Jite Village. The women fetch water from 3 storage tanks built by Gram Panchayat, and also 2 common water taps provided by Gram Panchayat. Frequent state transport Bus service is available to reach the village.

4) Occupation :

80 families in this village are having are having land of 1/2 to 1 acre approximately. They cultivate paddy, once in a year. They has to depend on Mansion for irrigation purpose, as their is no other facility for irrigation in this village. Some men & women work on daily wages on others farms. Men from Koli community work on daily wages as fisher man on trotters.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all the festivals of Hindu's, like Ganapati Festival, Holi, Diwali, etc.

**43) Village → Washi
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

This village is 3 kms away from Pen City. The village is surrounded by salt creek. Total area of this village is 82,900 hectares of land, out of which 73,800 hectares of land are cultivable land and 9,100 hectares of land are non-cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village are graduates and some people are illiterates. They belong to Hindu - Agri and Koli Community. Total population of this village is 5000, which includes 3000 male and 2000 female population. 969 children are in school going age, out of which 964 are presently going to school. 34 total children are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programmes i.e. 20 are female children and 14 are male children.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 3 day care centres in this village. There is also 1 primary school and 1 secondary school, which is run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There is a P.H.C. in this village, where people from neighbouring country come for treatment. There is 1 well and 1 pond in this village. Villagers fetch water from the community well and pond. Most of he people are staying in houses made of bricks and red mud. Electricity is available in most of the houses and other families hire electricity from neighbouring houses.

4) Occupation :

Most of the households are engaged with farming occupation. They have their own land, approximately up to 1/2 to 1 acre of land for each family. They mainly had to depend on Rain water for cultivation. Some of the villagers work as daily wage earners and also some are working in Govt. or private sectors.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

Villagers celebrated all the Hindu Festivals i.e. Diwali, Ganpati Festival etc.

44) Village → Tambadshet
Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

This village is 8 kms away from Pen City. Trees surround the village. The total area of this village is 1800 hectares out of which 1000 hectares of land are cultivable land and 800 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Tambadshet is a non-tribal village. The inhabitants belong to Hindu - Agri Community. Some of the villagers are educated, and most of them are illiterate, but keen to educate their siblings. The total population of this village is 1070, out of which 570 are male and 500 are female. 112 total children are in school going age, out of which 110 children are presently going to schools. 27 children from this village are taking the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programmes i.e. 26 are female and only 1 is male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and also 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is in village Jite which is 8 kms away from village Tambadshet. There is 1 Tubewell and 1 well. The villagers fetch water from well and Tubewell for their daily purpose. The well water is also used for irrigation purpose. The people stay in brick and red mud houses. Most of the houses are having electricity, and others who are not having this facility, hire electricity from neighbouring houses.

4) Occupation :

Most of the families are having their own land, up to 1/2 to 1 acre. Some of the people work as daily wage earners and some are working as Govt. employees and private employees.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

People celebrate all the Hindu festivals such as Ganpati Festivals, Diwali etc.

45) Village → Gagode - Budhrulk
Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Gagode - Budhrulk Village is 12 kms away from Pen City. The total area of this village is 36,800 hectares of land, out of which 28,600 hectares of land are cultivable land and 8,200 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

This village is a non-tribal village. Most of the inhabitants belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 1200 out of which 660 are male and 540 are female. 240 children are in the age of school going, out of which 230 children are presently going to school. 45 children from this village are getting the benefit, of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 2 day care centre and 2 primary schools in the village. Day care centres are being run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and primary schools are run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 6 kms away from this village i.e. at Kamarli Village. There is 1 Tubewell and 1 well in this village. The villagers use the Tubewell and well for fetching water for their daily use.

4) Occupation :

In this village most of the villagers are farmers, and they hold approximately 1 to 1 1/2 acre of land each. They cultivate 1 crop in mansion season and in summer season some of them cultivate green vegetables. The main source of irrigation is through river water or rain water. Some of them are working as daily wage earners, to earn their livelihood.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate various Hindu Festivals i.e. Ganpati Festival, Diwali etc.

46) Village → Bori Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Bori Village is just 8 kms away from Pen City and 2 kms away from Mumbai - Goa highway. The total area of this village is 8,600 hectares, out of which 7,800 hectares of land are cultivable land and 8000 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

All the people of this village is 1,551, out of which 745 are male and 806 are female. 230 children are in school going age, out of which 228 are presently attending the school. 28 children are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are two Day Care Centres in the village, which are run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India. There is also 1 primary school, which is run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 6 kms away at Gadab Village. There is 1 pond. The pond water is used for daily household uses, but for drinking water they use the water of common tap, in the village. Most of the houses are well constructed with bricks, red mud and plastered with cement. Some of the houses are constructed of the houses are having their own electricity facility and other hire it from the neighbour houses.

4) Occupation :

80% of the total population in this village are farmers, having their own land from 1 acre to 3 acres each. There is no irrigation source other than rainwater that's why the villagers take crop during the mansion season i.e. Rice. During other seasons they go for other employment or work on daily wages.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers also celebrate many festivals such as Ganpati Festival, Holi, Navaratra etc.

47) Village → Humarapur Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village Humarapur is situated 8 kms away from Pen city, and 3 kms away from Mumbai - Goa highway. The village is divided into two parts, as Kokan railway passes from the village. The total area of this village is about 41,100 hectares, out of which 29,100 hectares of land are cultivable and 12,000 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village are from Hindu - Agri community. The total population of this village is 1,382, out of which 705 are male and 687 are female. 270 children are in the school going age, but only

183 of them are presently going to school. 58 of them are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, 1 primary school and 1 secondary school, in the village. The day care centre is run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India. The Raigad Zilla Parishad is managing the primary and secondary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 7 kms away from the village i.e. in Pen town. The women of the village fetch water for drinking purpose from the 2 wells and 2 ponds that are in the village. Most of the houses are constructed with bricks and red mud. The roofs are of tiles. Houses are having electricity connections. State transport bus facility is available to reach this village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers, owning the land, of 1 to 3 acres each. Due to no other facility of irrigation, they have to depend upon the Mansion. They only take 1 crop i.e. Rice. During other season they remain jobless or work as daily wage earners. Some of the villagers are also employed in Govt. or Semi Govt. Sector.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all the Indian Hindu Festivals, such as Holi, Diwali, Navaratra etc.

**48) Village → Jaitachiwadi
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

This village is 3 kms away from village Varsai.

2) People and Population :

People belonging to two different casts are residing in this village, i.e. Martha (which is a non-tribal caste) and Shakers (which is a tribal caste). The total population of this village is 230, out of which 117 are male and 113 are female. 21 total children are presently in school going age. 3 female children out of them are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 day care centre and 1 primary school. There is also 1 Wasti Shala run by the Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is in Mangrul Village, which is 9 kms away from this village. There is 1 Tubewell, 1 well. Women fetch water for drinking purpose from the Tubewell.

4) Festivals Celebrated :

The people belonging to Martha Community celebrate festivals like Ganpati, Holi, Diwali etc. But the Thakur Community people celebrate their tribal festivals.

**49) Village → Jambulwadi
Block → Pen**

1) Geographical Details :

Village Jambulwadi is 17 kms away from block Pen. The village is situated among the hilly region. The total area of this village is 16,800 hectares of land. Out of which 1,400 are non-cultivable land and 7,700 is cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 181, out of which 82 are male and 99 are female. 50 children in this village are of school going age. 22

children from this village are receiving the benefits of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 17 are female and 5 are male child. The literacy rate in this village is average.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 day care centre and 1 primary school in this village. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from the village i.e. at Mangrul Village. There is 1 Tubewell, which is presently not working and 1 well, in this village. The villagers fetch water for their drinking purpose from this well.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are working as daily wage earners. Only some people are engaged as farmers, they are having 1 to 1 1/2 acre of land each.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate various festivals, such as Diwali, Navaratra, Ganpati, Holi, etc. Holi is a famous festival celebrated in the village. There is an old famous custom among the villagers i.e. to "get together" (Gav Jevan) means, all the villagers come together and prepares different type of food items.

50) Village → Uteshwarwadi

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

This village is 19 kms away from Pen town and 4 kms away from Varsai Village. The village is situated at the foot hill of "Manik Ghad" hill. The village is very small.

2) People and Population :

The total population of this village is 65, out of which 35 are male and 30 are female. Only 10 children are in school going age. 2 female children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. The people in this village are Migrant of Satara district. They belong to Martha Community.

3) Available Infrastructure :

The village is not having any schools (primary / secondary) and day care centre. The nearest P.H.C. is 10 kms away from Uteshwarwadi i.e. at village Mangrul. The villagers fetch water from community well, for daily use.

4) Occupation :

Most of the people are land less labourers. Some of them works at Mumbai, in factories.

5) Festival Celebrated :

There is 1 small temple in this village. The villagers come together for worshipping the God's and Goddesses. The villagers celebrate Ganpati, Dasara etc.

51) Village → Wirani

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Wirani Village is situated on the distance hill beyond Bargaon Village, which 6 kms away from this village. The total area of this village is 17,200 hectares of land, out of which 12,200 hectares of land are cultivable and 5,000 of land are non-cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

The village Wirani is composed of four hamlets i.e. Khapachiwadi, Gavthachiwadi, Dhangarwadi and Kadkachiwadi. Each hamlet consists of 20 to 30 houses. This village is a tribal village, inhabited by Thakur tribes. The total population, of this village is 514, out of which male are 256 and female are 258. 93 children in this village are in school going age, out of which only 65 children are presently going to school.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There are 2 Day Care Centres in this village, and 1 primary school. Raigad Zilla Parishad manages the primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 9 kms away from this village i.e. at Pen town. The villagers use well water, pond water and streams for drinking purpose. There are 3 wells in this village. There is also 3 check dams in the village, which is used for irrigation purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers work as daily wage earners. Some tribal families from the village irrigate to other villages in Pen taluka for working on rice fields, and in brick mills. Some of the families are having their own land and they cultivate local grains.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The villagers celebrated all types of Hindu Festivals. They celebrate Ganesh Festival with great Pomp.

52) **Village → Kotabi** **Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Kotabi Village is situated in the hilly region of Pen taluka beyond Borgaon Village. The village is located at a distance of 8 kms from Pen town.

2) **People and Population :**

The Kotabi Village is included in the Jurisdiction of Bargaon Gram Panchayat. The population of this village is 136, out of which 66 are male and 10 are female. 48 children of this village are in school going age. 9 children of this village are being benefited by CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from this village, at Pen town. There is one pond and 1 stream in this village. The village women fetch water from the pond and stream for their daily use and drinking purpose also. There is also 1 check dam, which is used for irrigation purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers work as daily wage earners, in brick mills at Pen town. There are some people who are having their own land, and cultivable their land.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The villagers celebrate many Hindu Festivals such as , Dasara, Diwali, Holi, Ganpati etc.

53) **Village → Ranshet** **Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Ranshet village is situated on the distance hill beyond the Borgaon Village, which is located at a distance of 8 kms away from Pen town.

2) **People and Population :**

The village Ranshet is included in the Jurisdiction of Sapoli Gram Panchayat. Thakur tribal habituates the village Ranshet. The total population of this village is 285, out of which 138 are male and 147 are female. 85 children in this village are in school going age, out of which only 37 children are presently going to school. 20 sponsored children are getting benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme, i.e. 11 of them are female child and 9 of them are male child.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 day care centre and 1 primary school in this village. The nearest P.H.C. is 10 kms away, at Kamarli Village. The villagers use well and pond water for drinking purpose. The well water is also used for irrigation purpose. There is also 1 check dam, which is used for irrigation purpose.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are working as daily wage earner, in brick mills at Pen town. Some of them work as farmers on their own land. They are having the practice of shifting cultivation and grow local variety of grains.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The villagers celebrate all the Hindu Festivals, especially the Ganesh Festival with great pomp.

54) Village → Kasmal Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Details :**

The Kasmal Village is situated in the hilly region of Pen taluka. It is 8 kms away from Pen taluka.

2) **People and Population :**

Village Kasmal is included in the Jurisdiction of Bargaon Gram Panchayat. Kasmal is a tribal village inhabited by Thakur tribal. The total population of this village is 122, out of which 59 are male and 63 are female. 54 children are in school going age. Presently only 21 children are going to school. 19 children are getting sponsorship from CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 primary school, managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from this village, at Pen village. The villagers fetch water for drinking purpose from well, pond and stream in the village. Well water is also used for irrigation purpose. There is one women and Youth group in this village. They arrange meeting and various cultural programmes in the village. They also arrange awareness camps, about health and child development.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the people in this village are illiterates, and there fore they work as daily wage earners in brick mills at Pen town. Some of them are working as farmers on their own land.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The villagers celebrate various Hindu Festivals, such as Dasara, Diwali, Holi etc.

55) Village → Bhorkas Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Details :**

Bhorkas is situated in hilly region, just 4 kms away from Pen town.

2) **People and Population :**

This village is a tribal village, inhabited, by Thakur tribal. The total population of this village is 144. Out of which 34 are male, 40 are female and 70 are children. Out of total population 40 children are in school going age. Presently 29 children are going to school. 22 children from this village are now getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme, i.e. 15 female and 7 are male.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 day care centre and 1 primary school in the village. Raigad Zilla Parishad is managing the primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 9 kms away from this village at Mangrul Village at Kamarli Village. There is 1 Tubewell and 1 well. The women's fetch water from the Tubewell and wells. Most of the households are living in the huts and Kachcha houses. The electricity is available in most of the houses. There is one women group and youth group in this village. Mobile dispensary van of CASP - CFN project also visited the village twice in a week. The nearest market place is Pen.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers earn their livelihood by working as daily wage earners. Some of them are having their own land and they cultivate only once in a year.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The villagers celebrate all the Hindu Festivals.

56) **Village → Rahatyachiwadi**

Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Details :**

Rahatyachiwadi is situated in hilly region beyond Ambegaon & irrigation dam i.e. 4 kms away from Pen. One has to walk on Kachcha road along the dam & climb up hillocks to reach the village.

2) **People and Population :**

The village is included under the Group Gram Panchayat Ambegaon. This is a tribal village, inhabited by Thakur tribes. The total population of this village is 176. Out of this 38 are male, 50 are female and 88 are children. 53 children in this village are in school going age, out of which 37 of them are presently going to school. 23 children, of this village are being sponsored by CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 16 are female and 1 is male.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There are no day care centre or primary school in this village. The nearest P.H.C. is 9 kms away i.e. at village Kamarli. The village women collect water from the community well. Most of the tribal families stay in Kachcha houses. Some of them i.e. 15 houses are having electricity facility.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of them earn through daily wages. Some of them also earn through cultivating their own land. They cultivate paddy and grow local variety of grains on hill slopes.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

They celebrate Hindu festivals, such as Holi, Diwali, Dasara etc.

57) **Village → Paned**

Block → Pen

1) **Geographical Details :**

Paned is the village situated at 8 kms away from Pen town. The total area of this village 28,900 hectares, out of which 11,500 hectares are cultivable land and 17,400 are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Group Gram Panchayat, Kamarli, is managing the village. Martha and Adivashi Caste people inhabit the village. The total population of this village is 588. 13 children from this village are getting benefit, of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 day care centre run under ICDS scheme of Govt. of India and 1 primary school, managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 3 kms away at Kamarli village. There is one well and 1 stream in this village. The villagers use this water for drinking purpose. There is use this water for drinking purpose. There is also 1 canal, which is used for irrigation purpose.

4) Occupation :

The villagers of this village are Agriculturist. The land holding pattern per house is very less. Adivasi, people in this village, work as daily wage earners.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate Hindu festivals, such as Holi, Dasara, Diwali etc.

58) Village → Dushmi

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

The village Dushmi is situated at 18 kms away from Pen town. This village is surrounded by dense forest. The total area of this village is 41,900 hectares of land. 38,000 hectares of land is cultivable and 39,000 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Agri, Martha and Backward Caste. The total population of this village is 495, out of which 200 are male, 195 are female, and 101 are children. Out of total child population 77 are in school going age and all of them are presently going to school. 11 children are sponsored by CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 day care centre and 1 primary school. The day care centre is run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and primary school is being managed by the Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 6 kms away at Jite Village. There are 3 wells in this village. The women fetch water for their daily use from this well.

4) Festivals Celebrate :

The villagers celebrate all Hindu festivals, such as Ganpati Festivals, Holi, Diwali etc.

59) Village → Kondhavi

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Kondhavi Village is 1 km away from Pabal Village. The total area of this village is 1,6,7000 hectares of land. Out of which 28,700 hectares of land are cultivable and 1,38,300 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The village is habitude by the people of Martha Community. The total population of this village is 1132. 9 children are getting the benefit of sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, which is run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary school which is managed by the Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 20 kms away at Gadab Village. There is one Tubewell and 1 well, in this village. The women fetch water from this well and Tubewell for their drinking purpose.

