



# New India Internship 2018-19



Constituency: Baramati (Pune), Maharashtra



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# Introduction

- Baramati constituency is the second largest constituency in Maharashtra, it consists of six talukas.
- The socio-economic status of the constituency is quite diverse as it varies from working classes in Hinjewadi to Tribals in mountainous areas of Bhor.
- There are more than 25,00,000 residents in this constituency out of which more than 80% consists the rural population.
- Bhima river is the main source of irrigation in the region.
- The region houses many sugarcane factories as well as industries from varied sectors like automobile, dairy and FMCGs.

# Positives

- Quite a few early adapting farmers who embrace the change, who are guided by KVK Baramati a government supported organisation.
- All the villages have proper sanitation facilities resulting in almost no cases of open defecation. Villages are moving towards underground drainage systems and soak pits. While some villages are reusing drainage water for agriculture!
- Even after facing a ton of problems, education system manages to deliver quality education while moving towards e-learning facilities.

# Problem: Water

- Reliable source of water is not available in the region, resident are majorly dependent on nearby dams and canals which are dry most of the times themselves.
- Improper disposal of waste water from houses.
- Unavailability of localised water treatment plants.
- Biogas plants in the region are non-functional due to water scarcity.



# Problem: Healthcare

- Majority of the newborns are underweight at birth.
- Difficulty in finding veins in newborns during vaccination
- Patients don't follow proper dosage once the symptoms subdue.
- Delay in blood test reports can be as long as 2 days which leaves the doctors quite helpless for the time being.



# Problem: Energy

- Untimely supply of electricity for agricultural purposes
- Villages like Katphal are keen on installation of solar panel but affordable technology is unavailable

## General Problems:

- Construction of houses are expensive even after government's assistance
- Lack of outreach of existing policies and technologies
- Insufficient funds for school maintenance by the government



# Collaborating with Organizations for dissipation of Technology

- **PAANI Foundation:** A Maharashtra based NGO which helps villages to be self dependent on water frontier
- **KVK Baramati:** A NGO which helps in dissipation of agricultural technology
- **NCP Women organisation:** Trains and empowers self help groups
- **PDCC bank:** Provides financial assistance to self help groups
- **Maharashtra Health Systems Development:** Healthcare Technological Transfer

# Inevitable constraints hindering development



- 66 Villages of 117 villages in Baramati taluka were declared drought-prone.
- Topography of the constituency includes highly mountainous regions as well as flat lands hence the problems of the residents also quite diverse.
- Even though few farmers embrace change most of the residents stick to age old techniques instead.



