

BASELINE SURVEY REPORT OF SHILIMB VILLAGE



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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of survey of 210 households in 8 hamlets in Shillimb village of Maharashtra that was conducted in April- May 2019.

The survey was designed with three main purposes:

1. To understand the needs of the population with regard to food, water, health, education and livelihood.
2. To understand the demographic characteristics, livelihood and social capital profile of the village.
3. To provide better level of information to Shilim institute about the existing situation of the village, to bring new and improved livelihood and capacity building programs and schemes.

Shilimb is a village in India. It is situated in the Mawal taluka of Pune District in the state of Maharashtra. The village comprises of small hamlets scattered around, they are called as ‘Wadi’. The different hamlets that comes under Shilimb are Wagheshwar, Kadav, Gavthan, Dhanwe wadi, Dhangar wasti, Shinde wadi, Bodshilwadi and Kottamwadi.



Figure 1: Map showing location of Shilimb.

The village is administered by a Sarpanch who is an elected representative of village as per the constitution of India and Panchayati Raj. The village falls under the Maval taluka, The taluka headquarters are situated at Vadgaon and is governed by a tahsildar. As per the 2011 census out of a population of 1,122 people are 632 Literate and 490 are Illiterate, Shilimb's literacy rate is 64.36% which is lower than the average of 82.34% in the state of Maharashtra the male literacy is 71.34% and the female literacy rate is 56.93%. Shilimb has a 4 government-run primary school and 3 Anganwadis situated in different hamlets.

Shilimb village has 199 houses with a Population of 1,122 which consist of Males 577 and 545 Females, as per the 2011 census Shilimb village population of children with an age group from 0-6 is 140 which makes up 12.48% of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio is 945 per 1000 males which is higher than the state average of 929. The child Sex Ratio is 972 higher than the average of 894 in the state of Maharashtra.

As per the 2011 census the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the village is 229 people of which 74 people are Scheduled Castes and 144 people are Schedule Tribe. Shilimb has a 13.81% population of Schedule Tribe and 6.60% Schedule Caste.

The commonly spoken language here is Marathi.

2. METHODOLOGY

Methodology of Survey Questionnaire

The nature of the questionnaire is both the qualitative and quantitative in order to establish baseline data so that future projects of Shilimb Institute can be fashioned using this data and also to keep track of the changes over the duration of the projects and evaluate the success of the projects themselves. Qualitative data is collected through open-ended questions which usually provides the categorical data variables which are then filled by the numerical data provided by quantitative questions.

The questionnaire includes the following themes to get a comprehensive profile of the villages surveyed -

- (a) General Household Information
- (b) Education
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Health Care
- (e) Migration
- (f) Water: Drinking and Irrigation
- (g) Skills
- (h) Cultural life
- (i) Food habits
- (j) Forest Dependency
- (k) Public Transport
- (l) Peoples Organization
- (m) Existing Government Schemes
- (n) Type of housing
- (o) Sanitation conditions
- (p) Financial Institutions- Bank
- (q) NGO's work

The questionnaire was organized keeping in mind the ease of doing it in fieldwork in terms of going from questions of general nature to questions of personal nature and an extra sheet is kept at the end of each questionnaire to document the researcher's observations in each household.

Methodology of Field Work

Three interns stayed in the accommodation provided by Shilimb Institute inside Hilton Estate for the duration of 2 months (April and May) in 2019. These months were found quite suitable for the research because, in the life of villagers, this time of the year is relatively idle than the rest of the year during which they are busy with farming and hence, they were able to afford their time and attention to the research interns in this period.

The questionnaire for the baseline survey was formulated with insights provided by a pilot study in the first week and the next three weeks were devoted to collecting data from the villages. The order in which the villages were surveyed is as follows - Shindewadi, Shilimb Gavthan, Dhanwewasti, Dangarwasti, Bodshilwadi, Kadav, Wagheshwar and Kottamwadi.

Initially, 20-30 minutes were spent on each household in every village and after which it is reduced to 10 - 15 minutes per household owing to the fact that certain answers were recurring since they are common to that particular village. The social norms in the village are such that the researchers found themselves talking to mostly male members of the family and women typically don't talk in front of men. Therefore, opportunities were created by the researchers to get women alone in order to talk to them. It is usually achieved by engaging with them when they wash clothes (which is a task of women and done collectively outside the home in a common area where water is accessible) or accompanying them when they fetch water (which is again a task assigned to women and it is done collectively outside the home).

Another tactic used by researchers to collect data is to use the camera not only as a tool for the purposes of documentation but also as a tool to explore the villages. In the process of taking photos of the surroundings of the village, it was discovered that this process provided enabling condition which prompted more questions and was answered right then and there. This exercise is very useful in establishing the material and spatial context of the village and provides insight into the social relations among the villagers.

As it is mentioned already, the questions asked were not limited to the prepared questionnaire alone. Follow up questions were asked to get more details from the respondents. Therefore, the interview followed the semi-structural format. The researchers' observations were recorded meticulously then and there.

Two in-depth interviews were conducted with Saira Ibrahim of Wagheshwar who is a ASHA worker for the whole of Shilimb and Ashwini Oval who is employed by PNG. Both of them

act as mediators between the villagers and hospitals in the former and PNG in the later. They were identified as the local experts in the Health and Education sectors respectively. Their documents were also used as source materials for this report.

Methodology of Data Analysis

The month of May 2019 was spent on compiling the data in MS Excel, analyzing them and returning to the villages for more details mainly in education and health sector.

Google Earth was used to distinguish the different topography found around Shilimb and also to give the aerial view of the villages from which the reader is able to perceive the specific location of the villages and distance among them and the nearby town (Pawna Nagar).

The data were compiled for each village under the 40 different variables - name, total people in the house, no of male, no of female, no of male kids, no of female kids, electricity connection, gas connection, ration card availability, color of the ration card, education of male, female, male children, female children, total farmland holding, average productivity of major crops grown such as rice, wheat, channa, sugarcane, no of cow, buffalo, bullock, poultry, goats, whether milk is sold, vaccination of kids, major source of income, source of drinking water, source of water for irrigation, no of car, motorbike, tempo, tractor, whether part of SHG, farmer's union, seasonal migration, permanent migration, toilet facility, type of bank account and bank name.

Then the data compiled was illustrated through graphs, pie charts, tables, histograms for the ease of analysis using MS Excel.

3. COMMON CHARACTERISTICS

1. Education

1.1. Pre-Primary school (Anganwadi)

There are arrangements under “Integrated Child Development Scheme” (ICDS) to provide non-formal pre-school education, along with the programs of supplementary nutrition and health care, to children under 6 years of age. Such entities having the provision of non-formal pre-school education have been regarded as a pre-primary school. There are 3 Anganwadi centres in Shillimb village. Rice and wheat or Ragi based nutrition food are served in Anganwadi centre’s and 500 plus calories are ensured in the beneficiaries’ diet which enough carbohydrate, proteins, and fats. The common menu is applicable to all 3 Anganwadis.

Table 1: Nutrition Menu of Anganwadis

S.No	Category of Menu	Ingredients
1	Breakfast	
	Poha	Rice flakes
		Groundnut
		Onion
		Masala
2-	Main Meal	
	Khichadi	Moong dal
		Rice
		Potato
		Other Masala
3-	Dal Chawal	Dal (according to availability)
		Rice
		Oil
		Other Masala

Main objective if the ICDS is the reduction of the prevalence of Mal Nutrition among children and women. This is being done by providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries of the Anganwadi center as a hot meal or THR (Take Home Ration) in the form of the main meal like Khichadi, Dal Chawal. Till last month women were receiving THR packets, but from next months they will receive money in their account. To get money, pregnant women are supposed to come to the center to register their names.

1.2. Primary School

Generally, education up to class IV standard is considered as primary education. There are 4 primary school in Shillimb. Subjects covered in the school are Maths, Marathi, English, Hindi, & Science, Arts and Craft and Physical Education (PT).

1.3. Middle School

A Middle School is one which provides education generally up to Class VIII. There is only 1 middle school in Shillimb village. Subjects covered in the schools are Maths, Marathi, English, Hindi, and Science.

For secondary education and higher education children usually going to Ajouli, Pawanagr , Lonavala or Pune. Children going to Ajouli travels 14 km daily to go to school.

2. Cooperative Society

A cooperative society is a society that is formed through the cooperation of a number of persons (viz. the members of the society) for the benefit of the members. The funds of the society come from members' contributions/ investments and the profits are shared by the members.

2.1. Self-Help Group

A Self-help Group (SHG) is a voluntary association of people who share a common problem, condition or history. By coming together, members share support and ideas on how to plan and live a more productive and fulfilling life. Groups are usually free of charge, on-going and open to new members. These groups are formed, at the local level, mostly by under-privileged persons with the idea of developing financial stability and money management capacity through internal loaning of their own savings. SHGs also play an important role in the health care system. In self-help groups, people take care

of each other and of themselves. For the purposes of this survey, an SHG which was registered as a cooperative society was treated as a cooperative society and not an SHG. Out of 8 villages, only in 2 villages SHG was very active.

3. Agriculture

Farmers take a loan from PDC (Pune District Cooperative) for agriculture. Amount of money taken as loan varies from 15000- 1 lakh depending upon the requirements. For the amount less than one lakh, no interest rate is charged by the bank. But if the amount is more than 1 lakh interest rate is 10-12%. Repayment period of the loan is one year. For taking a loan from the bank, farmers have to mortgage their land, which should be more than 1 acre. Majority of small farmers don't take a loan from the bank because of small landholding.

Major crop grown in the areas are Paddy, some farmers grow wheat, sugarcane, and Chana depending upon the availability of water. Before sowing of paddy fields are prepared, by burning of last year stubble. Farmers believe that the burning of stubble enhances the productivity of the land. Once the field is burnt completely farmers plough the field either by tractor or desi plough. Equipment used for ploughing is majorly decided by the amount of landholding. Farmers who own more than 3 acres of land prefer tractor, at a rate of 600 per hour. The farmer who owns less land use desi plough. The sowing season of paddy is June with the beginning of the monsoon and harvested it near November-December. The preferred variety of Paddy in this area is Indrayani.

Farmers store the last year grains, and use them as seeds for next season. This is the time when the village is actively involved in field work. Each and every potential member of the family contributes to paddy sowing. Farmers who own more land usually hire labours from the village. Mostly labour work in the area is performed by kadhkari tribes with a wage rate of 200-250 and one-time meal. Farmers use fertilizers like Urea, NPK in their fields. They buy all the fertilizers from Pawana nagar. In case of disease or insect and disease infestation, some large farmers go to KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) Pawana Nagar to take the recommendation. After paddy cultivation majority of farmers leave their land fallow for the rest of the year. When asked reason behind leaving the land fallow farmers replied that water is the scarce resource in this area.

Before selling produce to market, one additional step is involved in which grain are dried under the sun in order to the moisture content by 20%. After which rice is then hulled which is the

process of removing the hull (cover from rice). Only one rice processing unit is present in Shillim Gavthan, where an automated machine grinds the grain. Produce obtained after the removal of the cover is known as brown rice. In order to produce white rice, one additional step has to be taken in which bran layer on the outside of the rice gently removed to reveal the inner layer. Once the processing is over, villagers go to Pune for selling their produce according to demand. 2-3 people from the village rent the tempo, and go to Pune to sell the produce. Tempo charge around Rs 1000 for both the sides.

Few farmers grow wheat also depending upon the availability of water from Dam, bore well, and wells. Sugarcane is also grown in the area. One factory encourages farmers to grow sugarcane. Only those farmers are growing, who have excess to water either through the dam, bore well or well. The factory provides all the input resources to farmers like sugarcane set, and pesticides. Once the crop is ready to harvest, the factory come to the village to collect the produce.



Figure 2: Agriculture land in the region.



Figure 3: Farming activities in one of the region.



Figure 4: Agriculture tools used by the farmers.

4. Livestock

Few farmers rear the livestock like cow, bullocks, and buffaloes. Farmers use crop residue to feed them. All the villages in Shilimb, sale milk to Dhamale Dairy, as this is the only dairy.

Sale of the milk does help the family farm to get a regular income, though not high profit. Rate of cow milk is 30-40 rupees per liter and buffaloes are 40-45 rupees per liter. rate of milk is decided on the basis of fat percentage.



Figure 5: Livestock's in one of the area.

5. Health Facilities

There is no primary health center in the Shillim village. The nearest primary health center is in Pawana Nagar, 20-25 km away from the village. There are 2 doctors in the village one doctor is not a medically qualified doctor, villagers called him Bengali doctor, and another doctor Dr. Hiranman Gaveth is recruited by PNG, who visit the villages twice in a week on Wednesday and Sunday. Ashwani Oval who is employed by PNG act as a mediator between villagers and doctors. She also provides special tuitions to the children specially Kathkari children. Sub-center usually does not have facilities for the treatment of sick patients. In case of an emergency, they go to Pune. Common medicines available in sub-center are Amoxocyclin, Iron Folic Acid tablets, Ranitidin, Calcium, Vitamin D3, B complex, and Paracetamol.

In the whole Shillim village, there is only Asha Worker. Asha Worker an accredited social health activist is a community worker instituted by the government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a part of the National Rural Health Mission. She has vaccinated all the young kids in the village. She carries some basics medicines with her like fever medicines, some calcium, and vitamins tablets and distributes whenever needed. Most of the delivery in the villages has been performed under the guidance of Asha Worker. She also motivates the women to go to the hospital for deliveries because women who hold yellow card will get 600 rupees on delivery and those who hold orange card receive 250 rupees. She also

encourages women to participate in the SHG and taught young girls how to maintain hygiene during their menstruation period.

Most of the older men and women have complaints about the joints pain because of excessive labor work, women have to fetch water twice or thrice. Cataract conditions were common among older men and women. Only 2 or 3 cases of diabetes and blood pressure were observed.

6. Government Scheme

6.1 National Rural Employment Guarantee (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee) - is Indian labor law and social security measures that aim to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adults member volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Another aim of MNREGA is to create durable assets (such as road, canal, ponds, and wells). It is to be implemented mainly by Gram Panchayat. When asked about the MNREGA scheme in the village, they were not aware of the scheme.

6.2 Indira Awas Yojana- Now known as Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana is a social welfare flagship program, created by the government of India. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided for construction of Pucca house to all houseless and household living in a dilapidated house. Villagers in Shillim have heard of the scheme and in Bodshilwadi one household has been constructed under this scheme.

6.3 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana- is an ambitious social welfare scheme. Under this government aim to provide LPG connections to BPL households in the country. Implementation modalities of the scheme a woman of the BPL households who does not have access to LPG connection may apply for the new connection. While submitting the application form women will submit details like address, bank details. That's why most of the villagers who have gas connections, hold bank account as well. In DCT (Direct Cash Transfer), beneficiaries need to have a joint bank account, then only they would be able to receive the subsidized amount of money in the bank. Most villagers have an account in PNB, PDC, and BoM.

6.4 PDS (Public Distribution System)- PDS is a national program that distributed subsidized food to the poor population of the country. Under this scheme includes rice, wheat, sugar, and kerosene. Under the Minimum Common Need Program of the government of India, the poor families in the state were provided food grain at a subsidized rate. BPL yellow ration card holders are provided with 35 kg food grain

(Wheat and Rice) and APL Saffron ration cards holders are provided with 15 kg of food grain (wheat+ rice).

Maharashtra government have become digital with Aadhar-linked ration fair shop. Aadhar cardholder will have to record their thumbprint at biometric machine set up in ration shop. This leads to the difficulty for some villagers to procure the facility because their thumbprints are not recognized by the machine.

7. Art and Culture

The most common festivals that are celebrated in Shilimb are Ramnavami, Navratri, Ganesh Utsav, Holi, Diwali, etc. Every hamlet in Shilimb have their own “Yatra”. The whole village celebrate this yatra together by contributing some amount of money and having the dance and a meal together. They have Povada dance and Tamsha during this yatra.

Povadas are presented in the Marathi ballads form. The powadas are a kind of ballad written in an exciting style and narrate historical events in an inspiring way. The composer-cum-singers of the powadas are known as Shahirs. Earlier, powadas were mostly composed by the eyewitnesses of the great events celebrated in those ballads. It is a dramatic narration by alternating reciting poetry and prosaic extract. It narrates great deeds of heroic men's and women's in a very forceful and inspiring style. In Shilimb, the powadas are mostly about the events in the life of the great Maratha ruler, Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

The word tamasha in Persian language means fun and entertainment. The tamasha dance form has been believed to be derived from the ancient form of Sanskrit drama - the 'Prahana' and the 'Bhana'. The yatra happen in the month of April and usually lasts for 2 or 3 days. The villagers also perform Gondhal during the yatra. It is believed that if gondhal is performed on an auspicious occasion, then the life doesn't become chaotic.

Gondhal is one of the folk art of Maharashtra and is performed by artists called as ‘Gondhali’.

It is said that the tradition of Gondhal originates from the homage paid to the Goddess Mother by Parashuram. The story goes that Parashuram killed a demon named Betasur, cut off his head, sowed his arteries and veins through the crown of his head and made a musical instrument out of it. Making a sound trinum from that instrument, he went toward Goddess Renuka and worshipped her. Scholars opine that the Gondhal originates from this worship. The Gondhali believe that Goddess Jamadagni and Goddess Renuka are their ancestors, and Mahur is their

place of origin. Some researchers have proved that Gondhal is an art, which is related to the Goddess who is the totality of all Being, and her devotees.

The people have Bhandara on the last day of the yatra, where villagers come together, cook together and eat together.



Figure 6: Local people performing Gondhal.

8. Diet and Nutrition

People take 3 meals per day- breakfast, lunch and dinner. The meal comprises of a roti/bhakri, Dal, Vegetable, Rice. They have to go to Pawna nagar to get the vegetables they need. Pawna nagar is the nearest market place and it is situated around 30 kms from Shilimb. The schools in the area have mid-day meal program where free lunch is cooked for the kids. And in Anganwadi's breakfast and lunch is being distributed among the children under ICDS scheme. The diet changes according to season. During rainy season many wild vegetables are used in the diet. During lactation, the lactating women is fed with laddus made of Dinka (gum of axle wood), fenugreek seeds, jaggery, coconut, dates and ghee. It is believed that these laddus are good for lactation and increases the production of milk in the body. During pregnancy, the women has been given a diet rich in proteins and vitamins. The families feed the pregnant women with whatever food items they can afford. Children are given no particular kind of different diet. They are fed with whatever is cooked in the house.

4. VILLAGE PROFILE

A. SHINDE WADI

INTRODUCTION

Shindewadi is a small village/hamlet in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra state. It comes under Shillim Panchayat and belongs to Pune division. Lonavala, Talegaon Dadhade, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Pune are the nearby cities to Wageshwar. Marathi is the local language here.

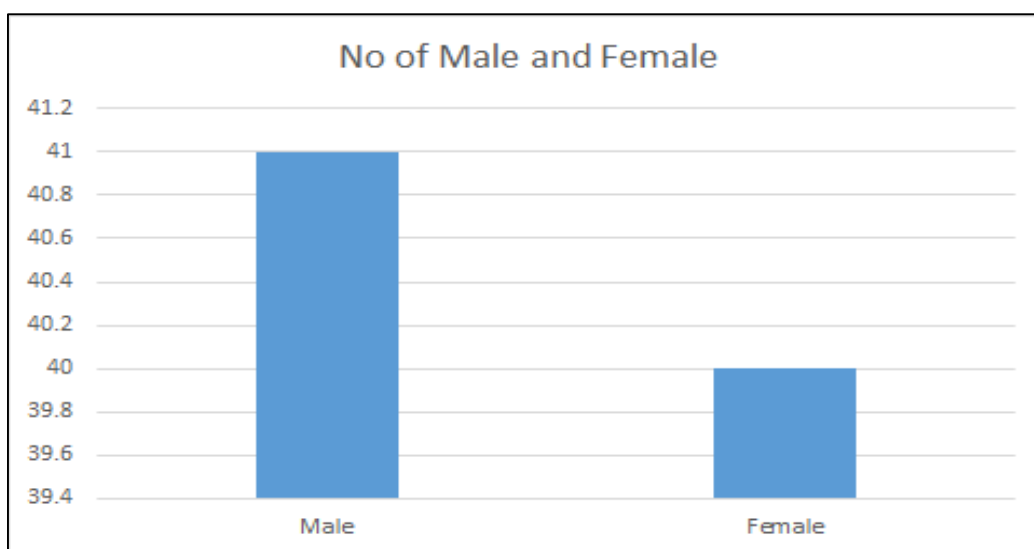
It is about 1 km from Hilton Estate. The people in this village are Brahmins with the surnames of Shinde, Sutar and Diwadukar. They belong to the General category. There are totally 28 households in this village.

I. Demographic Profile

The number of females in the village is 41 and male is 40. The total population of the village is 135. The majority of the respondents were married and live in a joint family setup. Since marriage within the same gotra is not allowed, men marry women from outside the village.



Figure 7: Residents of Shindewadi.

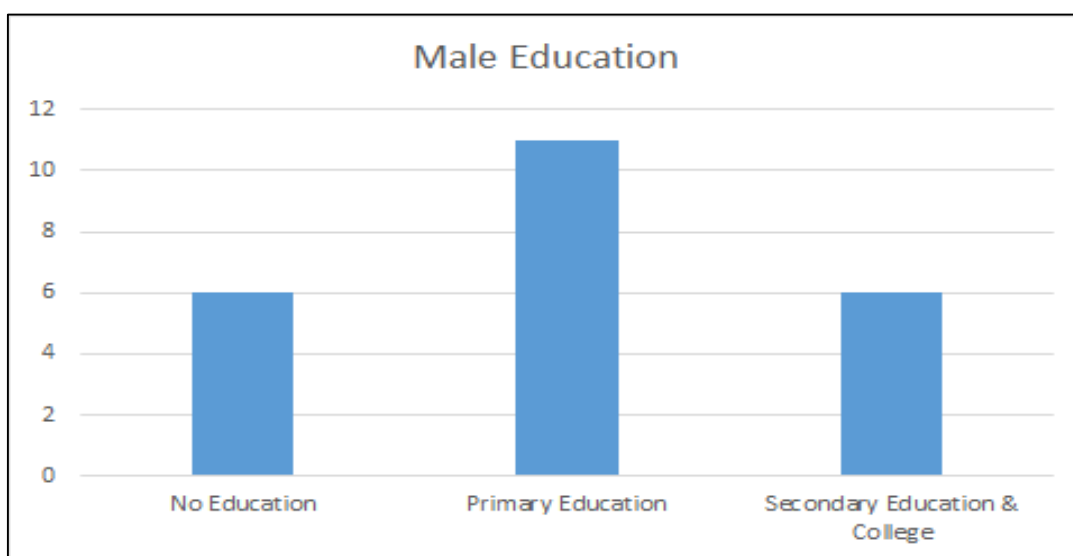


Graph 1: Number of Male & Female in the Shinde Wadi.

Table 2: Number of Male & Female in the Shinde Wadi.

S.No	Gender	Total Number
1	Male	41
2	Female	40

Out of 40 males, 6 of them responded that they had never received an education. And 11 males have completed primary education and 6 males received secondary school education.

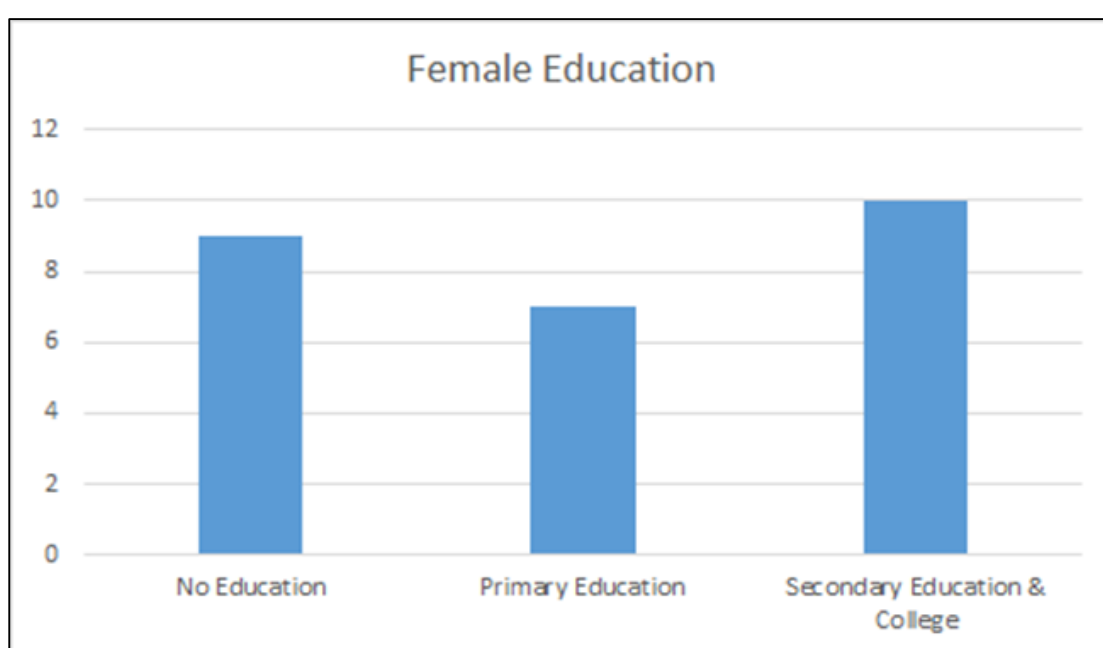


Graph 2: Male Education of Shinde Wadi.

