

SELF HELP GROUP

SHG is a self-managed institution of 10–20 members based on common interest & affinity for socio-economic improvement of their members.

WHY SHG?

To organize Women
Enhance Participation Level To
inculcate saving habits Based
on Principles of Coop Suitable
Platform for women Enhance

capacities of women

Successful base

UNFOLDING SHG STAGES

OBJECTIVES

To create an appropriate & sensitive forum
for addressing the need of people

To inculcate saving habits in the community

To generate the sense of collective action

To improve socio-economic status

To access the outside resources

SELF HELP GROUP LEARNINGS

Group should be within ward area.

Economic homogeneity is rather more important than caste.

Group leadership leads to community leadership.

Women become economically viable segment of their family.

Group must have develop a vision for long-term association.

Trainings & Exposures has a greater role.

Training designed for confidence & mutual trust building aspects.

FUNCTIONS OF S.H.G.

Conducting half monthly meetings at specified time and venue fixed by members.

Savings.

Loaning & Repayment.

Maintaining books of account & records. Members oriented Action

Programmes.

Liaison & Linkages with FI/Gos/other agencies. Training & Capacity building

STRUCTURE OF SHG

10-20 MEMBERS

3 REPRESENTATIVES (JANKAR)

FOR MINIMUM ONE YEAR

CHAIRPERSON (ROTATIONAL BASIS) FOR EACH MEETING

RULES & REGULATIONS

Meeting frequency per month.

Savings amount per month.

Quorum (Minimum 70 Percent)

Rate of Interest on:

1.
Internal Loan.
2.
Bank Loan.
Repayment Period
- 3.

Internal Loan &

4.

Bank Loan

Rules in case of Withdrawal from Group.

Rules for Joining of New Member.

Rules in case of Withdrawal from Group.

Rules for Joining of New Member.

Rules for changing of Nominated Member (Sahyogi)

Fine

Related to not attending the meeting

Irregular saving.

Non - Repayment of loan on time.

Rules for Loan on savings.

Rules for Bank Transaction.

Rules for Membership.

FUND

SAVING FUND DEVELOPMENT FUND (VIKAS KOSH)

Regular Savings

Voluntary Savings

Group Fund

Interest(Bank + loan)

Penalty

Membership Fees

Grant

Contribution

Total fund includes saving fund + development fund (Vikas Kosh)

ADVANTAGES OF SHGS

Initiative

Responsibility

Ownership

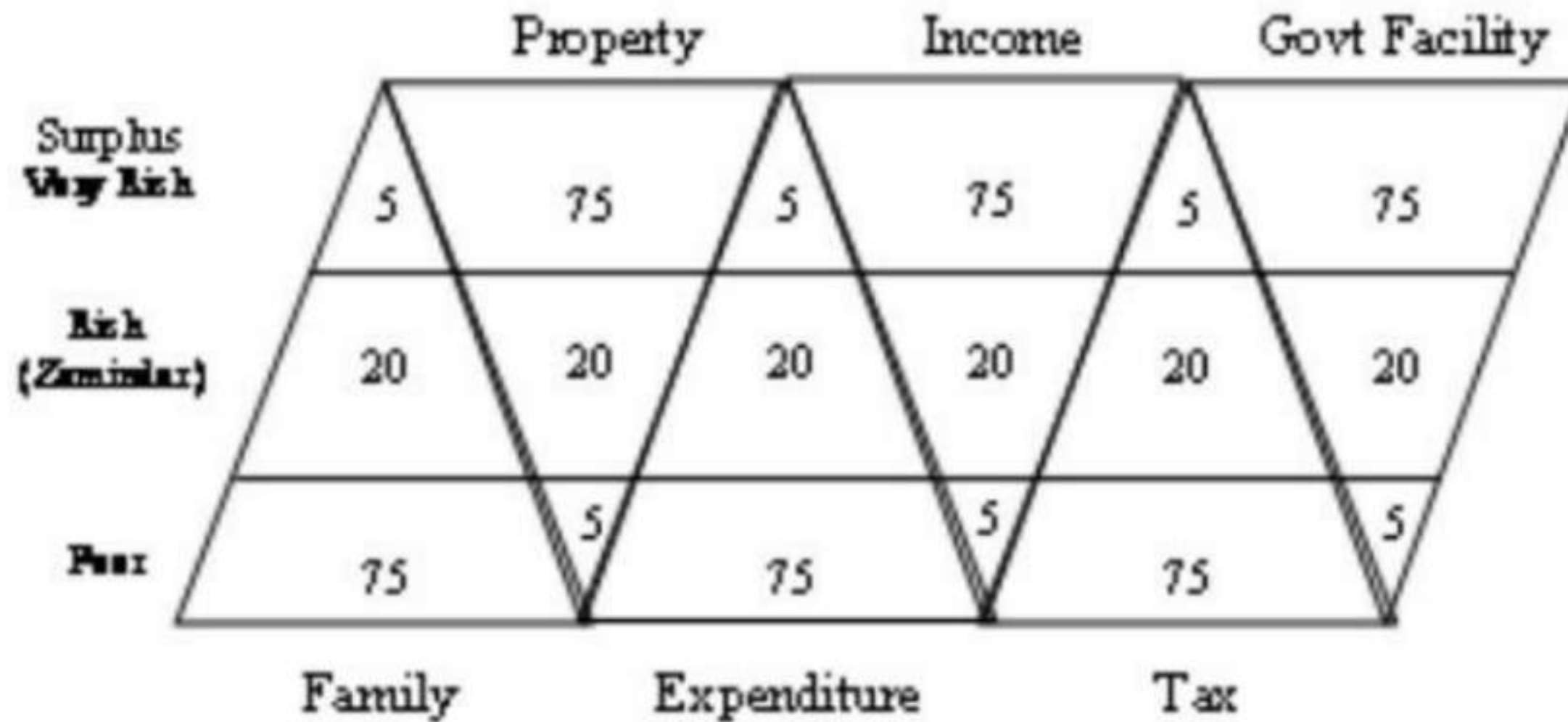
Capacity Building

Self Confidence & Self-esteem

Mutual Help

Access to larger pool of resources

Channel of functioning



THANK YOU

Ayushman Bharat



Presented by :

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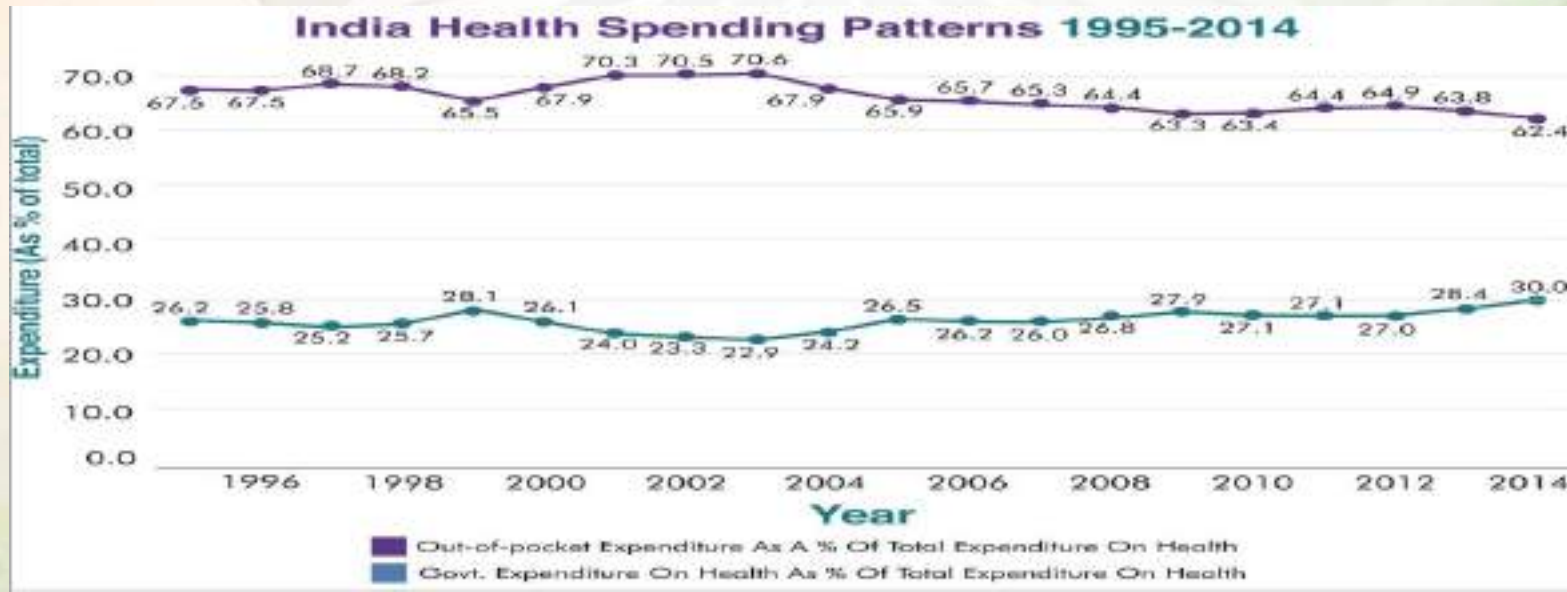
What is Ayushman Bharat?

- Ayushman Bharat is a flagship scheme launched by the Government of India to address the nation's healthcare system by covering prevention, promotion, and ambulatory care at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.
- The scheme was officially announced in Feb 2018 during the Union Budget and was finally launched in the month of September by our Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi.

Why Ayushman Bharat?

Reason 1 :

- Over the last two decades, the Government of India's overall expenditure on health has remained stagnant at about 1.2% of its GDP. Of its total expenditure on health, India spends only 21% from Government revenue and as high as 62% from out-of-pocket expenses.
- Since there was no government subsidy, low income families were troubled with increasing healthcare needs and high hospital expenses. This pushed nearly 6 crore Indians back into poverty each year.



Why Ayushman Bharat?

Reason 2 :

- In the past, Central and various State governments made several efforts to strengthen demand-side financing by launching various Government-funded health insurance schemes.
- For e.g. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched with an annual cover of INR30,000 per family at the central level which catered mostly to secondary care hospitalization while many State schemes catered to tertiary care conditions. But, none of these schemes had any linkage with primary health care.



The 2 Strategies of Ayushman Bharat :

To address these challenges, the Government of India took a two-pronged approach under the umbrella of Ayushman Bharat.

The 2 components of Ayushman Bharat are :

- ❖ Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)



Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)

- In February 2018, the Government of India announced the creation of 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) by transforming the existing Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres.
- These centres are to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) bringing healthcare closer to the homes of people. They cover both, maternal and child health services and non-communicable diseases, including free essential drugs and diagnostic services.



Contd. Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)

- Health and Wellness Centers are envisaged to deliver an expanded range of services to address the primary health care needs of the entire population in their area, expanding access, universality, and equity close to the community.
- The emphasis on health promotion and prevention is designed to bring focus on keeping people healthy by engaging and empowering individuals and communities to choose healthy behaviors and make changes that reduce the risk of developing chronic diseases.



Urban Primary Health Centre Ayushman Bharat Bidipeth Nagpur



A health and wellness centre at Mahua community development bloc, Bihar.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)

- PM-JAY is the largest health assurance scheme in the world which aims at providing a health cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to over 10.74 crores poor and vulnerable families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) that form the bottom 40% of the Indian population.



Contd. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

Key Features: (PM-JAY)

- PM-JAY provides cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service, that is, the hospital.
- PM-JAY envisions to help mitigate catastrophic expenditure on medical treatment which pushes nearly 6 crore Indians into poverty each year.
- It covers up to 3 days of pre-hospitalization and 15 days of post-hospitalization expenses such as diagnostics and medicines.
- There is no restriction on the family size, age, or gender.
- All pre-existing conditions are covered from day one.
- Benefits of the scheme are portable across the country i.e. a beneficiary can visit any impaneled public or private hospital in India to avail cashless treatment.

Who are eligible for PM-JAY?

PM-JAY has been rolled out for the bottom 40 percent of the poor and vulnerable population. The inclusion of households is based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of the Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) for rural and urban areas, respectively.

Rural Beneficiaries :

Out of the total seven deprivation criteria for rural areas, PM-JAY covered all such families who fall into at least one of the following six deprivation criteria (D1 to D7).

D1- Only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof

D2- No adult member between ages 16 to 59

D3- Households with no adult male member between ages 16 to 59

D4- Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member

D5- SC/ST households

D7- Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour



Urban Beneficiaries :

For urban areas, the following 11 occupational categories of workers are eligible for the scheme:

Ragpicker

Beggar

Domestic worker

Street vendor/ Cobbler/hawker / other service provider working on streets

Construction worker/ Plumber/ Mason/ Labour/ Painter/ Welder/ Security guard/ Coolie

and other head-load worker

Sweeper/ Sanitation worker/ Mali

Home-based worker/ Artisan/ Handicrafts worker/ Tailor

Transport worker/ Driver/ Conductor/ Helper to drivers and conductors/ Cart puller/

Rickshaw puller

Shop worker/ Assistant/ Peon in small establishment/ Helper/Delivery assistant /

Attendant/ Waiter

Electrician/ Mechanic/ Assembler/ Repair worker

Washer-man/ Chowkidar



Pradhan Mantri Jana Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) in pics

national health agency

ABOUT PMJAY

AYUSHMAN BHARAT -
PRADHAN MANTRI
JAN AROGYA YOJANA
PMJAY

- A cover of Rs. 5 lakh per family per year
- 10.74 crore poor & vulnerable families entitled as per SECC. No cap on family size or age
- States given flexibility to decide on mode of implementation
- Benefits will be portable across the country
- Around 85% of rural families and 60% of urban families have been identified
- To be launched on 25th September – the birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay



Implementation of PM-JAY :

- Even though PM-JAY uses the SECC as the basis of eligibility of households, many States are already implementing their own health insurance schemes with a set of beneficiaries already identified. Thus, States have been provided the flexibility to use their own database for PM-JAY. However, they will need to ensure that all the families eligible based on the SECC database are also covered.
- The four states, West Bengal, Telangana, Odisha, and Delhi, have not yet implemented the yojana and are continuing their own schemes

Monitoring of the Scheme :

- National Health Authority (NHA) is the apex body responsible for implementing India's flagship public health insurance/assurance scheme. It has been entrusted with the role of designing strategy, building technological infrastructure, and implementing the "Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission".
- To implement the scheme at the State level, State Health Agencies (SHAs) in the form of a society/trust have been set up by respective States. SHAs have full operational autonomy over the implementation of the scheme in the State including extending the coverage to non-SECC beneficiaries.



**national
health
authority**

Challenges faced by PM-JAY

- A major challenge of implementing a national health care scheme would be starting with infrastructure in need of development to be part of a modern national system.
- While Ayushman Bharat Yojana seeks to provide excellent healthcare, India still has some basic healthcare challenges including relatively few doctors, more cases of infectious disease, and a national budget with a comparatively low central government investment in health care.
- While many government hospitals have joined the program, many private corporate hospitals have not. The private hospitals report that they would be unable to offer their special services at the government low price, even with a government subsidy.
- There has been misuse of the Ayushman Bharat scheme by private hospitals through the submission of fake medical bills. Under the Scheme, surgeries have been claimed to be performed on persons who had been discharged long ago and dialysis has been shown as performed at hospitals not having kidney transplant facilities. There are at least 697 fake cases in Uttarakhand State alone, where a fine of ₹1 crore (US\$130,000) has been imposed on hospitals for fraud under the Scheme.



THANK YOU



SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAAN

EK KADAM SWACHHATA KI ORE

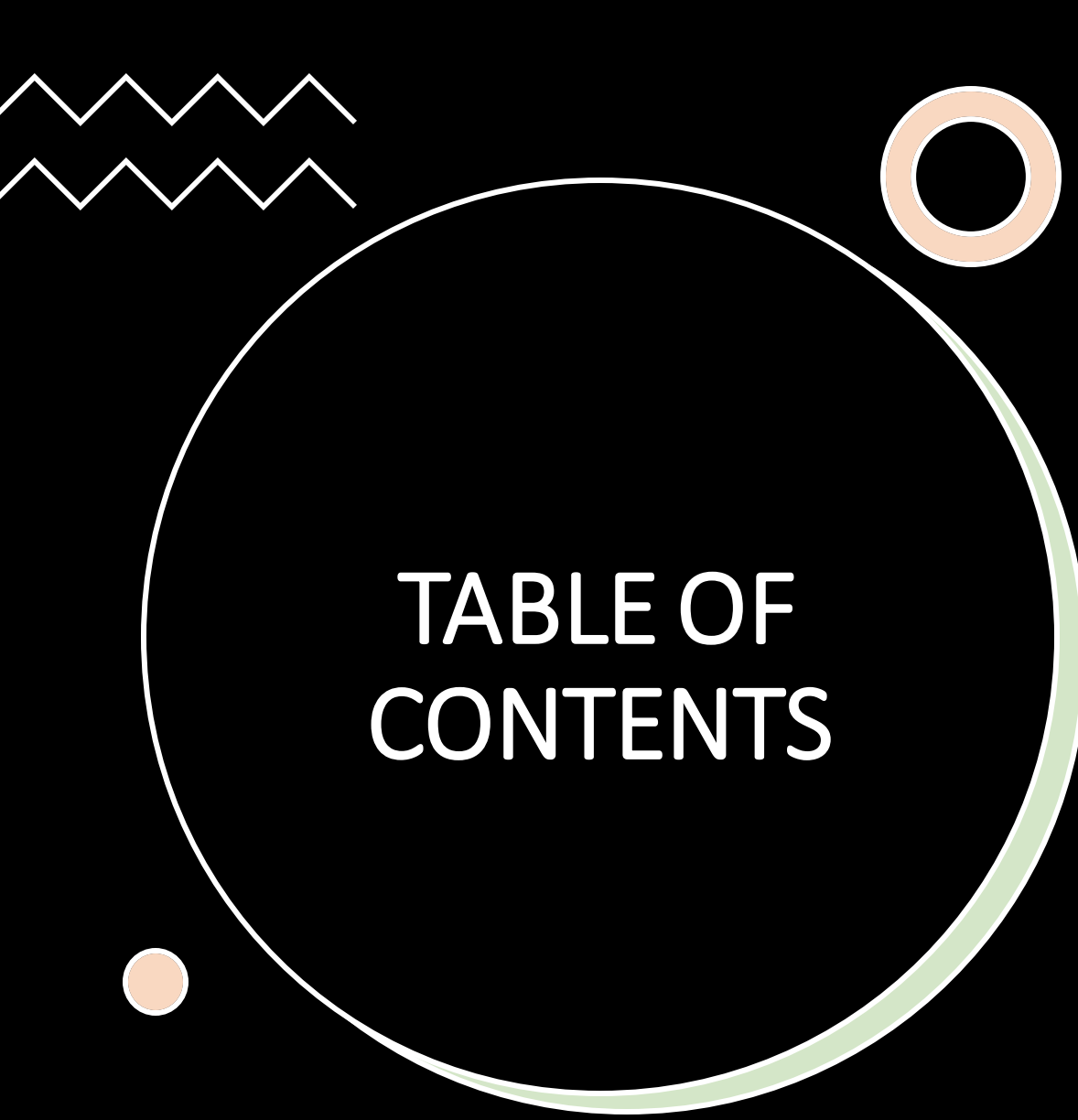


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A photograph of Prime Minister Narendra Modi participating in a Swachh Bharat Abhiyan activity. He is wearing a light blue kurta and dhoti, holding a broom. He is surrounded by other men, some in uniform, who are also holding brooms. The background shows a building and trees.

INTRODUCTION

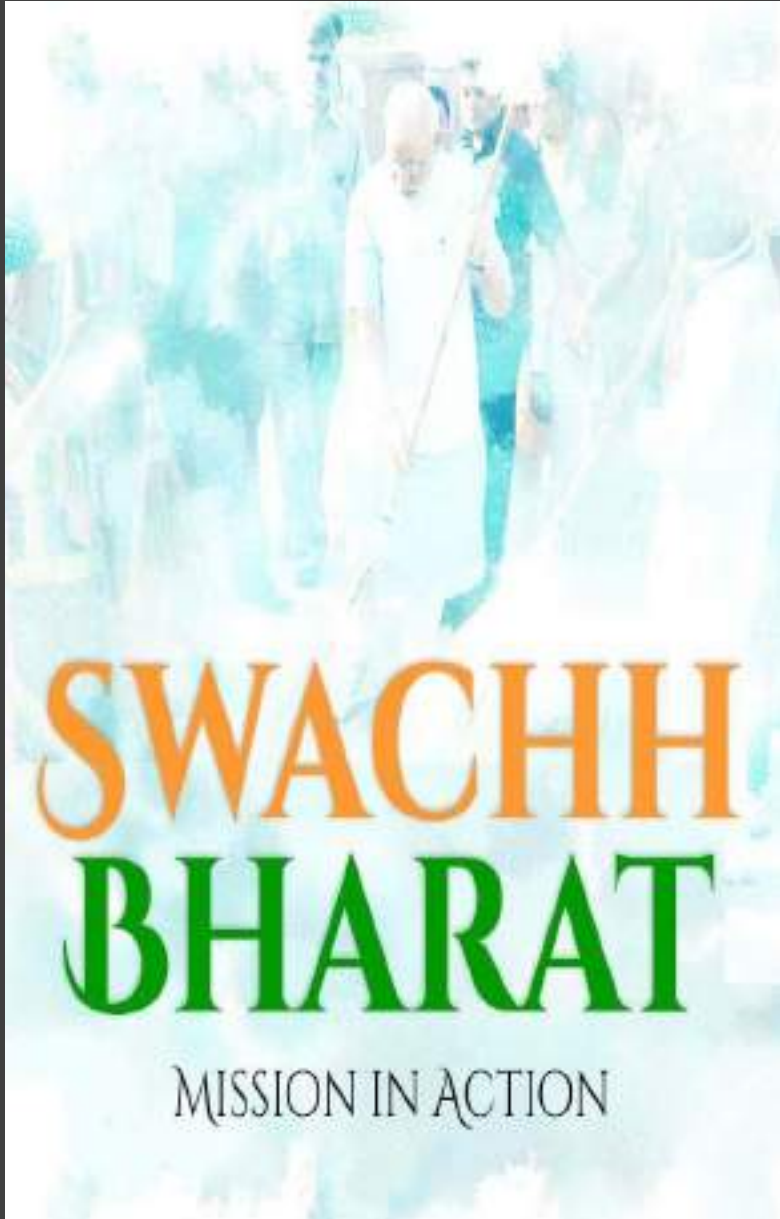
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a cleanliness campaign run by the government of India and initiated by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi on **2nd October 2014.**

• **Swachh
Bharat
Abhiyan is
also known as**

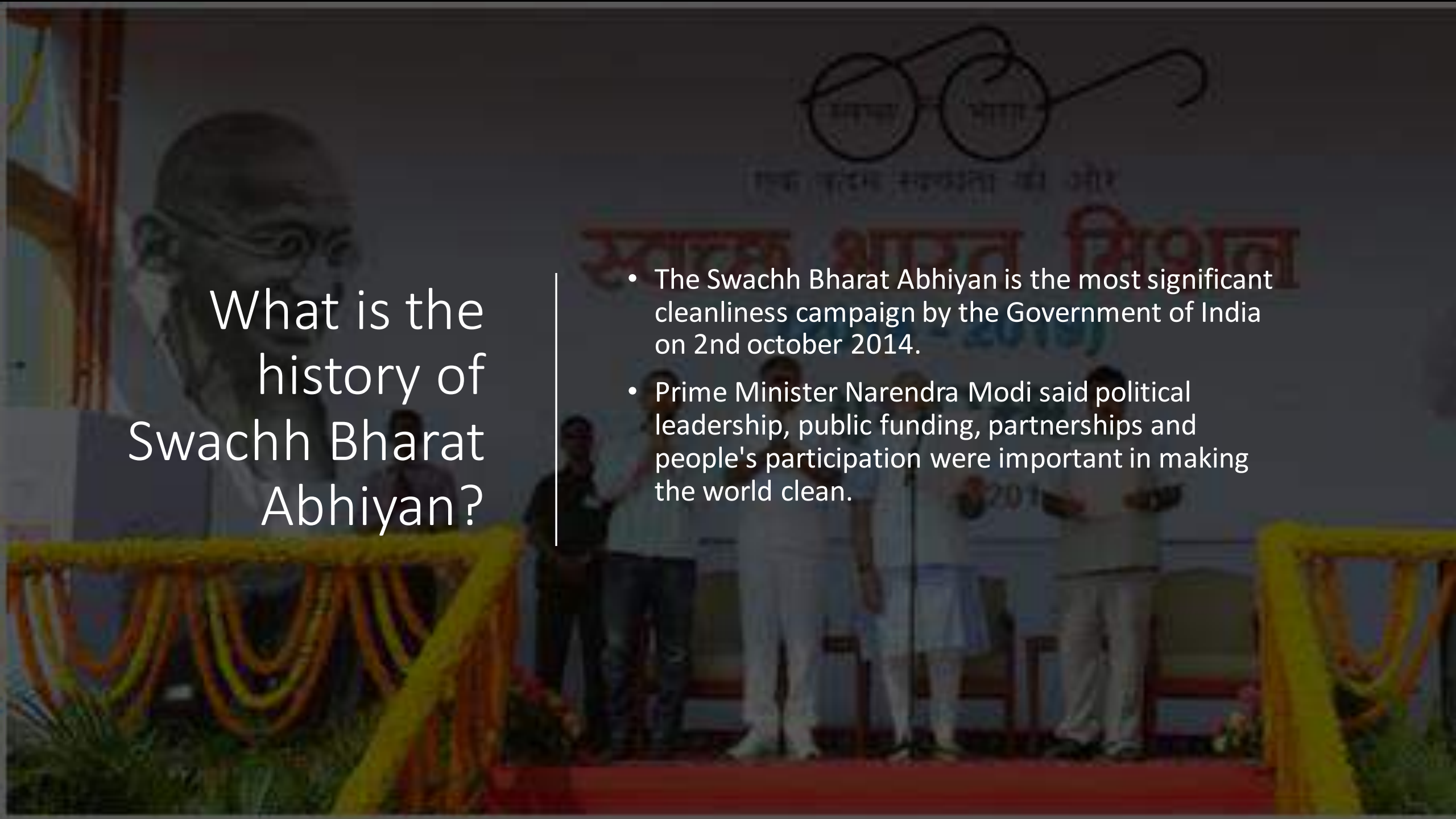
**Clean India
Mission**

Clean India Drive

**Swachh Bharat
Campaign**



- It is a national level campaign run by the Indian government covering 4041 towns to make them clean.
- This campaign involves Cleaning streets, roads and changing the infrastructure of the country to lead the country ahead.



What is the history of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

- The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is the most significant cleanliness campaign by the Government of India on 2nd October 2014.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi said political leadership, public funding, partnerships and people's participation were important in making the world clean.

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi has said that Gandhi's life inspired and guided him to launch Swachh Bharat.
- The mission aims to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to encourage hygienic sanitation practice. The project was launched as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi.

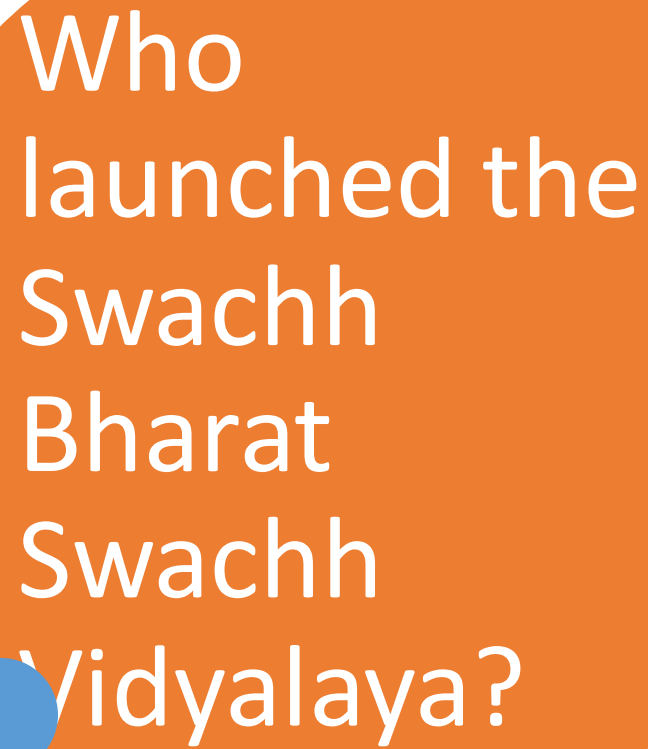
National Cleaning Week






Who designed the logo of Swachh Bharat?

- Shri Anant Khasbardar of Kolhapur, Maharashtra has designed the Logo while Ms. Bhagyasri Sheth of Rajkot, Gujarat provided the tagline for the Logo. Spectacles of Mahatma Gandhi with its bridge in the Tricolour signifies, the nation uniting to achieve the vision of Mahatma for a clean India.



Who
launched the
Swachh
Bharat
Swachh
Vidyalaya?

- 
- The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India launched 'Swachh Bharat Swachh Vidyalaya' (SBSV) initiative in 2014 to ensure that all schools in India have access to separate functional toilets for boys and girls.



Is Swachh Bharat a success:

- According to government data, since the beginning of the mission, it has achieved 105 per cent of the total target in constructing individual household toilets, 118 per cent in constructing community and public toilet.

Objectives of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's

Importance of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan plays a key role in the development of society and the country by improving the health of the citizens.



The importance of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is as follows:

The reduction in the ratio of population exercising open defecation will help in providing the better environment and health to the citizens.

SBA is a good initiative of government of India to remind them their duties and keep their localities clean.



- It has also focused on making people aware of the bad effects of poor hygiene and telling them to maintain proper cleanliness around them for their own safety
- Cleanliness is not for our personal growth only but also for the growth of the nation as well.

Implementation:



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- ✓ Educating people about cleanliness and sanitation is one of the primary objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission. It is only once people are aware of the role of sanitation in the health and well-being of a person and society that they will pay heed to and adhere to the rules regarding the same.
- ✓ Wastewater Treatment
- ✓ Construction of proper toilets
- ✓ Solid Waste Management
- ✓ Information and Education Communication (IEC) and Public Awareness
- ✓ Capacity Building

Implementation in urban areas

Household toilets

Community toilets

Solid waste management

Public toilets and urinals

Information , education and communication activities

General activities



Implementation in rural areas

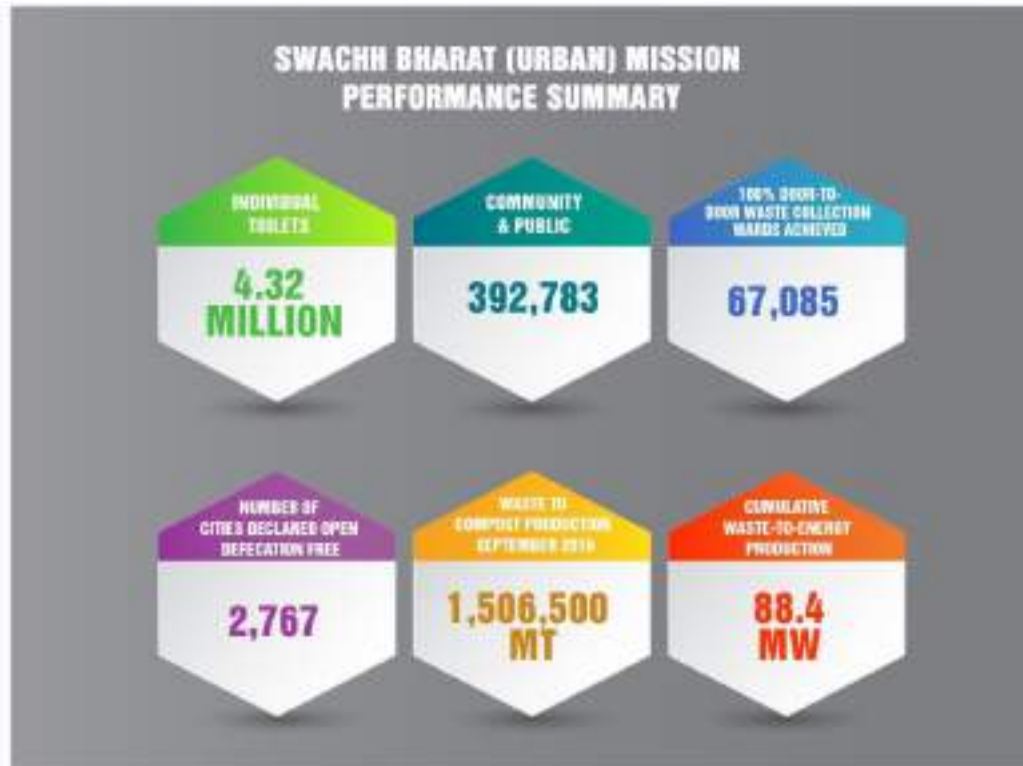
- The rural project goes by the name Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin
- The main objective is to ensure that the villages and surrounding areas are free from open defecation

- The program aims to ensure that the rural households are provided with Individual Household Latrines, especially for those below the poverty line. Moreover, community toilets are also to be constructed as part of the program. Availability of regular clean water for storing and for other purposes is also ensured by the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin program.