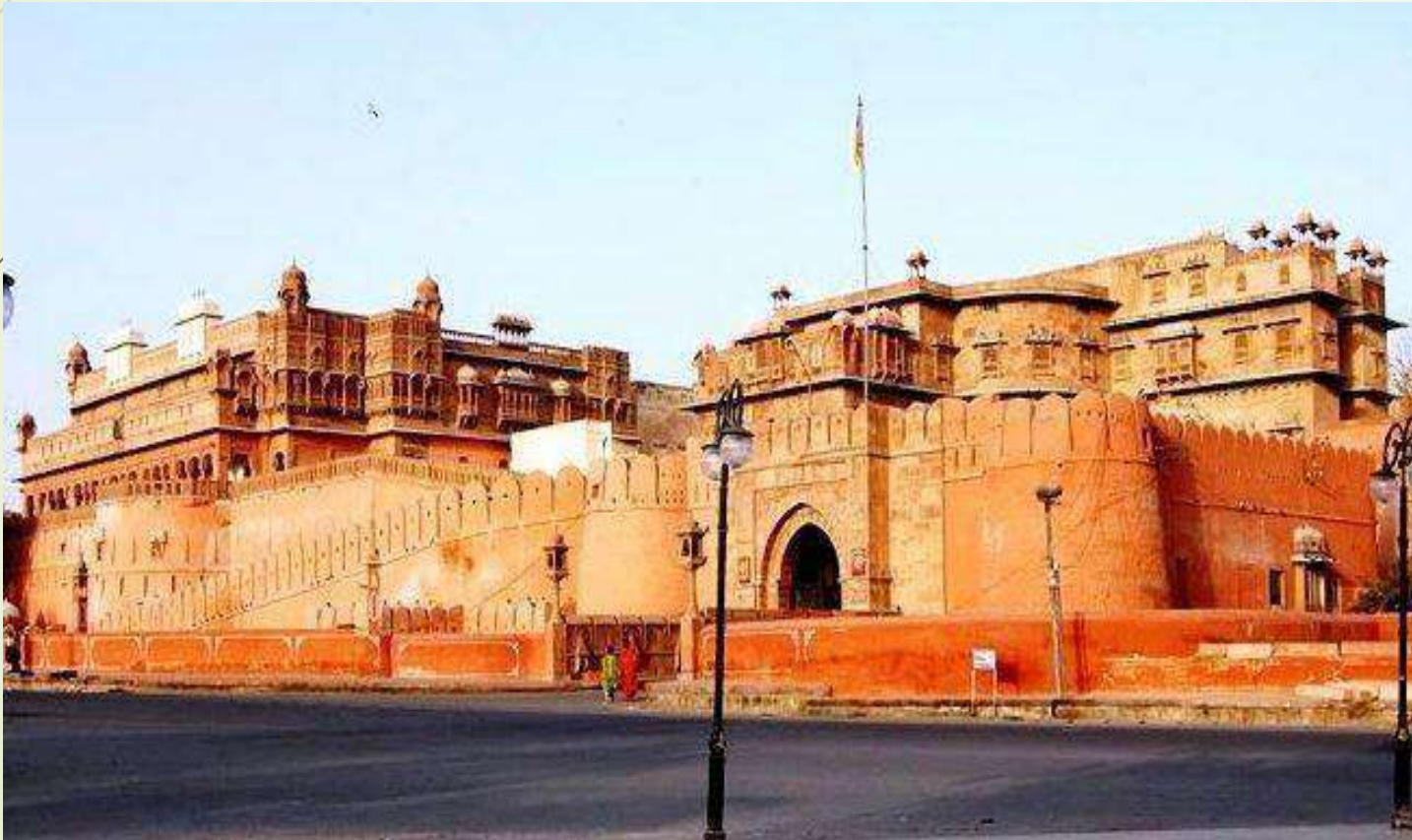
# Learnings

- We saw Diversification in the problems, many of them were changing after few kilometers. We only can solve them locally and will not able to scale!
- At formulation stage, policymakers didn't consider the implementation matrix.
- People are actually smarter and hardworking than we think, they know what's better for themselves.
- We are quite under appreciative of our government's work, though there's room for improvement and we cannot disregard government's effort.
- Though the technological penetration is not great in the country currently but the situation is definitely changing slowly for the better.

*Thank You !*

# NEW INDIA INTERSHIP

## BIKANER CONSTITUENCY

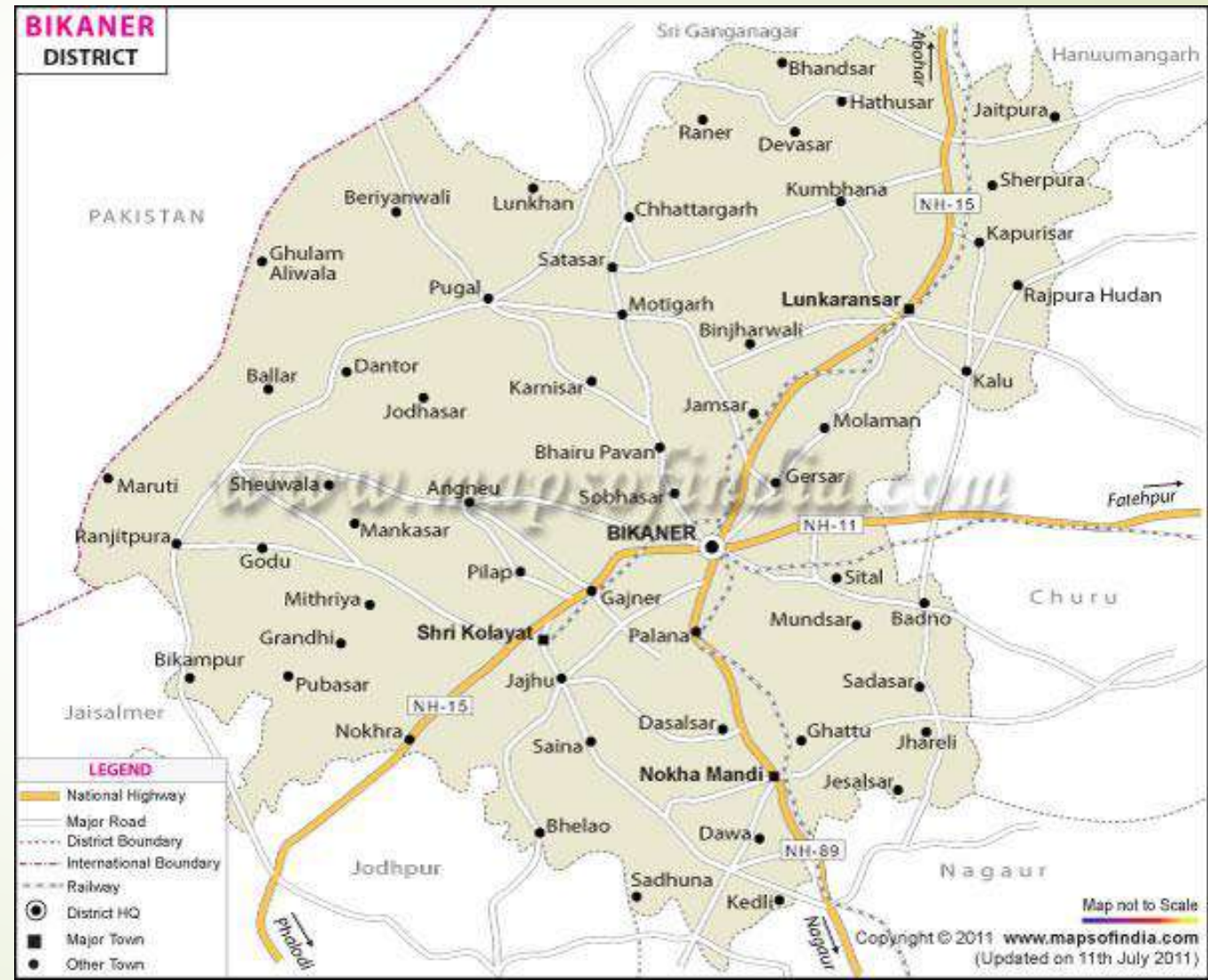


Shubham Singhal  
CE16B129  
Pitta Surya  
ED15B034

# Bikaner At a Glance

➤ Total population  
23.64 lakhs

➤ Total area 30239 sq.  
km.





# Classic Bikaner





# Festival and tradition



# Foods







# Area of problems

## Energy

- Around 60-70 % people have gas connections in the villages but despite of that people are still rely on traditional way of cooking.
- Almost 75% villages electrified.
- Some people in the villages are aware of Bio gas Plant, Solar energy as a alternative source of energy but they don't know how to avail it and cost of them is also a issue.
- People are not ready to adopt the new technologies





# Area of problems

## Health

- There is a Govt. hospital P.B.M. in the centre of the city which is almost equipped with all type of facilities.
- There are 10 CHC and 55 PHC in the Bikaner.
- Village like gadhwala needs PHC but sub health center is only there.
- PHC like in barsingsar they don't have proper staff because of that it is closed most of the time.
- Basic medicine for fever and seasonal diseases available in the health center but there are not so much facilities are available for the laboratory tests.
- For cattles vet doctor charges very high and transportation of sick cattle is a issue.



