

The Village Profile

Name Of The Village Panchayat: Lathambar

Name Of The Area Surveyed: Harizan Wada & Dhangar Wada

Total Number Of House Holds In The Area: 930

Total Polulation of the Area: 4796

Total Number Of House Holds Interviewed (BPL + APL) : 807

Total Number Of Individuals Interviewed (BPL + APL) : 3039

Average Age Group Of The Interviewer: 24-45

Average Number Of Members per Family: 5

Average Social Status: While the majority of the Harizan Wada population belonged to the OBC and the Dhangar Wada was ST community.

Average Literacy Level Of The People: Majority of the Males & Females knew to sign their signature. The literacy level for the Married Population within the age group of 40 and above is below the fourth standard. The are untrained in any technical field, hence can do un skilled manual work only . The females of this age group are illiterate and use their thumb impression for signature, while 60% have learnt to sign their names in Marathi. They too have not availed any skill training.

Average Economic Status: Majority of the male population were daily wage laborers basically employed in the NREGA Scheme. The source of employment is the labour work of cleaning the drains , building bandh, drainage etc in the village. As they had no linkages either with the contractors or the Industry, they sought local employment for a week or two, on an irregular basis. The women are basically house wives, with very less scope of employability due to the transport problem. While a few sell vegetables in the Bicholim Market, the others barely seek employment when there is a need in the Village like doing the cleaning or the cooking for marriages, Panchayat events etc.

Average Occupation of the Villagers: Although there is large track of plain cultivable land, most of the Villagers did not have their own fields, secondly there is no proper water supply, they worked as labors on the others field during monsoon, while in other seasons took up manual jobs. Illiteracy and lack of skilled training has been the major cause of poor employability.

Average Status of the Village on Basic Amenities and their Maintenance:

Roads & Transport : The village has no connectivity. The villagers have to walk daily 6 Km to the nearest bus stop to travel to the Panchayat or to carry out banking transaction which is at the distance of 10 Km away from the bus stop. There are only two private buses which travel at fix times. The people basically hitch hike motorist or truck drivers to reach to Sal village which is 7 Km from Dhangarwada. The foot road from the bustop to Dhangarwada is undulating and rocky cutting through bushes and is uninhabited. Secondly lack of buses specially in the early mornings and the late evenings making it difficult for the people to take up fixed jobs in the city or in the Industrial estate. Women are posed with a greater difficulty as due to lack of transport in the late evenings they have to hitch hike private two wheelers which is unsafe hence face a lot of restrictions from the family.

Electricity: While there are street lights on the main road, the route inside the village does not have proper street lights, making it difficult and unsafe for the people to travel in the night.

Toilets: There is not a single private nor public toilet facility, hence people still go in the open. Secondly many houses do not have proper concrete bathrooms hence most of the women take bath early in the morning or late at night. This has been causing a lot of inconvenience to women as there are houses all over the village.

Water: Most of the Villagers are dependent on the well water for their drinking and washing purpose. The village has a single well, shared by all the households in the village all this makes it a laborious task, demanding major part of the women' s time and energy.

Cooking Fuel: While most of the APL houses have availed the LPG Gas connection , there are about 25% how the BPL houses which still depend on kerosene and fire wood for their daily cooking.

Aganwadis/Schools & Colleges: The village has an aganwadi. Which is a 6 by 8 feet rented room of a mud house. The aganwadi has no ventilation nor proper lighting neither are they equipped with aids and appliances. The teachers too were not trained in handling the specially challenged, slow learners and the hyperactive children. Secondly the primary school from the 1st to the 4th Standard is a single class handled by a single teacher. Who attends to children in Groups from morning 8am to 1pm. The Secondary session is 10Km from the village. Children daily walk to school.

Average Number Of Dependents per family and age:

About 65% of the House Holds are nuclear families with their parents living with them, while 30% of the families are joint families with two to three brothers living together with their wives, children, parents, grand parents and their unmarried siblings. While the other 5% are nuclear families, wherein the couple stays only with their unmarried children. 85% of the families have dependents belonging to the senior citizen group, of which 95% are availing the Government old age pension scheme of Rs.1000/- a month. The survey also indicated that more than 95% of the families have dependent belonging to the age group of 1 to 16 years. While Specially Challenged dependents were of a smaller percentage of 0.5% which were basically senior citizen.

Average Requirements of the Women:

The village adoption program received an overwhelming response specially from the women, who although in the personal interview did not speak much, but were highly expressive in the group data collection phase. 99% expressed their urgent needs were basic amenities like public tap water supply, common toilet facility, transport facility and street lights in the village.