Table 3: Male Education of Shinde Wadi.

S.No	Education Status	No. of male
1	No Education	6
2	Primary Education	11
3	Secondary Education	6

Out of 41 females, 9 female responded that they had received not received an education. 7 of them have completed primary education. 9 of them have finished secondary education and one woman has completed college.



Graph 3: Female Education of Shinde Wadi.

Table 4: Female Education of Shinde Wadi.

S.No	Education status	No. of Female
1	No Education	9
2	Primary Education	7
3	Secondary Education	9

II. Education

In the village, only one government school is available until 4 class. Only 1 teacher is appointed for all classes and for all subjects. There are 8 students in total. 5 of the boys and there are 3 girl student. The school was built up by PNG in collaboration with

Adiwasi Vikas Prabodhini in 2011. There are no proper toilet facilities which affect the attendance of girl students more than boys. Subjects taught in the school are Marathi, English alphabets, Maths, Science and Arts and Crafts. There is a mid-day meal program available in the school where they provide tur dal, matki, chavali, etc.



Figure 8: Primary School of Shinde Wadi.

The male teacher travels from Kamshet every day and he sometimes has to leave early to access the internet because he has to upload the attendance record of students every day in an online portal. After 4th grade, the students usually go to Ajouli for further education. Those who can afford to send their children outside have sent their children to Pune where they stay either in a hostel or in the relative places.

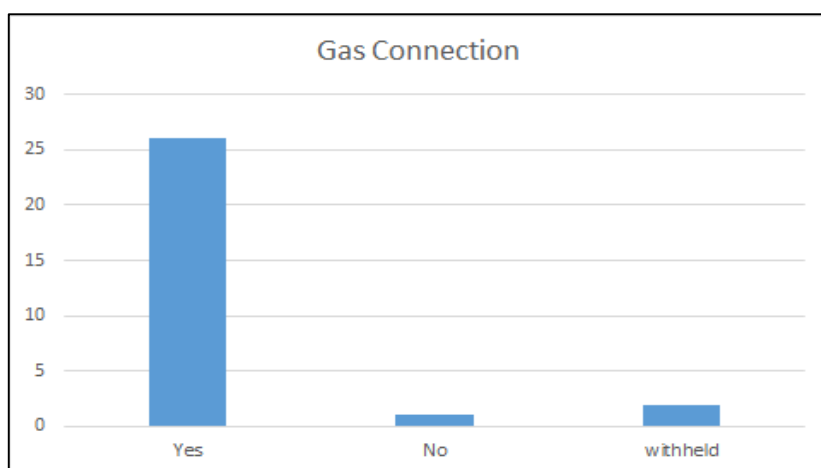
The school conducts parent teachers meeting every month and the teacher assured that the parents attend these meetings regularly and take quite an interest in their wards' education.

III. Livelihood

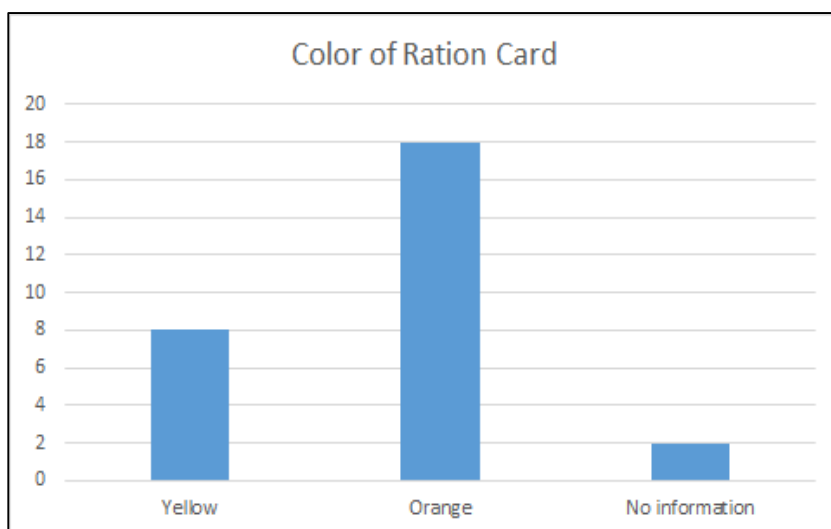
The houses in Shindewadi are pucca houses with very few kaccha houses. All of the respondents own their house. All 28 households have electricity connection. 26 households have a gas connection, and only one family doesn't have a gas connection. All of the households have ration card and out of which 18 have an orange ration card and 8 have yellow ration card (more info on common finding). All households have toilet facilities and there doesn't seem to be any case of open defecation.



Figure 9: A house in Shinde Wadi.



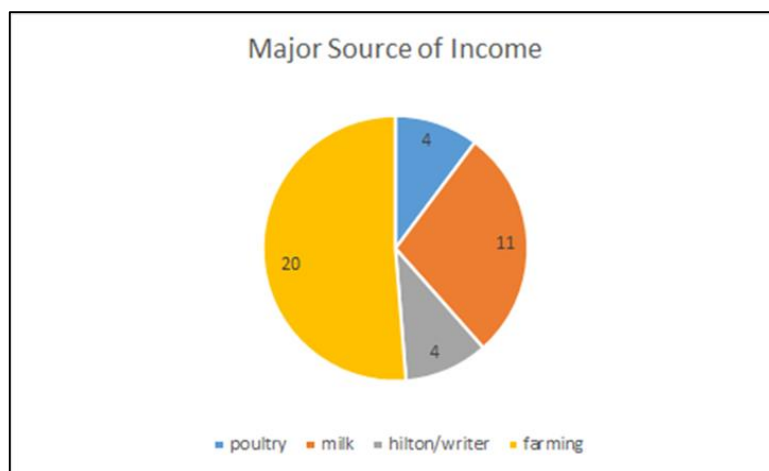
Graph 4: Gas Connection in Shinde Wadi.



Graph 5: Color of Ration Card in Shinde Wadi.

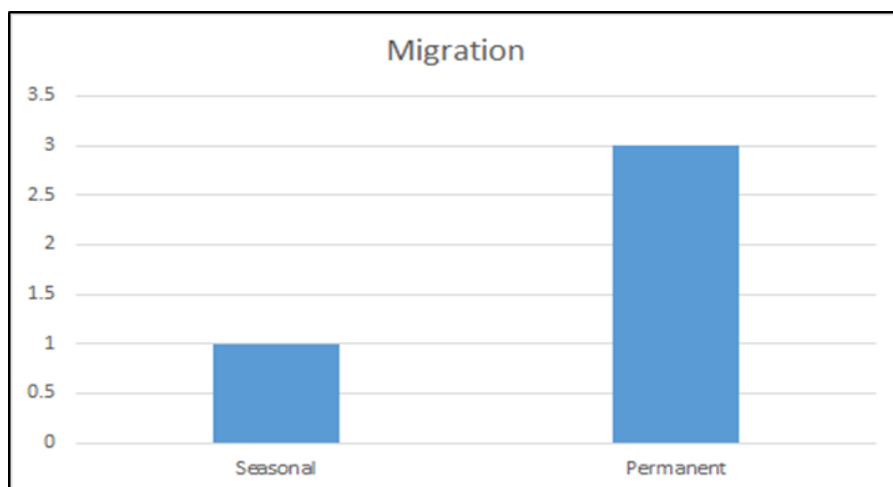
IV. Major Source of Income

The majority of the household engages in farming which provides food for them throughout the year. At least 20 farmers sell their produce in Pune and thereby earning money from it. Shindewadi has the highest number of respondents who earn through farming. 11 households engage in milk business, 4 men in the village work in Hilton/Writer. 4 households engage in Poultry business of growing around 2000 - 4000 broilers in a year. They get all the inputs from broiler companies in Talegaon, Pune and the broilers are inspected for quality check at the end and then they are paid accordingly. They have been doing this business for 8 years and they claim Rs. 14000 - 15000 profit per year.



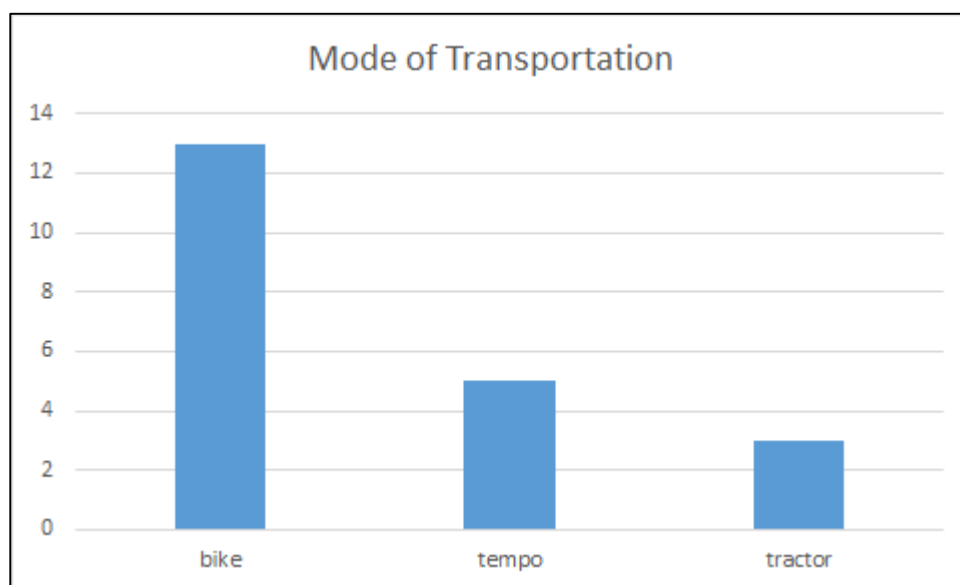
Graph 6: Major Source of Income in Shinde Wadi.

There is not much migration in Shindewadi. Only one respondent is working in Pune in a hotel and he comes back for weekends and other holidays. 3 sons of different families have migrated permanently since they got a better-salaried jobs in the cities.



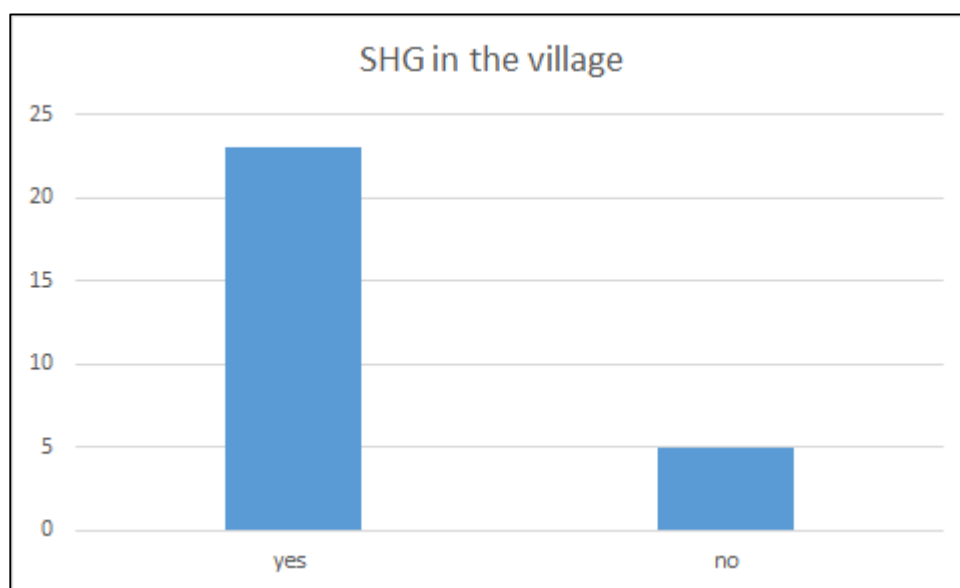
Graph 7: Migration Status of Shinde Wadi.

15 households have bikes, 5 households have tempos which are primarily used to sell the agricultural produce and 3 households have tractors which they rent to others for ploughing.



Graph 8: Mode of Transport in Shinde Wadi.

V. Cooperatives (SHG and Farmers' Union)



Graph 9: SHG in Shinde Wadi.

Shindewadi has an active self help group which has 23 members and they meet on the 15th of every month. This village has relatively younger women than other villages and this might be the reason for the dynamics of the self-help group. There is no other farmer's union also present in the village.

VI. Agriculture and livestock

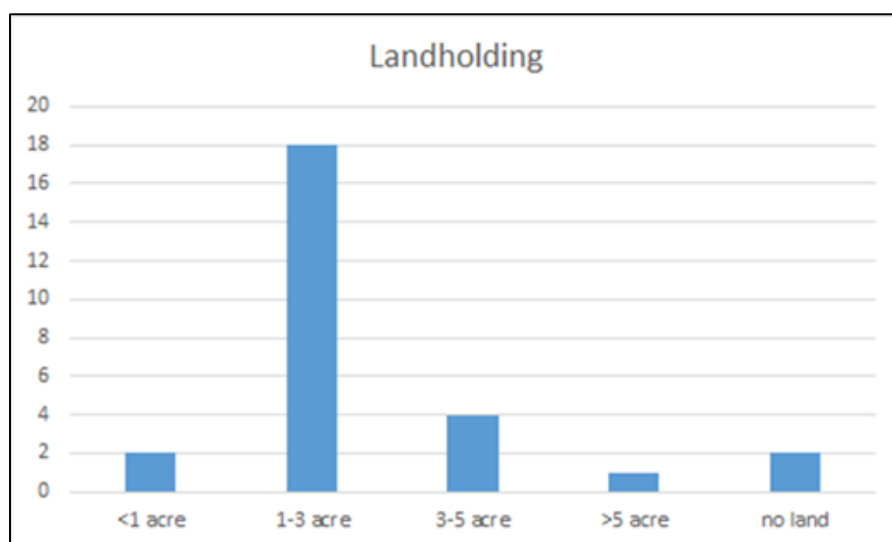
Total farmland holding of the village is 63 acres. Out of 28 households, 2 households own the land below one acre, 18 households own land between 1-3 acres, 4 households own 3-5 acres. 1 household in the village does not own any lands. Annually, Shindewadi produces around 280 quintals of paddy on average. This is highest in the whole of Shilimb village. 5 households also grow sugarcane which takes a lot of water but also gives a good return in terms of profit. Sambha Ji Shinde who had been the sarpanch for 20 consecutive years own about 500 acres. He refused to give out any details. We obtained this information from others. He seems to exert a lot of influence in the village.



Figure 10: Agriculture Farms in Shinde Wadi.

Table 5: Landholding Classification of Shinde Wadi.

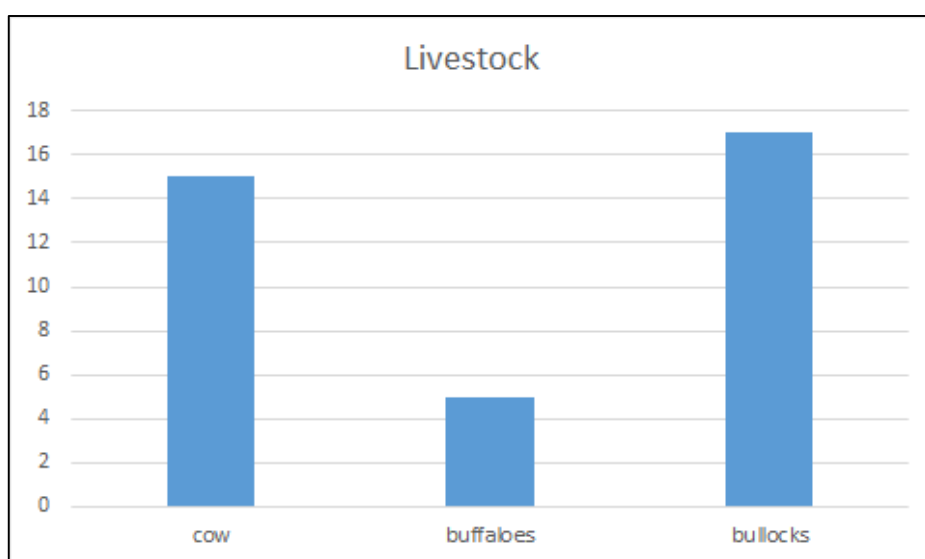
S.no	Landholding(acres)	No. of Households
1	<1	2
2	1-3	18
3	3-5	4
4	>5	1
5	No Land	2



Graph 10: Landholding Classification of Shinde Wadi.



Figure 11: Livestock's of Shinde Wadi.

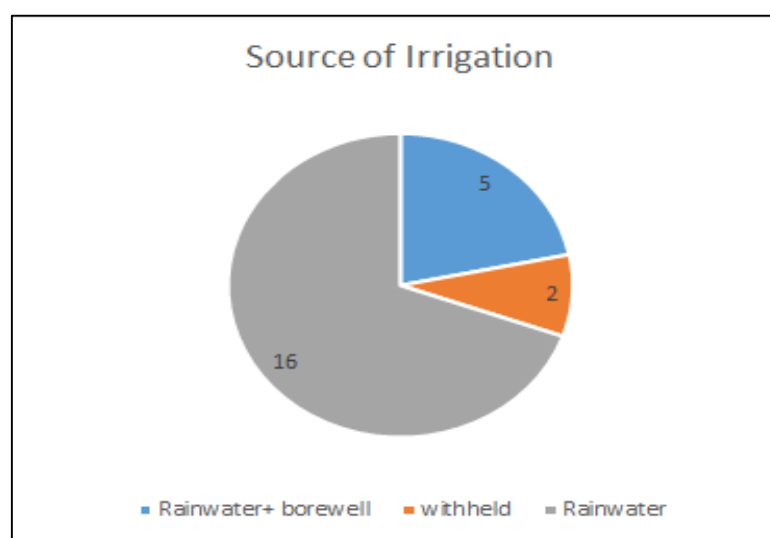


Graph 11: Number of Livestocks in Shinde Wadi.

8 households own 15 cows, 4 other households own 5 buffalos together and there are 17 bullocks in the village.

VII. Source of Irrigation

The major source of irrigation in the village is rainwater. Out of 28 households, 23 entirely depends on the rainwater for irrigation. And 5 households constructed their private borewell of 200ft each which costs about Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 1500 for electricity bill every month.



Graph 12: Major Source of Irrigation in Shinde Wadi.

Table 6: Major Source of Irrigation in Shinde Wadi.

S.No	Source of Irrigation	No. of households using
1	Rainwater	16
2	Rainwater + Borewell	5

VIII. Source of the Drinking Water

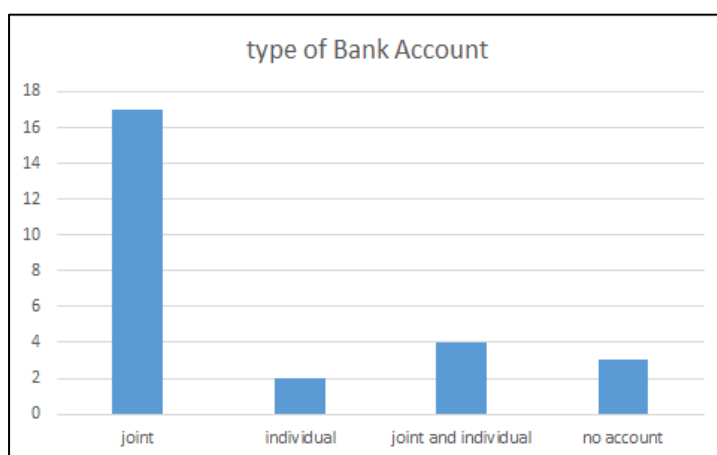
There are two wells in the village which are used by the villagers for their drinking, washing, cattle and other purposes. It is usually the women who fetch water twice a day and from the picture, one can observe that there is no pulley for easy lifting of water. When asked why, locals claimed that the presence of pulley would only enable one person at a time to collect water and without a pulley, many women can simultaneously collect water using a bucket and a rope. The well is situated half a kilometer outside the village.



Figure 12: A well in the Shinde Wadi Region.

IX. Financial Institutions

Whoever has gas connections have a joint account in Punjab National Bank since the introduction of Direct Cash Transfer scheme (more on common findings).



Graph 13: Categorization of Bank Account in Shinde Wadi.

Table 7: Type of Bank Account in Shinde Wadi.

S.No	Type of Accounts	No. of Housing own the account
1	Only Individual	7
2	Only Joint	10
3	Joint & Individual	7
4	No account	4

X. Recommendations

(a) Education

Books are distributed by the school every year but the students themselves have to buy uniform and since it is expensive, the students don't wear them to school. It has been found in many villages that many students from the poorer section especially the girl students don't attend schools for the fear being made fun of the poor quality of clothes that they wear. This problem can be solved by the distribution of free uniforms by Shilim Institute.

English and computer education are two main factors which determine the success rate of youths in the employment market in many sectors. Students at an early age tend to pick up things faster. Therefore, it is recommended to expose the kids to the computer at least once a week and to a better English education which will prepare them for their later education as well as life.

(b) For Health

This sector needs a lot of improvements as there is no primary health center. There is only one ASHA Worker working in this whole Shillimb village. Number of ASHA Worker should be increased. Special training can be provided to young girls to work as Asha Worker, this will not only provide them an opportunity to work as well as it will give empowerment to the girls. A monthly health camp can be organized by the Shillim institute, so that villagers can meet doctors once in a month. Or a medical shop can be opened in which the boys or girls of the villages can work and can gain knowledge by experience.

(c) For Agriculture

Most of the farmers are growing paddy only and leaving the land fallow in rest of the years. Farmers should be encouraged to grow some of the drought resistant p like Maize, Jowar, and Bajra. These are highly nutritious crop and if Hilton can have a tie-up with the farmers to buy their produce, this could be one of the ways to increase the income of the farmers. No integrated farming is done in the village. Farmers can be trained to do integrated farming by arranging a workshop in collaboration with the nearest KVK or Agriculture College. These workshop can help the farmers to bring their produce to the markets.

B. DHANWE WASTI

INTRODUCTION

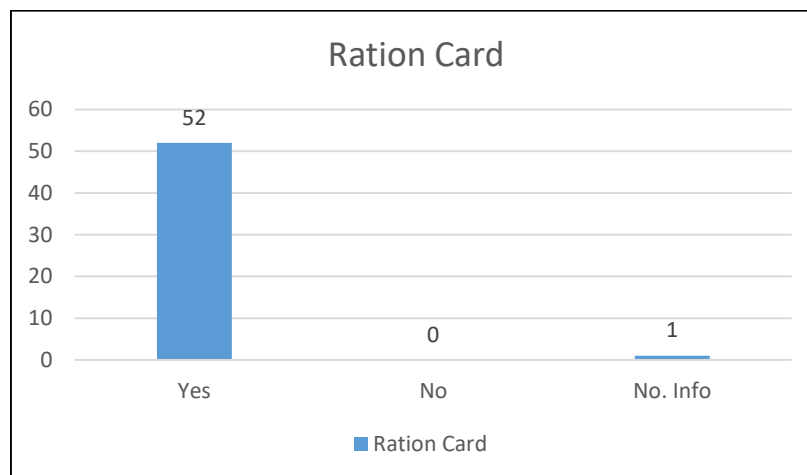
Dhanwe wasti is a small village in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra. It comes under Shillimb Group-gram Panchayat (a common gram panchayat for two or more villages if the population of these villages is less than five hundred, it is called a group-gram panchayat). Talegaon, Pimpri- Chinchwad, Pawna nagar, Pune are nearby cities to this place. The local language in this village is Marathi.

I. Demographic Information:

Total Population of the village is 270 and there are total 53 households. The number of Females is 126 and Males is 144.

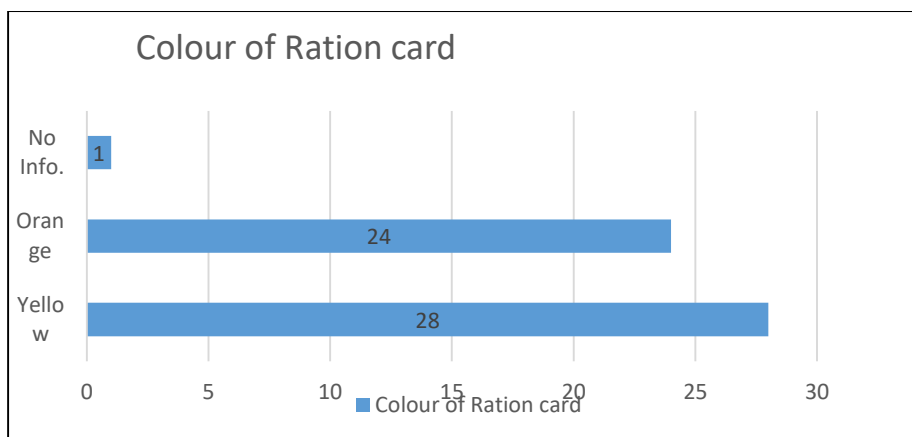
Majority of the respondents were married.

