

# Impact Assessment Report Of Kunkavan



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# Executive Summary



During the past 7-8 years, significant changes have been made in Mauje Kunkavan village through the implementation of people-useful schemes and social activities.

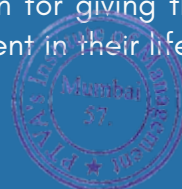
Shreedhar (Anna) Tawde Gram Vikas Sanstha, along with various government schemes, have played a crucial role in these initiatives under the guidance of Shri. Vinod Tawde.

To evaluate the impact of these efforts on the villagers' quality of life, income and employment opportunities, a special survey was conducted by a team of 10 students pursuing Master of Management Studies led by Asst. Prof. Preeti Kaushik from PTVA's Institute of Management, Vile Parle, Mumbai. The team of surveyors were Komal Admane, Rushikesh Bhise, Hrishikesh Joil, Vedant Sali, Vedant Itoligar, Shivam Rasal, Ritika Khandagale, Namrata Nazareth, Sara Vartak, Shivam Bachar and Jr. Clerk Mandar Salasakar.

This study adopted a descriptive research method and focused on various parameters including Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, Healthcare, Biogas, Housing facilities, Infrastructure amenities, and Socio-Cultural factors. Quantitative data was collected through survey method and the tool used was a questionnaire. Qualitative data was collected through observations and interviews with key individuals such as the teacher from the Zilla Parishad school, an assistant of Arogya Kendra, and employees of Gram Panchayat. Secondary data was gathered from sources like the PRA report, eGramswaraj portal, and myScheme portal.

Primary data was collected over a period of 2 days from March 19, 2024 to March 20, 2024 through a visit to the 143 households across the village facilitated by the NGO. The data was analyzed and insights shall be presented to the NGO for further course of action.

PTVA's Institute of Management is grateful to Shri Vivek Tawde and Shri Vilas Tawade from Shreedhar (Anna) Tawade Gram Vikas Sanstha, Kunkavan for giving this opportunity to conduct the survey and interact with villagers about the improvement in their lifestyle and expectations for development.



# MOU Signing

Annasaheb Tawade Gram Vikas Sanstha (ATGVS NGO) and PTVA's Institute of Management collaborated on a research study focused on Kunkawan Village, signing a Memorandum of Understanding in December 2023.



Before initiating the research, both parties held a meeting to discuss objectives, methodologies, and expected outcomes. The NGO generously covered transportation, accommodation, and food expenses for the research visit, illustrating their dedication to facilitating this collaboration. This collaboration between the NGO and our Institute is focused on conducting research in Kunkawan village with the goal of assessing the impact of the development initiatives undertaken and implemented in the village, with an aim to evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives.



# Introduction

Shreedhar (Anna) Tawde Gram Vikas Sanstha, established in 2016, has taken various initiatives towards the upliftment and welfare of the local community in the Kunkavan village, including biogas and solar panel installations, road construction, educational digitization, healthcare and sanitation improvements, animal husbandry, education, telecom, infrastructure, and dam construction for irrigation- to name a few.

In November 2023, Shreedhar (Anna) Tawde Gram Vikas Sanstha made a proposal to PTVA's Institute of Management to assess the impact of these efforts on various aspects of villagers' quality of life, income, employment opportunities, agriculture, animal husbandry, education, healthcare, biogas, housing facilities, infrastructure amenities, and socio-cultural factors and identify further needs, leading to an MOU signed in December 2023 for a survey to be conducted by ten students under the guidance of a Faculty coordinator from PTVA's Institute of Management.

Thereby, an Impact Assessment Survey was conducted from May 19 to May 20, 2024 by a team of 10 students, led by Asst. Prof. Preeti Kaushik from PTVA's Institute of Management. Exhaustive data was collected through survey across 143 households, segmented into 7 wadis; observations and interviews with key individuals and institutional representatives. The collected data was validated, analyzed, and presented to the NGO with recommendations by the team.

The study intends to provide an in-depth analysis of each aspect and the efforts made by the NGO, scrutinizing their present condition, patterns, and their impact on the community. By concentrating on these factors, the research aspires to identify the strong points, obstacles, and potential areas of enhancement, thereby directing future initiatives and policies towards fostering holistic community growth and welfare.

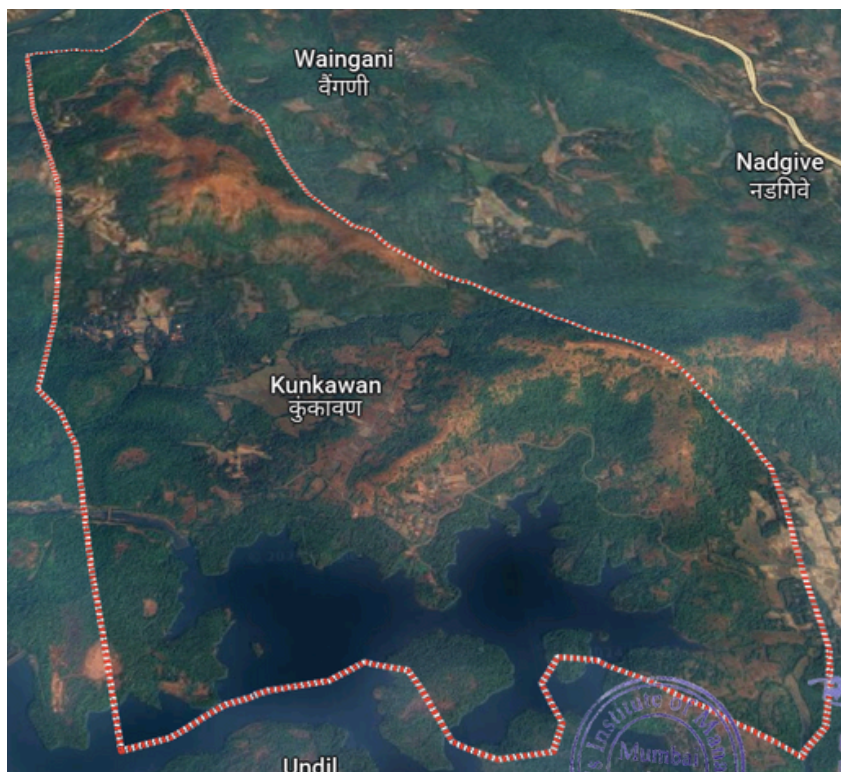


# Geographic details

Kunkavan Village, nestled in the scenic landscapes of Devgad Taluka in Sindhudurg District, spans 989.4 hectares and houses around 250 families. It is approximately 481 kilometers from Maharashtra's capital and over 55 kms from Devgad. The nearest town, Rajapur, is 27 km away. Kunkavan comprises several wadis, each representing clusters of houses spread across hilly regions. Gaothanwadi serves as the central hub and is the most densely populated wadi, with adjacent Bouddhawadi contributing to the vibrant community life. Essential amenities and administrative services are conveniently located near Gaothanwadi and Bouddhawadi, including the Zilla Parishad School, Kunkavan Post Office, Gram Aarogya Kendra, and the Kunkawan Gram Panchayat office, ensuring accessibility to education, communication, and healthcare services.

Kondwadi, situated near the backwaters of the Korle Satandi Dam, offers a peaceful setting for its residents, despite being relocated due to dam construction in 2016. The village showcases resilience and adaptability as its residents continue to cherish the natural beauty and resources of their new surroundings. The elderly population of Bandarwadi, enjoy a peaceful life located in a hilly region of Kunkawan Village. At Kumbharwadi, most residents rely on agricultural resources and rice and cashew production are prevalent, while livestock ownership is limited.

Local children attend a government school, while older students travel 5 km to Kharepatan for higher education. The villagers, mainly farmers, have access to 12-15 hours of electricity daily. They rely on untreated tap water, wells, and boreholes. The population of 896 is majorly female (53.5%) with a literacy rate of 66.2%. However, female literacy is lower at 30.5%. The working population is 42.0%. The 2011 census recorded 73 children aged 0-6, with girls making up 50.7%.



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# Objectives

## Objectives of the Impact Assessment Survey

- To understand the Impact of the range of initiatives undertaken by The Shreedhar (Anna) Tawde Gram Vikas Sanstha towards healthcare, education, infrastructure, financial resources, environmental aspects, etc. on the life and well-being of the Kunkavan village based on the recommendations mentioned in the PRA.



- To identify gaps in implementation of schemes at micro level and suggest strategies to be implemented at a macro level.
- To propose and participate in new initiatives for further development of the village & villagers with a holistic approach.

PHOTOS  
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# Methodology

The research aims to paint a detailed picture of each parameter and initiatives undertaken by the NGO, examining their current state, trends, and how they have enhanced the community. By focusing on these dimensions, the study hopes to uncover strengths, challenges, and areas for improvement, guiding future interventions and policies to promote comprehensive community development and well-being.

## Type of Data

In this study, researchers gathered quantitative data through structured surveys, utilizing questionnaires to collect numerical information on various aspects of the research topic.

Additionally, qualitative data was acquired through direct observations and interviews with key individuals, including a teacher from the Zilla Parishad school, an assistant from the Arogya Kendra, and employees of the Gram Panchayat. Through these qualitative methods, researchers aimed to capture rich insights and perspectives related to the research subject.

## Sources of Data

Data for this study was gathered from multiple sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Quantitative data was collected through structured surveys, while qualitative insights were obtained through direct observations and interviews with key individuals such as educators and community representatives. Additionally, secondary data sources, including reports and online portals, were utilized to supplement and enrich the primary data. By combining these various sources, the study aimed to capture diverse perspectives and insights, ensuring a robust analysis of the research subject.



# Data Collection

For gathering quantitative data, a survey was conducted, and structured questionnaire was employed as the main method. This allowed researchers to collect numerical information systematically. On the other hand, qualitative insights was gathered through direct observations and interviews with key individuals. This approach aimed to capture detailed perspectives and experiences related to the research topic, adding depth to the study and findings. In addition to primary data collection methods such as surveys and interviews, secondary data sources played a crucial role in enriching the study. Reports and online portals served as valuable tools for accessing existing data and information related to the research subject.



## Interview

## Survey



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# Literature Review

## PRA Report

Sevavardhini NGO conducted Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) over four days in May 2017 in Kunkavan village, Maharashtra. It furnishes background information on the village, encompassing its location, demographics, infrastructure, literacy rates, agricultural practices, water resources, and health status. The report outlines the PRA process, involving transect walks, social mapping, focus group discussions, historical timeline exercises, and a final village meeting to prioritize developmental needs. Key findings from the PRA data include the necessity for creating employment opportunities, improving agricultural production and health awareness, enhancing marketing of local products, and addressing infrastructural gaps. The report highlights the active participation of villagers throughout the process and underscores the significance of participatory methods in capturing community-specific data. Moreover, it offers recommendations for NGO-led initiatives, aiming to address various aspects such as livelihood opportunities, water management, education, tourism, and overall infrastructure enhancement. These recommendations stress the importance of a systematic approach, community empowerment, and leveraging government schemes for sustainable development in Kunkavan village.

## E-gramswaraj portal

The E-gramswaraj portal serves as a pivotal tool for the documentation and management of rural development projects in India, ensuring transparency and accountability in governance. The data of egramswaraj portal aims to analyze the development activities for Kunkawan, Maharashtra, focusing on their impact on the local community and the efficiency of administrative spending. Activities taken into consideration are relevant to community needs, administrative approval status, and project commencement.

The data categorizes development activities into infrastructure, child welfare, sanitation, water supply, environmental conservation, and educational initiatives. Infrastructure development, including the renovation of the Gram Panchayat Office (₹50,000, December 2022) and installation of an inverter (₹34,361, March 2023), aims to enhance local governance operations. Child welfare and education initiatives, such as providing uniforms for Anganwadi children (₹10,000, August 2022) and painting Kunkavan School No-1 (₹49,936, July 2023), emphasize creating conducive learning environments. Sanitation and public health projects, like drain excavation and manure pit creation (₹4,201, December 2022) and toilet construction in public institutions (₹39,910, October 2023), address essential need for maintaining public health standards. Water supply projects, with significant allocations (₹118,944, ₹120,000, and ₹120,053, all in February 2024), reflect the urgency of addressing water distribution in the village.



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Environmental conservation efforts, such as creating a People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) (₹20,000, June 2023), to promote sustainability. The data reveals a balanced distribution of funds across sectors, aligning with broader goals of sustainable development and capacity building. Overall, the egramswaraj portal data for Kunkawan, Maharashtra, showcases proactive and diversified development activities, indicating the administration's commitment to enhancing rural quality of life.

## SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED IN KUNKAWAN

### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a social security scheme aimed at ensuring the 'right to work' and livelihood security in rural India. Central to this initiative is the MGNREGA job card scheme, where rural households can request employment. These job cards, issued upon approval, serve as records of employment, containing details such as household members' names and photographs. Each household, upon obtaining a job card, is entitled to 100 days of wage employment per financial year. This scheme fosters transparency and accountability by ensuring benefits reach intended beneficiaries and aiding in fund utilization monitoring. Wages for MGNREGA work are directly credited to workers' bank or post office accounts, with the job card used for authentication and wage calculation. Through the job card scheme, awareness about MGNREGA entitlements is raised among rural communities, promoting active participation and contributing to poverty alleviation and rural livelihood security in India.

### Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)

PM-JAY, or Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, is a significant healthcare scheme introduced by the Government of India, also known as Ayushman Bharat. This initiative is designed to extend financial protection to more than 500 million economically disadvantaged individuals in the country by granting them access to high-quality healthcare services. Through PM-JAY, eligible families receive health insurance coverage of up to INR 5 lakh per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization expenses, encompassing over 1,500 medical procedures, including pre-existing conditions. Targeting vulnerable households identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) database, the scheme ensures cashless treatment at both public and private empaneled hospitals. Notably, PM-JAY offers portability, enabling beneficiaries to access healthcare services across the nation without location-based limitations. Leveraging technology through the National Health Authority (NHA) platform, PM-JAY streamlines beneficiary identification, enrollment, and claim processing, promoting transparency and accountability



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## PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana

PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana is an initiative launched by the Government of India to encourage the adoption of solar energy for household electrification in rural regions. Also referred to as the Prime Minister's Solar Home Scheme, its primary goal is to equip rural households, especially those without access to the grid or facing frequent power disruptions, with solar power systems. Under this scheme, eligible rural households receive solar panel systems, batteries, and necessary equipment at no charge. These systems are installed on rooftops, enabling households to generate electricity from solar energy to meet basic energy needs like lighting and mobile phone charging. The scheme not only aims to improve electricity access in rural areas but also promotes the use of clean, renewable energy sources, contributing to environmental sustainability and reducing reliance on fossil fuels. By providing free solar power systems, the government seeks to enhance quality of life and economic opportunities in off-grid or underserved rural areas, fostering rural development and empowerment.

## Shaleya Poshan Ahar Yojana (Midday Meal Scheme)

The Midday Meal Scheme is a flagship school meal program initiated by the Government of India to enhance the nutritional status of school children and promote universal access to education. It stands as one of the largest such initiatives worldwide, offering free and nutritious meals to millions of children attending government and government-aided primary and upper primary schools across the nation. These meals, provided during school hours, typically consist of items like rice, lentils, vegetables, and fruits, aiming to fulfill the recommended daily nutritional requirements and combat malnutrition among school-aged children. The scheme ensures universal access to nutritious meals, regardless of a child's socio-economic background, thus fostering regular school attendance and enrollment, particularly among children from disadvantaged communities. Additionally, proper nutrition contributes to improved concentration and academic performance. With an emphasis on local sourcing, the scheme also encourages community participation and supports local agriculture. Regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to maintain the quality and effectiveness of the program, involving various government departments and non-governmental organizations at national, state, and local levels.



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## **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a government initiative in India aimed at providing financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support their health and well-being during pregnancy and lactation. The scheme offers a cash incentive of ₹5,000 in three installments to eligible beneficiaries. These installments are disbursed upon fulfilling specific conditions related to maternal and child health, including early registration of pregnancy, antenatal check-ups, and completion of immunizations for the newborn. The cash incentives are directly transferred to the bank or post office accounts of the beneficiaries through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism to ensure transparency and efficiency. PMMVY covers all pregnant and lactating women, excluding those already receiving maternity benefits under existing schemes. Alongside financial assistance, the scheme also includes provisions for health and nutrition education to empower women with knowledge and skills for better maternal and child health practices. By promoting institutional deliveries, encouraging antenatal care, and ensuring proper nutrition, PMMVY aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates and improve the overall health outcomes of mothers and children across India.

