

Live in Labs (LiLA) – I Report

Team Uttarakhand,
Amrita School of Business, Coimbatore

NAME OF THE VILLAGE : Dunda



TEAM MEMBERS

S.NO.	NAME	ROLL NO.
1	Arun Prakash D	CB.BU.P2MBA15019
2	Bala Yogesh	CB.BU.P2MBA15122
3	Deebak Raajkumar	CB.BU.P2MBA15032
4	Dhamodharan	CB.BU.P2MBA15034
5	Harvey Antony M	CB.BU.P2MBA15043
6	Kavimuhil	CB.BU.P2MBA15050
7	Kiran Pranesh	CB.BU.P2MBA15054
8	Krishnan S V	CB.BU.P2MBA15056
9	Manoj	CB.BU.P2MBA15062
10	Prashant K	CB.BU.P2MBA15076
11	Renganath	CB.BU.P2MBA15082
12	Renjith	CB.BU.P2MBA15083
13	Rufus Arun Kumar	CB.BU.P2MBA15089
14	Sriram	CB.BU.P2MBA15104

FACULTY COORDINATOR : Dr. Rajiv Prasad

INTRODUCTION

We the students of Amrita School of Business, Coimbatore worked together as a team of 14 members for the LiLA (Live in Labs) program in a village named Dunda which is located in the Uttarkashi district present in the state of Uttarakhand, India. We were first brainstormed with various issues that were prevailing over the village. We then divided ourselves into four different groups assigning various issues to each groups. And thus our journey started towards this valley of Dunda. This report has been addressed with four components and solutions are added to each of them.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Dunda is a hilly area which is located in Uttarakhand district. The lush greenery, abundant flora and fauna, misty mountains, soothing breeze, chilly showers and exquisite sunshine added to the charm of Dunda.

The village is situated at the latitude 78.3536825 and longitude 30.7088440. The mother tongue of Dunda is Hindi even though a dialect called 'khadvali' is also prevalent there. Dunda's population is constituted of 96 families with 500 members and 50% of this population is below poverty line. Area of the village is 2 sq.km and an annual income is about ₹13,000.

Almost all the households have electricity and sanitation facilities. Absence of proper medical aid is the prominent problem faced by the villagers. The only available dispensary is located 8km away from the village which is inaccessible at first hand.

HISTORY

Dunda got its name from Lord Shiva, also called as Dundeswar. Lord Shiva came at Devidhar for meditation and the place where the lord Dundeswar sat is now known as Dunda and it is situated at the heart of Devabhoomi - Uttarkashi. There is a temple situated at the heart of Dunda village where Dundeswar idol is being worshiped.

INSIDE THE VILLAGE

Apart from the residential areas 90% of Dunda is constituted of cultivable land. Paddy is the major crop cultivated here along with fruits and vegetables. The state departments of agriculture and irrigation provide their full support to the

villagers. Cattle rearing and animal husbandry is also their major occupation. Even now they use ancient methods for farming.

COLOURS OF DUNDA

Steep topography is another characteristic of Dunda. The very sight of the array of Casuarinas trees along with river Bhagirathi as portrayed in a canvas mesmerized the eyes of the beholder. It instills and evokes our imagination and makes us spell bound.

Major cultural art forms of Dunda are 'Khadvali' dance and songs. Also they play dole (drum) in the time of 'Rupaay'. The purpose of playing this is to welcome the goddess of wealth. In November they celebrate 'Ramleela' as one of the most important celebration.



COMPONENT 1

OUR FIRST STEP

We met the villagers and their children. We interacted with them and made sure all the children are engaged in some activity like singing, dancing etc. We all had fun and never knew how time flew. When talked to few villagers, we came to know about the details of that village. There are 130 families in Dunda village.

AGRICUTURAL BACKGROUND

Rice and wheat are the two crops grown in that village. If rice is grown for the first six months, then wheat is grown for the next six months. This is the major practice they follow. They plant the crops during wintertime i.e., January month because as it is cold the people don't get time to harvest crops. The other crop suitable for this area as suggested by the villagers is Corn, which can bring more profit to them. The maximum rainfall is on the month of May, June and July. Actually they practice two types of farming. One is dry farming and other is water farming. In dry farming, much water is not needed. So the people don't wait for the availability of water. Rice is the main crop that the villagers grow. So the rice production is more than any other crop in that village. The villagers use the rice and wheat for their own purpose. And few sell their crops in the market if there is excess of production. Each family has at least one cow in the village. There is no water shortage unless the motor, which is used to pump water from the tank fails.

THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

There are three schools namely Girls college, Inter school and Basic school. In this village there is lack of women empowerment. We didn't even see any men in that village that evening. When asked about this to the elderly people, they replied that mostly men in Dunda village consume alcohol due to which they don't do any work instead they keep themselves busy drinking. From household work to farming, mostly women are engaged in these works. Women in Dunda village are hardworking than compared to men.

There is one tuition center in the village, which is being run by the Amrita ashram volunteers where there are only two teachers who teach 120 students (1st to 10th standard). They teach English, Hindi and General knowledge. The

children in that village are well aware of all the games. The children usually play football, kabaddi and Gilli thanda.



There are less number of mosquitos. Even these fewer mosquitos are due to the crops that they keep as stock for the later use. There is one temple in this village where the people worship "Renukamata". Garhwali and Hindi are the two main languages spoken in the village. There is one government hospital where there are only 3 doctors with two nurses. The people of Dunda feel that the counts of doctors are too less when compared to the population of the village. All the villagers have bathrooms in their house but there is no proper drainage system.

MEETING THE VAO (Village Administrative Officer)

We started our first day by meeting Mr.K.S.BIST who is the VAO of Dunda village. When asked him about the active schemes, he told about MREGA, RAJYAVETH, THERAVIDUTH and CHOUDAVIDUTH. Where he also mentioned that CHOUDAVIDUTH is being actively implemented which is now named as Dr.APJ.GRAM BADLAO YOJANA. In this scheme it includes sanitation, streetlight, and drainage etc.



DATA ON RATION CARD

People in Dunda village are yet to receive their new ration cards which is provided based on their income. The different ration card provided are RASTHRI KADYA SURAKSHA (15%), BPL (30%), APL (40%), UNTHODAT (15%). and the rate at which the products (rice, sugar, wheat) are given at ration shop are noted down. Mostly people here use their own land for irrigation purpose.



THE HEALTH SEGMENT

Then we went to Public Health Service where there were 3 doctors with 2 nurses. There are 14 beds in the hospital but only four beds are being used due to insufficient physicians. There are no sophisticated tools. Even the hospital ambulance was not in proper condition.

When asked about the major diseases, the doctor said about the malnutrition and anemic disease faced by the people in Dunda village.



The hemoglobin content should be 11grams but mostly women here have it below 7 grams. Even the government has provided vitamin tablets to the public, but the people are not willing to take it.

MEETING THE SARPANCH

We kicked off the day by meeting the village Sarpanch (Pradhan) of Dunda village. Her name was Srimathi Rukhma. When asked about the active schemes, she said the people actively use THERAVIDUTH and now Dr. A P J BADLAO YOJANA forms are being filled. When asked her about the ration card usage among the village people, she said there are more number of APL card in the village than BPL, and Anthodat card. But we came to know that the villagers don't use their card regularly and don't know the quantity of things that the ration card provide to them.



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The women in Dunda village are very hard working, in fact they work more than men. Women above 35 years of age are working in the field, taking care of their children, household activities simultaneously. Women aged in between 20 and 35 are interested in learning and doing new things, which will gain some profit. The women in this village are good in manufacturing handicrafts and handmade goods.

We imparted the knowledge about women's society (self-help group), the benefits of it, how can the banks help them. These women are specialists in making woolen bag, jewelry making, and fabric painting. The details of sessions with these women will be broadly explained in the report. One more find for the day is that there is huge demand of blanket in this district. There are only 2 houses in the village, which has handloom machines and are making a reasonable profit from it. The reason behind this is that, men are mostly not working and are indulging in drinking. Hence it's also important to make them aware of the consequences of consuming alcohol and make them work, which will improve their economic status of their family.



SUGGESTIONS FOR COMPONENT 1

We came to know that the women are good in making handicraft products. The below images are the handicrafts that were made by the women of that village. They used to utilize the waste products and convert them to final products. So, if we provide raw materials to them, they are ready to make things from that.