Out of 53 households, 52 people have ration card and there was no information available about the ration card in one house.



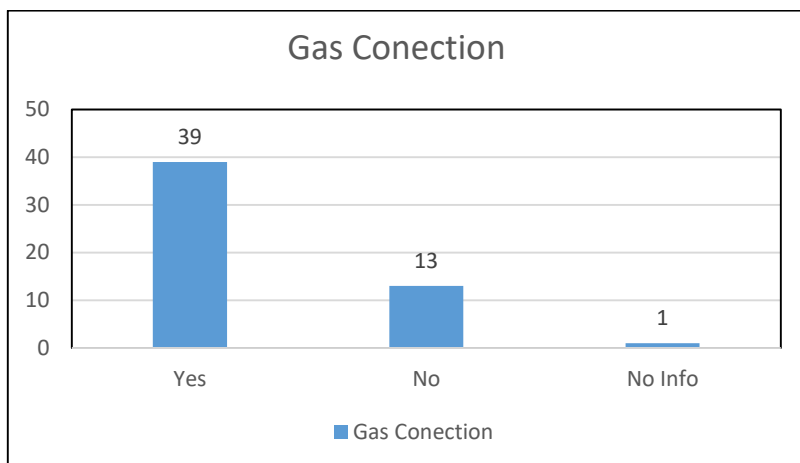
Graph 14: Number of Ration Card Holders in Dhanwe Wasti.

Out of those 52 ration card holder, there are 28 yellow ration cards and 24 orange ration cards.



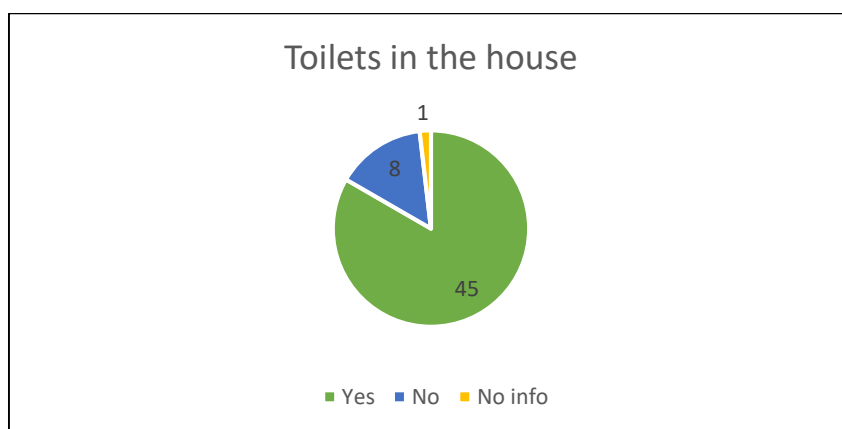
Graph 15: Color of Ration Card in Dhanwe Wasti.

39 people have gas connection and 13 have no gas connection and they use mud chulha's for cooking.



Graph 16: Number of residents having Gas Connection in Dhanwe Wasti.

45 people have toilets in their house while 8 houses don't have toilets. No information was available for 1 house.



Graph 17: Facility of Toilets among the residents of Dhanwe Wasti.

II. Livelihood

Almost all the people in the village owns farm land. They usually grow paddy and some people grow wheat as well. If the people are done with working in their farms, they usually go to other people's farm and work as labourers. They get paid around 250-300/- per day for the labour work.

III. Education

There was no School in the village, the children go to the school in Ajouli which is around 7 kms from the village. There is no transportation available and thus the children usually walk to school.

One girl named Ashwini Owl, recruited by PNG. She teaches the kathkari children living outside the wadi. The dropout rate for kathkari student is high. Hence she goes to them every Tuesday and teach them about health, hygiene and the basics of language and mathematics.

IV. Economics (Major Source of Income)

When asked the villagers about their main source of income, most of them stated that their major source of income was from the farms and labour works. 4 people have sugarcane business and they earn well from it. Around 9-10 people in the village works in Hilton.

The kathkari's living in Dhanwe wasti works in brick factory, where bricks are manufactured. The brick business is owned by Nandu Dhanwe, the Ex Sarpanch of the area.

V. Cooperatives (SHG & Farmer's union)

There is no active SHG in the village. There used to be one, but since the women arent able to pay 100 rupees a month, they shut it down.

There is no Farmer union in the village.

VI. Agriculture and Livestock

Total farmland holding of the village is 69 acres. Out of 53 households 8 households owns land below one acre, 29 households own land between 1-3 acres, 2 households own land between 4-6 acres and 1 household owns land above 6 acres. 12 households in the village does not owns any lands.

Table 8: Landholding Classification of Dhanwe Wasti.

Land	Households
Below 1 acre	8
1-3 Acre	29
4-6 acre	2
Above 6 acre	1
No land	12

Major crop grown in this village is paddy and the varieties usually preferred by the villagers is Indrayani. The sowing season of paddy is June with the onsets with monsoon and harvest it near November-December.

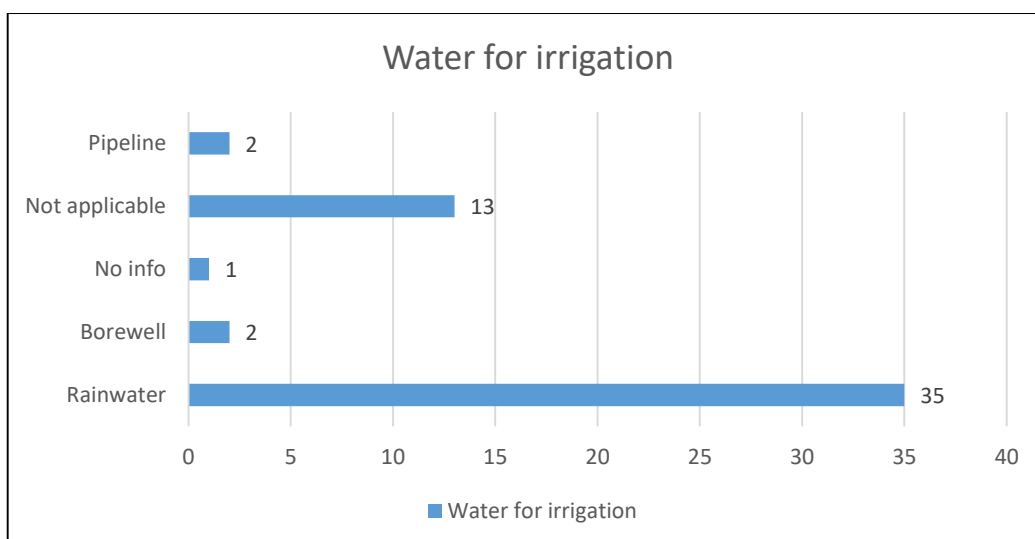
Very few people in the village have livestock. And they usually don't sell the milk.



Figure 13: Agriculture in Dhanwe Wasti.

VII. Source of Irrigation

Out of all the people in the village who do farming, 2 households have their own private borewell and 2 households have their own water pipeline from the dam. All the other farmers are totally dependent on the rainwater for irrigation.



Graph 18: Source of Water for Irrigation at Dhanwe Wasti.

VIII. Source of Drinking water

All the houses in the village have their own tap connection for drinking water except the kathkari.

The kathkari lives a little outside the village and they have to come all the way just to get water from the village.

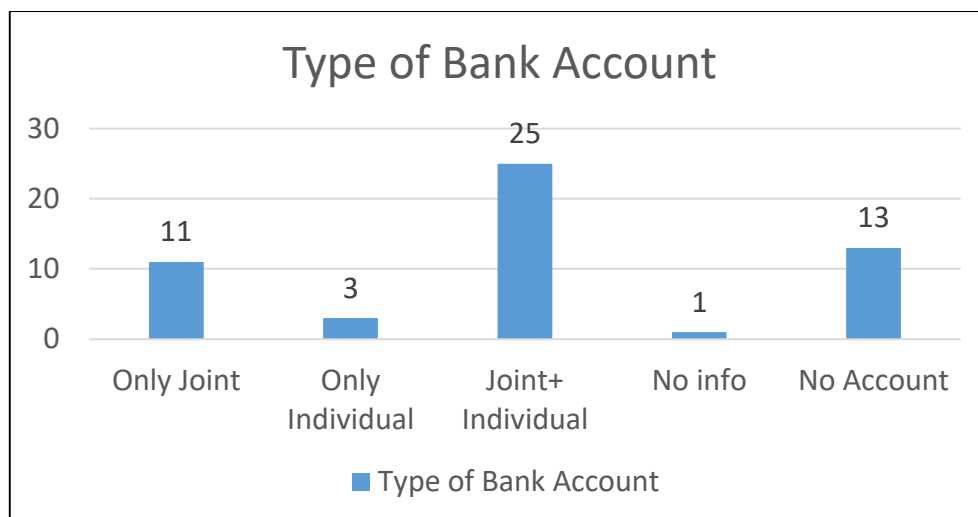
Drinking water doesn't seem to be a problem in the village. People from Dhangar wasti also comes to the village for their cattles to drink water.

IX. Health Facility

Refer to Page no. 20

X. Financial Institution

Bank facilities are utilized by the villagers. Some of them have joint account because they have received gas connections only when they have joint bank account under ujjawala scheme. Some villagers take loans from PDC (Pune District Cooperative Bank) for the agriculture activities. They don't have to pay interest for the initial 3 years, after three years they have to repay the loan with an interest rate of 12%. Very few people have taken loan for house. Negligible people have taken any kind of education loans.



Graph 19: Bank Account in Dhanwe Wasti.

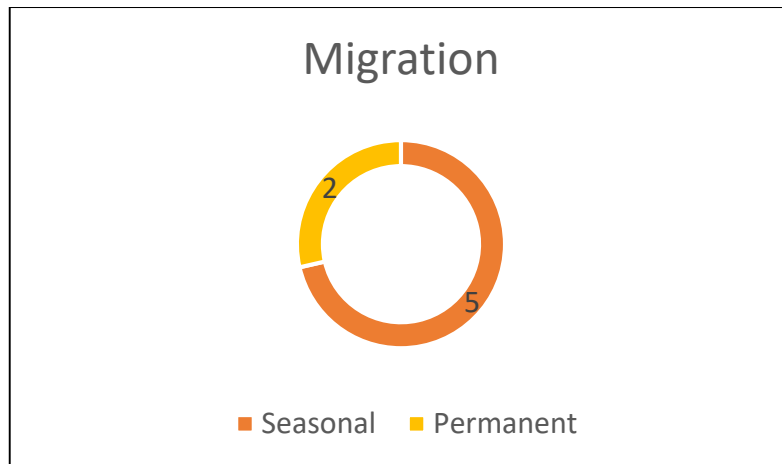


Figure 14: A women at Dhanwe Wasti preparing food in traditional methd.

XI. Migration

5 people have migrated to Pune for work and education purpose, who comes and visit on weekends and on holidays.

1 person is permanently migrated to Pune.



Graph 20: Migration status of Dhanwe Wasti.

XII. Recommendations:

1. Education

Since there is no school in Dhanwe wasti, the students travel to either the school in Shilim Gauthan or Ajouli. And they walk 5 km back and forth everyday. This was found to be one of the major hurdle in the education of kids in this village. Therefore, it is recommended that Shilim Institute can provide some of means of transportation especially during raining season for the children to go to school.

2. Health

A weekly doctor or a / Mobile medical unit can be arranged so that people can go to them and get checked every week, and some medicine could be distributed. And if Shillim Institute can setup a dispensary in the village, then it would be easy for the villagers to get some emergency medicine without having to travel long distance. Through this dispensary few job opportunities could also be made available for the youth in the village. Women are reported to have Hb of around 8-9 which is lower than medically recommended of 12 gm per deciliter. Therefore, Shillim Institute is recommended to organise health campaigns and camps around this issue to raise awareness among the women in the village.

C. WAGHESHWAR

INTRODUCTION

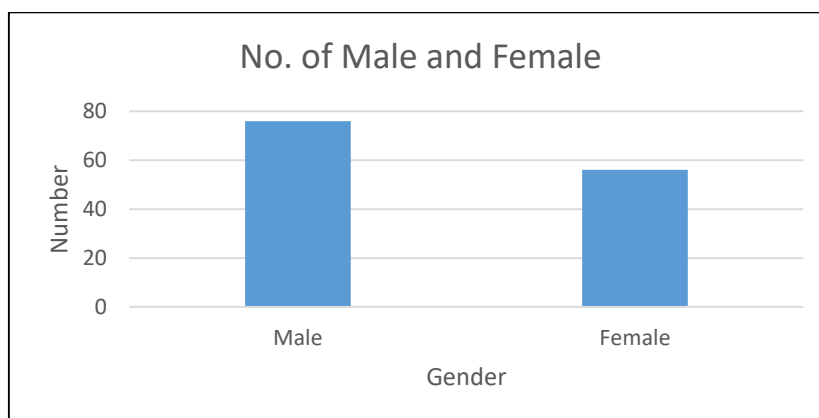
Wageshwar is a small village/hamlets in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra state. It comes under Shillim Panchayat and belongs to Pune division. Lonavala, Talegaon Dadhade, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Pune are the nearby cities to Wageshwar. Marathi is the local language here.



Figure 15: A view of Wageshwar.

I. Demographic Information

The number of females in the village is 57 (42.8%) and male is 76 (57.1%). Total population of the village is 133. The majority of the respondents were married and most of the women has been inherited from nearby villages.

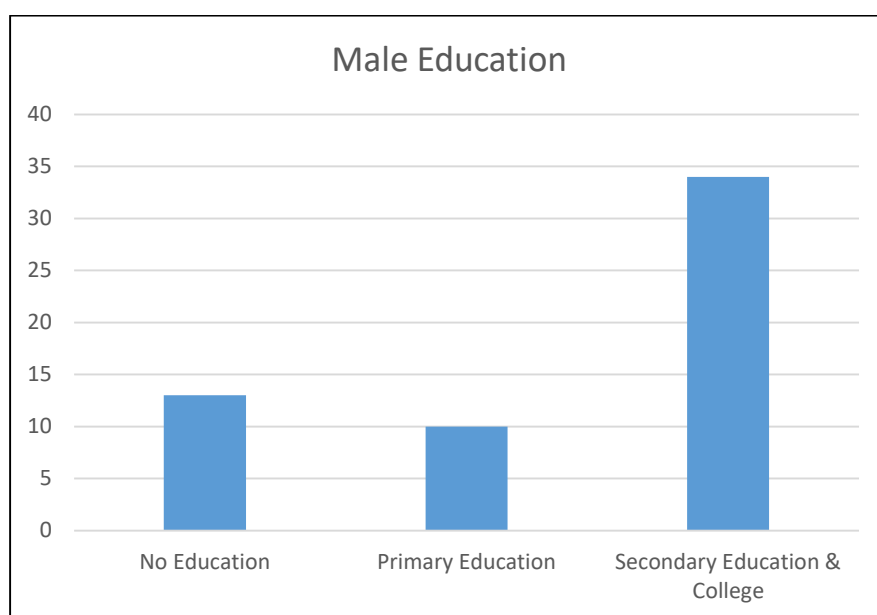


Graph 21: No of male and female in village in Wageshwar.

Table 9: No of male and female in village in Wagheshwar Village.

S.No	Gender	Total Number
1	Male	76
2	Female	56

Out of 76 males, 16 (21%) responded that they had never received education. And 13 (17%) have gone to primary education and rest 47(61%) claimed secondary education as well as college.

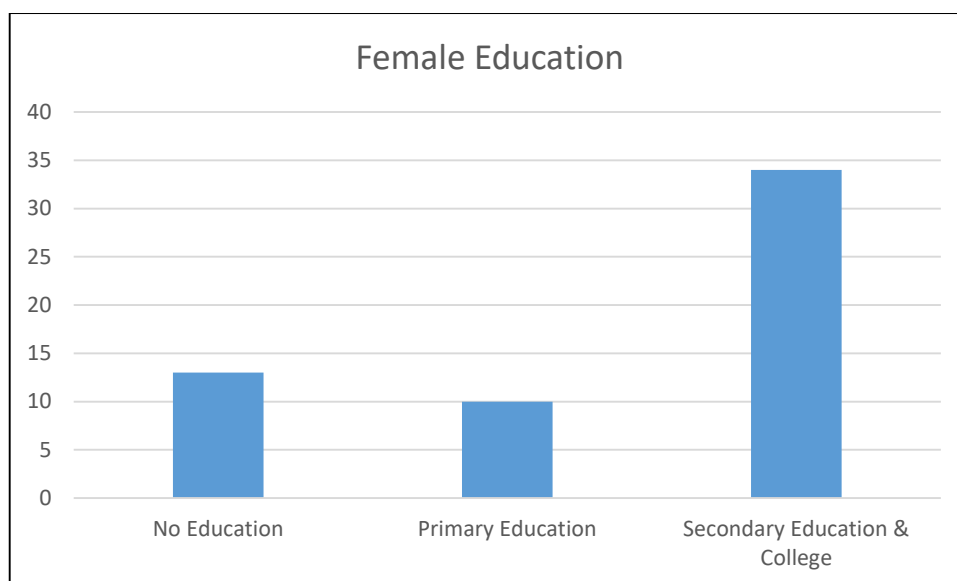


Graph 22: Male education of Wagheshwar.

Table 10: Status of male education at Wagheshwar.

S.No	Education Status	No. of male
1	No Education	16
2	Primary Education	13
3	Secondary Education and college	47

Out of 57 females 13 (22%) female responded that they had received not received education. 10(17.5%) have goon to primary education. Rest 34 (59.6%) claimed secondary education as well as college.



Graph 23: Female education of Wagheshwar.

Table 11: Status of female education at Wagheshwar.

S.No	Education status	No. of Female
1	No Education	13
2	Primary Education	10
3	Secondary Education and college	34

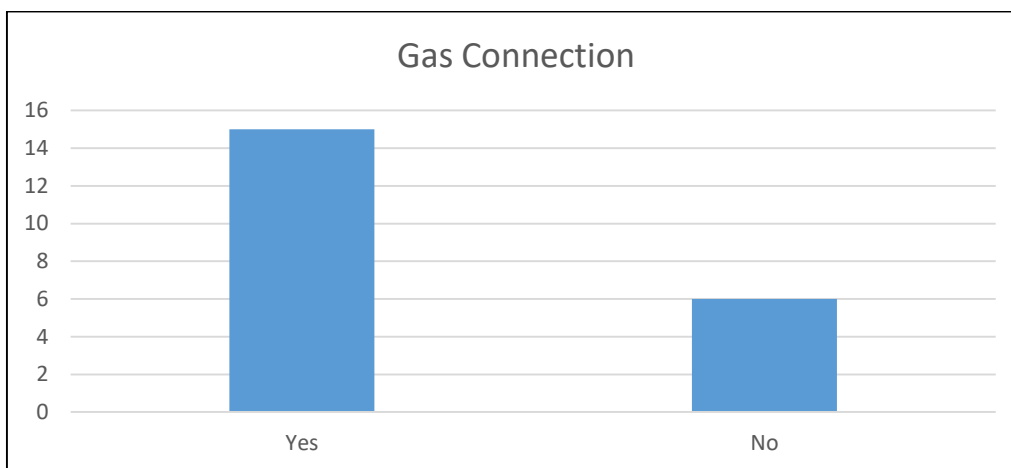
II. Education

In the village only one government school is present till 4 class. Only 2 teachers are appointed to teach the class up to 4. Villagers claimed that the condition of the school is not very good only tribal people send their children to this school. Rest of the villagers' children either go to Ajouli or Pawanagar to take education. Those who can afford to send their children outside have sent their children Pune either in hostel or in to relative places. Subjects covered in the classes are Hindi, English, Maths, Marathi and Science. There is a mid-day meal program available in the school where they provide tur dal, mutki, chavani, etc. The male teacher travels from Kamseth every day and he sometimes has to leave early to access the internet because he has to upload the attendance record of students every day in an online portal.

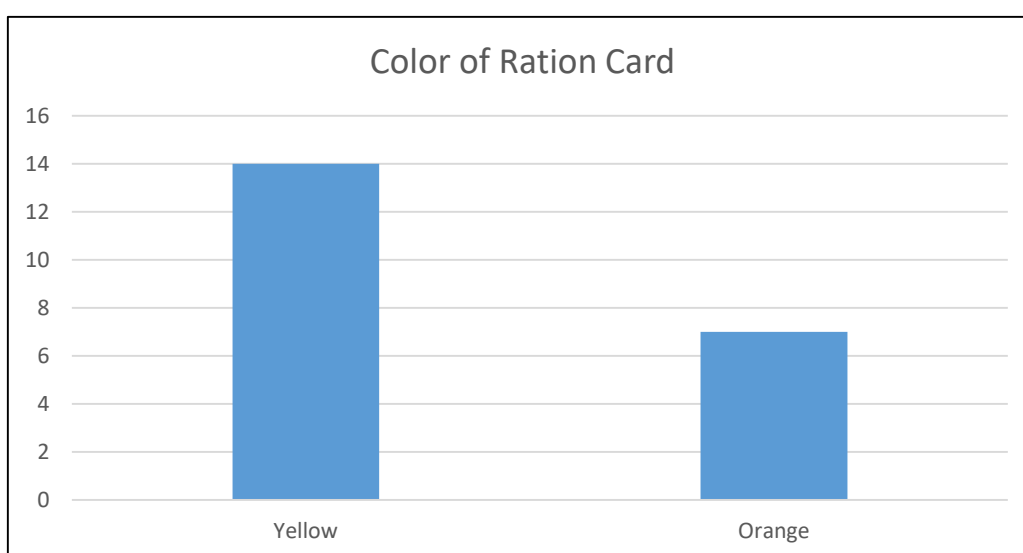
III. Livelihood

A total of 123 (approx.) claimed that live in pukka house and few people 10 (approx.) lives in the kacha house. The majority of the respondents claimed that they owned their

housing structure. Out of 28 households 26 households have electricity connection. 16 households have gas connection, 9 households don't have gas connection and for rest of the 2 households' information was not available. 26 households own ration card and out of 26 households 21 owns orange ration card, 5 owns yellow ration card and for rest of the two household information was not available. 26 household have toilets in their house and they used them. In some of the households, toilets were built under Swachh Bharat Mission.



Graph 24: Gas connections in village Wagheshwar.

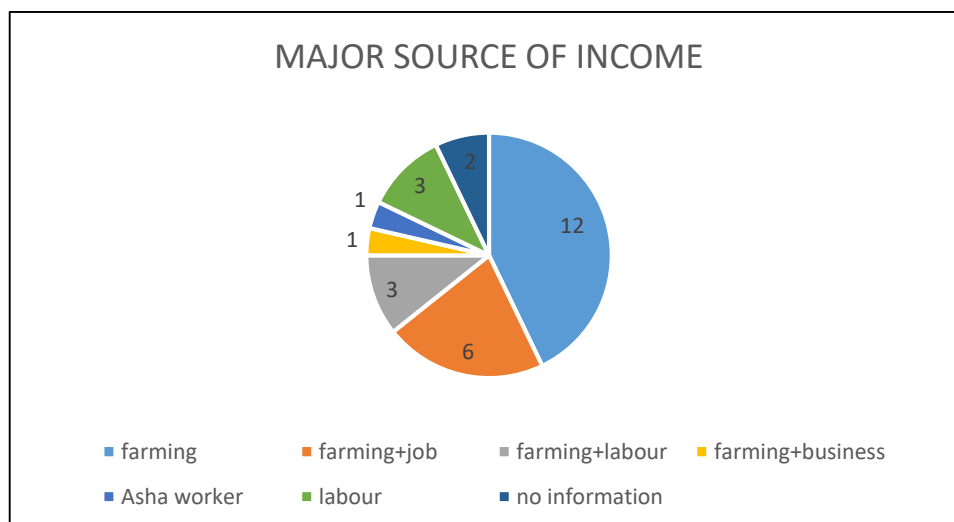


Graph 25 Color of Ration Card at Wagheshwar.

IV. Economics (Major Source of Income)

Around 121 respondents claimed to spend most of their household income on food, followed by education and health and this varied little between the households. When

asked what they did to earn money, responses were given by respondents includes farming (12) (42.8%), farming + job (6) (21.4%), farming + labour (3) (10.7%), farming + business (1) (3.5%), Asha Worker (1) (3.5%), and only labour (3) (10.7%). Most of the labour work is done by the khatkahri people, they are tribal of this area.



Graph 26: Major source of income of Wagheshwar.