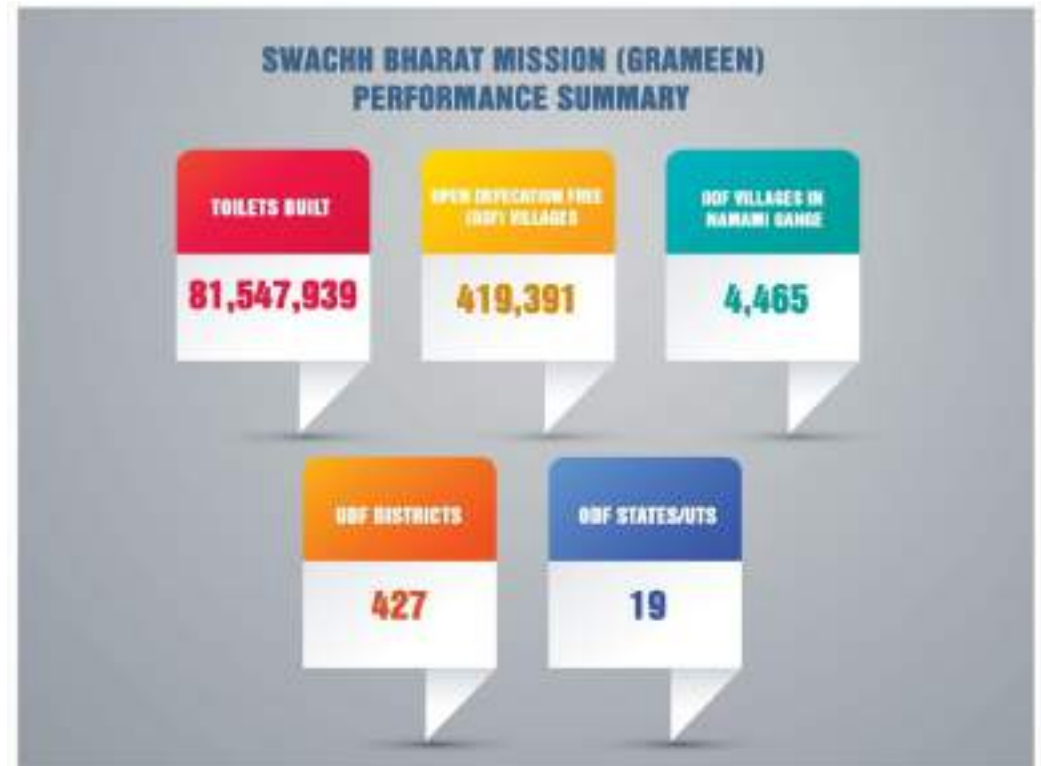


IMPLEMENTATION

URBAN AREAS



RURL AREAS



CASE STUDY

❖ **Background :**

Cairn India is one the largest oil and gas exploration and production companies in India, contributing to ~27 percent of India's domestic crude oil production, programs are conducted with the following two interlinked objectives:

- Improvement in the socio-economic status of the local community in our area, measurable through key socio-economic indicators.
- Goodwill of the local community to get community endorsement and support for our operating activities as our operation has significant impact on the local community and environment.

❖ **Location, Date:**

Barmer, Rajasthan; 2013

❖ **Area :**

Rural



What was done ??

- Decided that each household will contribute at least INR 1,000 each apart from INR 12,000 support being provided from the SBM and INR 4,000 additional support from Cairn.


Implementer Contact Persons

Ritu Jhingon

GM-CSR, Cairn India

reach.pscm@cairnindia.com

Achievements:

- 
- Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) every household now apparently has access to a toilet.
 - Stressed on removing single-use plastic and optimum use of water as the next steps of the Swachh Bharat Mission. He also pledged for the elimination of single-use plastic by 2022.
 - Prime Minister credited ground-level volunteers who made Swachh and toilets a common man's topic after the government launched the initiative.

Milestone Achieved:

- In 60 months (from 2014 to 2019), 600 million people have been given access to toilets.
- In the past five years, the Indian government has built 100 million toilets. This implies that it constructed 38 toilets every minute that had passed since the Swachh Bharat Mission was launched.

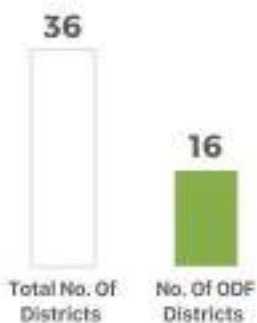
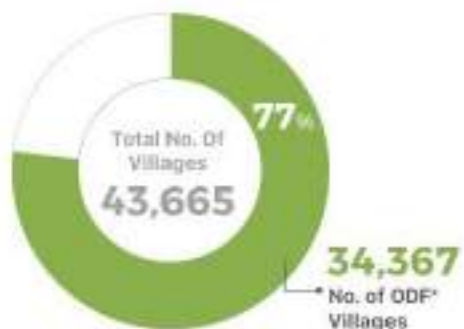


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- Across rural India, sanitation coverage stands at 93 per cent, with over 8.4 crore toilets constructed. With 38.70 per cent rural sanitation coverage in 2014 before the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) began, India had one of the highest number of people in the world defecating in the open (53 crore).

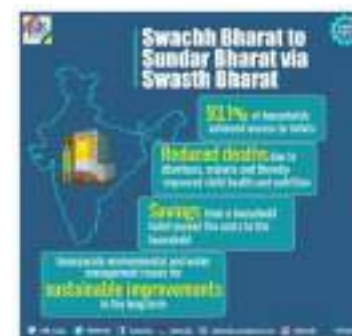
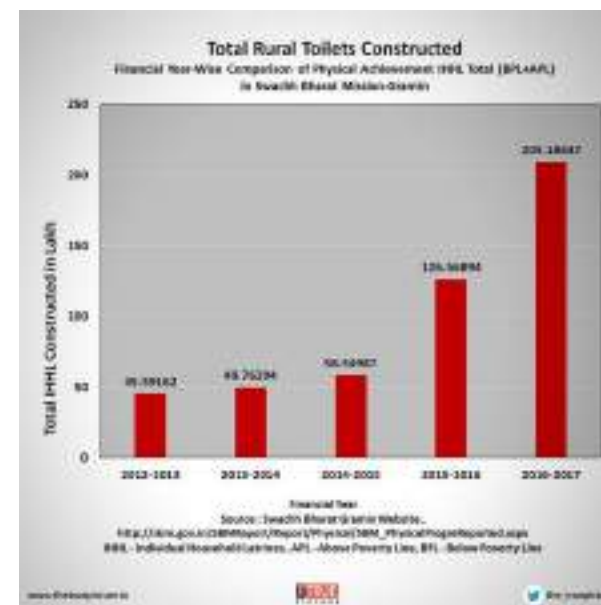


MAHARASHTRA'S SWACHH BHARAT SUCCESS STORY



Source- Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

NDTV.COM





CONCLUSION

Name _____

Signature _____

Date _____



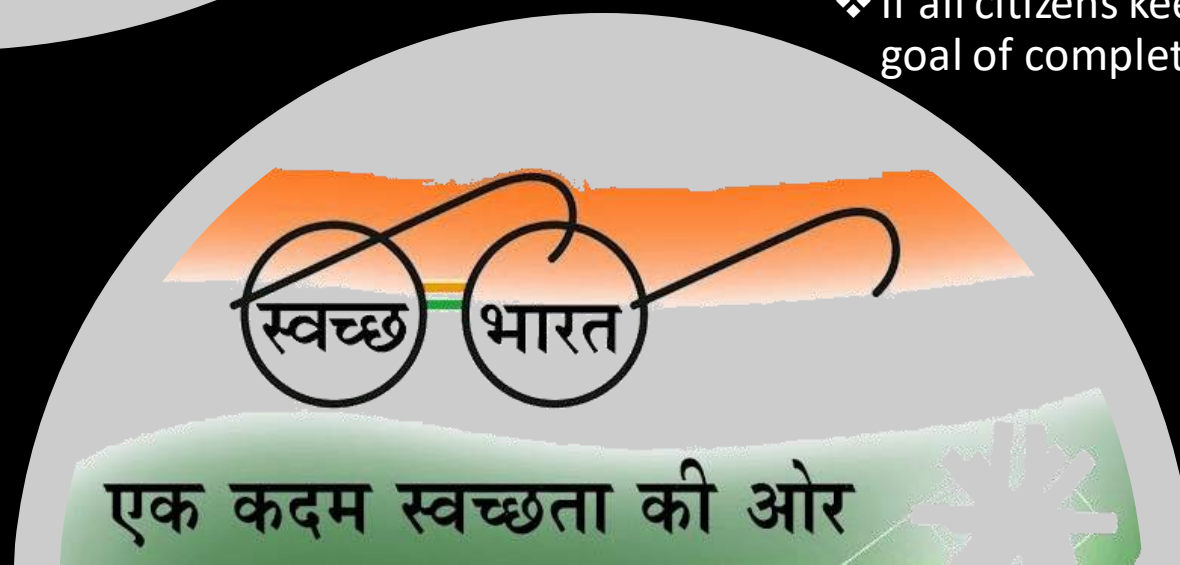


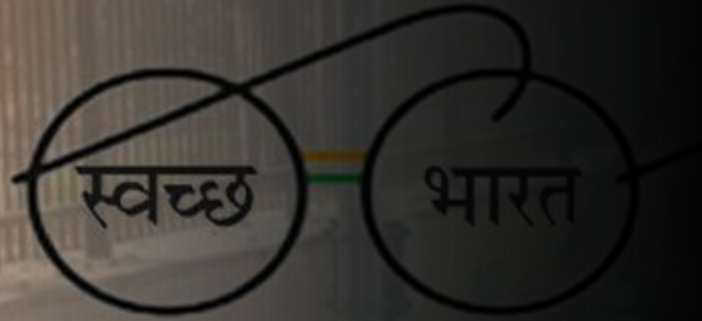
Conclusion

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was mission / initiative takes up by the PM of India, Mr. Narendra Modi.
- This mission was to clean India and remove its dirt and dust. India at that time became
- very much unhygienic and garbage was thrown here and there by people. So, this mission was a need for this country.
- Its conclusion was this that - due to this people understood the importance of hygiene.
- Now it's quite better and I hope that it will become much better in the coming days.



- ❖ The cleanliness campaign has seen improvement in the living standards of Indian citizens along with spreading awareness about defecation, cleanliness etc.
- ❖ This campaign has had the effect that every person from every corner of the country is participating in it, due to which the country is starting to be clearer than before.
- ❖ If all citizens keep making similar efforts, then the goal of complete clean India will be achieved soon.





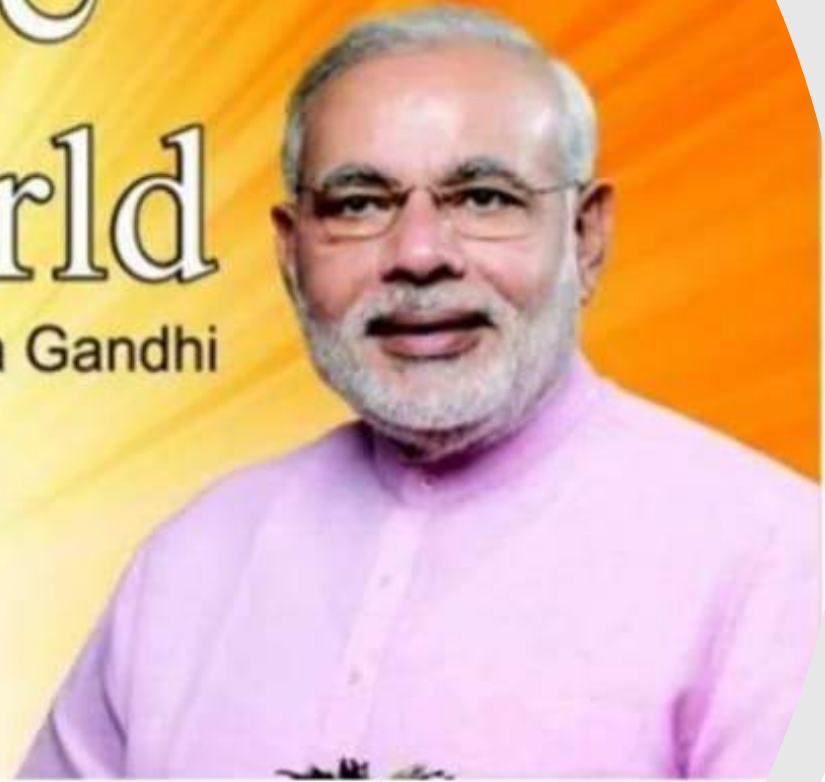
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

DONE BY:

- KEERTHI (160121735086)
- SANA(160121735087)
- KINNERA (160121735088)
- HARITHA(160121735089)
- VARUN(160121735090)
- SRI DATTA(160121735091)
- SRIDHAR(160121735092)
- ADITHYA (160121735093)
- SRINATH(160121735094)
- SANDEEP(160121735095)

Be the
Change
You wish to see in
the world

- Mahatma Gandhi



THANK YOU !!!

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

**AGRICULTURE AND
DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Submitted To

Smt. M. Sangeetha, Assistant Professor

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August,2022

INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Agriculture, with its allied sectors is the largest source of livelihood in India. 70% of its rural households still depend primarily on agriculture with 82% of farmers being small and marginal. India is the largest producer, consumer, and importer of pulses in the world. It is the largest producer of milk and jute. India is also the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and groundnuts.
- ▶ However, India still has many growing concerns. Agriculture's contribution to GDP has steadily declined from 1951 to 2011. India still accounts for a quarter of the world's hungry people. Anaemia continuous to affect 50% of women including pregnant women and 60% of the children in the country.



Why Agriculture?

Source of livelihood

- ▶ Main source of livelihood in India is Agriculture. Nearly 70% of the people directly rely on agriculture as a means of living.

Food Security

- ▶ Stable agricultural sector ensures a nation of food security. Main requirement of any nation is food.

Supply of Food as well as Fodder

- ▶ Agricultural sector provides fodder for domestic animals. Cows and Buffaloes provide people with milk which is a form of protective food. Moreover, livestock also meets people's food requirements.

Create Employment Opportunities.

- ▶ Construction of irrigation schemes, developments agricultural tools etc provide larger employment opportunities. It provides more employment opportunities to the labour force that reduce the high rate of unemployment in the country.

Why Agriculture?

Contribution to National Revenue.

- ▶ Contribution of agriculture to Indian economy was around 17% to 18% as of 2018. It has come down to around 14% in 2021.



Existing Problems

High cost of farm input.

- ▶ Cost of farm inputs such as fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, High Yield Varieties (HYVs) is a curse for the farmers. Further, increase in the costs after Covid pandemic affected low and medium land-holding farmers.

Excess use of pesticides.

- ▶ It causes soil acidification, harmful algae in water and high N₂O emissions. Pesticides also kill useful microorganisms present in the soil and reduce the soil fertility.

Rain dependent farming.

- ▶ Most of the farmers depend on rains for irrigation but this is the major challenge that the farmers have to overcome, because it is not always possible to provide timely irrigation with rains.

Further Challenges

Fake seeds.

- ▶ Fake seed is one of the major concerns for the farmers. Farmers buy the seeds at heavy prices. But they suffer huge losses as fake seeds don't germinate which sometimes results even in suicides.

Soil erosion.

- ▶ Soil erosion removes valuable top soil which is the most productive part of soil profile for agricultural purpose. It results in lower yields, higher production costs.

Unseasonal rains.

- ▶ Unseasonal rains give major blows for farmers damaging the crops which are ready to harvest. They also affect the harvested grains and fetch losses to the farmers.

Challenges

Predominance of intermediaries.

- ▶ Agriculture market is totally controlled by intermediaries. They have predominance in determining prices, buying and selling of agricultural products. So, neither the farmers can get reasonable prices for their products nor the consumers can get the products at cheap prices.



Solutions to Existing Problems

Provision of Adequate Education to Farmers

- ▶ Efforts should be made to ensure that farmers get affordable basic education. This will make it easier for them to learn about highly developed farming practices that improve efficiency.

Reducing the cost of Farm Inputs

- ▶ Government should reduce the costs of basic farm inputs like seeds, fertilisers, herbicides, etc. Government should ensure that these inputs get to farmers directly without middlemen or brokers.

Provision of Funds to the Farmers

- ▶ Agricultural funds really need to be made available for the farmers those who are in poverty and lack funds. It helps in providing farmers with hybrid seeds and simple agricultural machines at subsidized rates.

How to Tackle Them?

Crop Rotation

- ▶ Crop rotation helps in replenishment of soil fertility. It prevents depletion of selective nutrients. It prevents building up of diseases and pests of particular crops. It enhances the production by increasing soil fertility.

Organic Farming

- ▶ Organic farming is environmental-friendly and promotes sustainable development. Bio-wastes usage results in high yields and prevents use of pesticides. It is inexpensive process and generates income and creates employment.

Use of Modern Agricultural Technologies

- ▶ Farming technologies provide sustainable methods of agricultural production by increasing global crop yield to meet rising demand for food caused by income and population growth. This technology can improve insect or pest resistance, drought tolerance.

Modern Problems Require Modern Solutions

GIS Software and GPS agriculture.

- ▶ It allows farmers to map temperature, rainfall, crop yields and more across their forms. Paired with GPS, these technologies are what guide autonomous tractors, seeders and combined harvesters to work-fields following precise strategy. It also involves use of drones and satellites in an agriculture. It enables the aerial assessment of crop biomass and height, weed presence, terrain, and whether.

Soil and Water Sensors.

- ▶ Sensors monitor soil conditions like temperature and pH, humidity, plant health and peststress. Human error can be reduced and work time managed more efficiently when robotic sensors are employed on a farm.

Automated farming.

- ▶ It allows self-navigating combines for harvesting and robotic seeding and weeding, it helps reducing labour requirement for the farm.

Modern Agricultural Technologies

Blockchain Technology.

- ▶ It aims to reduce wide-spread effects by accurately tracking the supply chain path of all products within the food system. With Blockchain technology, food contamination could be traced back to the exact source.



Phases which changed the face of Indian Agriculture

Green Revolution (M.S. Swaminathan)

- ▶ Conversion of Indian agriculture into modern one with introduction of High Yield Varieties (HYVs), mechanised farm tools, irrigation facilities, pesticides and fertilisers. It focused on the rise in production of food grains.

White Revolution (Dr.Verghese Kurien)

- ▶ The motive is increasing the milk production to make country one of the largest producers of milk in the world. Flood is the program that led to White Revolution which aimed to make India a self-dependent nation in milk production.

Silver Revolution (Indira Gandhi)

- ▶ It is a process of increase in the production of eggs as well as poultry. This was achieved by using hybrid cocks, hens, and application applied science to promote egg production.



Revolution in Indian Agriculture

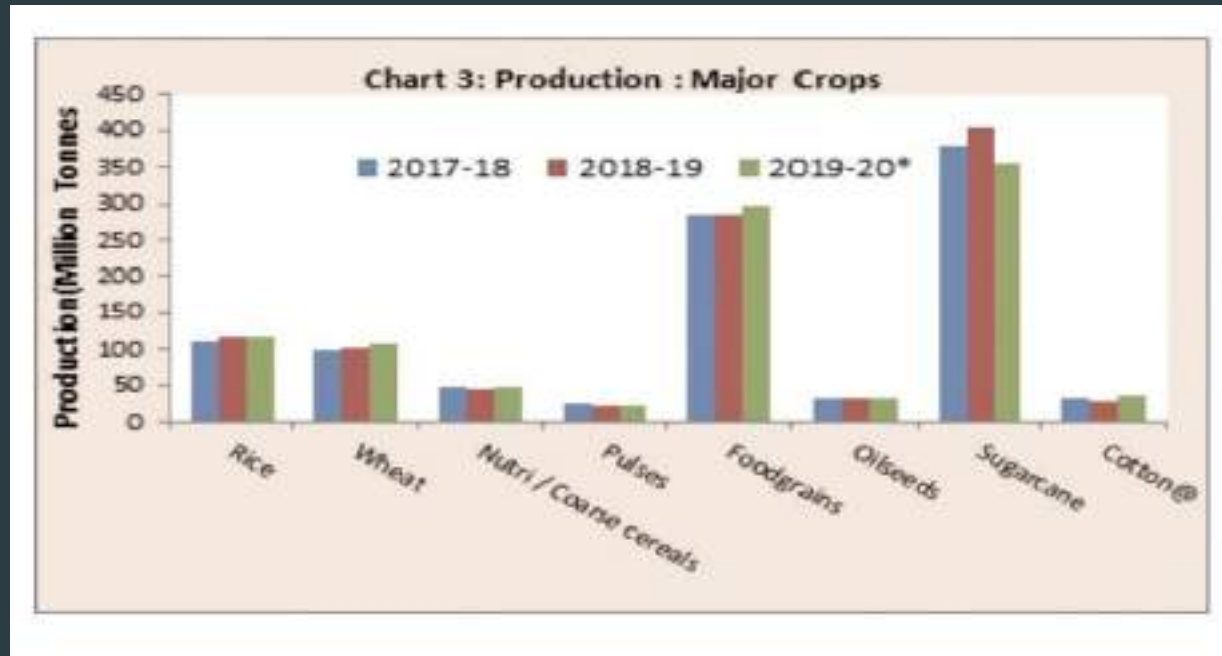
Protein Revolution (Narendra Modi and Arun Jaitley)

- ▶ It is the second technology-driven green revolution that aims at higher productivity. The farmers are motivated to increase their land productivity and food grain products by using scientific methods of farming.



Production Scenario:

- ▶ The production during 2019-20 is higher by 26.87 million tonnes than the previous five years' (2014-15 to 2018-2019) average production of food grains. Total production of Rice during 2019-20 is estimated at 118.43 million tonnes which is higher by 8.67 million tonnes than last five years' average production of 109.76 million tonnes. Production of Wheat is estimated at 107.59 million tonnes which is higher by 11.43 million tonnes than last five years' average production of 96.16 million tonnes.



The past 3 years.....

Crops	Area (Lakh hectare)			Production (Million Tonnes)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rice	437.7	441.6	437.8	112.8	116.5	118.4	2576	2638	2705
Wheat	296.5	293.2	314.5	99.9	103.6	107.6	3368	3533	3421
Nutri / Coarse cereals	242.9	221.5	240.2	47.0	43.1	47.5	1934	1944	1976
Pulses	298.1	291.6	283.4	25.4	22.1	23.2	853	757	817
Foodgrains	1275.2	1247.8	1275.9	285.0	285.2	296.6	2235	2286	2325
Oilseeds	245.1	247.9	270.4	31.5	31.5	33.4	1284	1271	1236
Sugarcane	47.4	50.6	45.7	379.9	405.4	355.7	80198	80105	77893
Cotton@	125.9	126.1	133.7	32.8	28.0	35.5	443	378	451
Jute & Mesta#	7.4	7.0	6.8	10.0	9.8	9.9	2435	2508	2641

Exports:

Values in USD \$ Million

S.No	Commodity	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
1.	RICE (OTHER THAN BASMATI)	2,525.19	3,636.60	3,038.16	2,031.25	4,794.54
2.	RICE -BASMATI	3,208.60	4,169.56	4,712.44	4,372.00	4,018.64
3.	BUFFALO MEAT	3,903.49	4,037.11	3,587.15	3,199.60	3,171.13
4.	SUGAR	1,290.71	810.90	1,360.29	1,966.44	2,789.97
5.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	1,621.11	1,894.25	2,104.41	1,057.34	1,897.20
6.	OIL MEALS	805.45	1,093.16	1,508.65	827.90	1,575.34
7.	CASTOR OIL	674.73	1,043.99	883.78	894.36	917.24
8.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	455.59	550.55	659.18	647.07	864.08
9.	FRESH FRUITS	743.23	761.79	795.29	770.25	765.62
10.	GROUNDNUT	809.60	524.82	472.59	715.81	727.36
11.	FRESH VEGETABLES	863.12	821.76	812.00	651.68	721.47
12.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	584.79	646.92	639.65	646.83	694.14
13.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	531.70	552.61	551.72	548.29	634.84
14.	VEGETABLE OILS	116.29	87.83	106.79	170.09	602.77
15.	WHEAT	66.85	96.72	60.24	62.82	549.16
16.	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	634.38	593.88	570.30	530.38	517.48
17.	SESAME SEEDS	402.17	463.90	538.96	525.57	425.60
18.	SUGAR	1490.52	1290.71	810.90	1360.29	1964.79

19.	PROCESSED VEGETABLES	263.57	282.87	293.96	311.71	424.51
20.	CASHEW	786.93	922.41	654.43	566.82	420.43
21.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	324.31	340.37	411.04	374.77	359.03
22.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	298.90	326.67	300.91	232.68	330.09
23.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	253.73	303.05	481.55	280.43	321.95
24.	PULSES	191.05	227.75	259.35	213.67	265.53
25.	GUERGAM MEAL	463.35	646.94	674.88	461.53	262.99
26.	MILLED PRODUCTS	121.37	136.01	151.86	151.56	206.96
29.	MOLLASES	47.06	15.06	83.79	72.97	171.04
30.	COCOA PRODUCTS	162.18	177.47	192.69	180.10	149.77
31.	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	78.16	104.04	124.93	109.24	125.14
32.	SHELLAC	33.60	44.22	43.70	57.90	87.83
33.	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	81.55	78.73	81.78	76.52	77.84
34.	PROCESSED MEAT	0.96	0.69	1.54	2.00	2.17
35.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	256.95	253.73	303.05	481.55	280.22
36.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	117.49	79.11	85.70	98.15	81.03

37.	OTHER OIL SEEDS	126.00	174.79	131.57	61.79	61.27
38.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	79.11	85.70	98.15	81.04	58.70
39.	ANIMAL CASINGS	2.06	50.68	68.27	56.10	56.23
40.	SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	129.69	130.90	124.65	92.62	44.64
41.	NIGER SEEDS	17.46	10.84	13.64	14.91	21.58
42.	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	6.56	5.06	3.87	3.25	2.66
43.	OTHER MEAT	0.03	1.09	1.96	2.35	2.47
44.	PROCESSED MEAT	0.69	1.54	2.00	2.17	1.71
	TOTAL (Agri & Allied)	22,916.66	26,101.10	26,949.55	23,227.00	29,814.45
	GROWTH (%)	-2.71	13.90	3.25	-13.81	28.3
	TOTAL: EXPORTS	2,75,852.43	3,03,526.16	3,30,078.09	3,13,361.04	2,91,105.77
	SHARE OF AGRI EXPORTS	8.31	8.60	8.16	7.41	10.24

Support from the Government

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- ▶ This scheme provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crops, thus help in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

- ▶ It aims to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precise-irrigation and other water saving technologies.



Government Support

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

- ▶ It is an extended component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). PKVY aims at supporting and promoting organic farming, in turn resulting in improvement of soil health.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKSN)

- ▶ Government provides income support of Rs 6000 per annum to all the eligible farmer families across the country in three equal instalments of Rs 2000 each every four months.



Case Study



A story you never heard of...

- ▶ The progressive women farmer Mrs. Anitha Pushpa Periera from Kokradi village of Coastal Karnataka having a minimum basic education, started farming.
- ▶ She has 6 acres of land, out of 1 acre of land is used for paddy cultivation. Rest of the land used for commercial crops like 1500 Arecanut plants in 2 acres, 1500 Rubber plants in 1 acre, and rest is with 500 Pepper plants, 100 Coconut plants, 50 Banana plants.
- ▶ She is utilising bore well for irrigation and rearing 5 cows and 5 pigs for her animal husbandry activity.

Stats:

S. No	Crops	Technology
1	Paddy	SRI technology
2	Arecanut + Pepper + Banana + Cocoa	Multi-storing copping
3.	Coconut	Border crop act as wind break
4.	Rubber	Terrace technology for plantation because of sloppy land

S. No.	Crops/animal	Marketing	Gross Income	Cost Of Cultivation	Net Income
1	Arecanut	Local mandi	9,00,000	2,00,000	7,00,000
2.	Rubber	Local mandi	80,000	30,000	50,000
3.	Pepper	Spices stores	1,00,000	30,000	70,000
4.	Coconut	Local market as a tender coconut	3,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
5.	Banana	Local mandi	3,000	1,000	2,000
6.	Paddy	APMC	40,000	15,000	25,000
7.	COW (MILK) 5 COW	Milk cooperative society.	1,0,8000	25,000	83,000
8.	PIG (MEAT), 5 PIG	Pig slaughter house	40,000	15,000	25,000
TOTAL			15,71,000	2,36,000	13,35,000

Conclusion

- ▶ India needs to improve its management of agricultural practices on multiple fronts. Agriculture sector can still improve nutrition through multiple ways:
- ▶ Increasing incomes of farming households, diversifying production of crops, strengthening agricultural diversity and productivity, and designing careful price. Subsidy policies should encourage the production and consumption of nutrient rich crops.
- ▶ Diversification of agricultural livelihoods through agri-allied sectors such as animal husbandry, forestry, and fisheries has enhanced livelihood opportunities, strengthened resilience and led to considerable increase in labour force participation in the sector.

THANK YOU!!!

**BETI BACHAO
BETI PADHAO**



TEAM MEMBERS

160121735096 to 100

INTRODUCTION

Beti bachao ,Beti padhao is a social campaign of the government of india that aims to generate awareness and improve the position of girls This program was launched to make some positive changes in the indian society in status of girl child.The scheme was launched with an initial funding of 100 crore.



BBBP scheme was launched on 22 january 2015 by the prime minister Narendra modi. There are many restrictions for the girls child in the society which hinders the proper growth and development of the girl child



OBJECTIVES

The Beti Bachhao Beti Padhao Yojana aims to achieve the following goals:

Improve the child sex ratio

Ensure gender equality and women empowerment

Prevent gender-biased, sex selective elimination

Ensure survival and protection of the girl child

Encourage education and participation of the girl child



FEATURE OF THE SCHEME

- ❑ Improvement in the child sex ratio of the country
- ❑ Education for girl will be ensured
- ❑ Prevention of the child marriage
- ❑ Ensuring survival and protection of the girl child

मोदी सरकार ने बढ़ाया
महिलाओं का मान

बेटी बचाओ
बेटी पढ़ाओ



अभियान बना हरियाणा
की शान

जनवरी 2015 में लिंगानुपात

1000
लड़के

871
लड़कियां

22 जनवरी 2015 में योजना की
शुरुआत के बाद अब लिंगानुपात

1000
लड़के

933
लड़कियां

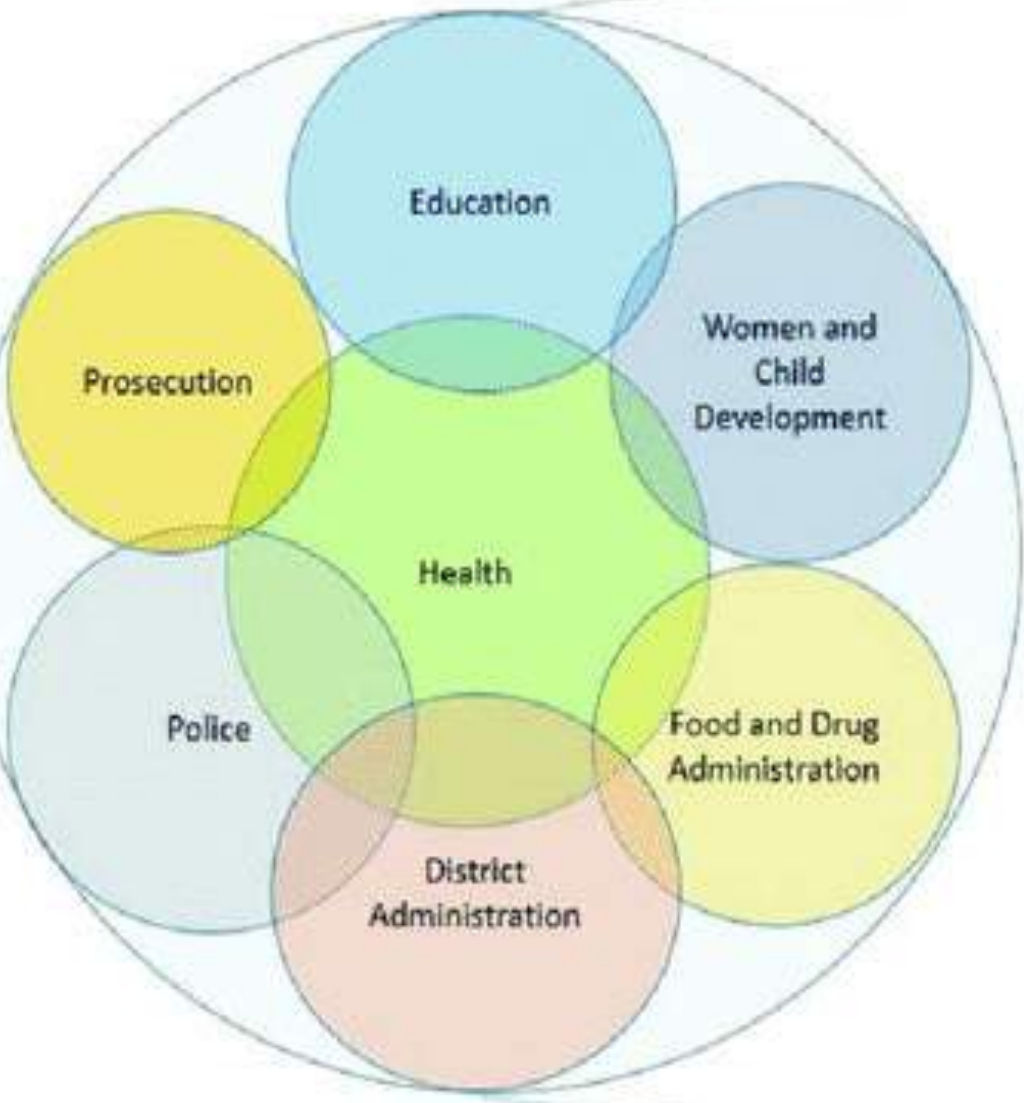
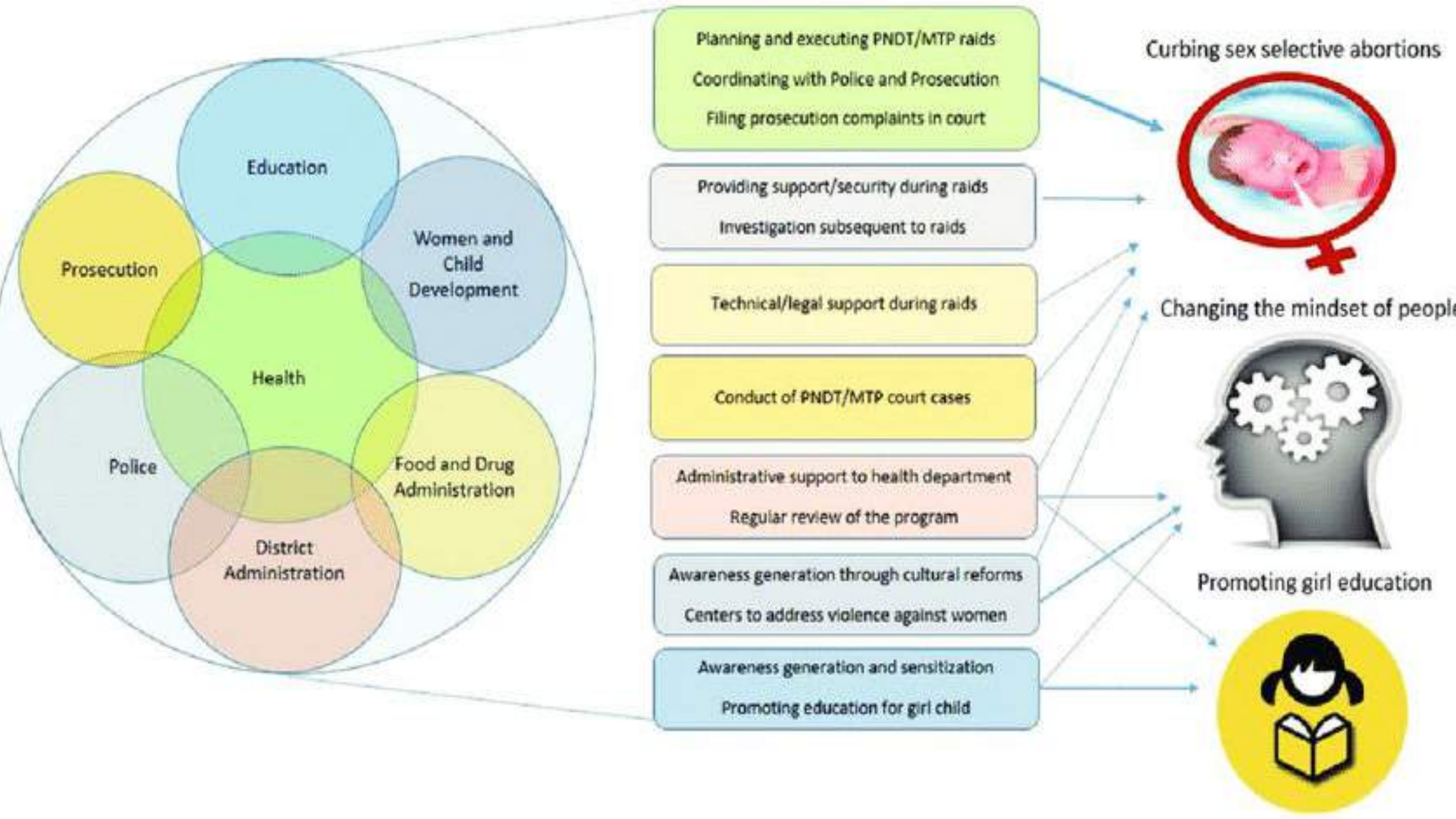


STRATEGIES OF BBBP

- 
- Inter-sectoral and Inter-institutional convergence
 - System for dealing gender issues and child rights

- Mobilizing and training
- Social mobilizing and communication campaign

- Placing the issue of decline in CSR/SRB in public discourse
- Focus on gender critical districts and cities low on CSR



Planning and executing PNDT/MTP raids
 Coordinating with Police and Prosecution
 Filing prosecution complaints in court

Providing support/security during raids
 Investigation subsequent to raids

Technical/legal support during raids

Conduct of PNDT/MTP court cases

Administrative support to health department
 Regular review of the program

Awareness generation through cultural reforms
 Centers to address violence against women

Awareness generation and sensitization
 Promoting education for girl child

Curbing sex selective abortions



Changing the mindset of people



Promoting girl education



Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Launched
January 22, 2015



Need for BBBP: Declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR)



Average number of girls / 1000 boys aged 0-6 has been consistently dropping from each census year to the next

2000 Girls killed per day

Intiative Overview

BBBP Objectives:

1. Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination
2. Ensuring survival & protection of the girl child
3. Ensuring education and participation of the girl child



100 Selected Districts



87 Districts with CSR below national average

8 Districts with CSR above national average and declining trend

5 Districts with CSR above national average and improving trend

Delivery



Mass communication campaigns



Multi-sectoral district-level interventions

Scheme Funding

Central Govt. Funding

₹ 100 Crore

Budget allocated for BBBP

District-Level Budget 2014 - 2016



Different Schemes introduced under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Apart from the various campaigns, awareness programmes and creation of improvised reforms, there are several schemes under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao each of which focuses on the upliftment, empowerment and welfare of women & girl child. Here is a list of few popular schemes under BBBP:

- ❑ Sukanya Samridhi Yojana
- ❑ Balika Samridhi Yojana
- ❑ Ladli Laxmi Yojana
- ❑ Ladli scheme
- ❑ Kanyashree Prakalpa Yojana
- ❑ Dhanalakshmi scheme and many more

'BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO' BUT HOW?'