## **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)**

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) is a government scheme introduced by the Government of India to encourage the adoption of solar energy among farmers while creating additional income opportunities. Central to PM-KUSUM is the promotion of solar power generation by farmers on their barren or cultivable lands. This involves the installation of solar power plants that can produce electricity for both agricultural and domestic purposes. Additionally, the scheme incentivizes the replacement of traditional diesel or electric pumps used for irrigation with solar pumps, thereby reducing reliance on fossil fuels and cutting down carbon emissions. PM-KUSUM provides subsidies and financing options to facilitate the installation of solar power plants and the purchase of solar pumps, making it financially feasible for farmers to embrace solar energy solutions. Moreover, farmers can earn extra income by selling surplus electricity generated by their solar power plants to the grid. By promoting the use of solar pumps for irrigation, PM-KUSUM aims to bolster water security in rural areas and enhance agricultural productivity.



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# e-gramswaraj



Kunkavan Kond Kumbhar Gaonthan Redeskal Water Distribution Scheme to be amended



Uniforms for Anganwadi children



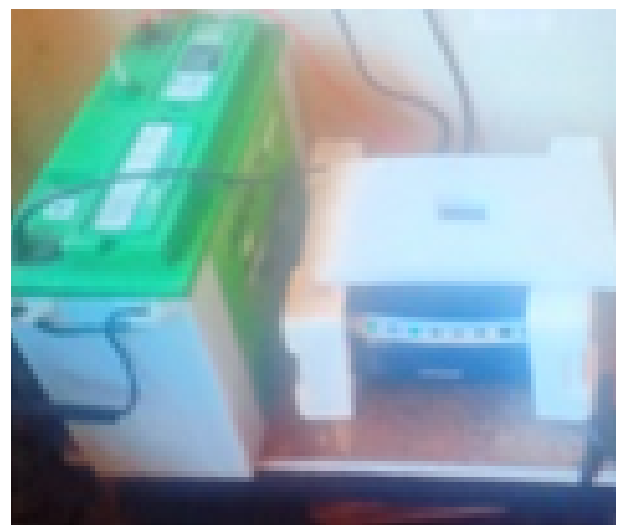
Renovation of Gram Panchayat Office



Excavation of public drains and manure pits at Mauje Kunkavan



Supplying water to Bandarwadi Anganwadi



Installation of Gram Panchayat office inverter



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# Scope

The scope of this project encompasses conducting an impact assessment study of various initiatives implemented by an NGO within a village setting. The objectives of the study include evaluating the effectiveness and outcomes of the NGO interventions across multiple domains, including healthcare, education, infrastructure, financial resources, environmental aspects, and more. The assessment involves examining the extent to which these initiatives have contributed to positive changes and improvements within the village community. This involves examining quantitative data to gauge the extent of impacts, including enhancements in health metrics, educational achievements, infrastructure enhancement, financial resilience, and environmental sustainability. Additionally, qualitative data was collected through interviews, and observations to gain deeper insights into the qualitative aspects of impact, including changes in attitude, behaviour, and perceptions among community members. The scope also involves considering the broader context of the village socio-economic and environmental conditions, as well as the sustainability and scalability of the NGO interventions. Overall, the project aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of the NGO initiatives, offering valuable insights to inform decision-making, planning, and future interventions for community development and well-being.

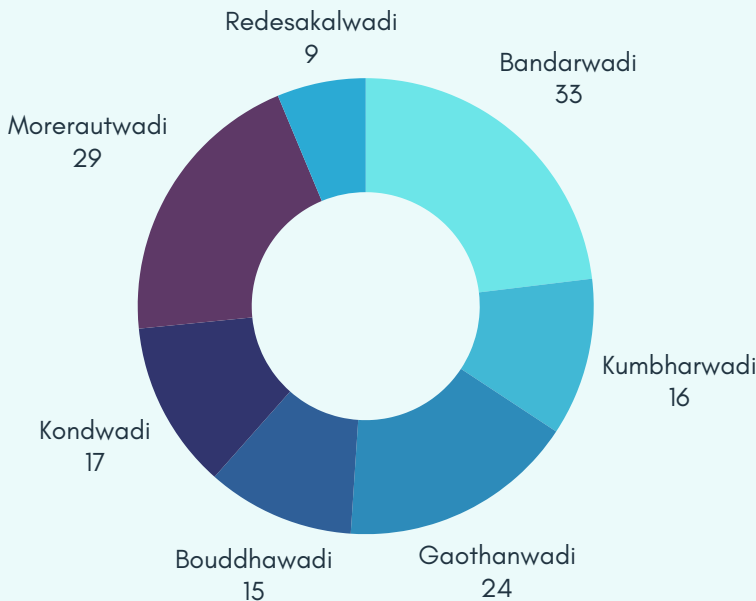


# Data Analysis

## 1. Demography

### No. of Households

The village is segmented geographically into wadis comprising of a number of households across different localities, including Bandarwadi, Bouddhawadi, Gaothanwadi, Kondwadi, Kumbharwadi, Morerautwadi, and Redesakalwadi. Bandarwadi has the highest number of households, totaling 33, followed by Morerautwadi with 29 households. Gaothanwadi and Kondwadi have relatively high numbers of households, with 24 and 17 respectively. Bouddhawadi, Kumbharwadi, and Redesakalwadi have fewer households compared to the other localities, with 15, 16, and 9 households respectively. The data indicates varying population densities and potentially different community needs and characteristics.



## Gender Distribution

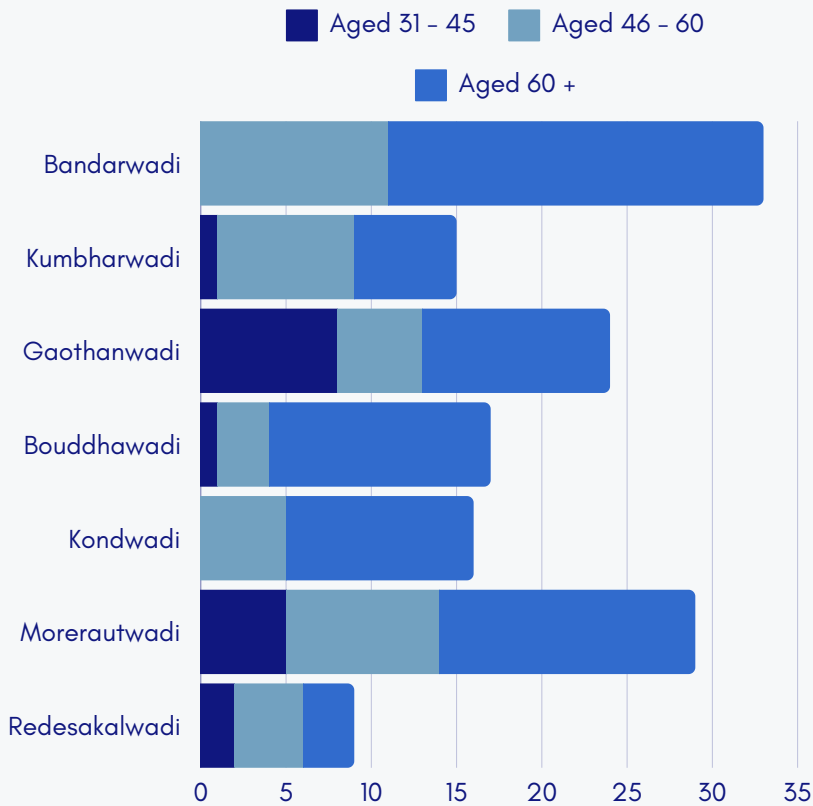
In most areas, the female population outweighs the male population, except for Bouddhawadi and Redesakalwadi. Bouddhawadi has an almost equal distribution of men and women, with 23 individuals of each gender. However, in Redesakalwadi, there are more men than women, with 22 men and 18 women. This demographic insight sheds light on the gender composition of these regions, crucial for community planning and resource allocation. Recognizing these distinctions aids in ensuring the fulfillment of gender-specific needs.



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# Age distribution

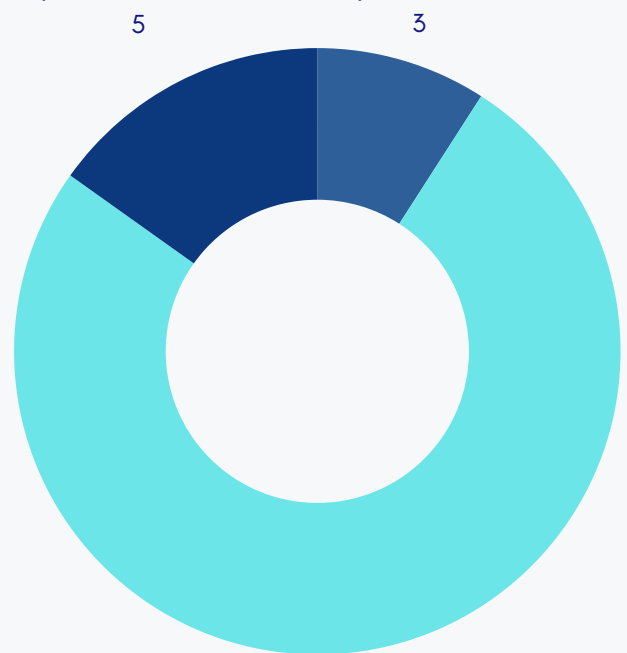


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# Average family size

Bandarwadi has the highest number of households, totaling 33, followed by Morerautwadi with 29 households. Gaothanwadi and Kondwadi have relatively high numbers of households, with 24 and 17 respectively. Bouddhawadi, Kumbharwadi, and Redesakalwadi have fewer households compared to the other localities, with 15, 16, and 9 households respectively. This data provides insights into the residential distribution across these areas, indicating varying population densities and potentially different community needs and characteristics.

Family size: 5 to 8 members      Family size: 1 member



Family size: 2 to 4 members

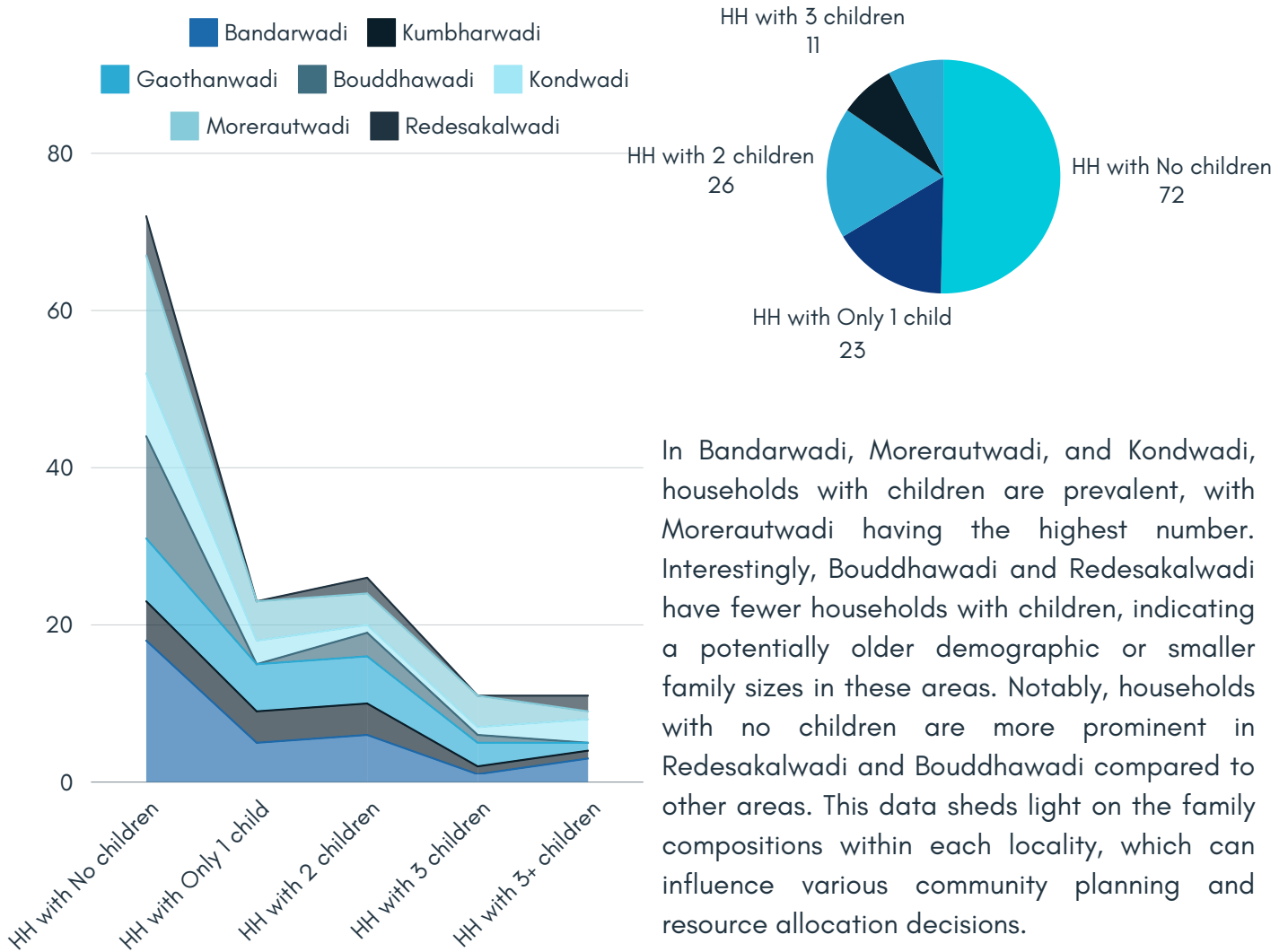
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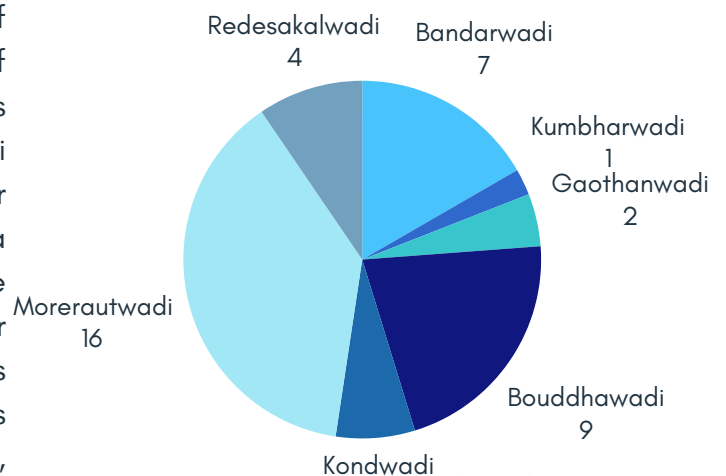
# Households with Children



In Bandarwadi, Morerautwadi, and Kondwadi, households with children are prevalent, with Morerautwadi having the highest number. Interestingly, Bouddhawadi and Redesakalwadi have fewer households with children, indicating a potentially older demographic or smaller family sizes in these areas. Notably, households with no children are more prominent in Redesakalwadi and Bouddhawadi compared to other areas. This data sheds light on the family compositions within each locality, which can influence various community planning and resource allocation decisions.

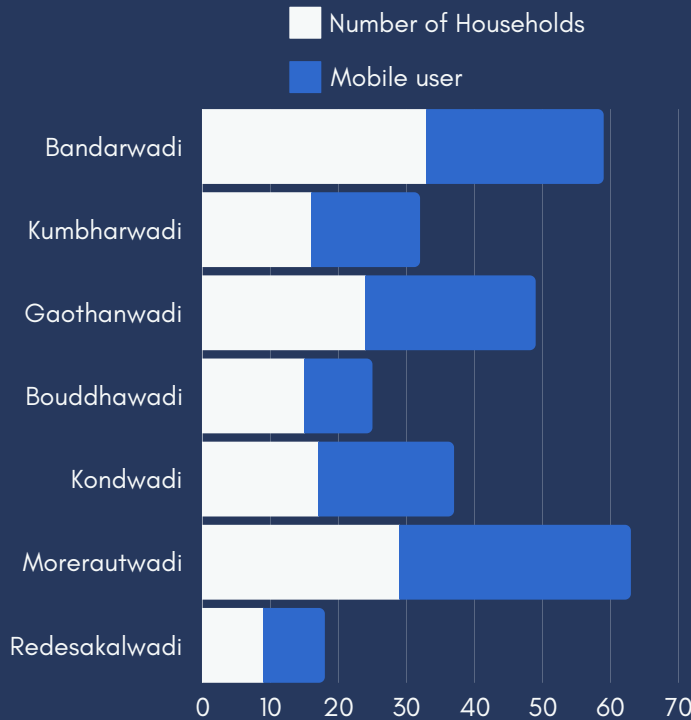
# Empty Nesters

Bandarwadi boasts a high number of households (33), yet a smaller proportion of empty nesters (7), implying a prevalence of families with children or younger adults residing there. Conversely, Morerautwadi exhibits fewer households (29) but a higher count of empty nesters (16), suggesting a demographic with more individuals whose children have moved out or who are of older age. These statistics offer valuable insights for community planning, ensuring that services cater to the diverse needs of various groups, including older adults living independently.