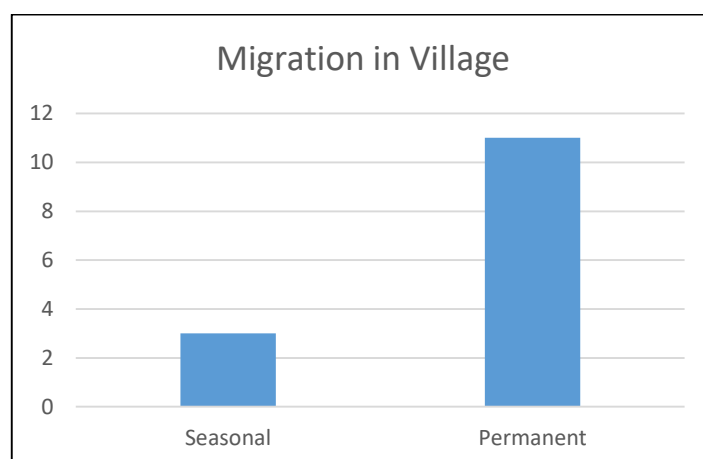
Table 12: Categorization of major source of income of residents at Wagheshwar.

S.no	Major Source of Income	No. of Household
1	Only Farming	12
2	Farming & Job	6
3	Farming & Labor work	3
4	Farming & business	1
5	Asha Worker	1
6	Labor	3

When asked about the most common way to make money in the community the results were more or less similar with a majority stating *farming* or related activity, followed by jobs in nearby cities, labour either in their own farm or in the farms of villagers with a wage rate of 200-300 and one-time food. Only one female works as Asha Worker in the whole shillimb village and her monthly salary is 500 rupees.

When asked to villagers about the migration to other cities for work only 3 out 28 have migrated to other cities for the search of the job but they visit regularly either on weekend's holidays or for any kind of the functions in the village. But some of the

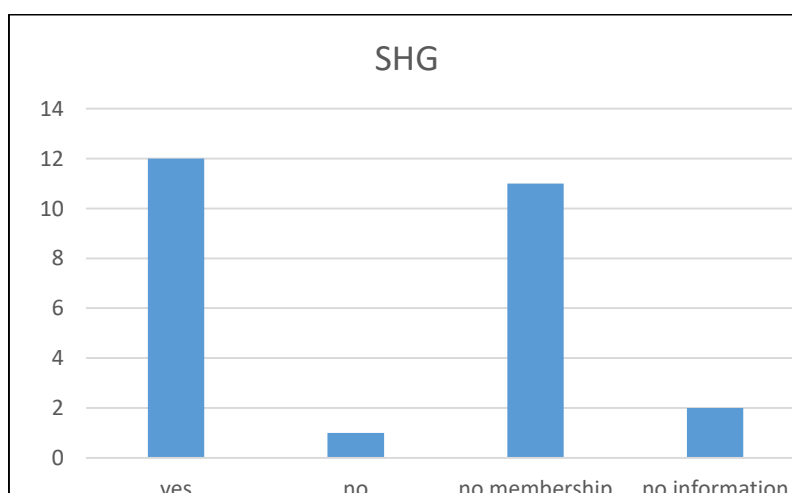
villagers (11) have permanently migrated to nearby cities either for studies, job and some other works and settled there.



Graph 27: Migration status of Wagheshwar.

V. Cooperatives (SHG and Farmers' Union)

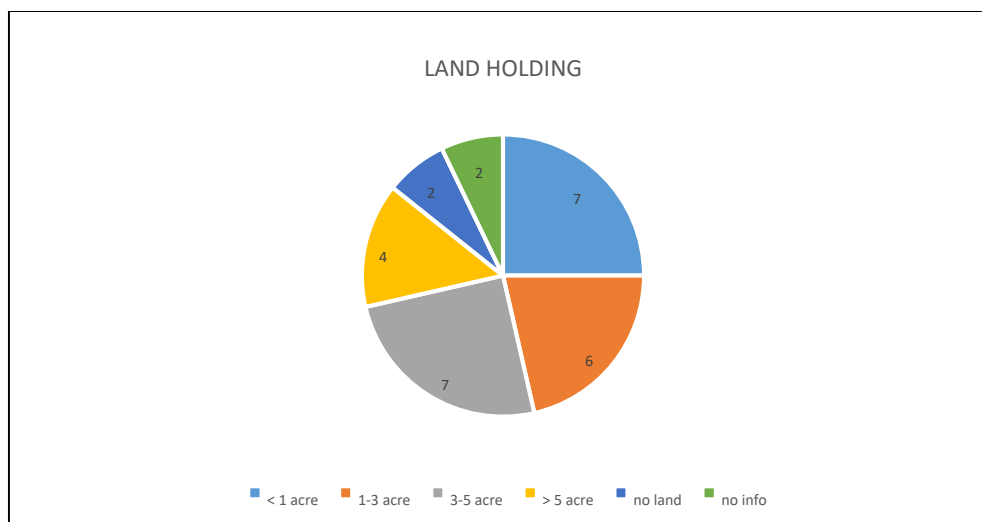
Out of the 28 household only 12 households' women are the members of SHG. Rest of the women asked about the ceasing of their, membership they claimed lack of capital. SHG are not very active in Wagheshwar village. Some of the women claimed that they benefited little economically, because SHG are quickest and easiest way for women to take loans. No Farmers' union has been formed in the village till now. Farmers are not even aware about the farmers' union and what sort of work are performed by the unions. Villagers claimed that they never heard of any government scheme only very few people were taking the names of Indira Awas Yojana but they were not aware of the work which has been done under this scheme. Villagers haven't heard of any government scheme. Either the PNG has done any kind of CSR work in this village.



Graph 28: GHG in Wagheshwar village.

VI. Agriculture and livestock

Total farmland holding of the village is 55 acres. Out of 28 households 7 households owns land below one acre, 6 households own land between 1-3 acres, 6 households own land between 3-5 acres and 4 households owns land above 5 acres. 2 households in the village does not owns any lands.



Graph 29: Land holding status of Wagheshwar.

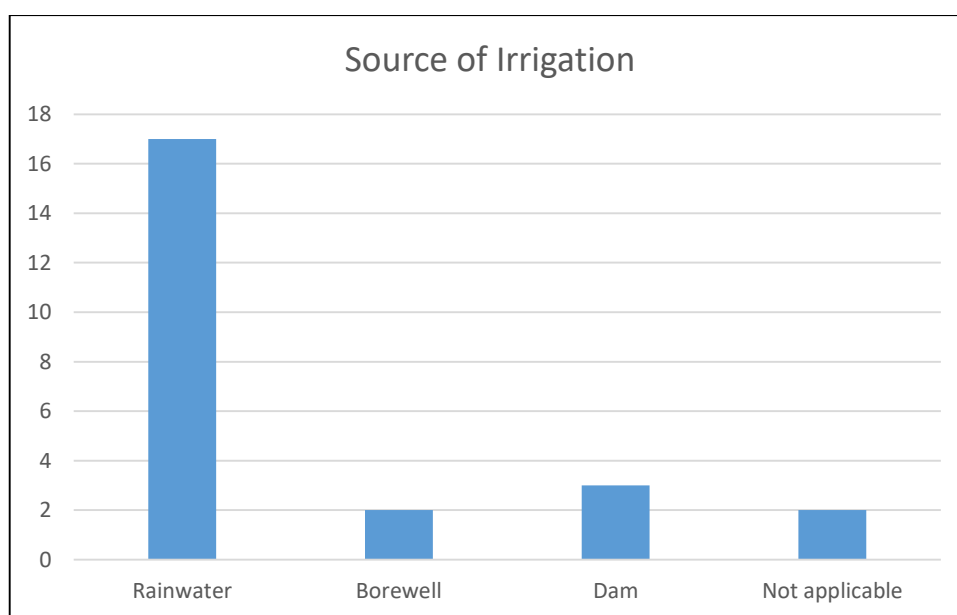
Table 13: Categorization of land holding of Wagheshwar residents.

S.no	Landholding(acres)	No. of Households
1	>1	7
2	1-3	6
3	3-5	6
4	<5	4
5	No Land	2

One person in the village who do the business of selling of the buffalo. He buys the good variety buffalos from the Gujarat of worth 40,000-45,000 and sell it in the village to 90,000. The milk capacity of the buffalo is around 12-15 days per liters.

VII. Source of Irrigation

Major source of the irrigation in village is rainwater. Out of 28 households 17 are entirely depends on the rainwater for irrigation. 2 households have their own bore well and 3 households have direct connection from the dam.



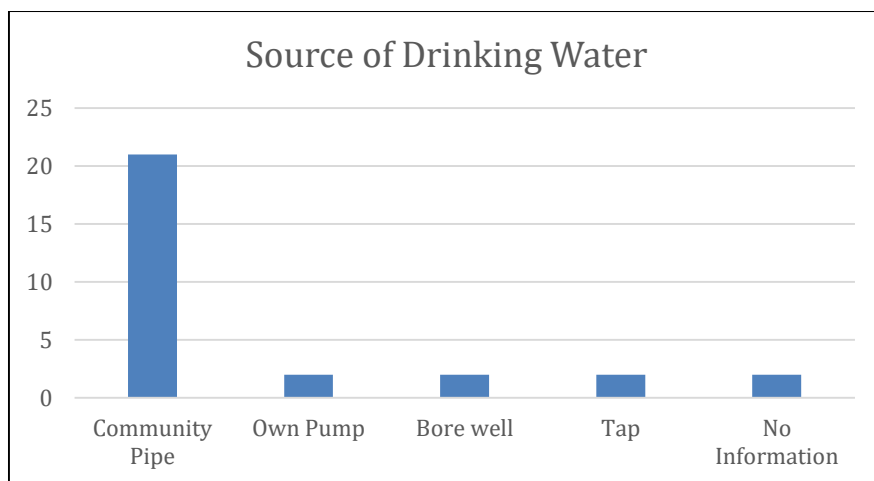
Graph 30: Irrigation source of Wagheshwar village.

Table 14: Major source of irrigation for Wagheshwar village residents.

S.No	Source of Irrigation	No. of households using
1	Rainwater	17
2	Borewell	2
3	Dam	3
4	Not applicable	2

VIII. Source of the Drinking Water

In wageshwar community pipes are present which are provided by Panchayat. These pipes are connected to a tap which is shared by the 4 households. In wageshwar water availability is good as compared to rest of the villages in shillimb. Out of 28 households 2 households have their own bore well. The number households bore well are negligible this show that very few people can afford to have own bore well. The depth of bore well is 200-300 meters which shows that groundwater is good.



Graph 31: Source of drinking water at Wagheshwar village.

Table 15: Major source of drinking water of Wagheshwar village

S.no	Source of Drinking Water	No. of household using
1	Community Pipe	21
2	Own Pump	1
3	Bore well	2
4	Tap	2
5	No information	2



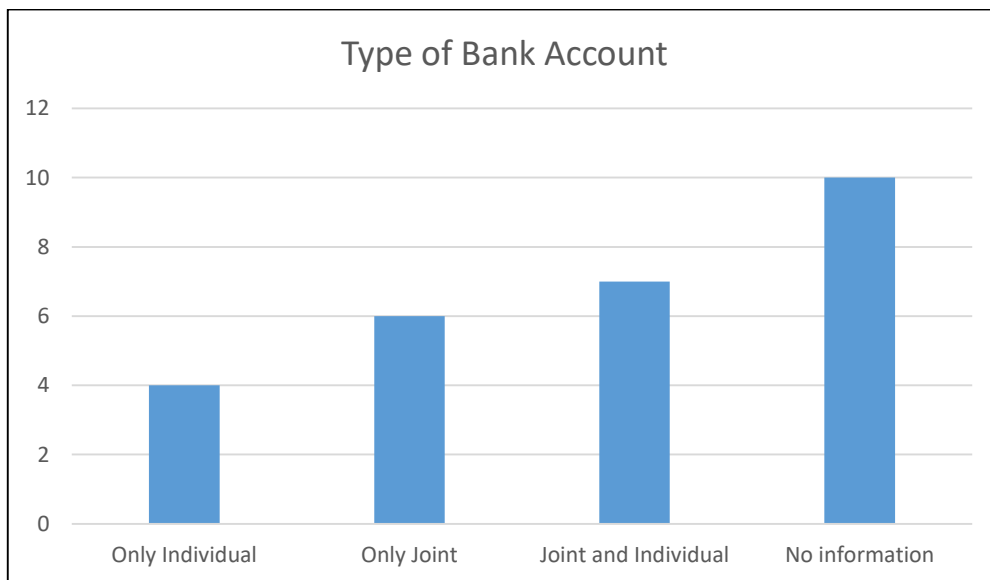
Figure 16: Water pipelines at Wagheshwar village.

IX. Health Facilities

Please refer page no 20 in the report.

X. Financial Institutions

Bank facilities are utilized by the villagers. Some of them have joint account because they have received gas connections only when they have joint bank account under ujjwala scheme (Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Scheme is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for providing LPG connection to women below poverty line). Some villagers take loans from PDC (Pune District Cooperative Bank) for the agriculture activities. They don't have to pay interest for the initial 3 years, after three years they have to repay the loan with an interest rate of 12%. Very few people have taken loan for house. Negligible people have taken any kind of education loans.



Graph 32: Bank account of Wagheshwar village.

Table 16: Categorization of Bank account of Wagheshwar village residents.

S.No	Type of Accounts	No. of Housing own the account1
1	Only Individual	4
2	Only Joint	6
3	Joint & Individual	7
4	No information	10

XI. Recommendations

(a) For Education

Most of the families are migrating to nearby cities for good education. Thus to stop migration it is very necessary that school existing conditions should be improved. At present in the village only 2 teachers are present who takes the classes up to 4 standards. It is very important to increase the number of the teachers. Instead of hiring teachers from the outside, educated youth can be given a chance to teach the students on ad hoc basis. Free books can be distributed to the children in the beginning of the year and collect it at the end of the year. By this book books will be available to each and every student. There would be no need to buy books every year.

(b) For Health

This sector needs a lots of improvements as there is no primary health center. There is only Asha Worker working in this whole shillimb village. Number of Asha Worker should be increased. Special trainings can be provided to young girls to work as Asha Worker, this will not provide them an opportunity to work as well as it will give empowerment to the girls. A monthly health camp can be organized by the shillim institute, so that villagers can meet doctors once in a month. Or a medical shop can be opened in which the boys or girls of the villages can work and can gain knowledge by experience.

(c) For Agriculture

Most of the farmers are growing paddy only and leaving the land fellow in rest of the years. Farmers should be encouraged to grow some of the drought tolerant crop like Maize, Jowar and Bajra. These are highly nutritious crop, if Hilton can have tie up with the farmers this could be one of the way to increase the income of the farmers. No integrated farming is done in village. Farmers can be trained to do integrated farming by arranging workshop in collaboration with nearest KVK or Agriculture College. These work shop can help the farmers to bring their produce to the markets.

D. SHILIMB GAVTHAN

INTRODUCTION

Shilimb Gautan is a small village/hamlet in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra state. It comes under Shillim Panchayat and belongs to Pune division. Lonavala, Talegaon Dadhade, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Pune are the nearby cities to Wageshwar. Marathi is the local language here.

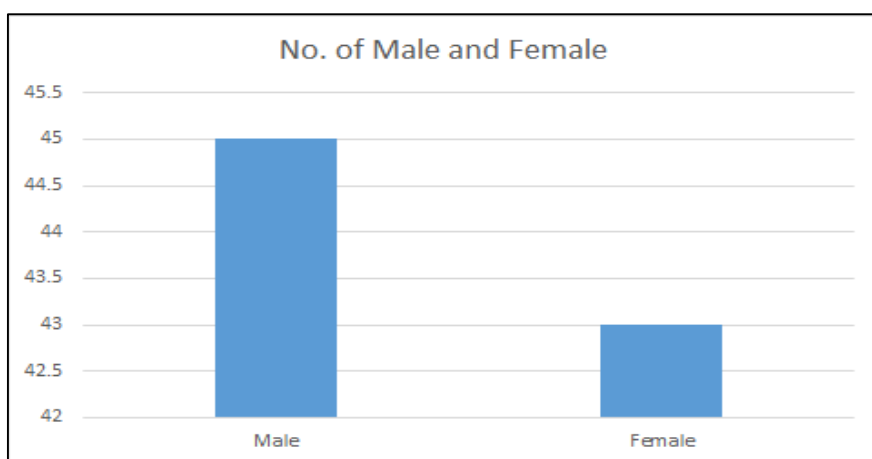


Figure 17: A view of Shillimb Gavthan

It is about 1.5 km from Hilton Estate. The people in this village are middle castes with the surnames of Bidkar, Kedari and Darekar. They are categorised as OBCs in central government list. There is a separate settlement called Ovalwadi which is a Dalit colony and they come under SC category.

I. Demographic Information

The number of females in the village is 43 and male is 45. The total population of the village is 134. The majority of the respondents were married and live in a joint family setup. Since marriage within the same gotra is not allowed, men marry women from outside the village.

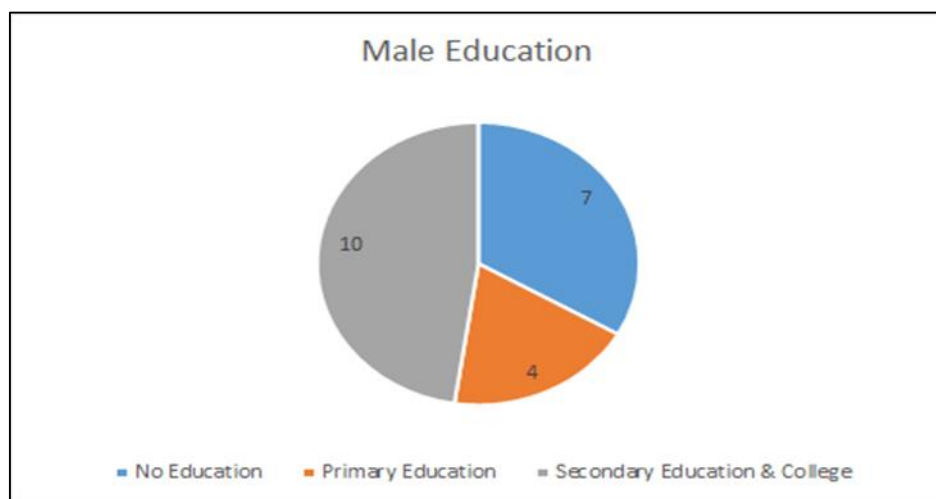


Graph 33: Number of Male & Female in the Shillimb Gavthan.

Table 17: Number of Male & Female in the Shillimb Gavthan.

S.No	Gender	Total Number
1	Male	45
2	Female	43

Out of 45 males, 7 of them responded that they had never received an education. And 4 males have completed primary education and 10 males received secondary school education.



Graph 34: Male Education of Shillimb Gavthan.

Table 18: Male Education of Shillimb Gavthan.

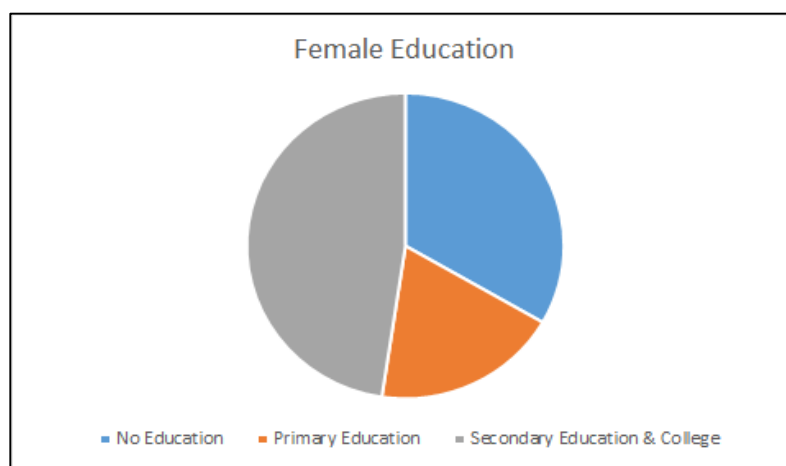
S.No	Education Status	No. of male
1	No Education	7
2	Primary Education	4

3	Secondary Education	8
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Table 19: Status of female education in Shillimb Gavthan

S.No	Education status	No. of Female
1	No Education	7
2	Primary Education	4
3	Secondary Education	10

Out of 43 females, 7 female responded that they had received not received an education. 4 of them have completed primary education. 9 of them have finished secondary education and one woman has completed college.



Graph 35: Status of female education in Shillimb Gavthan.

II. Education

In the village, only one government school is available until 7 class. There is one principal and 2 teachers in the school. There are 39 students in total. 20 of the boys and there are 19 girl students. 85% of the students come from Kathkari community (Adiwasi) and they don't come to school regularly. Subjects taught in the school are Marathi, English alphabets, Maths, Science and Arts and Crafts.

There is a mid-day meal program available in the school where they provide tur dal, mutki, chavani, etc. The teachers travel from Kamseth and Vanavadi in Pune every day and he sometimes has to leave early to access the internet because he has to upload the attendance record of students every day in an online portal. Those who can afford to send their children outside have sent their children to Pune where they stay either in a hostel or in the relative places. The school conducts parent teachers meeting at least

5 times in a year and the teacher assured that the parents attend these meetings regularly and take quite an interest in their wards’ education.

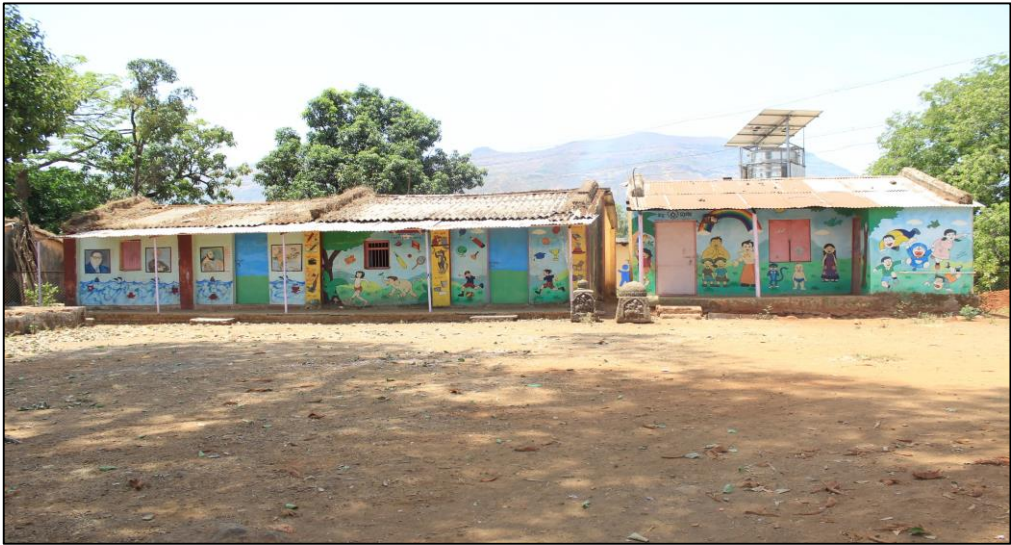
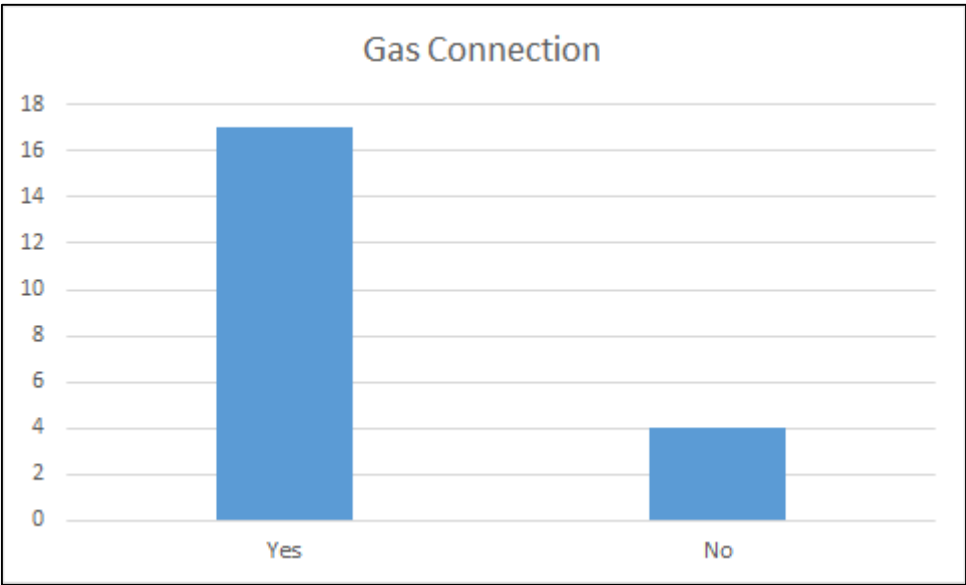


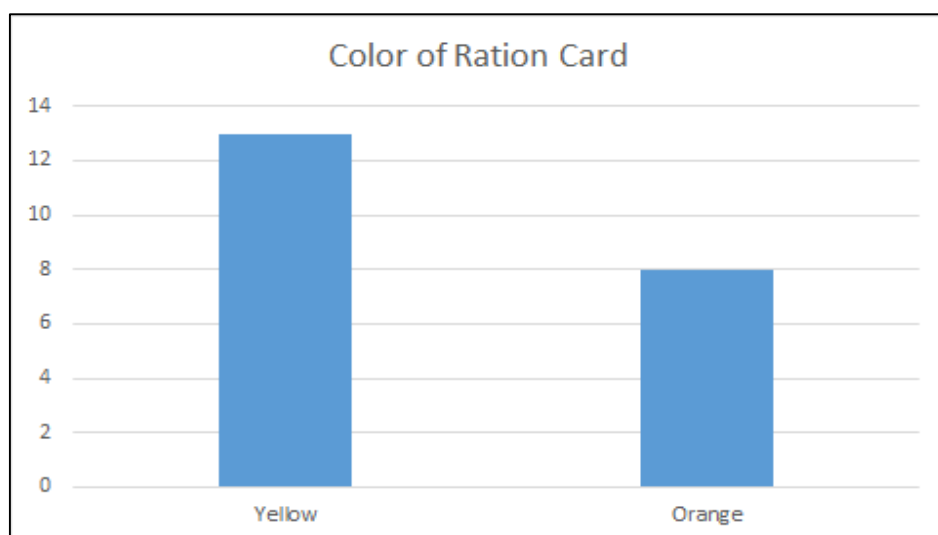
Figure 18: A school at Shillimb Gavthan.