# Area of problems

## hygiene

- Waste Management is a big issue for the rural as well as urban area of the city.
- Remote Villages are not connected with sewage lines but those which are connected also is not so useful due to blockage of the pipes.
- Under Swacch Bharat Mission people are not geeting govt help because of Bikaner declared Open Defecation Free by nager nigam.
- Water stagnant is usual thing that create a big dirty pond.



# Area of problems

## Water

- ▶ Main source of drinking and Irrigation water is underground water in most of the villages apart from villages nearer to Indira Gandhi canal.
- ▶ Due to excess of extraction of the water level is going down
- ▶ In palana it went from 450ft to 1000 ft.
- ▶ Low maintenance of water tank due to staff unavailability.
- ▶ People have large water storage tank in their house.



# Area of problems

## Education & Digitalisation

- Higher secondary schools govt. as well as pvt.
- Students are satisfied with teaching method of teachers
- Anganwadi have lack of basic facilities like toilets ,chairs, table , books, drinking waters.
- Extra curricular activity & sports facilities can be increase.
- People are aware of internet facilities but not so much involved in it.
- Farmers are still not getting the min govt decided amount for their crop.



# Person to be remember .

**Mr. H.P. Vyas**

Ex Director of Solid State Physics laboratory in DRDO

His solar cooker technique is very effective and cost efficient.

“Learning by doing” practical demonstration of simple experiment of physics.



A person wearing a red headscarf and traditional clothing is leading a camel across a vast, undulating desert landscape. The camel is carrying a large, patterned saddlebag. The scene is captured in a low-angle shot, emphasizing the scale of the sand dunes. The overall tone is warm and golden, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The text "THANK YOU" is overlaid in the center in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

THANK YOU

# New india internship Chennai North

Nihal K

Indrajeet singh

# North chennai constituency

North chennai constituency is one of the three Lok Sabha constituencies in chennai, Tamil nadu.

Member of parliament: Mr. T.G. Venkatesh Babu

Mentor : Mr. M. Suresh Kumar

Issue taken up : **Solid Waste Management**



# Internship Timeline

Meeting with the MP : 25th December

Meeting with the District Secretary of the AIADMK : 27th December

Meeting with the District Collector : 31st January, rescheduled to 3rd January,  
Rescheduled to 10th January.

# Kodungaiyur Dump Yard

Kodungaiyur Dump Yard -  
Distance from IIT Madras - 20  
kms.

Travel time via Cab - 1 hr - 1.5  
hrs



# Solid Waste Management



# Challenges

1. The period being too short for the scale of Chennai
  2. The unavailability of stakeholders
  3. Scheduling to be better Streamlined
  4. Coordination between stakeholders
-

# Research to be carried out

1. District collector to brief on the work carried on till date and a general sense of direction.
2. Meeting with the corporation Commissioner for data, and analyse the data.
3. On ground surveys among locals to gauge the impact of the dump site, and how it is connected to their livelihood and possible implementation pathways.

# What can be done better in future?

1. Scheduling the meetings beforehand and establishing work arounds in cases of emergency
  2. Confirming that all the stakeholders are on board
  3. Assigning a faculty mentor to keep track of the progress of each group.
  4. Making relevant information readily available for reference.
-



Thank you



# New India Internship, IIT Madras

## Cuttack Constituency

M.P. -Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab


Raushan kumar(CE16B112)

Ambuj Jain(PH15B001)


# Cuttack Constituencies

- Baramba
- Banki
- Athagarh
- Barabati-Cuttack
- Choudwar-Cuttack
- Cuttack Sadar
- Khandapada


# Education

- Lack of Teachers in schools
  - Insufficient Infrastructure
  - Teachers are burdened with many other works than teaching students.
- 

# Farming

- Mokeyes are great threat to vegetable crops.
  - No coldstorage facility available.
  - Due to frequent cyclones many farmers sell their lands and take up other occupation.
- 

# Public Health Care

- No hospitals in vaillages. PHC do not have common medicines available.
  - We never met ANM during our visit on duty.
  - No proper infrastructre availabe.
  - Morden medical instruments are not available in district hospitals.
- 

# Water Sanitation and Housing

- Very few pakka houses are available in villages even after getting funds through Prime Minister Awas Yojana to build houses.
- More govts. funds are used in building community center, temples and public libraries(which are just a rooms with very few books available).
- No street lights are available even at main centers in villages. Which also affects common market.
- Water treatment is not done on regular basis by govt. officials.
- Issue with water treatment plant in summer.
- No drainage system available in some villages.

Thankyou IIT Madras

It was an honour to be  
part of New India  
Internship Program



# NEW INDIA INTERNSHIP (PILOT)

## KALLAKURICHI – (Dec,2018-Jan,2019)

### PANCHAYATS VISITED:

- ALAMBALAM
- AMMAMPALAYAM
- ARASAMPATTU
- MELNARIYAPPANUR
- MINNAMPALLI
- NEERMULLIKUTTAI
- PORASAKURICHI
- SEERPANANTHAL
- SIRUVACHUR
- THALAVAIPATTI
- THANDALAI
- TIRUPALAPANDAL
- ULIPURAM
- VILAMBAR

### SECTORS FOCUSED ON:

- Education
- Water
- Health
- Housing
- Miscellaneous



### TEAM MEMBERS:

- ARUNSANDEEP CHANDRADOSS
- OMKAR NATH
- VENUPRIYA DEVARASETTI
- BIRENDRA KUMAR



## Objective of New India Internship

- ▶ To introduce students of IITs, NITs and other centrally funded institutes to Developmental challenges faced by rural areas of India.
- ▶ The New India Internship interns would do a field study of problems faced by people in specific villages under a Parliamentary constituency which might require technology based solutions.