90% OF THE FUNDS NOT USED

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO BBBP

Rs 19,999 Lakh

FUNDS RELEASED TO STATES

Rs 5,489 Lakh

FUNDS UNSPENT

Rs 18,134 Lakh

ACHIEVEMENTS

- ❑ The sex ratio has crossed up to 950 females per 1000 males
- ❑ 50% reservation for woman in panchayat
- ❑ Out of 5,09,290 children born in the state during January 2017, 2,66,064 were boys and 2,43,226 were girls
- ❑ Upmost priority is given to the quality of education infrastructure



BACKGROUND

The child sex ratio in India has been going down at a continuous rate

As per the population census 2011, the child sex ratio in India was 919 females per 1000 males.

To address the above social issue the Government of India introduced the BBBP scheme in 2015.

It is jointly run by the Ministry of Women and child development, Ministry of health and family welfare and Ministry of Education

TOP 10 STATES WHICH FAILED TO IMPLEMENT 'BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO' (YEAR 2016-17)

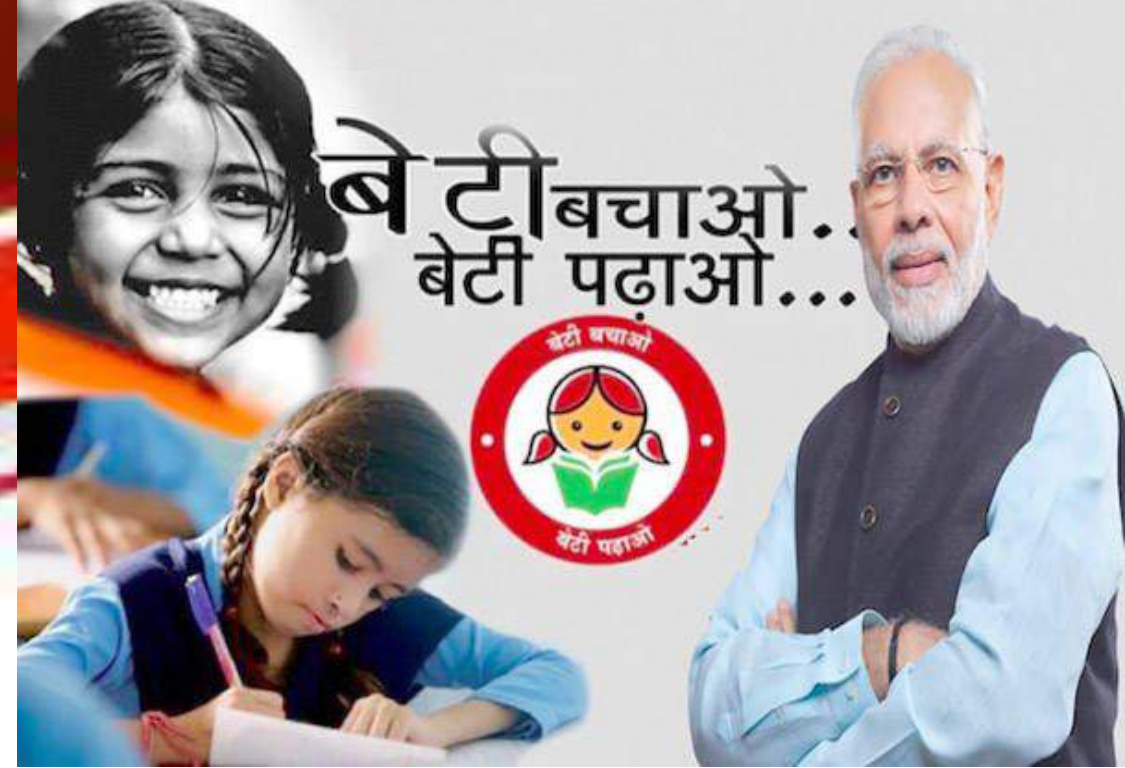
STATES	FUNDS ALLOCATED	FUNDS SPENT
Haryana	Rs 249.31 lakh	NIL
Punjab	Rs 234.39 lakh	NIL
Uttar Pradesh	Rs 233.10 lakh	NIL
Maharashtra	Rs 189.89 lakh	NIL
Jammu & Kashmir	Rs 178.79 lakh	NIL
Rajasthan	Rs 159.87 lakh	NIL
Gujarat	Rs 112.19 lakh	NIL
Delhi	Rs 83.75 lakh	NIL
Madhya Pradesh	Rs 81.27 lakh	Rs 47,000
Uttarakhand	Rs 67.79 lakh	Rs 4.7 lakh

BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO- FOR THE SOCIETY

this scheme is not just benefiting for the girl children but also for the entire society. The Government has spent more than Rs.150 crore to extend the security reforms under BBBP. In the present day world, the entire society is undergoing a severe need to change the approach towards women and the girl child. Following the same ideals, various pilot schemes are also introduced to maintain healthy sex ratio, availability on equal facilities to all the sectors.



CONCLUSION



“When we educate a man, you educate a man but when you educate a woman ,you educate a generation.”

THANK YOU

बेटी बचाओ
बेटी पढ़ाओ

VicharKranti.com





CHAITANYA BHARATHI
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (A)
Affiliated to Osmania University

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PRESENTATION
TOPIC SENTENCE: MGNREGA

PRESENTERS :

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160127735111 - MATAM SIDDHARTHA

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

NREGA National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

You have the
RIGHT TO WORK!



Under EGA, you have the right to
100 days employment
in a year, for each family
within 5 km of your residence
within 15 days from application
on local development project

You will find more information in the *(NREGA background)*
or at your Gram Panchayat

“Act of the people, by the people, and for the people”

What Is it ?

A group of people, including men and women, are working in a rural field. Some are sitting on the ground, while others are standing or walking. The field appears to be a mix of dirt and sparse vegetation. The background shows a hilly landscape with more people working.

Scheme Provides at least 100 days of work at not less than Rs 60/day which varies by state.

36.7 Million rural Households have benefitted so far in 2012-13, while 49.8 million rural household benefitted in 2011-12

Implemented in 645 districts across the country

Introduction

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an Indian legislation enacted on 7th September 2005 and launched on Feb 2, 2006 from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh, that aims to guarantee the 'right to work' and ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Objectives of NREGA

- Augmenting wage employment.
- Strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development.
- Strengthening grassroots processes of democracy.
- Infusing transparency and accountability in governance.
- Strengthening decentralization and deepening processes of democracy by giving a pivotal role to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in planning, monitoring and implementation.

Wage Employment Programs

1980's

- National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) launched to use unemployed and underemployed workers to build community assets
- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee (RLEG) launched to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to 1 member from each rural, landless household
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana launched, combining NREP and RLEG

1990's

- Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) launched to provide employment during the lean agricultural season
- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) launched; dedicated to development of demand driven rural Infrastructure

2000's

- Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) launched, merging EAS and JGSY
- Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) launched to generate additional supplementary wage employment and create assets
- **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) launched to provide 100 days of guaranteed employment to one member from each rural household**

SALIENT FEATURES OF MGNREGA

- i) Adult members of a rural household willing to participate, have to apply for registration, either orally or in written, to Gram Panchayat; they will be provided with a Job Card within 15 days after verification, with proper photographs of the members willing, free of cost!
- ii) Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work; if not, daily unemployment allowance as per the Act, has to be paid; liability of payment of unemployment allowance is of the State.
- iii) Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
- iv) Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural laborers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/ per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
- v) Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.

- vi) At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.
- vii) Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water and shade have to be provided.
- viii) Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works. Contractors and machinery are not allowed.
- ix) A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained.
- x) The Central Government bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labor and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers

EMPLOYMENT CARD

Adult members of rural households submit their name, age and address with photo to the Gram Panchayat. The Gram panchayat registers households after making enquiry and issues a job card. The job card contains the details of adult member enrolled and his /her photo.

Registered person can submit an application for work in writing (for at least fourteen days of continuous work) either to panchayat or to Programme Officer.

The panchayat/programme officer will accept the valid application and issue dated receipt of application;

Letter providing work will be sent to the applicant and also displayed at panchayat office.

Registration will be made for five years and may be renewed from time to time.



NREGA COVERAGE (1st Nationwide employment scheme)



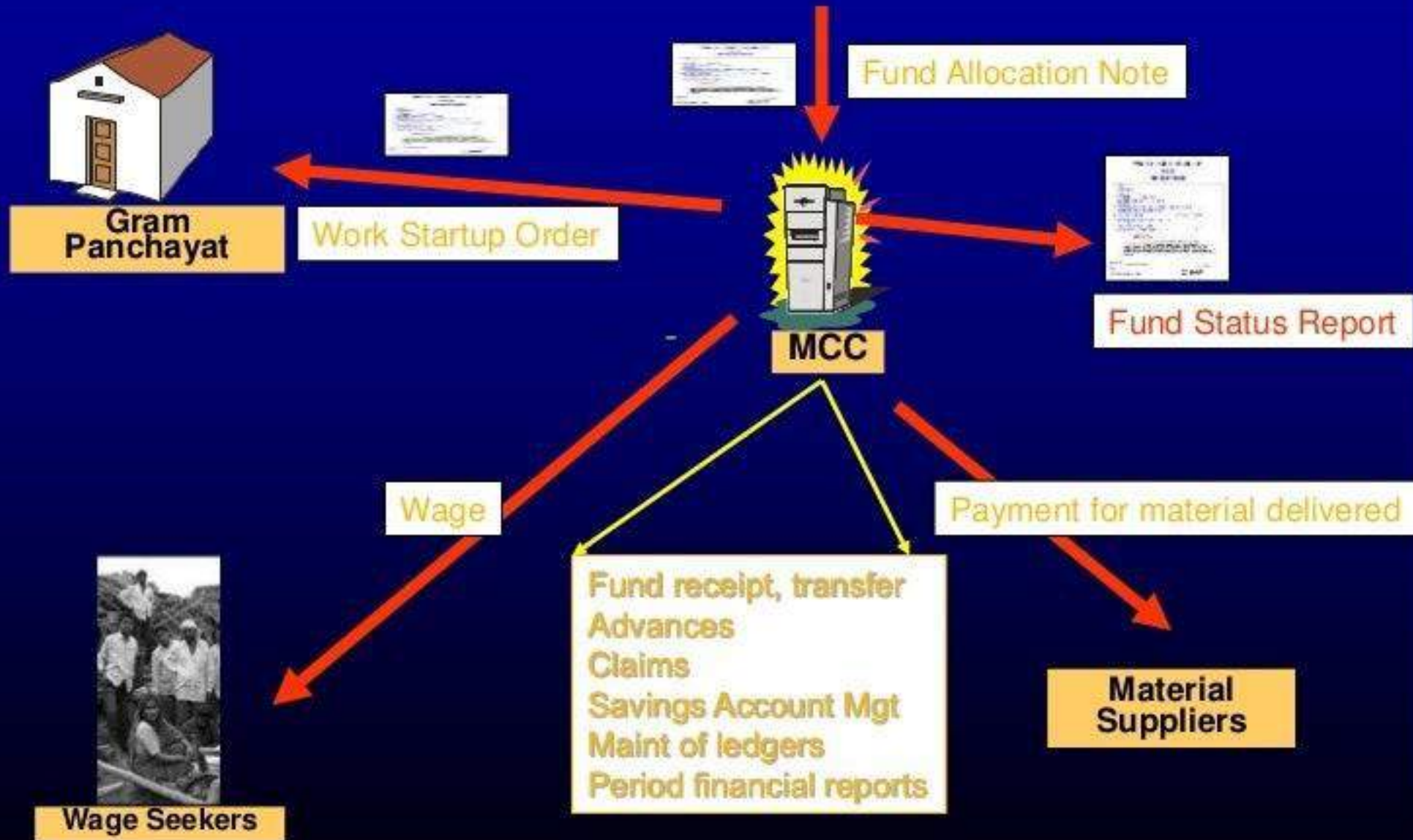
Phase I NREGA(200)

(Backward Districts ranked on basis of agricultural wages, output per agricultural worker and SCT/ST population of the district)

Phase II NREGA(130)

Phase III NREGA(266)

Fund & Accounts Management



IMPLEMENTATION

- With in **15 days** of submitting the application the allotment letter is provided.
- **Gram sabha** and **Gram panchayat** approves the shelf of work and fixes their priority.
- Gram sabha is the principal form for wage seekers to raise their demand

ELGIBILITY

- Must be citizen of **India**
- Should complete **18 years** at time of applying
- Application should be made with the **local gram panchayat**
- Volunteer of unskilled labour
- Willing to do unskilled work
- This will not include machinery work



Work Approval Request and Commencement Order by Gram Panchayat

(2) Work Commencement (Allocation) Order

Lr. No. ---/MGNREGS dated-----

To

The ----- group

----- Habitation

----- Gram Panchayat

Sir/madam,

SUB: MGNREGS-Allotment of work for the period from ----- to -----

REF: Your application number ----- dated -----

In response to your application for the work demand, for the period from ----- to -----

----- your group has been allotted with the work ----- work ID number-----

estimate cost of Rs. ----- . You are requested to start the work immediately.

Yours faithfully

Date:

Signature of the Panchayat

Secretary

- Work commencement letter may be issued either by Gram Panchayat or by the Programme Officer depending on the system followed in the states.
- Work commencement letter (Work allocation) shall be given within 15 days from the date of application for work or from the day of work request made by the applicant.
- In case of delay beyond 15 days the applicants are entitled for claiming unemployment allowance

Activities...

Sl.No.	Activity	Time Schedule
1	Closing of Muster Roll	6 th day after start of work
2	Bringing of muster roll & measurement book	8 th day
3	1. Entry of muster rolls in MIS 2. Generation of pay order	9 th & 10 th day
4	1. Submission of pay order at block post office/bank 2. Generation of wage slip 3. Transfer of pay order at village post office/bank	11 th & 12 th day
5	Deposit of wages in the a/c of wage earners (electronic fund transfer)	13 th day



Management Information System (MIS)

A web enabled MIS www.nrega.nic.in has been developed. This makes data transparent and available in the public domain to be equally accessed by all.

Benefits availed through NREGA MIS:

E-Governance for Masses:

- Computerisation of all NREGA activities
- All information available for public access
- Accuracy ensured in payment of wages to workers
- Lodging of complaints through Grievance Redressal System

Assists Gram Panchayats in NREGA Implementation :

- ✓ Tracking of 100 days of employment to a household
- ✓ Generates documents as per NREGA guidelines
- ✓ Tracking of funds from the Ministry to the worker

TYPES OF WORK UNDER MGNREGA..



- i. **Water Conservation and water harvesting** including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, stop dams and springshed development;
- ii. **Drought Proofing** including plantation and afforestation;
- iii. **Irrigation canals** including micro and minor irrigation works;
- iv. Provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;
- v. **Renovation of traditional water bodies** including desilting of tanks;
- vi. Land Development;
- vii. **Flood control and protection works** including drainage in water logged areas, deepening and repairing of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for coastal protection;
- viii. **Rural connectivity** to provide all weather access, including culverts and roads within a village, wherever necessary;

- ix. Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Knowledge Resource Centre at the Block level and as Gram Panchayat Bhawan at the Gram Panchayat level;
- x. Agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid biomanures;
- xi. Livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- xii. Fisheries related works, such as, fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land;
- xiii. Works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- xiv. Rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- xv. Rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management;
 - xv(a) Construction of anganwadi centres.
 - xv(b) Construction of play fields.
- xvi. Any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

Nature of MGNREGA works are such that they augment productivity

Community Lands

- ❑ Water conservation
- ❑ Water harvesting
- ❑ Irrigation
- ❑ Drought proofing
- ❑ Plantation & Afforestation
- ❑ Renovation of water bodies
- ❑ Desilting of tanks & canals
- ❑ Flood control measures
- ❑ Rural connectivity

Private Lands

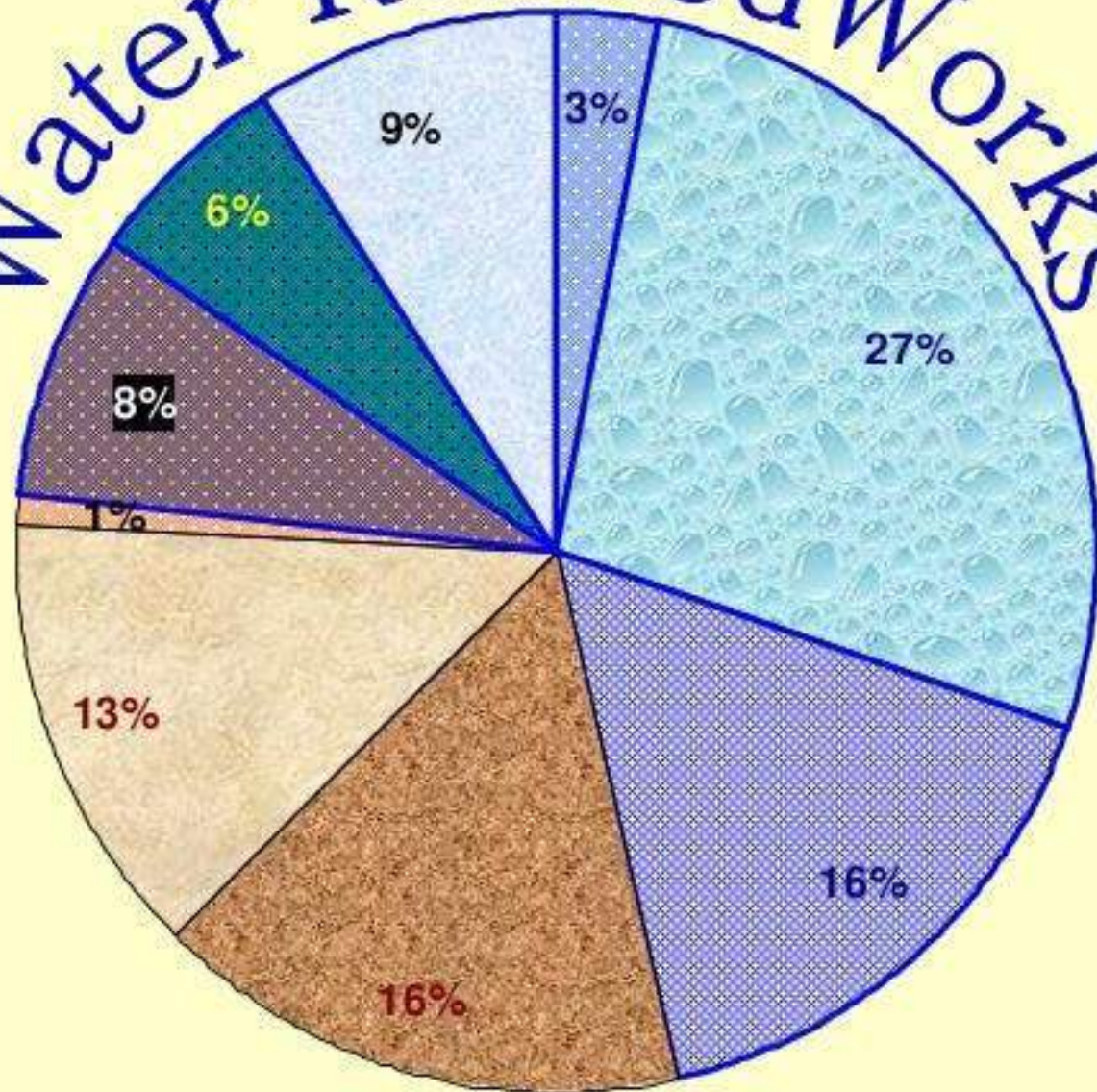
of SC/ST/IAY/Land Reform beneficiaries/BPL/small and marginal farmers

Small & marginal farmers account for 80% of land- holdings & operate 40% of cultivated land

- ❑ Land Development
- ❑ Irrigation facilities
- ❑ Horticulture Plantation

Highest Priority to Water Conservation

Water Related Works



- Flood Control and Protection
- Water Conservation and Water Harvesting
- Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST/BPL/ IAY Beneficiaries
- Rural Connectivity
- Land Development
- Others
- Drought Proofing (Afforestation & Plantation)
- Micro Irrigation Works
- Renovation of Traditional Water bodies

TYPES OF WORK UNDER THE SCHEME:



Flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas

Plantation Works



Water Conservation



State and Local Government

State Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS)

- 25 per cent of the cost of material and wages for semi-skilled/ skilled workers
- Unemployment allowance if the state is unable to provide employment within 15 days
- Administrative expenses of the State Employment Guarantee Council

Serious accidents at work site

- If any person employed under the scheme is or child accompanying any person injured ; he/she shall be entitled to free of charge medical treatment
- During the period of hospitalization of injured worker
 - Accommodation, treatment and medicines
 - Half of the wage per day to be paid to injured person
- If a person employed under a scheme
 - ❖ dies or
 - ❖ becomes permanently disabled by the accident at site

The legal heirs of the deceased or the disabled shall be paid an *ex gratia* payment at the rate of Rs.25000 By the Central government.

Details of Institutions related to NREGA

	Indian Institute of Women's Studies	Centre for Budget & Governance Accountability	IIM Bangalore	Institute of Human Development	Centre for Development Alternatives
Objective	Analyse women access to NREGA, assess State Schemes, document labour market conditions, assist design gender sensitive works.	Monitor implementation of NREGA, identify implementation challenges faced by State Gov, Local admn and PRIs, increase awareness of NREGA,	Identify Practical issues of implementation, management and coordination through quick surveys at the worksites, village, conformity with Act & Guidelines	Process documentation; assess impact of NREGA on wages, employment, durable assets;policy, recommendations; sensitise stakeholders	Suggestive corrective measures, assess strengths and weaknesses in Schemes
Coverage	2 distts of Orissa, Maharashtra, TN, WB	1 distt. In AP, 2 each in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP	1 in AP and 1 in Karnataka	6 districts of Bihar	6 districts of Gujarat

FUNDING

- Central government bears the full cost of unskilled labours
- 75% cost of materials by central government
- Rest is borne by state governments
- If radius is more than 5km extra 10% wages are paid
- 2020-2021 ₹61,500 crores
- Actual spending under MGNREGA for 2020-21 was ₹ 1,11,170 crore
- 2021-2022 ₹ 73,000 crore
- 2022-2023 ₹ 98,000 crore

ACTIVE WORKERS 2022-23

1. While the demand of the unskilled work under NREGS had been steadily rising in recent years amid the economic slowdown.
2. 5.79 crore House holds availed NREGS between April 1 and September 10 during the current financial year.

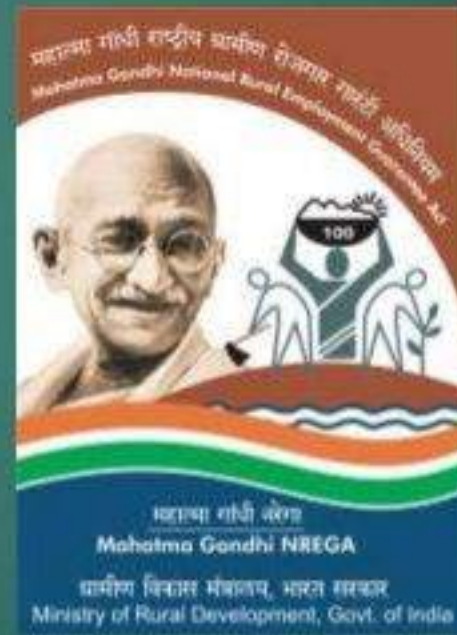
S.NO	State/UT	Active Workers	Total Workers	%
1.	UTTAR PRADESH	1,69,93,511	3,37,00,085	50.43
2.	WEST BENGAL	1,67,81,476	3,42,10,152	49.05
3.	TELANGANA	67,02,430	1,21,33,965	55.24
4.	MADHYA PRADESH	1,13,57,554	1,76,26,612	64.43
5.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,01,02,030	1,97,30,801	51.20
6.	BIHAR	1,08,88,633	3,34,75,403	32.53

Amendments in NREGA

- ▶ (7th Jan,2010)
NREGA was renamed to MGNREGA
- ▶ (14th May,2010)



Old Logo



New Logo

Advantage from MGNREGA

Environmental
Benefits and
Vulnerability
Reduction

Every 5th rural
Indian
household
benefits from
MGNREGA

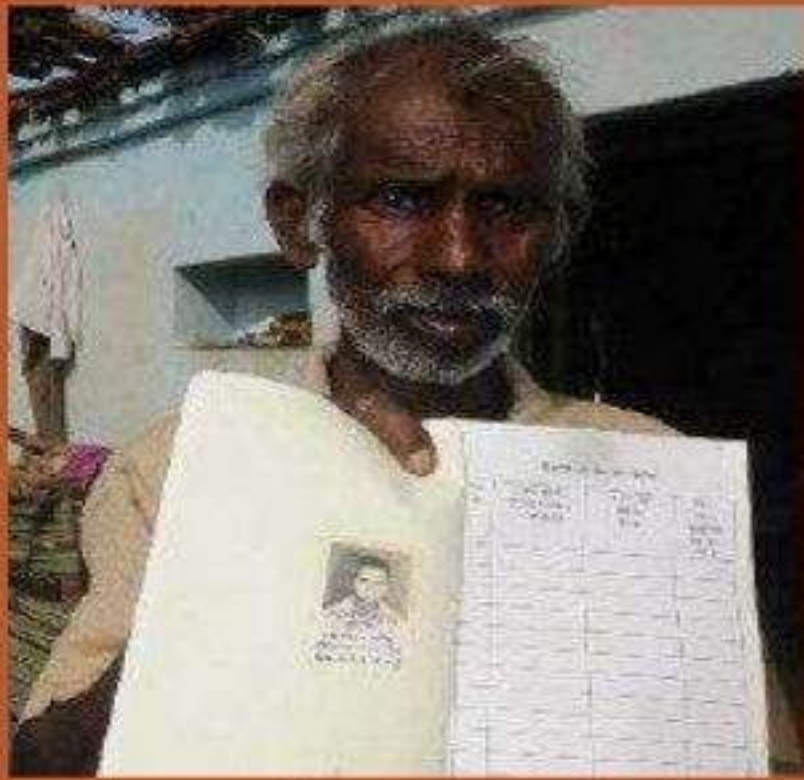
Agricultural
Sustainability

Women
empowerment



LIMITATIONS ☹️

- ❖ Registration problems in terms of caste discrimination.
- ❖ Uniform distribution of job cards is a time consuming process and leads to dissatisfaction.
- ❖ Only 19% of the 8.5 lakh differently able people registered for the scheme have got work under NREGA.
- ❖ Illegal charges levied on people for application forms.
- ❖ Non-issuance of receipts to applicants.
- ❖ Unavailability of necessary facilities at the work places.
- ❖ Improper maintenance of attendance of the workers.
- ❖ Payments of wages delayed.
- ❖ Measurement of work done by the workers a major problem.
- ❖ Inadequate number of officials for the scheme.
- ❖ Delay in appointments of officials in the villages.
- ❖ Another issue is that of fake muster rolls & bills being generated



Empty document: Gurba Ahirwar of Akona village in Madhya Pradesh showing his NREGA job card, with no entries made in it.

In Bundelkhand, M.P, the scheme is plagued by corruption and delayed payment of wages.

In the last three years, the State government has spent over 1.1 lakh crores on the scheme. However, results remain unsatisfactory.

The Union government recently increased the number of job days from 100 to 200, but people here are not celebrating and would prefer migrating to Delhi.

“We have to pay bribes, face intimidation and still wages are never paid on time. Private employers pay less, but at least we get paid at the end of the day”, says Bootha Ahirwar, a farmer from Majhora village.



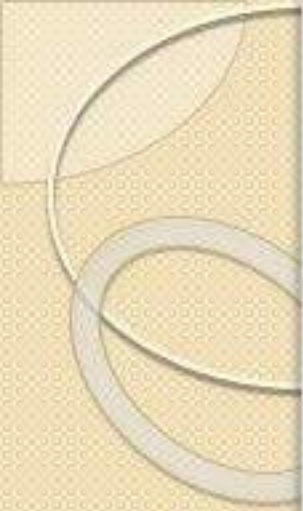
राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारण्टी योजना

प्रस्तावित कार्य-07-08

कार्य का नाम- पाण्डे का तानाव मॉन्टरीकरण
अनुमानित कार्य की लागत - 3,56,300/-
कार्यदायी संस्था - ग्राम पंचायत गढ़ामरी,
सृजित होने वाले मानव दिवस सं. - 3153 दर - 100%
लाभान्वित होने वाले परिवार सं. - 90
रोजगार के इच्छुक जीवकाई धारक ग्रा. पं. अ. से सम्पर्क करें।

ग्राम पंचायत अधिकारी
रत्नाकर त्रिपाठी

ग्राम प्रधान
अब्दुल रहीम



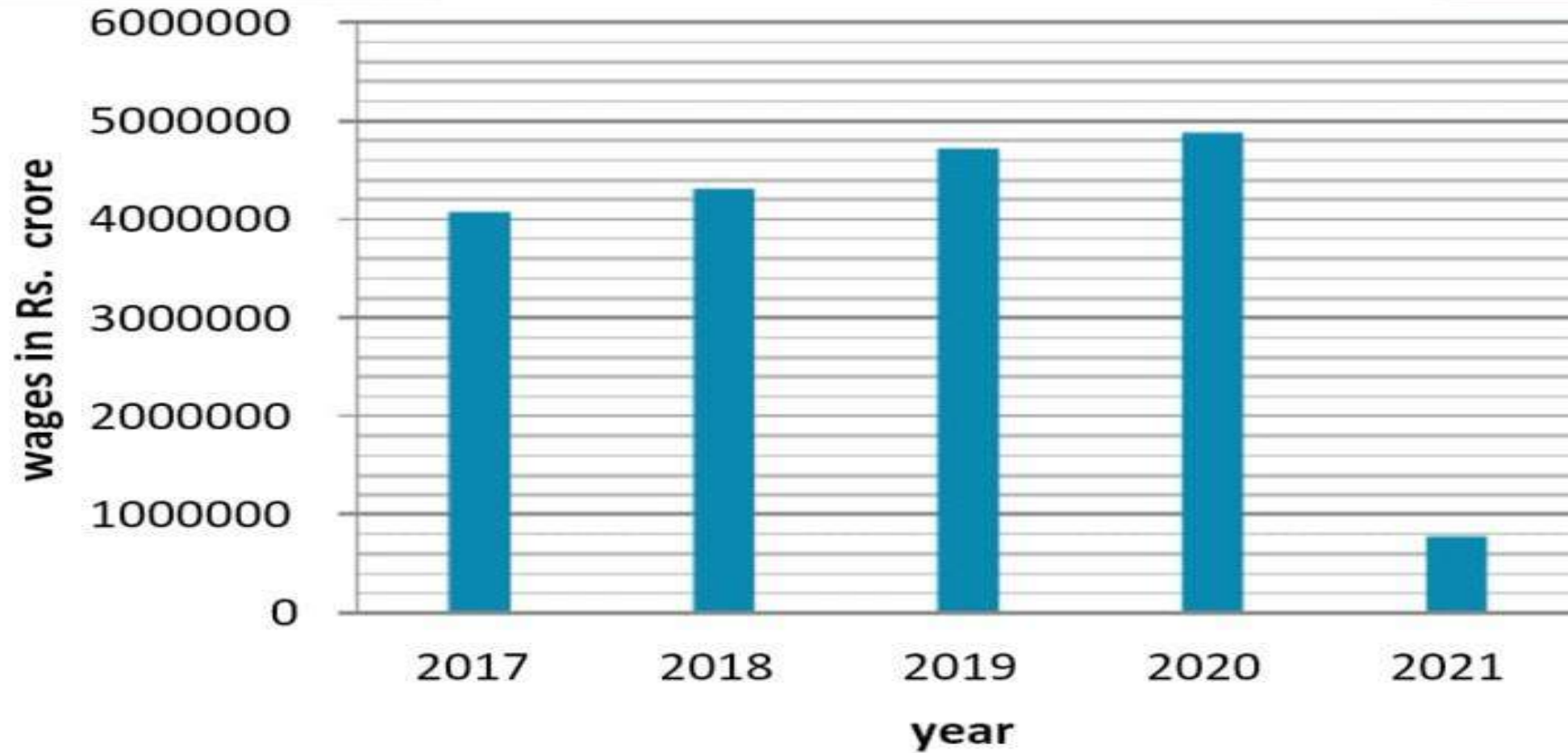


CHANGES DUE TO COVID-19



- Government announced complete lockdown during from **March 2020**.
- Number of works also has been increased during the year 2020.
- National average wage under MGNREGA will increase to **₹ 202** per person per day from **₹182**.
- This will result in an additional annual income for workers under the MGNREGA of ₹2000 each on a average.