III. Livelihood

The houses in Shilimb Gautan are pucca houses with very few kaccha houses. All of the respondents own their house. All 21 households have electricity connection. 17 households have a gas connection, and 4 families doesn’t have a gas connection. All of the households have ration card and out of which 8 have an orange ration card and 13 households have yellow ration card (more info on common finding). All households have toilet facilities and there doesn’t seem to be any case of open defecation.



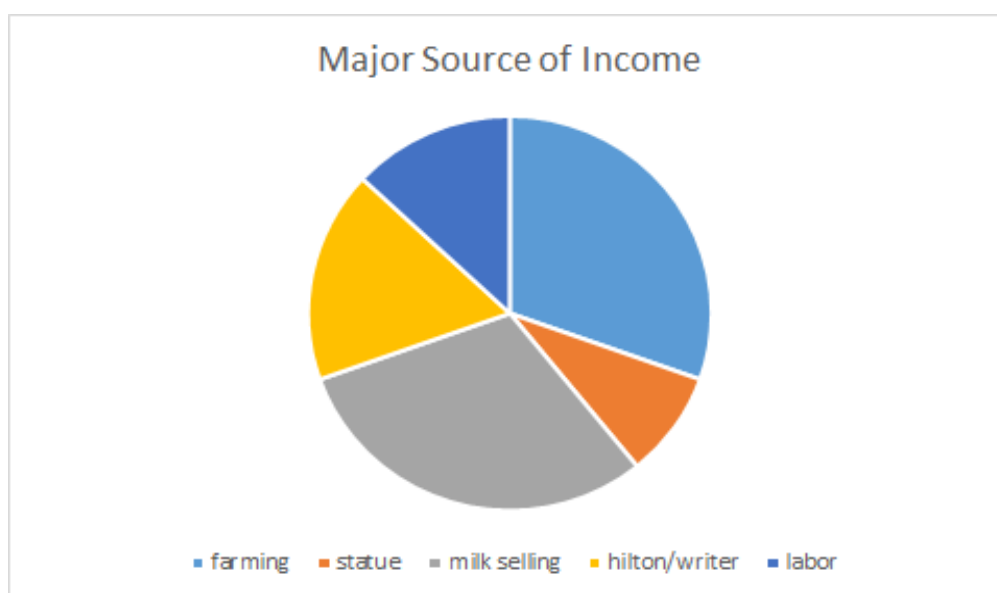
Graph 36: Status of Gas Connection at Shillimb Gavthan



Graph 37: Color of Ration Card at Shillimb Gavthan.

IV. Major Source of Income

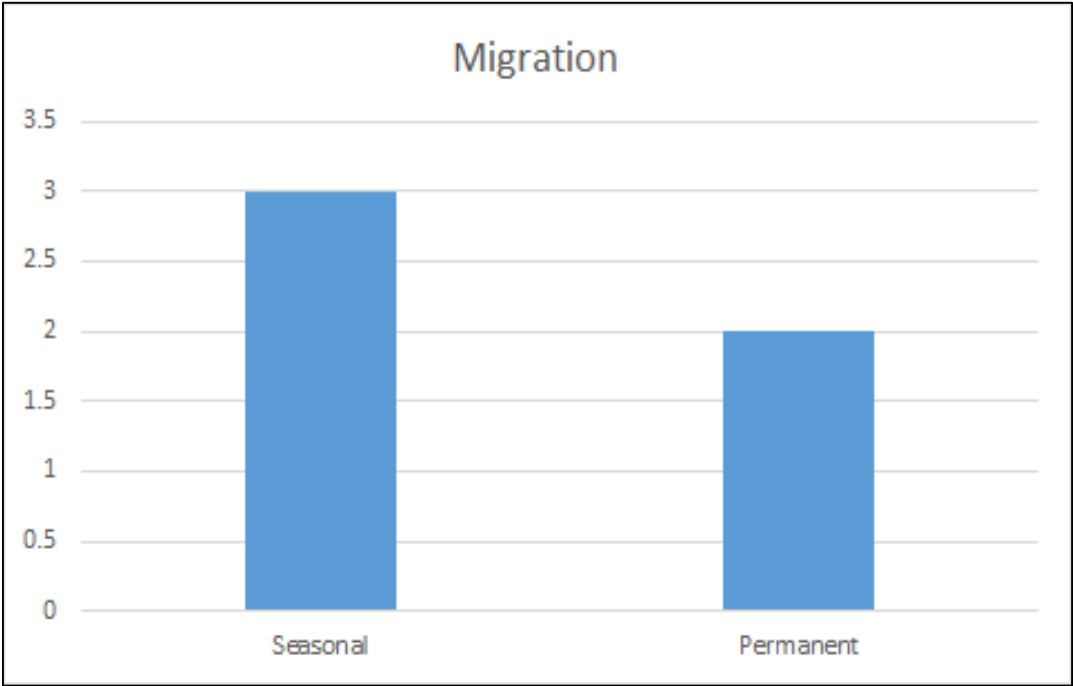
The majority of the household engages in farming which provides food for them throughout the year. At least 7 farmers sell their produce in Pune and thereby earning money from it. 7 households engage in milk business, 4 men in the village work in Hilton/Writer. 2 Kumbhar families engage in making of Vinayaka statues which they sell for Rs. 100 per piece. It is their caste occupations. Likewise, Bidker families work in salons.



Graph 38: Major source of income in Shillimb Gavthan.

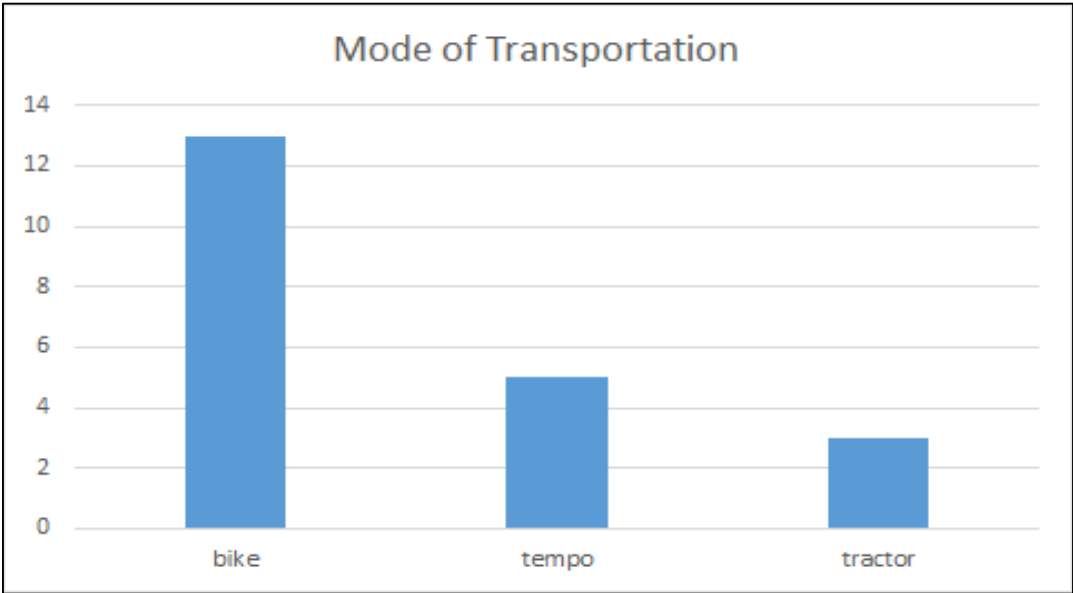
There is not much migration in Shilimb Gautan. 3 respondents are working in Pune or Lonavala as a mechanic, in a hotel, etc. and they come back for weekends and other

holidays. 2 sons of different families have migrated permanently since they got a better-salaried jobs in the cities.



Graph 39: Migration at Shillimb Gavthan village.

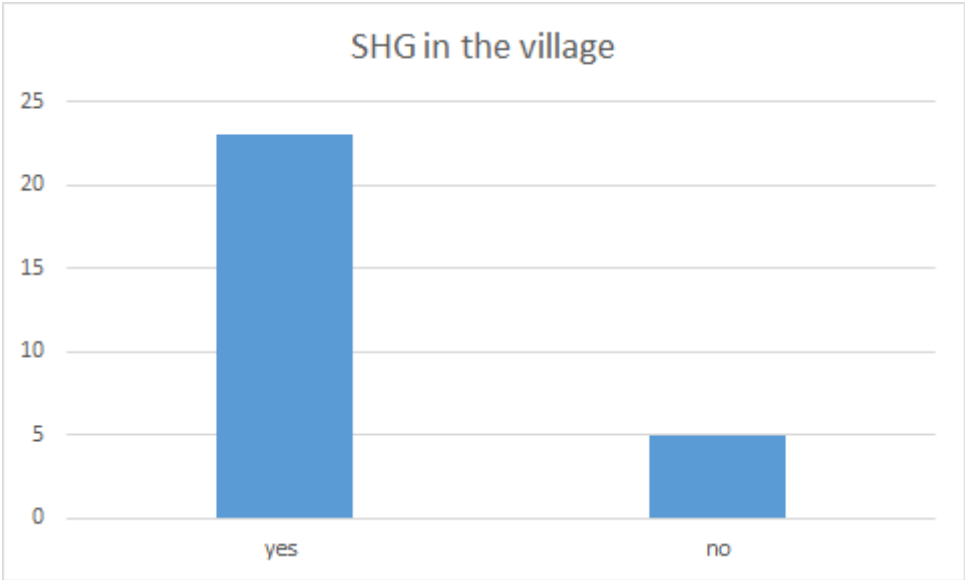
17 households have bikes and one household has a car.



Graph 40: Mode of transporation residents of Shillimb Gavthan.

V. Cooperatives (SHG and Farmers’ Union)

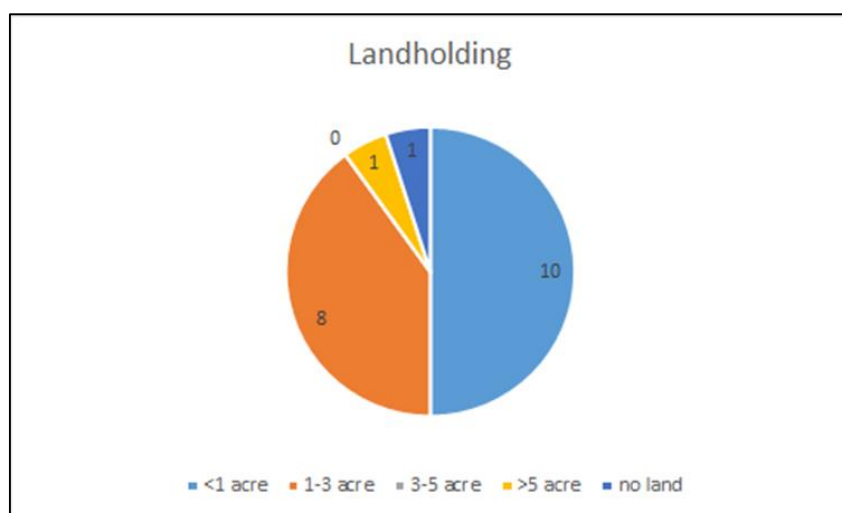
Shindewadi has an active self-help group which has 23 members and they meet on the 15th of every month. This village has relatively younger women than other villages and this might be the reason for the dynamics of the self-help group. There is no other farmer’s union also present in the village



Graph 41: Members of SHG in Shillimb Gavthan village.

VI. Agriculture and livestock

Total farmland holding of the village is 39 acres. Out of 21 households, 10 households own the land below one acre, 8 households own land between 1-3 acres, and one household own above 5 acres. 1 household in the village does not own any lands. Annually, Shilimb Gautan produces around 112 quintals of paddy on average. 2 households also grow sugarcane which takes a lot of water but also gives a good return in terms of profit.



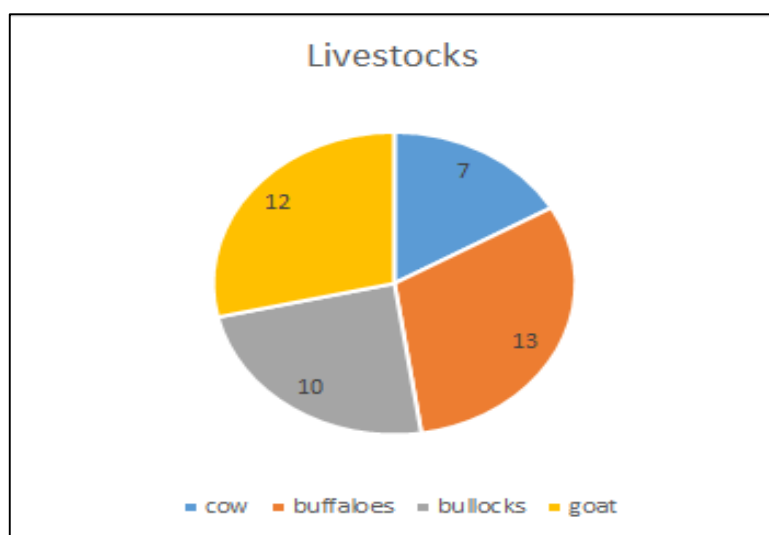
Graph 42: Average landholdings in Shillimb Gavthan village farmers.

Table 20: Landholding Classification of Shillimb Gavthan Village.

S.no	Landholding(acres)	No. of Households
1	<1	10
2	1-3	8
3	3-5	0
4	>5	1
5	No Land	1



Figure 19: A view of livestock at Shillimb Gavthan.

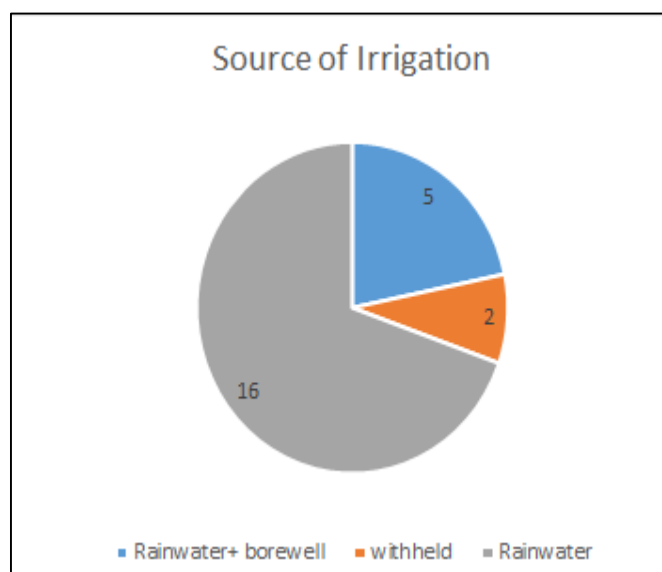


Graph 43: Number of livestock at Shillimb Gavthan.

4 households own 7 cows, 8 other households own 13 buffalos together and there are 10 bullocks and 12 buffalos in the village. Nobody engages in Poultry business.

VII. Source of Irrigation

The major source of irrigation in the village is rainwater. Out of 21 households, 17 entirely depends on the rainwater for irrigation. 3 households share a pipeline from Pawna dam which they use for their sugarcane business. 2 households constructed their private borewell of 200ft each which costs about Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 1500 for electricity bill every month.



Graph 44: Major source of Irrigation at Shillimb Gavthan.

Table 21: Irrigation source for Shillimb Gavthan farmers.

S.No	Source of Irrigation	No. of households using
1	Rainwater	17
2	Rainwater + Borewell	2
3	Rainwater + Dam	3

VIII. Source of the Drinking Water

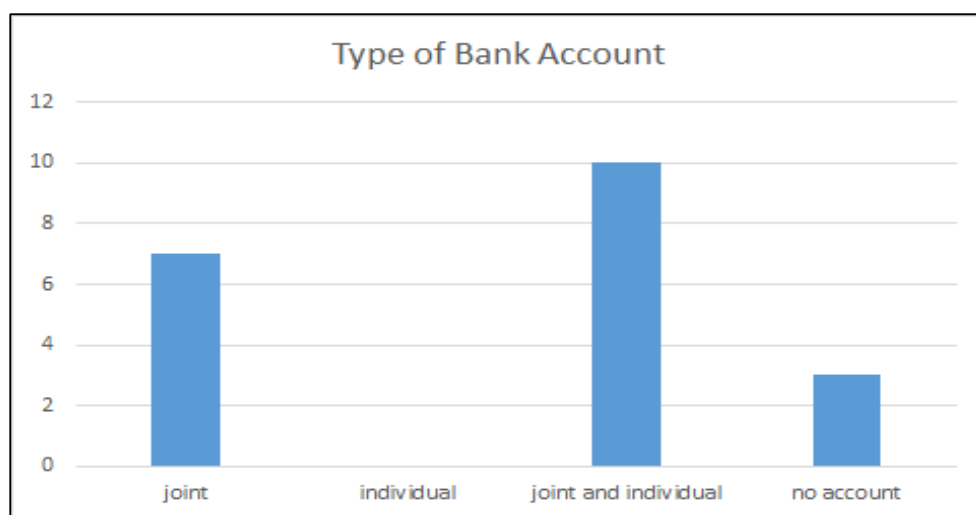
There is a tank in the middle of the village next to the temple which is used by villagers for washing, cattle and other purposes. It is usually the women who fetch water twice a day. It was constructed by Tata 10 years back.



Figure 20: Source of Drinking Water at Shillimb Gavthan.

IX. Financial Institutions

Whoever has gas connections have a joint account in Punjab National Bank since the introduction of Direct Cash Transfer scheme (more on common findings).



Graph 45: Type of bank account among residents of Shillimb Gavthan village.

Table 22: Type of accounts at Shillimb Gavthan.

S.No	Type of Accounts	No. of Housing own the account
1	Only Individual	0
2	Only Joint	7
3	Joint & Individual	10
4	No account	3

X. Recommendations

(a) Education

Books are distributed by the school every year but the students themselves have to buy uniform and since it is expensive, the students don't wear them to school. It has been found in many villages that many students from the poorer section especially the girl students don't attend schools for the fear being made fun of the poor quality of clothes that they wear. This problem can be solved by the distribution of free uniforms by Shilim Institute.

English and computer education are two main factors which determine the success rate of youths in the employment market in many sectors. Students at an early age tend to pick up things faster. Therefore, it is recommended to expose the kids to the computer at least once a week and to a better English education which will prepare them for their later education as well as life.

(b) For Health

This sector needs a lot of improvements as there is no primary health center. There is only one ASHA Worker working in this whole shillimb village. Number of ASHA Worker should be increased. Special training can be provided to young girls to work as Asha Worker, this will not only provide them an opportunity to work as well as it will give empowerment to the girls. A monthly health camp can be organized by the shillim institute, so that villagers can meet doctors once in a month. Or a medical shop can be opened in which the boys or girls of the villages can work and can gain knowledge by experience.

(c) For Agriculture

Most of the farmers are growing paddy only and leaving the land fellow in rest of the years. Farmers should be encouraged to grow some of the drought resistant p like Maize, Jowar, and Bajra. These are highly nutritious crop and if Hilton can have a tie-up with the farmers to buy their produce, this could be one of the ways to increase the income of the farmers. No integrated farming is done in the village. Farmers can be trained to do integrated farming by arranging a workshop in collaboration with the nearest KVK or Agriculture College. These workshop can help the farmers to bring their produce to the markets

E. BODSHILWADI

INTRODUCTION

Bodshilwadi is a small village/hamlet in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra state. It comes under Shillim Panchayat and belongs to Pune division. Lonavla, Talegaon Dadhade, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Pune are the nearby cities to Wageshwar. Marathi is the local language here.



Figure 21: Entrance of Bodshilwadi

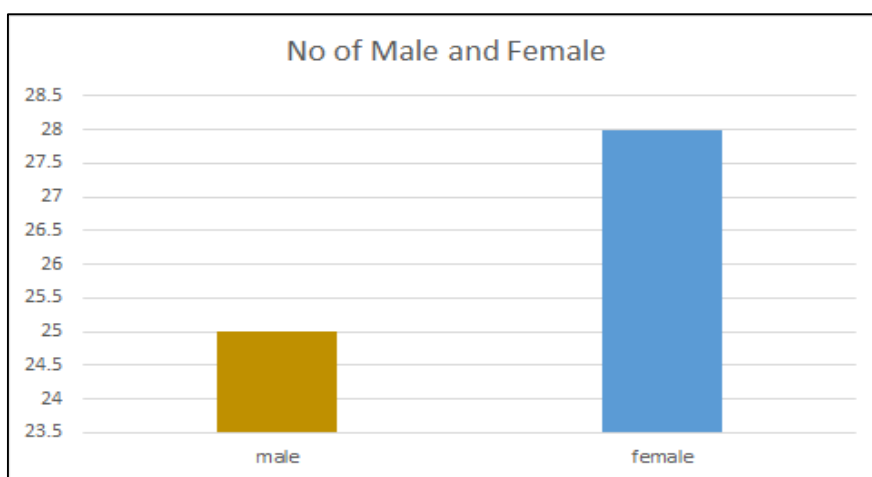
It is the nearest village to Hilton Estate. One can reach Bodshilwadi in 15 minutes by walk using the shortcut. The people in this village belong to Maratha community with the surname of Chorghe. They belong to the General category. There are 21 households in this village.

I. Demographic Details

The number of females in the village is 28 and male is 25. The total population of the village is 73. The majority of the respondents were married and live in a joint family setup. Since marriage within Chorghe caste is not allowed, men marry women from outside the village.

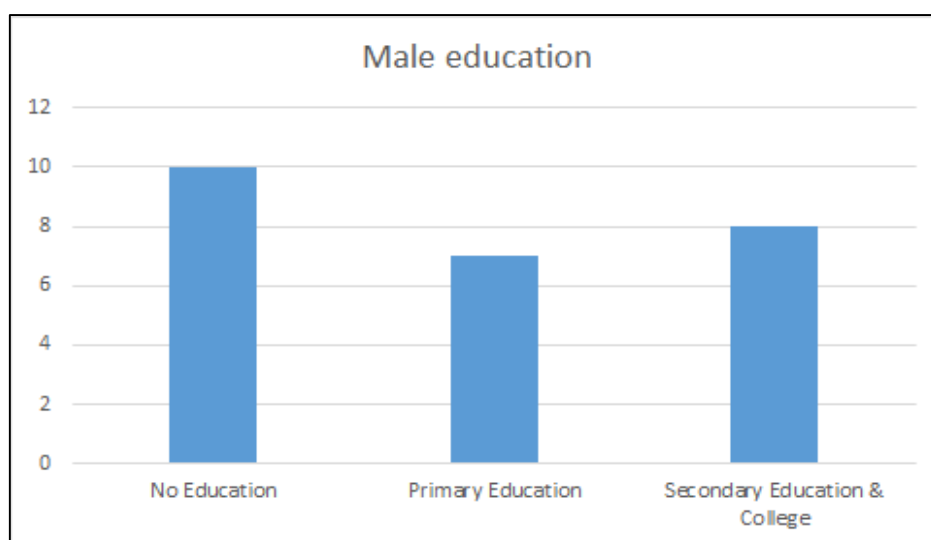
Table 23: Demography of the Bodshilwadi village.

S.No	Gender	Total Number
1	Male	25
2	Female	28



Graph 46: Demography of the Bodshilwadi village.

Out of 25 males, 10 responded that they had never received an education. And 7 males have completed primary education and 8 males received secondary school education.