## About Kallakurichi

- ▶ Kallakurichi Municipality was constituted in the year of 1960.
- ▶ Effective 8<sup>th</sup> Jan,2019, Kallakurichi became 33<sup>rd</sup> District of Tamilnadu as per TN Govt order.
- ▶ This decision is to improve Governance and administration.

## About Kallakurichi MP

- ▶ Mr.Kamaraj's political (AIADMK) career was a natural extension of his social work in the area of health, and he is an active member of the Association of Surgeons of Rural India.
- ▶ Having graduated from Madras Medical College, Mr. Kamaraj also received a Master's degree in General Surgery (M.S.) in 1994.

**Research Approach:** Student's Internship team did "**Face to Face**" discussion with the local native people of each constituency as well as village officials. Discussion was happening around some key sectors such as Education and School infrastructural facilities, Health centres, Water issues, Housing based on some common set of questions. People were clearly explained about the objective of the exercise to ensure the willingness from people to freely discuss about their issues. Questions were framed and asked in such a way that people could clearly understand and answer. Responses were noted in notepads and later transformed to appropriate documents. Team's observation and the weightage given by the people for each issue during were primary factors to identify the problem

# EDUCATION

## Broad parameters discussed

- ▶ Anganwadis, primary and high schools in the Panchayat were visited
- ▶ Buildings & Infrastructure
- ▶ Electricity & Water Supplies
- ▶ Toilet Facilities
- ▶ Cooking & Food
- ▶ Digital Learning

## Some common issues

- No proper lab facilities, computers
- No Compound/Main Gate
- Insufficient number of buildings, staff.
- Boys & Girls Toilets too close, causing issues for boys to use
- Trespassers use premises for liquor consumption at night
- Gas not used for cooking in few places, hence smoke causes problem for students
- Anganwadis not having toilets, electricity supply
- Schools having inadequate water connection to Toilets

## Key positives:

- All schools have electricity connection
- Medical check happens regularly
- Food quality overall good
- Adequate number of schools, Anganwadis for everyone to attend
- Standard Board curriculum followed
- Awareness for education present amongst all people.





# WATER

## Broad parameters discussed:

- ▶ Major Source of Water for the Area
- ▶ Water Distribution System – Coverage, Effectiveness
- ▶ Access of clean Drinking Water
- ▶ Cleaning, Maintenance of tanks, Lakes
- ▶ Supply of Water to Toilets other facilities.

## Some common issues

- Water distribution system does not cover all areas of the Panchayat.
- Public facilities like public toilets, Anganwadis don't have connection water.
- Exposed pipes of water distribution system, leads to damage , water wastage or no supply.
- Water tanks are not cleaned regularly.
- Wells are open and exposed.
- Lakes not receiving maintenance and hence not used for storing water.
- Lake area being encroached by agriculture, People settlements.

## Key positives:

- Sufficient infrastructure present to distribute water to everyone.
- Bore wells are commonly being used, where canal/ river/lake water is insufficient.
- Sufficient number of OHT tanks, borewells are used.
- Drinking water is decent.



# HEALTH

## Broad parameters considered:

- ▶ Presence of Health Facilities (Primary Centre, Sub-Centre)
- ▶ Availability of Physician, Nurses
- ▶ Sufficient supply of Vaccines, Medicines
- ▶ Adequate infrastructure
- ▶ Accessibility of health centre.

## Some common issues:

- Most of the Panchayats don't have their own PHC. The nearest PHC is generally 5 to 10km away, which does not have frequent bus connectivity.
- Some PHCs were understaffed, due to which nurses, technicians have to work longer shifts.
- No accommodation facility is available for the PHC workers, who have to arrange for their own accommodation.
- The buildings of the health subcentre are in a terrible condition, and need repairs/replacement.
- Awareness is not present amongst people regarding baby deliveries, and maternal care.

## Key Positives:

- PHCs, Health subcentres have adequate and timely supply of medicines.
- Doctor and nurses are respectively available most days/as required.
- Electricity supply with invertors are there in all places.
- Distribution of vaccines to subcentres, and storage at PHCs happens properly.





# HOUSING, TOILETS, MISCELLANEOUS

## Broad parameters considered:

- ▶ Implementation of PMAY, Green House housing schemes and their challenges.
- ▶ Overall use of private and public toilets.
- ▶ Individual house toilets scheme.
- ▶ Implementation of a Waste Management System
- ▶ Drainage systems present in the area and its effectiveness.

## Some common issues

- People not willing to spend to construct house under of PMAY scheme quoting lack of money.
- PMAY scheme houses planned for bigger space and hence not able to complete within budget.
- At some places, people prefer open defecation and hence don't have/use individual house toilets.
- In some places, waste is burnt in the open. No collection system present.
- Drainage system not completely connected, often blocked. No drainage flow.
- Open Drainage in most places.

## Key positives:

- Green House scheme being successfully implemented based on people's interest.
- PMAY homes with people's collaboration efficiently implemented.
- Increase in awareness among people to use toilets.
- Some places have efficient waste collection, segregation and disposal systems.
- All places have the basis for a drainage system, which is not complete.