They expressed a need of a crèche to take care of their little ones so that they could take employment out of the village. When enquired about health facilities they seemed to be negative to Medical camps as they felt it was waist of time as no single individual is given any attention and the pills distributed are of smaller quantity. The supply of which is an expensive affair as it is not freely available in the Government hospitals.

Women also showed concern on the quality of education given to the children, as 95% of the mothers felt the need for tuitions for their children as they were unable to teach the children at home. Secondly they found that children who are drop outs at the Secondary level and above refuse to engage in manual labour as they are in hunt for white color jobs.

45% of the women expressed that it was they who were running the family as their husbands are unable to get a job every day. 90% of the women are not linked to the bank however were interested in forming SHGs and considered this activity as very beneficial as there would be saving and easy availability of credit facility at a very low rate of interest. About 75% women were aware about SHGs, capacity building training activities or Government Fairs, hence were keen in availing training in any activity which could give them an assurance of earning a small amount, while they handled their house hold responsibilities. The suggestion that came from the women were training in candle making, agarbatti making, tailoring, catering, mushroom cultivation and handicrafts. 55% of the women were interested in pursuing poultry, dairy, vegetables selling as an economic activity. 99% of the women were interested in home based employment as their home responsibility demanded more of their time.

In Need Of Counseling Services:

98% of the women are victims of domestic violence. 99% were abused when their husbands were in the influence of alcohol. 75% of the women complained that their man were into gambling. The women expressed that while their husbands sit at the tea stalls awaiting for jobs they pass their time playing cards, betting money. When the whole days wait does not fetch them any work their frustration drags them to drinking, which is easily available and on credit. 25% of the women complain that they are forced to take loans from the local money lenders by their husbands to clear the liquor bills. When the women react to the drinks she is physically and verbally abused. The women were keen on availing assistance to de-addiction centers and counseling for their husbands.

Average Requirements of the Men:

While 95% of the Man were keen on availing transport facility and street lights for their village, 85% expressed a need for the common toilets specially for the women.

99% of the unemployed man felt the need for Technical Education or Skilled Training, however 90% Man were negative when asked if they would be interested in taking any technical education. 95% excuse was that they are unable to do so as they are the bread winners of the family, 5% said that they were too old to learn something or even sit in the class room for three hours.

85% were interested in Enterprise Development Training, provided it would be in their village for a few hours preferably late afternoon or evening hours for not more than 15 days. Their interest was in mansion, plumbing, wiring, carpentry, animal husbandry related services. 25% enquired about the Government schemes like Chief Ministers Rozgar Yozana, and showed keen interest in the scheme. Only 35% of the man were interested in working for companies as the others felt that the contractors will not employ them as they have their tie ups with the group supplying cheap labour from Orissa, Nepal and Bihar. While 98% of the man interviewed were daily wage labors, earning Rs. 100/- to 150/- per day, 99% aspired for a fulltime job with a pay package of minimum Rs.6000/- a month.

In Need Of Counseling Services:

While 90% felt that they were problematic when in the influence of alcohol both to their wives and children. 25% felt the need to consult the de addiction centre. 70% felt that if their economic problems could be solved they would control their addiction by them selves. 5% had nothing to say about their liquor addiction.

Average Requirements of the Youth:

90% of the Youth asked for transport facility and 75% asked for a common toilet facility. 25% showed interest towards availing full time 6 months training in Technical Education while 75% felt it was a long time and that they would be interested in a smaller duration course. Only 35% of the youth showed interest in Enterprise Development Training as they felt that they can never qualify in the loan sanctioning requirements, hence would be waste of time. Only 0.5% youth showed interest in agriculture cultivation and animal husbandry. 80% of the youth were looking for Government jobs.

In Need Of Counseling Services:

99% youth had no interest in the de addiction centers. 25% were interested in English speaking classes while 95% felt that there is a need for a club house , as there is no entertainment to the villagers.

Project Detail

Goals & Objectives

Goal 1 – To ensure cleanliness and basic amenities in every village

Objective 1 - To provide, toilet facility to every house hold. (1 toilet per 5 house hold)

Objective 2 – To provide a garbage bin. (1 bin to every 10 house hold).

Objective 3 – To ensure proper drainage.

Objective 4 – To ensure clean water supply.

Objective 5- To ensure proper transport facility.

Objective 6- To establish well equipped aganwadis.

Objective 7– Form a committee to ensure proper maintenance and utility of the infrastructure given.

Goal 2 – To increase the scope of employability of the villagers.

Objective 1 - To provide, home based training activity to women.

Objective 2 – To provide job oriented skill training to men

Objective 3 – To provide entrepreneurship skill training

Objective 4 – To provide soft skill training to the educated youth.

Objective 5- To form an employment cell within every village.