4) Occupation :

Most of the families own small plots of land on which they cultivate paddy, once in a year. The only source of irrigation is rainwater. In other season, they work as daily wage earners in brick mills at Pen town.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

Those people in this village celebrate Hindu festivals.

60) Village → Revoli

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Revoli is a small village located at a distance of 1 km from Pabal. The total area of this village is 13,500 hectares of land. 6000 hectares of land are cultivable land and 7,500 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitant of this village belongs to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 197, 14 children are benefiting from the CASP - CFN sponsorship programmes i.e. 8 are female and 6 are male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre in the village, run under ICDS programme of Govt. of India. There is also 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 20 kms away from this village at Gadab Village. There are 2 Tubewells, 5 wells and 1 stream in the village.

4) Occupation :

There are 43 people in this village who are working as farmers on their own land. Some of them also work as daily wage earners in brick mills at Pen town.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate all the Hindu festivals, such as Dasara, Diwali etc.

61) Village → Jamboshi

Block → Pen

1) Geographical Details :

Jamboshi is a small village situated in interior region beyond Pabal. The total area of this village is 30,300 hectares, out of which 10,000 hectares are cultivable land and 20,300 hectares are non cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

The village is entirely habituated by Thakur tribe. The total population of this village is 410. 13 children of this village is being benefited by CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 day care centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of Maharashtra. There is also 1 primary school run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 20 kms away from the village at Gadab Village. There is 1 Tubewell, 1 well & 1 pond in this village.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are into farming occupation. Some of them are working as daily wage earners.

5) **Festivals Celebrated :**

The villagers celebrate all the Hindu festivals i.e. Holi, Diwali etc.

62) **Village → Pabal** **Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Pabal Village is 27 kms away from Pen, which occupies the central position among the distance of villagers situated in Pabal valley i.e. hilly terrain. The following tribal village, Jirne, Kurnad, Deomal, Kondhavi, Gavlwadi, Dardwadi, Zapadi, Jamboshi, Revali, Varap, Payarichamal, Dhayara and Kelichiwadi surround the centre village Pabal. The total area of this village is 13,600 hectares of land. Out of which 47,000 hectares of land are cultivable and 8,900 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

People belonging to Martha Caste habituate the village. The total No. of families is 75%. About 80% of the total population is literate. 100 women from the village have got operated for family planning. The total population of this village is 467. Only 1 child from this village is getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 day care centre, in the village. There is also 1 primary and 1 secondary school in the village. The day care centre is run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and the primary & secondary school is run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 20 kms away from this village i.e. at Gadab Village. There is 1 Tubewell and 1 well in the village. The women of the village fetch water from these Tubewell and well.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are into the occupation of farming i.e. 138 people are working as farmers. Rest of the villagers work as daily wage earner at Vadkhal, some of the young men work in poultry farms.

63) **Village → Bardawadi** **Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

Bardawadi is a tribal village situated 2 1/2 kms away from village Pabal.

2) **People and Population :**

The inhabitants of this village belong to Thakur tribes. The total population of this village is 220. 34 children from this village are presently going to school. 13 children in this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme. In total there are 52 households in the village.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 Day Care Centre and 1 primary school, in the village. The day care centre is being run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India and the primary school is run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is 20 kms away at use the water of community well. The villagers stay in small houses, made up of bricks and cement. Most of the houses are having electricity facility and others hire electricity from neighbouring houses.

4) **Occupation :**

They work as daily wage earners on others farms and in brick mills.

64) **Village → Devmal Block → Pen**

1) **Geographical Details :**

The village "Devmal" is located on an elevated plain beyond Pabal Village, and 1 has to climb up 5 - 6 hill slopes to reach the village.

2) **People and Population :**

Devmal is a tribal village habituated by Thakur tribal. The total population of this village is 485. There are 105 households residing in the village. Presently 63 children are going to school, out of which 54 children are getting the facility of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 day care centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary school run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is 20 kms away at Gadab Village. The villagers fetch water from well and ponds in the village.

4) **Occupation :**

All the tribal families are land less. Then also they grow, local variety of grains, on small plots of land on hill slopes, owned by Govt. All the tribal men work on daily wages in several, poultry, farms, near the village.

65) **Village → Apte Block → Panvel**

1) **Geographical Details :**

The village Apte is situated on the banks of Balganga River. The Patalganga industrial zone is located at a distance of 7 to 8 kms away from the village. The total area of the village is 79,200 hectares, out of which 6,800 hectares of land are cultivable and 72,400 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

People belonging to Brahmin, Martha and other Caste habituate the village. The total population is 3,331, out of which 1,733 are males and 1,598 are female. Total 1,392 children are in school going age, out of which presently 1,163 children are attending the school. 24 children are presently getting the benefit of CASP - OTN sponsorship programmes i.e. 16 are female and 8 are male.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are three Day Care Centres, one of run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India and two are run private. There are three primary schools, and two secondary schools, run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. At Apte Village there is one P.H.C. There are 2 Tubewells, 11 wells, 2 ponds and 1 stream, available at the village. The villagers fetch water for their daily use purpose from these sources. 8 wells are having standpost to collect water for drinking purpose. 10% families in the village stay in houses built of brick and cement, 80% of families stay in simple houses of bricks and mud and 10% families stay in small huts. A few Brahmin families stay in big houses. S.T. Bus service, private vehicle and Auto Rickshaw service are available to reach the village.

4) Occupation :

Very few families in this village own agricultural land. Most of the people work on daily wages in farms or private companies, near the village.

66) Village → Sai

Block → Panvel

1) Geographical Details :

The village Sai is situated at a distance of 20 kms from Pen or Mumbai - Goa highway. The total area of this village is 87,700 hectares of land, out of which 34,000 hectares of land are cultivable and 53,700 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

Group Gram Panchayat Sai manages the village. The village consists of two parts, Sai & Kasarbhat. The inhabitants of this village belong to Hindu - Agri Caste. The total population of this village is 2,945, out of which 1,516 are male and 1,429 are female. 1,313 are children who are in school going age. 91 children from this village are getting sponsorship benefit from CASP - CFN sponsorship programmes i.e. 50 are female children and 41 are male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 2 day care centre, 1 Primary school, 1 secondary school and 1 higher secondary school. There is also 1 Junior college in the village. The P.H.C. is 7 kms away at Jite village. The villagers fetch water from 3 wells and 1 pond, which is their at the village. The women fetch water for drinking purpose from 3 storage tanks built by Gram Panchayat. Most of the families live in Pukka houses made up of bricks and cement, rest of the people stays in houses made up of bricks & mud or in Kachha houses / huts. Electricity is available in 80% of houses. Rest of the families hire from their neighbours.

4) Occupation :

65% of the total families are having their own land of 1/2 to 1 acre, on which they cultivate paddy. Rest 35% of the families earn their livelihood, by working daily wages, at others farms and also at fields as fishermen.

67) Village → Kasap

Block → Panvel

1) Geographical Details :

Kasap Village is small village in Panvel taluka situated on the banks of Patalganga River. Patalganga Industrial zone is at a distance of 2 kms. The village is at a distance of about 35 kms from Pen. The total area of this village is 9,300 hectares of land, out of which 5,100 hectares of land are cultivable and 4,200 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha and Agri Caste. The total population of this village is 546, out of which 271 are male and 275 are female. 288 children in this village are in school going age, out of which 117 children are presently attending the school. 16 children are getting the benefit of CASP - OTN sponsorship programmes i.e. 6 are male and 10 are female.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 Day Care Centre, which is run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India and 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is 14 kms away i.e. at Apte Village. There is 1 Tubewell and 1 well in the village. The villagers fetch water from the well. The Gram Panchayat had built 2 standpost on the well so that the village women could easily fetch water for their drinking purpose. S.T. Bus service, private vehicles and Auto Rickshaw are available to reach the village.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the land belonging to the families was acquired by M.I.D.C. Many years ago, and now the people are land less. They work on daily wages in private companies in the vicinity.

68) **Village → Chondhi**

Block → Alibag

1) **Geographical Details :**

Chondhi Village is a small village located at a distance of 38 to 40 kms from Pen town.

2) **People and Population :**

The village is included in Chondhi Group Gram Panchayat. The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha, Brahmin and other Caste. The total population of this village is 1,278 out of which 650 are male and 628 are female. 437 children are in school going age, out of whom 290 are presently going to school. 16 children are being sponsored by CASP - OTN sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 Day Care Centre run by the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, 2 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 Junior college. There is also 1 P.H.C. available in the village. There is 1 Tubewell and 1 well. The village women fetch water from these sources. Chondhi is a market place for the villages in the vicinity. The facilities like primary health centre, dispensary, bank, hotels and a branch of Raigad Bazaar co-operative stores available in the village. The popular tourist spot Kihim Beach is at a distance of 2 kms from the village.

4) **Occupation :**

A few men own agricultural land. Most of the villagers work on daily wages in shops, hotels, farms etc. There are some men who work in chemical plant.

69) **Village → Revdanda**

Block → Alibag

1) **Geographical Details :**

Revdanda is a small village on Alibag - Murud Road. The village is situated on the western coast of India. It is 17 kms away from Alibag and 48 kms away from Pen town. Revdanda is a village with historic importance. It was a harbour and one can see the remains of forts built by the portages.

2) **People and Population :**

Gram Panchayat manages the village. The total population of this village is 4,773 out of which 2,456 are male and 2,318 are female. 868 children in this village are in school going age. Only 728 children are presently going to school. There are 19 children in this village who get the benefit from CASP - OTN sponsorship programme. There are 4 Day Care Centres i.e. 2 run under the ICDS programme of the Govt. of India and 2 privately. There are also 3 primary school, 1 secondary school, and 1 Junior college, which are run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There is 1 P.H.C. in this village. The women of the village fetch water from Tubewell and 4 wells. There are 8 stand posts, which had constructed by the Gram Panchayat.

3) Occupation :

Few families in this village own land. Rich Brahmins, own big plantation of coconut and betelnut. Most of the people work on daily wages in these plantations and some go for fishing on Revdanda port.

70) Village → Mani Block → Alibag

1) Geographical Details :

Mani is a small village on Alibag - Revas road at a distance of 35 kms from Pen town. The total land of this village is 29,300 hectares, out of which 8,600 hectares of land are cultivable and 16,00 hectares are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha and Agri Caste. The total population of this village is 738, out of which 372 are male and 366 are female. 295 children are in school going age, out of which 220 are presently going to school. 18 children are being sponsored by CASP - OTN sponsorship programmes i.e. 14 out of them are female and 4 are male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary school, run & managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There are four private borewells, 1 community well and site stand posts of tap water connection provided by Gram Panchayat. The P.H.C. is 6 kms away at Chondhi Village.

4) Occupation :

Agriculture is the main occupation. They grow green vegetables, which they sell at Alibag or Thal morshet. Then they o for work on daily wages at near by villages.

71) Village → Bamanoli - Bhute Block → Alibag

1) Geographical Details :

The twin village Bamanoli and Bhute are located on the two banks of a small stream. The villages are located at a distance of 32 to 33 kms from Pen town. The total area of this village is 84,000 hectares of land, out of which 6,200 hectares of land are cultivable and 2,100 hectares are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

This twin village is included under Mani Gram Panchayat. The total population of this village is 1,319 out of which 699 are males and 620 are females. 235 children in the village are in the school going age, out of which only 178 are presently going to school. 23 children in the village are presently getting the benefit of sponsorship from CASP - OTM sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India and 1 primary school, run & managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 10 kms away from the village at Chondhi Village. There are 3 Tubewells, 2 wells and 1 stream. The village women fetch drinking water from the Tubewells and community wells.

4) Occupation :

Few families possess agriculture land, and most of the villagers work on daily wages. People who possess agriculture land cultivate paddy and grow vegetable.

72) Village → Bhal Block → Alibag

1) Geographical Details :

Bhal is a small village on a distance of 4 kms away from Vadhav. The village is situated near a branch of Dharamtar creek. The total area of this village is 45,600 hectares of land. The cultivable land is around 31,800 hectares and 13,800 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village, belong to Agri Caste. The total population of this village is 1908 out of which male are 959 and female are 947. 90 children in this village are in the age of school going. 67 children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 2 day care centres, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, 1 primary school, run by Raigad Zilla Parishad and 1 secondary school which is also run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 6 1/2 kms away from this village i.e. at village Vashi. There are 2 wells in the village. The village women fetch water from this village. Most of the houses are built in bricks and cement, and some of the houses are built of bricks and mud.

4) Occupation :

Most of the men work as daily wage earner. Some of them are fishermen. Some are having their own land. But due to high proportion of salt in the land the villagers could not cultivate paddy on their land.

73) Village → Thal Block → Alibug

1) Geographical Details :

The village Thal is located at a distance of 35 kms from Pen town. The village is situated on the seashore. The total area of this village is 56,000 hectares. Out of the total land 27,100 hectares of land are cultivable and 28,900 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

This village has a separate Gram Panchayat. The village is composed of three parts, i.e. Thal Bazaar, Thal Agar, and Thal Chalmala. People belonging to Martha, Koli & Mali Caste habituate the village. The total population of this village is 5,032 out of which 2,683 are male and 2,349 are female. 1,380 children in this village are in school going age, out of which 966 children are presently going to school. Only 6 girl child are being benefited by the CASP - OTN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 4 day care centres in the village, which is run under ICDS programme of Govt. of India. There are 3 primary schools and 1 secondary school in the village, which is run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 5 kms away from this village i.e. at Chondhi Village. There is 1 Tubewells, 3 wells and 20 stand posts in the village. The village women fetch water for their drinking purpose from these sources. There are three small storage tanks in the village, and 20 stand posts, which has provided by Gram Panchayat. S.T. Bus services, private vehicles and Auto Rickshaw services are available to reach to this village. Electricity facility is available in the village.

4) Occupation :

Few families own land, and plant coconut, butternut and mango trees. Most of them work on contract basis at chemical plant in Thal. Few people are engaged in fishing near seashore.

74) Village → Talashi Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The village Talashi is located at a distance of 20 kms towards east direction of Pen town. The village is located in hilly region surrounded by several hillocks. The total area of this village is 26,300 hectares of land, out of which 2,200 hectares are cultivable and 24,100 hectares of land are non-cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The habitants of this village belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 275, out of which 142 are male and 133 are female. 84 children in this village are in school going age, out of which 59 are presently going to school. 12 children of this village are getting the benefits of sponsorship programme, run by CASP - OTN.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 day care centre run under ICDS programme run by Govt. of India, and 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 3 kms away i.e. at Vavoshi Village. The village women fetch drinking water from the community well and 1 stream that is flowing from near by the village. Gram Panchayat has provided the facility of tap water connection, near every house.

4) Occupation :

Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. They cultivate local variety of grains and paddy. They own agricultural land, on an average of 1 acre each family. Some of the people work on daily wages.

75) Village → Shemdi Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The village is situated on Khopoli - Pali highway. It is surrounded by hilly area & dense forest area. The total area of this village is 26,500 hectares of land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Community and Kathkari tribe. The total population of this village is 149 out of which 49 are male, 40 are female and 60 are children. 45 children are in school going age. 9 female child from this village are getting the benefit of CSP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 day care centre, run under the ICDS programme and 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The village women fetch water from community well and Gram Panchayat has made the facility of 2 common water tap in the village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers. The family own 1 to 2 acre of land, each family. They cultivate "paddy" once in a year. Some of them work as daily wage earners in other towns.

76) Village → Dowat Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The Dowat Village is 22 kms away from Pen City.

2) People and Population :

The village is a tribal village inhabited by Thakur Tribals. The total population of this village is 232 out of which 109 are male and 123 are female. 81 children in this village are in the school going age, out of which 36 children are presently going to school. 12 children from this village are benefited by CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There nearest P.H.C. is at Vavoshi village, 4 kms away from this village. The women fetch water for their daily use from community well and the pond in the village. There is also 1 check dam which is used for the purpose of irrigation.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villager are daily wage earners, on paddy fields or in bricks mills, in neighbouring villages. Some of them are having their own earn and cultivate local variety of grains.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate different type of Hindu festivals, such as Holi, Diwali, Dasara, Ganapati Festival etc. There is an old covstom among all the villagers i.e. of getting together (Gav Jevan) , that means all the villagers come together and prepares different types of food items.

77) Village → Kharsundi Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Detail :

The village Kharsundi is situated far away from Pen city. It is 8 kms away from Khopoli city. The village is surrounded by hilly area as well as agricultural land. The total area of this village is 57,800 hectares of land, out of which cultivable land is 6,200 hectares of land and 51,600 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to three different casts, i.e. Martha, Backward Caste, and Kathkari tribes. The total population of this village is 782, out of which male population is 242, female are 225 and child population is 315. 289 children from this village are in school going age, out of which 281 are

presently going to school. Total No. of 41 female children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship Programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, which is run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and there is also 1 primary & 1 secondary school, which is run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away at Khopoli Village. The women of this village fetch water from two community wells and from three common water tap, in the village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers, having 1 acre to 3 acre of agricultural land & paddy is main crop of this area. Some people are working on daily wages, in near by brick mills. Some of them also work in Govt. and Semi Govt. sector.