TOTAL WAGES DISTRIBUTED DURING PANDEMIC



महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधि.



- कार्य का नाम - धान उपार्जन केन्द्र नकुलनार में प्लेटफार्म निर्माण कार्य
- कार्य की लागत - ₹. 1.34 लाख
- कार्य एजेंसी - ग्राम पंचायत नकुलनार
- दैनिक मजदूरी दर - ₹. 100.00
- प्रशा. स्वी. क्र. एवं दिनांक - 2975/NREGA/10.11.2010
- तक. स्वी. क्र. एवं दिनांक - 1065/30.10.2010
- कार्य प्रारंभ की तिथि - कार्य पूर्ण की तिथि -
वैकों से दो मजदूरी भुगतान,
कुप्टाघार से मिले निदान ॥

Thank
You !!

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

**AGRICULTURE AND
DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Submitted To

Smt. M. Sangeetha, Assistant Professor

School Of Management Studies

Submitted By:

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Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
August,2022

INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Agriculture, with its allied sectors is the largest source of livelihood in India. 70% of its rural households still depend primarily on agriculture with 82% of farmers being small and marginal. India is the largest producer, consumer, and importer of pulses in the world. It is the largest producer of milk and jute. India is also the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, and groundnuts.
- ▶ However, India still has many growing concerns. Agriculture's contribution to GDP has steadily declined from 1951 to 2011. India still accounts for a quarter of the world's hungry people. Anaemia continuous to affect 50% of women including pregnant women and 60% of the children in the country.



Why Agriculture?

Source of livelihood

- ▶ Main source of livelihood in India is Agriculture. Nearly 70% of the people directly rely on agriculture as a means of living.

Food Security

- ▶ Stable agricultural sector ensures a nation of food security. Main requirement of any nation is food.

Supply of Food as well as Fodder

- ▶ Agricultural sector provides fodder for domestic animals. Cows and Buffaloes provide people with milk which is a form of protective food. Moreover, livestock also meets people's food requirements.

Create Employment Opportunities.

- ▶ Construction of irrigation schemes, developments agricultural tools etc provide larger employment opportunities. It provides more employment opportunities to the labour force that reduce the high rate of unemployment in the country.

Why Agriculture?

Contribution to National Revenue.

- ▶ Contribution of agriculture to Indian economy was around 17% to 18% as of 2018. It has come down to around 14% in 2021.



Existing Problems

High cost of farm input.

- ▶ Cost of farm inputs such as fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, High Yield Varieties (HYVs) is a curse for the farmers. Further, increase in the costs after Covid pandemic affected low and medium land-holding farmers.

Excess use of pesticides.

- ▶ It causes soil acidification, harmful algae in water and high N₂O emissions. Pesticides also kill useful microorganisms present in the soil and reduce the soil fertility.

Rain dependent farming.

- ▶ Most of the farmers depend on rains for irrigation but this is the major challenge that the farmers have to overcome, because it is not always possible to provide timely irrigation with rains.

Further Challenges

Fake seeds.

- ▶ Fake seed is one of the major concerns for the farmers. Farmers buy the seeds at heavy prices. But they suffer huge losses as fake seeds don't germinate which sometimes results even in suicides.

Soil erosion.

- ▶ Soil erosion removes valuable top soil which is the most productive part of soil profile for agricultural purpose. It results in lower yields, higher production costs.

Unseasonal rains.

- ▶ Unseasonal rains give major blows for farmers damaging the crops which are ready to harvest. They also affect the harvested grains and fetch losses to the farmers.

Challenges

Predominance of intermediaries.

- ▶ Agriculture market is totally controlled by intermediaries. They have predominance in determining prices, buying and selling of agricultural products. So, neither the farmers can get reasonable prices for their products nor the consumers can get the products at cheap prices.



Solutions to Existing Problems

Provision of Adequate Education to Farmers

- ▶ Efforts should be made to ensure that farmers get affordable basic education. This will make it easier for them to learn about highly developed farming practices that improve efficiency.

Reducing the cost of Farm Inputs

- ▶ Government should reduce the costs of basic farm inputs like seeds, fertilisers, herbicides, etc. Government should ensure that these inputs get to farmers directly without middlemen or brokers.

Provision of Funds to the Farmers

- ▶ Agricultural funds really need to be made available for the farmers those who are in poverty and lack funds. It helps in providing farmers with hybrid seeds and simple agricultural machines at subsidized rates.

How to Tackle Them?

Crop Rotation

- ▶ Crop rotation helps in replenishment of soil fertility. It prevents depletion of selective nutrients. It prevents building up of diseases and pests of particular crops. It enhances the production by increasing soil fertility.

Organic Farming

- ▶ Organic farming is environmental-friendly and promotes sustainable development. Bio-wastes usage results in high yields and prevents use of pesticides. It is inexpensive process and generates income and creates employment.

Use of Modern Agricultural Technologies

- ▶ Farming technologies provide sustainable methods of agricultural production by increasing global crop yield to meet rising demand for food caused by income and population growth. This technology can improve insect or pest resistance, drought tolerance.

Modern Problems Require Modern Solutions

GIS Software and GPS agriculture.

- ▶ It allows farmers to map temperature, rainfall, crop yields and more across their forms. Paired with GPS, these technologies are what guide autonomous tractors, seeders and combined harvesters to work-fields following precise strategy. It also involves use of drones and satellites in an agriculture. It enables the aerial assessment of crop biomass and height, weed presence, terrain, and whether.

Soil and Water Sensors.

- ▶ Sensors monitor soil conditions like temperature and pH, humidity, plant health and peststress. Human error can be reduced and work time managed more efficiently when robotic sensors are employed on a farm.

Automated farming.

- ▶ It allows self-navigating combines for harvesting and robotic seeding and weeding, it helps reducing labour requirement for the farm.

Modern Agricultural Technologies

Blockchain Technology.

- ▶ It aims to reduce wide-spread effects by accurately tracking the supply chain path of all products within the food system. With Blockchain technology, food contamination could be traced back to the exact source.



Phases which changed the face of Indian Agriculture

Green Revolution (M.S. Swaminathan)

- ▶ Conversion of Indian agriculture into modern one with introduction of High Yield Varieties (HYVs), mechanised farm tools, irrigation facilities, pesticides and fertilisers. It focused on the rise in production of food grains.

White Revolution (Dr.Verghese Kurien)

- ▶ The motive is increasing the milk production to make country one of the largest producers of milk in the world. Flood is the program that led to White Revolution which aimed to make India a self-dependent nation in milk production.

Silver Revolution (Indira Gandhi)

- ▶ It is a process of increase in the production of eggs as well as poultry. This was achieved by using hybrid cocks, hens, and application applied science to promote egg production.



Revolution in Indian Agriculture

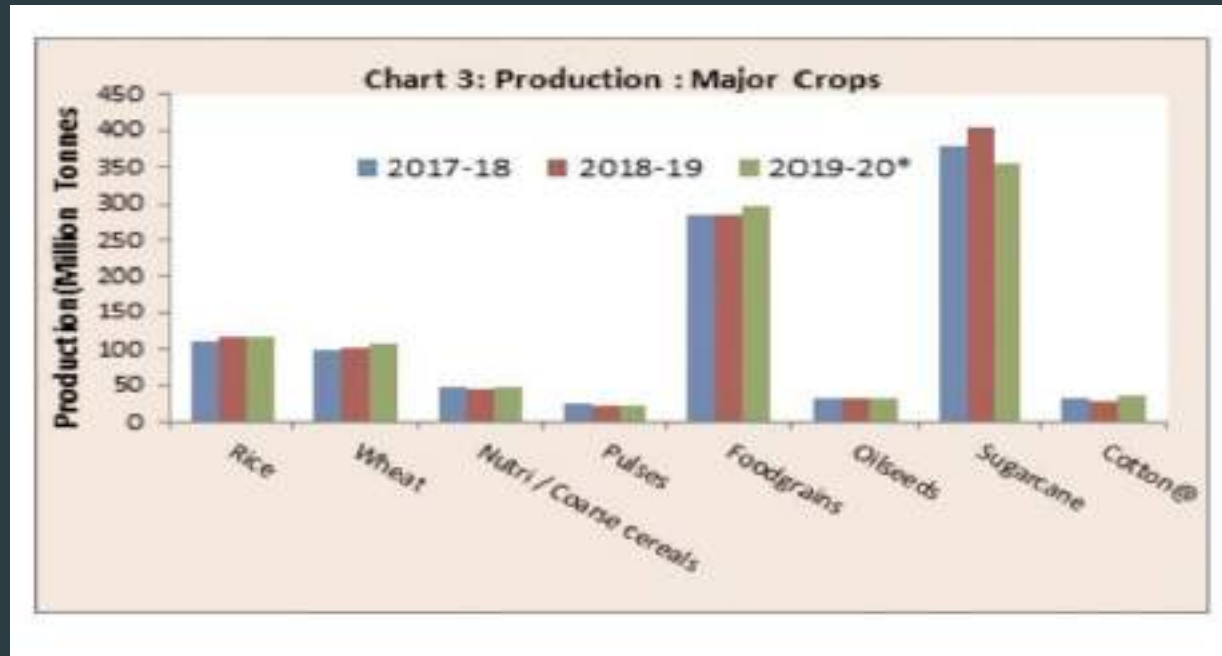
Protein Revolution (Narendra Modi and Arun Jaitley)

- ▶ It is the second technology-driven green revolution that aims at higher productivity. The farmers are motivated to increase their land productivity and food grain products by using scientific methods of farming.



Production Scenario:

- ▶ The production during 2019-20 is higher by 26.87 million tonnes than the previous five years' (2014-15 to 2018-2019) average production of food grains. Total production of Rice during 2019-20 is estimated at 118.43 million tonnes which is higher by 8.67 million tonnes than last five years' average production of 109.76 million tonnes. Production of Wheat is estimated at 107.59 million tonnes which is higher by 11.43 million tonnes than last five years' average production of 96.16 million tonnes.



The past 3 years.....

Crops	Area (Lakh hectare)			Production (Million Tonnes)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rice	437.7	441.6	437.8	112.8	116.5	118.4	2576	2638	2705
Wheat	296.5	293.2	314.5	99.9	103.6	107.6	3368	3533	3421
Nutri / Coarse cereals	242.9	221.5	240.2	47.0	43.1	47.5	1934	1944	1976
Pulses	298.1	291.6	283.4	25.4	22.1	23.2	853	757	817
Foodgrains	1275.2	1247.8	1275.9	285.0	285.2	296.6	2235	2286	2325
Oilseeds	245.1	247.9	270.4	31.5	31.5	33.4	1284	1271	1236
Sugarcane	47.4	50.6	45.7	379.9	405.4	355.7	80198	80105	77893
Cotton@	125.9	126.1	133.7	32.8	28.0	35.5	443	378	451
Jute & Mesta#	7.4	7.0	6.8	10.0	9.8	9.9	2435	2508	2641

Exports:

Values in USD \$ Million

S.No	Commodity	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
1.	RICE (OTHER THAN BASMATI)	2,525.19	3,636.60	3,038.16	2,031.25	4,794.54
2.	RICE -BASMATI	3,208.60	4,169.56	4,712.44	4,372.00	4,018.64
3.	BUFFALO MEAT	3,903.49	4,037.11	3,587.15	3,199.60	3,171.13
4.	SUGAR	1,290.71	810.90	1,360.29	1,966.44	2,789.97
5.	COTTON RAW INCLD. WASTE	1,621.11	1,894.25	2,104.41	1,057.34	1,897.20
6.	OIL MEALS	805.45	1,093.16	1,508.65	827.90	1,575.34
7.	CASTOR OIL	674.73	1,043.99	883.78	894.36	917.24
8.	MISC PROCESSED ITEMS	455.59	550.55	659.18	647.07	864.08
9.	FRESH FRUITS	743.23	761.79	795.29	770.25	765.62
10.	GROUNDNUT	809.60	524.82	472.59	715.81	727.36
11.	FRESH VEGETABLES	863.12	821.76	812.00	651.68	721.47
12.	PROCESSED FRUITS AND JUICES	584.79	646.92	639.65	646.83	694.14
13.	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	531.70	552.61	551.72	548.29	634.84
14.	VEGETABLE OILS	116.29	87.83	106.79	170.09	602.77
15.	WHEAT	66.85	96.72	60.24	62.82	549.16
16.	TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED	634.38	593.88	570.30	530.38	517.48
17.	SESAME SEEDS	402.17	463.90	538.96	525.57	425.60
18.	SUGAR	1490.52	1290.71	810.90	1360.29	1964.79

19.	PROCESSED VEGETABLES	263.57	282.87	293.96	311.71	424.51
20.	CASHEW	786.93	922.41	654.43	566.82	420.43
21.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED	324.31	340.37	411.04	374.77	359.03
22.	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	298.90	326.67	300.91	232.68	330.09
23.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	253.73	303.05	481.55	280.43	321.95
24.	PULSES	191.05	227.75	259.35	213.67	265.53
25.	GUERGAM MEAL	463.35	646.94	674.88	461.53	262.99
26.	MILLED PRODUCTS	121.37	136.01	151.86	151.56	206.96
29.	MOLLASES	47.06	15.06	83.79	72.97	171.04
30.	COCOA PRODUCTS	162.18	177.47	192.69	180.10	149.77
31.	FRUITS / VEGETABLE SEEDS	78.16	104.04	124.93	109.24	125.14
32.	SHELLAC	33.60	44.22	43.70	57.90	87.83
33.	FLORICLTR PRODUCTS	81.55	78.73	81.78	76.52	77.84
34.	PROCESSED MEAT	0.96	0.69	1.54	2.00	2.17
35.	DAIRY PRODUCTS	256.95	253.73	303.05	481.55	280.22
36.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	117.49	79.11	85.70	98.15	81.03

37.	OTHER OIL SEEDS	126.00	174.79	131.57	61.79	61.27
38.	POULTRY PRODUCTS	79.11	85.70	98.15	81.04	58.70
39.	ANIMAL CASINGS	2.06	50.68	68.27	56.10	56.23
40.	SHEEP/GOAT MEAT	129.69	130.90	124.65	92.62	44.64
41.	NIGER SEEDS	17.46	10.84	13.64	14.91	21.58
42.	CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID	6.56	5.06	3.87	3.25	2.66
43.	OTHER MEAT	0.03	1.09	1.96	2.35	2.47
44.	PROCESSED MEAT	0.69	1.54	2.00	2.17	1.71
	TOTAL (Agri & Allied)	22,916.66	26,101.10	26,949.55	23,227.00	29,814.45
	GROWTH (%)	-2.71	13.90	3.25	-13.81	28.3
	TOTAL: EXPORTS	2,75,852.43	3,03,526.16	3,30,078.09	3,13,361.04	2,91,105.77
	SHARE OF AGRI EXPORTS	8.31	8.60	8.16	7.41	10.24

Support from the Government

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- ▶ This scheme provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crops, thus help in stabilising the income of the farmers and encourage them for adoption of innovative practices.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

- ▶ It aims to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precise-irrigation and other water saving technologies.



Government Support

Parampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

- ▶ It is an extended component of Soil Health Management (SHM) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). PKVY aims at supporting and promoting organic farming, in turn resulting in improvement of soil health.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKSN)

- ▶ Government provides income support of Rs 6000 per annum to all the eligible farmer families across the country in three equal instalments of Rs 2000 each every four months.



Case Study



A story you never heard of...

- ▶ The progressive women farmer Mrs. Anitha Pushpa Periera from Kokradi village of Coastal Karnataka having a minimum basic education, started farming.
- ▶ She has 6 acres of land, out of 1 acre of land is used for paddy cultivation. Rest of the land used for commercial crops like 1500 Arecanut plants in 2 acres, 1500 Rubber plants in 1 acre, and rest is with 500 Pepper plants, 100 Coconut plants, 50 Banana plants.
- ▶ She is utilising bore well for irrigation and rearing 5 cows and 5 pigs for her animal husbandry activity.

Stats:

S. No	Crops	Technology
1	Paddy	SRI technology
2	Arecanut + Pepper + Banana + Cocoa	Multi-storing copping
3.	Coconut	Border crop act as wind break
4.	Rubber	Terrace technology for plantation because of sloppy land

S. No.	Crops/animal	Marketing	Gross Income	Cost Of Cultivation	Net Income
1	Arecanut	Local mandi	9,00,000	2,00,000	7,00,000
2.	Rubber	Local mandi	80,000	30,000	50,000
3.	Pepper	Spices stores	1,00,000	30,000	70,000
4.	Coconut	Local market as a tender coconut	3,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
5.	Banana	Local mandi	3,000	1,000	2,000
6.	Paddy	APMC	40,000	15,000	25,000
7.	COW (MILK) 5 COW	Milk cooperative society.	1,0,8000	25,000	83,000
8.	PIG (MEAT), 5 PIG	Pig slaughter house	40,000	15,000	25,000
TOTAL			15,71,000	2,36,000	13,35,000

Conclusion

- ▶ India needs to improve its management of agricultural practices on multiple fronts. Agriculture sector can still improve nutrition through multiple ways:
- ▶ Increasing incomes of farming households, diversifying production of crops, strengthening agricultural diversity and productivity, and designing careful price. Subsidy policies should encourage the production and consumption of nutrient rich crops.
- ▶ Diversification of agricultural livelihoods through agri-allied sectors such as animal husbandry, forestry, and fisheries has enhanced livelihood opportunities, strengthened resilience and led to considerable increase in labour force participation in the sector.

THANK YOU!!!

HISTORY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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SUBMITTED TO: M.SANGEETHA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
CBIT-SMS



RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Rural development usually refers to the method of enhancing the quality of life and financial well-being of individuals, specifically living in populated and remote areas.
- ❖ Traditionally, rural development was centered on the misuse of land-intensive natural resources such as forestry and agriculture. However today, the increasing urbanization and the change in global production networks have transformed the nature of rural areas.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ Rural development still remains the core of the overall development of the country. More than two-third of the country's people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, and one-third of rural India is still below the poverty line. Therefore, it is important for the government to be productive and provide enough facilities to upgrade their standard of living.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development is a term that concentrates on the actions taken for the development of rural areas to improve the economy. However, few areas that demand more focused attention and new initiatives are:

- Education
- Public health and Sanitation
- Women empowerment
- Infrastructure development (electricity, irrigation, etc.)
- Facilities for agriculture extension and research
- Availability of credit
- Employment opportunities

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

educate yourself

**Why is
Rural
Development
important in India?**



IMPORTANCE

- Rural development is important not only for the majority of the population residing in rural areas, but also for the overall economic expansion of the nation.
- Rural development is considered to be of noticeable importance in the country today than in the olden days in the process of the evolution of the nation. It is a strategy that tries to obtain an improved and productivity, higher socio-economic equality and ambition, and stability in social and economic development

IMPORTANCE

- The primary task is to decrease the famine that exists in roughly about 70 percent of the rural population, and to make sufficient and healthy food available.
- The secondary task is to ensure the availability of clothing and footwear, a clean environment and house, medical attention, recreational provision, education, transport, and communication.

OBJECTIVES OF RURAL DEVELOPEMENT



**Objectives of
Rural Development**

OBJECTIVES

The objectives composed by the government in the sixth five-year plan for rural development are:

- To improve productivity and wages of rural people
- To guarantee increased and quick employment possibilities
- To demolish unemployment and bring a notable decline in underemployment
- To guarantee an increase in the standard of living of the underprivileged population
- To provide the basic needs: elementary education, healthcare, clean drinking water, rural roads, etc

KEY ISSUES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Here is a list of key issues that must be solved in order to grow the rural economy

1. **Poverty**

According to the latest reports by the **World Bank**, it is estimated that the poverty rates in India will increase to 12% approximately due to COVID-19. It declined from 22.1 percent to 8.1 percent between 2011 and 2017.

ISSUES

2. Connectivity

Roads, transport, and mobile communication play an important role in rural development. It connects the people of rural areas to the outside world. In India, many poor communities are isolated due to bad road conditions, inadequate transport, and lack of mobile communication services.

3. Electricity and water supplies

Progress report of village electrification of 2015 shows that around 19,909 villages are not electrified yet. Water causes a majority of health diseases. Inadequate or impure water supply is an issue in most rural areas these days.

ISSUES

4. Education/Literacy

In 2015, the youth literacy rate in India was 90.2% while the adult literacy rate in India was 74.04% in 2011. In India, there is a wide gender gap in literacy rates. In 2011, 82.14% of men were literate while only 65.46% of women were literate. This gap causes a negative impact on population stabilization and family planning.

5. Employment

Unemployment is a big issue in India, especially in rural areas. Youth is migrating to urban areas to find jobs while the aged remain in rural areas. The amount of agricultural land is the same but the population is growing

ISSUES

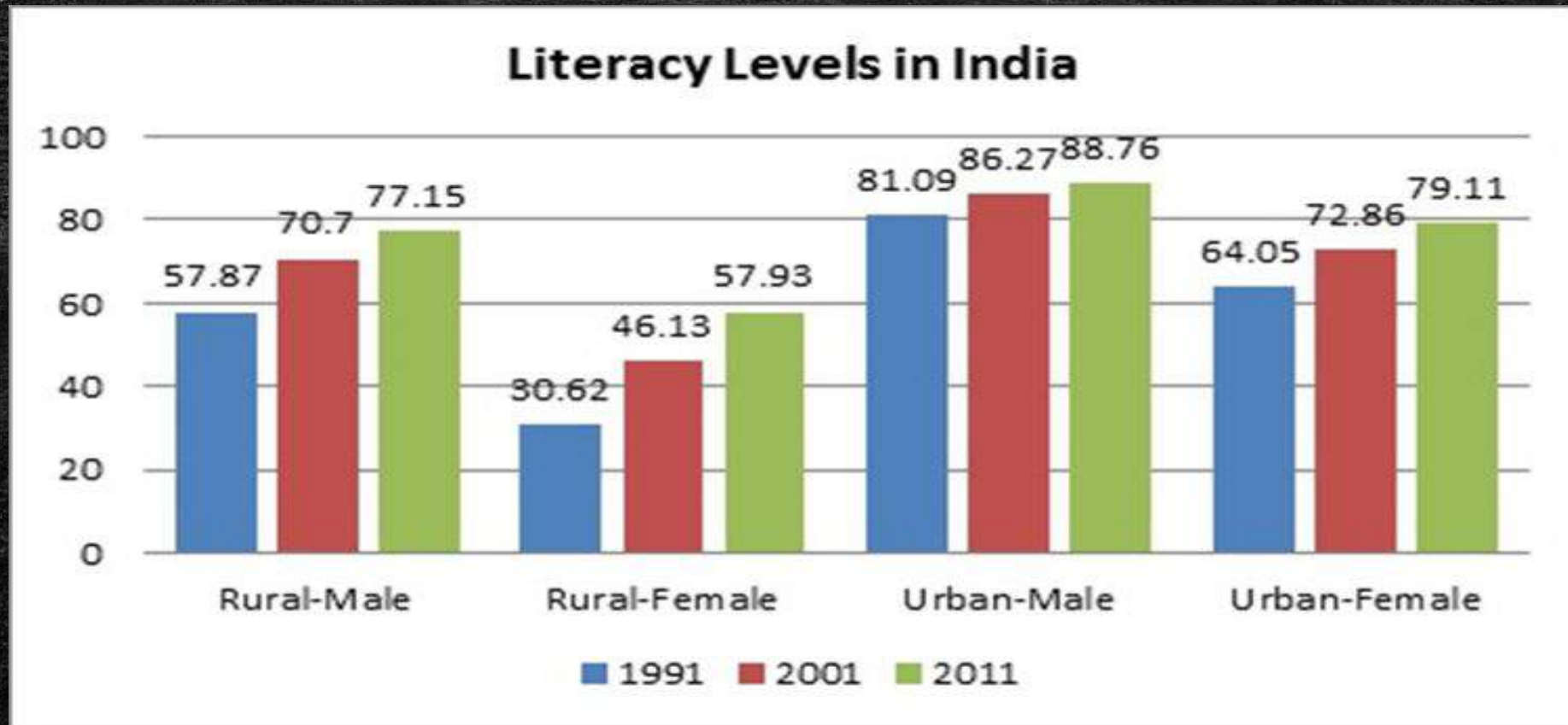
6. Migration to urban areas

The most common reasons why people are migrating to urban areas is the lack of income and lack of opportunities. These are the economic factors, there are also other factors like health, finance, social, education, etc.

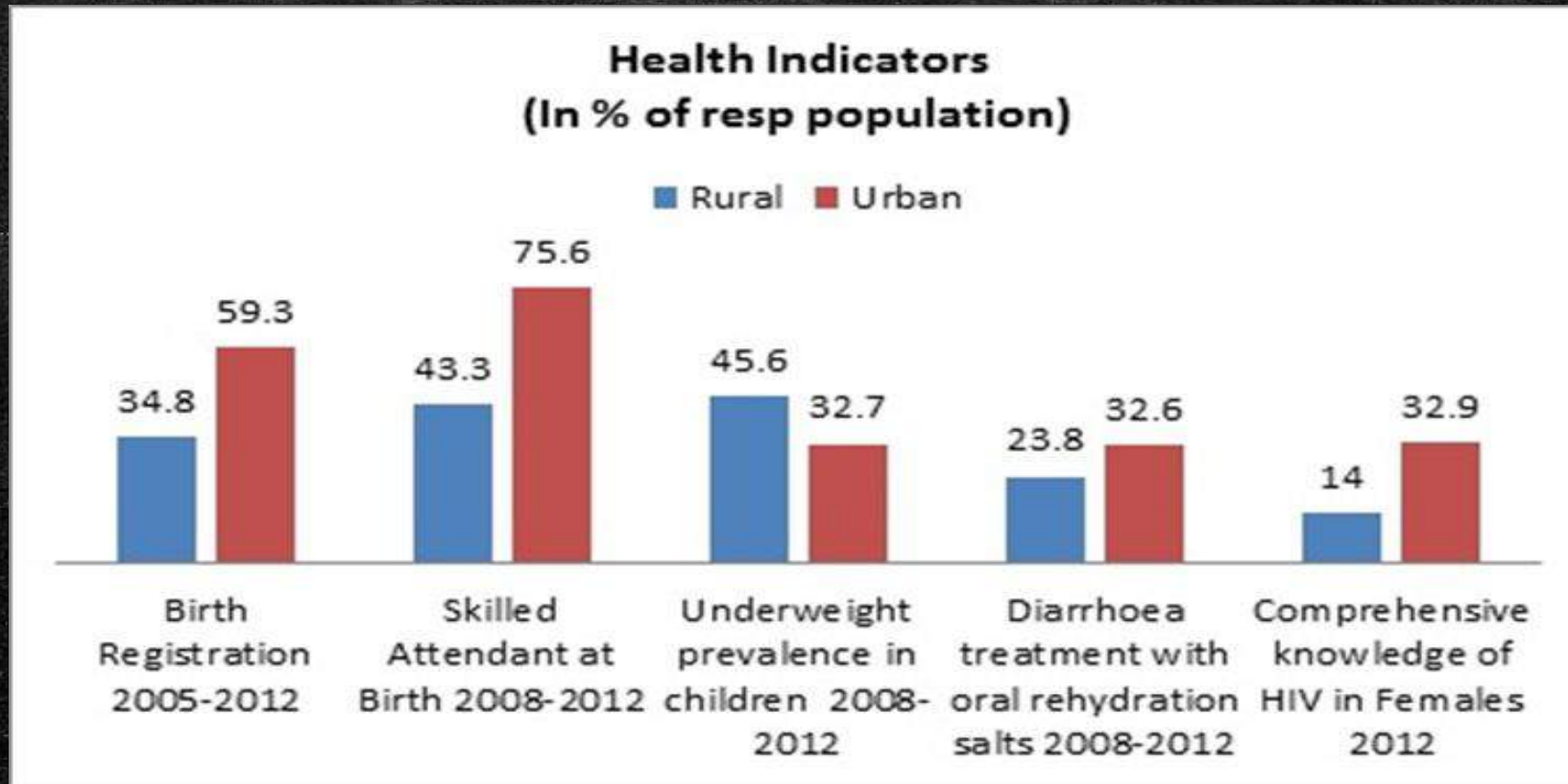
7. Land Reforms

Land reforms must be initiated in rural areas. Zamindars and the big landlords have been exploiting poor people since independence. However, the Government of India has taken various steps to get rid of it.

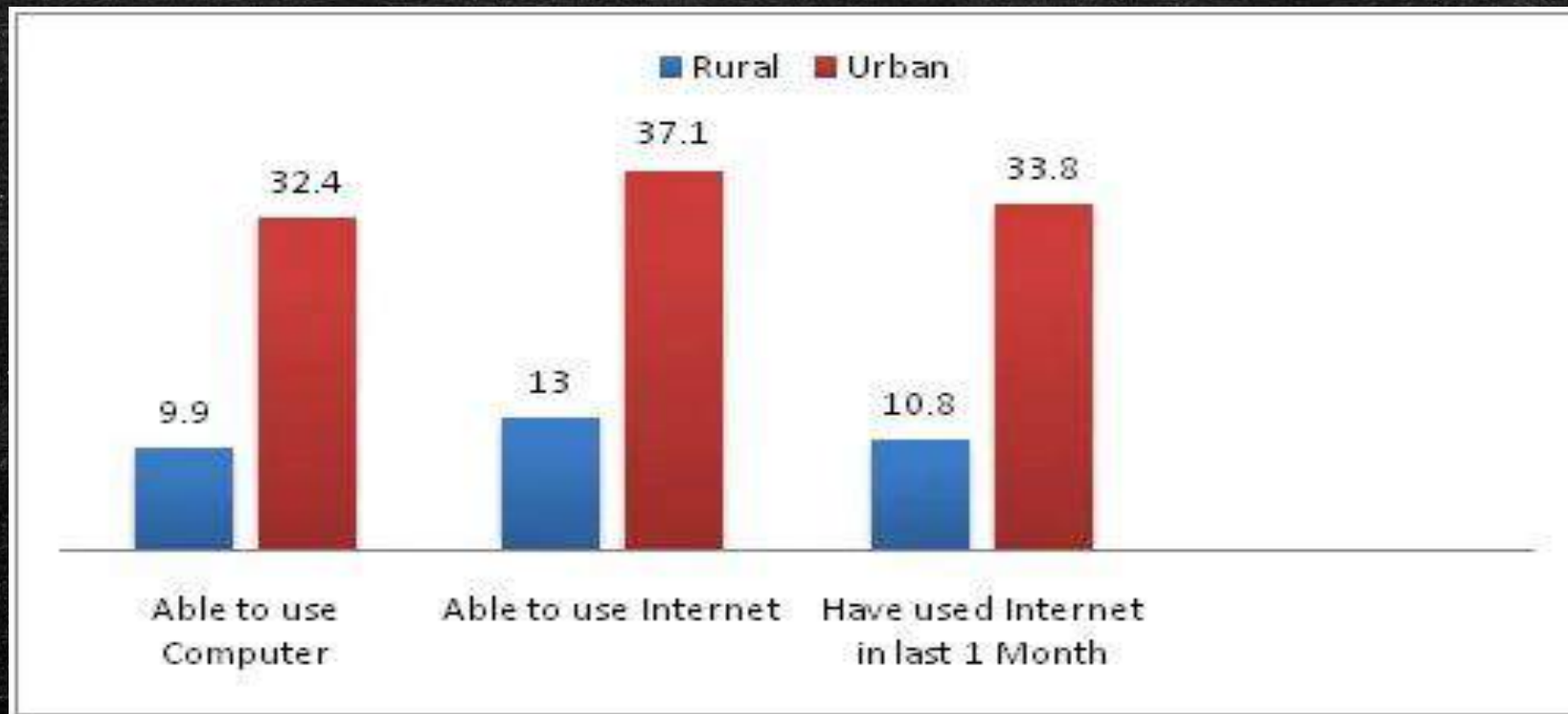
STATISTICS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA



STATISTICS



STATISTICS



STATISTICS



MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The **Ministry of Rural Development**, a branch of the Government of India, is entrusted with the task of accelerating the socio-economic development of rural India. Its focus is on health, education, piped drinking water, public housing and roads.



सत्यमेव जयते

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

**MINISTRY OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENTS OF MINISTRY

The ministry has two departments: the Department of Rural Development and the Department of Land Resources.

1) Department of Rural Development

- The department run three national-level schemes: [Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana](#) (PMGSY) for rural roads development, [Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana](#) (SGSY) rural employment and for rural housing, [Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana](#) It handles the administration of [District Rural Development Agency](#) (DRDA)

DEPARTMENTS OF MINISTRY

2) Department of Land Resources

The Department of Land Resources runs three national-level programs:^[6]

- [Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna \(Watershed Development Component\)](#)
- [Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme](#)
- [Neeranchal National Watershed Project](#)

CONCLUSION

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas



CONCLUSION

- Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation
- In India, the concept of rural development is turning out to be more complicated, despite of the advancements taking place in technology, the availability of resources and the continued efforts from the pre-independence period. Various programs were initiated to bring about development of rural areas in the pre-independence period.