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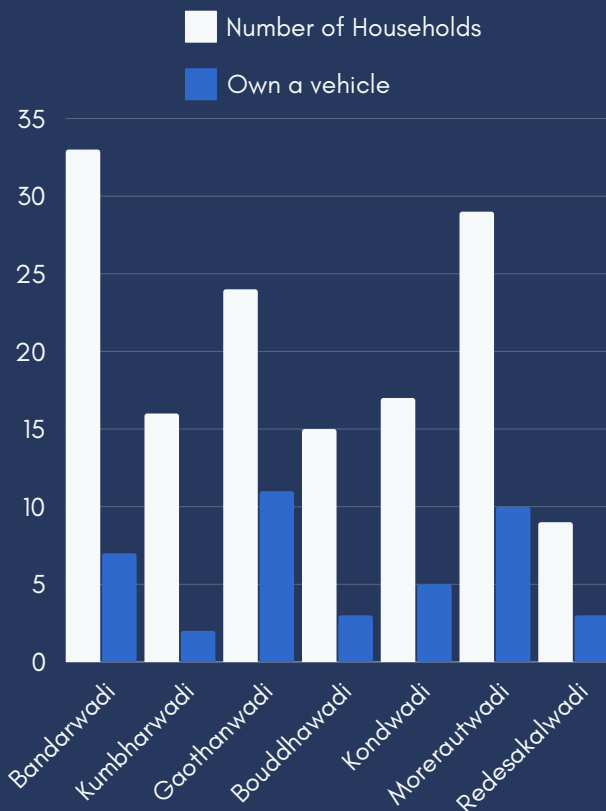
## Mobile phone users



Across all locations, there are a total of 143 households. Kondwadi and Morerautwadi stand out with the highest proportion of mobile phone owners, surpassing the number of households, indicating a likelihood of multiple mobile phones per household in these areas. Similarly, Gaothanwadi shows a slightly higher proportion of mobile owners compared to its household count. Conversely, Redesakalwadi and Kumbharwadi exhibit an equal number of mobile owners to households, suggesting that each household owns at least one phone.

Bouddhawadi and Bandarwadi, however, have fewer mobile owners than households, indicating that not all households in these locations possess a mobile phone. Overall, the data highlights the prevalence of mobile phone ownership across these areas, with variations in the rate of multiple mobile phone ownership per household.

## Vehicle User



The data analysis unveils varying levels of vehicle ownership across different neighborhoods within the village. Bandarwadi and Morerautwadi exhibit higher numbers of vehicle owners, contrasting with Bouddhawadi where vehicle ownership is comparatively lower despite similar household numbers. Gaothanwadi stands out with the highest proportion of households owning vehicles, closely followed by Morerautwadi and Redesakalwadi. Conversely, Bandarwadi, Bouddhawadi, and Kumbharwadi have fewer households with vehicles. Two-wheelers dominate the vehicle landscape, being the preferred mode of transportation across these communities, with cycles, three-wheelers, and four-wheelers being less common among households. This distribution underscores the prevalent reliance on two-wheelers for personal transportation within these villages.

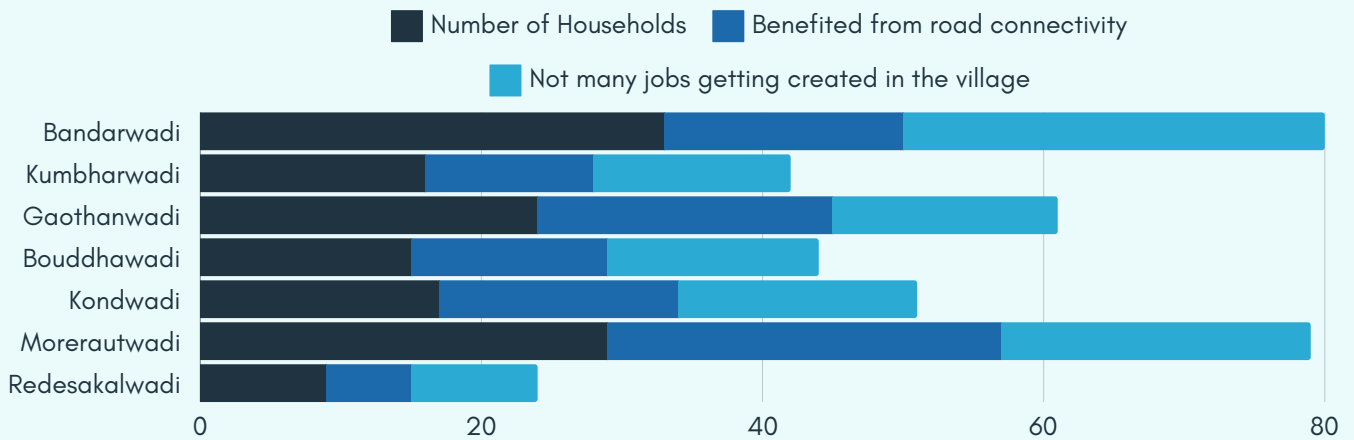


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# 2. Employment

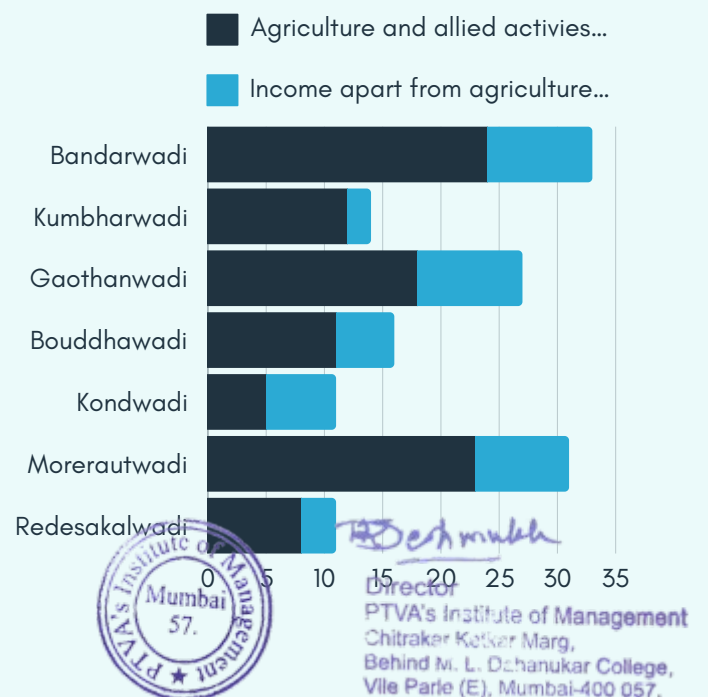
## Job Creation



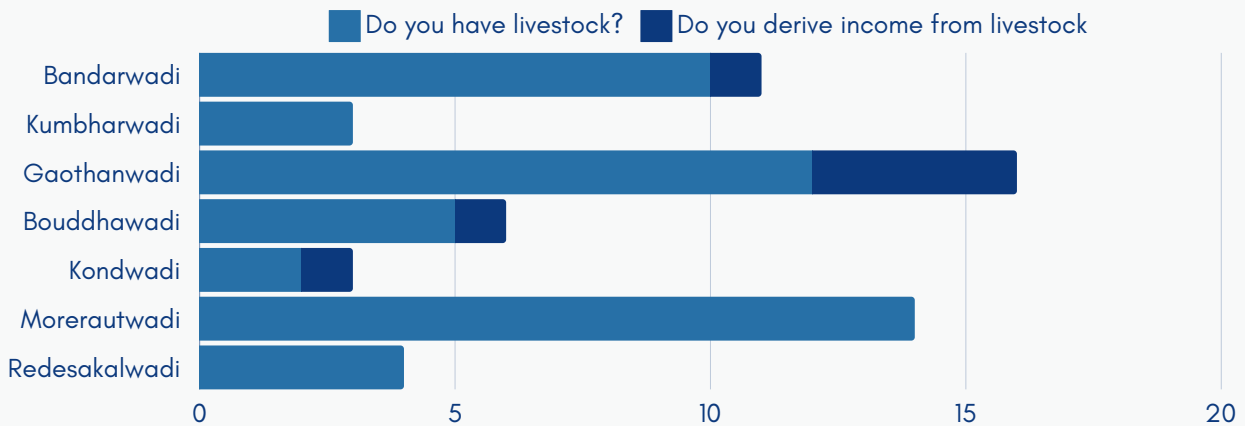
The data illustrates the relationship between road connectivity and job creation perceptions across the surveyed communities. In Bandarwadi, Kondwadi, and Morerautwadi, a considerable number of households report benefiting from road connectivity, indicating the potential positive impact of transportation infrastructure on accessibility and connectivity within these communities. However, a significant portion of households in all communities, except for Kumbharwadi and Redesakalwadi, express concerns about the lack of job opportunities within the village. This disconnect highlights the need for targeted local economic development initiatives to address employment concerns and maximize the benefits of improved infrastructure like roads.

The economic analysis of the villages reveals distinct patterns in agricultural dependency, income diversification, village size, and income balance. Bandarwadi emerges as a standout with the highest proportion of households reliant on agriculture, indicating a robust agricultural foundation. However, even in predominantly agrarian communities, such as Bandarwadi, there's evidence of diversified income sources, particularly in Gaothanwadi and Bandarwadi, suggesting economic resilience. Village size also plays a significant role, with Bandarwadi being the largest and Redesakalwadi the smallest, potentially influencing economic opportunities. Despite agricultural dominance, the presence of households with non-farming income underscores a balance between agricultural and non-agricultural activities, enhancing the overall economic stability of these communities.

## Agriculture-based Activity



# Livestock



Many households in the villages own animals, with Morerautwadi having the most (14 households). Few households make money from their animals. For example, in Gaothanwadi, only 4 households earn from livestock. In Morerautwadi, none do, despite many owning animals. Since many households already own animals, there's potential to develop livestock-based businesses. This could include selling milk or wool or starting dairy farms. By encouraging income from livestock, villagers can diversify their income sources. This would reduce reliance on just farming, making their economy stronger and more stable. While many villagers own animals, there's a missed opportunity to make money from them. By focusing on developing livestock-based businesses, villagers can diversify their economy and improve overall prosperity.

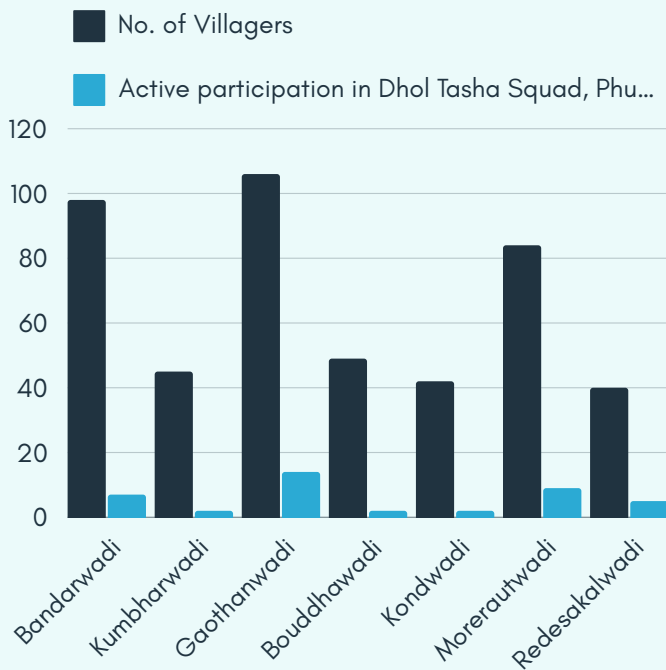


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### 3. Social & Cultural

The villagers of Kunkavan celebrate the Ganapati and Holi festivals with great enthusiasm and devotion. During the Ganapati festival, they worship an idol of Lord Ganesh, and during Holi, they offer prayers to the god Gangeshwar. As part of the celebrations, they organize PALAKHI processions, where they carry the symbolic palanquin of the deity, accompanied by devotional songs such as bhajans and kirtans to express their devotion to God. These festivities bring the community together in joyful and spiritual celebrations.

#### Active Participation in Social Activities



Villagers in the seven wadi's participate in cultural activities. Gaothanwadi with 106 residents, has the most active participants (14) in cultural activities, indicating a lively cultural scene. Bandarwadi despite having 98 residents, only 7 are actively involved in cultural activities, suggesting room for more participation. Morerautwadi with 84 residents, 9 are active participants, showing a decent level of cultural involvement. Other wadi's like Kumbharwadi, Bouddhawadi, Kondwadi, and Redesakalwadi have fewer residents and show less participation in cultural activities. This analysis highlights the importance of cultural engagement in community bonding. While some wadi's have strong cultural participation relative to their population, others could benefit from initiatives to encourage more involvement in traditional activities. It emphasizes the potential for growth and the need to nurture cultural traditions within these communities.

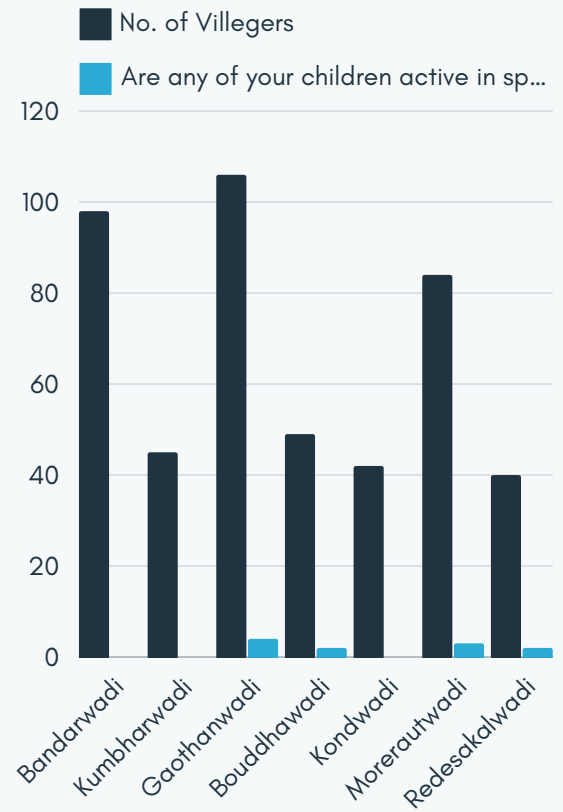


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# Active Participation in sports

The data sheds light on children's engagement in district-level sports and cultural activities across wadi's. Gaothanwadi stands out with the highest participation, reflecting strong community involvement despite its larger population. Morerautwadi follows suit with notable participation despite its smaller size, showcasing significant interest in district-level activities. Bouddhawadi and Redesakalwadi, though moderately populated, still manage to involve children, highlighting commendable community support. However, Bandarwadi, Kumbharwadi, and Kondwadi show no children participating at the district level, indicating a need for enhanced youth engagement initiatives. This analysis underscores the importance of providing ample opportunities for children to explore and excel in sports and culture beyond the confines of their village, fostering holistic development and community pride.