**78) Village → Khanav
Block → Khalapur**

1) Geographical Details :

Khanav Village is 28 kms away from Pen city and 13 kms away from Khopoli and 6 kms away from Alibug - Khopoli highway. The total area of this village is 79,300 hectares of land, out of which 36,500 hectares of land are cultivable and 42,800 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to three different caste, i.e. Maratha, Backward Caste and Kathkari tribes. The total population of this village is 1200, out of which 467 are male, 437 are female and 296 are child population. 209 children of this village are in school going age, out of which 208 are presently going to school. 12 children i.e. 10 girl child and 2 male child are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and there is also 1 primary school run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is just 1 & 1 1/2 kms away from this village at village usroli. The village women fetch water from the community well. There is one "Income Generation Hall", in this village, which is built by NORAD. This hall is used for giving training to women, of various home based business, such as, Pickle making, Papad Making etc. This village has been provided with storage tank with pipe line and stand post through NORAD scheme.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of the villagers is farming. They acquire land approximately up to 2 acres, each family. Some of the people work on daily wages, and some people work in Govt. and private sector.

**79) Village → Umbare
Block → Khalapur**

1) Geographical Details :

Umbare is situated on Khopoli - Pali highway. The total area of this village is 89,700 hectares of land. Out of which 44,200 hectares of land are cultivable and 45,500 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village are from three different castes or community i.e. Martha, Buddha and Kathkari tribes. The total population of this village is 649, out of which 224 are male, 216 are female and

208 are children. 168 children from this village are in school going age, out of which 162 are presently going to school. 6 girl child from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 primary and 1 secondary school, which are run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is 10 ms away at Khopoli village. The women of this village fetch water from the two community wells in the village. There is 1 women group, in this village. All the women's come together and arrange different programmes and participate in all the development activities being held in the village.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of the villagers are farming. Some people have own land and some are land less, who work on daily wages. Some of the people work in private and Govt. sector.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

There is a small temple in this village. The villagers celebrate different Hindu festivals. Such as Diwali, Holi etc.

**80) Village → Kargaon
Block → Khalapur**

1) Geographical Details :

The village Kargaon is situated on Pali Road. It is 30 to 40 kms away from Pen city. The village Kargaon is surrounded by dense forest & hilly area. The total area of this village is around 42,300 hectares of land, out of which 2,300 hectares of land are cultivable and 12,300 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The people in this village belong's to Martha community. The total population of this village is 389 out of which 110 are male, 149 are female, and 130 are children. 105 children from this village is in school going age, and only 95 children are presently going to school. 13 female child are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary school in the village, which is run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is 12 kms away from this village i.e. a Khopoli Village. The village women has to fetch water from community well and there are 3 common water tap connection in the village. All the village houses are having the electricity connection.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers, work as daily wage earners, where as some are having their own land, approximately up to 1 to 2 acre each. Some of the people are working in Govt. and private sector.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate fair of 5 days on the occasion of "Hanuman Jayanti".

81) Village → Usroli
Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The total area of this village is 21,400 hectares of land out of which 5,200 hectares of land are cultivable and 16,200 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The people in this village belong to there different casts i.e. Martha, Lohar and Backward caste. The total population of this village is 321, out of which 92 are male, 94 are female and 135 are children. Out of total child population 118 children are in school going age. Presently 107 children are attending the school regularly. 13 children are benefited by CASP - CFN / NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre which is run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India and 1 primary school, which is run and managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There is also 1 P.H.C. sub centre in the village. There are 2 Tubewells, 2 wells and 1 natural stream flowing from this village. The women fetch water for drinking purpose, from the above water sources.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of the villagers is to working as daily wage earners, in factories or in brick mills. Some of them are having their own land approximately up to 1 - 2 acre each. Few of the villagers work in government and private sector.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate, fair of 8 days on the occasion of "Hanuman Jayanti".

82) Village → Chilthan
Block → Khapapur

1) Geographical Details :

The village Chilthan is situated 27 kms away from Pen & 12 kms away from Khopoli. It is 5 kms away from Alibug - Khopoli highway. The total area of this village is 9,500 hectares of land, out of which 5,200 hectares are cultivable land and 4,300 hectares are non cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belongs to two cast i.e. Maratha and Buddha. The total population of this village is 498, out of which 148 are male, 139 are female and 211 are children. Out of total child population 178 children are in school going age. 167 children are presently going to school. 31 children from this village are getting sponsorship under CASP - CFN / NORAD sponsorship programme i.e. 10 from CFN and 21 from NORAD.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under ICDS programme of Govt. of India and 1 primary and secondary school, arranged by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is 1 kms away at Usroli Village. The village women fetch water from 3 wells and also from a stream, near the village. Electricity facility is available for many of the houses. There is 1 community kitchen centre run through NORAD & CFN sponsorship programme. There is also 1 community hall, which is used for, cultural activities & general meetings by the villagers.

4) Occupation :

The main occupation of the villagers is farming, most of the people are having their own land, of 1 to 3 acre approximately. Some of them are working in private jobs.

83) Village → Jambhivali

Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

This village is just 18 kms away from Pen city. There is a river flowing near by the village. The total area of this village is 21,100 hectares of land, out of which 4,300 hectares of land are cultivable and 16,700 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Caste. The total population of this village is 765, out of which 265 are male, 263 are female and 215 are children. 138 children from this village, are in school going age, out of which 132 are presently going to school. 18 girl child are presently getting the sponsorship benefits from the CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and also 1 primary school, run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is in village Vavoshi, just 1 km away from the village. People fetch water for drinking purpose from, Borewell, wells, and pond. Most of the houses in this village are well constructed with bricks and red mud and plastered with cement. The villagers get benefit of Govt. health programmes, which is only for village level, such as mother and child care, seasonal & general illness etc. There is 1 Mahila Mandal (Women's Group) in the village. They have their meeting's once in a month, and plan's to increase the awareness about various fields among the villagers.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers having land up to 1 to 2 acre each. They only cultivate once in a year, because of inadequate facility of irrigation, i.e. in monsoon season. They cultivate rice & raggi in their fields. Some of the villagers work on daily wages.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate many Hindu festivals such as Ganapati Festival, Holi, Diwali etc.

84) Village → Shirvali

Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

Shirvali is 19 kms away from Pen city. This village is on the way of Khopoli - Alibug highway. The total area of this village is 9,800 hectares of land, out of which 3,000 hectares of land are cultivable and 6,800 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Caste. The total population of this village is 492, out of which 300 are male and 192 are female. Presently, 100 children are in school going age, out of which 92 children are presently going to school. 53 children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN / OTN sponsorship programme. 18 girl child are getting sponsorship under CASP - CFN

sponsorship programme, and 35 children i.e. 15 child & 20 male child are getting sponsorship from CASP - OTN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary school, run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is 2 kms away at Vavoshi Village. There are 4 wells and also a common tap connection, for the villagers, to use water for their drinking purpose. There is 1 Mahila Mandal (Women's group) in the village. They come together, once in a month and exchange their ideas, of development with each other.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are small and marginal farmers with an uncertain income. They cultivate paddy on small plots of land. The main irrigation source is Rain water. Some of the villagers work as daily wage earners in the farms. Some young men of the village, work as unskilled workers in small industrial units in the vicinity.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

There is 1 Hanuman temple in the village. They villagers celebrate all the Hindu festival such as , Holi, Diwali, Dasara etc.

**85) Village → Gorthan Budhruk
Block → Khalapur**

1) Geographical Details :

This village is situated in between the Khopoli - Alibug highway. The total area of this village is 13,000 hectates of land, out of which 6,100 hectares of land are cultivable land and 6,000 hectares are non cultivable land.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Caste. The total area of this village is 1000, out of which 320 are male and 680 are female. 361 children are in school going age, out of which 348 are presently going to school. 65 children are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN & OTN sponsorship. 11 girl child age gettting sponsorship under CASP - CFN sponsorship programme, where as 54 children i.e. 20 male child & 34 female child are getting sponsorship from CASP - OTN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There are 3 Day Care Centres, run under ICDS programme of Govt. of India, 2 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 Junior college, managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There is also 1 P.H.C. at Vavoshi Phata. The villagers fetch water from the wells that are there in the village, for their daily use.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are farmers. Some of the villagers also work as daily wage earners, and some work in different sectors.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

They celebrated all the Hindu festivals such as Holi, Diwali, Dasara etc.

**86) Village → Vavoshi
Block → Khalapur**

1) Geographical Details :

Vavoshi is one of the interior village which is situated on Khopoli Alibug highway. This village is 20 kms away from Pen city. The total area of this village is 24,000 hectares, out of which 7,000 hectares of land are cultivable and 17,000 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 1,496, out of this male population is 752, 648 is female population and 468 is child population in the village. 425 children in the village are in school going age. 114 children are presently getting benefited from the CASP - CFN / NORAD / OTN sponsorship programme. 19 children from CFN, 52 from NORAD, and 43 from OTN.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India and 1 primary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There is 1 P.H.C. just 2 kms away from this village at Vavoshi Pata. The villagers fetch drinking water from the 5 Tubewells, 3 wells available at the village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are daily wage earners, some of them work as farmers in their own farms.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

They celebrate different, Hindu Festivals, such as - Navaratra, Holid etc.

**87) Village → Devnave
Block → Khalapur**

1) Geographical Details :

Devnave Village is 30 kms away from Pen city. The total area of this village is 16,500 hectares, out of which 11,700 hectares of land are cultivable and 4,700 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The people in this village belong to Martha Community. The total population of this village is 584, out of which 340 are male and 244 are female. 10 children in this village are in school going age. Presently 86 children are going to school. 49 children presently are being sponsored by CASP - CFN sponsorship programme i.e. 30 are female child and 19 are male child.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is a Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and also 1 primary & secondary school which is managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 5 kms away from this village i.e. at Khalapur. The women fetch water from the 4 wells and 1 pond, available at village. There is 1 community kitchen, providing services to poor & needy people. City bus facility is available to reach up to this village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the people are engaged in agricultural work. Some of them also work as Industrial workers. People are also working on contract basis and earn their livelihood.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

They celebrate all the Hindu festivals. As all of the inhabitants are from the same caste i.e. Martha.

**88) Village → Gothivali
Block → Khalapur**

1) **Geographical Details :**

The Gothivali Village is situated at a distance of 25 kms from Pen. To reach this village one has to get down at chilthan and walk a distance of 2 kms. The total area of this village is 8,900 hectares of land, out of which 4,300 hectares are cultivable land and 2800 hectares are non cultivable land.

2) **People and Population :**

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha community and Buddha community. The total population of this village is 347, out of which 92 are male, 98 are female and 157 are children. 91 children are in school going age, and presently 76 children are going to school. 16 children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary school, managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. There is 1 P.H.C. 4 kms away from this village, at Usroli sub centre. The villagers fetch drinking water from 2 wells, 1 Tubewell and 1 stream that flows ear by the village. For irrigation purpose, there is a check dam, and a river near the village.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the villagers are engaged in agriculture work. 91% of the villagers are holding agricultural lands of 2 to 2 1/2 acres each. Others, work as daily wage earners & some are employed in government services and in companies.

89) **Village → Usroli** **Block → Khalapur**

1) **Geographical Details :**

The village Usroli is situated at 27 kms from Pen city. The total area of this village is 21,400 hectares of land, out of which 36,500 hectares of land are cultivable land and 42,800 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) **People and Population :**

This village comes under the group Gram - Panchayat. The inhabitants of this village belongs to Martha, Lohar and Backward people. The total population of this village is 321, out of which 92 are male, 94 are female and 135 are children. 118 children are in school going age, out of which 107 are presently going to school. 8 of them are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) **Available Infrastructure :**

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS origramme of Govt. of India and 1 primary school managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The P.H.C. is in the village. People comers to Usroli, for treatmetn of their minor diseases. The villagers fetch water from the 2 Tubewells, 2 wellsa and 1 stream, which flows near the village. 58 houses inthis village are Pakka houses. Made of bricks and cement, and others are built of bricks & mud or, bamboo sticks.

4) **Occupation :**

Most of the people in this village earn their livelihood by working as daily wage earners. Some of the villagers are in the agriculture profession. They hold land of 1 to 2 acres each, some of te educated persons in this village are working in private on government sectors.

90) Village → Chilthan
Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The village Chilthan is situated at a distance of 26 kms away from Pen City. The total area of this village is 9,500 hectares of land, out of which 5,200 hectares of land are cultivable and 4,300 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha and Buddha caste. The population of this village is 498 out of which 143 are male, 139 are female and 211 are children. 178 children in this village are in school going age, and presently, 167 children are going to school. 21 female child from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme. There are total 98 household in the village.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre in the village run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and 1 primary & secondary school run by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is at Usroli Village, which is just 11kms away from the village. There are 3 wells and 1 stream near the village. The village women fetch water for there drinking purpose from this sources. There is a community kitchen centre in the village, established by CASP.

4) Occupation :

45% of the total families, work on daily wages, where as 42% of the families are agriculturist, and they own agricultural land of 2 acres to 2 1/2 acres. They mainly cultivable paddy. Some of the educated people in this village work in government sector.

91) Village → Karambeli
Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The village Karambeli is situated at a distance of 27 kms from Pen. The total area of this village is 43,200 hectares of land, out of which 25,800 hectares of land are cultivable and 17,400 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha, Gavali and Buddha caste. The total population of this village is 371, out of which 90 are male, 104 are female and 177 are children. 146 children of this village are in school going age, where as 137 children are presently going to school. 24 children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of India, and there is 1 primary school in the village, managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 6kms away i.e. at Usroli village, and 1 is 10 kms away i.e. at Vavoshi village. The villagers fetch water 4 Tubewells and 3 wells, available at the village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the families in this village earn their livelihood by working as daily wage earners. 39% of the total family in this village are farmers, owning their own land of 2 acre to 2 1/2 acre approximately each. Some of the villagers also work as Govt. servants.

92) Village → Kharivali
Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The total are of this village is 17,800 hectares of land. 9,600 hectares of land are cultivable land and 8,200 hectares of land are non cultivable land. The Kharivali Village is 26 kms away from Pen town.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitants of this village belong to Martha and Gavali caste. The total population of this village is 464, out of which 102 are males, 125 are female and 237 are children. 162 children in this village is in school going age where as 153 are presently going to school. 21 children from this village age getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, and 1 primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 8kms wawy at Vavoshi village. The village women fetch water from, 2 barewell, 1 Tubewell, 2 wells and 1 stream.

4) Occupation :

Most of the families work on daily wages. 37% of families are farmers owning small plots of agricultural land of 1 1/2 to 2 acre each. They cultivable paddy. Some of them work in Govt. or Private sector.

93) Village → Narangi
Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

The village Narangi is situated at a distance of 22kms from Pen city. The total are of this village is 29,500 hectares of land 9,500 hectares of land are cultivable land and 19,600 hectares of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

This village is managed by Group Gram Panchayat. The inhabitants of this village belongs to there different cast, two of them are non tribal and 1 si tribal, community i.e. Martha, Buddha and Kathakari tribes. The total population of this village is 1024, out of which 212 are male, 228 are female and 584 are children. 476 children in this village are in school going age, and presently 444 children are going to school. 37 children in this village are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre in the village and 1 primary school. The nearest P.H.C. is 5 kms away at Vavoshi village. There is 1 Tubewell and 5 wells in the village, from here the village women collect water for there daily use.

4) Occupation :

51% of the family, work as daily wage earners, where as 40% are working in their own farms, from 1/2 to 2 acres approximately. Some of the inhabitants work in other services.

94) Village → Zadani
Block → Khalapur

1) Geographical Details :

It is 23 kms away from Pen city, and 2kms away from Alibug - Khopoli state highway. The total agricultural area of this village is 20 acres, out of which 15 acre of land are cultivable and 5 acre of land are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The inhabitant of this village belong to Martha Caste. The total population of this village is 220, out of which 61 are male, 77 are female and 82 are children. 62 children are in school going age, and presently 30 children are going to school regularly. 18 children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - NORAD sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 primary school, which is managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 3kms away at Vavoshi. The villagers fetch drinking water from the 2 community halls.

4) Occupation :

Most of the people residing in this village work as daily wage workers. Some of the villagers work on their own farms. They take crop only in Mansion season i.e. rice & raggi.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate festivals, such as Navaratra, Ganapati Festival etc.

95) Village → Dhavral
Block →

1) Geographical Details :

This village is located in the hilly region beyond Varsai Village. The total agricultural land is of 60 acres, out of which 20 acres of land is cultivable land and 40 acres are non cultivable.