CONCLUSION

- . The development of all aspects within rural communities is vital for the effective development of the country. These include, education, employment opportunities, infrastructure, housing, civic amenities and the environmental conditions. Furthermore, rural individuals need to be aware of all modern and innovative methods and techniques that are vital to augment productivity. Within the country, the rural communities are still in an underdeveloped state. The individuals are residing in the conditions of poverty, they are illiterate and unemployed. Due to these factors, they are unable to sustain their living conditions in an appropriate manner. It is essential to formulate programs, schemes and measures that have the main objective of bringing about improvements in rural communities

Thank you!

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT(CE) PRESENTATION



NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 160121735126- R.AKSHITH REDDY
- 160121735127- S.NIVAS
- 160121735128- S.BHAVANI PRASAD REDDY
- 160121735129- S.GURURAJ CHARAN
- 160121735130- S.ABHINAY GOUD

CONTENTS



- ▶ ABOUT NABARD
- ▶ FORMATION AND HISTORY
- ▶ ORGANISATION STRUCTURE
- ▶ OBJECTIVES
- ▶ FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS
- ▶ NABARD RECENT DEVELOPMENTS
- ▶ ACHIEVEMENTS

ABOUT NABARD

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex regulatory body for overall regulation of regional rural banks and apex cooperative banks in India. It is under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance, Government of India . The bank has been entrusted with "matters concerning policy, planning, and operations in the field of credit for agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas in India". NABARD is active in developing and implementing financial inclusion.

VISION

Development Bank of the Nation for Fostering Rural Prosperity.

MISSION

Promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development through participative financial and non-financial interventions, innovations, technology and institutional development for securing prosperity

FORMATION

- NABARD was established on the recommendations of B. Sivaramman Committee (by Act 61, 1981 of Parliament) on 12 July 1982 to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981.
- It replaced the Agricultural Credit Department (ACD) and Rural Planning and Credit Cell (RPCC) of Reserve Bank of India, and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC).
- It is one of the premier agencies providing Rs.14080 crore . The authorized share capital is Rs.30,000 crore.
- International associates of NABARD include World Bank-affiliated organisations and global developmental agencies working in the field of agriculture and rural development.
- These organisations help NABARD by advising and giving monetary aid for the upliftment of the people in the rural areas and optimising the agricultural process.

ORGANISATION STURCTURE



OBJECTIVES

- The NABARD scheme aims to provide funds for India's rural infrastructure to enable long term irrigation practices.
- Generally offering financial services and aid for the development and improvement of rural India.
- Planning, implementing and managing any funding programs for farming and agricultural activities.
- Providing all kinds of funding services for developing and growing food processing units and food parks in designated areas.
- Offers both long term refinance and short term refinance servicing to its customers. Simultaneously, it provides any direct refinance services to Indian cooperative banks
- Offering lending services, cold chain, and storage infrastructure to rural warehouses . Marketing federations can receive credit facilities from the NABARD scheme.
- Creating new policies for India's rural financial institutions.

PURPOSE

- Agriculture Development
- Rural Development
- Credit Planning
- Refinance
- Supervision of Regional Rural Banks
- Supervision of Apex Cooperative Banks



FUNCTION

❖ Financial

- Refinance
- Direct Finance

❖ Developmental

- Industrial Development
- Farm Sector and Non Farm Sector
- Financial Inclusion
- Micro Credit Innovations
- Research and Development
- Core Banking Solution to Cooperative Bank
- Climate Change

❖ Supervisory

REFINANCE

❖ Short and Medium term loans

- ❑ NABARD has taken an initiative for supporting producer organizations
- ❑ In order to give a special focus, the "Producers Organization Development Fund" (PODF) has been set up.

❖ Long term loans

- ❑ It induces technological upgradation resulting in increased production, productivity and incremental income to farmers and entrepreneurs.
- ❑ The credit is normally provided for a period of 3 to 15 years.
- ❖ It is intended to create income generating assets in the following sectors:
 - ❑ Agriculture and allied activities
 - ❑ Artisans, small scale Industries Non-Farm Sector (Small and Micro Enterprises), handicrafts, handlooms, power looms, etc.
 - ❑ Activities of voluntary agencies and self help groups working among the rural poor

❖ Eligible Institutions

- ❑ State Co-operative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks (SCARDBS)
- ❑ Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)
- ❑ State Co-operative Banks (SCBs)
- ❑ Commercial Banks (CB)
- ❑ State Agricultural Development Finance Companies (ADFCS)
- ❑ Scheduled Primary Urban Co-operative Banks (PUCBS)
- ❑ North East Development Finance Corporation (NEDFC)
- ❑ Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)

❖ Eligible schemes for Refinance under Non-farm Sector

- ❑ Composite Loan Scheme (CLS)
- ❑ Integrated Loan Scheme (ILS)
- ❑ Self Employment Scheme for Ex servicemen (SEMFEX)
- ❑ Soft Loan Assistance for Margin Money (SLAMM)
- ❑ Small Road and Water Transport Operators (SRWTO)

DIRECT FINANCE

- ❑ Loans for Food Park and Food Processing Units
- ❑ Loans for Warehouse, Cold Storage and Cold Storage Infrastructure
- ❑ Credit facility to Marketing Federation
- ❑ Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
- ❑ Direct Refinance to Cooperative Banks
- ❑ Financing and supporting Producer Organization



RURAL INNOVATION FUND

- ❖ Rural Innovation Fund (RIF) is a fund designed to support innovative, risk friendly, unconventional experiments in Farm, Non-Farm and micro-Finance sectors that would have the potential to promote livelihood opportunities and employment in rural areas.

SHG Bank Linkage Programme

- ❖ NABARD is also known for its 'SHG Bank Linkage Programme' which encourages India's banks to lend to self-help groups (SHGs). Largely because SHGs are composed mainly of poor women, this has evolved into an important Indian tool for microfinance. By March 2006, 22 lakh SHGs representing 3.3 crore members had to be linked to credit through this programme.
- ❖ NABARD also has a portfolio of Natural Resource Management Programmes involving diverse fields like Watershed Development, Tribal Development and Farm Innovation through dedicated funds set up for the purpose.

EShakti - project on Digitisation of SHG

- ❑ Reducing drudgery of manual bookkeeping,
- ❑ Increase bankers' comfort in credit linkage of SHGS in view up-to-date credible data available on website www.eshakti.nabard.org
- ❑ Reducing scope of multiplicity of membership and lending to SHG members, convergence with other Government benefits to members with Aadhaar enabled identity
- ❑ On-line system for writing of Books of a/c of SHGs and other activities through an "App" loaded on a Android based Mobiles/Tablets



E Shakti

A Project of NABARD on Digitisation of Self Help Groups

NABARD RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- REFINANCE TO BANKS
- RIDF to state govt
- Special scheme for warehouse projects
- NABARD infrastructure development assistance (NIDA)
- Direct lending to cooperative banks
- Direct lending to procedures organisation
- Subsidy schemes & revival packages
- SHG-bank linkage programme
- Joint liability groups

SECTOR

IMPACT

- ▶ Irrigation
 - ▶ Micro irrigation
 - ▶ Renewable Energy
 - ▶ Power Transmission
 - ▶ Rural connectivity
 - ▶ Drinking water supply
 - ▶ Warehousing and cold storage capacity
 - ▶ Sanitation
- ▶ 13,83,013 ha benefitted
 - ▶ 1,39,000 ha area covered
 - ▶ 113 MW power generation capacity built
 - ▶ 52 projects in 15 states assisting in modernizing transmission infrastructure
 - ▶ 7,410 km road length and 7.93 km bridge length built
 - ▶ 31,722 habitations with doorstep supply
 - ▶ 29,600 MT capacity created
 - ▶ 15 million liters per day capacity of sewer treatment facility with

Thank you



CHAITANYA BHARATHI
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (A)
Affiliated to Osmania University

Rural Entrepreneur

Story of Kalash Katkar

Group 13-(133-135)

V Rambabu – 133

Tharuneshwar – 134

Y Shreesh Reddy - 135

Introduction

Born on the 1st of November 1966; Kailash Katkar, a lesser known name is the Founder of the Rs. 200-crore+ Quick Heal Technologies.

- A 22-year-old Quick Heal Technologies Ltd, in the simplest terms is an Anti-Virus Company that is born and based in India.
- It is the first company in India to begin and offer Research and Development of IT security solutions.
- It is also known to be one of those very few companies who has managed to beat its competitors like MacAfee.
- Kailash is also the initiator of the “Rotary Cyber Safety Initiative”.



The Early Life Of A School Dropout!

- Kailash was in a typical Maharashtrian family that too in a small village of Rahimatpur in Maharashtra.
- Kailash had to dropout of his studies soon after he completed his SSC (10th Grade) around the mid-80 s, primarily due to family circumstances.
- To help his family financially; Kailash then took up a job at a local radio and calculator repair shop.
- In 1990, Kailash started his own calculator repair shop with a seed capital of Rs. 15,000 from his savings, Kailash rented a small 100 sq ft office in Pune and started a one-man venture



- In the first year itself, the company managed to gain a decent income of Rs45,000 (in those times). But even with this polite success, Kailash yet was not satisfied.
- Hence, to expand his portfolio, he began upgrading his skill-set and began reading and attending short computer courses.

And that is where it all began!



The Journey Of Quick Heal!

Quick Heal

Security Simplified

After about a year-or-something he again transformed into a new venture called CAT Computer Services in 1993 with an office based in a small one-room electrical device repair station.

- Now even though he did begin the new venture, the problem was that he did not have the relevant experience or qualification
- Generating business had become far more difficult than he imagined.

The Inception

- However, without losing the hope and will, he kept his efforts at his maximum and pitched customers aggressively.
- These efforts turned fruitful when he got his first break
- A few months later in September, he also managed to break-in to the corporate world by winning the annual maintenance contract for New India Assurance
- And by the end of the first year, the company had made a more-than-decent turnover of Rs. 1 lakh.



The Transition

- The growth was smooth and towards and upward scale, but Kailash could clearly see that the wave was slowly turning in the favour of computers.
- To capitalize on this foreseeable future, he acquired the skill to fix computers and was soon seen signing Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMCs) to maintain these machines.
- While at it, the world had also entered the phase of 'viruses', and these were the times when virus used to travel from a floppy disc to a computer.
- To help their clients, he brought in a standard solution where they reformatted the computer.



- Since the internet was becoming popular, it only meant that the computers would be at great risk and would create multiple channels for viruses to reach the machines.
- So he then began working on a definite solution for the same.

How

- ? Well, during that time, Kailash's younger brother – Sanjay Katkar, had begun writing software programs, was studying Computer Engineering in Pune.
 - So on his insistence, Sanjay started developing a basic model of antivirus software for CAT Computer Services.

They called this antivirus – Quick Heal!

- back in those days, almost all the other businesses involved in computer maintenance used to face this problem.
- Moving on; in 1994, finally, the first Quick Heal anti-virus for DOS was released
- This version was then followed by Win 3.1 in 1995 and Windows 95 in 1996 as well.
- At a time when 10 other competitors were vying for market share, Quick Heal was offering their product to other vendors for a fee of Rs. 700.
- But nobody was willing to pay for it. So the duo decided to distribute the antivirus for free along with the computer AMC

The Growth

- In 1998 the company launched their corporate website called www.quickheal.com.
- Kailash also faced a huge crunch of funds. Banks never really understood his work or concept, enough to take the risk of lending him money.
- That is when Kailash built his own team and covered his financial crunch.
- This effort of his paid off and the year of 2002, saw an immense growth in business which led to buying an office space of 2,000 sq ft in Pune for Rs. 25 lakhs.
- Soon, the company also expanded into another city and opened their first branch in Nasik, which was followed by opening of several other branches across India.
- The phase between the years 2006 and 2010 were years of big jumps and news.
- They began by the signing of the deal with Microsoft
- Later in the year 2010; the company received their first round of investment from Sequoia Capital of Rs.60 crores.
- And with the help of these funds, the company expanded their reach internationally

The Turning Point

- Then came the turning point, the deadly viruses – One Half and Natash! Quick Heal was the only antivirus that could decrypt the files they encrypted.
- The anti-virus software soon became a huge hit making them an overnight success.
- That also gave them a turnover of Rs. 12.19 lakhs in that year.

```
* allocating work buffer: done)
* initializing virus engines: failed)
  error: volume 001 viruses for virusXX
* Checking virus in memory: (virus not in memory)
* Checking partition table of hard disk 0: virus found)
* Disinfecting partition table: (virus partition table written)
* Analyzing virus-virusXX A cur-constant: 0000)
* Closing virus body: done)

* IMMEDIATE RECOVERY
* This virus already encrypted your disk since track number 30
  If you have disk full more than 30, some data on your
  hard-disk are encrypted!
* This data can be recovered, so please proceed following steps:
* Write down following parameters:
  track: 30      constant: 000
* These parameters will be required, if some problems appears after
  loading data. (see help for command "usball -p")

* HOW GOING TO DECRYPTY DISK, Do you want to recover your disk? (Y/n)
* allocating 0k buffer for decrypting: done)
* Now DECRYPTING hard-disk, DON'T INTERRUPT THIS ACTION!
  In other case files on your disk will be DAMAGED
* Decrypting track number 332
```

Present Day

- Today the company has expanded to reach to point where they have launched their version 16.00.
- The company has been receiving a 46% growth YOY, over the last three years since 2012.
- It has also announced its entrance in the North American IT security market, with an aim to target the small to midsize enterprises (SME).
- Today the 1200+ employees company with more than 17 million customers across 112+ countries has transformed into a globally-known brand
- The venture is also looking at the possibility of an IPO at a valuation somewhere around Rs. 2500 crore and ₹3000 crores.

Their Achievements!

- Received the 'Entrepreneurs International Honors'
- Received the Maxell Award for Maharashtra Corporate Excellence 2012 by Maharashtra's Ex-Chief Minister Prithviraj Chavan
- Received the Army Institute of Technology's (AIT) Young Entrepreneurs' Award
- Awarded the 2012 Brands Academy 'Entrepreneur of the Year in IT Security' award
- Received the SME Channel's Achiever's Award (2011)
- Won the Deloitte Fast 50 award (2010)
- Won the Red Herring Asia Award (2009)

Conclusion

Opportunities are meant to be taken when they are at our doorstep

And following our passion with the belief in ourselves in one of the key character of a successful entrepreneur

Success is no accident

It is hardwork, perserverance, learning, studying and most of all love of what you are doing



Thank
You

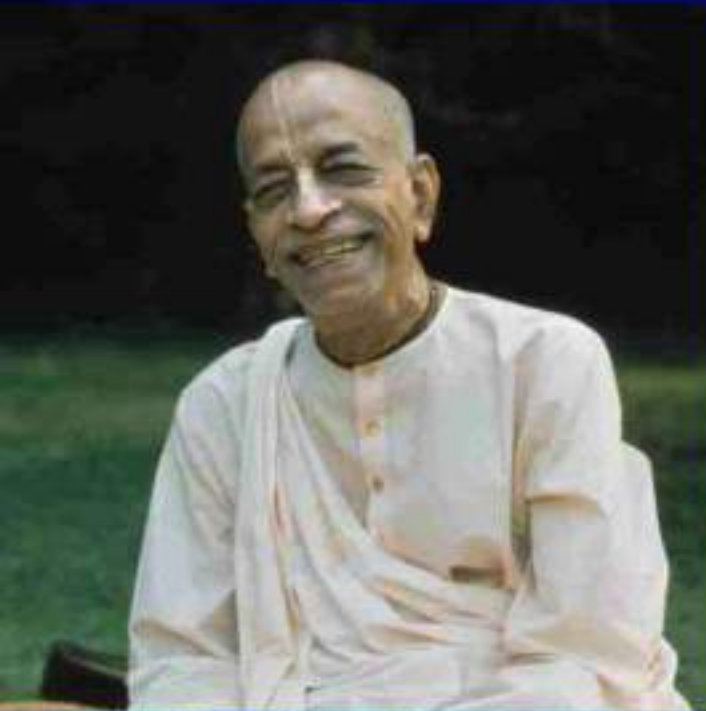


CE ASSIGNMENT-5

AKSHAYA PATRA AN NGO

- 160121735141 - Aalia Farhat
- 160121735142 - Sreena Reddy.A
- 160121735143 - Bindu Vasini.P
- 160121735144 - Ashesha
- 160121735145 - Mounika.Ch
- 160121735146 - Sneha.G

FEEDING OVER TWO MILLION CHILDREN
DAILY



AKSHAYA
PĀTRA



Unlimited food for education

NO ONE WITHIN A 10 MILE RADIUS OF
OUR CENTRE SHOULD GO HUNGRY

- ***SRIĀ PRĀBUPĀDĀ***

DID YOU KNOW?

EDUCATION

- **Approx. 21 million primary school-age children in India are not in school.**
- **Literacy, especially among women, remains low.**

NUTRITION

- **57 million children in India are malnourished.**
- **One third of the world's malnourished children live in India.**

INTRODUCTION

- **Non-profit organization, works on public private partnership model.**
- **Successful in providing free mid day meals with high nutritious values.**
- **Grew from feeding 1,500 children in the year 2000 to over 1.8 million children in 2019.**
- **Firm support from central, state governments and many other organizations.**





Established in the year 2000, Akshaya Patra Foundation in Kokapet, Hyderabad is a top player in the category Social Service Organizations in the Hyderabad.



- **Feeding children of approx. 200 Govt. schools daily.**
- **5 rupees Annapurna meals by GHMC is also prepared by Akshaya Patra from the Bhojanamrutha kitchen.**



INFRASTRUCTURE AND STORAGE



RICE DISPENSING HOPPER



RICE CHUTE



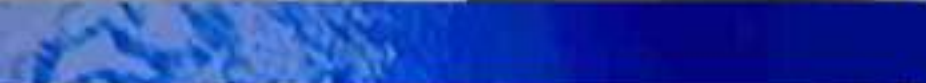


Cooks rice for 1,000 students in 45 minutes

Prepares sambar or dhal for 6,000 students in 2 hours



RAW MATERIAL STORAGE HALL



Task and Texture Report

DATE: 13/08/2022

Sl. No.	Task	Apparatus	Hour	Task	Power (Watt)	Priority	Power (Watt)	Sign
1	Water test	01	8	8	8	8	8	}
2	Water test	01	8	8	8	8	8	
3	Water test	01	8	8	8	8	8	
4	Water test	01	8	8	8	8	8	
5	Water test	01	8	8	8	8	8	

(Signature)



TRANSPORTATION

1. Akshaya Patra reaches out to 18,00,907 children in 65 kitchens across 14 States & 2 Union Territories of India.

2. The cooked food is packed in steam sterilised vessels. they use specially designed and customised transport vehicles to deliver food which is packed in stainless steel 304 grade vessels.



LOADING AREA



***TRANSPORTING
THROUGH
TRUCKS***

#TRANSPORTATION



3. In order to consistently maintain the quality of the meal, they take feedbacks from schools on a daily basis while delivering the meal.

4. GPRS to track the delivery vehicles for safety and on-time delivery are gradually being adopted and implemented in the kitchens.

Leveraging technology to prepare nutritious meals on a large scale at a low cost.

Children are the ultimate beneficiaries.

IT COSTS \$28 TO FEED A CHILD FOR THE ENTIRE SCHOOL YEAR!

Menu Composition for Primary - Saturday		Macro and Micronutrients*					
		Proteins (gm)	Energy (Kcal)	Calcium (mg)	Magnesium (mg)	Iron (mg)	Zinc (mg)
	<i>MDM Mandates Primary</i>	12	450				
Raw Weights	<i>Rice – 100 g, Pulses – 20 g, Vegetables – 50 g, Oils & Fats – 5 g, DF Salt – 4 g</i>						
Saturday							
TAPF	<i>Khara Pongal + Jaggery Payasam + Fried Groundnuts Moong dal, rice, dry coconut, green chilli paste, condiments, jaggery, tur dal</i>	17.29	659.97	78.9	113.44	3.12	2.36
	<i>Rice + Sambar + Mixed Veg Sabji Rice, chilka moong, tomato, potato, Brinjal, lauki, condiments</i>	18.15	690.8	130.18	134.795	3.734	2.81
	<i>Lemon Rice + Moong Dal Payasam + Curd Rice, chana dal, urad dal, curry leaves, moong daal, sugar, condiments</i>	21.02	707.27	130.4	145.65	3.89	2.97
Govt. Reference	<i>Khara Pongal + Sweet Payasam Moong dal, rice, dry coconut, green chilli paste, condiments, sugar, tur dal</i>	16.01	632.62	69.3	95.98	2.811	2.181



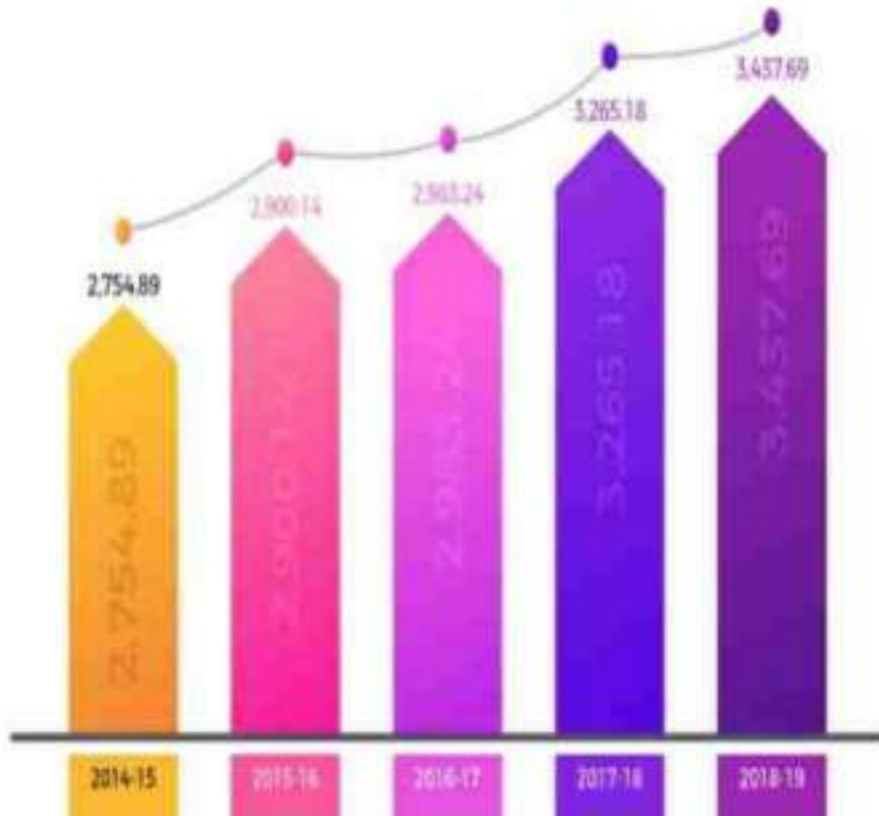
- **Average cost of dal : 120-150/-**
- **Average cost of dry fruits : 400-700/-**
- **Average cost of vegetables : 50-100/-**
- **Average cost of pulses : 100-150/-**
- **Average cost of dairy products : 50-80/-**
- **Average cost of a Rice bag(25kg) : 1000-1500/-**

#Average cost spent by Akshaya Patra on a child for mid-day meal is for a year is around 1500/-

**ON AVERAGE, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SUBSIDIZES 50 % OF THE COST PER MEAL.**

MAJOR SOURCE OF MONEY IS THROUGH DONATIONS.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF MEALS (₹ IN LAKHS)



Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Assam, Karnataka, Odisha, Utter Pradesh, Rajasthan ,Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh are some the partners of Akshaya Patra.



- HDFC Life is one of the leading partners of The Akshaya Patra Foundation. The company is sponsoring mid-day meals for more than 2,000 children in Vadodara, Gujarat. They are supporting Akshaya Patra through cause marketing initiative.
- The Akshaya Patra Foundation (TAPF) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) in India have entered into a partnership to enhance the effectiveness of the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (formerly mid-day meal scheme).
- Some of the Corporate Donors are : Bill Desk, Blue Dart, Blue Star, Cisco, Citicorp, Crompton, Dmart, Goldman Sachs, HDB, HSBC, Hindustan Petroleum and so on...

CHALLENGES FACED



- In the covid time they distributed dry grocery kits in 32 locations and served cooked meals in 28 locations.
- Akshaya patra has began its relief centre by providing food to thousands of people.



SUGGESTIONS



- Many kitchens do not have ETP [Effluent Treatment Plant] to comply with environmental regulations.
- Terms of MDM relating to delivery of food within stipulated hours and temperature prescribed.
- Maintaining hygiene in the kitchens such as sweating of the kitchen [sic] in VK Hill while cooking, quality of water input in some kitchens being used for cooking and many others.”



- ISO 22000 certification for eleven Akshaya Patra kitchens.
- In 2014 Akshaya Patra was named among the top 100 NGOs in the world by The Global Journal, a reputed journal published out of Switzerland. It was ranked 1st in the category of Children and Youth and was ranked 23rd among the top 100 NGOs.
- Akshaya Patra has won the Gold Award in Excellence

RECOGNITION



World's largest NGO-run school midday meal program



**Ranked 5 out of 1,190 projects;
Winner of \$100,000**



Awarded Social Enterprise of the Year, 2008



Featured in 2007 & 2008 at the Clinton Global Initiative



Selected by Harvard Business School for a case study on precise time management



VISION

- NO CHILD IN INDIA SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF EDUCATION BECAUSE OF HUNGER.

MISSION

- TO FEED 5 MILLION CHILDREN BY 2025.

CONCLUSIONS

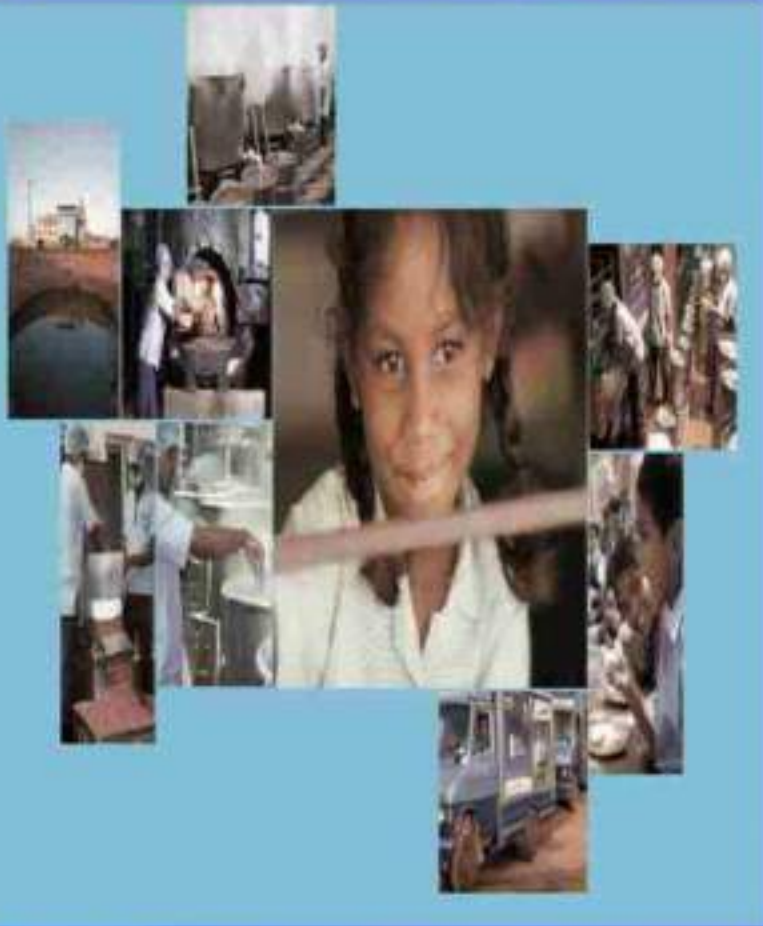
AKSHAYA
PĀTRA ™



- Running successfully for 2 decades.
- On time delivery.

- Akshaya Patra is now feeding 19,50,000 underserved children everyday.
- Never compromised on quality.

Akshaya Patra



***#FEEDING
TODAY'S HUNGER
FOR A BETTER
TOMMOROW***



THANK
YOU

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT GROUP PROJECT

VISIT SCHOOLS TO KNOW ABOUT THE MID-DAY
MEAL SCHEME BEING IMPLEMENTED

BY: RAMYA(147), GAYATRI(148), VINEELA(149), MADHURITA (150),
ANU.LINGABOYINA(151), NAZIYA(152),

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 - OBJECTIVES
 - MID DAY MEAL SCHEME
 - PROBLEMS FOUND
 - SOLUTIONS OFFERED
 - CONCLUSION
-



1. Introduction to the village

Kokapet is an emerging commercial and residential hub in Rangareddy District of Telangana. Kokapet falls under the Gandipet Mandal. Kokapet was a small village in the early years of its formation but later grew to be one of the emerging areas of Gandipet due to the large growth in the area of luxurious apartments and high developments in this region.



—

**After two years of break due
to the pandemic
mid-day meals to
resume in telangana
govt schools**



General norms for mid-day meal scheme

The original purpose of the midday meal program:

Nutrition of a certain threshold level —450-700 calories, 12 gm of protein and micronutrients. We must ensure delivery of these nutritional values by systematic structuring of menus each day —to include these nutrients. The health of the children is supreme.

Item	Primary (Classes 1-5)	Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)
Calories	450	700
Protein (in gm)	12	20
Rice / wheat (in gm)	100	150
Dal (in gm)	20	30
Vegetables (in gm)	50	75
Oil and fat (in gm)	5	7.5

Food norms for the mid-day meal scheme:

Every child within the age group of six to fourteen years studying in classes I to VIII, who enroll and attend the school, shall be provided hot cooked meal having nutritional standards of 450 calories and 12 gm of protein for primary and 700 calories and 20 gm protein for upper primary, free of charge every day.

FOOD NORMS UNDER MID-DAY MEAL

(PER CHILD PER DAY IN GRAMS)

For Primary Classes		For Upper Primary Classes
Foodgrains 100gms		Foodgrains 150gms
Pulses 20gms		Pulses 30gms
Vegetables 50gms		Vegetables 75gms
Oil and fats 5gms		Oil and fats 7.5gms

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

#BanegaSwasthIndia

ndtv.com/swasthindia



2. Introduction to the rural ZPHS

ZPHS (Zilla Parishad High School) in Kokapet is a school established by the Government of Telangana. It provides education and Mid-day meal schemes to the children. The mid-day meal scheme is one of the best launched by the government. It gives hope to the parents that their kids can go to school and not return with an empty stomach.





Reason to choose mid-day meal as our topic:

The main reason we choose this topic today is because we feel that education is one of the most important tool which shows the right direction to the children. The mid-day meals helps to provide good nutrition for the students and reducing the burden for parents who may not be able to prepare such food at all times.

**Food being served
to the children of
The ZPHS.**





Services provided by the mid-day meal scheme/centres

- It provides food to the students studying in the ZPHS.
- It provides different food based on the days of the week. Provides rice, leafy vegetables, eggs, dal and other food items which are rich in protein and carbohydrates.
- It also helps to provides jobs/work for unemployed women who may be skilled in making food.
- The Government's main intention in launching this scheme was to provide good and healthy food to the children who study in Govt. schools.

Mid-day meal program in Telangana

Shown adjacent is the Telangana mid-day meal cooking rates. (Enhanced GO 38 TS MDM program).

Stage	Existing rate for 2014-15				After enhancement of rate by GOI by 5% w.e.f. 01/07/2015			Total after revised
	Central Share (75%)	Actual State Share (25%)	Addl. Commitment of State	Total	Central Share (75%) (As per GOI letter)	Actual State Share (25%)	Addl. Commitment of Rs. 1.00	
Primary	2.69	0.90	1.01	4.60	2.82	0.94	1.00	4.76
Upper Primary	4.04	1.34	1.00	6.38	4.23	1.41	1.00	6.64
IX & X	--		6.38	6.38	---	---	6.64	6.64



3. Objectives

- To make children healthy
- To develop Government schools
- To provide employment to the female cooks
- Indirectly helps the farmers
- Avoid child employments in such villages so that their first priority is education
- Good food helps the kids both physically and mentally

—

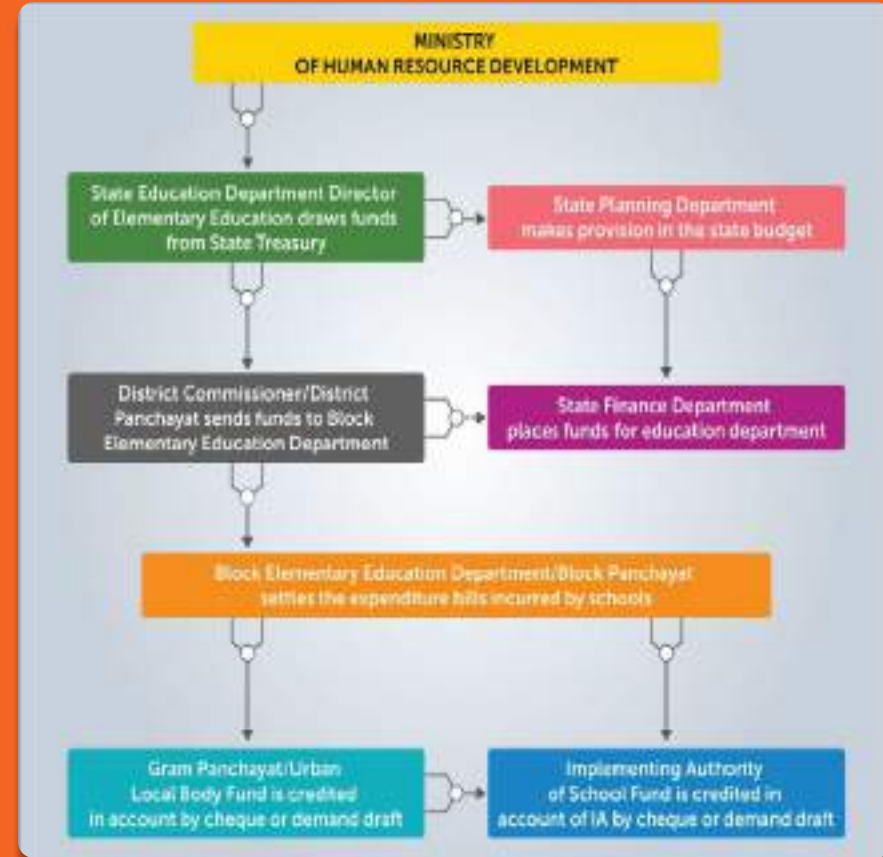
The scheme was first launched by the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, K. Kamaraj in the early 1960's.