We heard that wool is exported from Uttarakhand to nearby states like Punjab, Delhi etc., Instead they can use wool and make woolen sweaters, woolen jackets etc., which they are already doing in a very small scale meeting only their own needs. They can themselves sew clothes and can sell the finished products in Uttarkashi which is 15kms from Dunda village and also which is also a tourist place. They are also good at making attractive handicrafts and painted jute bags.

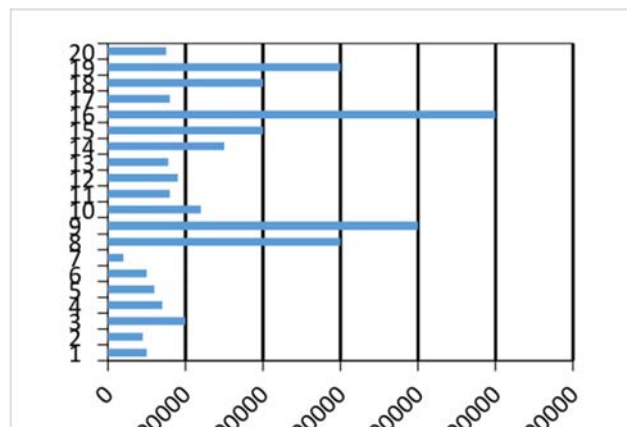
Every year in January month, a grand expo is organized in Uttarkashi. They can also sell their clothes and get profit out of it. These products will surely attract the tourists and will be profitable for the villagers.

COMPONENT 2

FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT

OBSERVATION

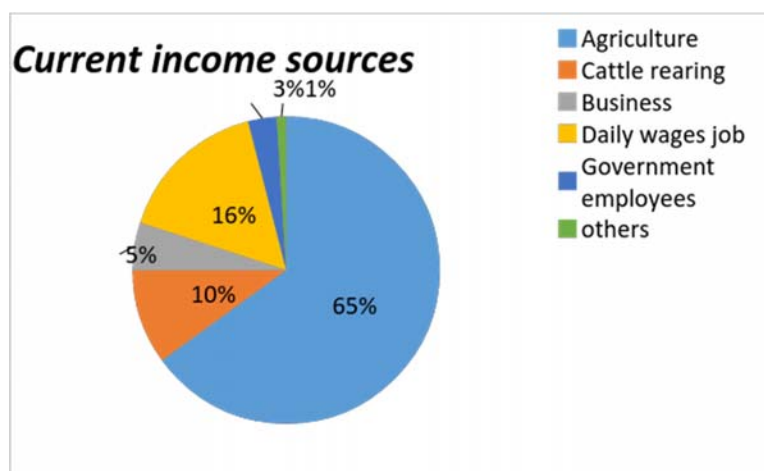
We had done few observation prior meeting financial institutions in Dunda village, on annual income of each family. A sample of 20 families is taken and a survey was done on their annual income, their source of income, whether each one have bank account, and whether they have taken any type of loan from banks.



Approx. Annual income of families

The mean annual income for that village per family is around Rs.100000. Many people in Dunda village are dependent on agriculture. Out of 20 samples which we took nearly 65 percentages of people are dependent on agriculture. They cultivate paddy and wheat. They are pumping water from river Ganga and they are using it for agriculture. This water is not fully sufficient for agriculture; it constitutes only for 40 percent of the total water requirement. In the past two years there were unseasonal rains and so they could not cultivate more crops. The crops which they cultivated were stored and consumed by themselves, as they could not produce any crops during winter season.

Dunda village has an active market. It has nearly 8 tea shops and 3 sweet stalls. To our surprise there was many recharge shops and electronics shop which sold cell phone accessories and dish antennas. There were many general groceries, stationaries and vegetable stores. Apart from agriculture some people indulge in transportation business. Some people own a taxi. They charge Rs10/person for nearly 3 or 4 kilometers. For purchasing vehicles these people can avail loans from all three banks that are present in their village. They charge Rs.3000/vehicle from Dehradun to Dunda village, which is close to 185 kilometers.



INTERACTION WITH VARIOUS BANKS IN DUNDA

Our team had a meeting with Mr. Alok Kumar (Branch manager of SBI-Dunda) it is a new branch which was opened 6 months ago, they cover 25 to 30 villages and he said that they have 5000 bank account out of which 2000 accounts was opened through Jan Dhan Yojana and 25 percentage people are only using their account and the other account have zero balances or they have not been used for a long time the basic loans that SBI provides are as follows:

1. Agricultural Loans

They are provided to facilitate agriculture and all activities related to agriculture. The maximum amount for which the loan is provided is `10 lakhs. The various documents that are required for agricultural loan are:

1. **Patwari Survey Document:**

This is a document that provides the exact dimensions of the land on which agricultural activities are to be conducted. Patwari is the person who conducts the survey.