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# 4. Infrastructure

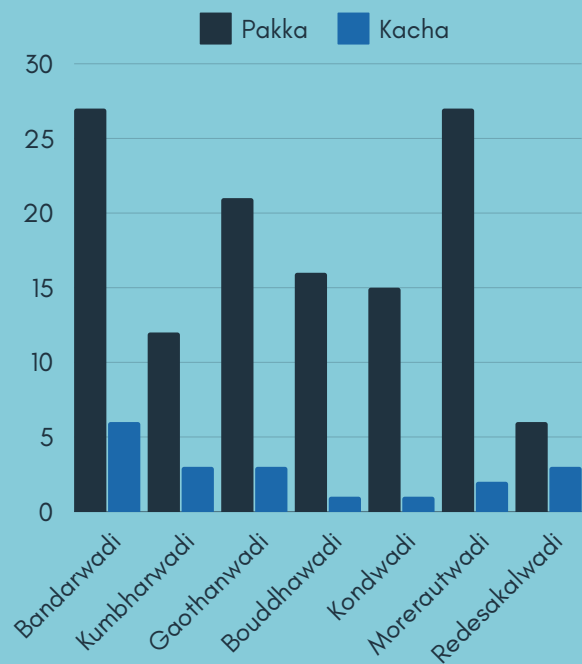
In Kunkavan village, nearly all the homes enjoy the convenience of having both electricity and water connections. However, some families have not chosen to use biogas for cooking, mainly because they either do not have enough space or lack cow dung, which is needed to produce biogas. But there's good news—solar rooftop installations have kicked off in the village, promising a sustainable and eco-friendly alternative for generating electricity. On average, households here use less than 100 units of electricity every month, indicating careful consumption habits. When it comes to mobile phones, most people rely on BSNL for their network needs, with only a handful using Jio SIM cards. Interestingly, not many households own a vehicle, relying instead on ST buses or rickshaws for transportation. This paints a picture of a community that values practicality, sustainability, and accessibility in their daily lives.

## Housing Facilities

Out of the 143 total houses shown in the data, 124 households have pakka houses. In contrast, 19 households have kacha houses.

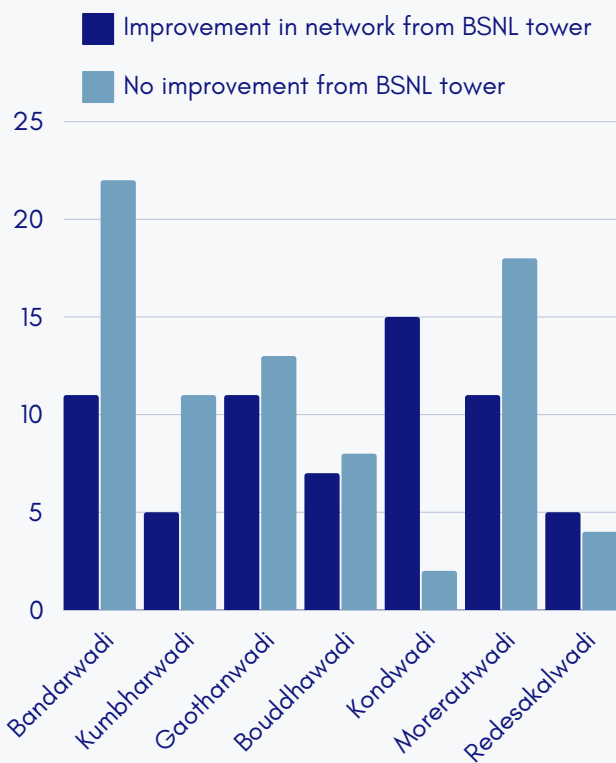
On the other hand, Kondwadi and Kumbharwadi have the lowest number of kacha houses, suggesting that these areas are more developed in terms of housing infrastructure.

Further analysis shows that out of the 19 households with kacha houses, the majority rely on agriculture and allied activities as their primary source of income, while only 4 households have other sources of income.



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# Mobile Tower Facilities

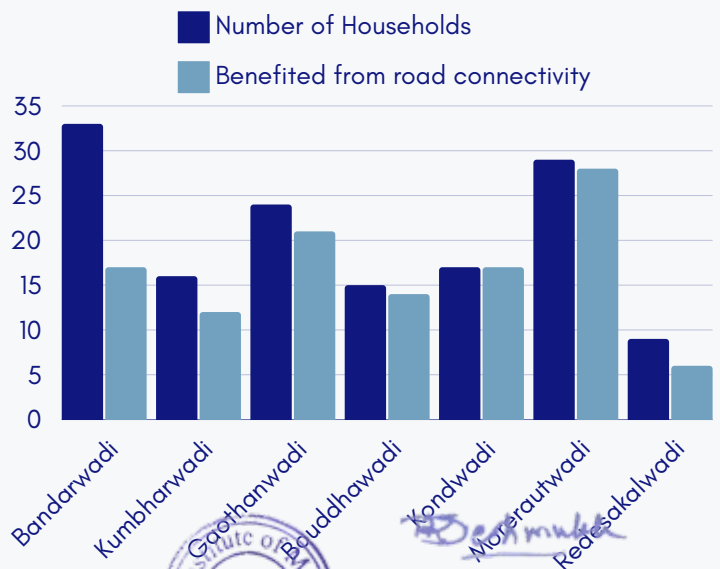


The analysis of network connectivity improvement from the BSNL tower across the village reveals a notable disparity in household experiences. Bandarwadi, Morereautwadi, and Gaothanwadi stand out with the highest number of households reporting no improvement. Despite Kumbharwadi's smaller household count, a considerable portion also didn't experience enhanced connectivity. In contrast, Kondwadi witnessed a significant number of households reporting improvement. Further examination highlights that individuals aged 46-60 and 60+ predominantly noted no improvement, whereas those aged 31-45 reported enhancements. Overall, while the BSNL tower had a positive impact in areas like Kondwadi, its effectiveness varied among regions, influenced notably by age demographics.

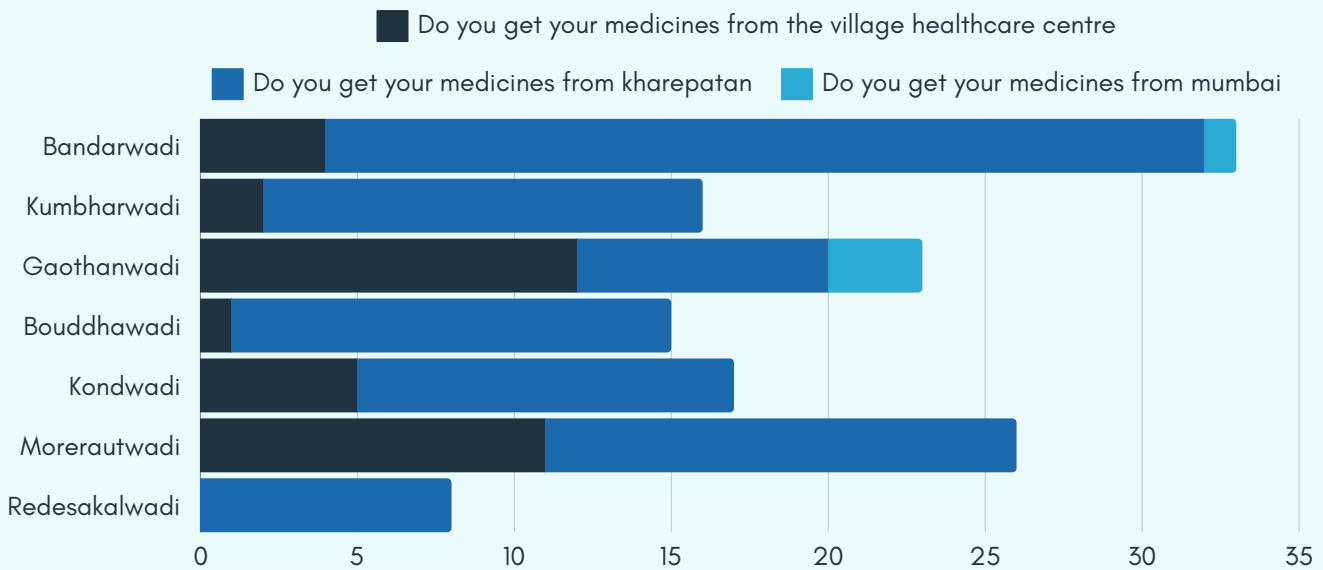
# Road Connectivity

Gaothanwadi and Morerautwadi emerge as leaders in both total households and those benefiting from improved road connectivity, indicating successful infrastructure efforts reaching a significant portion of the population. Bouddhawadi displays minimal disparity between total households and those with road access, while Kondwadi shows an equal ratio. However, Redesakalwadi, Kumbharwadi, and Bandarwadi exhibit noticeable gaps, suggesting a need for more equitable road infrastructure development in these areas.

Additionally, out of 41 households owning vehicles, the majority of two-wheeler owners noted increased benefits from improved road connectivity. This implies that road enhancements primarily favor households with two-wheelers, with lesser benefits observed for those owning cycles, three-wheelers, and four-wheelers.



# Medical Facility



The data reveals a clear preference among village residents, including empty nesters, for Kharepatan as their primary destination for obtaining medicines. This preference cuts across various demographics and health conditions, with a significant number of households opting for Kharepatan over the Village Healthcare Centre. Even for cardiac and diabetes ailments, where one might expect reliance on local healthcare, Kharepatan remains the preferred choice. Among vehicle owners, a majority also indicate a preference for Kharepatan, regardless of their locality. Interestingly, even empty nesters, who might have access to urban healthcare facilities, overwhelmingly choose Kharepatan. This trend suggests a strong trust and reliance on Kharepatan for medical needs, potentially influenced by factors like perceived healthcare superiority, accessibility, or cultural beliefs.

## 5. Sustainability

In Kunkavan village, people have found eco-friendly ways to live and celebrate. They use biogas for cooking, which is made from organic waste, reducing pollution. During Ganesh Chaturthi, they make clay idols with seeds inside, so when the idols are immersed, trees can grow, helping the environment. Villagers work together to keep their surroundings clean, separating dry and wet garbage for proper disposal. Even school students help by picking up plastic litter on their way to school. When it comes to farming, they choose organic methods, avoiding harmful chemicals. They are also embracing solar energy by installing solar panels to save electricity. Every household has its own toilet, promoting hygiene and sanitation.



*Beshmukh*

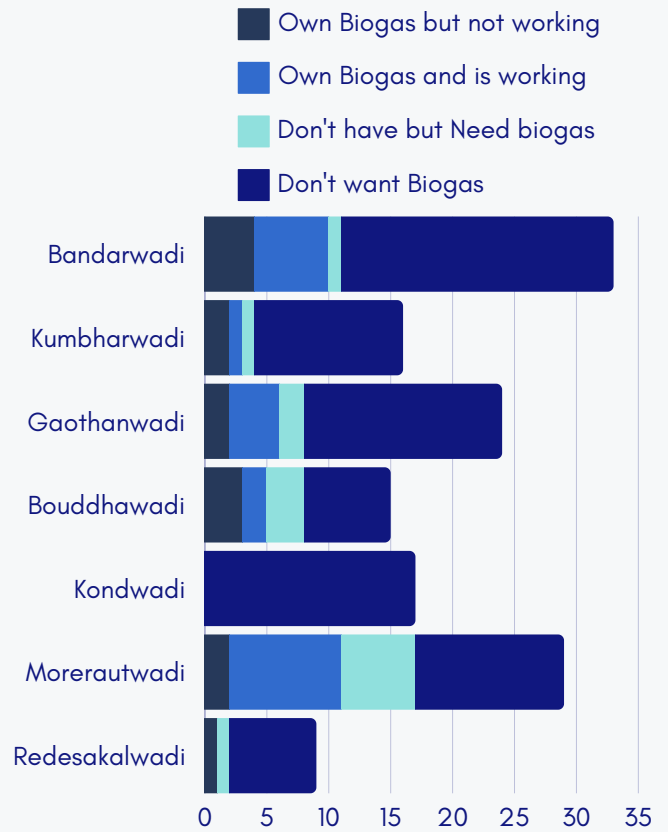
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# Biogas Users

Across various wadis, 36 households have already embraced biogas systems, while an additional 14 households express interest in installing them. Morerautwadi and Bandarwadi lead in functional biogas units, with Morerautwadi showing notable interest in further installations. However, Kumbharwadi, Morerautwadi, and Gaothanwadi exhibit similar numbers of non-functional biogas units. The reluctance towards biogas systems is notably associated with age demographics, particularly among households with members aged 60 and above. In Kondwadi, 13 out of 17 households with elderly members resist adoption. Similarly, the age group of 46-60 shows resistance, with 27 out of 45 households across the village declining biogas. Furthermore, livestock ownership significantly influences biogas adoption, with 54% of households owning livestock already utilizing or considering biogas systems. These factors highlight the complex interplay of age-related trends and livestock ownership in shaping the adoption of biogas facilities within the village.

These insights also suggest that households that own livestock tend to recognize the value and benefits of biogas systems, likely due to the availability of animal waste as a feedstock for biogas production.

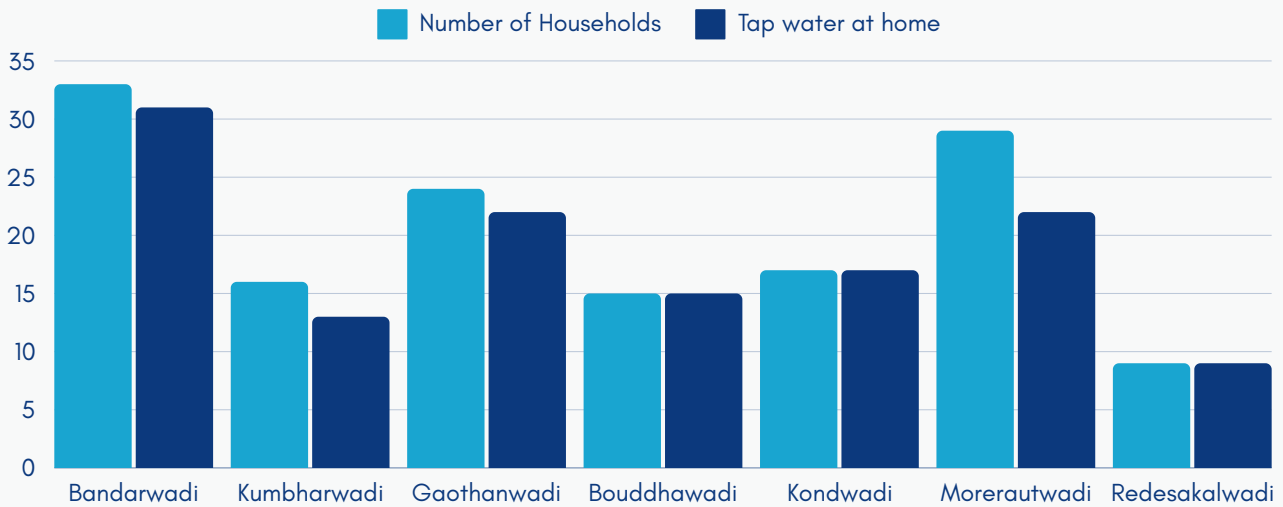
In summary, the findings suggest that the lack of adoption for biogas facility is due to two potential factors that are the ages of the members and lack of livestock with the households.



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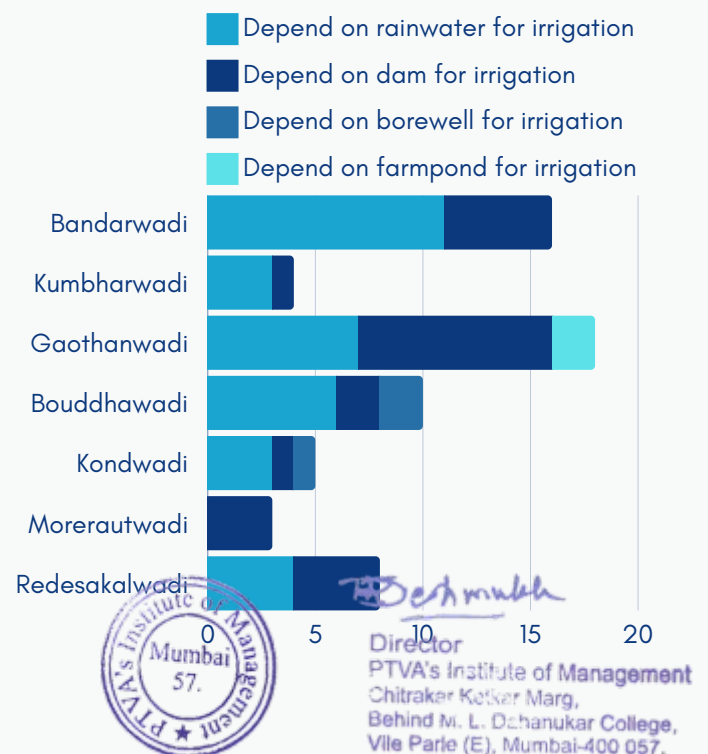
# Tap Water Facilities



Out of the total 143 households surveyed, a substantial majority of 129 enjoy the convenience of tap water connections, reflecting a commendable level of basic water infrastructure accessibility within the village. Morerautwadi and Kumbharwadi stand out with the highest number of households lacking tap water connections, while Kondwadi, Redesakalwadi, and Bouddhawadi exhibit superior access in comparison. Nonetheless, 14 households still lack this essential amenity. Interestingly, among these households, 10 primarily engage in agricultural activities, indicating a potential correlation between economic activities and water access. Age-wise analysis reveals that all 14 households without tap water belong to individuals aged 60+ and 46-60, whereas households with members aged 31-45 uniformly enjoy tap water connections. While most households benefit from tap water, these findings underscore the need for targeted efforts to ensure universal access to this fundamental resource.