By 2002, every state in India launched the programme under the order of Supreme Court.



Flow of Funds for the scheme:

The Ministry of Human Resource development is the nodal agency for sanctioning funds and supply of food grains to the states on behalf of the Government.



4. Akshaya Patra

The Akshaya Patra Foundation is a non-profit organization in India that operates a school lunch program. The organization was established in 2000. It aims to counter classroom hunger and aid in education of children. It feeds 1,800,907 children everyday across India.



History of The Akshaya Patra Foundation



Looking out of a window, one day in Mayapur, a village near Calcutta, His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada saw a group of children fighting with stray dogs over scraps of food. From this simple, yet heart-breaking incident was born a determination that no child within a radius of ten miles from our centre should go hungry.

His inspiring resolve sowed the seeds of The Akshaya Patra Foundation. With the vision: "No child in India shall be deprived of education because of hunger," Akshaya Patra started the Mid-Day Meal Programme in June 2000 by serving mid-day meals to 1,500 children across five government schools in Bengaluru, Karnataka. A humble beginning, yet, the initial days of implementing the programme was not a smooth sail. Soon came the helping hands of Mohandas Pai, who took the initiative of donating the first vehicle to transport food to the schools; and Abhay Jain, who promised to bring in more donors to contribute for the further expansion of the programme.

In partnership with the Government of India and various State Governments, as well as philanthropic donors; the organisation is running the world's largest Mid-Day Meal Programme. Built on a Public-Private Partnership model, Akshaya Patra combines good management, innovative technology, and smart engineering to deliver nutritious and hygienic school lunch on every school day.

Share this post

PHOTO GALLERIES



Akshaya Patra Launches Digital Education Programme

Akshaya Patra and NTT Limited collaborated to provide Android tablets with the support of corporate donors and BYJU's.

Leave a message

Working of the institution



Cost per Meal - 15.57

PROGRAM COSTS:

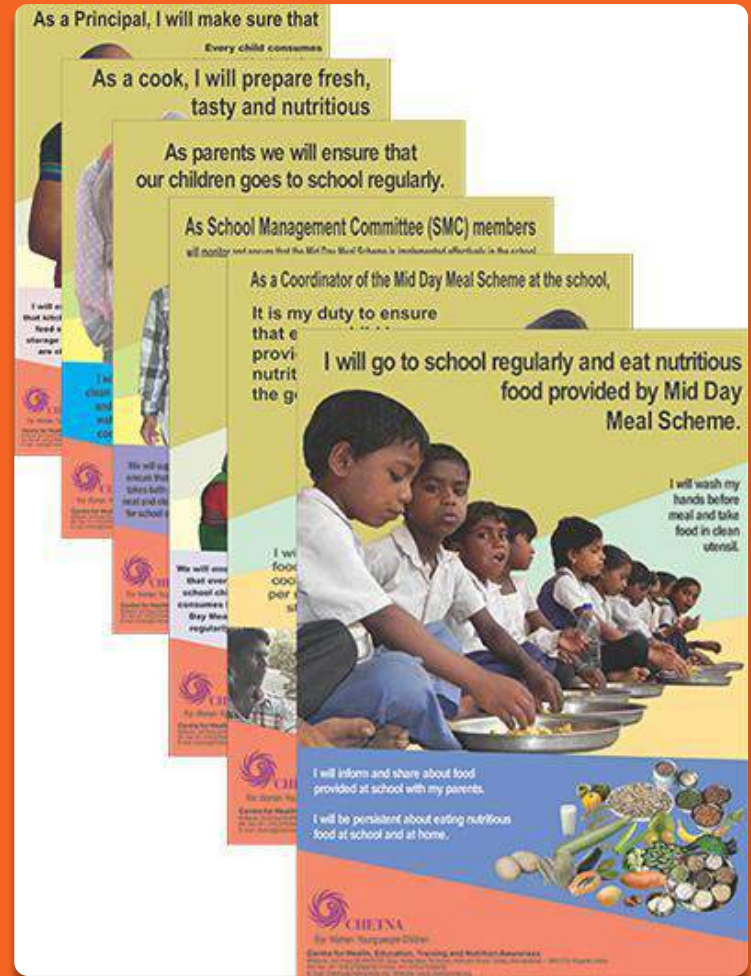
Cost of materials & utilities, distribution costs and factory overheads including manpower, Repairs, depreciation and other factory running expenses

Administrative Overheads Cost of activities relating to General Management and Administration Outreach Cost

Cost of publicity, communication, Donor Reporting, Advocacy and travel related Gross Cost per Meal in Rs. Less: Subsidy from Government per meal Less: Interest and other income

Cost to be absorbed by TAPF per meal through donations National Average of school working days in an academic year

Cost to run the MDM program for 1 child per year in Rs. Rounded off to 17.00



The Menu of ZPHS, Kokapet



DAY

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

FOOD

- Rice, Vegetables(Bottle gourd, sambar, dal, curd)
 - Rice, leafy vegetables, sambar, curd
 - Rice, ladies finger, rasam, egg
 - Rice, potato, sambar, curd
 - Rice, pulses, egg, curd
 - Rice, rasam, vegetable curry, curd
-

Problems Found:

- The staff not following the menu.
- Students complaining that they're always cooking dal instead of various vegetables.
- Taste not upto the mark.





4. Solutions we thought

- Raising complaints by the students to higher officials to bring a change.
- Principal of the school to take feedback from the students every one month/two months.
- We also thought to make the teachers also eat the mid-day meals mandatory so that they can provide better guide to cook the food incase of any fault.



Conclusion

The Mid-day meal scheme has been working successfully in the country and providing healthy and nutritious meals for the children. Although there were a few problems with scheme, they were tackled economically.



मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
Mid-day Meal Scheme

A group of women are serving food from large metal containers to school children in a canteen. The children are wearing blue school uniforms. The scene is set outdoors with a building in the background.

THANKYOU

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ASSIGNMENT-5

AKSHAYA PĀTRA



Unlimited food for education

GROUP 3

- 153-M.SREE CHARANA REDDY
- 154-M.MOUNIKA YADAV
- 155-M.RAMA PRASANNA
- 156-M.YASHASWI YADAV
- 157-N.P.ARCHANA
- 158-P.TEJASREE



OBJECTIVES

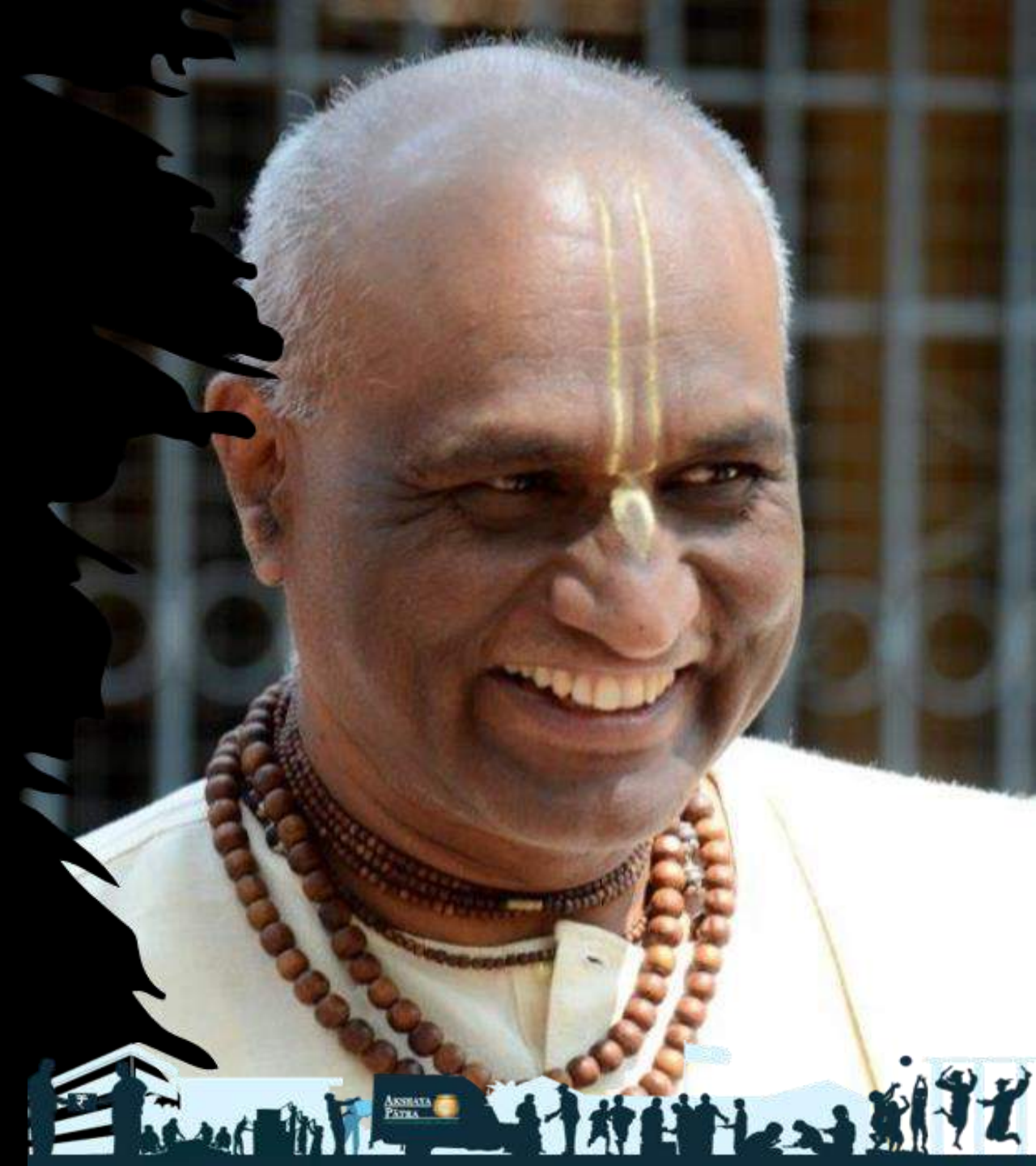
- VISION

NO CHILD IN INDIA SHALL
BE DEPRIVED OF
EDUCATION BECAUSE OF
HUNGER



INTRODUCTION

- + The Akshaya Patra Foundation is a non-profit organization in India that operates a school lunch programme. The organization was established in 2000. It aims to counter classroom hunger and aid in education of children. It feeds 1,800,907 children every day across India.
- + The food distributed by Akshaya Patra is perceived to be "hygienic, nutritious and delicious".



HISTORY



- Looking out of a window, one day in Mayapur, a village near Calcutta, His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada saw a group of children fighting with stray dogs over scraps of food. From this simple, yet heart-breaking incident was born a determination that no child within a radius of ten miles from our center should go hungry.

***“No one within
a 10 mile radius
of our center
should go hungry”***

- Srila Prabhupada
Founder-Acharya of Hare Krishna Movement

Where the Meal Is Cooked?

Akshaya Patra Employs Two Methods of Kitchen



+CENTRALIZED KITCHEN

+DECENTRALIZED
(OR)
OPEN KITCHEN

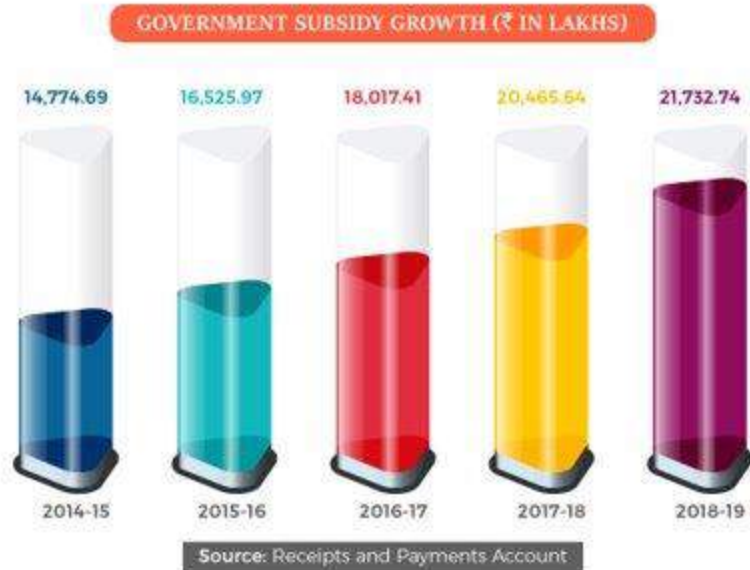
In North India It is Dal, Chapati or curry with Vegetables and sometimes deserts.



In South India Rice, curry and sambar are served.



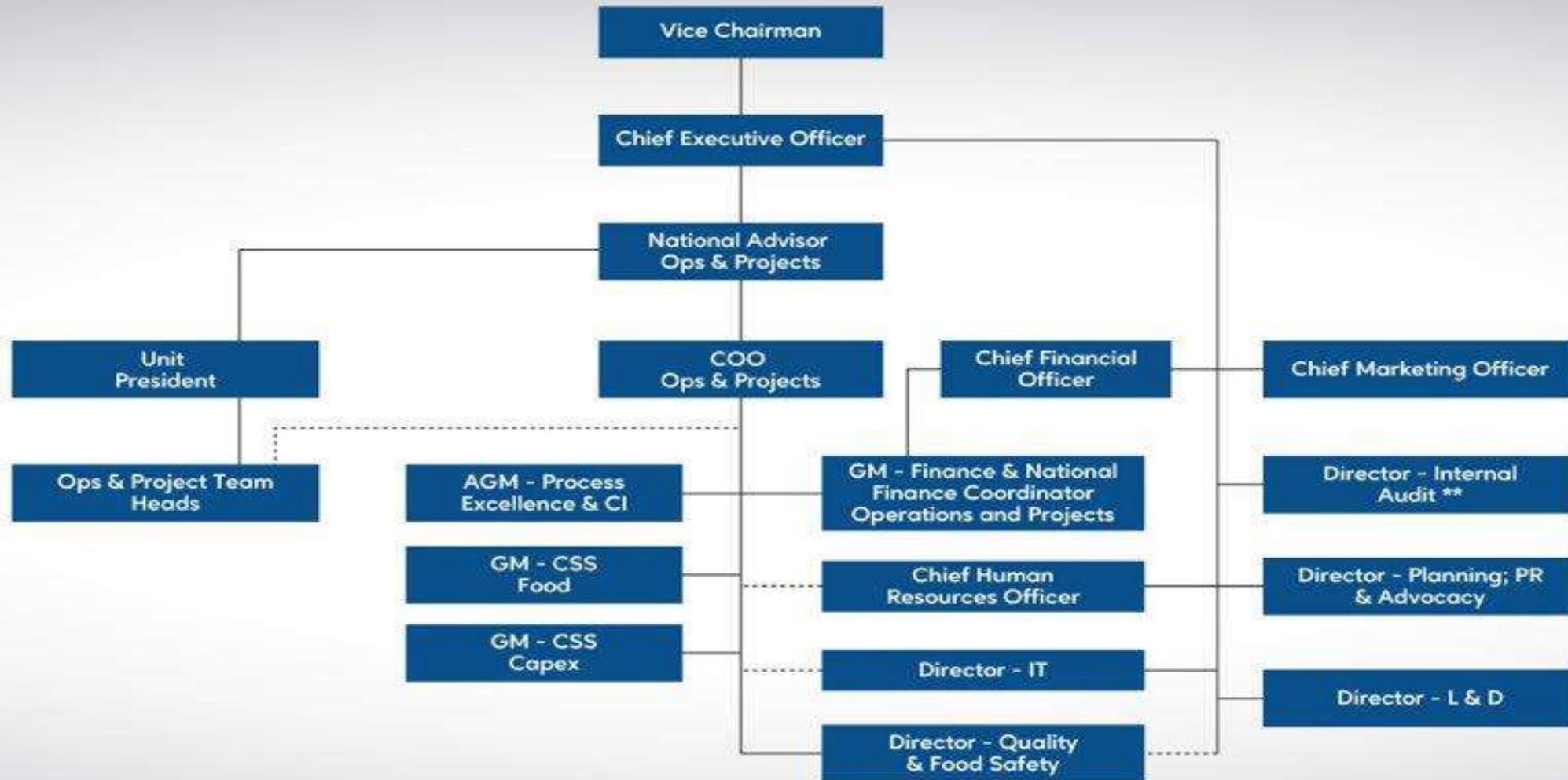
+ROLE OF Akshaya Patra



The Akshaya Patra Foundation started its mid-day meal programme in June, 2000 by providing free mid-day meals to 1,500 children in 5 Government schools in Bengaluru, Karnataka. Over the past 19 years, the constant support from the Government of India, various State Governments, and associated organizations have enabled the programme to grow by leaps and bounds.

Akshaya Patra is focused on eliminating classroom hunger and attracting more children (enrolment) to schools and ensure to keep them in school (reduce dropout rate) by feeding a filling, nutritious mid-day meal, every school day. This is in partnership with the Government of India and all the various State Governments.

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



** Internal Audit will also report to the Audit Committee

Thick Line - direct reporting

Dash Line - dual reporting

How The Money Is Spent?

The money which is donated is ultimately for the children. Every donation is diligently spent for the food that is served directly or indirectly. On an average, 92% of the total funds is used towards meeting the programme cost and 8% towards the programme management cost. The organization upholds maximum transparency in funds utilization.

Cost Elements	Cost per Meal
PROGRAM COSTS	15.57
<i>Cost of materials & utilities, distribution costs and factory overheads including manpower, Repairs, depreciation and other factory running expenses</i>	
Administrative Overheads	0.58
<i>Cost of activities relating to General Management and Administration</i>	
Outreach Cost	0.85
<i>Cost of publicity, communication, Donor Reporting, Advocacy and travel related</i>	
Gross Cost per Meal in Rs.	17.00
<i>Less: Subsidy from Government per meal</i>	8.56
<i>Less: Interest and other income</i>	1.88
Cost to be absorbed by TAPF per meal through donations	6.56
<i>National Average of school working days in an academic year</i>	232.00
Cost to run the MDM program for 1 child per year in Rs.	1,521.92
Rounded off to	1,500.00

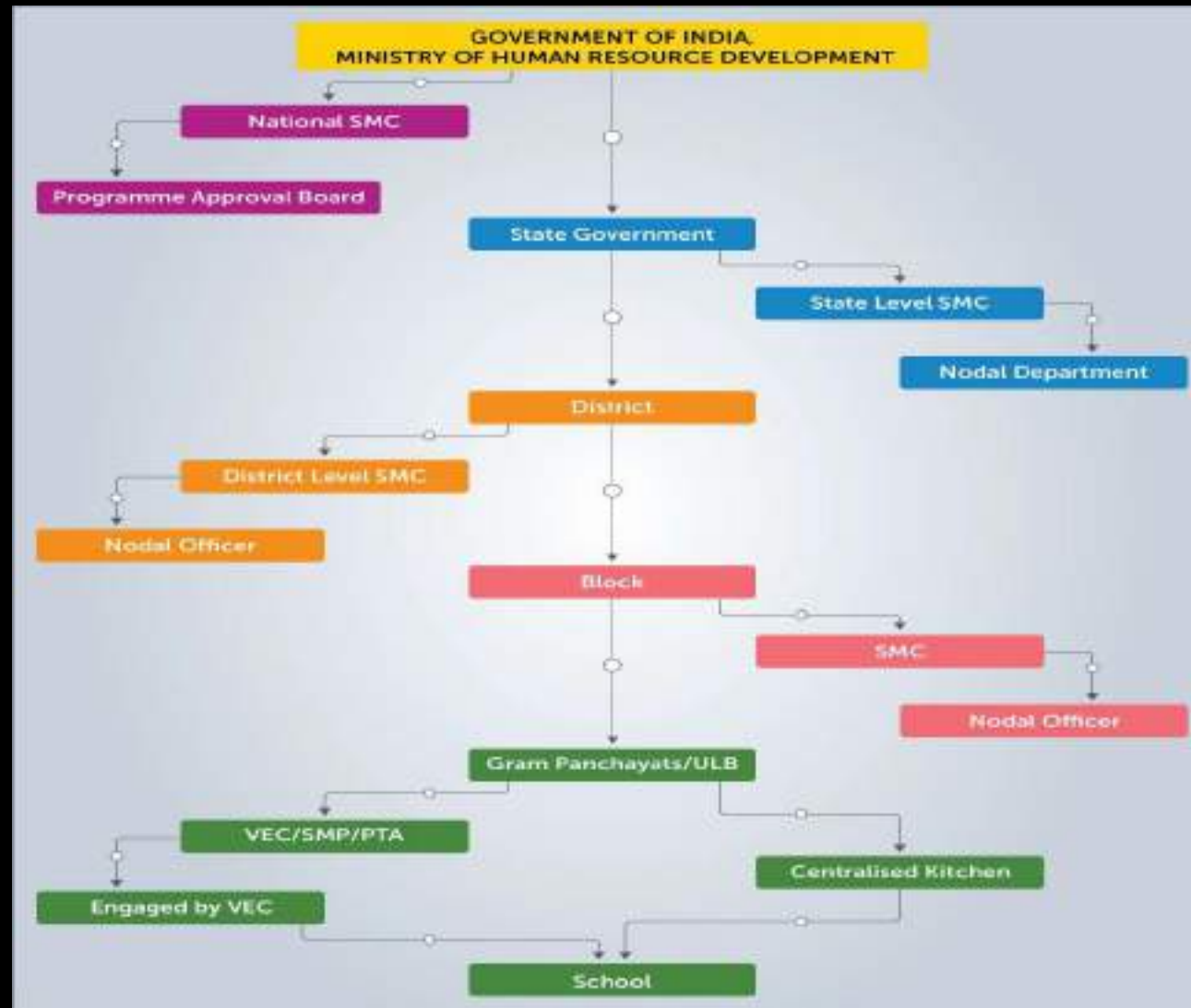
WORKING





Testing Equipment

STAGES OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



Beneficiaries

- Little children also dream big.

For them it is not about making money, it is about helping people in need. They carry the spirit forward by supporting many such children who are in need of healthy meals.

- Feeding more poor people during the Crisis such as Covid-19.
- It is a Non-Profit Organization that Works for Social Welfare.
- No One is Left Hungry. Saving Children's Life. Help Feed the Forgotten.
- Global Hunger Relief.
- Services: Social Welfare, Food for Forgotten, Vedic Cultural Education.



MID-DAY MEALS

The objectives of MDM as issued by the government:

- ◆ Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centers

- ◆ Encouraging children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities

- ◆ Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation

While focusing on improving nutritional level and attendance, Akshaya Patra also aims to address two Sustainable Development Goals: Zero Hunger and Quality Education.

Sl. No.	Items	Primary			Upper Primary		
		Requirement under MDM (in grams)	Energy content (in grams)	Protein content (in grams)	Requirement under MDM (in grams)	Energy content (in grams)	Protein content (in grams)
1	Food grains (Rice/Wheat)	100	340	8	150	510	14
2	Pulses	20	70	5	30	105	6.6
3	Vegetables	50	25	--	75	37	--
4	Oil & fat	5	45	--	7.5	68	--
5	Salt & Condiments	As per need	--	--	As per need	--	--
			480	13		720	20.6



Government Partners



Andhra Pradesh

Kitchens: Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Mangalgi and Nellore
Schools: 370
Children: 74,409
Supporting since: Oct 2008

অসম চৰকাৰ



Assam

Kitchens: Guwahati
Schools: 607
Children: 47,249
Supporting since: Feb 2010



Chhattisgarh

Kitchens: Ehilal
Schools: 192
Children: 74,409
Supporting since: Jan 2009



Gujarat

Kitchens: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Vadodara, Surat and Kalol
Schools: 1,621
Children: 4,07,452
Supporting since: Nov 2009



Karnataka

Kitchens: Bengaluru HKH, VKH and Jigani, Bellary, hubli, Mangaluru, Mysuru.
Schools: 2,968
Children: 4,86,172
Supporting since: Jun 2003



महाराष्ट्र शासन

Maharashtra

Kitchens: Nagpur and Thane
Schools: 74
Children: 11,594
Supporting since: Aug 2017



Odisha

Kitchens: Bhubaneswar, Puri, Nayagarh and Rourkela
Schools: 1,840
Children: 1,80,140
Supporting since: Jun 2006



Government of Rajasthan

Rajasthan

Kitchens: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Nathdwara, Ajmer and Baran
Schools: 2,672
Children: 1,70,723
Supporting since: Feb 2004



Telangana

Kitchens: Khandi, Narsingi and Kothagudem
Schools: 805
Children: 91,675
Supporting since: Oct 2008



Uttar Pradesh

Kitchens: Lucknow and Vrindavan
Schools: 3,021
Children: 2,11,680
Supporting since: Aug 2004

Private Partners





KEY CHALLENGES

- ◇ Expansion of Operations
- ◇ Management and Funding
- ◇ Maintaining Cost efficiencies
- ◇ Maintaining quality and hygiene with expansion
- ◇ Site selection
- ◇ Constant learning and improvement
- ◇ Challenges with supply chain

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- ◇ Replicating the model
- ◇ Process Transformation
- ◇ Decentralization of Operation
- ◇ Incorporation of Automation
- ◇ Education of the local labor
- ◇ Leveraging local markets
- ◇ Public/Private/Non-governmental organizations partnerships
- ◇ Transparency and excellence

Other Initiatives

The organisation has taken many other feeding and social initiatives other than Mid Day Meals Programme. Here are some of the feeding initiatives and social initiatives that are undertaken by Akshaya Patra.

- ◇ Anganwadi feeding
- ◇ Disaster relief
- ◇ Feeding expecting and lactating mothers
- ◇ Feeding programmes in old-age homes
- ◇ Feeding programmes in special schools
- ◇ Feeding runaway children
- ◇ Feeding the homeless
- ◇ Subsidized lunch for the economically disadvantaged

Apart from the above initiatives, the Foundation also works towards social initiatives like:

- ◇ After class tuitions
- ◇ Community health camps
- ◇ Health check-up camps
- ◇ Life-skills programmes
- ◇ Scholarship programmes



Awards

S.No.	Prize	Year
1	Rajyotsava Award	2003
2	Nikkei Asia Prize	2016
3	Gandhi Peace Prize	2016
4	National Award for Child Welfare	2016
5	BBC's Global Food Champion Award	2019

List Of Recognitions

Barack Obama's Letter of Appreciation

In his letter to The Akshaya Patra Foundation, the President Barack Obama wrote, "In just a few years, Akshaya Patra has become the largest single feeding programme in the world. Your example of using advanced technologies in central kitchens to reach children in 5,700 schools is an imaginative approach that has the potential to serve as a model for other countries. Thank you again for all of your efforts."



India Book of Records

The India Book of Records provides a prestigious platform for people to showcase their accomplishments. In June 2010, Akshaya Patra entered the book for running the 'world's largest school meal programme'.



OUTCOME

- This tour helped us to know how Mid-Day Meal Program is being implemented in remote areas. Akshaya Patra is a very well established organization which strives for what they believe. We really need to appreciate them for their effort and recognize their goodwill activities.
- To conclude Akshaya Patra is not a mechanical place where food is made but a spiritual temple where people strive for a cause.



CONCLUSION

The visit to Akshaya Patra was a wonderful visit from our college. We were 64 students and it provided us in depth understanding in various processes undertaken at the Akshaya Patra in making various items.

The Akshaya Para Foundation demonstrates an inspiring success story in the field of Public Private Partnership in India's Mid Day Meal Scheme. It has set an example how a well-implemented programme can effectively address the issue of hunger and malnutrition in the country. In doing so, the Akshaya Patra Programme is also reinforcing The Right To Education Act by ensuring that children not only come to school, but more importantly stay in school. The unique aspect of this intervention is that the programme has been able to take a massive initiative to scale, while keeping its high quality and delivery standards integral. In this respect it stands as worlds largest and best mid day meals practice, and offers values in being replicated across the country.







THANK YOU

CHAITANYA BHARATHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (AUTONOMOUS)

Affiliated to Osmania University and Accredited by NBA (AICTE) – NAAC – 'A' Grade (UGC); ISO Certified 9001:2015.
Chaitanya Bharathi (PO), Kokapet (V), Gandipet (M), Ranga Reddy (District) - 500075



A Report on a Rural School Mandal Parishad Upper Primary School, Gandipet.

Case Study Documented by:

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Pappu Pavani – 159

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Acknowledgements

This Case Study has been prepared based on the proposal submitted by Dr. Mandakini Paruthi, MBA, UGC-NET, JRF, Ph.D. (G.N.D.U.), Assistant Professor CBIT MBA.

We thank Dr. Mandakini Paruthi, Assistant Professor CBIT MBA for preparing this case study.

We would like to particularly thank the faculty and students of Mandal Parishad upper Primary School, Gandipet, Hyderabad for cooperating with us throughout our survey.

We have documented the case study under supervision of Dr. Mandakini Paruthi.

August, 2022

Hyderabad

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1. Introduction
2. Topic chosen reasons for the same
3. Problem identified
4. Solutions
5. Learnings from project
6. Challenges and limitations
7. Conclusion
8. Further recommendations

Introduction

There are 193 million children in the age group 6 to 14 years, and out of that 8.1 million children are out of school. There are many reasons which spark out such differences, but the one which comes closest to my mind; firstly, the standard of their living, secondly, it is the how the society discriminates them on the basis of circumstances that are not within their control

To quote John Ciardi,” THE CLASSROOM SHOULD BE AN ENTRANCE TO THE WORLD, NOT AN ESCAPE FROM IT.”

School is the best place where everyone learns how to lead life. School is not about academics but the beauty of nature, relations, responsibilities, memories and lots of love. School teaches a lot.

FEINT Foundation founder and trusted Mr. B V R Mohan Reddy brand ambassador of SWACH BHARATH took pledge to make government schools **SWACHH PATASHALA**.

FEINT Foundation Participated in Swachh Telangana. Swachh Patashala students gained access to WASH:

WA-water facility

S – sanitation

H – hygiene

As a part of WASH, they built new toilets. Provided a better water facility. Appointed subsidizing cleaning staff in Lingampally mandal

We have visited **MANDAL PARISHAD UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL**, Located in **Gandipet, Hyderabad Telangana**. It has a good infrastructure with best facilities and a quality education.

Topic chosen reasons for the same

The reason behind our report on rural schools is that as we are students, we are excited to know whether the other children in the society are aware of their rights such as right to education.

As we are acquiring the knowledge. We want to know the obstacles faced by other children to own their rights. We observed that millions of students were not getting sufficient knowledge due to lack of good teaching staff and other facilities that influence the mental stability of students.

Problems identified

There were few problems identified, it was like teachers did not want to share a lot of information regarding the school. But regarding our observations we found the following issues:

1. There were just two restrooms which were built by the funding NGO.
2. No digital classrooms, there are only normal boards.
3. There were only two school playgrounds which were exceedingly small, one was for
primary and other was for secondary school students.
4. There was no library.
5. Due to poverty, parents are not allowing their girl child to study due to the financial crisis.
6. Students are provided with healthy food on alternate days like eggs, roti which are issued by funding NGOs. The government is not good at supplying enough protein food.
7. No practical labs for students.
8. Few teachers could not speak English fluently while some other faculty were good at English.

Solutions

In our perspective the following changes should be made so that it would be benefited to the students:

1. Digital classrooms.
2. New and sanitized restrooms.
3. Convenient playground.
4. Library.
5. Practical labs.
6. New school uniforms and school bags.

If these changes or modifications are done it would be helpful not only for the students but also for our future generations.

Learnings from the project

It was our first-time experience, visiting a government school. We have heard and read a lot of news regarding how well the government school works and how much it developed.

But it was not completely true as there are many problems. We visited a school which is in the city and learnt about these many problems. There might be more problems in rural areas which they do not even consider taking care of.

So, it is necessary that the government take strict actions on principals of government schools who work recklessly and do not care about the students. Basic ideas on how the government works and problems faced by government school students should be known to each citizen so that they could at least try to solve those issues.

Challenges and limitations

In this school, based on facilities, they are still lacking regarding a lot of things which limits them from obtaining more opportunities. The primary classes also had no benches, so they had to sit on the ground during classes. The fact that most of them happen to come from very low economic backgrounds, it is tough for them to continue higher education. Due to their poverty, the dropout ratio of girl child is more than the boys.

Challenges elaborate on bringing awareness among the parents about women child education. So, poverty is a limitation and awareness are a challenge.

Another challenge faced is due to the perception of private schools. People feel there are not enough teachers in government schools, or the schools may not be functioning regularly and get carried away by the notions of a branded private school, even though it may not have good teachers.

Another drawback of the school is that the washrooms are not so clean and an unhygienic environment may lead to the spreading of diseases.

Another limitation is that there was a shortage of classrooms in the school. Due to this shortage, the children had to sit outside. This may distract the students while learning because it may be noisy outside.

Conclusion

Conclusion that our team has gathered after visiting the school are:

According to the faculty and management of the school, the students had to rely on TV for learning during the pandemic as it was hard for them to provide online education. Also, the maintenance of the school is in a hitch due to the same.

SCHEMES:

· RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIKA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN:

This is the girls hostel scheme, the national scheme of incentives to girls for secondary education. inclusive education for disabled at secondary stage.

· MID DAY MEALS SCHEME:

This scheme was kept providing mid-day meals to children studying in primary class. The main objective of creating this scheme was to eliminate classroom hunger of children and to increase attendance and enrolment of children at schools. This scheme also aims to improve the interaction between children of all castes and religions. It also addresses the issue of inadequate and improper nutrition among children.

- Since all the government schools will be teaching in English medium 16th they are going to be transfers for the staff.
- Lack of required classrooms was a major problem in this school.
- This school has a suitable playground for the students to play.
The students have been provided suitable notebooks/textbooks for them to practice and write down the notes.
- The teachers were friendly in that school, which made it easy for our team to communicate.
- It was observed that this school had only 1 washroom for children till 5th.
The school had an interesting way of learning the subject, the school took the initiative of painting the walls.