2) People and Population :

The village is a small tribal village. The inhabitants belong to Thakur tribes. Total population of this village is 250, out of which 120 are male and 130 are female. Presently 27 children from this village are going to school. 12 girl child from this village are presently getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre, run under the ICDS programme of Govt. of Indai. There is also 1 primary school managed by Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away from this village i.e. at Kamarli village. The villagers fetch drinking water from the community well in the village.

4) Occupation :

Most of the villagers are working as daily wae earners, and some are having their own farm and they cultivate paddy on those fields once in a goas.

96) Village → Rajdand
Block →

1) Geographical Details :

Rajdand is a village situated in the hilly terrain near Varsai Village and is surrounded by Sahyadri branches.

2) People and Population :

The village is inhabited by people belonging to Thakur tribes. The total population of this village is 212, out of which 100 are male population and 112 are female population. 12 children from this village are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 Day Care Centre and 1 primary school in this village. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away at Kamarli village. The village women fetch water from the community well. There is 1 small check dam, built for irrigation purpose.

4) Occupation :

Most of the Thakur men & women work on daily wages at the farms in neighbouring villages.

5) Festivals Celebrated :

The villagers celebrate tribal festivals.

97) Village → Gaodoshi
Block →

1) Geographical Details :

The village is situated nearby 4 kms away from the Varsai Village. The village is surrounded by Sahyadri ranges.

2) People and Population :

This is a non tribal village inhabited by people belonging to Martha caste. The people are those who had been affected by the Koyana dan prakalp. The total population of this village is 310, out of which 140 are male and 170 are female. Presently only 32 children from this village are going to school and 17 of them are getting the benefit of CASP - CFN sponsorship programme.

3) Available Infrastructure :

There is 1 primary school in the village, managed by the Raigad Zilla Parishad. The nearest P.H.C. is 8 kms away at Kamarli Village.

4) Festivals Celebrated :

People celebrate festivals such as Holi, Ganapati, Diwali etc.

Goals of development plan

The purpose of any development program is to raise the standard of living of communities as a whole and families in particular. In context of any developing countries where poverty is a widespread phenomena and development agency must address the issues of the community where they intend to work in a systematic and result oriented manner.

In most of less developed or developing countries, there are usually many imbalances in the economy. The systems of land tenure and land use are unproductive. The incidence of taxation is inequitable and the distribution of income is lopsided. Prices respond only haphazardly to changes in supply and demand because markets are often rudimentary, imperfectly organised and fettered by much rigidity. Development planning seeks to break down structural obstacles, which hinder growth. The development in developing countries requires social and cultural change as well as economic growth. This means qualitative transformations must occur concurrently with qualitative increases. Hence development means change plus growth. Economic growth and structural change are thus the two main expressed or implied aims of development planning.

Organisations, working in developmental field, could achieve or contribute their part, in nation's development, through achieving, social and cultural change in their respective community, they are working in. To achieve various goals of development, in different fields, there are many schemes existing. These schemes are not reaching to people living in interior parts of a country. Through the interventions of various NGOs and GO's the schemes could be made available to the needy and valuable groups. Organisations through there, various Income Generation and self-employment programmes could help an individual to increase their income level, thus improving the economic status of the community as a whole. Thus a developmental organisation, help's a nation to achieve the goal of employment generation, through their various programmes.

A development plan aims to achieve the following specific long term, social and economic goals which being a developing nation is most important.

- Rapid increase in per capita income
- High level of employment generation
- Relatively stable price level
- Reduction of poverty and income inequality
- High level of health consciousness and life expectancy
- Reduction in maternal morbidity and infant mortality
- Reduction in school dropouts
- A diversified and self reliant community
- High level of political consciousness

CASP's perspective of development

After deliberating on Goals of development plan the group deliberated on CASP's perspective of development. The group listed various areas in which CASP is working. Then the group discussed on each area, they are primarily working in. They ranked each area, they are working in, according to their priority. According to the group CASP's perspective of development is as follows:

- (i) Women's Empowerment.
- (ii) Child Development.
- (iii) IGP & Self Employment
- (iv) Family Planing & Health
- (v) Youth Development

With the intervention of the organisation the community should achieve all the set goals for development. First and the for most, is to increase the economic status of the community. Economic status is said to be increased when the level of employment generation is high, and per-capita income increases. There should be stable price in the entire essential commodity for every one. The organisation should find out ways to reduce poverty and income in quality that prevails in the community. There should be high level of health consciousness along the community people and also awareness about maternal and childcare. This will increase life expectancy among the community and will also reduce maternal morbidity and infant, mortality rate. The organisation being a child development organisation should concentrate more on child's development school drop out rate should be reduced. The community people should be made aware about their political rights and should be made a self reliant community as a whole in all aspects

SWOT analysis

SWOT Analysis is useful in strategic formulation process. SWOT means strength, weakness, opportunity and threat. In the SWOT Analysis process, the group has to identify the areas of organisational strength, weaknesses in both management and programme level. Then the group has also to identify the opportunities that an organisation could get, in process of development and also the threats, that could affect the programmes to be implemented.

The group has to identify both external and internal, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats, which affect their organisation as a whole. Due to lack of time, the group did not deliberate on external & internal SWOT differently, but deliberated on both programme and management aspect.

The group was divided into four groups, for discussion of SWOT. At the end of the day, four groups came together and deliberated on the points of each group. The details about SWOT is given below: After the discussion of development plan the group was divided into four groups for the SWOT Analysis, discussion.

After deliberation, each group presented their points; then the group discussed on the each points, & then the points were approved

STRENGTH

Management:

1. Faith in work: The management level people has faith in work. They complete or fulfil their work commitment in time.
2. Allocation of fund for proper causes: Whenever the management is asked for funds, to implement a programme as for some specific causes, the funds are readily made available by the management.
3. Understanding and co-operation: The management level people understand's the problems that are faced by the programme people and also co-operate with them to solve problems, whenever necessary.
4. Basic psychological & moral support to the programme staff: While working in field, it many times happens that the programme staff did not get quick result's of their efforts, which generates frustration and depression among the programme staff. At these times the management people, give them moral support, by understanding, the programme people's state of mind, which help's the programme staff to get out of their frustration & depression, and start their work with double energy.
5. Transparency:
6. Capacity to mobilize local resources: The management has a capacity to mobilize the local resources. The management has good contacts with various, corporate bodies in pen.

Programme:

1. Integrated Approach: The programmes run by CASP-PEN includes overall development of a community i.e.
 - a) Fulfillment of educational needs.
 - b) Health facilities
 - c) Infrastructural facilities
 - d) I.G.P.C. Income Generation programmes
 - e) Awareness needs.
2. Dedication of staff: Maintaining the deadliness of their work as required on set by then.
3. Use of local resources: Social workers, use the local resources, for implementation of there various programmes.
4. Transparency:
5. Result oriented : The programmes that are implemented in the field are mainly result oriented.
6. Utilization of skills: The programme staff is utilizing their own skills, for implementing any programme in the field.
7. Efficiency:

WEAKNESSES

Management:

1. Communication Gap: Communication gap between the management and programme people about the planning of various programmes.
2. Difficulties in selection criteria: Selection criteria's are not clear.
3. Lack of incentives: There is no incentives being paid to any staff by the management, because of which it hinders recruitment of professionally qualified persons.
4. Lack of clear job description: There is no clear job description of any staff member, with clear job responsibilities. This creates confusion among the staff member, specially newly appointed members, about their job responsibilities.

Programme:

1. Lack of communication & co-operation in different projects: Each social worker will look after only his / her own programme & did not co-operate with others. Sometimes due to lack of communication the programme information is not deliberated to others, in time.
2. Lack of adequate & systematic data: The available with the programme staff about there area, are not adequate & systematic. Most of the data's are incomplete.
3. Lack of qualitative reporting: There is no specific reporting format. The reports, social workers submit to their P.O. lack in quality.

4. Wrong selection of cases: Sometimes due to difficulties in selection criteria's, the cases that are selected, proves to be wrong. While selecting a child, all the criteria's were not considered.
5. Lack of professionally qualified staff: The staff that were selected for field work, are not professionally qualified, due to which they could easily be misguided by the community people at time of selection procedure.
6. Lack of Training inputs: The staff being unqualified in the field of social work, they could not manage the field work properly, and they were also not provided with adequate training, for how to work in field.

OPPORTUNITIES

Management:

1. Staff Training: The management provides & arranges various training for the staff members such as
 - a) Computer Training
 - b) Workshop for personnel development of staff
2. Easy mobilisation of fund due to location: Management people could easily mobilise fund for arranging training on various aspects, due to the location of the organisation is nearer to two main cities.
3. Location advantages: Being nearer to city of Pune & Mumbai.
4. Best universities & availability of experts: Due to the location, the management people could easily get experts from best of the universities situated in Pune & Mumbai.

Programme:

1. Education: Linkages could be established with various sector for educational programmes:
 - a) Government-Wastishala scheme, savitribai Dattak Yojana.
 - b) With corporate houses-Bombay Dying : L.C.F ; I.c.P.L.
 - c) With other organisation- Phadkewadi Ganpati Trust; Brahman Sabha; Mahalaxmi Trust, etc.
2. Health: There is an opportunity to establish linkages for various health sector programmes with:
 - ◆ Government-Family planning, Health check up camps
 - ◆ Various Organisations- Rotary Club(for blood donation camp), SBF(for health check up camps)
3. I.G.P.: Linkage with-Y.M.C. &Kala Niketan.

THREAT

Management:

1. Ambiguous selection criteria: There is no proper selection criteria established by the management, which could create problems in working pattern.

Programme:

1. Duplication of efforts: The programmes run by the organisation, is also being run by other organisations, such as building of Pucca house and building of c. Centres are also being done by Government.
2. Lack of Motivation: There is no incentives or gifts given to the staff, which would motivate them to work hard and be regular in their work.

The session came to an end with the discussions & deliberations made by the group.

Participatory planning

Participatory planning is the most accepted concept by all developmental agencies including the government and non-governmental organisations. Participatory process is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources, which affect them.

Development of a specific community or a specific group, for e.g. women's development could be easily processed and achieved by participatory method. Through people's participation it becomes easier to generate awareness among the community people about community health and individual health.

Participatory planning is a way of making people the subjects of the planning process rather than its objects. Participatory planning is an instrument of developing mass consciousness about the development process.

An increasing realization of the failure of the government schemes and an increasing concern of NGOs for empowerment has led to a wide spectrum of practices. At one end of the spectrum, participative techniques are seen as mere instruments of individual people in the planning. The effort is made only to make the programme acceptable to the people and win their consent without changing the pre-set objectives, targets and the manner in which it is going to be implemented.

Participative planning is a process that involves an equal partnership between development activists and agencies. It requires a joint investigation of opportunities for sustainable livelihood. The result is a change in the preceptions of both the participant groups in the process.

Through the participatory process, it is possible to :

- 1) Effectively utilize the available resources.
- 2) Evolve plans considering the problems.
- 3) Ensuring maximum people's participation.
- 4) Mobilize local resources.
- 5) Utilize traditional knowledge and local capabilities in conjunction with modern techniques.
- 6) Ensuring transparency in developmental process.
- 7) Make people responsible and duty-bound to developmental activities.

Participatory methods

The participatory approach to evaluation is aimed at promoting action and community-level change. It tends to overlap more with qualitative than with quantitative methods. However, not all-qualitative methods are participatory, and inversely, many participatory techniques can be quantified.

As with qualitative methods, participatory evaluation ensures that the perspectives and insights of all stakeholders, beneficiaries as well as project implementers are taken into consideration. However, the participatory approach is very much action-oriented. The stakeholders themselves are responsible for collecting and analysing the information, and for generating recommendations for change. The role of an outside evaluator is to facilitate and support this learning process. Participatory monitoring & evaluation develops ownership by placing a strong emphasis on building the capacity and commitment of all stakeholders to reflect, analyse, and take responsibility for implementing any changes they recommend. Typically, participatory methods have been used to learn about local-level conditions and local people's perspectives and their priorities during project appraisal. But one can go further, and use participatory methods not only at project formulation stage, but throughout the duration of the project, and especially for evaluating how the poor perceived the benefits from the project. Participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) is an important management tool that provides task managers with quick feedback on project effectiveness during implementation. This has become increasingly important as development interventions move away from "blueprint projects" toward the more flexible planning which enables projects to learn and adapt on the ground.

There are various types of participatory planning used:

1. PRA – Participatory Rural Appraisal

The Participatory Rural Appraisal is one of the techniques used for gathering information on community resources and needs for use in literacy and community development programs. The techniques include the use of transect walks, maps, calendars, matrices, and diagrams using locally available materials. PRA is a tool commonly used with the REFLECT instructional program.

Community-Based Method

Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) is a label given to a growing family of participatory approaches and methods that emphasize local knowledge and enable local people to make their own appraisal, analysis, and plans. PRA uses group animation and exercises to facilitate information sharing, analysis, and action among stakeholders. Although originally developed for use in rural areas, PRA has been employed successfully in a variety of settings. The purpose of PRA is to enable development practitioners, government officials, and local people to work together to plan context appropriate programs.

Participatory rural appraisal evolved from rapid rural appraisal - a set of informal techniques used by development practitioners in rural areas to collect and analyze data. Rapid rural appraisal developed in the 1970s and 1980s in response to the perceived problems of outsiders missing or miscommunication with local people in the context of development work. In PRA, local people undertake data collection and analysis, with outsiders facilitating rather than controlling. PRA is an approach for shared learning between local people and outsiders, but the term is somewhat misleading. PRA techniques are equally applicable in urban settings and are not limited to assessment only. The same approach can be employed at every stage of the project cycle and in country economic and sector work.

Key Tenets of PRA

- ◆ *Participation.* Local people's input into PRA activities is essential to its value as a research and planning method and as a means for diffusing the participatory approach to development.

- ◆ *Teamwork.* To the extent that the validity of PRA data relies on informal interaction and brainstorming among those involved, it is best done by a team that includes local people with perspective and knowledge of the area's conditions, traditions, and social structure and either nationals or expertise with a complementary mix of disciplinary backgrounds and experience. A well-balanced team will represent the diversity of socioeconomic, cultural, gender, and generation perspectives.
- ◆ *Flexibility.* PRA does not provide blueprints for its practitioners. The combination of techniques that is appropriate in a particular development context will be determined by such variables as the size and skill mix of the PRA team, the time and resources available, and the topic and location of the work.
- ◆ *Optimal ignorance.* To be efficient in terms of both time and money, PRA work intends to gather just enough information to make the necessary recommendations and decisions.
- ◆ *Triangulation.* PRA works with qualitative data. To ensure that information is valid and reliable, PRA teams follow the rule of thumb that at least three sources must be consulted or techniques must be used to investigate the same topics.

PRA Tools

PRA is an exercise in communication and transfer of knowledge. Regardless of whether it is carried out as part of project identification or appraisal or as part of country economic and sector work, the learning by doing and teamwork spirit of PRA requires transparent procedures. For that reason, a series of open meetings (an initial open meeting, final meeting, and follow up meeting) generally frame the sequence of PRA activities. Other tools common in PRA are:

- Semi structured interviewing
- Focus group discussions
- Preference ranking
- Mapping and modeling
- Seasonal and historical diagramming.

Organizing PRA

A typical PRA activity involves a team of people working for two to three weeks on workshop discussions, analyses, and fieldwork. Several organizational aspects should be considered:

- Logistical arrangements should consider nearby accommodations, arrangements for lunch for fieldwork days, sufficient vehicles, portable computers, funds to purchase refreshments for community meetings during the PRA, and supplies such as flip chart paper and markers.
- Training of team members may be required, particularly if the PRA has the second objective of training in addition to data collection.
- PRA results are influenced by the length of time allowed to conduct the exercise, scheduling and assignment of report writing, and critical analysis of all data, conclusions, and recommendations.
- A PRA covering relatively few topics in a small area (perhaps two to four communities) should take between ten days and four weeks, but a PRA with a wider scope over a larger

area can take several months. Allow five days for an introductory workshop if training is involved.

- Reports are best written immediately after the fieldwork period, based on notes from PRA team members. A preliminary report should be available within a week or so of the fieldwork, and the final report should be made available to all participants and the local institutions that were involved.

Sequence of Techniques

PRA techniques can be combined in a number of different ways, depending on the topic under investigation. Some general rules of thumb, however, are useful. Mapping and modeling are good techniques to start with because they involve several people, stimulate much discussion and enthusiasm, provide the PRA team with an overview of the area, and deal with non-controversial information. Maps and models may lead to transect walks, perhaps accompanied by some of the people who have constructed the map. Wealth ranking is best done later in a PRA, once a degree of rapport has been established, given the relative sensitivity of this information.

The current situation can be shown using maps and models, but subsequent seasonal and historical diagramming exercises can reveal changes and trends, throughout a single year or over several years. Preference ranking is a good icebreaker at the beginning of a group interview and helps focus the discussion. Later, individual interviews can follow up on the different preferences among the group members and the reasons for these differences.