# New India Internship

Kanniyakumari Team

J Eswar Avinash - CE16B033

Vishnu Nair - AE18M034

# Departments worked on:

- ▶ Healthcare
- ▶ Development of Tourism in Kanniyakumari
- ▶ Education
- ▶ Solid waste management
- ▶ Women participation
- ▶ Water Resources
- ▶ Libraries in the district

# Health care

- ▶ Government college, PHC, sub-centres and Anganwadi under the supervision of DDHS are working together closely to cover the entire district population
- ▶ Every Tuesday, there is a meeting in DDHS office regarding the condition of each centres, sharing information about the outbreak of any seasonal diseases.
- ▶ Main target are pregnant women, children and to control any seasonal outbreak like malaria, dengue



# Contd..

## Challenges-

- ▶ Digitization
- ▶ In Pechiparai, Instant relief is not possible because of lack of connectivity.
- ▶ In Muttom, the main problem the place faces is the lack of freshwater
- ▶ Thinking of people, as most of locals are not aware of the conditions of the government hospitals and govt. Schemes
- ▶ Availability of equipment and instruments
- ▶ Quarters for staff. The conditions are very poor.
- ▶ In Pechiparai, the Ujjwala scheme is not helping the locals as there is lack of connectivity.

# Tourism

- ▶ Main source of income in most of the district

## Challenges:-

- ▶ Connectivity of each tourist place
- ▶ Kanniyakumari tourism comes under town panchayat
- ▶ Less revenue for maintenance of tourist place
- ▶ Safety of people near Kanniyakumari beach
- ▶ Most of the foreigners come to Kanniyakumari for as there are living in Thiruvananthapuram- Need of Airport

# Contd..

- ▶ Maintenance of beach
- ▶ Cleanliness is major challenge as the people don't throw the garbage in dustbins
- ▶ Tamil Nadu govt. does not encourage the tourism in forest areas
- ▶ Unavailability of information to the tourist

# Solid waste management

- ▶ Uses Vermi compost - Wind Row method to produce manure from bio degradable waste

## Challenges-

- ▶ People don't separate the waste
- ▶ Unavailability of space
- ▶ Dumping yard next to water body in Rajakamagalam

# Water resources

## Problems-

- ▶ Sand mining
- ▶ Sea water entering river water
- ▶ Soil erosion
- ▶ Construction of check dams can solve these problems to the maximum extent.
- ▶ Sea water intrusion: Check dams to arrest it
- ▶ Seepage
- ▶ Lining problem
- ▶ Breaching
- ▶ Urbanization, leading to pollution

# Education

- ▶ Smart class
- ▶ Govt initiatives like- Free books, copy, Cycle for 11th class students, Laptop for 12th class students.
- ▶ Mid- day meals
- ▶ For increasing E-Learning, one of the initiatives of MP sir is to have E-Library in the district
- ▶ Challenges-
- ▶ Playground in primary school
- ▶ Parents are not interested in their children education



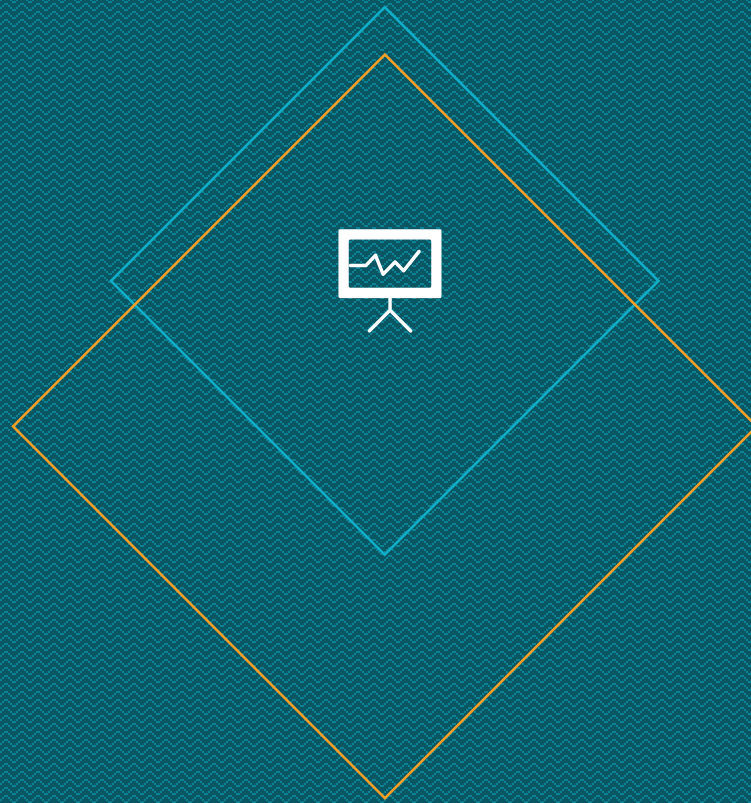
# Contd..

- ▶ Maintenance of schools and classes
- ▶ In Manavalakurchi, the computers are not in working condition and they don't have smart class as there is no place for that
- ▶ The school also faces problems with the toilet land

# Officials supported us

- ▶ Hon'ble MP sir, Kanniyakumari
- ▶ PS to MP sir
- ▶ Suresh Sir
- ▶ Additional Collector, Kanniyakumari
- ▶ PA (General) to Collector