Further recommendations

From our visit,

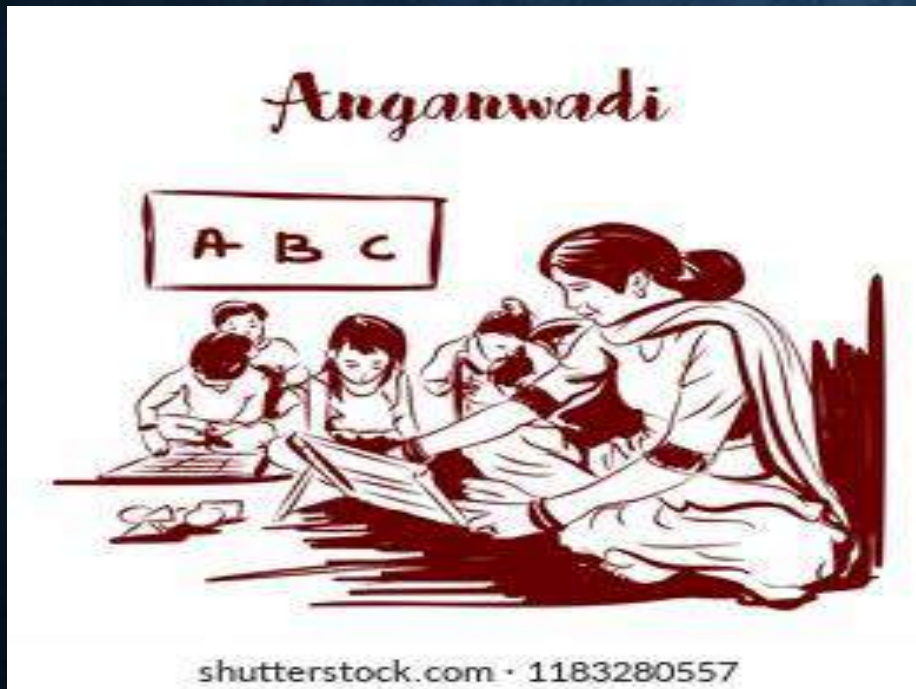
- We recommend the school to have a proper sanitization practice every day in the school.
- We recommend providing free electricity for the students.
- We recommend the school to provide a suitable amount to materials for the students to study.
- We recommend the school to provide a greater number of classrooms for the students to comfortably sit rather than making few students sit outside the room.
- We recommend the school to construct a greater number of washrooms for the students.
- We recommend the school to hold more activities for the students, like public speaking to improve their public speaking.

**WE HAVE A PERCEPTION THAT PRIVATE SCHOOLS ARE BETTER THAN
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS WE GET CARRIED ABOUT NOTIONS OF
BRANDED PRIVATE SCHOOLS.
NOWADAYS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS HAVE IMPROVED A LOT FROM
BEFORE.**

~THANK YOU.

CE ASSIGNMENT

LOCAL ANGANWADI CENTRE



SMRITI SAGI-160121735164

T. SMITHA-160121735165

VADLA AMULYA-160121735166

JAHNAVI YANAMADDI-160121735167

A. AKSHITH-160121735168

AVUNURI RAHUL-160121735169

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- 3. SERVICES PROVIDED**
- 4. PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED**
- 5. SOLUTIONS GIVEN**
- 6. SUGGESTIONS**
- 7. CONCLUSION**

INTRODUCTION TO ANGANWADI

- Anganwadi is a government-sponsored child-care and mother-care development programmes in India at the village level.
- Started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program to combat child hunger and malnutrition.
- Anganwadi's seek to provide young children with an integrated package of services such as supplementary nutrition, health care and pre-school education.
- It primarily caters to children in the 0-6 age group.



HISTORY OF ANGANWADI



*Integrated Child
Development
Services*



**INTEGRATED CHILD
DEVELOPMENT
SCHEME**

- ICDS was launched on October 2, 1975, with about 5,000 Anganwadi's.
- Persistent undernutrition is a matter of deep concern, especially in the context of successive and severe droughts in many parts of the country.
- Stunting in children is associated with underdeveloped brains and long-term harmful consequences for learning capacity, school performance, and later earning ability.

IMPORTANCE OF ANGANWADI

- Anganwadi's are integral for the success of ICDS program that caters to the nutrition, health and pre-education needs of children till six years of age as well as the health and nutrition of women and adolescent girls.
- ASHAs and AWWs have been going to extreme lengths to ensure that the households they serve are able to access State entitlements.
- Given the definition of health - the physical, mental, social, and spiritual well-being of an individual, the Anganwadi worker has the best insight into the people's health of her region.



ANGANWADI-RASOOLPURA

Rasoolpura is a Locality in Hyderabad City in Telangana State, India. The Anganwadi centre in Rasoolpura is co-located with the government school which means that children complete their pre-school education here.

Pre-School Education involves various stimulation and learning activities at the centre.



RESPONSIBILITIES



- Motivating families to adopt family planning, educating parents about child growth and development.
- Showing community support and active participation in executing this program.
- To conduct regular quick surveys of all families, organize pre-school activities, provide health and nutritional education to families especially to pregnant women as to how to breastfeeding practices etc.

SERVICES PROVIDED

1. Supplementary Nutrition:

- Supplementary Nutrition is given to the children (6 months – 6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers under the ICDS Scheme. They make sure the children have a balanced diet.
- The nutrition component varies from state to state but usually consists of a hot meal cooked at the Anganwadi.
- The main objective of the Arogya Lakshmi scheme is to prevent malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women.
- Through this scheme, one full meal at the Anganwadi Centre is provided.



2.Nutrition and Health Education:

- The aim of NHE is to help women with age group 15-45 years to look after their own health and nutrition needs, as well as those of their children and families.
- It aims to enhance the knowledge and capacities of mother and community and to look after the health and nutritional needs of children within the family environment and bring about a sustained improvement in maternal and child nutrition.
- Awareness sessions for the lactating and pregnant women are also conducted.



3.Pre-School Education:

- The aim of PSE is to provide a learning environment for children under the age group of 3-6 years, and early care and stimulation for children under the age of three.
- Pre-School Education involves various stimulation and learning activities at the Anganwadi. Non-formal Pre-school Education is a crucial service provided under the ICDS scheme and caters to the development needs of children between 3 and 6 years of age.
- A pre-school education kit is provided by the government. It specifies what should be taught in each month as part of the curriculum.



4.Immunization:

- Immunization Programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable.
- The full form of UIP is Universal Immunization Programme, under this programme, Government of India is providing vaccination to prevent seven vaccine preventable diseases like polio and measles.
- Mother and child protection card which is known as MCP cards are provided in the centre which is filled out by the health worker and provides data on the mother's health.



5. Basic Health Services:

- A range of health services are provided through the Anganwadi Worker including health check-ups of children under six, postnatal care of nursing mothers, management of undernutrition and treatment of minor ailments.
- Care givers of those who are moderately underweight are provided counselling.



6. Growth Monitoring and Promotion:

- Children under three years of age are weighed once every three months, to keep a check on their health and nutrition status.
- Growth charts are kept to detect growths with the passage of time.

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

1. Shortage of Staff: Few workers left their jobs due to non-payment of wages since the past few months. Many posts of Anganwadi workers and helpers are lying vacant. The shortage of staff in the Anganwadi centre in is causing severe inconvenience to the workers.

2.Lack of Proper Infrastructure: The Anganwadi here doesn't have proper infrastructure for a good learning environment. In building facilities in terms of space and nature of construction are unsatisfactory



3.Hygiene: In the Anganwadi centres there is no proper hygiene maintained. There is a garbage dump yard nearby the centre which could cause many unhygienic problems. Children can easily get infected by these germs. There is no proper water supply in the kitchen area, there are no buckets or mugs for washing hands also there no taps available.



4.Insufficient Funding from Government: In Budget 2021, funds for Anganwadi's under ICDS have been reduced due to which restricts further development of the Anganwadi's.

5.Lack of basic Facilities: Nearly a half of the operational AWCs lack drinking water facilities and 36 per cent do not have toilets. In 2015, the NITI Aayog recommended better sanitation and drinking water facilities, improved power supply and basic medicines for the AWCs.



6.Lack of Skilled Workers: Most Anganwadi workers are not well-literate and their skill is limited. NITI Aayog also suggested that these centres be provided with the required number of workers, whose skills should be upgraded through regular training.

SOLUTIONS GIVEN

- **Proper Training to Workers:** The government should take steps to ensure that all the Anganwadi workers are well trained and also literate.
- **Better Infrastructure:** Infrastructure development and capacity building of the Anganwadi remains the key to improving the programme.
- **Proper Funding:** The Anganwadi workers should get enough financial support.
- **Adopting activity-based learning environment:** Research has shown the significance of the playing-based learning approach in the cognitive development of children.
- **Availability of Basic Facilities:** The Government should take care of all the facilities to be provided in the Anganwadi centres so that the process can be more effective.
- **Capacity Building & Training:** The Central Government's POSHAN Abhiyaan has taken important steps towards building capacities of AWWs
- **Volunteers:** The youth can volunteer to reduce the work load on AWWs.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS



- A regular training and supportive supervision of the Anganwadi workers is recommended along with the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructures.
- Collaboration and convergence with different departments and development partners has the potential to provide better health services to address malnutrition among women and children.
- The fact that the deficiency and inadequacy is not limited to any one project area suggests an urgent need to monitor and evaluate the scheme at all levels through effective supervision at each tier and to take corrective actions accordingly.
- Schools, colleges and other educational institutions should organize regular tours to the Anganwadi's and help them in possible ways.

CONCLUSIONS

- According to our study, almost 67% of people in Anganwadi find the services beneficial.
- More people can get better services if the above suggestions are followed.
- The study observed deficiency in the provision of services at the AWCs along with inadequate knowledge among Anganwadi workers regarding revised nutrition norms.
- Anganwadi centres play an important role in improving health status of the children and women in India at macro level.
- Anganwadi workers need to be trained regularly and their knowledge updated from time to time followed by timely quality assurance of services.







Thank
YOU



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ASSIGNMENT - 5

- TEAM MEMBERS

- B.ABHISHEK 160121735170
- B.RAHUL RAMAN 160121735171
- B.KARTHIK 160121735172
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VISIT TO LOCAL NGO
AKSHAYA PATRA (KOKAPET)

HISTORY

On One day in Mayapur (village near Calcutta). The person named Srila Prabhupada who was the founder of International Society for Krishna Consciousness .while looking out of the window he had saw a two children who were suffering from Hunger, fighting with stray dogs over a scrap of food .By the time he decided to start an organisation to serve food to poor people who suffering from hunger. Then he had started Akshaya patra.

INTRODUCTION

The word Akshaya patra is derived from Sanskrit word for “ inexhaustible Vessel “ . The Akshaya patra foundation was started in 2000.



“NO ONE WITHIN
A TEN MILE RADIUS
OF OUR CENTER
SHOULD GO HUNGRY

SRILA PRABHUPADA
Founder - Acharya of Hare Krishna Movement

VISION -

- No child in India should be deprived of education because of hunger.

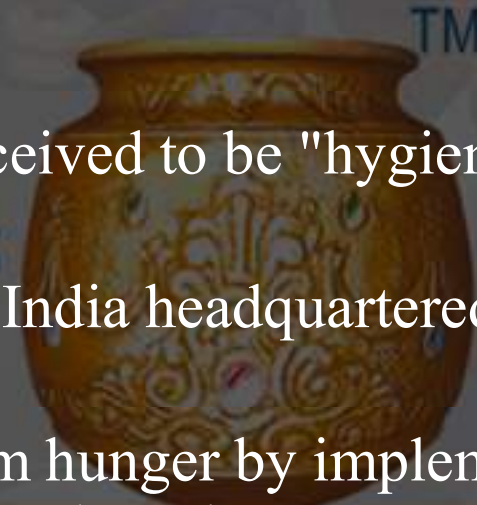
MISSION -

- To feed 5 million children by 2020.

THEME

- The food distributed by Akshaya Patra is perceived to be "hygienic, nutritious and delicious".
- The Akshaya Patra Foundation is an NGO in India headquartered in Bengaluru.
- Our organisation strives to eliminate classroom hunger by implementing the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the government schools and government-aided schools.
- Alongside, Akshaya Patra also aims at countering malnutrition and supporting the right to education of socio-economically disadvantaged children.
- Since 2000, Akshaya Patra has been concerting all its efforts towards providing fresh and nutritious meals to children on every single school day.

**AKSHAYA
PATRA**



Unlimited food for education



- We are continuously leveraging technology to multiply our reach.
- The state-of-the-art kitchens have become a subject of study and have attracted curious visitors from around the world.
- Our partnership with the Government of India and various State Governments, along with the persistent support from corporates, individual donors, and well-wishers have helped us to grow from serving just 1,500 children in 5 schools in 2000 to serving 1.8 million children.
- Today, Akshaya Patra is the world's largest (not-for-profit run) Mid-Day Meal Programme serving wholesome food every school day to over 1.8 million children from 19,039 schools across 13 states & 1 Union territory of India.

Unlimited food for education



MOTIVATION

- Now a days many people including children are starving from hunger nearly 10000 children die from each day.
- To understand this problem to everyone and make them come forward to decrease poverty.

PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

- 845 MILLION people worldwide are estimated to be undernourished , and high food prices made drive another hundred million into poverty and hunger.

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED

- Akshaya patra came forward to reduce hunger deaths in children by implementing mid day meals scheme.



AKSHAYA PATRA INTIATIVE

1. Centralised kitchen

- The Akshaya Patra kitchens are well equipped with cauldrons, rice chutes, sambar tanks, cutting boards, knives and other similar equipment that are sanitized before usage.
- The semi-automated kitchens have the capacity to undertake large scale feeding, typically up to 100,000 mid-day meals per day and they also adhere to food safety management



2. Cold Storage Units

- Fresh vegetables are procured on a daily basis. After procurement, sorting of vegetables is done to retain the best quality.
- All the vegetables are cleaned with potable water and sanitized before the cutting process. Cold storage is used to store ready-to-cook cut vegetables to retain freshness.
- By doing so, the kitchens are able to properly identify, store and retrieve the raw materials in an appropriate manner while keeping the food fresh.



3. MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

AIM

- Avoid classroom hunger
- Increase school enrolment
- Address malnutrition
- Improve socialization among castes
- Improve academic performance.
- Empower women through employment

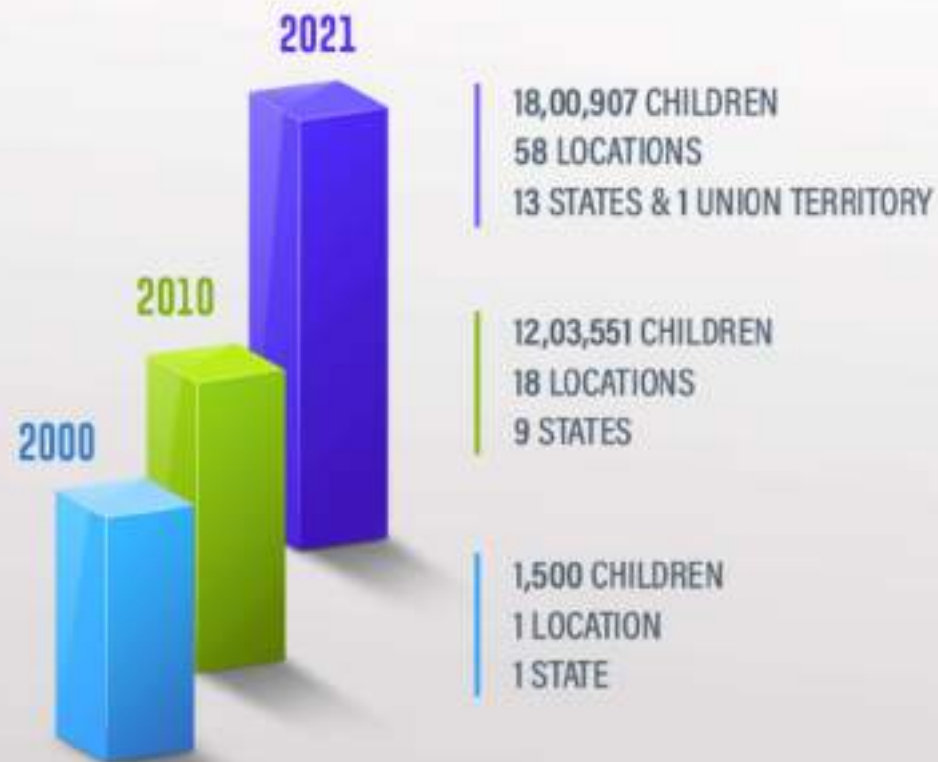


INTERVIEW WITH AKSHAYA PATRA EMPLOYEES

- On our interaction with this employee, we learnt that the food is procured on a monthly basis, he also told us about how they use preservatives to keep the food clean and safe from infestations like rats.
- We also spoke about how almost around 200 schools get food from this Centre, the production starts around 3am every morning and continues till around 9am then the food is transported to the schools to feed the children.

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

- As per calculations provided by Akshaya Patra, the average cost of each meal is Rs 6.03.
- While the State government contributes Rs 4.14, APF needs to raise Rs 1.89 to cover the cost Government just provides unpolished rice all other expenditures are afforded by APF.
- As such, NGO's rely on a variety of funding sources from private donations and membership dues to government contribution.



CONCLUSION

- For over a decade, The Akshaya Patra Foundation has served and cooked food to nearly 14 lakh children in Government schools across the country.
- Akshaya Patra now hopes that in some years, the country will have food security and people won't need the support of such Foundations.
- But till then, they will continue providing healthy food to many more economically challenged children.
- Finally the goal of Akshaya patra is to promote quality education and zero hunger .



References

- <https://youtu.be/I8FG5dlUtrE> (Food preparation process)
- <https://www.akshayapatra.org/> (Akshaya Patra website)
- <https://www.akshayapatra.org/back-to-school#donateformmiddaymeal>
(Donation Link)
- <https://maps.app.goo.gl/LqHF2xZN3U2ijXjE7> (Kokapet outlet)

Thank you

Presentation ON
“AKSHAYA PATRA”



REPORT BY: GROUP 7

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CHAITANYA BHARATHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

Affiliated to Osmania University

ACADEMIC YEAR .2021-22

OBJECTIVES

- To Study the Practices of Akshaya Patra Foundation, Production Process and Distribution.
- To Analyze the Community Services Offered by Akshaya Patra.

VISION

THE VISION OF AKSHAYA PATRA FOUNDATION IS TO FEED 5 MILLION CHILDREN BY THE YEAR 2025.

MISSION

TO FEED 5 MILLION CHILDREN BY 2025

INTRODUCTION

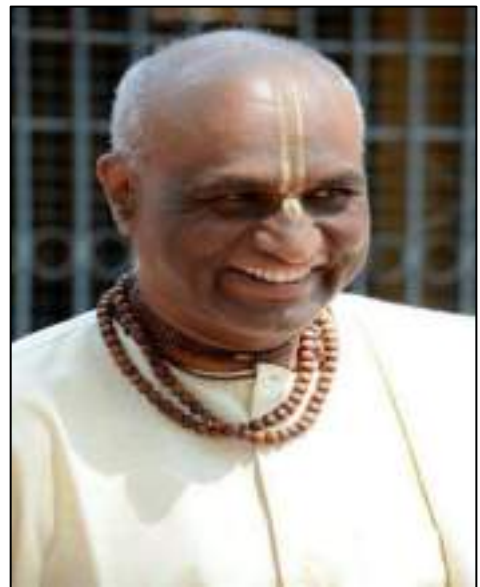
The Akshaya Patra Foundation is a non-profit trust of International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) Bangalore. It operates the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (A School Lunch Programme) in India.

It is derived from the Sanskrit word for "inexhaustible vessel" was started in 2000

It is feeding millions of underserved children in India. They are committed to eradicating two most critical issues

+hunger and malnutrition among children by implementing the Mid-Day Meal Programme in government schools and government-aided schools.

+aims to not only fight hunger but also bring children to school.



HISTORY

When one day while looking out of a window in Mayapur, near Calcutta, Srila Prabhupada, the founder of International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), saw a group of children fighting with stray dogs over food. Deeply moved by this incident, he resolved to ensure that no one within a 10-mile radius of any ISKCON should go hungry.

His inspiring resolve sowed the seeds of The Akshaya Patra Foundation. With the vision: **"No child in India shall be deprived of education because of hunger,"** Akshaya Patra started the Mid-Day Meal Programme in June 2000 by serving mid-day meals to 1,500 children across five government schools in Bengaluru, Karnataka. A humble beginning, yet, the initial days of implementing the programme was not a smooth sail. Soon came the helping hands of Mohandas Pai, who took the initiative of donating the first vehicle to transport food to the schools; and Abhay Jain, who promised to bring in more donors to contribute for the further expansion of the programme.



In partnership with the Government of India and various State Governments, as well as philanthropic donors; the organisation is running the world's largest Mid-Day Meal Programme. Built on a Public-Private Partnership model, Akshaya Patra combines good management, innovative technology, and smart engineering to deliver nutritious and hygienic school lunch on every school day.

□ WHERE IS THE MEAL COOKED?

In Akshaya Patra food is prepared with modern technology and hygiene equipment. There are 2 types of kitchens in Akshaya Patra.

-Centralised

-Decentralised kitchen.

Centralised kitchens are large factory-like kitchen units that have the capacity to typically cook up to 100,000 meals a day. These kitchens serve a set of schools located around the units. These units are semi-automated thus ensuring hygiene during the cooking process.

Decentralised kitchen is located in places where the geographical terrain doesn't support the infrastructure for centralised kitchens. These units are run by women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the guidance and supervision of Akshaya Patra's kitchen process and operations module.

The Foundation follows a three-item menu in each location. As each region has its own specific taste, Akshaya Patra prepares the meals in a way that it is both nutritious and satisfactory to each region. It is done so that each and every child enjoys the mid- day meal.

The North Indian kitchens are equipped with rice cauldrons and dal cauldrons. As roti is an integral part of the North Indian menu, the kitchens are equipped with roti making machines, which have the capacity to roll out up to 200,000 rotis from 6000 kgs of wheat flour.

The South Indian kitchens are equipped with rice cauldrons and sambar cauldrons. Each rice cauldron has a capacity of at least 500 litres; each sambar cauldron has the capacity to cook 1200 litres to 3000 litres of sambar. All the

vessels are of stainless steel 304 food grade material.



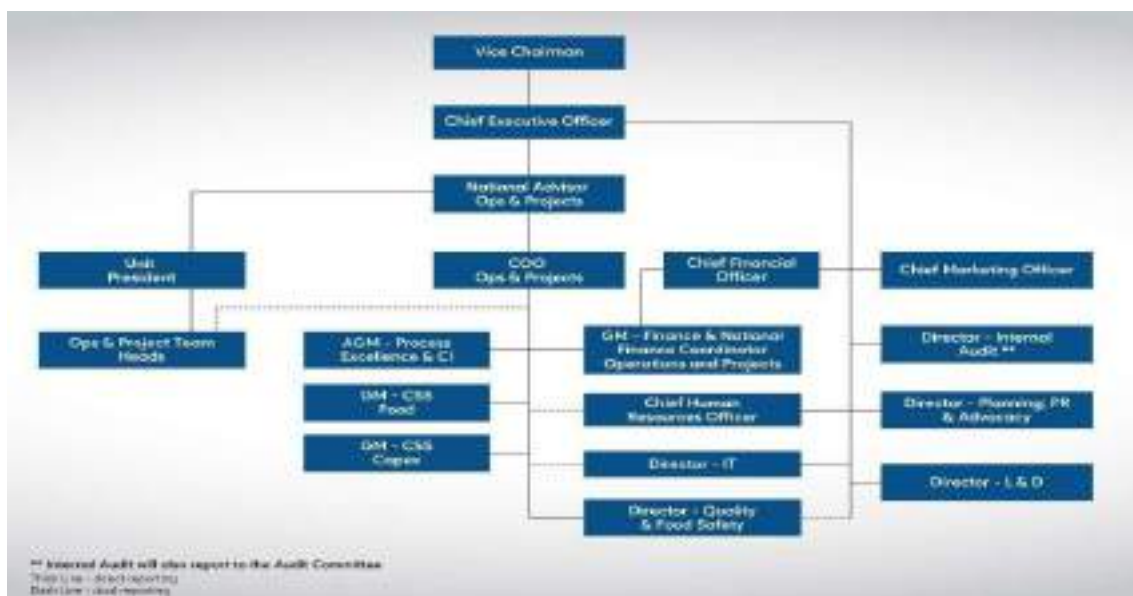
□ R O L E O F A K S H A Y A P A T R A

The role of Akshaya Patra is to provide free Mid-Day Meal programme. The foundation strives to eliminate classroom hunger. The foundation helps implementing the mid-day meal scheme in the government schools and government-aided schools.it aims at countering malnutrition.it also supports the right to education of socio-economically disadvantaged children. The foundation aims at achieving zero hunger and quality education.

Hunger and Illiteracy are India's two major challenges. Hunger is an obstacle to child's health, education and survival. Akshaya Patra is focused on eliminating classroom hunger and attracting more children to schools and ensure to keep them in school by feeding a filling, nutritious mid-day meal, every school day. This is in partnership with the Government of India and all the various State Government. This is done by implementing the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the governmentschools and government-aided schools. Alongside, Akshaya Patra also aims at countering malnutrition and supporting the right to education of socio-economically disadvantaged children. Studies have shown that the mid-day meal has increased enrolment, improved attendance and performance of the students, and has helped in reducing drop-out rate.

□ ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

The Organisation Structure of Akshaya Patra foundation is very vast. The Organisation is headed by the Chairman and it is further divided into different positions. Every Position has its own importance and have respective functions.



□ HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT?

The money which is donated or the funds given by the government is ultimately for the children. Every donation is diligently spent for the food that is served directly or indirectly. On an average, 92% of the total funds is used towards meeting the programme cost and 8% towards the programme management cost. The organization upholds maximum transparency in funds utilization.

The Cost Per Meal Calculation is given below:

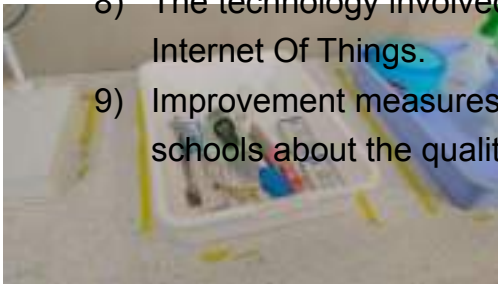
Cost Per Meal Calculation:	
Cost Elements	Cost per Meal
PROGRAM COSTS	15.57
Cost of materials & utilities, distribution costs and factory overheads including manpower, Repairs, depreciation and other factory running expenses	
Administrative Overheads	0.58
Cost of activities relating to General Management and Administration	
Outreach Cost	0.85
Cost of publicity, communication, Donor Reporting, Advocacy and travel related	
Gross Cost per Meal in Rs.	17.00
Less: Subsidy from Government per meal	8.56
Less: Interest and other income	1.88
Cost to be absorbed by TAPP per meal through donations	6.56
National Average of school working days in an academic year	232.00
Cost to run the MDM program for 1 child per year in Rs.	1,521.92
Rounded off to	1,500.00

From the given table we observe that the cost for 1 child to run the Mid-Day Meal Program for 1 year is around Rs.1500/-.

□ W ORKING

The working of Akshaya Patra is as follows:

- 1) Firstly, all the raw materials which are required are transported from market and stored in the godowns.
- 2) Then the required items such as vegetable, fruits, etc., are cleanly washed.
- 3) The centralised kitchen template is adopted at urban and semi-urban locations and these have the capacity to produce to a whopping amount of meals.
- 4) The machinery in the centralised kitchens are mechanised cooking units where cooking process requires minimal human intervention.
- 5) The cooked food is then transferred from big vessels to small vessels and are transported to the schools.
- 6) The vehicles also contain GPS tracker so has to track the vehicle where it is.
- 7) Throughout the entire process the foundation maintains good quality and nutritious food to the children.
- 8) The technology involved in the centralised kitchen cooking units is IOT i.e., Internet Of Things.
- 9) Improvement measures are implemented after receiving feedback from the schools about the quality of food.



□ B ENEFICIARIES



The primary beneficiaries are the children who get the meal every day. Other beneficiaries are the farmers who get to sell the food ingredients which are used in the preparation of the meal for a reasonable price and the people working in the process of cooking who are make their livelihood from it. From this kind of foundations government is also benefit as the quality of the food increase the children health conditions improve resulting in the

increase in the life expectancy, health index etc. which increase the human index of the country.

Akshaya Patra also contributed feeding more poor people during the crisis such as COVID-19. It is a non- profit organization that works for social welfare.



As the aim of the foundation, it helps to feed the forgotten and helps in Global hunger Relief.

□ MID-DAY MEALS

The mid-day meal programme is a part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Coming to role of Akshaya Patra is making quality meals for children.

The objectives of MDM as issued by the government:

Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centers

Encouraging children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities

Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation



While focusing on improving nutritional level and attendance, Akshaya Patra also aims to address two Sustainable Development Goals: Zero Hunger and Quality Education.

KEY

CHALLENGES Expansion of Operations

- Management and Funding
- Maintaining Cost Efficiencies
- Maintaining quality and hygiene with expansion
- Site selection
- Constant learning and improvement
- Challenges with Supply Chain
- Bringing More Awareness about the foundation

ADDRESSING THE

CHALLENGES Application of the Model

- Process Transformation
- Decentralization of Operation
- Incorporation of Automation
- Education of the Local Labor
- Leveraging Local Markets
- Public/Private/Non-governmental organizations partnerships
- Transparency and excellence

□ OTHER INITIATIVES

The organization has taken many other feeding and social initiatives other than Mid - Day Meals Programme. Here are some of the feeding initiatives and social initiatives that are undertaken by Akshaya Patra.

- Anganwadi feeding
- Disaster relief
- Feeding expecting and lactating mothers
- Feeding programmes in old-age homes
- Feeding programmes in special schools
- Feeding runaway children
- Feeding the homeless
- Subsidized lunch for the economically disadvantaged



Apart from the above initiatives, the Foundation also works towards social initiatives like:



- conducting tuitions after their regular classwork.
- Community health camps
- Health check-up camps
- Life-skills programmes
- Scholarship programmes

□ A WARDS

- 24th SIES Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi National Eminence Awards 2021



The Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi National Eminence Award has been instituted by the South Indian Education Society, Mumbai, to perpetuate the memory of Mahaswami of Kanchi, Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswati, the 69th Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam.

It is of esteemed honour for The Akshaya Patra Foundation, to have

been bestowed with the 24th SIES Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi National Eminence Award in the category of Community Leadership (Institution). Shri Madhu Pandit Dasa - Founder & Chairman of The Akshaya Patra Foundation received this award on behalf of the Foundation.

- Akshaya Patra received the CSR Times Award in COVID Category
- Akshaya Patra received the 'India CSR NGO Leadership Award'
- Akshaya Patra Honoured with Mahatma Award 2021
- Akshaya Patra won "The CSR Universe COVID Response Impact Awards 2021"

□ LIST OF RECOGNITIONS

Barack Obama's Letter of Appreciation

In his letter to The Akshaya Patra Foundation, the President Barack Obama wrote, "In just a few years, Akshaya Patra has become the largest single feeding programme in the world. Your example



of using advanced technologies in central kitchens to reach children in 5,700 schools is an imaginative approach that has the potential to serve as a model for other countries. Thank you again for all of your efforts."

India Book of Records

The India Book of Records provides a prestigious platform for people to showcase their accomplishments. In June 2010, Akshaya Patra entered the book for running the 'world's largest school meal programme'.



Shri Venkaiah Naidu's Letter of Appreciation

The Honorable Vice-President of India, Shri Venkaiah Naidu extended his appreciation to The Akshaya Patra Foundation for its community service by implementing the school lunch programme. Appreciating, Akshaya Patra for its service of providing freshly cooked food to school children across India, Shri Naidu extended his appreciation to Akshaya Patra Foundation for a place where food is made but a spiritual temple where people strive for a cause.

- The visit to the Akshaya Patra foundation was really a memorable experience for all of us. We were really very happy to see the preparation of food which was of highest quality and hygiene.
- The procurement process, preparation, storage facilities and distribution of food are very well explained. We were also shown cooking utensils, machinery for cleaning and storing ingredients.

- We did a group project on Akshaya Patra foundation which taught us about team work. We were very fortunate to visit Akshaya Patra foundation and learn more about their good will activities.

□ C ONCLUSION

The visit to Akshaya Patra was a wonderful visit from our college. We were 64 students and it provided us in depth understanding in various processes undertaken at the Akshaya Patra in making various items.

The Akshaya Patra Foundation demonstrates an inspiring success story in the field of Public Private Partnership in India's Mid-Day Meal Scheme. It is a non – profit organization which provides mid-day meals. It has effectively reduced the dropout rate of school students in government schools and government aided school. Services provided by Akshaya Patra foundation also fulfills fundamental rights like right to education act by providing nutritious, healthy and hygienic meal to all the school going students across the country.



□ R EFERENCES

- 1 <https://www.akshayapatra.org/>
- 2 <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/akshaya-patra-foundation-to-help-enhance-effectiveness-of-mid-day-meal-scheme>

And visit to Akshaya Patra Narsingi as part of curriculum of community engagement.

A REPORT ON



REPORT BY: GROUP 8

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+aims to not only fight hunger but also bring children to school.



HISTORY

When one day while looking out of a window in Mayapur, near Calcutta, Srila Prabhupada, the founder of International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON), saw a group of children fighting with stray dogs over food. Deeply moved by this incident, he resolved to ensure that no one within a 10-mile radius of any ISKCON should go hungry.

The Foundation follows a three-item menu in each location. As each region has its own specific taste, Akshaya Patra prepares the meals in a way that it is both nutritious and satisfactory to each region. It is done so that each and every child enjoys the mid- day meal.

The North Indian kitchens are equipped with rice cauldrons and dal cauldrons. As roti is an integral part of the North Indian menu, the kitchens are equipped with roti making machines, which have the capacity to roll out up to 200,000 rotis from 6000 kgs of wheat flour.

The South Indian kitchens are equipped with rice cauldrons and sambar cauldrons. Each rice cauldron has a capacity of at least 500 litres; each sambar cauldron has the capacity to cook 1200 litres to 3000 litres of sambar.

All the

vessels are of stainless steel 304 food grade material.