2. PRM – Participatory Rural Mapping

The participatory resource mapping activity, provides maps and data on the natural resources and facilities available in the community. Through this activity, one can ensure active participation of the local people in the data collection and preparation of maps. It also creates awareness among the community people about, the local resources and their utilisation. A resources map is a representation, usually on a flat surface with direction, scale and legend as its important components making use of this tool, the people of a locality conduct a detailed inventory of the resources of their area and depict those on a base map of appropriate scale, using symbols and colours, which provide location specific information on the prospects and problems of their own area.

Thus we can say that objectives of PRM are :-

- 1) To prepare resource maps or resource data.
- 2) To build capability of the local volunteers to map their resources and analyse the resource maps and data.
- 3) To motivate and guide the community to assess the development problems and prospects to their area.

3. LFA – Logical Framework Analysis

Logical framework analysis is primarily a tool for planning work. Logical framework is an objective oriented framework. the framework is constructed to create a satisfactory link between concrete activities and wider development objectives.

The advantages of using LFA are the following:

1. It ensures that fundamental questions are asked and weaknesses are analysed, in order to provide decision-makers with better and more relevant information.
2. It guides systematic and logical analysis of the inter-related key elements, which constitute a well-designed program.
3. It improves planning by highlighting linkages between program elements and external factors.
4. It provides a better basis for systematic monitoring and analysis of the effects of programs.
5. It facilitates common understanding and better communication between decision-makers, managers and other parties involved in the program.
6. Management and administration benefit from standardised procedures for collecting and assessing information.
7. The use of LFA and systematic monitoring ensures continuity of approach when original program staffs are replaced.
8. As more institutions adopt the LFA concept it may facilitate communication between governments and donor agencies.
9. Widespread use of the LFA form makes it easier to undertake both sectoral studies and comparative studies in general.

The limitations of LFA are the following:

1. Rigidity in program administration may arise when objectives and external factors specified at the outset are over-emphasised. This can be avoided by regular program reviews where the key elements can be re-evaluated and adjusted.
2. LFA is a general analytic tool. It is policy-neutral on questions of income distribution, employment opportunities, access to resources, local participation, cost and feasibility of strategies and technology, or effects on the environment.
3. LFA is therefore only one of several tools to be used during program preparation, implementation and evaluation, and it does not replace target-group analysis, cost-benefit analysis, time planning, impact analysis, etc.
4. The full benefits of utilising LFA can be achieved only through systematic training of all parties involved and methodological follow-up.

Concepts used in LFA

The purpose of development programs is to induce change whose results are desired within the program environment and society at large. We assume that there is general agreement about the improved situation before program planning takes place. This will make it possible to agree upon the immediate objective and the development objective of the program.

No development programs exist in a social vacuum. It is important that the desired future situation is described in such a way that it is possible to check at a later stage to what extent the program has been successful in relation to its objectives and the target groups.

A development program is based on its input of resources, the implementation of certain activities, and will result in a number of outputs, which are expected to contribute to the desired objectives. Inputs, activities and outputs are elements of a program; they are not in themselves a measure of success or failure.

The extent to which a program is going to succeed or not depends both upon a number of factors that can be controlled by the program management, as well as upon a number of external factors. During planning and implementation it is extremely important to identify, monitor and analyze external factors, since they may cause the program to fail even if it is implemented as planned.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

In the context of CASP-PEN unit, LFA has been used to plan the program and budget for the year 2001-2002. Though other types of participatory planning are more used in community level. For planning of programs or its objectives, the most popular and effective type of participatory planning used is LFA. It gives a clear picture of what programs are being planned and what are their objectives. Including this it also tells about the output of each program and its sub-programs. It also tells about the required budget for each program.

The Session started with brief recap of the previous days deliberations. After the recap the group deliberated upon the achievements, they have achieved till now, in various programmes run by them.

- 1) **Infra-Structure:-** The following has been completed under the infra-structure programme.
 - a) Construction & maintenance of community hall- 13 Villages.
 - b) Pumps established for drinking water.
 - c) Construction of check dams.
 - d) Irrigation Dams - for agricultural purpose.
 - e) Construction of houses.
 - f) Establishment of community kitchen centres (51).
 - g) Provision of electricity .
 - h) Construction of additional school rooms.
 - i) Construction of roads.
 - j) Establishment of Day Care Centres.
 - k) Construction of cattle shed.
 - l) School infrastructure.
 - m) Construction of sanitary blocks.
 - n) Establishment of vocational centres.
 - o) Construction of rehabilitation centres.

- 2) **Income Generation Programme (I.G.P):-**
 - a) Women' s working in community kitchen:- 86 women - 3 kitchen centres run by the women themselves.
 - b) Printing Press.
 - c) Pickle making (seasonal) - 22 women
 - d) Vocational Training-
 - Nursing training - 45 women.
 - Tailoring- 60 women X 2. 120 women's getting training per year- 2 batches in 1 year.
 - e) Agricultural extension programme:- Distribution of seeds - 49 households.
 - f) SHG- 31 Total groups. 11 groups of youth.

- 3) **Education:-**

Achievements achieved under educational programmes:

 - a) Study classes - 17 (Ist to IVth Standard).
 - b) Increase in school attendance, due to parental counselling & distribution of school aids.
 - c) Skills / talent development programmes.
 - d) 4 balwadis.
 - e) In Bhormal village they had created community fund for further education of their child , due to educational awareness programme imparted by the organisation.
 - f) 3, 454 students had achieved education in last 10 years-
 - 2 had got admission in engineering;
 - 2 had got admission in medical;

- 1 got into ATI;
- 2 has passed their graduation
- 1 has completed DED;
- 1 is agricultural officer;
- 1 is a social worker (working with the organisation)
- 1 has completed ITI- working with reliance company;
- 1 has done computers.

4) Health:-

- a) T.B eradication programme- 43 has been cured out of 45 positive cases;
- b) Family Planning Operations:- 166 families;
- c) Medical Interventions: - including surgery.
- d) Dai Training:- DGZ.
- e) Promotions of breast feeding among the villagers.
- f) Awareness programmes: - Skits & Street plays.
- g) Promoting seasonal nutrition value, through habit of eating seasonal fruits.

5) Social & Cultural:-

- a) Mahila Melava-4
- b) Youth meet-1.
- c) Sports activities- Cricket Competition.
- d) Annual Functions.
- e) Exposure Visits.
- f) Women's gathering (promotion of traditional culture).
- g) Promotion of festival, during which the villagers themselves avoid drinking alcohol.
- h) Awareness Camps- after deliberating on the achievements achieved by the organisation till now, the group started with L. F. A on each of the programmes. The group identified the components & their objectives, of each programme. Then the group dealt upon the objectives of each component under each programme.

The details of each programme is as follows:

1. Income Generation Program:-

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE
1) Knitting & related craft : Knitting, soft toys.	To provide sustainable home based income source to the families by imparting relevant training to village women irrespective of their education.
2) Home based – cottage industries: Agarbatti, chalk making, pickle making.	i) To identify individual talent & skills through Commercialization of product & product milk. ii) To provide home based income source catering to all socio economic groups of village women without disturbing their role in the family, with mini investments, training, time & which has ready market.
3) Agro industry : Vegetable cultivation, kitchen garden, goatary	i) Increasing families income by utilizing their available assets and at the same time engaging elderly people and PwDs in the family in the process. ii) Promoting consumption of green vegetable/ seasonable fruits at home by which nutrition among children's and other family members will increase.
4) Vocational training: Catering, carpentry, electrician, mession, nursing, painting, paper flower making.	i) Vocational training imparts market-oriented training to rural youth according to their aptitude and enables them to get job opportunity including self-employment of their choice. To increase the market value of an individual to vocational training.
5) Terra-cotta & idol making	Increasing self employment, through promoting idol making for various festivals and as well as promoting making of Terra-cotta items to earn income in off festival seasons.
6) promotion of self help group	To form self help group of youth & women towards promotion of small savings & to undertake village development work.

2. Education:-

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVES
1) Attendance.	1) To increase rate of attendance in the school.
2)Quality of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers- To make efforts for capacity building of teachers by organising orientation training programmes in collaboration with the Govt. Students- To provide good quality education to students by various methods.
3)Extra-Curricular activities	<p>Library- To motivate students for supplementary reading in various subjects apart from their school curriculum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study Class-To give special coaching to students retarded in studies. To have a change from school routine & visual exposure & knowledge of outside world together with entertainment. It helps to identify & give scope to talents useful for personnel developments & social life. To identify & encourage sporting & leadership talents, which helps to build up physical stamina ultimately leading to good health to meet challenges in future. To identify & encourage intellectual & artistic talents.
4) Awareness among parents	* To make parents aware about the importance of education which will motivate them to give attention to the regular attendance & academic performance of children in school.
5) children's motivation programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake programme leading to classroom attraction in order to reduce the %age of dropouts.

3. Infrastructure: -

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVES
1) Construction of house & sanitary block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide good shelter & stable life & protect them from natural calamities & wild animals.
2) Community Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To facilitate organised meetings of the villagers to solve the various community problems & organise various traditional programmes. 2) To organise adult education, Day Care Centre & community kitchen centres.
3) Water supply scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To provide safe drinking water easily available their , saving energies & time. 2) Better Hygiene & Health. 3) Develop the kitchen garden.
4) Construction of check dams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to cultivate double crops in a year which leads to improve the financial condition.
5) V.T.C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to get further education & develop their skills to get employment & develop their confidence & self esteem.
6) Improvement of school infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide good & healthy atmosphere for children at school.
7) Approach road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide easy accessibility & freedom or environment.

4. Social & Culture: -

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVES
1) Women awareness camps (Women's rights, child right , eradication of superstitions) .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organise women to create awareness about their social rights, status, prevent superstitions, early age marriages in tribal villages. To empower them, to participate in development process.
Youth group meetings: Yuvati group meetings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organise young girls & boys, & educate them so that they will be change agent for the social development of the community. To make them aware of the power of unity.
3) Promotion of local festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotions & celebrations of traditional festival, which brings community, people together which is a venue for message of social change.
4) Different sports competitions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explore potential skills & capabilities of children. Providing opportunity for children to interact with other children's. To promote community consignees.

5. Health: -

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVES
1) Medical services(mobile dispensary , health check up camps , hospital services, medicine & blood , bank & free medical facilities. Family planning operators.)	To provide necessary medical services to needy & deserving groups.
2) Health awareness programme .(sanitary campaign, nutritious food , proper method of cooking , AIDS & STD awareness, F.P methods , free medical.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create health awareness in community for increasing their health standard & hygiene. To reduce birth rate , in order to promote small family norm.
3)Dedication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To approve dedication habit as social wise from the community.
4) Training for health volunteers.(DAI Training , clinical assistant training, village health volunteers training)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide primary medical services through the local community. To build up the capacity of the community through out reach programme.
5) T.B eradication programme	To eradicate T.B from community.
6) R.C.H -mother & child welfare -(nutritious food & medicine for mother ,free maternity facility , immunisation prog., child care)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Safe mother hood & to control infant mortality rate. To increase the nutrition status of mother & child to increase birth rate of the child.
7) Rehabilitation services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To build confidence for self dependency amongst PwD's. To promote CBR.

After the formation of objectives for each component, the group started forming the budget part , for each component , of each programmes , using the log frame matrix.

The Plan is as follows:

Income Generation Programme:-

The organisation is planning to undertake various programmes under, income generation. This will help the individuals to identified their special skills and sharpen those skills wit the help of various training imported to them by the organisation. Mainly these programmes are related to agricultural based industries and home based products cottage industries development. training is being imparted to people respective of their age and education. The organisation is planning to undertake the following programmes, for Income Generation among the villagers.

1) Knitting and Related Craft:

Knitting and related craft is one of the oldest methods of income, which is usually used by the women's of all categories. Some crafts like making of soft toys, weaving cloths, requires special training. These training could be imparted to village women irrespective of their education. The group has planned to establish various units, where they will impart training and also provide employment to women's.

1.3) Training to individual for soft toys:

According to the group, this training will benefit at least 20 girls. This could be adjudged through attendance register and trainers remark. The group is assuming that appropriate space should be made available for training and employment. Raw materials required for the preparation of soft toys should be procured in time.

2) Home based Cottage industries:

Home based cottage industries help identify individual talents in various fields. Mainly these industries are a good source of income for women's or housewives. The investments produce products through cottage industries are very less, and the affordable by the village women. The group has planned to provide training and promote the following cottage industries:

2.1) Raw agarbati units:

The group has planned to establish raw agarbati units by which at least 30 to 35 women will be employed. This could be adjudged through, trainers remark and attendance register. To produce agarbati it is assumed that appropriate space should be made available and essential material for making agarbati should be procured time to time. The quality and quantity of the product should be controlled & market should be available for agarbati. There should be sufficient water source available for the purpose.

2.2) Chalk Making:

The group has planned to at least employ 15 physically challenged youth through this programme. This could be tracked by the trainer's report and attendance register, available at the centre. It's being assumed that the appropriate space is available for chalk making. All the raw material required should be procedure in time and sufficient water source in also made available for chalk making. Quality and quantity of production should be controlled and the product should be market properly.

2.3) Pickle making unit:

According to the group at least 15 women's will be employed through pickle making unit. This could again be tracked by attendance register and trainers remark. Similarly as other cottage industry units, it is being assumed that materials should be procured in time and the units control quality and quantity of the products. Marketing opportunity should be also available for pickles.

3) Agro-industry:

Promotion of Agro industry among the villagers will help to increase their monthly income by utilising the assets available with them and at then same time using the skills of elderly people and PwDs in the process of income generation. This will also promote the habits of consuming fruits and fresh vegetables what are being produced by their kitchen a garden's, which will solve the problem of mal-nurishment among the children

3.1) Kitchen garden and vegetable cultivation:

According to the group at least 70 families will have additional income by means of new cropping patterns and also will increase the consumption rate of vegetables among the families thus improving their health status. This could be tracked by regular home and field visits. It is being assumed that the families should get improved seeds in time and for vegetable cultivation they should have adequate source of water. It should be kept in mind that the crops should not be affected by any kind of epidemics and that the products should be sold in the market for reasonable price.

3.2) Goat rearing project:

According to the group at least one group of 5 families will have additional income by goat rearing project as their secondary occupation. This could be tracked through regular farm home visits by the social workers and by the reports of veterinary doctors. For successful implement of goat rearing project it is being assumed that the environment is suitable for goat rearing projects. There should be sufficient plants for grazing and availability of water sources. Availability of sufficient spaces should be their to keep goats and they should be protected by the wild animals

4) Vocational Training:

Vocational training means the short term training imparted to the people of various age groups accordingly to their field of interest by which they could get jobs in their specialised fields. The group is planning to import the following training to the youths of villages where they are working.

4.1) carpentry training :

The group is planning to impart carpentry training to at least 30 youths, in their training centres. The records of interviews with participants attendance registers instructors reports and the result sheets could adjudge this. For successful impart of training their should be appropriate instructors available for imparting training. The organisation should have enough space for conducting courses and appropriate equipment's that are required for training. The vocational training centres should be easily accessible to places of training

4.2) Meson:

The team is planning to import mesons training to 20 youths, from different villages. Whether the training is being imparted to the youths properly could be tracked through records like attendance registers, instructor's reports and result sheets. To import the mesons training in is being assumed that availability of candidates should be there and availability of appropriate instructors should also be there. There should be enough space made available to conduct the training and the training centre should be easily accessible by the all candidates.

4.3) Electrician

The team has planned to impart electrician's training too. This could be arranged in various villages. This could tracked by various records available with the training institute such as attendance register instructors report and result sheets. It is being assumed that availability of candidates and appropriate instructor should be there. Training institute should procure appropriate equipment's required for electrician's training's and training centre should be easily assessable every candidate.

4.4) Nursing course

According to the group they are planning to import nursing training to 40 girls of various villages which will create more job opportunity for them. This could again be tracked through various records available with the training institute, such as attendance register instructors report and result sheets. To impart the training it is necessary that availability of candidates for this course should be there and also appropriate instructors should be there. The training centre should be accessible to every candidate.

5) Terracotta and Ideal making

Terracotta and ideal making is a traditional way of arching income. Before the artists were using the traditional method of making a structure. But with the changing trend and modernisation modern machinery came into market. Which made the life of artists easier. Similarly pen is famous for making ideals of Ganesha. Before they used to use all the traditional method of moulding and painting of ideals. But now days due to popularisation of this art the demands has increased and there fore more and more people into this work had started using various modern equipment's. Now the artists has not extracted themselves only to make ideals of lord Ganesha but now they also has started making other ideals for there income other than the festival season.

5.1 & 5.2 Terracotta and Ideal making

According to the group the will provide training to Terracotta and ideal making to 15 boys which will create more job opportunity. Whether is training is imparted successfully or not, it could be adjudged through the various records such as attendance registers, instructors reports and the result sheets. For the successful impart of training it is necessary to have participant candidates for the training. For imparting training of Terracotta work appropriate instructors should be available and enough space is also required. It is also assumed that the training centre should have appropriate equipment required for training and that all candidates should have easy access to the training centres.