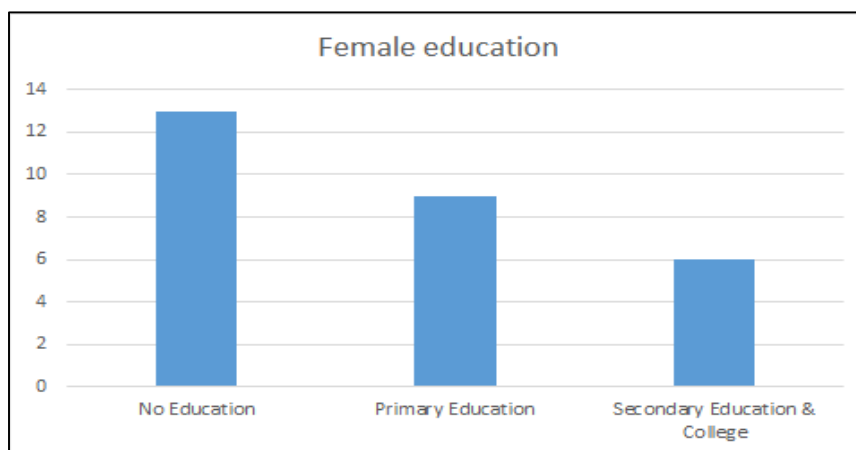
Graph 47: Male education in Bodshilwadi village.

Table 24: Status of education among male's in Bodshilwadi village.

S.No	Education Status	No. of male
1	No Education	10
2	Primary Education	7
3	Secondary Education	8

Out of 28 females, 13 female responded that they had received not received an education.

9 of them have completed primary education. Rest of them have finished secondary education.



Graph 48: Female education in Bodshilwadi village.

Table 25: Status of education among female's in Bodshilwadi village.

S.No	Education status	No. of Female
1	No Education	13
2	Primary Education	9
3	Secondary Education	6

II. Education

In the village, only one government school is available until 4 class. Only 1 teacher is appointed for all classes and for all subjects. There are 7 students in total. 6 of the boys and there is only one girl student. As can be seen from the photo, the infrastructure is quite lacking. There are no proper toilet facilities which affect the attendance of girl students more than boys. Subjects taught in the school are Marathi, English alphabets, Maths, Science and Arts and Crafts. There is a mid-day meal program available in the school where they provide tur dal, mutki, chavani, etc. The male teacher travels from Kamseth every day and he sometimes has to leave early to access the internet because he has to upload the attendance record of students every day in an online portal. After 4th grade, the students usually go to Ajouli for further education. Those who can afford to send their children outside have sent their children to Pune where they stay either in a hostel or in the relative places.

The school conducts parent teachers meeting every month and the teacher assured that the parents attend these meetings regularly and take quite an interest in their wards' education.



Figure 22: A school at Bodshilwadi village.

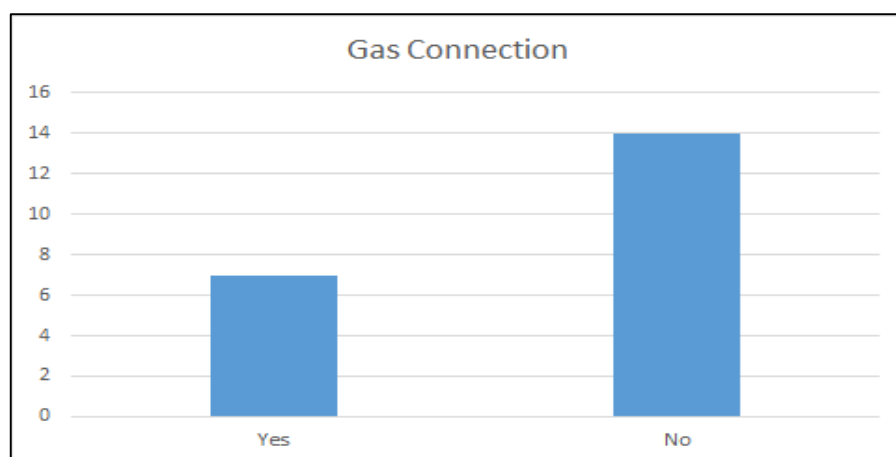
III. Livelihood



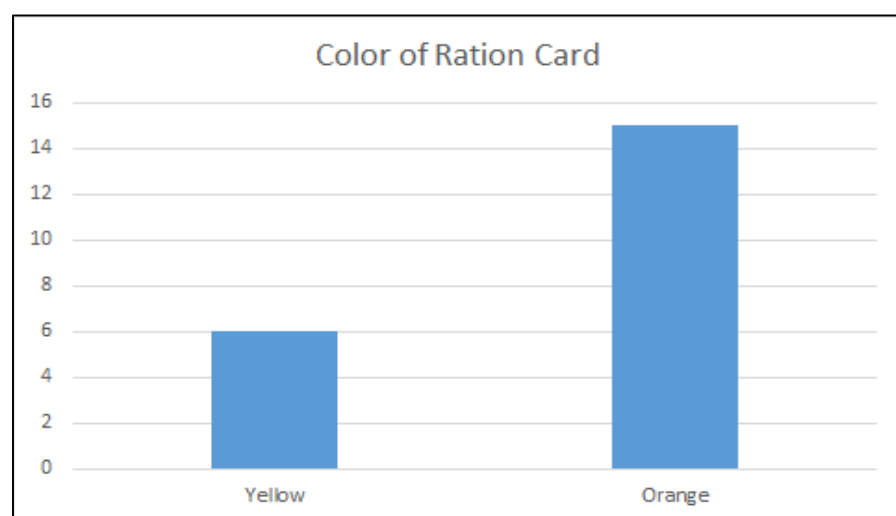
Figure 23: A row of settlements at Bodshilwadi village.

The houses in Bodshilwadi are pucca houses with very few kaccha houses. All of the respondents own their house. All 21 households have electricity connection. 16 households have a gas connection; 14 households don't have a gas connection. The

reason that the majority of them don't have a gas connection is that they are quite aged and doesn't know how to cook in gas. All of the households ration card and out of which 13 have an orange ration card and 6 have yellow ration card (more info on common finding). All households have toilet facilities and there doesn't seem to be any case of open defecation.



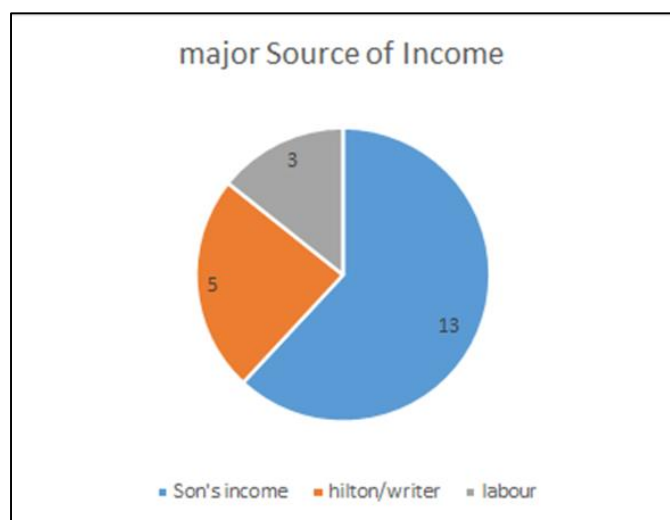
Graph 49: Number of residents having gas connection at Bodshilwadi village.



Graph 50: Color variation of ration card at Bodshilwadi village.

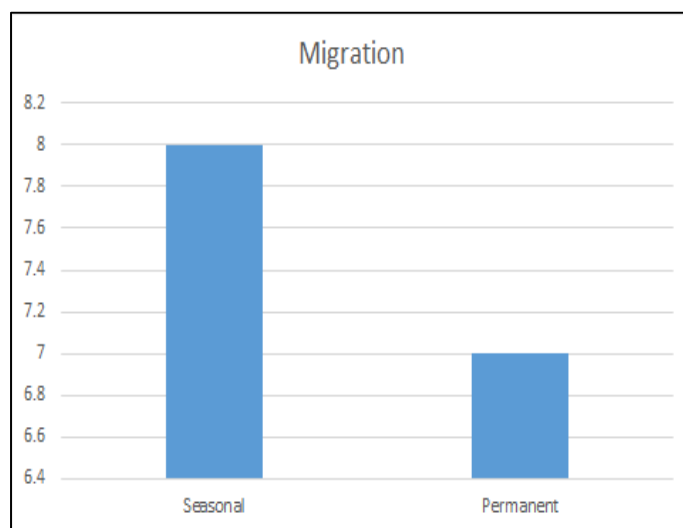
IV. Major Source of Income

The majority of the household engages in farming which provides food for them throughout the year. They claim that productivity is not enough for them to sell it outside. Therefore, there is no income as such is derived from farming though most of the time and energy is spent on agriculture and its allied activities. 13 households depend upon son's income and 5 of them work in Hilton/Writer Corp. 3 of them go for labour work in their village or nearby village and 2 of the households engage in milk business where they sell milk to Damale Diary (more info in common finding).



Graph 51: Major source of income at Bodshilwadi village.

When asked to villagers about the migration to other cities for work, 8 of the young men work outside the village, the details of which are not informed to their parents but they visit regularly either on weekends or for any kind of the functions in the village. But 7 household have permanently migrated to nearby cities after selling their land to Writer or due to the water crisis.



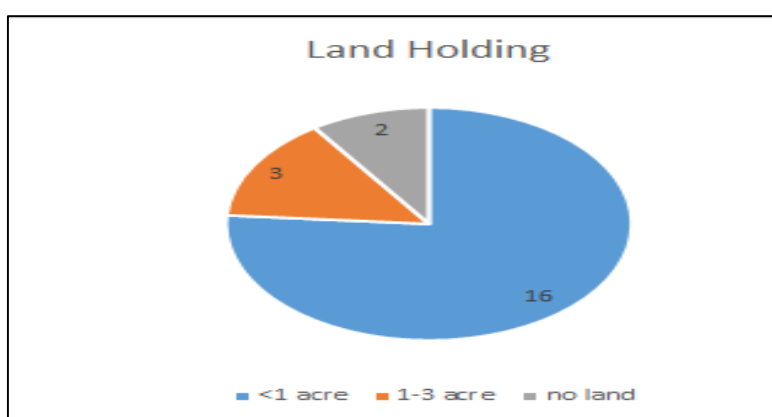
Graph 52: Migration status at Bodshilwadi village.

V. Cooperatives (SHG and Farmers' Union)

None of the women in the village is part of any self-help group. Nor were interested to join one any time soon. Since most of the women are old in Bodshilwadi, they don't want the hassle of joining one by having to pay money and meeting regularly. There is no other farmer's union also present in the village.

VI. Agriculture and livestock

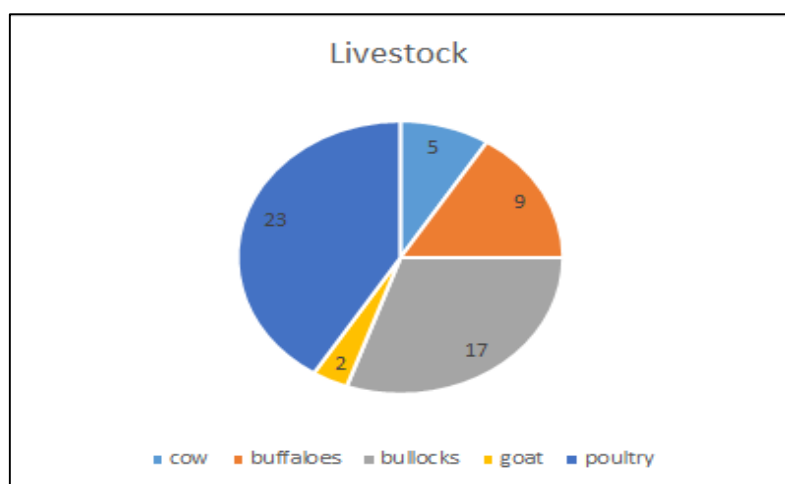
Total farmland holding of the village is 15.25 acres. Out of 21 households 16 households own the land below one acre, 3 households own land between 1-3 acres, 2 households in the village does not own any lands. Most of the households on average of 40 acres sold their land to Writer Corp. 30 years. Villagers have spent the money they got from the sale on weddings, etc rather than investing in something long term through which they could have drawn an income. Therefore, now they are neither with land nor with money.



Graph 53: Land holding status of Bodshilwadi village

Table 26: Categorization of land holding of Bodshilwadi village.

S.no	Landholding(acres)	No. of Households
1	<1	16
2	1-3	3
3	No Land	2

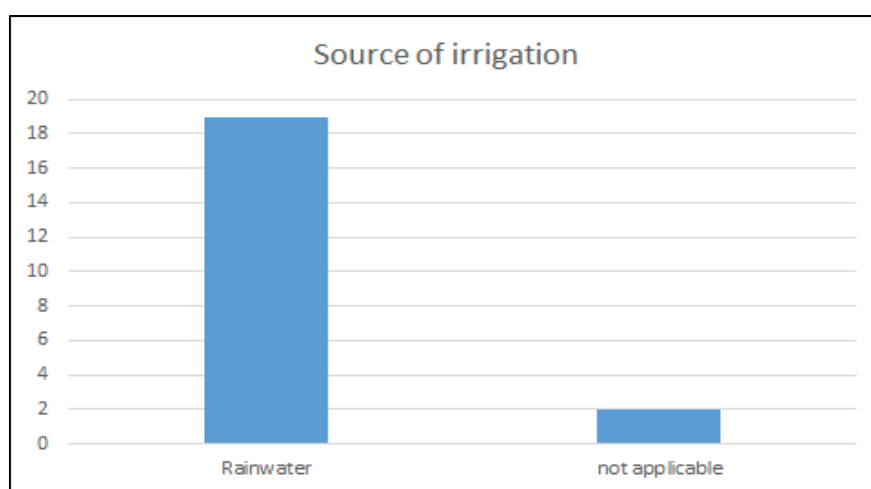


Graph 54: Number of livestock at Bodshilwadi village.

3 households own 5 cows, 4 other households own 9 buffalos together and there are 17 bullocks in the village. Respondents also own 2 goats and 23 poultry. Recently, there was a poultry disease due to which around 50 chickens died in the last 2 months.

VII. Source of Irrigation

The major source of irrigation in the village is rainwater. Out of 21 households, 19 entirely depends on the rainwater for irrigation. Since 2 households don't own any land, it is not applicable to them.



Graph 55: Major source of Irrigation at Bodshilwadi village.

Table 27: Irrigation source for Bodshilwadi village farmers.

S.No	Source of Irrigation	No. of households using
1	Rainwater	19

2	Not applicable	2
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VIII. Source of the Drinking Water

Bodshilwadi suffers from severe water crisis especially in the months of April and May 2019. Even though nearby villages have a water problem, it is more acute in Bodshilwadi. The reason is its location. It is situated on a higher altitude than the other villages. Therefore, the river that flows through the village, in the absence of a dam, ends up going to the villages situated downhill.

The villagers source their water for drinking, washing, cattle, and other uses from this well. Due to the rise in temperature in these months, the evaporation rate is quite high and therefore the water level decreases quite fast. The water comes in a pipe from up the mountain where there is an embankment to store water. It is usually the women who fetch water twice a day and from the picture, one can observe that there is no pulley for easy lifting of water.



Figure 24: A dried stream at Bodshilwadi village

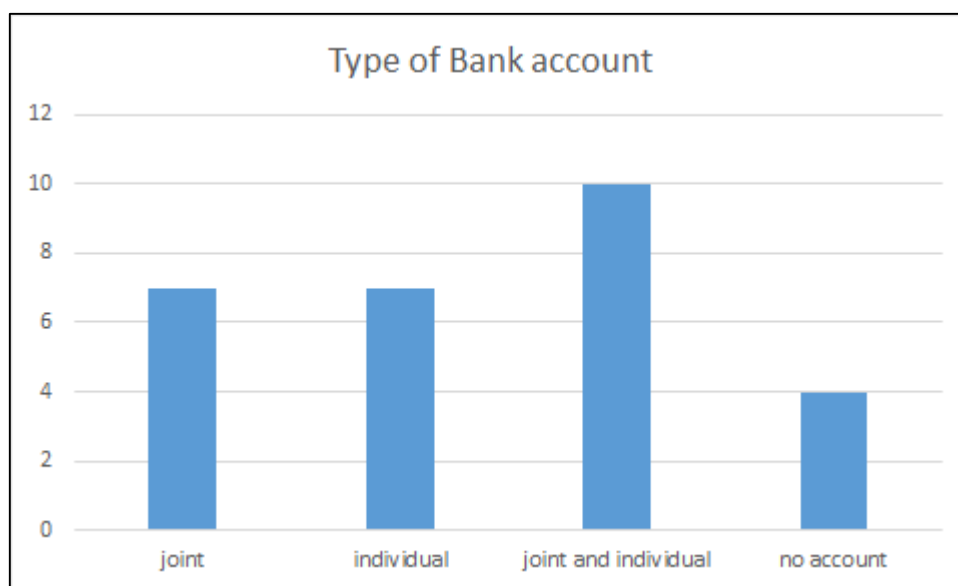


Figure 25: A well at Bodshilwadi village.

When asked why, locals claimed that the presence of pulley would only enable one person at a time to collect water and without a pulley, many women can simultaneously collect water using a bucket and a rope. The well is situated half a kilometer outside the village.

IX. Financial Institutions

Whoever has gas connections have a joint account because since the introduction of Direct Transfer Scheme.



Graph 56: Type of bank account among residents of Bodshilwadi village.

Table 28: Type of accounts at Bodshilwadi village.

S.No	Type of Accounts	No. of Housing own the account
1	Only Individual	7
2	Only Joint	10
3	Joint & Individual	7
4	No account	4

X. Recommendations

(a) Education

Books are distributed by the school every year but the students themselves have to buy uniform and since it is expensive, the students don't wear them to school. It has been found in many villages that many students from the poorer section especially the girl students don't attend schools for the fear being made fun of the poor quality of clothes that they wear. This problem can be solved by the distribution of free uniforms by Shilim Institute.

English and computer education are two main factors which determine the success rate of youths in the employment market in many sectors. Students at an early age tend to pick up things faster. Therefore, it is recommended to expose the kids to the computer at least once a week and to a better English education which will prepare them for their later education as well as life.

(b) For Health

This sector needs a lot of improvements as there is no primary health center. There is only one ASHA Worker working in this whole shillimb village. Number of ASHA Worker should be increased. Special training can be provided to young girls to work as Asha Worker, this will not only provide them an opportunity to work as well as it will give empowerment to the girls. A monthly health camp can be organized by the shillim institute, so that villagers can meet doctors once in a month. Or a medical shop can be opened in which the boys or girls of the villages can work and can gain knowledge by experience.

(c) For Agriculture

Most of the farmers are growing paddy only and leaving the land fellow in rest of the years. Farmers should be encouraged to grow some of the drought resistant p like Maize, Jowar, and Bajra. These are highly nutritious crop and if Hilton can

have a tie-up with the farmers to buy their produce, this could be one of the ways to increase the income of the farmers. No integrated farming is done in the village. Farmers can be trained to do integrated farming by arranging a workshop in collaboration with the nearest KVK or Agriculture college. This workshop can help the farmers to bring their produce to the markets.

(d) For water crisis

A small dam can be constructed along the river that flows in Bodshilwadi to ease the water crisis, especially in summer months. There also has to be long term solution of water harvesting should be encouraged for which a campaign can be organised by Shilim Institute to illustrate the importance of such activities and also be of help in setting up the system.

F. KADAV

INTRODUCTION

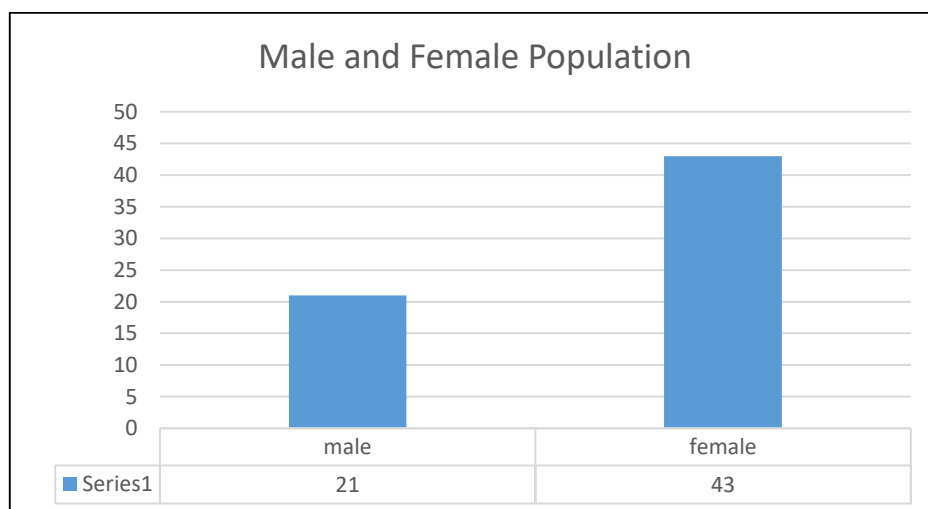
Kadav is a small village/hamlets in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra state. It comes under Shillim Panchayat and belongs to Pune division. Lonavala, Talegaon Dadhade, Pimpri-Chinchwad and Pune are the nearby cities to Wageshwar. Marathi is the local language here.



Figure 26: A view of Kadav village.

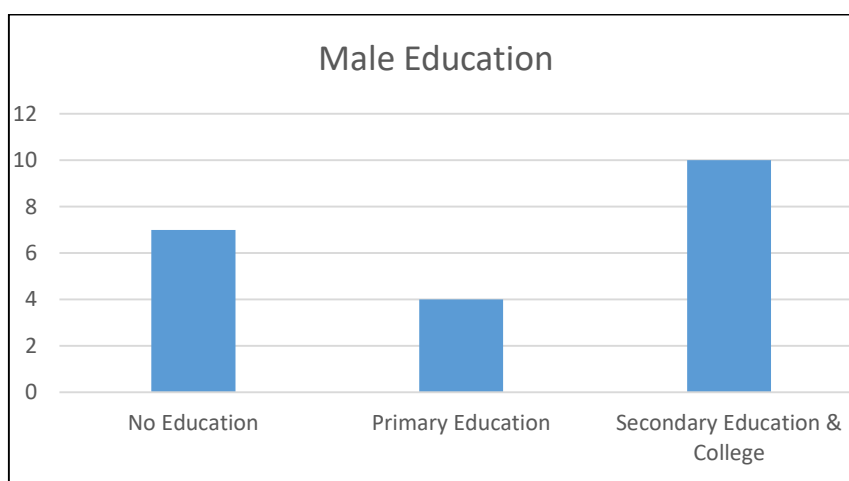
I. Demographic Information

The number of males in the village is 21(25%) and female is 43(51.1%). The total population of the village is 84. The majority of the respondents were married and most of the men have married women from nearby villages.



Graph 57: Demography of the Kadav village.

Out of 21 males, 7 responded that they have never received any education. 5 have gone to primary education. Rest 9 claimed secondary education as well as college.



Graph 58: Male education in Kadav village.

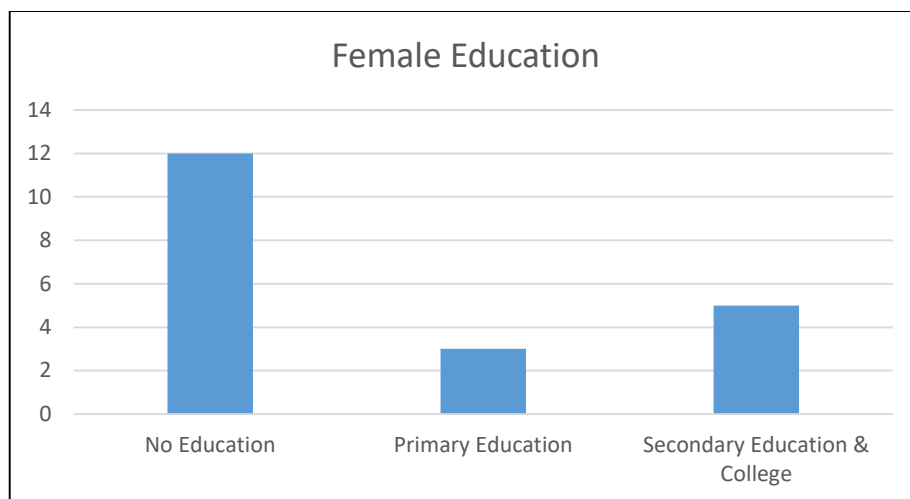
Table 29: Status of education among male's in Kadav village.

S.no	Male Education	No. of male
1	No education	12
2	Primary education	3
3	Secondary Education and College	5

Out of 43 females 12 (27.9%) responded that they have not received primary education. 3(6.9%) have gone to primary education. Rest 5(11.6%) claimed secondary education as well as college. Educational data for the women is ambiguous because women or girl have left the village for an education, job or most of them married and have moved to the other cities or villages.

Table 30: Status of education among female's in Kadav village.