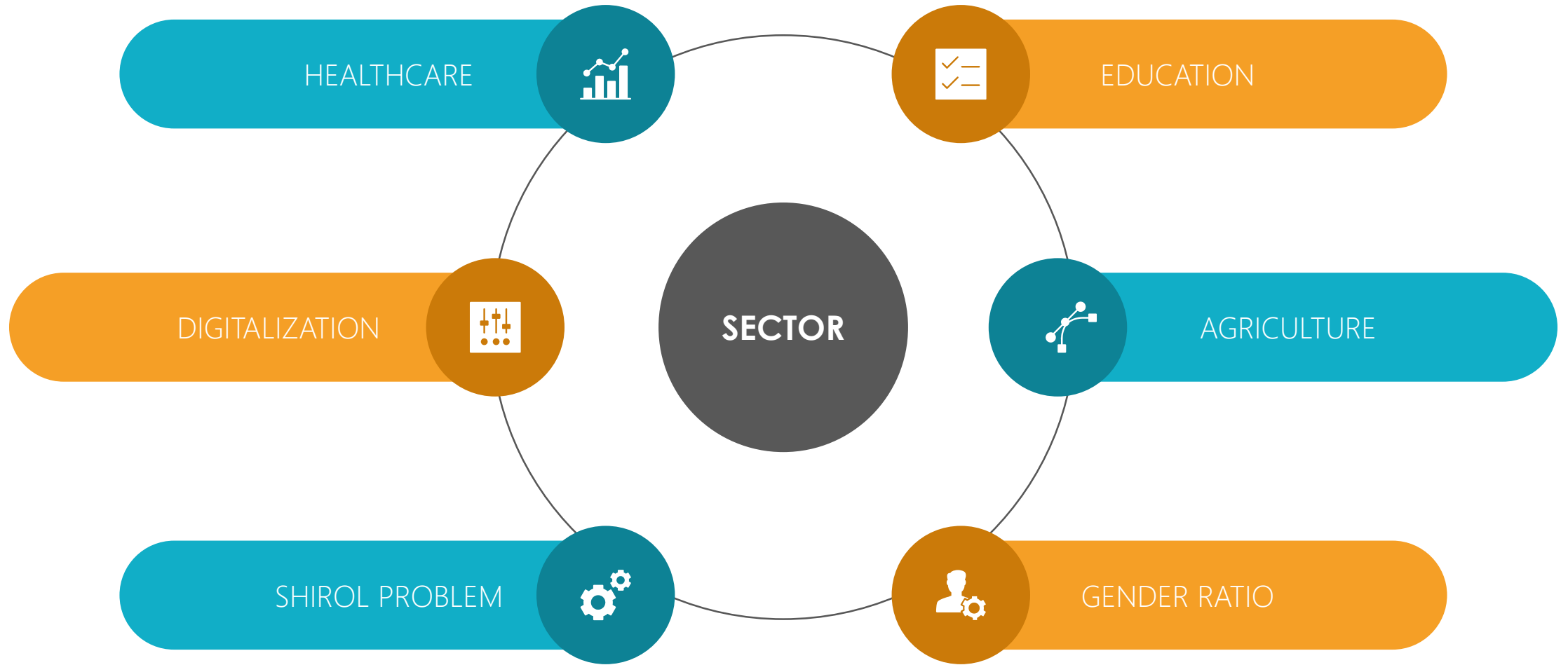
Thank you  
Padmanab sir and Siva Kumar sir



# **NEW INDIA INTERNSHIP (PILOT)** Kolhapur Constituency

Team Members – Uma T. V., Prasanna S. Abbigeri and Rajesh Yadav

# List of Various Sector



# Project Analysis

## HEALTHCARE

Sub-District Hospital,  
Gadhinglaj  
CPR Hospital Kolhapur  
Primary Health Center,  
Shiroli  
Primary Health Center,  
Hasur  
Sub-Center, Haldi  
Sub-Center, Rendal

## EDUCATION

Boys Primary School  
Panhala, Vidya Mandir,  
Minche, Kanya Vidya  
Mandir, Kini, Primary  
School, Shingnapur  
RSNK Prashala,  
Shingnapur, Main  
Rajaram High School,  
Kolhapur, Primary  
School Gadmodshingi

## DIGITALIZATION

The survey was  
conducted in 151  
households by 8  
ASHAs of the  
Gadmodshingi village.  
The data collected  
from New modern  
Public School,  
Gadmodshingi

## AGRICULTURE

Data collected from  
interviewing agriculture  
officer of  
Gadmodshingi village  
and Shiroli taluka.

## SHIROLI

It is a taluka under  
Kolhapur  
administration. Data  
was collected by  
interviewing various  
government officials of  
Gram Samiti and also  
field visit to Arjunwad  
village .



# Healthcare Sector Analysis

## STRUCTURE

- › Sub-District hospital covers more than 40 villages.
- › Primary health center caters to around 20 villages.
- › For every village or two, there is a Sub-center.
- › The Sub-Center don't have a permanent doctor however, there is a visiting doctor.
- › ASHA helps pregnant women to deliver in institution.
- › In case of any kind of emergency, doctor refers the patient to the CPR hospital.

## NEGATIVES

- › Due to unavailability of labor room in Sub-center, rural people are facing problems in travelling in the case of emergency. Less than one-third of the subcenters in Kolhapur conduct delivery.
- › Shortage of doctor and irregularity is also a major problem.
- › ASHA facing problem in traveling back to their home after accompanying the patient to the hospital.
- › Shortage of Sub-center and health workers.

## POSITIVES

- › Various government schemes like JSSK, JSY, Mahatma Phule Aarogya Yojana and district planning committee fund are helping a lot of rural people.
- › Availability of medicine except few in every government health center.
- › The overall infrastructure of the PHC and Sub-center was good. But, there are some sub-center which need renovation.

## OBSERVATIONS

- › The overall condition of the government hospital was good.
- › ASHA want more help from government like Travel Allowance, enough time to complete a particular survey.
- › The formalities to avail various government schemes is too complex for rural people.
- › Many health centers don't have computer facility to upload the data online.

# Digitalization Analysis

## SELECTED VILLAGE

- › The survey was conducted in Gadmudshingi village of Karveer block.
- › The survey was conducted with the help of 8 ASHA and in 181 households.
- › New modern public school was selected to study the awareness among young students.

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## NEGATIVES

- › In spite of continuous effort from the government the transition has been difficult for the rural population.
- › The students are not aware of various government scheme.
- › The main concept behind MahaNet is that they will acts as a small scale entrepreneur and generate revenues by themselves but they are not trying hard to promote their business instead they are enjoying the perks given by government.