6) self help group:

The potential for self-help exists in every individual irrespective of their age. Self-help requires irrespective of their age. Self-help requires self-motivation, i.e. the individual motivation to improve herself or himself and situations they are into. This means individual must have some choice in determining the direction of her or his life. The self-help concept has often been misunderstood as to find out ways to solve the individual problems by segregating them selves

from the community. On the contrary self help means mutual support and empathetic human relationship. It is solidarity which enables who are experiencing similar problems to support each other and to overcome common difficulties through the exchange of practical information and knowledge gained through personal experience.

The group has decided to form 25 Self Help Groups for both women and youth. They at least wanted 1000 people of engage in this activity and get benefited by the activity. This could be adjudged through list of SHG member's minutes of meeting of SHG bank passbook of SHGs discussion with the members and home visits by the social workers. To make this programme a successful one, the group is assuming that the groups are formed in villages. All the members must stay in same villages and should contribute their savings amount regularly. It should be assumed that, while the cash is in custody of the group leader is protected and safe. The savings done by the group should be used for the purpose as decided by the group and not for individual interest.

Detail Log Frame Chart –Income Generation Programme

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
1.	<i>Knitting & Related Crafts</i>			
1.1	To start handloom Knitting Unit	At least six (6) women will get job & earn average Rs.800 per month	Attendance and production sheet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machine are well maintained • Availability of market • Material is procured in time • Availability of appropriate space

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Installation of machines	Rs. 54000X3 = 1,62,000
2.	Rent for space	Rs. 700(P.M.)X12 = 8,400
3.	Raw material	Rs. 230X10 Kg. Wool = 2,300
4.	Maintenance cost	Rs. 500X3 Machines = 1,500
5.	Trainers fee	Rs. 3000X1 = 3,000
6.	Electricity & other costs	2,000
	TOTAL	1,79,200

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
1.2.	Training to individual for Hand Knitting & Embroidery	At least one batch of 20 to 25 girls will be benefited	Attendance and trainer's remark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular attendance of trainer & trainee. • Availability of appropriate space • Availability of material in time

Sr.No	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Honorarium to trainer (one)	Rs. 1500X3months = 4,500
2.	Raw material	Rs. 300 Per Student = 6,000
3.	Rent for space	Rs. 300X3months = 900
	TOTAL	11,400

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
1.3.	Training to individual for making of soft toys	At least one batch of 20 girls will be benefited	Attendance and trainer's remark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular attendance of trainer & trainee. Availability of appropriate space Availability of material in time

Sr.No	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Honorarium to trainer (one)	Rs. 1500X3months = 4,500
2.	Raw material	Rs. 1000X20Student = 20,000
3.	Rent for space	Rs. 300X3months = 900
	TOTAL	25,400

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
2.	<i>Home based cottage industries</i>			
2.1	Establishment of 2 raw agarbati units	At least 30 to 35 women will be employed in this activity	Attendance register, production & trainer's remark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of space for both production & storage Availability of raw material in time Quality of the product is controlled Availability of market Availability of water

Sr.No	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Training cost	Rs. 150(per head)X15 = 2,250
2.	Raw material	= 5,000
3.	Rent for space	Rs. 200X12months = 2,400
4.	Equipment	Rs. 150(per head)X15 = 2,250
5.	Supervisors fee (one)	Rs. 700X12months = 8,400
6.	Transportation	= 2,000
	TOTAL	22,300

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
2.2	Chalk making	At least 15 physically challenged youth will be employed	Attendance register, & trainer's remark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of space for both production & storage • Availability of raw material in time • Quality of the product is controlled • Availability of market • Availability of water sources

Sr.No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Training cost	Rs. 100X15Youths = 1,500
2.	Raw material	7,000
4.	Equipment	30,000
5.	Supervisors fee (one)	Rs. 700X12months = 8,400
6.	Transportation	2,000
	TOTAL	48,900

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
2.3	Pickle making unit	At least 15 women will be seasonally employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance register • Trainer's remark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of space for both production & storage • Availability of raw material in time • Quality of the product is controlled • Availability of water sources

Sr.No	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Training cost	Rs. 100X15women = 1,500
2.	Raw material	23,000
4.	Equipment	10,000
5.	Supervisors fee (one)	Rs. 1500X3months = 4,500
6.	Transportation	1,000
7.	Space	900
8	Packing material	14,000
	TOTAL	54,900

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
3.	<i>Agro Industries</i>			
3.1	Kitchen Garden & vegetable cultivation	At least 70 families will have additional income by means of new crop patterns, as well as their health status will improve by consumption of various types of vegetables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular home visit and field visits Supervision of health records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Improved seeds to families in time Crops are not affected by any epidemics Quality of the product is controlled Availability of water sources No natural calamity

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Distribution of seeds/plants	Rs. 100X70families = 7,000
2.	Distribution of fertilisers	5,000
	TOTAL	12,000

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
3.2.	Goat rearing project	One group of 5 families will have additional income by goat rearing as a secondary occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular farm / home visits Actual count and records of veterinary doctors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of suitable environment for goat rearing Availability of sufficient plants for grazing No epidemics to the goats Availability of sufficient water sources Availability of space to keep goats Protection from wild animals

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Purchase of goats	Rs. 1,200X50 = 60,000
2.	Necessary medicines	Rs.300X50 = 15,000
	TOTAL	75,000

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
4.	<i>Vocational Training</i>			
4.1	Carpentry	30 Youths will get carpentry training which will create more job opportunities for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with participants • Attendance registers • Instructors report • Result sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Instructors for imparting the carpentry training. • Availability of sufficient space • Availability of appropriate equipment required for training • Training centres should be easily assessable

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Raw material	Rs. 100X30X6months = 18,000
2.	Electricity	= 1,000
3.	Wear & Tear	Rs. 2000X6months = 12,000
4.	Trainer's fee	Rs. 2500X6months = 15,000
	TOTAL	46,000

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
4.2	Messon	20 youths will get messon training which will create more job opportunities for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with participants • Attendance registers • Instructors report • Result sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Instructors for imparting the messons training. • Availability of sufficient space • Availability of appropriate equipment required for training • Training centres should be easily assessable

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Raw material	Rs. 1000X20youths = 20,000
2.	Equipment	Rs. 600X20youths = 12,000
3.	Trainer's fee	Rs. 3000X1month = 3,000
	TOTAL	35,000

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
4.3	Electrician	30 youths will get electrician training which will create more job opportunities for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with participants • Attendance registers • Instructors report • Result sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Instructors for imparting the electrician training. • Availability of sufficient space • Availability of appropriate equipment required for training • Training centres should be easily assessable

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Raw material	Rs. 25X30X6months = 4,500
2.	Electricity	1,000
3.	Trainer's fee(one)	Rs. 2500X6months =15,000
	TOTAL	20,500

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
4.4	Nursing	40 girls will get nursing training which will create more job opportunities for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with participants • Attendance registers • Instructors report • Result sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Instructors for imparting the electrician training. • Availability of sufficient space • Training centres should be easily assessable

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Uniform, books, stationary	Rs. 1050X40 =42,000
2.	Lecturers fee(one)	Rs. 50X500Hrs =25,000
3.	Examination	Rs. 100X40 = 4,000
	TOTAL	71,000

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
5.	<i>Terracotta & Idol making</i>			
5.1	Terracotta	15 boys will get Terracotta training which will create more job opportunities for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with participants • Attendance registers • Instructors report • Result sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Instructors for imparting the electrician training. • Availability of sufficient space • Training centres should be easily assessable • Availability of proper equipment for imparting

				training
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Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Small Ovan	4,500
2.	Clay	1,500
3.	Wheel	1,000
4.	Water Tank	2,000
5.	Trainers Fee	Rs.2500X6months = 15,000
	TOTAL	24,000

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
5.2	Idol making	15 boys will get Idol making training which will create more job opportunities for them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with participants • Attendance registers • Instructors report • Result sheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Instructors for imparting the electrician training. • Availability of sufficient space • Training centres should be easily assessable • Availability of proper equipment for imparting training

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Moulds	Rs. 500X12moulds = 6,000
2.	Clay	7,000
3.	Trainers Fee	Rs. 2000X6months = 12,000
4.	Other raw material	1,000
	TOTAL	26,000

No.	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
6.	Promotion of Self Help Groups	25 S.H.G. for women & 25 S.H.G. for youths will be formed. Atleast 1000 people will be benefitted by this activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of SHG members • Minutes of the meeting of SHGs. • Bank passbooks • Passbooks of SHGs • Discussions with members • Home visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups contribute their saving amount regularly • Assessable local banks available • Money is used for the purpose as decided in the groups. • All rules and regulations are strictly followed

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (In Rs.)
1.	Identification of trainer & honorarium of trainer	1,000
2.	Finalizing venue and rent	500
3.	Training material	1,500
4.	Purchase of material such as passbooks, registers, ledgers etc. for groups	10,000
5.	Meeting for SHG groups	3,000
	TOTAL	16,000

TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR I.G.P

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Knitting & Related Craft	216000
2.	Home Based Cottage Industries	126100
3.	Agro Industries	87000
4.	Vocational Training	172500
5.	Teracota & Idol making	50,000
6.	Promotion of SHG	16,000
	TOTAL	6,67,600

LOG FRAME SOCIAL AND CULTURE

The organisation arranges programmes related to social and culture activities of the villages. These types of programmes are arranged to get the community people together and then discuss about various problems in their villages. This also helps to promote traditional culture of the villages and community cohesiveness increases. Programmes like awareness camps create awareness among women's group about their rights and various schemes available for them. Similarly cultural activities like sports meet, annual functions, exposure visits, creates a sense of togetherness, which lessens the tensions between two groups or villages.

1) Women's Awareness Camps:-

Through women's awareness camps, women's are made aware of their status in the society and about their various rights, both social and political. They were also made aware about various issues and problems related to early marriages and superstitious beliefs. This creates a sense of responsibilities in women's towards their village or society.

The topics that are going to be covered through awareness camps are:

1.1) Awareness program on women's rights:

The women's awareness camps will be conducted twice in a year, which will be organised in 12 different charts each chart consisting 6 villages. That 5 total covering 72 villages. Through awareness camps, programmes like awareness about women's right and social justice etc. will be imparted. The programme will be adjudged to be successful if atleast 90% of the implication is done and these could be tracked through the social workers report, and photographs of the camps. To make the camps successful there should be women's co-operation and there should be proper communication with the villagers. To arrange these types of camps appropriate arrangements has to be done, like availability of resource persons and transport facilities. Then only the expected output from these camps could be achieved.

1.2) Prevention of superstitions and early marriages:-

Similarly as programme for women's awareness about their social and political rights, programme for preventing superstitions and early marriages among women's will be organised at 12 different clusters and each cluster will consist of 6 villages, covering 72 villages in total. Programme on prevention of superstitions and early marriages will be conducted twice in a year.

2) Youth Group meetings:-

Youth group meeting could also be described as Youth's gathering, where they will be discussing on various issues, related to political and social life. These types of gathering will help the youth to come together and identify their various problems and their solutions. This type of gathering could also create feeling of togetherness in the youth group of villagers.

The organisation is planning to arrange this type of youth meeting in 12 clusters, which will approximately cover 72 villages, and these meeting will be undertaken every month. The programme success will be adjusted by, atleast 90% implementation of these programmes. And this could be tracked by having a book at minutes of the meeting and social workers report.

3) Promotion of local tribal festivals:-

Festivals are good reasons for meeting people and for a gathering. By promoting the celebration of local tribal festivals, two villages or village members could come together and this promotes community cohesiveness. This is also useful for two villages to come together and know about each with a common solution to their problems.

The organisation is planning to have their festivals in a year in three different clusters, which will consist of 4 villages in one cluster. According to the organisation, minimum coverage should be 80% and social workers report and photographs could track this. To conduct these types of functions social workers should choose appropriate day, and communicate it to the villagers and the concerned persons to do appropriate arrangements for the festivals.

4) Sports Competition:-

Sports is a very good method of recreation and physical exercise. Sports which has to be played in a group teaches group formation to the youths and children's and also the children learns how to work in a group. Competitions like drawing, rangoli etc. will create a way to take out the hidden qualities of the individuals.

The sports that the organisation is planning to undertake are:-

- 4.1) Cricket:- Cricket competition will be organised at 12 clusters , each cluster consisting of average 6 villages. Total participation will be 48 and in total matches will be arranged. The minimum target set by the organisation to complete is atleast 3 matches. Whether the target is completed or not will be judged by social workers report attendance sheet of participation and photographs of the competition.
- 4.2) Skipping rope and Running:- Rope skipping and running is very good physical exercise. The organisation is planning to organise skipping rope and running exercise for total of 60 participation's. out of which they had kept a target to at least engage 50 participation's judged by social workers report and photographs.
- 4.3) Drawing Competitions: Drawing competition according to the organisation will be organised for total number of number children's. Their target is to at least make the participation of 30 children's in drawing competition in one common place. Social workers report and photographs could again judge this.
- 4.4) Rangoli and Mehendi Competition:- Rangoli and Mehendi competition will be organised by the organisation for 6 villages and total number of 45 participants. The organisation has kept a target of covering at least 35 participants for this competition. Track on these programmes could be kept through social report and photographs
- 4.5) Funny Games:- This game will included games like lemon spoon frog jumps, music chair etc. These games will be organised for 90 participants out of whom the organisation had kept a target to minimum complete the participation of 80 participants. This could be kept in track through social workers report and photographs.

For arranging all the above sports competitions proper arrangements should be there and proper communication with the village members should be done.

DETAIL LOG FRAME CHART- SOCIAL & CULTURAL

No	Out-Put	Performance indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
1.	<i>Women Awareness Camps</i>			
1.1	Awareness programme on women's right & social justice.	It will be organised at 12 different clusters. Each cluster consisting of average 6 villages . Average participants 70 per camp. Total no. of participants 12 multiplied by 70= 840. Programmes on this issue will be conducted twice in a year. Total number of programmes in a year are 24.	1. Social workers report 2. Attendance of participants (registers), 3. Photographs, 4. Vehicle log book.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other function in the village. • Women's co-operation. • Availability of resource persons. • Availability of transport facilities . • There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages. • Groups clusters closed. • No natural/other calamities.
1.2	AND Prevention of superstitions & early marriages.			

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schdule of camps with co-ordinators	----
2.	Giving messages to the villagers	25
3.	Identification & confirmation of resources	----
4	Vehicle arrangements	500
5.	Physical arrangements	300
6.	Honorarium-1 resource person	500
7.	Tea snacks & lunch	1,500
8.	Photographs	250
	TOTAL	3,075/-

(Total budget for one awareness programme is Rs.3,000/- approximately therefore budget for 24 awareness programmes is Rs. 72,000/-)

No	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
2.	<i>Youth Group Meetings</i>	Program will be organised at 12 different clusters. Each cluster consisting of average 6 villages. Average participants 50 per camp. Total no. of participants 12 X 50=600. Various issues will be discussed with the same group, once in the month in this meeting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 90% compliance. 	1. Social workers report 2. Attendance of participant's 3. Photographs, 4. Minutes of the meeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth's co-operation • There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages(group cluster deaths) • No natural/other calamities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schedule of camps with co-ordinators	-----
2.	Giving messages to the villagers	25
3.	Social workers conveyance	50
4.	Physical arrangements	100
5.	Tea snacks & lunch	500
6.	Photographs	75
	TOTAL	750

(Total budget for one youth group meeting is Rs.750/- approximately. Therefore budget for 144 youth group meetings are Rs.1,08,000).

No	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
3.	<i>Promotion of Local Tribal Festivals.</i>	It will be organised at 3 different clusters. Each cluster consisting of average participants 1200 per festival. Programmes on this issue will be conducted thrice in a year. Total No. of participants 1200 X 3= 3600/- • Minimum 80% compliance.	1. Social workers report. 2. Photographs, 3. Minutes, 4. Vehicle logbook.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers co-operation. • All necessary permissions concerned persons. • There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages. • No natural / other calamities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schedule of camps with co-ordinators	-----
2.	Giving messages to the villagers	50
3.	Physical arrangements	3,000
4.	Tea snacks & lunch	24,000
5.	Photographs	500
	TOTAL	27,550

(Total budget for one festival is Rs.27,550 approx. Therefore budget for 3 festivals is Rs.82, 650).