2. **Know Your Customer Norms:**

These are the norms set by the RBI which every bank has to follow and with this the customer declares some important information such name address etc.

3. Land Registration and ownership documents of the person's land.
4. Details on what kind of crop are to be grown.

2. **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana**

Under this scheme there was around 450+ no. of enrolments.

3. **Loans.**

They provide various types of loans such as Home Loans (interest rate=9.75%), Personal Loan (interest rate=12.75%) and Mudra Loans (interest rate=12%).

They provide various loans like transport loans, Shishu Mudra loans, educational Loans (they can provide but they haven't provided this particular loan till now). They also provide SbiLife bond.

4. There are three types of accounts offered by SBI; they are Savings, Current, Savings + account. They provide various loans like transport loans, Shishu Mudra loans, educational Loans (they can provide but they haven't provided this particular loan till now). They also provide SbiLife bond.



SBI Bank

Secondly, we met Uttarakhand Zila Sehkari bank officer Mr. Krishnakumar. There are 6500 bank accounts and 90 accounts were opened through Jan Dhan Yojana and 48 accounts are only being used. Schemes like Jeevan Suraksha, National Rural Livelihood mission accounts. Loans like vehicle loans, agricultural loans through cooperative societies and term loans are being provided. Also various schemes such as RHL Scheme, NRLM scheme are also to provide a source of investment for people.



Cooperative Bank

Thirdly, we met Punjab National Bank assistant officer D.S.Thapa and they cover 20 villages. They have 10000 bank accounts and 800 were opened through Jan Dhan Yojana and only 200 people use their accounts. They give Kisan Cash Credit and Cash Credit for agriculture and housing respectively and also they

provide Kalyani scheme for women empowerment. This bank provides educational loan but people are not availing it, also they provide loans such as pension loans, demand loans, subsidy loan (Veer Chakra Scheme) which usually has a loan period of 5 years. The main problem faced by them is the failure in repayment of loans, around 80% failure in repayment of loans by people is there.



PNB Bank

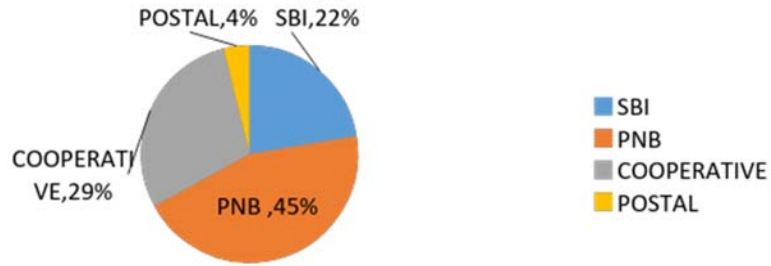
Lastly we visited the post office where we met Mr.V.C.Ramola and they have 1000 savings account and they provide other schemes like National Saving Certificate(NSC) both 8 and 9 issue and also monthly income scheme and Kisan Vikas Patras.



Post Office

Saving / current accounts bank wise segregation is shown below,

Savings/Current



	SBI	PNB	COOPERATIVE	POSTOFFICE
VILLAGE	25-26	20		
A/C	5000	10000	6500	863
SCHEME				
JANDHAN YOJANA	2000	800(200 USED)	90 (48 USED)	
JEEVAN BIMA YOJANA	450		200	
JEEVAN JHOTHI YOJANA			110	
LOAN PROVIDED	AGRICULTURE LOAN (MAX 10 LAKHS)	KISAN CREDIT CARD	RURAL HOUSE LOAN	
	TRANSPORT LOAN	PENSION LOAN	PERSONAL LOAN	
	HOME LOAN (9.75%)	CASH CREDIT	AGRICULTURE LOAN(SHORT (6%) & LONG TERM)	
	PERSONAL LOAN (12.75%)	EDUCATION LOAN (NOT BEING USED)	BUSINESS LOAN(12% & 13.75%)	
	MUDRA LOAN(12%)	CATTLE LOAN	SELF HELP GROUP LOAN	
	EDUCATION LOAN (CAN AVAIL FROM MAIN BRNCH)	KALYANI SCHEME LOAN	TRANSPORT LOAN	
	TRANSPORT LOAN	SELF HELP GROUP LOAN		
		TRANSPORT LOAN		
				KISAN VIKAS