Goal 3 – To set up an Enterprise in every village.

Objective 1 – To provide the women/men with the needed machinery .

Objective 2 - To credit link women with Banks in availing finance for the raw material.

Objective 3 - To monitor production (Quality , Cost and Packaging)

Objective 4 - Provide assistance in developing a market for their products.

Objective 5 – Encourage production of materials needed by the near by industries.

Goal 4 – To ensure market to the village skill and produce.

Objective 1 - To provide assistance to avail information on availability of raw material, their prices, quality and the planning skills to reduce cost of production.

Objective 2 - To provide assistance in developing a market for their products.

Objective 3 - To train artisans in organizing self financed exhibition through federation

Goal 5 – Capacity building

Objective 1 - To Empower the Individuals with EDP skills, so as to empower the individuals with the best knowledge & up gradation in their skill to healthily face competition.

Objective 2 – To form a Farmers Club , Joint Liability Groups, Artisan, and SHG's

Objective 3 - To develop a group of “Trained Trainers” to outsource their services to the villagers.

Project Overview

The Village adoption program, keeps the rural individual at the core and aims to provide all assistance towards basic healthy living and a sustainable livelihood.

A community- based Capacity Building Centre for Farmers, Artisans, SHG Leaders, NGO's and others grass root level organisations plans to train every employable individual, who is willing to work, a guaranteed source to have a sustainable livelihood. The Project plans to build the capacity of the gamut of the civil society, prominently consisting of Farmers, Artisans, SHG and others community organisations.

Under the Corporate Social Responsibility Hindustan Petroleum has funded 20 Lakhs to develop the infrastructure needed for the Village like, :-
Road connectivity and providing a four wheeler for the villagers.

A well equipped Community center which will be the Balwadi in the mornings, having the teaching /learning aids and appliances. and a training center in the evenings, with a candle making machine, agarbatti making machine, chalk making machine, 6 Sewing machine, leaf and paper plate making machine.

A bore well has been dug, with a 250 liters storage tank facility with proper pump and motor facilities. One tiller, one harvester and a cutter has been purchased for the assistance of the farmers. All this machinery has been brought in the name of the NGO called Dhangarwada Utkarsh Mandal which has representatives only from the village.

Toilets and bath rooms have been constructed for the villagers. While Hindustan Petroleum has given the infrastructural assistance, the capacity building and the skill training has been the major focus area as without proper training and skill the machineries will not be put to proper use.

The project aims at identifying:-

- The different kinds of enterprises/economic activity in which the community is or can be engaged in.
- The current available skills and the need for training or up gradation of skills
- Identification of job opportunities in the towns which could be serviced by the community.
- Networking with other stake holders in designing a local economic development strategy which would look at matching community needs for work with a local economy's capability of absorption of work, as well as with the need for services and goods.
- Identifying Wage Employment Needs : This approach is product or occupation specific, it aims at bringing in all backward and forward linkages related to technical components, business planning and capacitation support together on one platform as an integrated project.
- Ensuring a regular market. A permanent market opportunity and good income would help the entrepreneurs to produce more. Thus quality improvement, concept of branding and price standardization could be brought in. Bulk production would help them reduce price.
- Providing MEDP and other Skill training to promote enterprises and entrepreneurship.

Objectives:

1. Formation of Farmers Club.
2. Formation of Joint Liability Groups.
3. Formation of Self Help Groups.
4. Formation of a community- based Capacity Building Centre for Farmers, Artisans, SHG Leaders and others grass root level organisations to train every employable individual, who is willing to work, a guaranteed source to have a sustainable livelihood. The team of professional aim at providing training to individuals, especially those from the extremely low income areas. It is expected that through capacity building, training and motivation, it will be possible to have a direct and positive effect on providing a sustainable livelihood and improving the well being of the children and the community.
5. The Project aims to utilize professionals with the expertise in the respective training modules, to equip the participants with qualitative training. The project plans to set off with training, focusing in imparting skill up gradation program to farmers, artisans & potential entrepreneur and SHGs in the field of
 - Micro Finance & Entrepreneurship Skill Development,
 - Preparation Of Business Plan & Project Reports,
 - Packaging
 - Up Gradation Skills,
 - Quality Control, Advertising & Marketing,
 - Other Business Management Skills etc.

The primary methods for achieving the goals and objectives of the Project will be:

1. Formation of Farmers Club.
2. Formation of Joint Liability Groups.
3. Formation of Self Help Groups.
4. Networking with Organisation like NABARD to provide skill training, up Gradation training capacity building and other marketing opportunities like rural mart etc
5. Documentation/Dissemination Plan to be developed to guarantee the systematic collection of information about the operation of the Project and its scope for future development.