No	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
4.	<i>Different Sports Competition</i>			
4.1	Cricket	There will be 4 teams. Participants will be 12 X 4= 48. In all 4 matches will be arranged, minimum 3 matches.	1) Social worker's report 2) Photographs. 3) Attendance of participants. 4) Prize Distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other functions in villages. • Participants co-operation • There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages • No natural / other calamities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schedule of competitions with co-ordinators	30
2.	Giving message for the villages.	100
3.	Conveyance(S.W)	2,000
4.	Physical Arrangements	500
5.	Tea & Snacks	500
6.	Photographs	500
7.	Prize Distribution	800
	TOTAL	3,930

No	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
4.2	Skipping rope/running	Competitions will be organised at one place where participants from 6 villages will attend no. of participants 60 Minimum 50 participants	1. Social worker's report 2. Photographs. 3. Attendance of participants. 4. Prize Distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other functions in villages. Participants co-operation There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages No natural / other calamities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schedule of competitions with co-ordinators	-----
2.	Giving message for the villages.	30
3.	Conveyance(S.W)	40
4.	Physical Arrangements	150
5.	Photographs	250
6.	Prize Distribution	150
	TOTAL	620

No	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
4.3	Drawing com. will be	Organised at one place where 40 participants will participate Minimum 30 participants	1. Social worker's report 2. Photographs. 3. Attendance of participants. 4. Prize Distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other functions in villages. Participants co-operation There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages No natural / other calamities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schedule of competitions with co-ordinators	-----
2.	Giving message for the villages.	30
3.	Conveyance(S.W)	35
4.	Physical Arrangements	3,500
5.	Photographs	250
6.	Prize Distribution	200
	TOTAL	4,010

No	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
4.4	Rangoli & Mehendi	Competitions will be organised at one place where participants from 6 villages will come No. of participants 45. Minimum 35 participants.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social worker's report 2. Photographs. 3. Attendance of participants. 4. Prize Distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other functions in villages. • Participants co-operation • There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages • No natural / other calamities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schedule of competitions with co-ordinators	-----
2.	Giving message for the villages.	30
3.	Conveyance(S.W)	25
4.	Physical Arrangements	700
5.	Photographs	250
6.	Prize Distribution	300
	TOTAL	1,305

No	Out-Put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V	Assumptions
4.5	Funny Games (lemon spoon, frog jumps, music chair)	These competitions will be organised at one place where 90 participants will come together. Minimum 80% participants.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social worker's report 2. Photographs. 3. Attendance of participants. 4. Prize Distribution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other functions in villages. • Participants co-operation • There are no unpleasant events occurred in the villages • No natural / other calamities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Finalising of schedule of competitions with co-ordinators	-----
2.	Giving message for the villages.	30
3.	Conveyance(S.W)	150
4.	Physical Arrangements	100
5.	Tea & Snacks	500
6.	Photographs	500
7.	Prize Distribution	350
	TOTAL	1630

Social & Culture - Estimated Total Budget

No.	Component	Total Budget (in Rs.)
1.	Women's Awareness Comps.	72,000
2.	Youth Group Meetings	1,08,000
3.	Promotions of Local tribal festivals	82,650
4.	Different Sports Competition	11,495
	Grand Total	2,74,145

LOG FRAME -INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure like houses is essential for a human being because it provides them shelter. To built a Pucca house it requires a good amount of finance which is next to impossible for a daily wage earner living in any circumstance whether in urban area or in rural area.

In rural areas facilities like roads transport are also not available which many a time makes the villagers mobilisation impossible. The villagers can't alone bare the cost behind construction of approach roads, so they has to be helped by some external agency or Gram Panchayat.

Infrastructure like community hall and vocational training centres are made use for collective community meetings for functions. The team had proposed to construct houses with attached sanitary blocks, community halls, wells, check dams, vocational training centres and approach roads for next year's plan.

The detail log frame is as follows:-

1) Construction of houses with attached sanitary blocks:-

The organisation is planning to build total number of 120 houses with attached sanitary blocks. They are keeping a target to complete at least 90%of their work. This could be judged by the engineers' completion certificate, CD committee report and social workers report along with photographs. It is assumed by the organisation that for building houses ownership of plot should be there in the name of beneficiary. Engineers plan and NOC from the Gram Panchayat and Sarpanch should be there.

2) Community Hall:-

The organisation is planning to construct 3 more community halls. They are keeping a target of completing at least 90%of their work. This could be adjudged by seeing the CD committees' report and engineer's compliance report and with the help of social workers report. It is assumed by the team that for

construction community hall, ownership of plot should be there, and NOC of Grampanchayat and Sarpanch should also be there. To construct community hall raw materials should be available easily - i.e. connective roads should be there.

3) Water supply Scheme:-

The organisation is planning to fulfil 3 water supply schemes, for which they are planning to complete all the 3 schemes by the end of year. This could be adjudged with the help of CD committee's report and social workers report, along with the photographs. This could also be tracked by the engineer's completion certificate. It is assumed that the ownership of wells should be done, with the help of Sarpanch and Grampanchayat. To construct or digging of wells, it will require the permission from the relevant department.

4) Construction of check dam:-

The organisation is planning to construct check dam in one year, which should be 100% completed by the end of the year. This could again be adjudged by engineers completion certificate, CD committee report and social workers report along with photographs. The team is assuming that to make the check dam work location of dam is very much necessary. It's also necessary to, see the flow of water and river. N.O.C. should be obtained by the relevant departments such as irrigation departments, public welfare departments' etc. and also from the plot owner of near by proposed dam.

5) Vocational Training Centre:-

(A) Construction of Training Centres :-

Organisation is planning to construct 1 training centres for villagers to conduct their vocational training. The completion of the vocational training centre could be tracked by the engineers completion certificate CD committee report and social workers report along with photographs. To construct a training centre, NOC from the Grampanchayat is required and also ownership of the plot is required.

(B) Machinery:-

To start vocational training the machineries are also required. Vocational training will be imparted for welding job carpentry job, electrician job and tailoring. The team had target to make all the machineries available with in one year. This could again be tracked through social workers visit report and CD committee report. To start the vocational training it is being assumed that a students availability should be there, and also availability of professional staff.

6) Improvement of school Infrastructure:-

To improve the school infrastructure the group is planning to repair 2 classrooms. This could be tracked through CD committee report and social worker's report along with photographs. To do the repairs of classrooms the team should obtain N.O.C. from school authority.

7) Approach Road: -

It becomes very difficult to communicate with he villagers, because many of the villagers are not having connective roads. Some villages gets cut off from the outer world in mansoon seasons. The organisation is planning to construct 2 approach roads and they are targeting to complete at least 90% of their work by the end of the year. Progress of the work could be verified with the help of engineers completion certificate social worker report's and CD committee report along with the photographs. It is assumed that to construct approach roads, permission of public welfare department and N.O.C. from Sarpanch or Grampanchayat is required.

DETAIL LOG FRAME CHART - INFRASTRUCTURE

No.	Output	Performance indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
1.	Construction of houses with attached sanitary blocks	At least 90% of completion	1.Engineers completion certificate. 2.C.D.committee report 3.social workers report along with photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of plot in the name of beneficiary. N.O.C. from Gram Panchayat & Sarpanch Engineers plan Availability of raw materials on time.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (IN Rs.)
1.	Tenders Advertisement	3,500
2.	Appointment of contractors *unit costs43,750-00	52,50,000
3	N.O.C. *registration fee *Conveyance *Mis. Expenses	6,000 12,000 9,600
4	Participation of beneficiary	
5	Appointment of relevant staff (8000 X 5)	40,000
	TOTAL	53,21,100

No.	Output	Performance indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
2.	Community Hall	At least 90% of Completion	1.Engineers certificate of completion 2.C.D committee report 3.Social worker's report along with photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of plot & Panchayat and available N.O.C.from Gram panchayat & Sarpanch. Engineer's plan. Availability of raw materials on time

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	Tenders advt.	-----
2.	Appointment of contractors *unit costs1,90,000-00	5,70,000
3	N.O.C. *registration fee *Conveyance *Misc.Exp.	6,450 8,550 9,500
4.	Appointment of relevant staff (3000 X 2,4000 X 1)	10,000
	TOTAL	6,04,500

No.	OUTPUT	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3.	Water supply scheme	(Total –3) 100% of completion	1. engineer's completion certificate 2. C.D. committee report 3. Social worker's report & along with photograph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of well. N.O.C.from sarpanch & Gram Panchayat Permission from relevant department.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	Tenders advertisement	2,500
2.	Appointment of contractors *unit costs1,90,000-00	8,55,000
3	N.O.C. *registration fee *Conveyance *Misc. Expenses	4,000 12,000 9,000
4.	Appointment of relevant staff (3000 X 2,4000 X 1)	30,000
	TOTAL	9,12,500

No.	OUTPUT	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
4.	Construction of check dam	(Total-1) 100% Completion	1. Engineer's completion certificate 2. C.D. committee report 3. Social worker's report & along with photograph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue flow of water or river. N.O.C. from relevant department such as kharland & irrigation department Public Welfare Department N.O.C. from the plot owners of near by area of proposed dam. Availability of Engineers plan. Availability of raw material on time.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (IN Rs.)
1.	Tender's adventure	2,500
2.	ppointment of contractors *unit costs (5,50,000 x 1)	5,50,000
3	N.O.C. Registration fee Conveyance Misc. exp.	7,000 10,000 12,500
4.	Appointment of relevant staff (12000X2)	24,000
	TOTAL	6,06,000

No.	OUTPUT	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumptions
5. A)	Vocational Training Centre	Total-1 At least 90% of completion	1. Engineer's completion certificate 2. CD committee report 3. social worker's report & along with photograph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of the plot N.O.C. from the gram Panchayat Engineers plan. Availability of raw material

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	Tender's advertisement	2,500
2.	Appointment contractors Unit costs 80"x20"	2,22,500
3	N.O.C. Registration fee Conveyance Misc. Exp.	5,000 10,000 8,000
4.	Appointment of relevant staff. (5000 X 1)	5,000
	TOTAL	2,53,000

No.	OUTPUT	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
B)	a) Machinery of welding job b) Carpentry job c) Electrician d) Tailoring	No. of students-10 No. of students-10 No. of students-10 No. of students-10 No. of students-30 100% Completion	1) social worker's visit report 2) CD committee report	1) Availability of students. 2) professional staff 3) Availability of raw materials & Equipments.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	Tender's advertisement	-----
2.	Purchase of machinery *Unit cost of accessories a)welding machine(30,000 x1) b)carpentry equipment unit (15,000 x1) c)electrician equipment unit (12,500 x1) d)Tailoring machine (3,500 x6)	30,000 15,000 12,500 21,000
3	N.O.C. of Government	5,000
4.	Misc. Expenses	18,500
5	Staff salary teachers (4) (1,500 x12)	72,000
6	Raw materials	26,000
	Total (B)	2,00,000
	TOTAL A+B	4,53,000

No.	OUTPUT	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
6.	Improvement of	Repairs of 2	1) C.D. committee	1) N.O.C.from school authority.

	<i>school infrastructure</i>	classrooms 100% of completion	report 2) Social worker's report along with photographs.	2) Availability of raw materials.
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Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	1)Tender's advertisement	2,500
2.	2)appointment of contractors *Unit costs(12,500 x2)	25,000
3	Misc. Exp.	5,500
4.	appointment of relevant staff	4,000
	TOTAL	37,000

No.	OUT PUT	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
7.	<i>Approach Road</i>	(Total – 2) At least 90% Completion	1) Engineer's completion certificate 2) CD committee report 3) Social worker's report &along with photographs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permission of Public Welfare Department • N.O.C. from Gram Panchayat & Sarpanch • Engineer's plan • Availability of raw materials.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	Tender's advertisement	7,96,500-00
2.	Appointment of contractors *unit costs (3,75,000 x2)	7,50,000
3	N.O.C. Registration fee Conveyance Misc.Exp.	6,000 8,000 12,000
4.	Relevant staff appoint (9000 X 2)	18,000
	TOTAL	7,96,500

TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Sr. No.	COMPONENTS	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Construction of houses with attached sanitary blocks	53,21,100
2.	Community hall	6,04,500
3.	Water supply scheme	9,12,500
4.	Construction of check dam	6,06,000
5.	V.T. centre	4,58,000
6.	Improvement of school infrastructure	37,000
7.	Approach road	7,96,500
	Total	87,35,600

LOG FRAME - EDUCATION

Access to free and compulsory education is every child's right. Such rights are also provided for in the constitution of India. However even after 50 years after independence education remains a challenge. Close to 60% of women and 36% of men, some 330 million in all, cannot read or write while nearly 110 million children are out of school. Thirty five percent of enrolled children dropout before completing primary education. Girls are consistently denied equal opportunities to attend and complete primary education. It is not only income poverty alone that prevents parents from sending their children to school nor is it desperate need of poor families to supplement family income through child labour that keeps children out of school. There are other more serious underlying causes for the denial of the right of every child to basic education linked to continuing social and gender discrimination and to the poor functioning of the school system.

Keeping in view. Problems related to education the group has planned to undertake the following programmes to promote the idea of education among the villagers.

Following are the components for which the team wants to plan for next year.

1) Attendance of students:

The team is planning to achieve the 100% attendance of students in schools. The team members had kept the target of achieving atleast 75% attendance of students in the schools. These could be tracked by school attendance register. To achieve the target the team members have assumed, that the availability of teachers and teaching aids should be there. Parents should be motivated to send their children to school. School's environment should be made preferable for studying, so that it could generate interests among students to attend the schools regularly.

The team is planning to provide teaching aid to students and conducting parents meetings of sponsored children, to promote 100% attendance among the students.

2) Increase in pass percentage

Teacher's training: The team is planning to provide training to teachers. To provide training they are planning to arrange 14 workshops in a year. Each workshop will be of 2 days and total number of 50 teachers will participate in these workshops. The team is targeting to atleast 90% of teachers. This could be tracked by the comparison result, of atleast examination conducted prior to the training workshop. To make the workshop successful, there should be availability of resource persons and teachers should participate in the workshop. To make the necessary arrangements of workshop, co-operation of government education department is also required.

Students: The team members are planning increase the pass percentage of sponsored children upto 100%. At least targeting to achieve 95% pass percentage of students in each schools. Through the examination results of students it should be adjusted regularly whether the pass percentage has increased or not. To achieve the set target it should be seen whether the quality of education has improved or not. The students should have high grasping power, then only they could achieve 100% result in the schools. The educational aids that are provided should be utilised properly.

3) Extra curricular activities:-

Apart from the regular school curriculum the students should have some kind of extra curricular activities to increase their general knowledge. Extra curricular activities will also help to increase the pass percentage of students. It also provide them with exposures to various places. Activities like competitions brings a competitive spirit in the students and also give the way to the hidden talents to come out.

Following are the activities that the team is planning to undertake:

3.1) Library:-

The team is planning to establish libraries in 50 different centres, to increase general knowledge of all the students. The team has targeted to achieve increase in general knowledge among at least 90% of students. This could be adjudged by library registers and by taking general - knowledge tests. To make this library scheme successful, it should be seen that the essential general knowledge books are there in the library and the children's should increase their interest in reading.

3.2) Study Class:-

The team is planning to set up study class centres to increase a passing percentage among the sponsored children. The achievable target kept by the team is at least 95% out of total students. This could be adjudged by the results of sponsored children who are weaker in studies. It is assumed that by establishing or starting study class for weaker students it will increase the grasping power of students and also will increase the attendance in study class.

3.3) Excursion:-

The team members are planning to arrange exposure visits or picnics for sponsored children. They are keeping target to at least include 90% of sponsored children in exposure visits. This could be adjudged through register maintenance by the social workers. To make the programme successful it has been assumed that the trip is organised and the sponsored children participated excursion.

3.4) Sports & Competitions:-

To give a way for hidden qualities of students, various sports competitions and other competitions like - dance, singing etc. are arranged in schools. The team is planning to increase the participation of students up to 100% in sponsored children out of which the minimum target they had kept to achieve is participation of at least 98% of sponsored children. This could be adjudged with the help of competition register that is available with social workers. To make the participation 100% in sports and other competitions the necessary equipments should be made available.