## RESULT

- › 64.9% of people had access to internet.
- › 76.8% of people had smartphones.
- › 16.6% of the people have computers.
- › 98.7% of the people have bank accounts.
- › The Aaple Sarkar portal: 22.4% people use it by themselves, 8.3% used it through others, 17.3% knew about it but did not use it and 51.9% did not know about it.
- › Online Transactions: 41.3% did it by themselves, 8.8% did it through Maha-e-seva center, 3.1% did it through someone and 46.9% did not do it.

# Education Sector Analysis

## STRUCTURE

- › The government school are divided between Municipality and Zilla Parishad.
- › Zilla Parishad has control over the school functioning in rural areas.
- › The school are divided into primary and secondary school.

## POSITIVES

- › The various government schemes like Mid-day meal and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan is functioning properly in almost every school.
- › Every school distributes school dress and books to every student free of cost.
- › Some of the school are in very good condition. Most of the school were properly furnished.
- › The teacher and villagers contributed money and other resources for the development of the school.

## NEGATIVES

- › There is no cleaning staff and peon
- › Shortage of bathroom and dirty bathroom
- › No separate room for library and there is no wall compound in some of the school we visited.
- › Some school don't have water purifiers.
- › Some school have shortage of teachers and lack in resources.

## OBSERVATIONS

- › Almost every school we visited were in good condition.
- › Some schools have lack of infrastructure and other resources.
- › In some schools teachers and villagers actively participated for collecting fund for the development of the school. It shows the importance of villagers in the maintenance of school.

# Agriculture Sector Analysis

## AGRICULTURE

- › There are 4030 registered farmers in Gadmodshingi, out of which 3725 farmers have farmland less than 1 hectare and 275 farmers have farmland in between 1 hectare to 2 hectares and there are 30 farmers who have farmlands more than 2 hectares. Based on caste categories, there are 3878 farmers belonging to open category and the remaining 152 farmers belongs to SC and BC classes.
- › Farmer are living decent life with average earning between 1 to 2 lakh.

## NEGATIVES

- › Farmers didn't know initially how much fertilizers should be used and excessive usage has now affected their farmland. But now the farmers are getting aware about this.
- › Sugarcane farmers are facing problems during harvest because of high labour charges .There are new harvesting machines which are meant for bigger farms only so farmers with small farmland are being affected.
- › Farmers are facing problems in selling vegetables and flowers.

## GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

- › Agricultural mechanization scheme to provide subsidy to buy machines.
  - › National Horticulture Mission promotes green house and poly house farming by providing subsidy.
  - › Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana for farmers to insure their crops and they receive the insured amount if the crops gets affected by some natural calamity.
  - › Gopinath Munde Accident Insurance Scheme, this scheme, the registered will get 1 lakh rupees for organ damage and 2 lakh for death except suicide, murder or natural death.
  - › M-CropSap application is in use since 2 years. the purpose is to observe the growth of crop and crop condition per meter.
- 
- Low income farmers face problems with DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) as it requires one-time payment of total amount of the product

# Shirol Analysis

## BACKGROUND

- › In 2017, few newspaper published that Shirol is dying from cancer.
- › To get the actual number of patients various agencies such as Tata Memorial Hospital are working.
- › Even the government official conduct various soil and water testing to identify the reason behind cancer.

## PROBLEMS

- › The overuse of fertilizers and pesticides cause the soil to loose its fertility.
- › The polluted river water is directly used for irrigation which contain harmful chemicals released various industries.
- › Some villagers mention adulteration in vegetable.

## STATISTICS

- › According to DPC survey which was conducted last year, the new suspected cancer patients is 1403 and old suspected cancer patients is 242 out of total population of Shirol(300558).
- › The distribution of cancer patients gender-wise: male was 51.19% and female was 48.80%.

## HOPE

- › Two scheme, Mahatma Phule Aarogya Yojana and DPC fund is helping patients suffering from cancer.
- › The soil testing and water testing to find the root cause behind cancer.
- › Agencies who are working to identify the list of patient and then provide treatment.







**Thank You**

# Nandurbar Constituency\_

Dr. Heena Gavit (member of Parliament)



# Health Sector

- **1 District hospital, 2 SDH, 12 Rural hospitals, 58 PHCs, 290 sub-centres.**

- **Positives: -**

- Boat Ambulance
- Proper and regular health check up camps
- Implementation of govt schemes

- **Issues: -**

- General diseases encountered
  1. Sickle cell anaemia
  2. Malnutrition
  3. Skin diseases

- Lack of human resources
  1. Remote areas
  2. Political issues

- Lack of some basic facilities
  1. Electricity fluctuation
  2. Unavailability of medicines & lab equipments like Glucometer





# Education

Education system in Mandurbar mainly consists of ZP schools and general



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# Agriculture & Irrigation

- Total land: - 5035 km<sup>2</sup>
- Total Agriculture Land: - 2534 km<sup>2</sup> (Around 50%)

## **Positives: -**

- ❑ **KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra): -**
  1. Awareness through Programme
  2. Bridge between Govt. And Farmers



## ❑ Wind Mills

### ❑ Jal Yukt Shivar Abhiyan: - Initiated by Aamir Khan (1<sup>st</sup> Adopted Village)

1. Fish Pond
2. Infertile Land



- **Issues: -**

- Soil Erosion
- Terrain Land
- Migration

- **Conclusion: -**

- Jal Yukt Shivar Abhiyan(More competitive Atmosphere)
- Similar to MNREGA
- Solar Plan Implementing

- **Places Visited: -**

- Dahindhule
- Narmada Bhusa Point
- Sumul – Nizar



- **Major Challenges: -**

- Connectivity

- Migration

- Lack of awareness

- Human resources

# Suggestions for further work

- Can work on how cooperative model of SUMUL functions (in the adjacent state Gujarat ) and how it can be replicated in this area.
- Can work on how technology can implemented in fields with the help of Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK)

# If I would go back to Nandurbar...

- If I would ever get a chance to go back to Nandurbar , then I would probably be interested in improving the literacy rate of Nandurbar.
- Choosing any one of the villages where there is lack of good teachers, I would like to teach them myself by staying there.
- Meanwhile, I would like to organise education awareness camps with the help of the concerned authorities so that people there can understand the importance of education and the need of the hour.
- Those who are unable to attend the classes in the morning session due to the responsibilities of their work towards their family, I would like to arrange a evening class for them or whatever time suits them to make them attend classes.
- Though with only two months of my practice, much is not going to change. But I would consider my work successful if I would be able to make some of the families beleive the need of eduation.