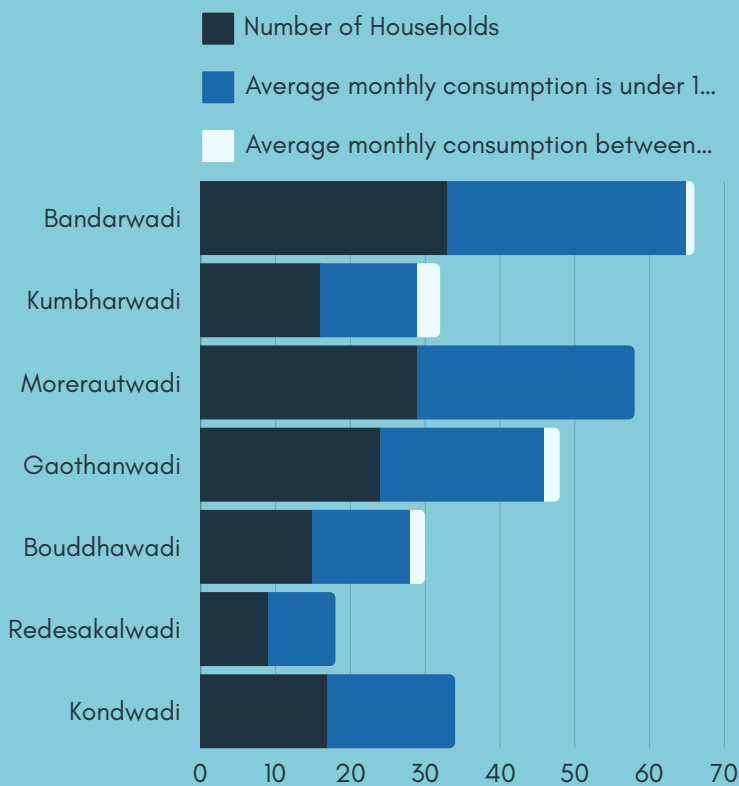
# Irrigation Facilities

The chart illustrates diverse irrigation patterns across seven wadis. Bandarwadi and Kumbharwadi primarily rely on rainwater, supplemented by dam water. Morerautwadi's irrigation predominantly depends on dams. Gaothanwadi exhibits a mix of rainwater, dam, and farm pond usage. Bouddhawadi and Kondwadi primarily utilize rainwater and dams, with some borewell usage. Meanwhile, Redesakalwadi evenly relies on rainwater and dams. Overall, rainwater emerges as a significant irrigation source across most wadis, but variations in reliance on dams, borewells, and farm ponds underscore the unique irrigation dynamics within each area. [26]



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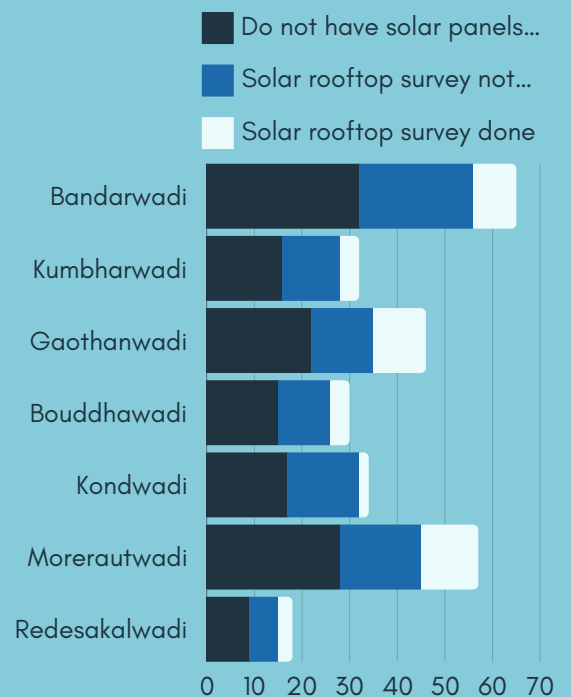
# Electricity Consumption



The graph illustrates the average monthly electricity consumption across different wadis, divided into two consumption ranges: under 150 units and between 150-300 units. In Bandarwadi, Kumbharwadi, Gaothanwadi, and Bouddhawadi, the majority of households consume under 150 units per month, although a notable proportion exceeds this range. Conversely, Morerautwadi, Redesakalwadi, and Kondwadi have the highest percentage of households with average monthly consumption under 150 units. Overall, the data suggests that a significant majority of households across all localities maintain relatively low to moderate electricity usage, with only a smaller proportion falling into the higher consumption range of 150-300 units monthly.

Comparison on the status of solar panels or generators and the completion of solar rooftop surveys across surveyed wadi' sheds light on energy management practices' sustainability. Bandarwadi, Morerautwadi, and Redesakalwadi show a higher proportion of households without solar panels or generators, indicating reliance on conventional energy sources. Conversely, Gaothanwadi displays proactive participation in solar rooftop surveys, suggesting a keen interest in renewable energy adoption. Kondwadi, with a similar proportion of households without solar facilities, stands out with fewer pending rooftop surveys, hinting at an openness to exploring renewable options. Moderate participation in solar surveys in Kumbharwadi and Bouddhawadi indicates a growing interest in transitioning to renewable energy. Promoting awareness and facilitating access to renewable technologies can play a pivotal role in enhancing energy sustainability and reducing reliance on non-renewable resources in these communities.

## Solar Panel Survey



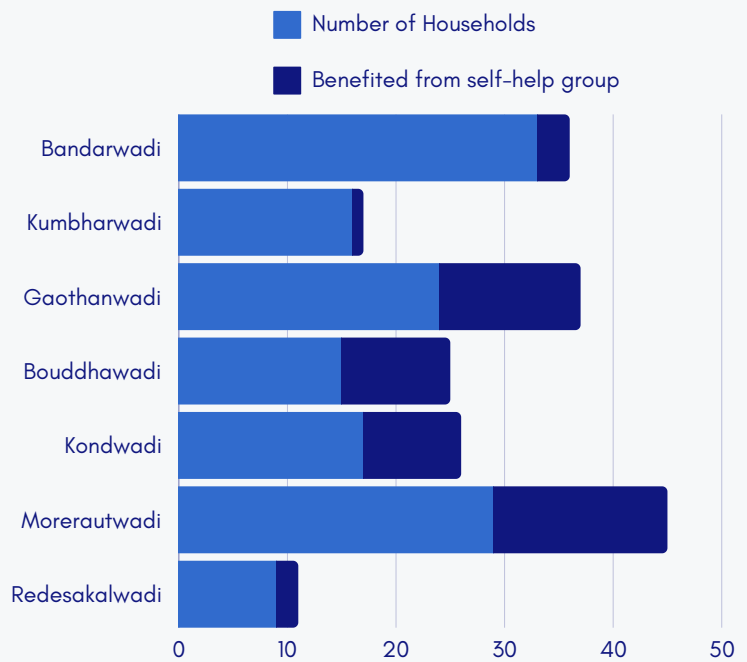
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# 6. Administration

The Indian government has launched several schemes and initiatives aimed at improving the living standards of its citizens. Under the 'Vaiyaktik Shauchalaya Yojana', every household is provided with a proper toilet, to promote sanitation. The PM Kisan Yojana offers a monthly sum of approximately ₹500 to farmers to improve their financial stability. Kunkavan has received the third rank in the Sant Gadge Baba Yojana cleanliness competition, indicating the success of the program in improving cleanliness and hygiene. Additionally, the Lek Ladki Yojana has been initiated in Kunkavan, and the Bachat Gat Yojana has established seven bachat gats (groups) to promote financial savings. Finally, the Pradhanmantri Aavas Yojana has enabled people to secure funding for housing, thereby facilitating the realization of their dreams of home ownership.

## Self-help Group

Across all the surveyed wadis, there are varying levels of participation in SHGs. Gaothanwadi and Morerautwadi have the highest numbers of households benefiting from SHGs, with 13 and 16 households respectively. However, Kumbharwadi has the lowest participation, with only one household benefiting from an SHG. This indicates differences in the uptake or availability of SHG opportunities across the wadis. SHGs often provide support, resources, and empowerment to members, suggesting that communities with higher SHG participation may have greater access to community-driven initiatives for economic or social development. Conversely, communities with lower SHG participation may benefit from increased awareness or support to encourage greater engagement in such programs.



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# 7. Healthcare

The Arogya Kendra serves as the primary healthcare hub, catering to the healthcare needs of the villagers. The doctor visits the center only twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, attending to around 10 to 12 patients each day. One of the essential services provided at the Kendra is vaccination for children, ensuring they are protected from preventable diseases.

Despite the low incidence of COVID-19 in the village, with only four reported cases, the authorities have taken proactive measures to vaccinate all residents against the virus, prioritizing community health. The health profile of the village reveals that many residents suffer from chronic diseases like high blood pressure and diabetes, highlighting the importance of regular healthcare access and management. To address this, the nurse and doctor at Kendra offer proper information and guidance on maintaining hygiene and managing these conditions effectively.

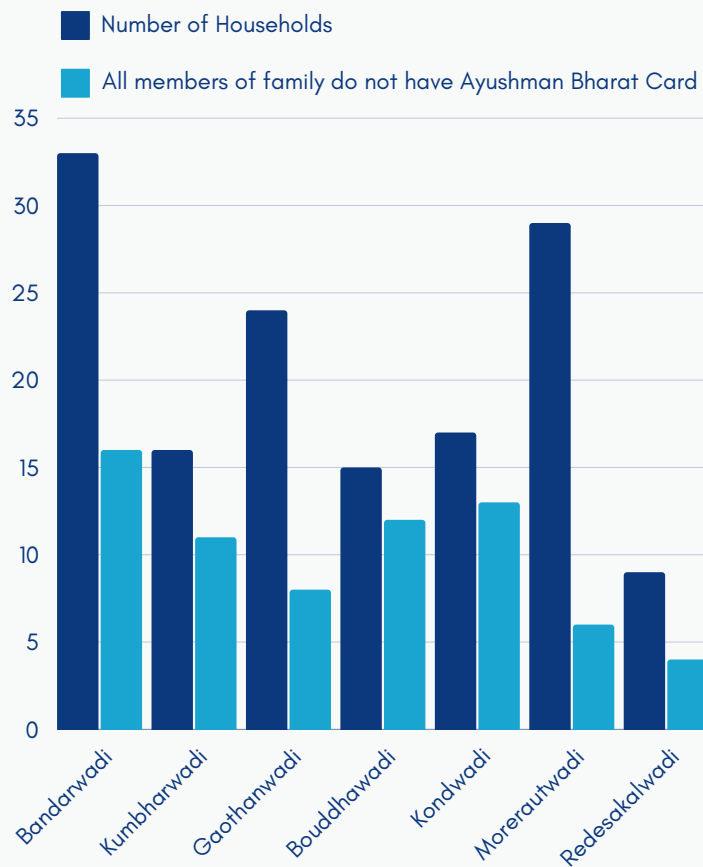
In case of emergencies or serious medical issues beyond Kendra's scope, villagers are directed to seek medical assistance at Kankavali, ensuring timely and appropriate care. Overall, the Arogya Kendra plays a crucial role in promoting and safeguarding the health and well-being of the Kunkavan village community.



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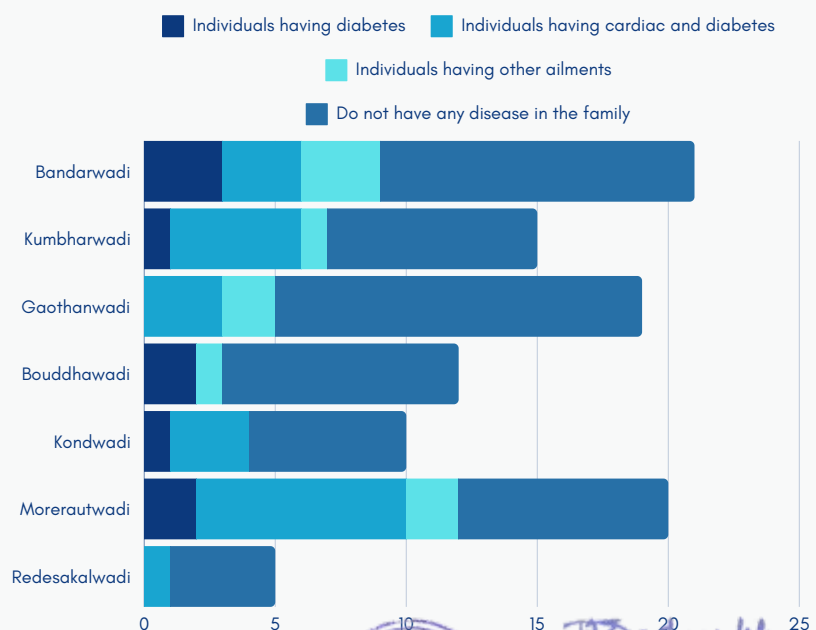
# Ayushman Bharat Card



This metric gauges the penetration of Ayushman Bharat Cards in each locality, serving as an indicator of healthcare access. Morerautwadi leads with the highest number of households where all members possess Ayushman Bharat Cards, totaling 23 out of 29 households. Bandarwadi and Gaothanwadi also boast significant coverage, with 17 and 16 households respectively. In contrast, Kumbharwadi, Bouddhawadi, Kondwadi, and Redesakalwadi exhibit lower coverage, with 5 or fewer households holding Ayushman Bharat Cards. This disparity underscores variations in healthcare access among different localities, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to enhance awareness and enrolment in healthcare schemes like Ayushman Bharat, particularly in areas with lower coverage.

Morerautwadi and Bandarwadi have relatively higher numbers of individuals with cardiac ailments. Bandarwadi and Morerautwadi have higher numbers of individuals with diabetes. Morerautwadi and Kondwadi have a notable number of individuals with both cardiac and diabetes conditions. Gaothanwadi has the highest number of households without any reported diseases

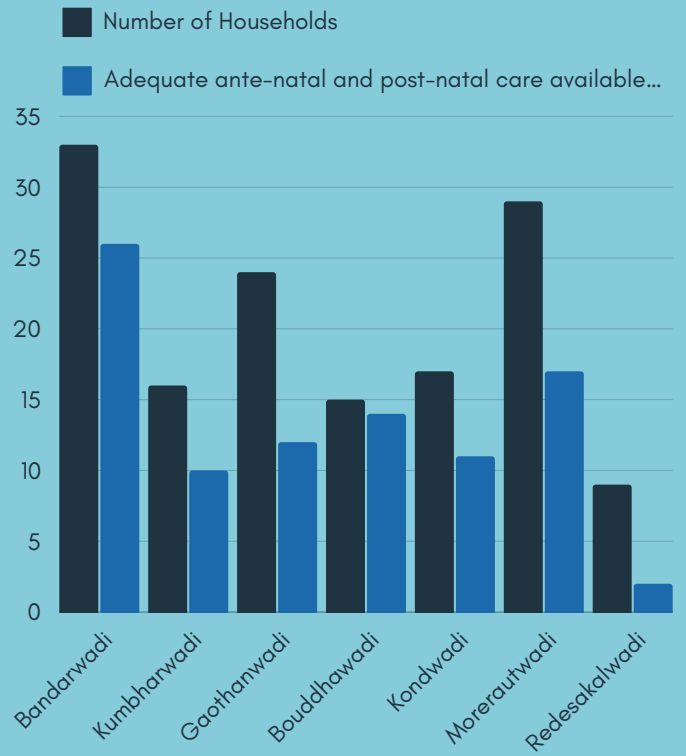
## Diseases



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# Pre and Post Natal Care

Bandarwadi has the highest reported availability of adequate pre-natal and post-natal care, with 26 out of 33 households indicating access to these services. Morerautwadi follows closely behind with 17 out of 29 households reporting the availability of such care. Redesakalwadi has the lowest reported availability, with only 2 out of 9 households indicating access to adequate pre-natal and post-natal care. This analysis highlights the varying levels of access to pre-natal and post-natal care across different villages, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to improve maternal and child health outcomes



महाराष्ट्र शासन  
सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग

## गर्भावस्थेचा काळ आगंदाचा आहे आणि जबाबदारीचा पण

सर्व गर्भवती महिलांसाठी या सर्व सेवा आयुष्मान भारत आरोग्यवर्धिनी केंद्रात मोफत उपलब्ध आहे

- पहिली तपासणी**  
मासिक पाळी न झाल्यानंतर किंवा मासिक पाळी न झाल्यानंतरच्या २ महिन्यांच्या आत.
- दुसरी तपासणी**  
गर्भावस्थाच्या ४-५ महिन्यांच्या आत.
- तिसरी तपासणी**  
गर्भावस्थाच्या ७व्या महिन्यात.
- चौथी तपासणी**  
गर्भावस्थाच्या ९व्या महिन्यात.