DETAIL LOGFRAME CHART - EDUCATION

No.	Out put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
1)	<i>Attendance of students</i>	At least 75% attendance of students.	School attendance registers	a) Availability of teachers and teaching aids. b) Motivated parents. c) good school environment d) Interest among students.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	<p><i>Provide teaching aids (for primary schools)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picture Charts 10 types x2 sets per schoolx110 (schools) 2200 xRs.20/-per chart Geographical charts(taluka, district, state, nation) 4 types x2 sets x110=880 880 xRs.135 approx. per map Globe earth 1 x110 =110 110 xRs.575per approx. Sports sets (dodge ball, ring, lagori, skipping rope ,bat, ball) 2 sets x110 =220 220 x530Rs. approx. 	<p>44,000</p> <p>1,18,800</p> <p>63,250</p> <p>1,16,600</p>
2.	<p><i>Sponsored children's parents meeting</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 quarterly meetings per year x50 villages 200 meetings x Rs.2750/- Honorarium to resource persons 4X50XRs.200 Salary to relevant staff incharge 1 (12 x Rs.2500/-) Supervisors assistant 3 (12 x 3 x Rs.1800/-) Youth workers from community 20(12 x 20x 1200) Typist 1 (12 x 1800) Typewriter 1 Overhead expenses 1)stationery 2)conveyance 3)misc. expenses 	<p>55,000</p> <p>40,000</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>64,800</p> <p>2,88,000</p> <p>21,600</p> <p>7,000</p> <p>60,000</p> <p>28,000</p> <p>12,000</p>
TOTAL		9,49,050

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
2.1	Teachers training	(100% teachers trained) At least 90%teachers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased percentage of results as compared with last examination prior to training workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of teachers in workshop. Co-operation of government education department Availability of resources persons.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	<i>Training workshop for teachers</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 workshops per year x2 days x 50teachers xRs.200/- • 5 resources persons X 200/- Rs.Honorarium x14 workshops • Salary- Incharge 1 (12 x2500=30000) Assistants 2(12 x2x1800=43,200) Typist1 (12 x1800=21,600) 	2,80,000 14,000 94,800
	TOTAL	3,88,800

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
2.2	Increase in students percentage of passing	100% passing percentage at least 95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result sheets of students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation of educational aid provided • Educational aids provided in time

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	Provision of educational aid (Rs.6000/- per child it includes salary of social worker responsible) Rs.6000 x4000 special children	2,40,00,000
	TOTAL	2,43,88,800

No.	Out put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3	<i>Extra curricular activities</i>			
3.1	Library	Increase in general knowledge of at least 90% students.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • library register • General knowledge test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential general knowledge books available in library. • Increased interest in reading by students.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	<i>Setting up libraries at 50 centres</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of library showcase 50 xRs.4500 	2,25,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of books 50 xRs.85000 	42,50,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Librarian (comm. youth part time) 50 xRs.1200 x12 	7,20,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisor /in-charge (1) Rs.2500 x 12 	30,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typewriter 1 	7,000

	• Typist 1 (12 months X Rs.1,800)	21,600
	• Stationary	3,50,000
	• Table & Chair	60,000
	• Conveyance	6,000
	• Misc. expenses	20,000
	TOTAL	56,89,600

No.	Out put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3.2	Study classes	Percentage of passing among retarded sponsored children's 100%. Percentage of passing among retarded sponsored students at least 95%	• Results of retarded sponsored children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% attendance of retarded sponsored students in study class. • Regular attendance of study class teacher • Increased grasping level of retarded sponsored students.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (IN Rs.)
1.	<i>Setting up of study class centres</i>	
	• Salary of part time study class teacher 700 x12 x100	8,40,000
	• Books sets 100 x450	45,000
	• Black board 100xRs.450	45,000
	• Chalk and duster 100 x150	15,000
	• Table and chair 100 x12000	1,20,000
	• Supervisor salary 12 x2500	30,000
	• Typist 12 x18000	21,600
	• Typewriter	7,000
	• Stationery	60,000
	• Conveyance supervisor	6,000
	• Misc. expenses	20,000
	TOTAL	12,09,600

No.	Out put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3.3	Excursion & Exposure Visits	Excursions and exposure to 100% sponsored children Excursion change & exposure to at least 90% of sponsored children	• Picnic register with social workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsored children participated in excursion • Availability of transport

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	1)Arrangement of picnics of sponsored children	Already included in educational aid

No.	Out put	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3.4	Sports & competitions	Participation of 100% sponsored children's Participation of at least 98% sponsored children	Competition register with social workers	1) Equipment available for competition 2) Sponsored children participation in all events

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET(IN Rs.)
1.	Competitions	
	• No. of sports events x expenses 220 x1000	2,20,000
	• No. of competitions x expenses	2,20,000
	TOTAL	4,40,000
	GRAND TOTAL(3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4)	73,39,200

TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR EDUCATION

Sr. No.	COMPONENT	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Attendance	9,49,050
2.	Quality of education	2,43,88,800
3.	Extra Curricular Activities	73,39,200
	TOTAL	3,26,77,050

LOG FRAME -HEALTH

Health is an obvious function of nutrition. Malnutrition in the family emerges as one of the underlying causes of ill health in India. Variety of infections play further havoc with health, should not be a surprise in a situation where economic and environment factors are adverse to large numbers to the people. Their insufficient awareness about health and less than appropriate behaviour in health related matters are also traceable to this social situation.

Much of the mortality is due to malnutrition. According to UNICEF nearly one third of babies born are of low birth weight itself a reflection of poor condition of women nutrition. The maternal mortality rate estimated to be between 437-570 per 1,00,000 live births. Close 1,25,000 women die from pregnancy related causes every year.

Malnutrition is also surrounded by a many misconceptions. Contrary to prevailing belief malnutrition is an outcome of infections illness inadequate or inappropriate feeding and caring practices and not necessarily an out come of low incomes.

The following are the programmes, the team is planning to undertake to improve the health status of the community people:-

1) Medical services:-

In rural areas easy availability of medical services is a problem. Medical Services does not only means availability of medicines but also means, the other services like availability of hospitals and proper identification of diseases etc. under medical services the team is planning to undertake various programmes.

1.1) Mobile dispensary:-

The organisation is planning to cover 2 villages in a day and mobile dispensary will visit each village once in a week i.e. 43,200 visit in total 15 villages. The logbook of mobile dispensary and case paper could adjudge this. Social worker's report and C.D. committee report could also adjudge it. To make this programme successful doctor's availability is necessary in mobile van to visit the villages. Medicines should be available in mobile vans and all the necessary medical apparatus should also be made available in the mobile van.

1.2) Health check-up camps:-

The organisation is planning to arrange camps in 15 centres, both for women and children 4 times in a year. The team has kept a target to at least cover 12,000 beneficiaries from different villages. The case papers of the doctor's report and social worker's report along with the photographs could track it. To make this programme a successful one it has been assumed by the team members that specialist from every field could be included in the camps and necessary medicines and instruments could be made available. It should be seen that people should participate in the camp.

Hospital Services: -

The team is planning to provide hospital services to the rural people. They are targeting to provide these services to 10,800 patients in a year. This could be tracked through the case papers hospital registers and doctors report. The team is assuming that to complete the set target there should be a required infrastructure to set hospital set up. There should be proper hospital equipment and machinery be made available.

1.4) Family Planning Operation:-

The organisation is planning to complete family planning operations in 69 villages. In total 207 operations could be done in a year. This could be tracked by the completion report. To make this programme a successful programme, availability of operation theatre, proper medicine, eligible couples and expert doctors etc. should be there.

2) Health Awareness Programmes:-

Following activities are planned to be taken under health awareness programme:

2.1) Sanitary campaigns:-

The sanitary campaigns are planned to be taken in 15 villages once in a year. The target is to complete all the 15 campaigns in a year. The progress or completion could be tracked through the reports of sanitary campaigns. To achieve the set target, availability of essential material should be there. The social workers should interact properly with the community members.

2.2) Nutritious food:-

The team has planned to provide nutritious food to pregnant women malnourished children and for Day Care Centre children. The team is targeting to provided nutritious food for 60 pregnant women, 45 malnourished children and 150 children from 4 days care centres. The achievements could be adjudged through attendance register, salary book, social workers reports and CD reports. To get the set target, availability of doctor's medicines and nutritious food should be arranged.

2.3) Awareness Camp: -

Awareness camps are to be arranged to create awareness about proper method of cooking, STD awareness camps. Family planning camps and de-addiction camps. They are targeting to arrange 15 camps in 15 centres in a year and 150 persons will participate from each centre. This could also be tracked by social worker's report, CD report and register books. To achieve the set target it has been assumed that availability of resource persons should be there. The whole camp should be recorded through audio-visual media.

3) Training For Health Volunteers:-

3.1) Dai Training:-

The team had planned to undertake dai training in 15 villages. They are targeting to train 15 women in total. This could be tracked through the C.D report and record of registers maintained by the social workers. To impact this training availability of doctors and staff should be there.

3.2) Clinical Assistants:-

The team has planned to provide training to 25 girls from 20 villages for clinical assistance. They want to impart training to all the 25 girls in a years time. This could be tracked through social workers report and nurse in-charges report. It's being assumed that there will be full participation of doctors and training materials, will be made available for training.

3.3) Village Health volunteers:-

The team is planning to undertake the village health volunteers training in 15 villages and one volunteers from each villages. They has targeted to complete the training of 15 persons for health volunteers. It could be tracked through maintaining a register report. It's being assumed by the group that the availability of medical officer is there and volunteers participate in these trainings.

4) T.B. Eradication Programme:-

The T.B eradication programme has covered 45 villages in total. They are targeting to conduct 30 camps in a year in 15 centres and in these camps 750 patients will be checked for T.B. this could be adjudged by the case papers, registers, social worker and C.D. committee report. Other reports like blood report and x-ray report could also be useful to keep a track on the target to be achieved. To make this programme successful availability of doctors ,pathology lab, hospital ,nutritious food health volunteers and medicines should be there.

5) Mother and Child Welfare:-

Nutritious food and medicine for mothers:-

The team is planning to provide nutritious food to mothers of 15 villages. In total 45 women's are to be covered under this activity. They are keeping a target of providing nutritious food to at least 75% of the pregnant women's from 15 villages. This could be tracked through register maintained by the social worker and C.D. committees report. To make this programme successful necessary medicine and nutritious food should be made available for the pregnant ladies.

5.2) Free delivery facility:-

The team is planning to provide free delivery facility in 15 villages to make sure that the delivery is safe and hygienic. At least 75% of total cases will be covered under free delivery facility scheme. This could be tracked through case files or case papers, doctors report and C.D. committee reports. To provide free delivery facility contact should be made with proper gynaecologist and there should be facility for hospitalisation.

5.3) Immunisation and child care:-

Under the immunisation programme 15 villages are to be covered and all children's between 0 to 5 years of age will also be covered. In total 150 children will be covered in one year. The doses are given properly or not could be adjudged through doses card, and C.D committees report. To make the immunisation programme successful, proper resource person should be there. It also requires a helping hand from government.

DETAIL LOG FRAME CHART -HEALTH

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
1)	<i>Medical Services</i>			
1.1	Mobile Dispensary	2 villages in a day. Once in a week in each village. Villages 15, 80% coverage At least 624 visits of mobile dispensaries x 15 villages in a year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log book of mobile dispensary • Case paper social worker's report • C.D. committee report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Doctors. • Mobile van is in order. • Availability of medicines. • Availability of medical apparatus.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Salary of Doctors & Staff 2 doctor X 4000, 1 compounder X 1500 (1 driver X 2000)	84,000
2	Medicine & Instrument	60,000
3	Mobile Van Maintenance	36,000
4	Stationery	3,600
	TOTAL	1,83,600

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
1.2	Health Check up camp	Camp for women & children check up in 15 centres 4 times in a year in one centre. 15 centres 60 camps in a year (60 x 200) 1200 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case paper's. • Doctor's Report. • Social workers report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required staff available • Required infrastructure • Hospital equipment and machinery

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1	15 camps in a year and 1 camp 4 specialist (15 X 4= 60 X 500)	30,000
2	Physical arrangement (tent, lights, water etc.)	60,000
3	Food arrangement	60,000
4	Medicines & Instruments	90,000
	TOTAL	2,40,000

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
1.3	Hospital Services	30 patient per day 900 per month Total - 10,800 for a year.	1)case -paper 2)register 3)doctor's report	1) Availability of specialists 2) Adequate staff 3) Requirement of medicines & instruments

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Salary of staff	1,02,000
	Medical officer	60,000
2.		
3.	X-ray unit	12,000
4.	Lab	12,000
5.	Operation theatre	12,000
6.	Blood & medicine bank	12,000
7.	Maintenance of infrastructure	60,000
	TOTAL	2,70,000

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
1.4	Family Planning operation	69 villages to be covered. Average 3 operations in one village in a year. 69 x3=207 total operations.	Permission letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert doctors available Eligible person available for FP operation. Required medicine

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Doctor Fee	36,000
2.	Supplementary Food	6,000
	TOTAL	42,000

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
2.	<i>Health Awareness Programme</i>			
2.1	Sanitary Campaign	For 15 village once in a year ;15 sanitary campaign	Reports of sanitary campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People participation Social worker interaction Essential material

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Essential Material	7,500

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
2.2	Nutritious food 1.preg.women 2.mal-nurished children 3.D.C.C.children	60 pregnant women, 45 mal nourished children from 4 Day Care Centre. Approx.150 children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance registry Salary book Social worker report C.D. report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of doctor Participation of community people

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Nutritious food (preg. women, mal nourished & D.C.C. children)	3,78,000
2.	Medicines	1,20,000
	TOTAL	4,98,000

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
2.3	Awareness Camp (proper method of cooking & STD awareness, F.P method & de-addiction)	15 camps in a year in 15 centres. 150 persons in one centre Total -2250 person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register book Social work report CD report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of resource person People's participation

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Honorariums to resource person	22,500
2.	Transportation	3,000
3.	Food	35,000
	TOTAL	60,500

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3.	<i>Training for Health Volunteers</i>			
3.1	Dai Training	In 15 villages 1 dai training will be given. 15 women has to be given training	Record of register CD report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of doctors & staff government nurse. Participants participation

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Honorarium to resource person & nurse (trained) 500 X 2 X 2	2,000
2.	Training material (flip chart & hand bills) Refreshment / food	7,500
3.	Dai kit	45,000
	TOTAL	54,500

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3.2	Clinical Assistance	(for 20 villages) 25 girls in a year for 20 villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance Register Social workers report Nurse in charge report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of 25 girls. Availability of training materials

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Salary to doctors	1,08,000
2.	Training materials	1,00,000
	TOTAL	2,08,000

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
3.3	Village Health Volunteers	For 15 villages, 15 persons has to be given training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register maintenance CD community report SW Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of medical officer Participation of volunteer.

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Training material	7,500

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
4.	T.B. Eradication Programme	45 villages; 15 centres & 30 camps to be held in a year. 750 patient will be checked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case paper Register Doctor's paper Social worker report CD report Blood report X-ray report & related report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of doctors Pathology lab Nutritious food Health volunteer's participation

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1	Doctors (1 X 3000 X 12)	36,000
2	Related staff	1,80,000
3	Medicine	70,000
4	Required tests	1,17,500
5	5) Nutritious food	84,000
6	Transportation	15,000
7	Infrastructure for camp	6,000
	TOTAL	5,08,500

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
5. 5.1	<i>Mother & child Care</i> RCH Programme. Nutritious food & medicine for pregnant women.	45 women from 15 villages 75% pregnant women will be covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register maintain CD report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of necessary nutritious food & medicine. Availability of gynaecologist

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Gynaecologist fee	24,000
2.	Medicine	9,000
3.	Food items	64,000
4.	Transportation	2,000
	TOTAL	99,800

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
5.2	Free Delivery Facility	Delivery cases in 15 village. 45 women delivery from 15 villages. 75%cases will be covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case paper Doctor's report CD report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of gynaecologist Facility of hospitalisation

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Gynaecologist	4,500
2.	Hospitalisation	9,000
3.	Food	4,500
4.	Medicines	-----
5.	Transportation	-----
	TOTAL	18,000

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
5.3	Immunisation & child care	Awareness about doses & immunisation to children between the age of 0 to 5 years. 15 villages are to be covered No. of children for giving doses-150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doses Card CD report Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of preventive measure Availability of doctors Resource persons helping hand of government

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Doctor	1,200
2.	Preventive measure	30,000
3.	Stationery	1,000
4.	Transportation	2,000
	TOTAL	34,200

No.	Output	Performance Indicator	M.O.V.	Assumption
6.	Rehabilitation Services	1 centre for 69 villages, 20 children in 1 centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rector's report • Doctor's report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of care taker • Availability of doctor • Infrastructure

Sr. No.	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (In Rs.)
	Doctor (experts 3000 X 12) (rector 3000 X 12)	72,000
	Treatment	2,00,000
	Education & vocational training	1,00,000
	Recreation	20,000
	Essential Help	1,00,000
	TOTAL	4,92,000

TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR HEALTH

No.	COMPONENT	BUDGET (in Rs.)
1.	Medical Services	7,35,600
2.	Health Awareness Programme	5,66,000
3.	Training For Health Volunteers	2,70,000
4.	T.B. Eradication Programme	4,08,500
5.	Mother & child welfare (R.C.H.)	1,52,000
6.	Rehabilitation services	4,92,000
	TOTAL	26,24,100

TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR YEAR 2001-2002

Sr. No.	PROGRAMME	BUDGET (In Rs.)
1.	Income Generation Programme	6,67,600-00
2.	Social & Culture	2,74,145-00
3.	Infrastructure	87,35,600-00
4.	Education	3,26,77,050-00
5.	Health	26,24,100-00
	TOTAL	4,49,78,495-00

CONCLUSION

In the process of preparing the Strategic Plan for CASP-Pen unit, both the programme and management staff was included. As, the field workers or social workers are the people who will implement the programme in the field they were also included while formulating a detail Plan for the present Financial Year.