□ ROLE OF AKSHAYA PATRA

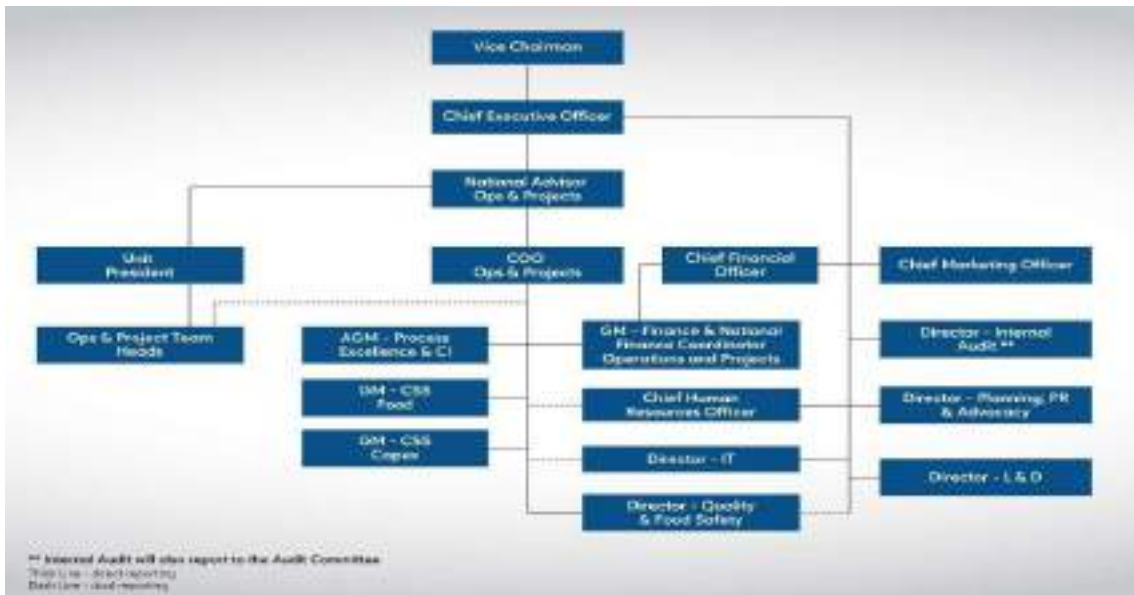
The role of Akshaya Patra is to provide free Mid-Day Meal programme. The foundation strives to eliminate classroom hunger. The foundation helps implementing the mid-day meal scheme in the government schools and government-aided schools. It aims at countering malnutrition. It also supports the right to education of socio-economically disadvantaged children. The foundation aims at achieving zero hunger and quality education.

Hunger and Illiteracy are India's two major challenges. Hunger is an obstacle to child's health, education and survival. Akshaya Patra is focused on eliminating classroom hunger and attracting more children to schools and ensure to keep them in school by feeding a filling, nutritious mid-day meal, every school day. This is in partnership with the Government of India and all the various State Government. This is done by implementing the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the government schools and government-aided schools. Alongside, Akshaya Patra also aims at countering malnutrition and supporting the right to education of socio-economically disadvantaged children. Studies have shown that the mid-day meal has increased enrolment, improved attendance and performance of the students, and has helped in reducing drop-out rate.



□ ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

The Organisation Structure of Akshaya Patra foundation is very vast. The Organisation is headed by the Chairman and it is further divided into different positions. Every Position has its own importance and have respective functions.



□ HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT?

The money which is donated or the funds given by the government is ultimately for the children. Every donation is diligently spent for the food that is served directly or indirectly. On an average, 92% of the total funds is used towards meeting the programme cost and 8% towards the programme management cost. The organization upholds maximum transparency in funds utilization.

The Cost Per Meal Calculation is given below:

Cost Elements	Cost per Meal
PROGRAM COSTS	15.57
Cost of materials & utilities, distribution costs and factory overheads including manpower, Repairs, depreciation and other factory running expenses	
Administrative Overheads	0.58
Cost of activities relating to General Management and Administration	
Outreach Cost	0.85
Cost of publicity, communication, Donor Reporting, Advocacy and travel related	
Gross Cost per Meal in Rs.	17.00
Less: Subsidy from Government per meal	8.56
Less: Interest and other income	1.88
Cost to be absorbed by TAPP per meal through donations	6.56
National Average of school working days in an academic year	232.00
Cost to run the MDM program for 1 child per year in Rs.	1,521.92
Rounded off to	1,500.00

From the given table we observe that the cost for 1 child to run the Mid-Day Meal Program for 1 year is around Rs.1500/-.

□ W ORKING

The working of Akshaya Patra is as follows:

- 1) Firstly, all the raw materials which are required are transported from market and stored in the godowns.
- 2) Then the required items such as vegetable, fruits, etc., are cleanly washed.
- 3) The centralised kitchen template is adopted at urban and semi-urban locations and these have the capacity to produce to a whopping amount of meals.
- 4) They machinery in the centralised kitchens are mechanised cooking units where cooking process requires minimal human intervention.
- 5) The cooked food is then transferred from big vessels to small vessels and are transported to the schools.
- 6) The vehicles also contain GPS tracker so has to track the vehicle where it is.
- 7) Throughout the entire process the foundation maintains good quality and nutritious food to the children.
- 8) The technology involved in the centralised kitchen cooking units is IOT i.e., Internet Of Things.
- 9) Improvement measures are implemented after receiving feedback from the schools about the quality of food.



□ B ENEFICIARIES



The primary beneficiaries are the children who get the meal every day. Other beneficiaries are the farmers who get to sell the food ingredients which are used in the preparation of the meal for a reasonable price and the people working in the process of cooking who are make their livelihood from it. From this kind of foundations government is also benefit as the quality of the food increase the children health conditions improve resulting in the

increase in the life expectancy, health index etc. which increase the human index of the country.

Akshaya Patra also contributed feeding more poor people during the crisis such as COVID-19. It is a non- profit organization that works for social welfare.



As the aim of the foundation, it helps to feed the forgotten and helps in Global hunger Relief.

□ M ID-DAY MEALS

The mid-day meal programme is a part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Coming to role of Akshaya Patra is making quality meals for children.

The objectives of MDM as issued by the government:

Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centers

Encouraging children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities

Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation



□ O THER INITIATIVES

The organization has taken many other feeding and social initiatives other than Mid - Day Meals Programme. Here are some of the feeding initiatives and social initiatives that are undertaken by Akshaya Patra.

- Anganwadi feeding
- Disaster relief
- Feeding expecting and lactating mothers
- Feeding programmes in old-age homes
- Feeding programmes in special schools
- Feeding runaway children
- Feeding the homeless
- Subsidized lunch for the economically disadvantaged



Apart from the above initiatives, the Foundation also works towards social initiatives like:



- conducting tuitions after their regular classwork.
- Community health camps
- Health check-up camps
- Life-skills programmes
- Scholarship programmes

□ A WARDS

- 24th SIES Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi National Eminence Awards 2021



The Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi National Eminence Award has been instituted by the South Indian Education Society, Mumbai, to perpetuate the memory of Mahaswami of Kanchi, Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi, the 69th Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam.

It is of esteemed honour for The Akshaya Patra Foundation, to have been bestowed with the 24th SIES Sri Chandrasekarendra Saraswathi National Eminence Award in the category of Community Leadership (Institution). Shri Madhu Pandit Dasa - Founder & Chairman of The Akshaya Patra Foundation received this award on behalf of the Foundation.

- Akshaya Patra received the CSR Times Award in COVID Category
- Akshaya Patra received the 'India CSR NGO Leadership Award'
- Akshaya Patra Honoured with Mahatma Award 2021
- Akshaya Patra won "The CSR Universe COVID Response Impact Awards 2021"

□ LIST OF RECOGNITIONS

Barack Obama's Letter of Appreciation

In his letter to The Akshaya Patra Foundation, the President Barack Obama wrote, "In just a few years, Akshaya Patra has become the largest single feeding programme in the world. Your example



of using advanced technologies in central kitchens to reach children in 5,700 schools is an imaginative approach that has the potential to serve as a model for other countries. Thank you again for all of your efforts."

India Book of Records

The India Book of Records provides a prestigious platform for people to showcase their accomplishments. In June 2010, Akshaya Patra entered the book for running the 'world's largest school meal programme'.



Shri Venkaiah Naidu's Letter of Appreciation

The Honorable Vice-President of India, Shri Venkaiah Naidu extended his appreciation to The Akshaya Patra Foundation for its community service by implementing the school lunch programme. Appreciating, Akshaya Patra for its service of providing freshly cooked food to school children across India, Shri Naidu extended his appreciation to Akshaya Patra Foundation for a place where food is made but a spiritual temple where people strive for a cause.

□ OUTCOME

- The visit to the Akshaya Patra foundation was really a memorable experience for all of us. We were really very happy to see the preparation of food which was of highest quality and hygiene.
- The procurement process, preparation, storage facilities and distribution of food are very well explained. We were also shown cooking utensils, machinery for cleaning and storing ingredients.

- We did a group project on Akshaya Patra foundation which taught us about team work. We were very fortunate to visit Akshaya Patra foundation and learn more about their good will activities.

CONCLUSION

The visit to Akshaya Patra was a wonderful visit from our college. We were 64 students and it provided us in depth understanding in various processes undertaken at the Akshaya Patra in making various items.

The Akshaya Patra Foundation demonstrates an inspiring success story in the field of Public Private Partnership in India's Mid-Day Meal Scheme. It is a non – profit organization which provides mid-day meals. It has effectively reduced the dropout rate of school students in government schools and government aided school.

Services provided by Akshaya Patra foundation also fulfills fundamental rights like right to education act by providing nutritious, healthy and hygienic meal to all the school going students across the country.



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- 2 [h https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/akshaya-patra-foundation-to-help-enhance-effectiveness-of-mid-day-meal-scheme](https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/akshaya-patra-foundation-to-help-enhance-effectiveness-of-mid-day-meal-scheme)

And visit to Akshaya Patra Narsingi as part of curriculum of community engagement.

A REPORT ON
“AKSHAYA PATRA”



REPORT BY: GROUP 9

Shivanand – 160121735187

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3. MID DAY MEAL
4. GO GREEN INITIATIVE
5. Some recognitions and awards
6. FEEDBACKS
7. CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTON

“No child in the ten-mile radius of our centre should go hungry”.

~ Srila Prabhupada

The main motto of Akshaya Patra is that no child should be deprived of education because of hunger and they are successful in feeding over 2 million children daily. Did you know, that education and nutrition are both related as a child with a full tummy can concentrate on his studies. And 21 million school age children are not in schools. Literacy in women is very low. 57M children in India are malnourished which is 1/3rd of the world's children population.

The Akshaya Patra foundation is a non-profit organisation which works on a public private partnership model. They are successful in providing free mid-day meals to all the school going children with high nutritious values. This program grew from feeding 1500 children in the year 2000 to 1.8M children in 2019. They have a firm support from both the central and state government and many other organisations.

One of the branches working under the program of Akshaya Patra which we have visited is in Shankarpalli area, Gandipet. It is feeding children with nutritious meals every day. Approximately 20 lakh children are fed throughout India till today. It is also tied up with the Telangana state government and cooks for the Rs.5/- Annapurna meals which are served hot. The food is cooked in the Bhojana Amrutha kitchen there and given to the GHMC for serving the people.



INFRASTRUCTURE AND STORAGE

There are around 64 kitchens of Akshaya Patra serving about 2M children a day. Yet they have never compromised on the quality of the products. They deliver mid-day meals to 200 government schools nearby. So, there is a huge amount of food prepared daily. The interesting thing about this is that 90% of the process is automatic and machine-made. There is well planned and equipped arrangement to produce quality food. For examples, there is rice dispensing hopper from where raw rice is poured into large vessels. Water is also powered from pipes into the vessels. There is a rice chute into which the cooked rice is transformed. There are machines to cut the vegetables, wash them etc.

There are some containers in which the prepared food is stored. Not only the preparation and distribution of meals but also the storing of raw materials like rice bags, vegetables, pulses are given the utmost care, there are huge halls in which all the materials are stored. Here the raw rice is poured and is moved to rice dispensing hopper through pipes. There are some materials like vegetables and leafy vegetables which need to be stored in refrigerators. So, there is a cold room in which the veggies are stored and the temperature of the room is maintained between 4 °- 6 ° C.

There is also a quality check committee which will check the quality of all the pulses, vegetables etc. and if there is any lack of quality, the purchase of that material from that vendor is stopped. There is a loading area where the packed food is loaded into containers.

There is no step back on hygiene. The kitchen is cleaned every day and washing of the utensils is also a daily process. Akshaya Patra has a remarkable infrastructure which helps.



TRANSPORTATION OF THE FOOD

- Akshaya Patra reaches out to 18,00,907 children in 65 kitchens across 14 States & 2 Union Territories of India.
- The cooked food is packed in steam sterilized vessels.
- They use specially designed and customised transport vehicles to deliver food which is packed in stainless steel 304 grade vessels.
- In order to consistently maintain the quality of the meal, they take feedbacks from schools on a daily basis while delivering the meal.
- GPRS to track the delivery vehicles for safety and on-time delivery are gradually being adopted and implemented in the kitchens.
- The process starts early at 3o' clock and ends at 6:30 AM. The transportation starts around 7 AM.
- The food is delivered through trucks and vans to the required locations by the lunch time which is 12 o'clock for primary school and 1 o'clock for secondary schools.



FINANCES

Akshaya Patra is leveraging technology to prepare nutritious meals on a large scale at a low cost. It costs \$28 to feed a child for the entire school year. For the program to succeed in India, they need it to work on a grand scale due to the population level; also, they need to be able to replicate these efforts with the least amount of costs so the program remains affordable. On average, the government of India subsidizes 50% of the cost per meal.

The money which is donated or the funds given by the government is ultimately for the children. Every donation is diligently spent for the food that is served directly or indirectly. On an average, 92% of the total funds is used towards meeting the programme cost and 8% towards the programme management cost. The organization upholds maximum transparency in funds utilization. The cost for 1 child to run the Mid-Day Meal Program for 1 year is around Rs.1500/-.





CHALLENGES FACED AND SUCCESS

Akshaya Patra Foundation started with feeding 1000 children and reached till feeding 1.8 million children a day. The bigger challenge they faced is due to the pandemic. Lockdown was declared, as a result schools were closed but commitment to serve the country did not stop. They initiated COVID-19 relief effort with the support of donors, government, volunteers. They distributed dry grocery kits in 32 locations and serving

cooked meals in 28 locations and helped pregnant and lactating mothers in Anganwadi centres. They served migrant workers, stepped up in flood relief efforts in Bihar and Assam.

In leave of mid-day meals, they started distributing happiness kits, they served 100M meals as a part of COVID-19 relief efforts and crossed milestone of serving 3.2 billion meals over 20 years.

Yet there are some allegations that many kitchens do not have ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant). It is a type of waste water treatment method which is particularly designed to purify industrial waste water for its reuse and its aim is to release safe water to the environment. There were complaints about delivery being late to mid-day meal programs and records of fund raising, collection of donations, vehicle expenses were blurred. The main motto of APF is “Zero Hunger and quality education”.

APF is unique because it is child centric, one of the largest NGOs in India, helped 45 million children, has high quality meals and so on. It succeeded by serving tasty and nutritious food to children.



SOME OF THE RECOGNITIONS AND AWARDS

Barack Obama's Letter of Appreciation

In his letter to The Akshaya Patra Foundation, the President Barack Obama wrote, "In just a few years, Akshaya Patra has become the largest single feeding programme in the world. Your example of using advanced technologies in central kitchens to reach children in 5,700 schools is an imaginative approach that has the potential to serve as a model for other countries. Thank you again for all of your efforts."

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Shri Venkaiah Naidu's Letter of Appreciation

The Honourable Vice-President of India, Shri Venkaiah Naidu extended his appreciation to The Akshaya Patra Foundation for its community service by implementing the school lunch programme. Appreciating, Akshaya Patra for its service of providing freshly cooked food to school children across India, Shri Naidu extended his best wishes to the Foundation for all its future endeavours.



World's largest NGO-run school midday meal program



Selected by Harvard Business School for a case study on precise time management

CONCLUSIONS

- The visit to Akshaya Patra was a wonderful visit from our college.
- We were 64 students and it provided us in depth understanding in various processes undertaken at the Akshaya Patra in making various items.
- The Akshaya Patra Foundation demonstrates an inspiring success story in the field of Public Private Partnership in India's Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- It is a non – profit organization which provides mid-day meals.
- It has effectively reduced the dropout rate of school students in government schools and government aided school.
- Services provided by Akshaya Patra foundation also fulfils fundamental rights like right to education act by providing nutritious, healthy and hygienic meal to all the school going students across the country.



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- 3 <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/akshaya-patra-foundation-tohelp-enhance-effectiveness-of-mid-day-meal-scheme>



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ASSIGNMENT – 5

A VISIT TO AN INSPIRING NGO

TEAM MEMBERS

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3. VISIT TO AKSHAYA PATRA
4. OPERATING STRATEGY
5. SERVICE DELIVERY
6. INITIATIVE 1 (BRING CHILDREN BACK TO SCHOOL)
7. INITIATIVE 2 (FAMILY HAPPINESS KITS)
8. INITIATIVE 3 (DISASTER RELIEF)
9. GRATITUDE
10. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
11. FINDINGS
12. THE CHANGE
13. SUGGESTIONS
14. CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION TO NGO'S



WHAT IS A NGO?

- Non-governmental organization is a non-profit group that functions independently of any government.
- NGOs focus on a wide range of issues and areas such as women's rights, the health of the environment and planet, healthcare, political advocacy, etc.
- NGOs can be formed by any group of people that wants to carry out missions in the public interest. NGOs can operate internationally.
- The government has no influence over them and no say in their activities or tax-exempt status.
- They can be non-profit, and usually are.

HOW ARE NGO's FUNDED

- As non-profits, NGOs rely on a variety of sources for funding, including:

1. Membership dues
2. Private donations
3. The sale of goods and services
4. Grants



- Despite their independence from governments, some NGOs rely heavily on government funding. Large NGOs may have budgets in the crores of rupees.
- Government shares a small ratio of NGO's expenditure and mainly rely on fundings from trusts and donations.

INTRO TO AKSHAYA PATRA



“NO ONE WITHIN
A TEN MILE RADIUS
OF OUR CENTER
SHOULD GO HUNGRY

SRILA PRABHUPADA

Founder - Acharya of Hare Krishna Movement

AKSHAYA PATRA KOKAPET- A KITCHEN THAT FUELS EDUCATION

- Located at C/o. Sri Krishna Goseva Mandal, Kokapet, Telangana 500075, Akshaya patra Kokapet is 33rd Akshaya patra kitchen and the the largest high-tech kitchen.
- The proximity of the Kitchen from Hyderabad and nearby Villages, makes all government school more accessible.
- The kitchen, in the current phase, is poised to serve 366 Anganwadi Centres, and in 238 schools through the Mid-Day Meal Programme .This kitchen will provide mid-day meals to over 35,000 children in Telangana daily.



BEHIND THE SCENES



The
Ingredients

The Cooking

Packing and
Delivery

AT A GLANCE

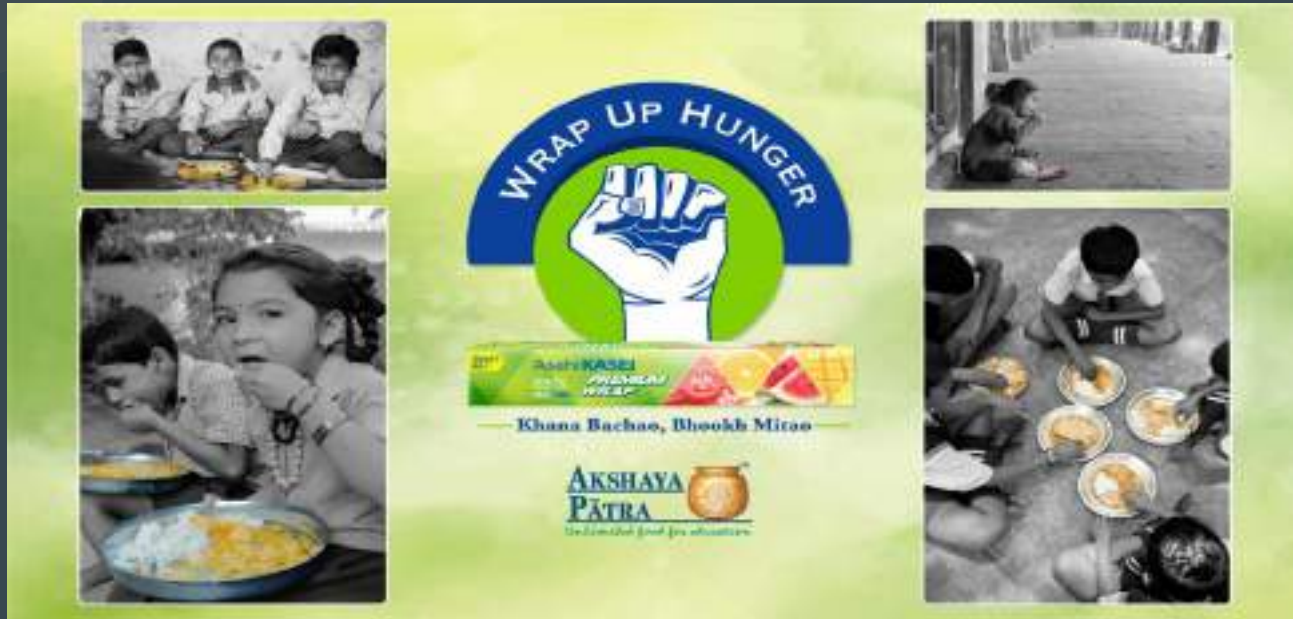


- Cooking starts by 3:00 a.m., it is at full swing at 4:00 a.m. and the packing process is completed by 7:30 a.m.
- Cooks large amount of food in a short time, and therefore keep costs low.
- These kitchens use steam as a cooking medium which allows the vegetables to retain the nutrient



- High efficiency, low cost and quality : specially designed kitchens with upgraded technology to maintain efficient and Hygienic processes.
- Quality checking and change in the taste of food is done continuously according to the preferences of the children.
- 15 vehicles deliver the prepared meal to 23,345 children who are studying in 201 various government schools.

INITIATIVES BY AKSHAYA PATRA



1. BRING CHILDREN BACK TO SCHOOL



- India's lockdown impacted 247 millions children enrolled in 1.5 million schools.
- Children have to get back to school to ensure they get their basics of schooling.

- The Akshaya Patra Foundation feeds them nutritious meals moving their foot to school.



2. FAMILY HAPPINESS KITS



- The Akshaya Patra Foundation continue its support to relieve people by providing Freshly Prepared Meals and Family Happiness kits.

Family Happiness Kits consists of:

- FOOD ESSENTIALS
- HYGIENE PRODUCTS
- AWARENESS ITEMS



3. DISASTER RELIEF



- Akshaya Patra its its ai to help disaster -hit victims has been continuously on forefront of feeding them with healthy meal.

It Includes:

- Chennai floods
- Nepal earthquake
- Gujarat floods
- Gorakpur floods



KITCHEN ON WHEELS



- The kitchen on wheels is a concept which is designed in a way that with a portable and compact kitchen unit, fresh food can be supplied in disaster hit areas and distributed among victims.
- The Akshaya Patra foundation joined hands with Central and State Governments of India to begin its COVID relief.

Social responsibility

- Apart from all these it also provides hygienic and safe food to under privileged and down trodden at just ₹5 per meal.
- The scheme had started with 8 centres in 2014 and has now expanded to 150 centre's serving 25,000 people with hot and nourishing meals daily through Hare Krishna Movement Charitable Foundation.
- Rs. 5/- is paid by the beneficiary and GHMC subsidizes remaining amount to Hare Krishna Movement Charitable Foundation.



Gratitude

- Akshaya patra pays its gratitude towards its supporters by conducting many events such as Gratitude Gala (an event held in USA which is also streamed online).
- Akshaya patra foundation is centrally recognised and it gives tax exemption to its supporters.

“Gratitude opens the door, the power, the wisdom, the creativity of the universe”

FINDINGS

INNOVATION IN DELIVERY :

- Kitchens here are specially designed to meet the scale and quality requirements. They use technology to cook more food in less time. The kitchens here are no less than advanced factory with machines. Many of these machines are modified to meet their unique requirement.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS :

- The entire premises where the food is prepared is frequently cleaned, the utensils and the machines are also kept clean. Workers wear gloves and caps to prevent any sort of impurity.

FOCUS ON QUALITY :

- We found that the kitchen was ISO 22000 certified. They have built their own standard for supply chain from procuring raw materials to delivery of these meals.

THE CHANGE

- **Increase in enrollment in schools**
The mid-day meal scheme has become a great incentive for children to come to school.
- **Increase in concentration of children**
Healthy mid-day meal increases the child's concentration in class and helps them perform better.
- **Improved socialism**
Eating together habit has increased the unity among children of various religions and castes
- **Addressed malnutrition**
Akshaya Patra is striving to meet the nutritional requirements of children such as energy, carbohydrates, proteins
- **Empowered women**
Women have been employed in different capacities in operations and other areas as cooks, helpers etc.
- **Increase in attendance percentage**
Children prefer to be in school as would be getting a good and nutritious meal.
- **Decrease in drop out off schools.**
It would encourage children to continue their education rather than stopping their school in between.
- **Reduces poverty**
Children prefer to be in school as would be getting a good and nutritious meal.



CASE STUDY

Krish's Financial situation doesn't dampen his spirit of becoming a Scientist

I WILL
OVERCOME
MY TROUBLES
TO BECOME
A SCIENTIST

- KRISH

More often than not, talented children do not get the opportunity to grow due to financial challenges.

SUGGESTIONS:

- Akshaya Patra foundation should distribute food in certain rural areas that severely lack nutritious food whether once in a week or thrice a day.
- Until we visited that organization, we were not aware that a organization named Akshaya Patra is functioning. So more awareness regarding their practice should be created so that enough support, financial and management terms are obtained.
- The foundation should spend more in research and development activities to improve their performance.
- The foundation should extend its hands to more hospitals and schools in order to achieve their goal.

CONCLUSION :

- After complete analysis and thorough study of the Akshaya Patra foundation we conclude that :
- The foundation justifies the title “Akshaya Patra” which means “Inexhaustible vessel which was given to Dharmaraja by Sun god which would give unlimited food everyday.
- Noble practice of Akshaya Patra of feeding the children so that they don't remain deprived of education serves as an inexhaustible vessel to these children.
- They provide purely hygienic, nutritious, healthy and tasty food on exact time at regular basis to the municipality schools for children which is worth appreciation.
- The foundation is constantly striving to reach their mission of feeding 5 million students by 2025.
- The support of Akshaya Patra in view of covid and in natural disasters is very inspiring.
- Its support towards decrease in poverty is very good and helping many parents to make their children go to schools.

“ What separates
privilege from entitlement is
gratitude.”

— Brene Brown

THANK YOU
on behalf of 1.8 million children.

AKSHAYA
PATRA 
Unlimited food for education.

Ce-assignment 5

Topic: Visit a rural school and study academic and infrastructural gaps

MANDAL PARISHAD UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL
(TELUGU & ENGLISH MEDIUM)
(Mandal & Village) Gandipet, (Dist) Rangareddy, Telangana.

**MANDAL PARISHAD UPPER
PRIMARY SCHOOL**
Gandipet



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- VARUN BATTU (160121735204)



- 
- INTRODUCTION
 - BACKGROUND
 - CASE STUDY
 - INFRASTRUCTURE
 - ACADEMICS
 - MID DAY MEAL
 - PROBLEMS&SOLUTIONS
 - GOVERNNGOVERNMENT ROLE
 - REFERENCES



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INTRODUCTION

Taking this assignment as an opportunity to ourselves to explore and to get exposed to new things.

- For this assignment our team members has visited a MANDAL PARISHAD UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL of gandipet mandal.
- We have visited the school on 24th august,2021.
- We had met the HEADMASTER of the school and
- Taken his permission for to interact with students and teachers working there.
- We had made 3 interviews one with HEADMASTER ,and then with TEACHERS and STUDENTS.

BACKGROUND

- This mandal parishad upper primary school works under the TELANGANA STATE GOVERNMENT.
- This school was built on the donation from Smt. TRIVENI DEVI DHANUKA.
- The school was formed on a project undertaken by SECUNDERABAD TWIN AREA ROUND TABLE-148 under partnership with P&G SIKSHA and NEYNRODE NEW BUSINESS SCHOOL.
- Financial support from ROUND TABLE INDIA FOUNDATION and LALITA SATYANARAIN DHANUKA CHARITABLE TRUST.

TELANGANA GOVERNMENT
 SMT TRIVENI DEVI DHANUKA
ROUND TABLE INDIA
 FREEDOM THROUGH EDUCATION
 TELANGANA SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
 GANDIPET
 A PROJECT UNDERTAKEN BY
 SECUNDERABAD TWIN AREA ROUNDTABLE-148
 UNDER PARTNER SHIP WITH


 AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM

 & LALITA SATYANARAIN DHANUKA
 CHARITABLE TRUST
 ROUND TABLE INDIA FOUNDATION
 INAUGURATED ON 8th JANUARY 2017 BY
SHRI SATYANARAIN DHANUKA
 COURTESY: LALITA SATYANARAIN DHANUKA CHARITABLE TRUST
 IN THE PRESENCE OF
 SRI BHUPATHI RAO
 M.E.O.
 SMT. VIJETHA PRASHANTH YADAV
 SARPANCH
 SMT. URMILA
 H.M.
 GUEST OF HONOUR
 LMF TR. SANDEEP CHOUDHARI
 CHAIRMAN, AREA ROUNDTABLE INDIA
 LMF TR. PARTH SINGHAVI
 CHAIRMAN STATE-148
 LMF TR. AVANISH AGARWAL
 PROJECT CONVENER, START -148



- The school was inaugurated on 8th of JANUARY in the year of 2017 by SHRI SATYANARAIN DHANUKA ,In the presence of Sri BHUPATHI RAO (M.E.O),Smt.VIJETHA PRASHANT YADAV(SARPANCH) and Smt.URMILA(H.M).



CASE STUDY

- The MANDAL PARSIHAD UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL is located at gandipet and 2.4kms from CBIT.
- The school HEADMASTER Sri.MADHOO REDDY have(10 years of experience as headmaster) has explained us the school land and buildings were donated.
- The school has a total strength of 320 students .Where the girl students are 5% more than of boys.
- The school teaches classes from 1st to 7th standard. And has more strength from 4th class.

- On an interview with the 3rd class English teacher Smt. Vijetha mam she informed us that the each lesson of subject will be taught for 1 week and every subject on every day.
- And she informed us that after completion of every lesson the students get to do the grammar work of that particular lesson.
- And she also mentioned that some of the teachers on their particular interest they bring study materials (not provided by government) and teach them.
- The regular home work is assigned to the students and exams are conducted at the end of every month(unit tests).



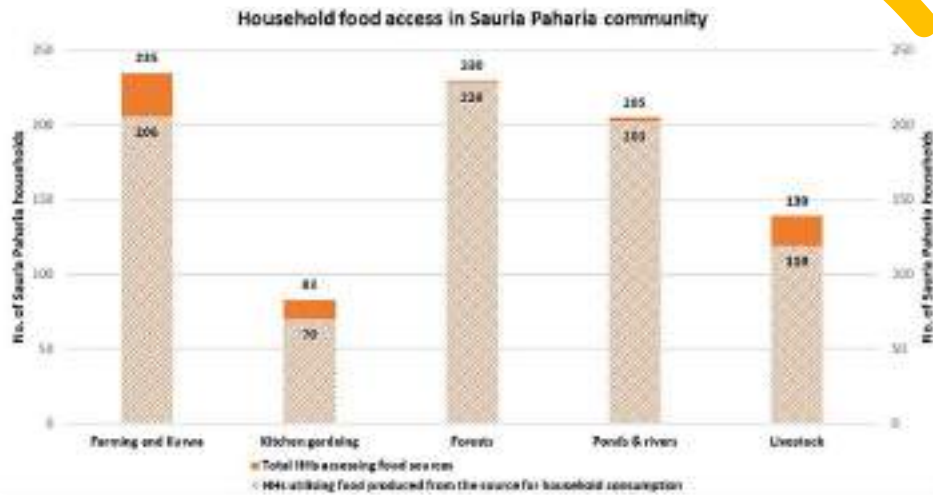
INFRASTRUCTURE

- The college has is divided into 4 different blocks and have its washrooms at the end of the school. And a small playground for children.
- It is sad to say that only half of the school classes have benches and only some of those are in proper.
- And we have observed that one of the class students are sitting on floor for their entire time in school and the floor is made by rocks and rooftop is made of normal asbestos sheets, and it is sure that on hot summer days students can't bear the heat.
- The school maintenance is quite good but the cleaning near the bathrooms should be improved.



ACADEMICS

- The mandal parishad upper primary school follows state board of higher education.
- The gandipet school teaches students in both Telugu and English medium.
- The text books and school bag are issued by government to students for free.
- The school conducts sports tournaments for the children once in a academic year.
- And at the end of every year the students go through an Exam to get promoted to further classes.



MID DAY MEAL

- The Midday Meal Scheme is a school meal program in India designed to better the nutritional standing of school-age children nationwide.
- MDM scheme is largest of its kind in the world.
- It was launched in the year of 1995 in India.
- And implemented in the union territory of pondichery.
- The MDM scheme is covered by the national food security act, 2013.



Advantages of MDM

- Attracting children from disadvantaged sections to school
- Improving regularity
- Nutritional benefits
- Socialization benefits
- Benefits to women are some that have been highlighted
- Avoid classroom hunger
- Increase school enrolment
- Increase school attendance
- Improve socialization among castes and dress malnutrition
- Empower women through employment



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FOOD NORMS UNDER MID-DAY MEAL	
(PER CHILD PER DAY IN GRAMS)	
For Primary Classes	For Upper Primary Classes
Foodgrains: 100gms	Foodgrains: 150gms
Pulses: 20gms	Pulses: 30gms
Vegetables: 50gms	Vegetables: 75gms
Oil and fats: 5gms	Oil and fats: 7.5gms

PROBLEMS&SOLUTIONS

- Infrastructure issues: We suggest that school maintenance should be properly inspected and school should be provided with more number of benches from government. We also suggest the government to issue a place for student playground. And improvement/ re-modification to washrooms to be made.
- Budgetary and expenditure issues: We suggest that school funding should be improved for maintenance and to conduct events.



GOVERNMENTS ROLE

- Subject wise learning. ...
- National Achievement Survey (NAS) ...
- Minimum qualification of teachers. ...
- BEd degree structure. ...
- Quality education. ...
- Equality in education. ...
- International exposure. ...
- Cultural festivals.



REFERENCES

- The whole team of 6 members have visited the gandipet school for gathering information.
- Location: <https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Government+School+Gandipet/@17.385471,78.3196225,18.83z/data=!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x3bcb94eba8ad7c87:0xb78f51ed556f7cc5!2sChaitanya+Bharathi+Institute+of+Technology!8m2!3d17.3919735!4d78.3194368!3m4!1s0x3bcb94e8f3574e05:0xb23bc5e278af6674!8m2!3d17.3847653!4d78.319123?hl=en&authuser=0>
- We had interviewed the HEADMASTER Sri.MADHOO REDDY.
- We had also interacted with TEACHERS and STUDENTS.





THANK YOU