# Tiruppur Constituency

Bargur Hills

NEW INDIA INTERNSHIP



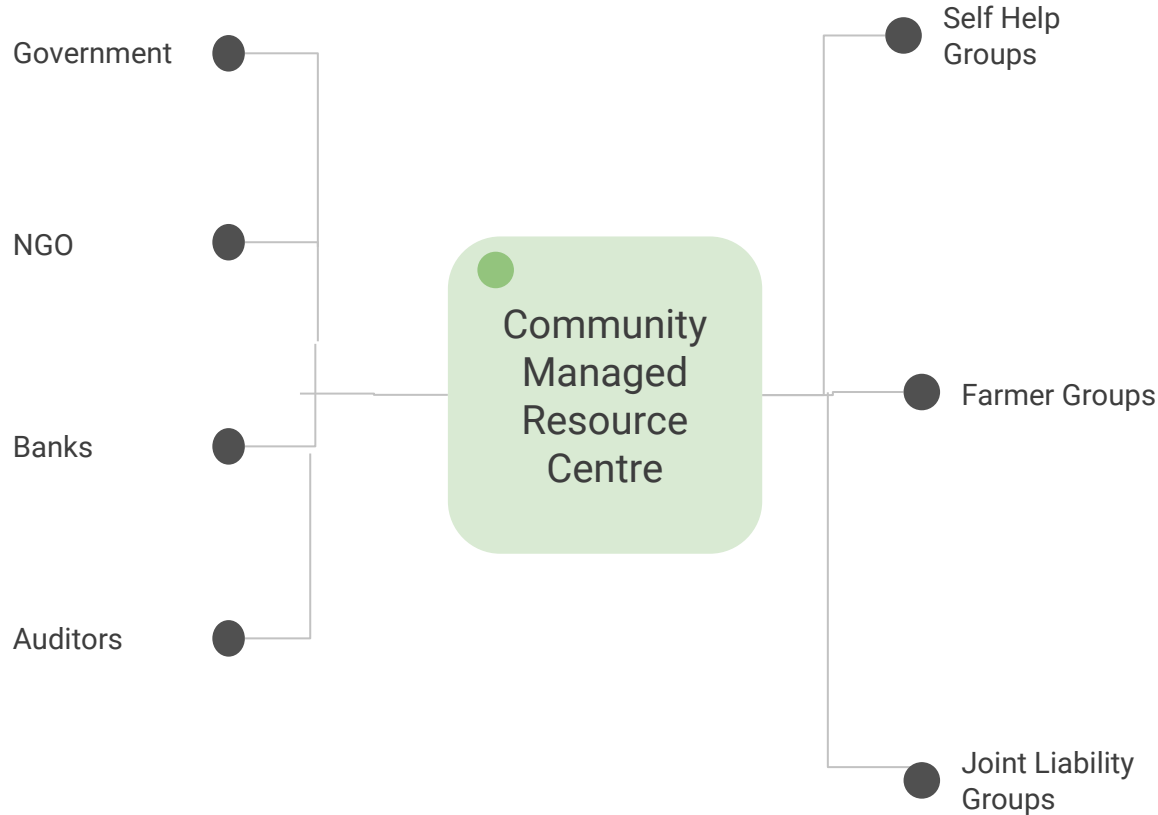
# About Bargur Hills

Village consisting of 33 Hamlets with a population of about 30000 in Erode Dist at 900mts elevation.

- **Main livelihood :**  
Agriculture.
- **Major crops :** Ragi,  
Maize, Tapioca,  
Mustard, Pulses,  
Paddy.
- **Famous for :** Bargur  
Cattle, Tamarind



# An innovative participatory model



# Observations

## Agriculture

- Agri-electricity is not free.
- Transport and processing absent.
- Crop losses due to wild animal rampage.
- Rising use of borewells.
- Limited Land holdings
- Cattle: Bargur cattle used for dungs

## Education

- Language gap
- Child marriage.
- Teacher rotation.
- Lack of higher studies options.
- Teacher travel, safety, quarters absent.

# More observations

## Healthcare

- 2 PHCs with very limited facilities for the entire hill population.
- Any complication will have to be referred to the Antiyur hospital.
- Single ambulance.
- Malnourishment in children.

## Social Sector

- Migration in search of livelihood.
- Orthodox caste practices
- Child marriage

## Waste Management

- No proper system in place for solid waste management (includes plastic)
- Toilets set up under government projects are used for storage.

# Challenges deep-dive

## Wild Animal Rampage

### Existing practice:

Solar fencing.

It requires meticulous maintenance.

Not effective.

Need to look for alternative warning and

## Water

### Rising Borewell usage

Shift from traditional once-a-year cropping pattern of local crops to throughout the year farming of even water intensive crops.

## Value Addition

### Processing and Value addition to augment income

Lone Millet processing unit.

Small scale processing that can bring in additional income at little cost.

# Challenges deep-dive



## Education

### Higher Studies

Higher studies options that meet the employment requirements of the population

## Migration

### Employment-related migration

Limited livelihood activities in the hills force people, and often families to seasonally migrate.



Chaithra  
Feroze  
Manisha