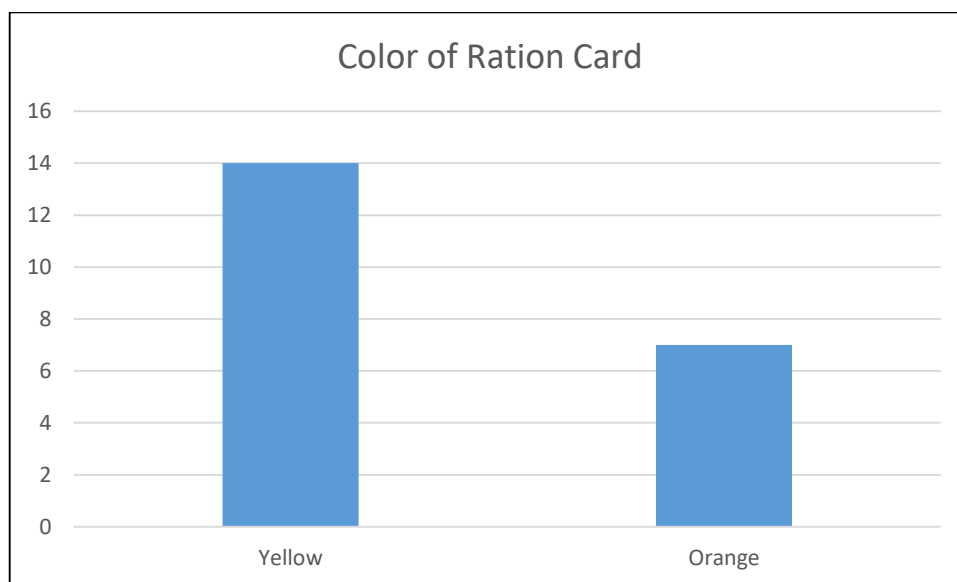
S.No	Female Education	No. of Female
1	No Education	12
2	Primary Education	3
3	Secondary Education and college	5



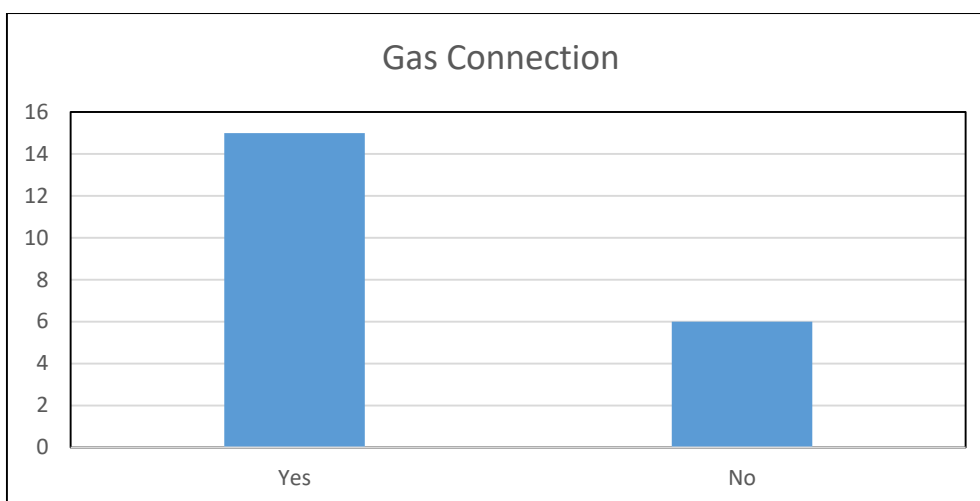
Graph 59: Female education in Kadav village.

II. Livelihood

A total of 70 (approx.) claimed that live in pukka house and few people around 14 claimed that live in Kacha house. The majority of the respondent claimed that they owned their housing structure. Each and every household have electricity connection as well as owned ration card. Out of 21 14 have a yellow ration card and 7 have an orange ration card. Each and every household have toilets in their house. Conditions of the roads in the village is very poor. Construction of the road is difficult due to the red soil.



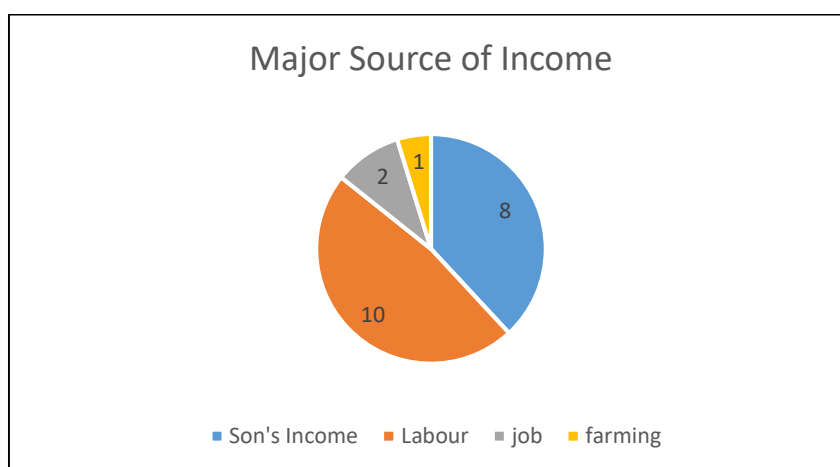
Graph 60: Color variation of ration card at Kadav village.



Graph 61: Number of residents having gas connection at Kadav village

III. Economic (Major Source of Income)

Around 60 respondent claimed to spend most of their household income on food, followed by education and health. When asked about what they did to earn money, responses were given by respondents include sons earning (38. %), labour (47.6%), job either in Pune or nearby cities (14.2%) and farming (8.33%).



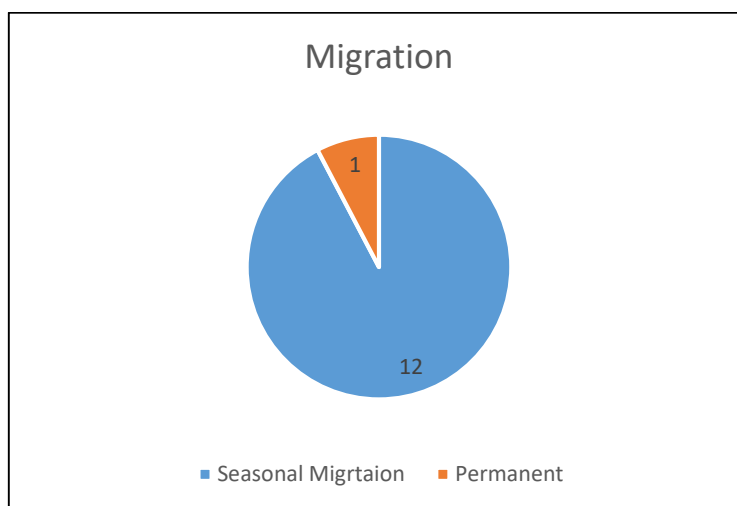
Graph 62: Major source of income at Kadav village.

Table 31: Categorization of source of income of Kadav village residents.

S.no	Major source of income	No. of households
1	Son's Income	8
2	Labour	10
3	Job	2
4	Farming	1

When asked about the most common way to make money in the community the results were more or less similar with the majority stating job. Work is done by the villagers in the city also depends upon the educational qualifications holds by the individual. Which is followed by labor work in farms of other villagers, Hilton/writer. Land owned by a villager in Kadav is very less because most of the family have lost their land n Powana dam construction in 1972. Government has given the land around 3 Acres to few people in Ambetan but they refused because of the distance.

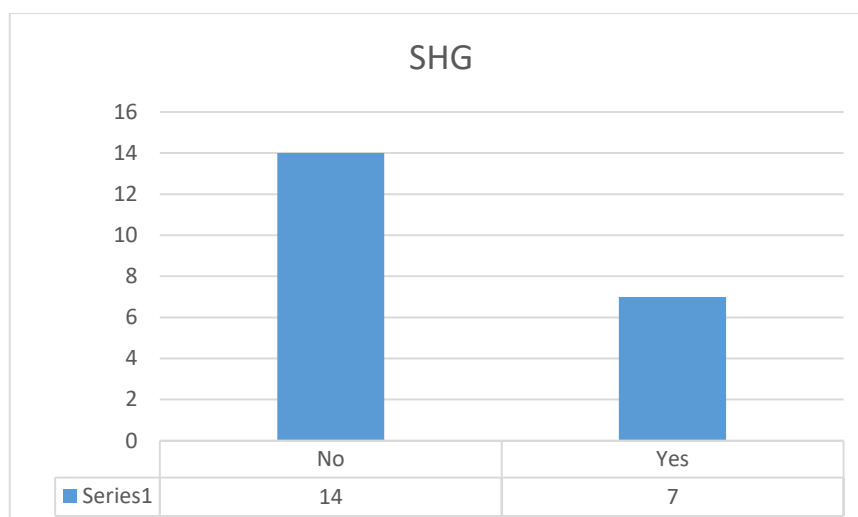
When asked to villagers about the migration to other cities 12 out of 21 have migrated seasonally. Which means that at least one or two members of the family have migrated but they visit the village regularly either weekend, holidays or function. Only one family have completely migrated to Pune. She works as a maid in Pune. Her two daughters are in school in Pune only.



Graph 63: Migration status of Kadav Village.

IV. Cooperative (SHG or Farmers' Union)

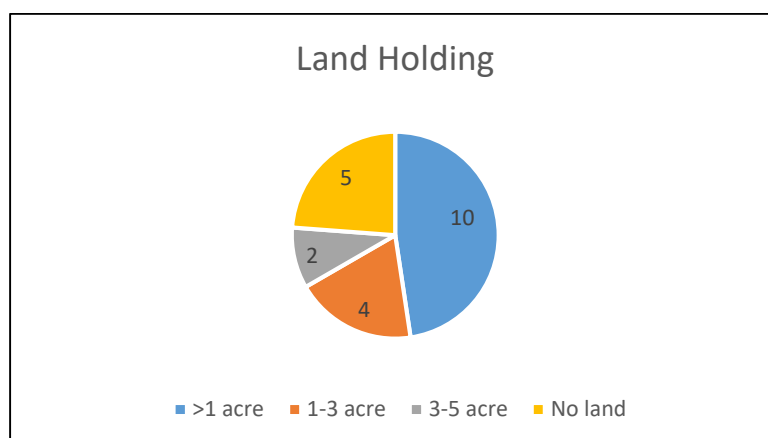
Out of the 21 households, only 7 households' women are the members of SHG. Rest of the women asked about the ceasing of their, membership they claimed lack of capital. SHG is not very active in Kadav village. Some of the women claimed that they benefited little economically because SHG is the quickest and easiest way for women to take loans. No Farmers' union has been formed in the village till now. Farmers are not even aware of the farmers' union and what sort of work is performed by the unions. Villagers haven't heard of any government scheme.



Graph 64: Members of SHG from Kadav village.

V. Agriculture and Livestock

Total farmland holding of the village is 55 acres. The average productivity of paddy is 95.4 quintal. Out of 21 households, 10 households own the land below one care. 4 households own land between 1-3 acre. 2 households own land between 3-5 acres. And 5 household have no land.



Graph 65: Land holding status of Kadav village.

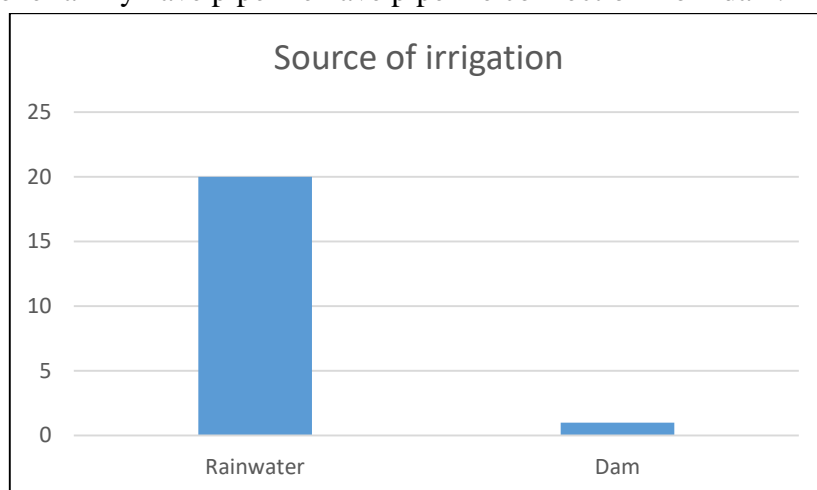
Table 32: Categorization of land holding of Kadavillage.

S.no	Land holding (acres)	No. of households
1	>1	10
2	1-3	4
3	3-5	2
4	No land	5

VI. Source of Irrigation

Major source of the irrigation in the village is Rainwater only.

Only one family have pipeline have pipeline connection from dam.



Graph 66: Major source of Irrigation at Kadav village.

VII. Source of Drinking Water

Tap water is a major source of drinking water. Kadav village doesn't have a water problem when compared to the rest of the villages in Shillimb. But in summer the water becomes very hot due to the PVC pipelines. Villagers demand that they need a water storage structure to store the water so that they can access water at normal temperature.



Figure 27: Source of drinking water at Kadav Village.

VIII. Health Facilities

Please refer page number 20 in the report.

IX. Financial Institutions

Bank facilities are utilized by the villagers. Some of them have a joint account because they have received gas connections only when they have a joint bank account under ujjwala scheme (Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Scheme is a scheme of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for providing LPG connection to women below poverty line). Farmers don't take a loan from PDC because land holding is very less, which is not enough for mortgaging.

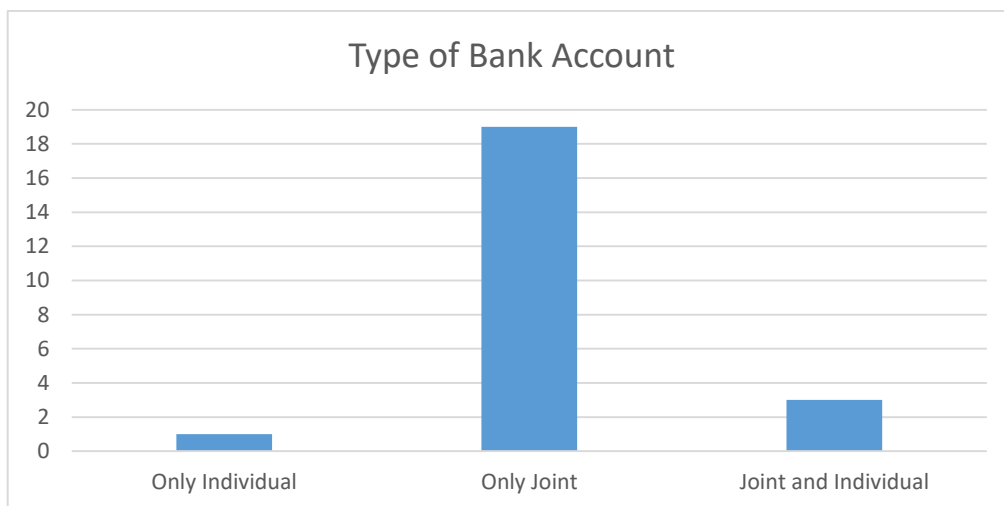


Figure 28: Type of bank account among residents of Kadav village.

Table 33: Type of accounts at Kadav village.

S.no	Type of Bank Account	No. of Households
1	Individual	1
2	Joint	19
3	Joint and Individual	3

X. Recommendations

(a) For Health

This sector needs a lots of improvements as there is no primary health center. There is only Asha Worker working in this whole shillimb village. Number of Asha Worker should be increased. Special trainings can be provided to young

girls to work as Asha Worker, this will not provide them an opportunity to work as well as it will give empowerment to the girls. A monthly health camp can be organized by the shillim institute, so that villagers can meet doctors once in a month. Or a medical shop can be opened in which the boys or girls of the villages can work and can gain knowledge by experience.

(b) For Agriculture

Most of the farmers are growing paddy only and leaving the land fallow in rest of the years. Farmers should be encouraged to grow some of the drought tolerant crop like Maize, Jowar and Bajra. These are highly nutritious crop, if Hilton can have tie up with the farmers this could be one of the way to increase the income of the farmers. No integrated farming is done in village. Farmers can be trained to do integrated farming by arranging workshop in collaboration with nearest KVK or Agriculture college. These work shop can help the farmers to bring their produce to the markets.

G. KOTTAMWADI

INTRODUCTION:

Kottamwadi is a small village in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra. It comes under Chawsar Group-gram Panchayat (a common gram panchayat for two or more villages if the population of these villages is less than five hundred, it is called a group-gram panchayat). Talegaon, Pimpri- Chinchwad, Pawna nagar, Pune are nearby cities to this place. The local language in this village is Marathi and Kathkari.

I. Demographic Information:

Total Population of the village is 218 and there are total 36 households.

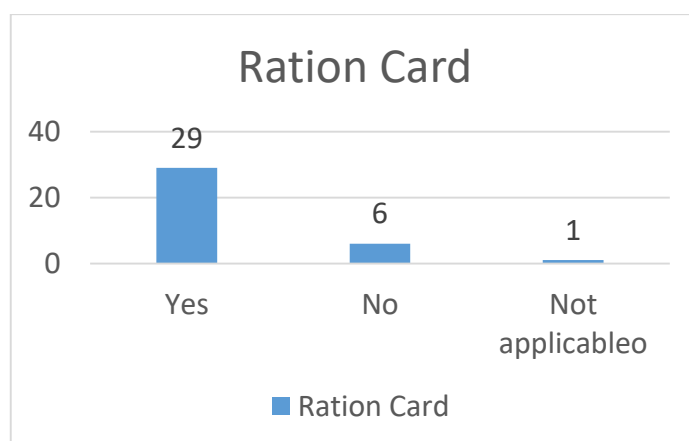
Table 34: Demography of Kottamwadi Village.

Number of Female	110
Number of Male	108

All of the respondents were married. The age of marriage is around 18 to 20 years for both males and females.

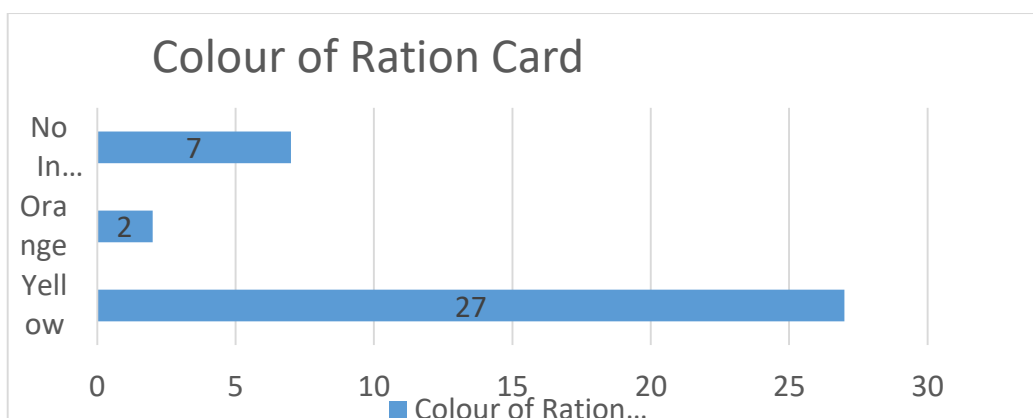
All 36 respondents were illiterate.

Out of 36 households, 29 people have ration card and 6 households don't have ration card and in one house, the person don't have information whether they have ration card or not.



Graph 67: Residents of Kottamwadi having Ration Card.

27 people have yellow ration card, 2 people have orange ration card and no information was available for 7 households, since they cannot tell us the colour of the ration card.

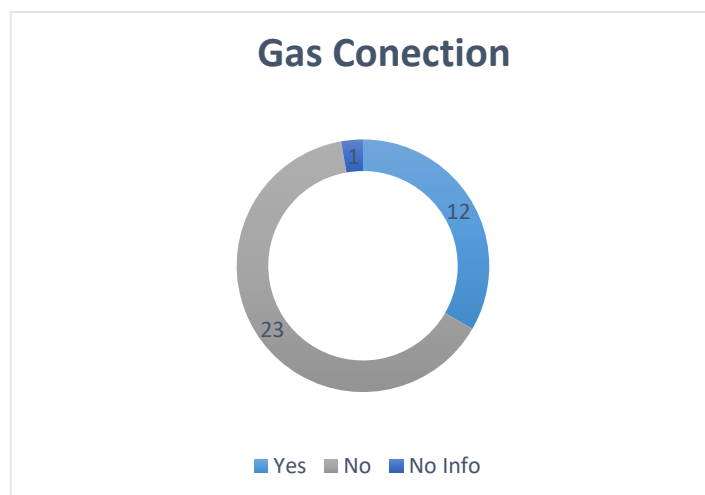


Graph 68: Color variation of ration card at Kottamwadi village.

All 36 households have electricity. But they don't have meter, they steal the electricity from the electric poles in the village.

There are no toilets in the house. They go out in open for defecation.

12 households have gas connection, 23 households have no gas connection and use mud chulha's (An indigenous stove that uses firewood) for cooking. No information was available for one house, since the house was locked.



Graph 69: Number of residents having gas connection at Kottamwadi village

II. Livelihood

The people in the village often go for fishing in the Pawna dam.

III. Education

There is one Z.P. School up to 4th std. There are 2 teachers who come from Pune to teach there. The teachers are not very regular with attending the school. The school

syllabus consists of the subjects such as Marathi, English, Hindi, Mathematics, Science, Arts and Crafts, Physical Education and Drawing.



Figure 29: A primary school at Kottamwadi.

The CSR project of PNG (P.N. Gadgil) supplied the e-learning material to the school and the school use that to teach the children better. PNG also recruited a girl to teach these kids. She teaches them about health, hygiene and basics of each subject such as Marathi, Mathematics, science. The first thing she teaches these children is to wash hands properly and wash the hands before eating.

She also takes classes for women, where she talks about menstrual hygiene and health. If the women are illiterate, she teaches them how to read and write.

IV. Economics (Major source of income)

The major source of income for the people in the village is the money they earn from doing labor work, brick work. Some people have migrated to different cities for job and that is their major source of income.

One guy in Kottamwadi owns a Liquor shop. He made his own liquor from jaggery and sell it to people. It costs Rs. 50 per mug.

V. Cooperatives (SHG & Farmer's union)

There is no SHG or Farmer's union in the village.

VI. Agriculture and livestock

People don't own any land in Kottamwadi, they work as laborer and they get paid 300/- per day for that.

5 households own cows and 4 households owns goats. These goats were donated by PNG to the widows.

VII. Source of Irrigation

People don't have farmland so no source of irrigation

VIII. Source of drinking water

In Kottamwadi, people use Hilton Pipeline, which passes through the village, for drinking water purpose. People use that water for their daily use.



Figure 30: A drinking water source at Kottamwadi village.

When asked about purification, they neither boil the water nor strain it before drinking.

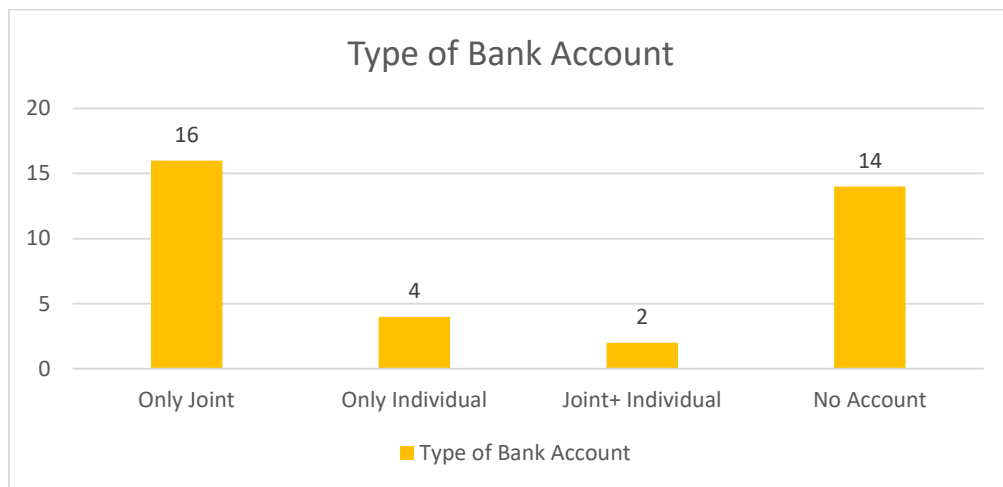
IX. Health Facilities

Refer to page no. 20 in the report.

X. Financial Institutions

In the village, 16 families have only joint account in Punjab National Bank. 4 families have only individual account of the male member of the family. 2 families have joint as well as individual bank account.

14 families have no bank account.



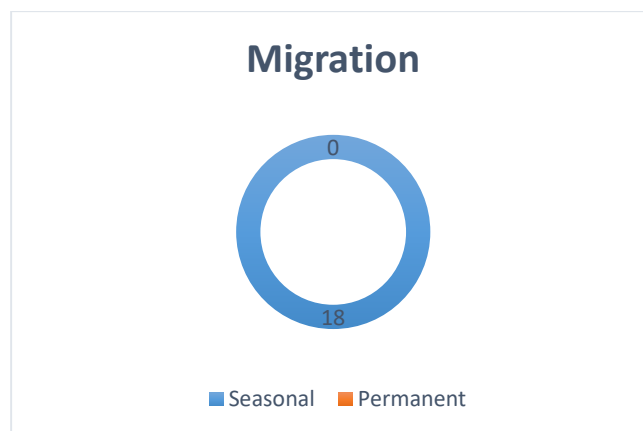
Graph 70: Type of bank account among residents of Kottamwadi village.