सर्व प्रसूतीपूर्व तपासणी एनएम, नर्स किंवा डॉक्टरांकडेच करावी.

### गर्भावस्थे दरम्यान ही सर्व कार्य सुनिश्चित करावी

- गर्भाचा खात्री होताच जच्चा-बच्चा कार्ड बनवून घ्या.
- गर्भवती महिलेला पूर्ण आराम द्या. (रात्री ८ तासाची झोप.)
- सर्व औषधी नक्की खाव्यात.
  - आयुष्मानच्या गोळ्या
  - गर्भावस्थेच्या चौथ्या महिन्यापासून प्रसूतीनंतरच्या सहाव्या महिन्यापर्यंत आयुष्मानची एक गोळी दररोज खावी.
  - अल्बेन्डोझोलची एक गोळी गर्भावस्थेच्या चौथ्या महिन्यापासून नवव्या महिन्यांच्या दरम्यान अल्बेन्डोझोल केवळ एक गोळी जरूर खावी.
  - कॅल्शियमची गोळी गर्भावस्थेच्या चौथ्या महिन्यापासून प्रसूतीनंतरच्या सहाव्या महिन्यापर्यंत कॅल्शियमची ५०० मि.ग्रा. च्या दोन गोळ्या दररोज खाव्यात. (एक गोळी सकाळी व दुसरी गोळी रात्री)
- गर्भवती महिलेला टेटनसचे दोन लसी घाव्यात. (एक महिन्याच्या अंतरावर)
- पौष्टिक भोजन द्या. (दिवसात ३ वेळा भोजन करा आणि दोन भोजनादरम्यान काही खात राहावे.)
- सर्व तपासण्या नक्की कराव्या
  - बजन
  - लवची तपासणी
  - बीपी
  - रक्त तपासणी
  - ताप
 (हिंगोल्कीबिर, साखर, एचआयवी आणि सिफिलीस)

अधिक माहितीसाठी आपल्या जवळच्या आरोग्य केंद्राला भेट द्या.

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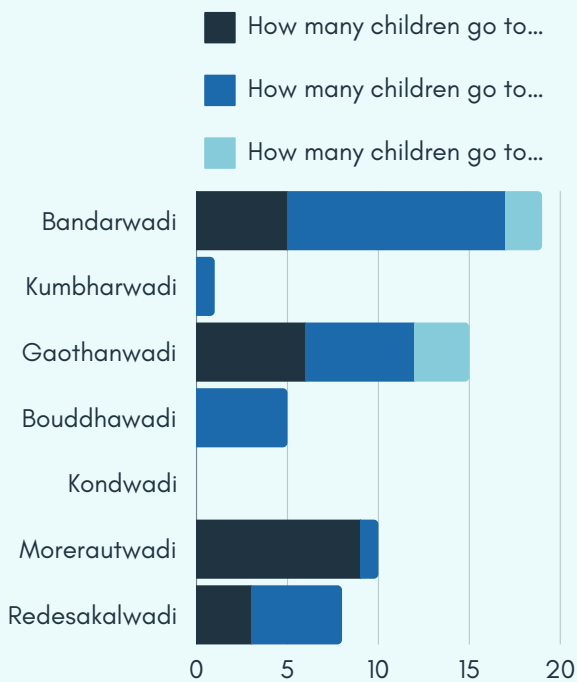
# 8. Education

The school in Kunkavan was established in 1964 by the efforts of Anna Tawde. It has sections from 1st to 8th standard. Total number of students in the school are 20. Total number of rooms in the school are 5. Number of teachers allotted to the school are 3. The qualification of the teacher available was BSc. Chemistry. Scholarships are also provided to the students in 5th std. through Savitribai Shisyavruti scheme for girls. Mid-day meals are provided to the students in the school. Every three years the transfer orders of teachers arrive. In 2017 digital education was initiated in the school with an offline software of Navneet. Washrooms are available along with drinking water facilities. For transportation STs are available. Most of the students are from Gaothanwadi. Teachers must look at both official and teaching work. Examinations are conducted regularly. Funds for stationery are provided for the students. Kishor Masik is provided to the students. Sports and cultural activities are encouraged. The availability of benches in the school is adequate.



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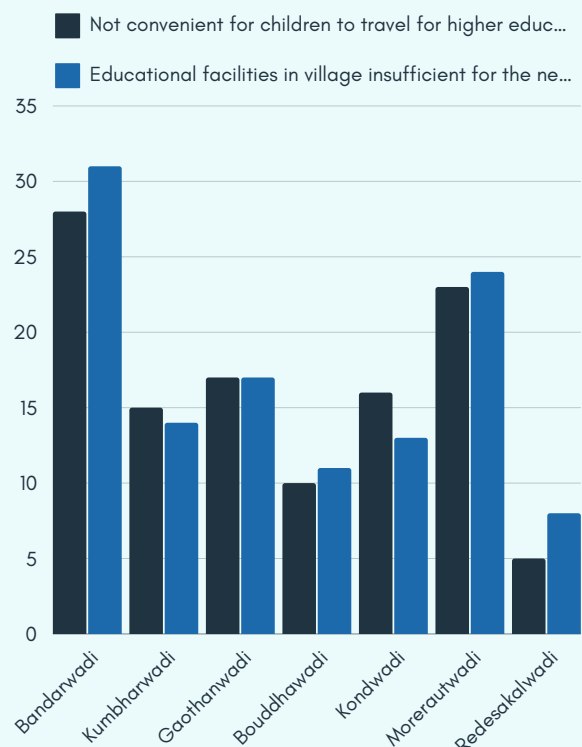
# Accessibility of education



The data reveals a notable preference for village schools across most villages in Kunkavan. This preference suggests that village schools are the favoured educational option within the community. Conversely, attendance at Kharepatan schools is generally lower compared to village schools, indicating a trend of limited participation in these institutions. However, in Kondwadi, attendance at Kharepatan and village schools appears to be comparable, presenting an exception to this pattern. Attendance at other neighbouring schools shows a relatively consistent level across villages, suggesting a uniformity in attendance trends at these institutions within the community.

# Adequacy of education

The data underscores a prevalent challenge regarding travel for higher education across most locations in Kunkavan, with most respondents expressing inconvenience. This emphasizes the pressing need to enhance accessibility to educational institutions beyond the village boundaries. Additionally, the perception of insufficient educational facilities within the village highlights a critical area for improvement to better meet the educational needs of the community. To address these issues effectively, it is recommended to focus on two key strategies: investing in better transportation infrastructure to facilitate access to higher education centres and enhancing and expanding educational facilities within the village to accommodate the growing demands of the population.

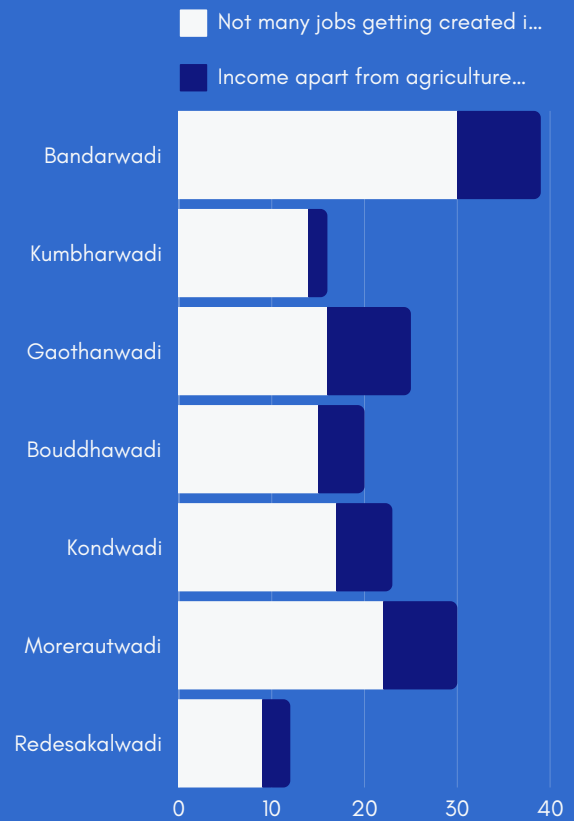


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# Employment

The graph illustrates the employment perceptions and alternative income sources across seven locations in Kunkavan village. It delineates two categories: the perception of limited job creation in the village and income derived apart from agriculture and allied activities. Except for Kondwadi, where both categories are almost equal, most locations exhibit a higher belief in the scarcity of job opportunities. This underscores a prevalent perception of limited job prospects within the village. Moreover, the data indicates a relatively lower number of individuals engaged in income-generating activities beyond agriculture, suggesting potential for diversification. Addressing these findings, Kunkavan village could benefit from initiatives focused on job creation while simultaneously encouraging alternative income streams to enhance livelihoods.

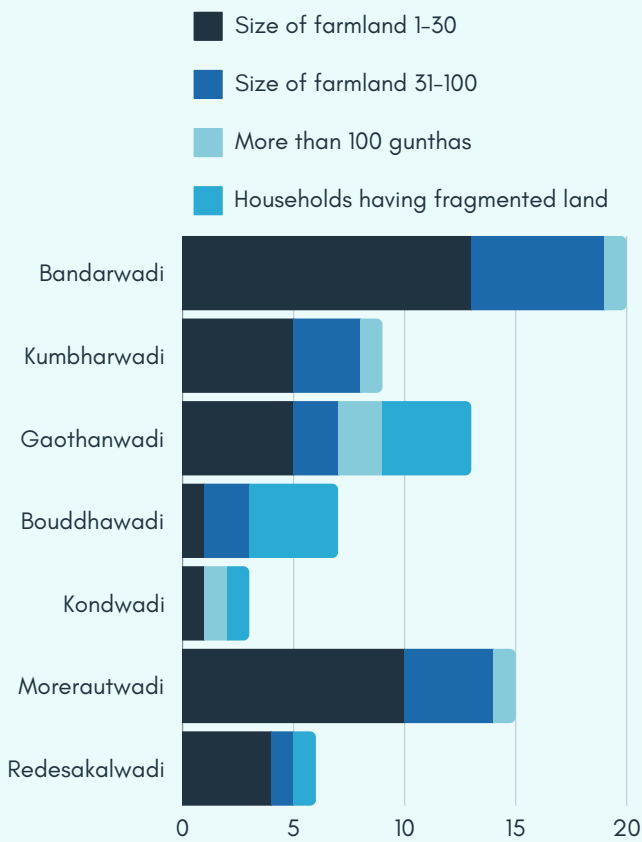


## 9. Agriculture

It is the primary source of livelihood for most of the population. However, most farmers own only a small amount of land for cultivation. They mainly grow rice for their consumption and cultivate cashews and mangoes to sell in the market and supplement their income. The primary source of irrigation for their crops is rainwater, which highlights their dependency on natural weather patterns. To address water scarcity, many villagers benefit from the lift irrigation facility provided by the Anna Tawde Gram Vikas Sanstha, which delivers water from the dam to their fields. This ensures a consistent water supply for agricultural activities, enhancing productivity and crop yields. Despite focusing on staple crops like rice and cashews, only a few villagers cultivate vegetables. Additionally, the use of pesticides and insecticides in farming practices is minimal among the villagers, possibly due to limited access to or awareness about these chemicals. In terms of agricultural infrastructure, villagers have limited resources, with only a few possessing equipment such as tractors, threshers, and grasscutters. This scarcity of machinery may hinder efficiency and productivity in farming operations, emphasizing the need for support and investment in agricultural technology and infrastructure within the community. Overall, agriculture plays a crucial role in sustaining the livelihoods of the villagers, focusing on both subsistence and income-generating crops. However, challenges such as limited land, water scarcity, and inadequate agricultural resources underscore the importance of targeted interventions and support mechanisms to enhance agricultural productivity and livelihood sustainability in the village.



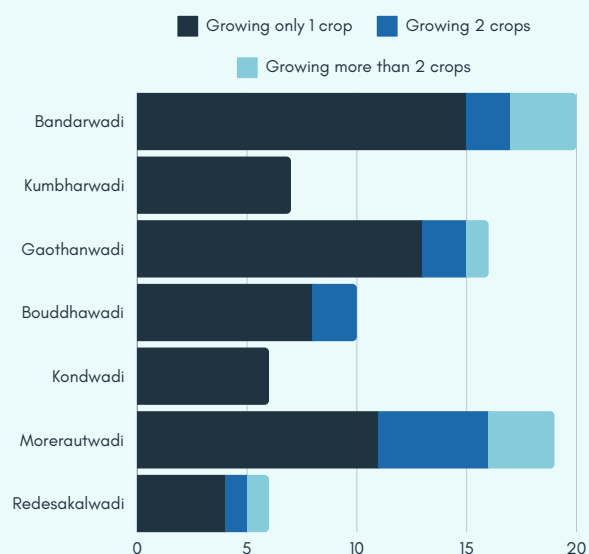
# Size of Farmland



In Bandarwadi, the majority of farmland falls within the 1-30 gunthas category, with 13 instances, followed by 6 instances falling within the 31-100 gunthas category. Notably, there is only one instance of farmland exceeding 100 gunthas in Bandarwadi. In Bouddhawadi, Kumbharwadi, and Morerautwadi, the most prevalent farmland size is also within the 1-30 range, with 5, 1, and 10 instances respectively. Gaothanwadi has a similar distribution, with 5 instances of farmland falling within the 1-30 category and 2 instances within the 31-100 category. Conversely, Kondwadi exhibits a more even distribution across the 1-30 and 31-100 guntha categories, each with 1 instance. Additionally, fragmented farmland is observed in Gaothanwadi, Kondwadi, Kumbharwadi, and Redesakalwadi, with 4, 4, 1, and 1 instances respectively, indicating parcels of land owned by a number of individuals. Overall, the data provides insights into the diversity of farmland sizes across the surveyed villages, with most falling within the smaller range categories.

The data showcases diverse crop cultivation practices across several villages. In Bandarwadi, Bouddhawadi, Gaothanwadi, Kondwadi, and Kumbharwadi, a majority of households focus on cultivating only one crop, indicating a preference for monoculture. Meanwhile, Morerautwadi displays a more balanced approach, with a significant number of households cultivating two or more crops. Similarly, Redesakalwadi exhibits some diversity in cropping systems, albeit on a smaller scale. These variations highlight the flexibility and adaptability of agricultural practices among rural communities, with some favoring monoculture for simplicity, while others opt for more diversified cropping systems to enhance resilience and productivity.