XI. Migration

18 people have migrated to other cities and they visit on weekends or on holidays.

They live either in Pune or Lonavala for job.

No permanent migration.



Graph 71: Migration status at Kottamwadi vilage.

XII. Recommendations:

The school drop out rate for the children is very high in Kottamwadi. When asked about the attendance in the school, the teacher complaint that the Kathkari(tribal) students, dont attend the school. According to our observations, when we visit the village, the children were very energetic and were playing different games. They all seems pretty good at running, climbing trees. To encourage this, various sports competitions can be arranged. If they really did good in that, they can atleast get a job in sports quota.

Alcoholism and the crimes happen due to it are relatively high in Kottamwadi. A young son of one family is in jail because in a fight, he killed his father. De-addiction programmes can be arranged to reduce the crime rates. There was also domestic violence cases happen in the village due to alcohol.

Since Kathkari people don't own the land and the only source of income is just labour work, their help can be taken in Organic farming in Hilton.

SHG could be formed in the village, since many people dont even have a bank account. Through SHG, they could save a little bit of money.

H. DHANGAR WASTI

INTRODUCTION

Dhangar Wasti is a small village in Maval Taluka in Pune district of Maharashtra. It comes under Shillimb Group-gram Panchayat (a common gram panchayat for two or more villages if the population of these villages is less than five hundred, it is called a group-gram panchayat). Talegaon, Pimpri- Chinchwad, Pawna nagar, Pune are nearby cities to this place. The local language in this village is Marathi.



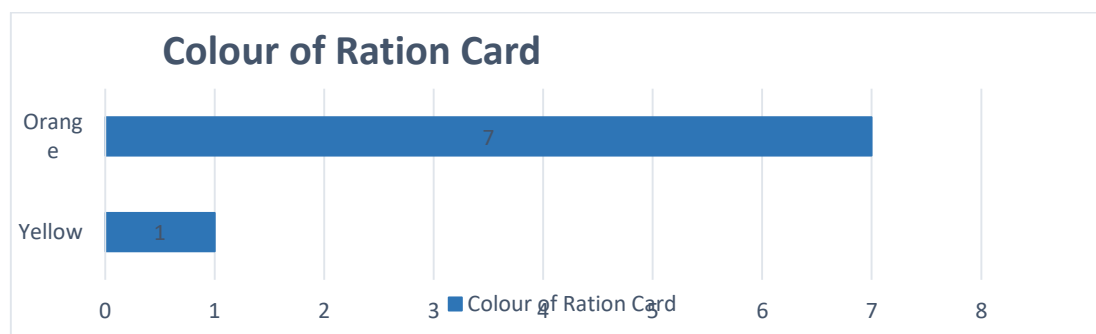
Figure 31: A glimpse of Dhangar Wasti

I. Demographic information

Total Population of the village is 42 and there are total 8 households. The number of Females is 22 and Males is 20. Majority of the respondents were married.

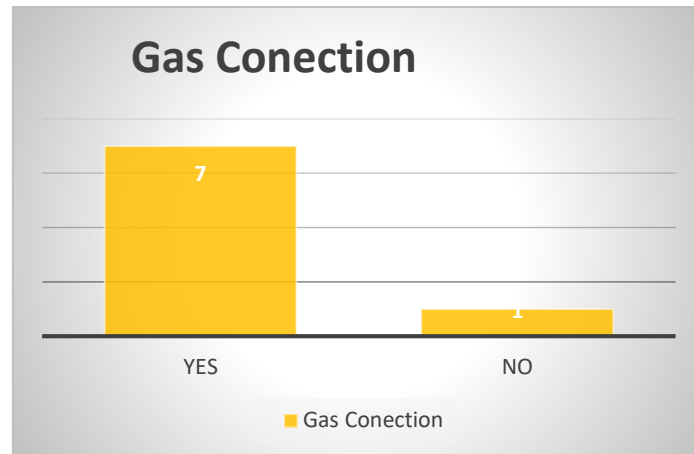
Out of 8 households, all of them have ration cards.

7 households have orange ration card while one household have yellow.

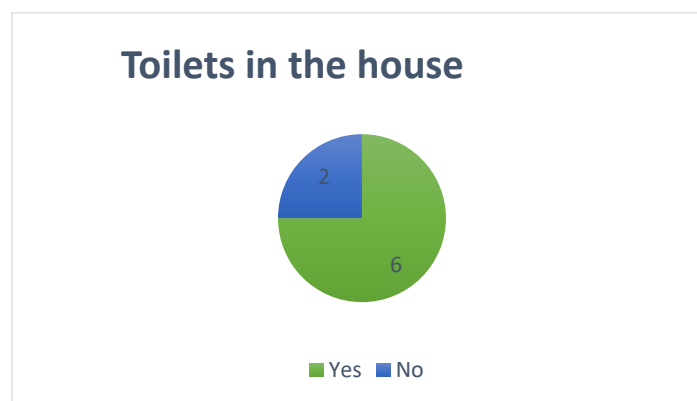


Graph 72: Color variation of ration card at Dhangar Wasti village.

7 people have gas connection and 1 have no gas connection and they use mud chulha's for cooking. 6 people have toilets in their house while 2 houses don't have toilets.



Graph 73: Number of residents having gas connection at Dhangar Wasti village



Graph 74: Residents of Dhangar Wasti having toilet facility in the house.

II. Livelihood

Almost all the people in the village owns farm land. They usually grow paddy and some people grow wheat as well. If the people are done with working in their farms, they usually go to other people's farm and work as labourers. They get paid around 250-300/- per day for the labour work.

III. Education

In the village there is no school so children have to go to Ajouli for schooling. The village is situated on top of a hill and there is no way for a car or bike to reach there, the only way is walking.



Figure 32: A boy of Dhangar Wasti playing with Bow & Arrow.

IV. Economics (Major Source of income)

When asked the villagers about their main source of income, most of them stated that their major source of income was from the farms and labour works.

V. Cooperatives (SHG & Farmer's union)

There is no active SHG in the village.

There is no Farmer union in the village.

VI. Agriculture and livestock

Total farmland holding of the village is 18.25 acres. Out of 8 households 1 households owns land below one acre, 5 households own land between 1-3 acres, 2 households own land between 4-6 acres and 0 household owns land above 6 acres.

Table 35: Landholding of Dhangar Wasti residents.

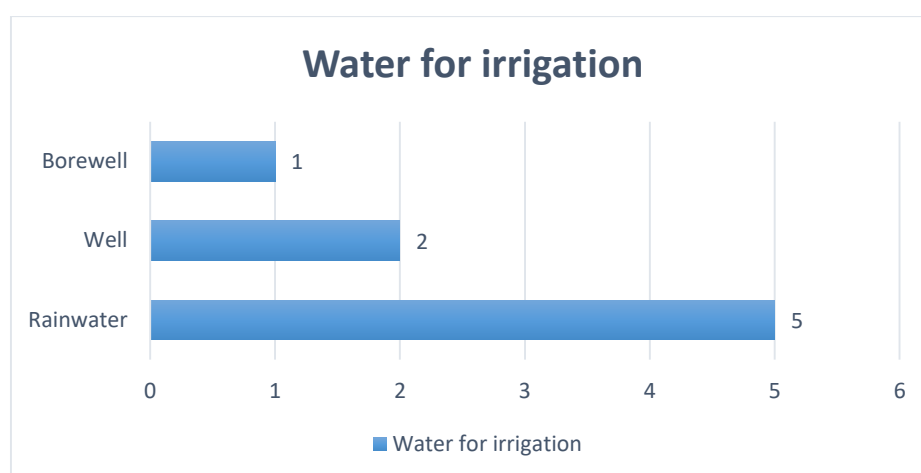
Land	Households
Below 1 acre	1
1-3 Acre	5
4-6 acre	2
Above 6 acre	0
No land	0

Major crop grown in this village is paddy and the varieties usually preferred by the villagers is Indrayani. The sowing season of paddy is June with the onsets with monsoon and harvest it near November-December.

Very few people in the village have livestock. And they usually sell the milk.

VII. Source of Irrigation

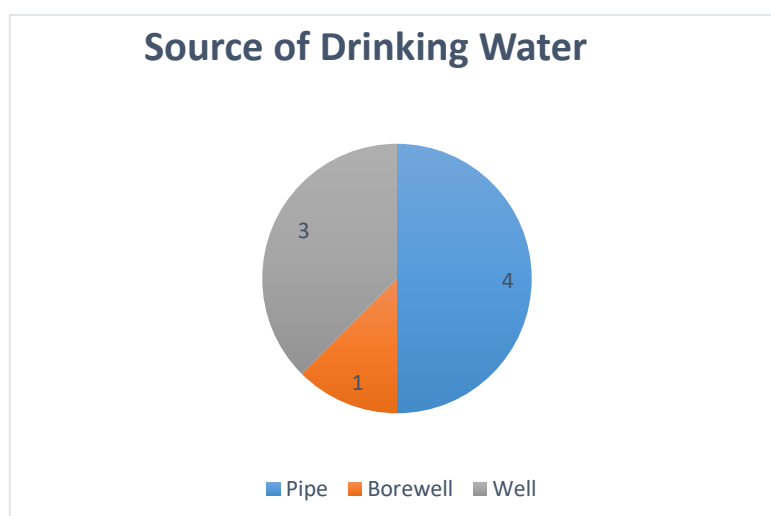
Out of all the people in the village who do farming, 1 households have their own private borewell and 2 households have their own well. All the other farmers are totally dependent on the rainwater for irrigation.



Graph 75: Major source of Irrigation at Dhangar Wasti village.

VIII. Source of Drinking water

4 households have a pipe connection and 3 household have a common well and 1 household have their own borewell for drinking water.



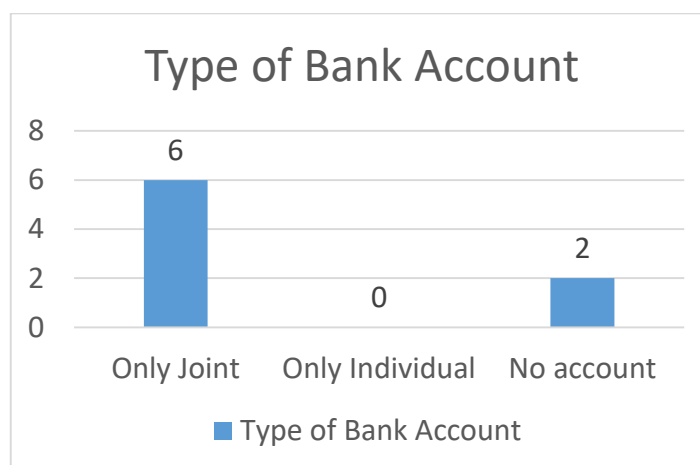
Graph 76: Source of drinking water at Dhangar Wasti Village.

IX. Health Facilities

Refer to page no. 20 in the report.

X. Financial Institutions

Bank facilities are utilized by the villagers. Some of them have joint account because they have received gas connections only when they have joint bank account under ujjawala scheme. Some villagers take loans from PDC (Pune District Cooperative Bank) for the agriculture activities. They don't have to pay interest for the initial 3 years, after three years they have to repay the loan with an interest rate of 12%. Very few people have taken loan for house. Negligible people have taken any kind of education loans.



Graph 77: Type of bank account among residents of Dhangar Wasti village.



Figure 33: An old women of Dhangar Wasti using traditional method.

XI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Education

Since there is no school in Dangar wasti, the students travel to either the school in Shilim Gauthan or Ajouli. And they walk 8 km back and forth every day. This was found to be one of the major hurdle in the education of kids in this village. Therefore, it is recommended that Shilim Institute can provide some of means of transportation especially during raining season for the children to go to school.

2. Health

A weekly doctor or a Mobile medical unit can be arranged so that people can go to them and get checked every week, and some medicine could be distributed. And if Shillim Institute can setup a dispensary in the village, then it would be easy for the villagers to get some emergency medicine without having to travel long distance. Through this dispensary few job opportunities could also be made available for the youth in the village. Women are reported to have Hb of around 8-9 which is lower than medically recommended of 12 gm per deciliter. Therefore, Shillim Institute is recommended to organise health campaigns and camps around this issue to raise awareness among the women in the village.

CSR WORK PERFORMED BY THE PNG JEWELLERS

On 19th January 2016, PNG Jewellers inaugurated Shillim Development Projects in collaboration with Adivasi Vikas Prabodhini under CSR initiative. They started projects with the inauguration of E-learning set up in 4 Zilla Parishad School namely Shillim Gavthan Primary School, Wageshwar Zilla Parishad School, and Bodschiwadi school. This E-learning was set up with an aim to help the students to use modern technology of studies. In continuation with E-learning in the month of February and March 2016 a lot of development program was executed like Teacher Training Programme on E-learning, Beautification work in school, Toilets block in school, and setup of the water tank in schools. In the summer holidays, summer camps are also organized to improve the skills in the children.

On 19th January 2016, PNG Jewellers inaugurated Shillim Development PNG had started a group of women known as Mahila Bachat Gad in Jan 2017. It was a small scale business in which women used to prepare bedsheets. All the input and Rs 250 were provided by PNG. PNG used to sell the produce in the market of Rs 750. But unfortunately, this group disintegrated due to back pain problems in older women, they were unable to sit for a longer period of time.

PNG has formed a separate group for male Baliraja Sekhari Gat in 2017, in which workshop is organized by the experts of PNG indifferent agricultural instruments and techniques for farming. Total 15 farmers from the Shillim villager are members in the present day. Experts take the class on the 1st of every month.

Soon PNG Jewelers opening the science labs and health center in the Shillim Village, with an aim of the overall development of the village are its residents.

ANNEXURE I: QUESTIONNAIRE

Shillim Institute
Baseline Survey – Shillim
April 2019

Village Name:

Intern Name:

Date of Survey:

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

1. Household members (total) = ____; Male = ____; Female = ____;
Kids (M) = ____; Kids (F) = ____;
2. Male Age (0-4) = ____; Age (5-12) = ____; Age (13-19) = ____;
Age (20 - 35) = ____; Age (35-50) = ____; Age (50 - 70) = ____;
Age above 70 = ____;
3. Female Age (0-4) = ____; Age (5-12) = ____; Age (13-19) = ____;
Age (20 - 35) = ____; Age (35-50) = ____; Age (50 - 70) = ____;
Age above 70 = ____;
4. Family type: Nuclear/ Joint
5. Which category you belong? General/OBC/SC/ST?
6. Religion of the family?
7. Does the household have electricity? Yes/No
8. Which year they got electricity?
9. What are the electrical appliances they own? (TV/Mixie/Fridge/Fan)
10. How many men and women in the household own mobile phones?
11. Main usage of mobile in you homes?
12. Do they have access to internet? If yes, what do they use internet for?

13. Is PDS available in your region?
14. What are the things bought from PDS?
15. How efficient is the PDS system in your village?

EDUCATION

1. School wise distribution of **Men** in the Household
 Primary School = ____; Sec School = ____; High School = ____;
 UG = ____; PG = ____; Diploma = ____; Other = ____;
 No Schooling = ____;
2. Discipline wise distribution of **Men** in the household
 Engineering = ____; Teaching = ____; Nursing = ____;
 Literature = ____; Social Sci = ____; Arts = ____; ITI = ____;
 = ____; Social work = ____; Hotel Management = ____;
 Other = ____;
3. School wise distribution of **Women** in the Household
 Primary School = ____; Sec School = ____; High School = ____;
 UG = ____; PG = ____; Diploma = ____; Other = ____;
 No Schooling = ____;
4. Discipline wise distribution of **Women** in the household
 Engineering = ____; Teaching = ____; Nursing = ____;
 Literature = ____; Social Sci = ____; Arts = ____; ITI = ____;
 Agri = ____; Social work = ____; Hotel Management = ____;
 Other = ____;
5. How far is the school (Distance in Kms)? How do children travel for schooling?
6. Do you meet teachers to inquire progress of children? Are there Parents teachers meeting held regularly?
7. Till what grade village school is functioning? (1-4 Std.) (4-8Std.) (8-10 Std) 11 – 12 STD.
8. What is the scope for higher education? (After 12 Std.)
9. What are skills or training youth are acquiring or trained after 10 or 12 Grade?
10. For higher grades where do you send your children? How far is the school? Which grade of studies do they go?

11. Do teachers come everyday to teach students or there is absenteeism in schools?
12. How is quality of education in the schools?
13. How many are preparing for govt. exams?
14. How many have taken educational loan?
15. Are there any classes conducted for adult education?
16. Are they part of any government schemes for education?
17. Is there any school monitoring groups/committees in your village? Are you in school committees? Yes/ No
18. How frequent school committees / groups are meeting?
19. Are there any ICDS functioning?
20. Distance of ICDS from your home?
21. What are the facilities available at your ICDS?

AGRICULTURE

1. What kind of land they have?
 - (i) Own land
 - (ii) Leased
 - (iii) Farm labourer
2. Size of the land holding
 - (i) Below 1 acre
 - (ii) Between 1-3 acre
 - (iii) Between 3 – 5 acre
 - (iv) Between 5-8 acre
 - (v) Above 8 acre
 - (vi) No land
3. As a labourer, what is the per day labour cost?
 - (i) Male:
 - (ii) Female:
4. Major crops grown
 - Paddy
 - Wheat

Vegetables

Fruits

Other crop (please specify each crop)

5. Quantity (in Kgs.) produced of each farm produce (Yearly)

Paddy

Wheat

Vegetables

Fruits

Other crop (please specify each quantity)

6. Months in which the farm produce is available

Paddy

Wheat

Vegetables

Fruits

Other crop (please specify each quantity)

7. What are the different pests that affect crops?

8. What type of pesticides are used in your farm? Organic/Artificial

9. Have you undergone any farmers training? Yes/No? Name the trainings?

10. How do you procure seeds and how do you treat the seeds before sowing?

11. What kind of manure they are using?

12. How do you irrigate your farm?

13. Who all are involved in farm activities? (wife, children, labourers)

14. What is the type (or colour of soil) of soil? what changes they have observed over the period?

15. Where do you sell your Farm produces? What are challenges in sale of produces?

16. No of livestock..... No of poultry..... Beekeeping
..... Others

17. What sort of Agri tools do you use? Are they owned or rented?

18. How do they store farm produces?

19. Have you taken any loan for agriculture?
20. What sort of subsidy they get from government or they benefitted from any government schemes for agriculture?
21. Are any farmers groups? What activities are done? Have you benefitted from these groups?
22. Average annual income through farming ?
23. Challenges faced in farming?

HEALTH CARE

1. Common illnesses in the household
 - (i)Men:
 - (ii)Women:
 - (iii)Children:
 - (iv) Elderly
2. Are the children vaccinated?
Yes/ No/ Don't know
3. Whom do they go for medicines and vaccinations? Which is the nearest medical centre? How far is the centre? What are the facilities available in the centre?
4. How you treat common illnesses?
5. What is the home/forest remedies used to treat illness?
6. What kind of traditional healers are found in the village?
7. Where are you getting the allopathy medicines from (place)? Who prescribes the medicines?
8. Where do you go in emergency health situations? and how do you go?
9. What are the problems faced by women during pregnancy? Deliveries are conducted at home or clinic?
10. Are there any emerging diseases in the village?
11. Are government/private health facilities visited/preferred by villagers? Why?
12. What are the private health facilities available?

13. What are the government health facilities available?
14. Where is the nearest PHC? Do people go there?
15. Any infant mortalities in the household? Cause?
16. Any cases of malnutrition in the family? Any cases of anaemia in the family?
17. Are any health monitoring groups? What activities are done? Have you benefitted from these groups?
18. How much money is spent annually for illness and disease?
19. Do you have health insurance?
20. Challenges in health care ?

LIVELIHOOD

1. What sort of occupation does the household engage? (List each activity with months)
2. How do family members travel for work?
3. Do you participate in MGNREGA work?
4. How many days in the year you go for MGNREGA work? What sort of work you do in MGNREGA? How much amount is earned as daily wages? Who from family participate in the MGNREGA?

MIGRATION

1. In which year migration has started in your village?
2. Which are the months of migration?
3. Who are the members from the family that migrate?
4. What are the main reasons behind migration?
5. Most common places people migrate?
6. What kind of work they do? How are the living standards of the migrating places?
7. Which is preferred location? Shillim or migrating locations?
8. What could be done to prevent migration?
9. Average annual income through migration?

WATER: IRRIGATION

1. What is source of Drinking water?

2. Who fetch drinking water?
3. How is the quality of drinking water?
4. Do you use any technique to purify water?
5. Do you have any drinking water related scheme in your village?
6. What is the source of water for irrigation?
7. What are the problems in getting water for Irrigation?
8. What is quality of water?
9. Is there any Water User Association or groups to monitor water utilisations?
10. Challenges in migration?

SKILLING

1. Knowledge of handicrafts (pottery, basketry, weaving, etc.)
 - (i) Members having knowledge of handicrafts
 - (ii) Type of handicrafts that can be made
 - (iii) Quantity of handicrafts that can be made
 - (iv) Yearly income expected out of handicrafts

CULTURAL LIFE

1. What do the villagers do for entertainment?
2. What are the common festivals? Name of festivals? Date/Month of occurrence? How festivals are celebrated (each festival celebrations) ?
3. Do you have any traditional dress for the occasions?
4. What musical instruments are used in the village? Does anyone from family knows to play them?
5. Is there any folk dance and songs in the village? Does anyone from family knows to play them?
6. What are the other cultural and art forms existing in the village?
7. Any traditional Art forms on the verge of extinction from the village/family?
8. What rituals are done in the family/village? (Birth, puberty, death, pregnancy etc.)

9. What are the major recent changes in local activities (technology, migration, etc.)? How women are affected by these changes? How children are affected by these changes? How are elderly are affected by these changes?

FOOD HABITS

1. Name the common vegetables you eat?
Breakfast Lunch Dinner
2. What are the seasonal cereals/pulses/vegetables that you eat?
(i)Summer:
(ii)Winter:
(iii)Rainy
3. Do you eat fruits? if yes, name them?
4. What are the common non vegetarian food that you eat?
5. Do you wash your hands before cooking and eating?
6. Does the diet changes in pregnancy/ lactation? Yes/ No/ Don't know
7. Do you have a gas connection, when did they get the connection? If not what's the fuels used for cooking?
8. Where do they refill the cylinder?

FOREST & FLORA AND FAUNA

1. What are the common wild animals and birds you see often (with Local Name)?
2. How do they protect themselves as well as their farm from wild animals?
3. Do they have observed any kind of change in wildlife population and their activities?
4. What are the some of the common wild plants they use in their day-to-day activities?
5. what type of changes they have witnessed on the dependency on the forest over the period?
6. Is there any incidence animal and human conflict in the village?

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

1. Are there any public transport systems available for commuting?
2. What are the means used for transportation? For education livelihood.....farm produce sale..... health care..... others
3. Do you own a vehicle ? what vehicle ?
4. Challenges in public transport?

PEOPLES' ORGANIZATION

1. What people's organisations are functional/existing/ or existed before in the village?
2. Are you part of any peoples organisation?
 - a. Yes/No
3. If yes, in which year you joined, name of organisation/s?
4. What sort of advantage they have received from that organisation?
5. What are the activities performed by the various organisation?

GOVERNMENT SCHEME IN VILLAGES.

1. What are the development programmes active in the village? (please tick the appropriate)
 - a. Development of Women and Children of Rural Areas (DWACRA),
 - b. Self Help Groups (SHG),
 - c. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP),
 - d. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP),
 - e. Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM),
 - f. Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS),
 - g. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY),
 - h. Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana (SGNY),
 - i. CMEY,
 - j. Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY),
 - k. Annapoorna,
 - l. National old age pension (OAP),
 - m. Others (specify)
2. What benefit is availed through government schemes – Family level ? Which scheme is availed?
3. What benefit is availed through government schemes – Village level

4. ? Which scheme is availed?

HOUSING

1. What is the type of the house?
2. Is the place rented or owned?
3. Did you take a house loan?
4. How often do you renovate it?

SANITATION

1. Do you have a toilet in your house? Yes/ No
2. Water facility available for toilets and sanitation
3. How do you dispose the household waste?

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - BANK

1. How many of them have bank account?
 - (i) Men:
 - (ii) Women:
2. When did they open bank account?
 - (i) Men:
 - (ii) Women:
3. How far they must travel for bank service?
4. How often they visit to Bank? What banks are in the village or in the vicinity?
5. If they have opened bank account under any scheme, please mention the name of scheme?
6. Do banks charge extra money for the banking services? Which services and amount?
7. What banking services do you avail? Savings, loans, debit card Etc?