# Crop Cultivation

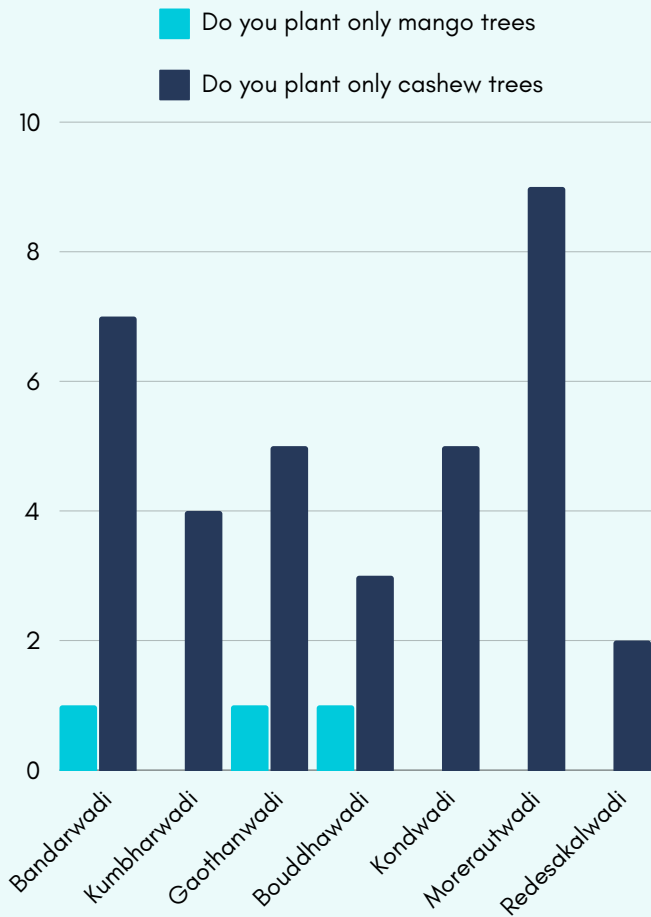


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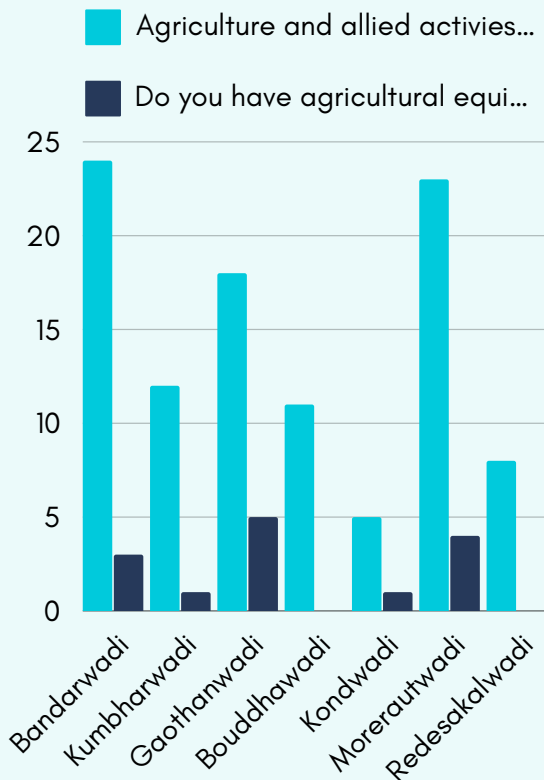
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# Tree Cultivation

In Bandarwadi, only 1 household exclusively plants mango trees, while in Bouddhawadi, Kondwadi, and Redesakalwadi, no households engage in exclusive mango tree cultivation. However, Morerautwadi has 1 household dedicated to mango tree cultivation. Regarding cashew tree cultivation, Morerautwadi has the highest number of households (9) exclusively planting cashew trees, followed by Bandarwadi (7) and Gaothanwadi (5). Bouddhawadi and Redesakalwadi have 4 and 2 households respectively dedicated to cashew tree cultivation, while Kondwadi and Kumbharwadi have 3 households each.



# Agriculture Equipment



In these wadis people earn money from farming, but not everyone who farms has the tools for it, which is surprising. Morerautwadi is noticeable because even though many households are active (23) farmers, only a small number (4) own equipment. This might suggest they share tools or do more work by hand. Gaothanwadi has fewer farmers (18) compared to Morerautwadi, but more of them (5) own equipment. This could mean they have better access to tools or invest more in farming technology even with fewer farmers. In Bouddhawadi, 11 households rely on farming, but none have equipment, probably because they stick to traditional farming methods. Redesakalwadi has the fewest farmers (8), and none of them have equipment, maybe because farming isn't as common there or they earn money in other ways

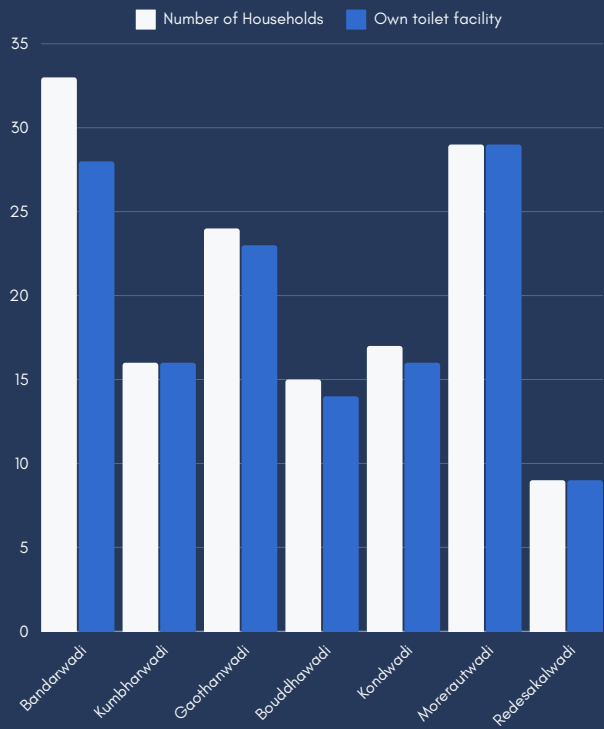


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# 10. Sanitation

In Kunkavan village, everyone keeps things clean and healthy. Most houses here have their own washrooms, which helps maintain hygiene all around. The villagers work together to make sure their surroundings stay neat and tidy. Even at the local school, they have separate washrooms for boys and girls, making sure everyone feels comfortable. The students themselves take charge of cleaning the school every morning, making sure it is fresh for the day ahead. So, whether it is at home, at school, or in public spaces, cleanliness is a priority in Kunkavan, thanks to the collective efforts of its residents.



The graph unveils disparities in livestock ownership and household amenities across seven villages. Morerautwadi stands out with a substantial livestock count despite its considerable number of households, suggesting a significant reliance on livestock. In contrast, Kondwadi, despite fewer households, exhibits minimal emphasis on livestock ownership. This disparity reflects varied economic activities and cultural practices among communities. However, the data also reveals 8 households lacking individual toilet facilities, with 7 primarily engaged in agriculture, indicating a potential correlation between agriculture-based livelihoods and sanitation access. Interestingly, only 1 household without toilets relies on other income sources, suggesting that income alone doesn't dictate sanitation infrastructure access. These findings underscore the need for targeted efforts to improve sanitation, particularly for agriculture-dependent households, ensuring equitable access to essential amenities.



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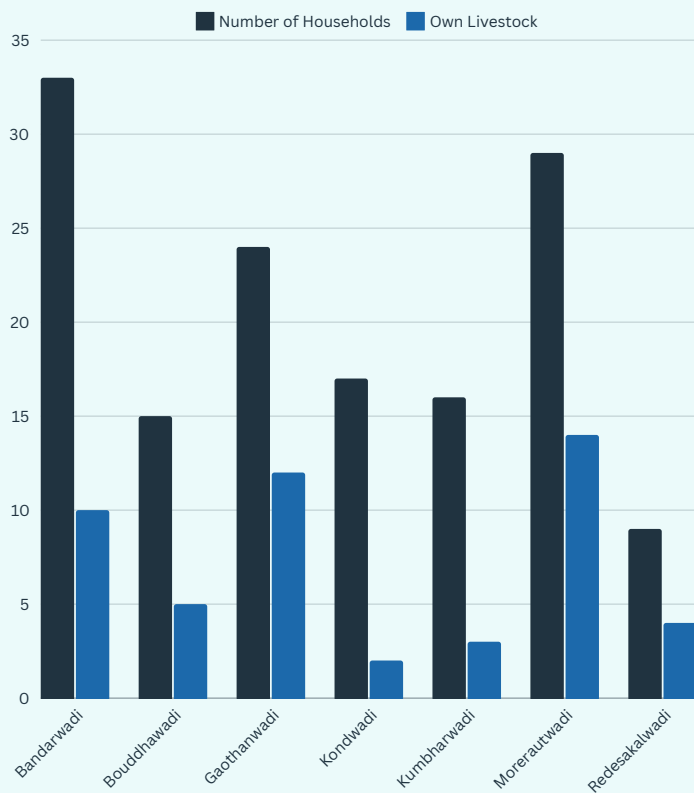
# 11. Animal Husbandry



It is a topic of concern in Kunkavan. It has been observed that only a handful of people in the region raise livestock. Some of these individuals specialize in Sheep Breeding and deal with 5 different breeds of sheep, namely Kokankanya, Shirohi, Sojat, Kota (African Boar). They sell sheep for 500Rs/Kg. Biogas is primarily used by people who keep livestock. However, sheep farming comes with its challenges, such as the possibility of diseases such as foot rot, enterotoxemia, parasitic infections, scrapie, and pneumonia. On a positive note, the crossbreed of Sirohi is also a profitable option for farmers.

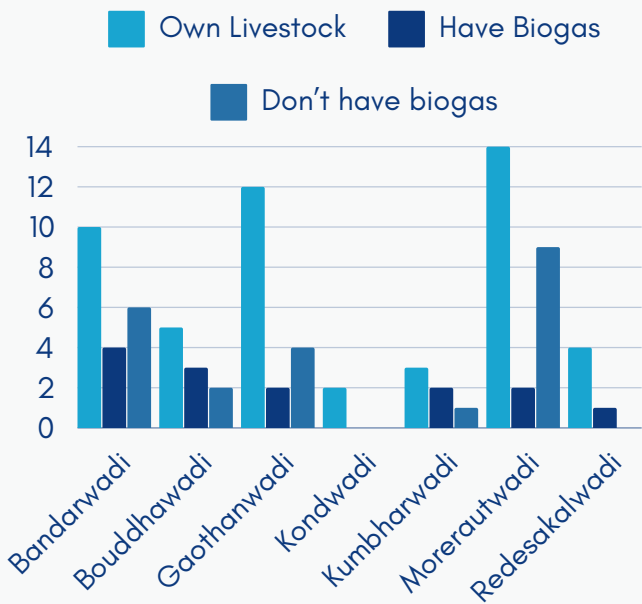
## Livestock Owners

The graph provides insights into the number of households and livestock ownership across seven wadis. It's evident that some wadis have a higher livestock count compared to others, irrespective of household numbers. For instance, Morerautwadi boasts 29 households and 14 livestock owners among the households, suggesting a potentially significant reliance on livestock for livelihoods or other purposes. Conversely, Kondwadi, despite fewer households (17), only has 2 households with livestock, indicating a lesser emphasis on livestock in comparison. This discrepancy underscores varying economic activities and cultural practices across the village, highlighting the diverse ways in which communities utilize and depend on livestock.



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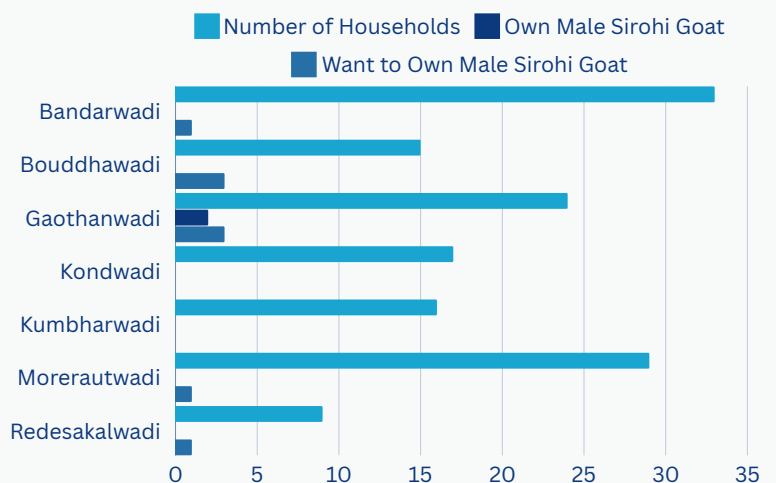
## Biogas Owners

The graph presents insights into both livestock ownership and the status of biogas systems across multiple villages, revealing the distribution of these resources and the level of adoption of sustainable energy practices within each community. For instance, Bandarwadi and Morerautwadi exhibit varying rates of functioning biogas systems among households with livestock.

While Morerautwadi demonstrates a higher rate of functionality, Redesakalwadi shows fewer households with working biogas setups. This disparity highlights the need to address barriers to biogas system maintenance and adoption, ensuring equitable access to sustainable energy sources across rural areas. Overall, the graph illustrates the diverse levels of engagement with biogas technology among villages, emphasizing the importance of promoting its widespread use for environmental sustainability and rural development.

## Sirohi Goat

The graph illustrates the number of households across the village alongside their ownership and desire to own male Sirohi goats. For instance, in Gaothanwadi, out of 24 households, 2 already own male Sirohi goats, and an additional 3 households express interest in acquiring them. Conversely, in Bandarwadi and Bouddhawadi, none of the households currently possess male Sirohi goats, but a few households express a desire to own them. This data indicates varying levels of interest and ownership of male Sirohi goats across different villages. Overall, the graph highlights the potential demand for male



Sirohi goats as livestock in rural communities. While some wadis already have households owning these goats, others show an interest in acquiring them. This suggests the importance of understanding local preferences and needs to support sustainable livestock management and economic development within the villages



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## 12. Reverse Migration

Villagers may migrate away from their villages for a variety of reasons, often driven by a combination of economic, social, and environmental factors. Economic considerations play a significant role, with limited employment opportunities in rural areas often prompting villagers to seek better prospects in urban centers. The lack of diverse industries and income-generating activities in rural communities can result in limited earning potential, pushing individuals to migrate in search of higher-paying jobs and economic stability. Additionally, inadequate access to education and skill development opportunities in rural areas may further exacerbate the disparity in employment prospects, prompting villagers, particularly the younger population, to migrate in pursuit of better educational and career opportunities available in urban settings.

Social factors also contribute to migration away from villages, including the desire for improved living standards and access to basic amenities. Rural areas may lack essential infrastructure such as healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and transportation networks, leading villagers to migrate to urban areas where such services are more readily available. Additionally, social pressures and aspirations for upward mobility may drive individuals to migrate in search of a better quality of life, including access to modern amenities, social services, and cultural opportunities not available in rural communities.

Improved economic prospects and job opportunities in rural areas can incentivize individuals to return. As rural economies diversify and grow, there may be an increase in employment opportunities in sectors such as agriculture, agribusiness, rural industries, and tourism, providing viable alternatives to urban employment. Additionally, the rising cost of living in urban centers, coupled with the desire for a better quality of life, can motivate individuals to seek opportunities in rural areas where the cost of living may be lower.

Access to basic amenities and infrastructure is another crucial factor contributing to reverse migration. Investments in rural infrastructure such as housing, healthcare, education, and transportation can improve the livability of rural communities, making them more attractive for potential returnees. Adequate access to essential services such as healthcare and education can enhance the overall quality of life in rural areas, while improved transportation infrastructure can facilitate mobility and connectivity, reducing the perceived barriers to living in rural regions.



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# Reverse Migration Case Study

## Case 1



Mr. Devendra Sadanand More (lovingly called as Deva), who was brought up in Mumbai and completed his graduation there, has migrated back to his village, Kunkavan, for several reasons. Firstly, he wanted to reconnect with nature, preferring to live in an environment with less noise and pollution. Secondly, he cherished the opportunity to live with his grandparents, valuing family ties and the cultural heritage of his village. Lastly, he recognized the potential for income generation in the village, which motivated his decision to return.

In terms of income, Deva has diversified his sources. He drives a car for local transportation needs, and he also transports and sells cashews from the village to the marketplace, tapping into the agricultural resources of the region. Additionally, he engages in various farming-related activities, leveraging his knowledge and skills to contribute to agricultural production in the village. Through these endeavours, Deva not only sustains himself financially but also contributes to the economic development of his community.

## Case 2

Mrs. Runali Zore, a resident of Kunkavan, relocated to Devgad for approximately 8-9 years to facilitate her children's education. During her time in Devgad, she acquired valuable knowledge about cashew cultivation. Upon returning to Kunkavan, she and her husband decided to leverage this newfound expertise by starting their own cashew business. This entrepreneurial endeavor not only allowed them to utilize their skills effectively but also contributed to the economic development of their village. Through their initiative, Runali and her husband not only created employment opportunities but also played a role in promoting agricultural entrepreneurship within their community.



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# Recommendations

## Healthcare

1. Having a doctor available four days a week.
2. Establishing an official transportation service that doubles as an ambulance during emergencies, with minimal fare.
3. Villagers should be educated on proper medical waste disposal methods.
4. Promoting home remedies can be beneficial for healthcare.
5. People should be made aware of the benefits of the Ayushman Bharat card and also recommend making one card for each family member.
6. The helper and nurses should be trained to take basic check ups in absence of the doctor such as blood pressure as when we asked them to show us how to do it, they were finding it very difficult.
7. A mini cooling fridge to preserve syringes and medicine properly



# Education

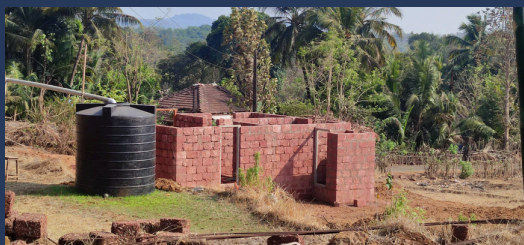
In the village, 71 households have children. A total of 40 children are reported to be attending school, showcasing a significant commitment to education within the community. It's observed that the majority of these children, totaling 30, attend Kharepatan School, indicating a preference for this educational institution. Additionally, 23 children are reported to attend the local Village School, highlighting the importance of accessible education options within the immediate vicinity. Moreover, a smaller proportion of children, totaling 5, are reported to attend neighboring village schools, suggesting a willingness to seek education beyond the immediate locality if necessary. Overall, these findings underscore the village's commitment to education and the diverse schooling options available to its residents. Furthermore, the revelation of an average education level ranging from the 10th to 12th standard suggests a moderate level of educational attainment within Kunkawan, indicative of ongoing efforts to promote academic development and ensure access to quality education for its residents.

1. Initiating additional sections beyond the 8th standard for students willing to pursue higher education.
2. Organizing counseling programs in schools to guide students in choosing their career paths wisely.
3. The teacher's qualifications seem lacking to teach all subjects to the students by himself.
4. Providing assistants and helpers to schools for administrative and clerical support. Improving transportation facilities for students commuting to school.
5. Upgrading digital education software, such as Navneet, from offline to online to enhance features and accessibility.
6. Enhancing facilities like electricity and telecommunication connectivity for improved infrastructure.



# Infrastructure

1. Housing Facilities – out of 143 households, 124 houses are Pakka houses and 129 have tap water connections and 135 have individual toilet facility for domestic sanitation. However, there remains a small subset of households in kucha houses and lack the amenities mentioned, there is need to bridge this gap and ensure access to basic housing infrastructure.
2. Biogas – A total of 36 households own biogas systems. Out of these 14 are not working and 22 units are working. There is a potential to increase biogas adoption among livestock owners as all livestock owners have not adopted this system. Additionally, the households with biogas that are not operating require help in maintenance of the units. If biogas units are compatible to accommodate food waste in its operations, compost pits can be integrated in the village to be utilised in biogas units. This may incentivize elderly residents to adopt biogas systems.
3. Network – There is network instability in the village. A total of 78 households have reported no improvement in the BSNL network connection. A Landline connection may be more useful to the villagers. The inter-connectivity between the wadis can be improved especially in Bandarwadi.
4. Educational Infrastructure – The village school provides education till 8th standard with only 1 teacher. More teachers may be helpful in balancing the teaching and administrative work.



# Socio-Cultural Lifestyle

The village of Kunkavan is characterized by a female-dominated population, with approximately 14.4% more females than males. There are 81 individuals aged over 60, and 72 households do not have children, while 71 households have school-going children. Additionally, at least 41 households possess vehicles for transportation, and 61 households report being disease-free. Furthermore, there are 42 empty households, indicating migration. The average family size ranges from 2 to 4 members, and the predominant educational attainment lies between the 10th and 12th grades. Most villagers are primarily involved in agricultural and allied businesses.

1. Community gatherings during festivals such as Shimga and Ganesh Chaturthi bring together migrated family members and relatives. To encourage the migrated population to stay connected, additional programs or celebrations for festivals like Diwali and Dasara should be arranged.
2. With a significant senior citizen population in the village, organizing more spiritual programs like Dashavtar, Bhajan, and Kirtan can contribute to the mental well-being of all villagers. These programs also foster unity by bringing together residents from segregated areas within the village.
3. There is a lack of participation in social activities like Dhol Tasha Pathak and Bhajani Mandal. To address this, events should be organized to motivate and encourage villagers to engage in these cultural activities.
4. Few villagers are actively involved in sports. To motivate and engage the younger generation, sports leagues for games such as Cricket, Kabaddi, and Kho-Kho should be organized within the village.
5. There is a low level of participation and a lack of active Mahila Bachat Gat (women's savings groups) in some areas of the village. To address this issue, actions should be taken, such as establishing new Mahila Bachat Gat, to increase participation and engagement.



# Agriculture

Agriculture is the main livelihood for villagers, predominantly focused on rice, cashews, and mangoes. Limited land ownership and rainwater irrigation underscore their dependency on natural weather patterns. The lift irrigation facility from Anna Tawde Gram Vikas Sanstha aids in consistent water supply, boosting productivity. Despite staples like rice and cashews, vegetable cultivation is minimal. Villagers use pesticides sparingly due to limited access or awareness. Agricultural infrastructure is limited, with few owning machinery like tractors and threshers. This scarcity highlights the need for investment in agricultural technology. Overall, agriculture sustains livelihoods, but challenges like water scarcity and inadequate resources require targeted support for enhanced productivity and sustainability.

1. Implementing systems to use water from dams for irrigating farmlands, ensuring consistent water supply for agricultural activities.
2. Facilitating the consolidation of fragmented farmlands through ownership transfers, promoting more efficient land use and management.
3. Encouraging the growth of livestock-rearing activities, potentially diversifying income sources for farmers.
4. Supporting the establishment and growth of agricultural enterprises, fostering entrepreneurship in farming communities.
5. Creating distinctive brands for agricultural products like mangoes and cashews, potentially increasing market value and demand.
6. Organizing events to showcase and celebrate jackfruit cultivation, promoting local agricultural produce and cultural heritage.
7. Introducing and promoting traditional farming practices like Bataidari in which a land owner lends his land to another who spends money, labor and produce shared by the owner and the tenant, this may offer sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural methods.
8. Developing tourist attractions and activities related to agriculture, offering visitors insights into rural life and farming practices while generating additional income for the community.



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# Animal Husbandary



The primary occupation of villagers is agriculture and agriculture-allied businesses. Sixty-four households are involved in agriculture but many do not use agricultural equipment. Additionally, five people are unemployed in this village. Fifty households have livestock, but only a few of them generate income from it by utilizing livestock in agriculture or poultry farming. Many people in the village keep livestock as pets.

1. Livestock can contribute to the increase in biogas installation and usage. Additionally, they can be sold as fuel for biogas, providing extra income for households.

2. Livestock can generate income through various ways such as agriculture, poultry, and dung (used for biogas production or as manure).

3. Livestock can generate income through various paths such as agriculture, poultry, and dung (used for biogas production or as manure).

4. In areas with limited transportation options, livestock can serve as an environmentally friendly mode of transport, such as bullock carts.

5. Livestock also plays a prominent role in agro-tourism businesses.

6. Government schemes like the Pashudhan Yojana, and subsidy for Sirohi can be utilized for purchasing livestock.



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# Administration

Kunkavan thrives primarily on agriculture, yet struggles with unemployment, as five households remain without occupation. The village landscape is marked by a significant presence of mid-age and senior citizens, with a growing number of empty nesters. Despite this, the average family size remains modest, ranging between 2 to 4 members. Education is valued, with households typically having at least a 10th-grade education level. Sanitation facilities are gradually improving, with 135 households boasting their own toilets and three community toilets serving the community. Government initiatives play a crucial role in enhancing the village's infrastructure, education, and healthcare, with seven schemes actively implemented, contributing to the overall welfare of Kunkavan's residents.

- 1.The village administration should focus on enhancing the leadership and efficiency of the Panchayat, ensuring that it operates with transparency and accountability.
- 2.It is crucial to establish a robust monitoring system to oversee the implementation of government schemes in the village. Regular inspections and evaluations can help identify any shortcomings or delays, allowing for timely corrective measures to be taken.
- 3.Conducting regular awareness campaigns and workshops can help educate villagers about the various government schemes available to them.
- 4.Efforts should be made to address the issue of insufficient attendance at Panchayat meetings.
- 5.Immediate attention should be given to ensuring that all street lights in the village are functional. Regular maintenance and repair work should be carried out.
- 6.Introducing banking services in the village can significantly improve access to financial services for the residents.
- 7.Encouraging the formation of self-help groups specifically for men can foster economic empowerment and social cohesion within the community. These groups provide a platform for men to come together, pool their resources, and support each other in various income-generating activities and skill development initiatives.
- 8.Launching awareness campaigns on waste segregation and proper disposal practices is essential to promote environmental sustainability and public health.
- 9.Addressing issues related to transportation (different modes of transportation like bus, tempo, minidor), network connectivity, and electricity supply is essential for enhancing the overall quality of life in the village.



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# Sustainability

1. Biogas Production: There should be 100% use of biogas, the village can use organic waste to generate fuel, encouraging sustainability and lowering reliance on traditional fuel sources.
2. 100% Observed CNG Preference: Promoting the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) entirely can greatly reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in a cleaner and healthier environment for the community.
3. Entertainment platform with a Social Engagement Focus: Creating an entertainment platform with a strong emphasis on social engagement may develop community relationships, give vital information, and promote local culture and talent, thus improving general well-being and cohesion.
4. Waste Segregation and Disposal Education: Educating residents on the necessity of separating garbage and correct disposal processes can reduce the harmful impacts related to waste burning, which leads to cleaner environments and better public health.
5. Eco-Tourism Development: Exploring eco-tourism options can not only highlight the village's natural beauty and cultural legacy, but it can also produce additional income streams, create jobs, and encourage conservation initiatives, all of which contribute to long-term economic growth and development.



# Sanitation

In Kunkavan Village, there are 143 households altogether. Out of these, 42 households belong to empty nesters, which means they are homes where the kids have grown up and moved out. Then, there are 81 households occupied by senior citizens, who are likely older residents of the village. Additionally, there are 71 households with children, indicating families with young ones. It's good to know that 135 households have their own toilet facilities, which is essential for hygiene and sanitation. Having these facilities ensures that people can take care of their personal needs in a safe and convenient manner.

1. In Kunkavan Village, it's important to offer proper medical care for people with diseases like high blood pressure and diabetes.
2. Villagers in Kunkavan need to be educated about separating and disposing of waste properly.
3. It's crucial to teach people in the village how to dispose of bio waste such as condoms and sanitary pads correctly.
4. Educating villagers about composting nirmalya will help them manage organic waste effectively.



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# Reverse Migration

1. Out of 143 Households, 78 households have reported that there is instability in network. It's advisable to collaborate with various network providers to improve stability. Also, Road connectivity needs to be improved in the area of Bandarwadi.
2. Out of 36 Households who own Biogas only 22 units are functional. Efforts should be made to provide maintenance support to the remaining 14 non-functional biogas units, ensuring their optimal functionality and benefits for the households.
3. The village school provides education till 8th Std. The village school should consider expanding its curriculum beyond the 8th standard to accommodate students who wish to pursue higher education.
4. There is a need to establish a partnership with NSDC for skill development initiatives, providing students with the opportunity to learn new skills that can lead to employment opportunities.
5. Only 50% of households have Ayushman Bharat Cards. Residents should be made aware of the benefits of the Ayushman Bharat card and also recommend making one card for each family member.
6. There are five households where individuals are currently unemployed. There are only 2 Cases of Self Employment. Employment needs to be generated



# Limitations



## Geographical Limitations

Geographic isolation may influence the cultural and social dynamics of the rural village, affecting the relevance and applicability of research findings to broader contexts.



## Time Constraint

Time constraints may have limited the duration of data collection and analysis, potentially affecting the depth and breadth of the study findings as the time allotted for the survey was three days.

- The month of visit for the survey was March.
- The data was collected in two days preceding a major festival



## Access Limitations

Access to certain areas or individuals within the village may have been restricted. Seasonal patterns and agricultural cycles (e.g., planting, harvesting, etc.) may have affected the data



## Language Barriers

Language barriers, with Malvani being the local language, may have affected communication between surveyors and residents, potentially impacting data and leading to misinterpretation of questions.



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The village of Kunkavan holds significant potential for generating alternative sources of employment and income, not only for its own residents but also for those in neighboring villages. This potential lies in avenues such as eco-tourism, agro-tourism, and agricultural leasing (known as Batai or Makta).

It is imperative for the administration to play a pivotal role in fostering social engagement, organizing festivities, and promoting sports activities to bring together communities from various wadis.

The NGO- ATGVS has made substantial contributions to uplifting the standard of living and fostering integration in the village through various initiatives, including healthcare, infrastructure development, and education.

A follow-up after one year of implementing the recommendations will provide conclusive results regarding the impact of welfare initiatives on the region and the residents of Kunkavan and surrounding areas.

# Conclusion



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# Annexure

## Survey Questions for Households (Originally in Marathi language)

- 1.Name of the wadi
2. What is your name? House number?
- 3.What is your age?
- 4.How many children are there in your family?
- 5.How many members are there in your family?
6. How Many Male Members
- 7.How many female members
8. What is the highest qualification in your family?
- 9.Is your home Kaccha or Pakka?
- 10.What are the sources of income? Does anyone have a Job?
- 11.Does your family have individual toilet facilities?
- 12.Do you regularly eat a variety of fruits and vegetables?
- 13.What kind of crops are you growing?
14. How much farmland do you have?
- 15.Do you have livestock? If yes then how much
- 16.Are you a member of a water distribution body?
- 17.If not, would you like to become a member?
- 18.What trees do you plant on the farm and how much does it yield?
- 19.Do you have any other source of income apart from Agriculture?
- 20.Do you have agricultural equipment like tractors, power drillers, mowing equipment, etc.?
- 21.What facilities are available for irrigation of your agriculture?
- 22.Do you keep cows, buffaloes, goats, chickens etc.?
- 23.Do you derive income from the above livestock eg. Milk, eggs, chicken, goat etc. And do they sell it?
- 24.Have you taken a special male goat (Sirohi) from the scheme? and are there any benefits?
- 25.If not you might want to get one
- 26.How many children in your family go to school?
- 27.Do children go to school in your village or school in other villages?
- 28.Do you have Secondary School students or high school students?
- 29.Are the educational facilities in your village sufficient for the needs of the community?
- 30.How far do children go for higher education and is it convenient for them?



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- 31.What kind of jobs are being created?
- 32.Do you have biogas?
- 33.If yes, is it in working condition?
- 34.What are the other benefits of using biogas?
- 35.If you don't have biogas, do you need biogas?
- 36.Do you have tap water at home?
- 37.Do you have electricity and how many units do you use in a month?
- 38.Has there been any improvement after installing BSNL tower in the village?
- 39.How much have you benefited from road connectivity?
- 40.Do you have your own vehicle?
- 41.Do you use any alternative sources like solar panels or generators?
- 42.Have you had a solar roof top survey?
- 43.All members of your family have health card or MNREGA job card
- 44.Have people in your household become Ayushman Bharat cards?
- 45.When was your last checkup?
- 46.Where do you get medicine for your ailments?
- 47.Do you have any specific disease?
- 48.Do pregnant women in your village get adequate antenatal and postnatal care?
- 49.How have you benefited from participating in a self-help group?
- 50.Is any member of your household active in any other group like Dhol Tasha Squad, Phugdi, Bhajan etc.?
- 51.Are any of your children active in sports or culture at district level?



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# Interview Questions for Village school teachers

1. What are your qualifications?
2. How many sections are there in the school?
3. What is the total number of students attending the school?
4. Total number of rooms in the school?
5. Total number of teachers allotted to the school?
6. Are there any scholarships provided to the students?
7. Is Mid-day meal offered to the students?
8. What is the frequency of the transfer orders of the teachers?
9. What is the scenario of digital education in the school?
10. How is the infrastructure of the school? Is it maintained?
11. What are the teaching aides used in the school for the students?
12. How do the students travel to and fro the school?
13. Which wadi has the most number of students attending the school?
14. Are the examinations conducted regularly?
15. What are the sports and cultural activities which are encouraged in the school?

# Interview Questions for healthcare center

1. How many Doctors/ Sisters/ helpers are at the center?
2. What is the qualification of the doctor?
3. How many days in the week is the doctor available?
4. How many patients visit when the doctor is available?
5. What are the common diseases among the people of Kunkavan?
6. How were healthcare facilities managed during covid?
7. How many people got covid during the pandemic?
8. How are emergency cases taken care off?
9. What are the most common medicines that purchase from this center?
10. How useful is the Ayushman Bharat Card?
11. What are the various schemes provided by the government?
12. How do you spread awareness about general and feminine hygiene?
13. What basic treatments are possible at the center?



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