				PATAR(5%)
				NSC 9 TH ISSUE(10years)
	SBI LIFE BOND	PNB METLIFE(HIGH EMI)	NRLM(NATIONAL RURAL LIVLYHOOD MISSION)	NSC 8 TH ISSUE(5years)
				SUKANYA SAMRIDHI YOJANA(9.2%)
				SENIOR CITIZEN (9.5%)

Consolidated report on interaction with financial instructions,

	SBI	PNB	COOPERATIVE	POSTOFFICE
				PUBLIC PROVIDENT FUND
				MONTHLY INCOME SCHEME
				TIME DEPOSIT
	SAVING	SAVINGS(4%)	SAVINGS (4%HALF YEARLY)	
	CURRENT	RD(8%)		
		FD(8%)		
PROMOTION	NO	YES(OWN)	NO	POSTMAN ,VILLAGE OFFICER
ESTABLISHMENT	6 MONTHS	5 YEARS	FROM 1979	
OFFICERS MET	ALOK KUMAR	D.S THAPA	KRISHNA KUMAR	V.C RAMOLA
	MANAGER	ASST.OFFICER	OFFICER	HEAD POSTMASTER
	99110014669	9634166047	8193098250	8979960963

CHALLENGES

- During our interaction with SBI manager we also invited him to speak about various loans and schemes in front of the villagers but then only a few villagers were interested in attending the program.
- They also fear to provide loans as there is high risk in repayment.
- Many people don't have necessary KYC document to avail loans.
- People are not aware of the various loans and advances provided by these three banks in this village.

SOLUTIONS TO COMPONENT 2

- Next time around, we plan to conduct an awareness program with villagers. If possible, we plan to call the bank managers to conduct the program.

- We try to form self-help groups and help them to get loans from bank
Encourage them to use bank accounts regularly.

● **COMPONENT 3**

AGRICULTURE IN DUNDA

We visited a village named Dunda in the state of uttarakhand. The village was a beautiful place surrounded by lush greenery, abundant flora and fauna, misty mountains, soothing breeze, chilly showers and exquisite sunshine. The array of Casuarinas tree village along with river Ganga increased the charm of the village. The Pre-industrial type of agriculture was found in the village, where the farmers raised most of their crops for their own consumption instead of cash crops for trade. Around 90% of the lands are cultivable lands. Though both men and women work on their farmlands, it is the women of Dunda who are most likely to be seen on these farmlands as full time laborers.

ACTIVITY

We went into the village on the first day and met few families. We had a detailed talk with them regarding their current agriculture pattern and habits. Most of the Men in the village are not involved in Agriculture; they work outside the village as drivers, servers etc. Most of the Women work in the field. In the morning they go to their fields and while returning home in the afternoon, they bring the fodder for the cows. After making Lunch, they again go back to the farm and continue their work. This was their daily routine and they did not have the habit of thinking anything outside the box. The women were very busy during the day times and so we had to go the farms to talk with them. They were very hard working and they are not dependent on anyone else for their living or survival.



The Women in the Left side picture was working in her farm. She was collecting the fodder for her cows at home. The Women in the right side was breaking rocks into smaller stones for building house. She used to carry big stones from the mountains and break into smaller pieces. The amount for breaking 40 stones is 4000Rs and that is the reason she gave us for doing it herself. After breaking the stones, she rushed to the farm for her next schedule of work.

We then met Mr. Surendhar Dath, a B.A graduate doing agriculture in the same village. Mr. Surendar Dath left his job and came back to the village for doing agriculture. He knew many tactics about efficient farming. We spoke with him for around 3 hours, from which we got many vital information regarding the problems faced by the farmer of the village. He had 4 plots of land each separated by a small distance. He cultivates cauliflower, rice, wheat, Lady's finger etc. He uses organic manure (Vermi compost) and therefore he sells his vegetables at a better price in the market.



The next day we again met some more families and got some more information regarding their pattern. We then met Mr.S.M.Bulani, “Retired superintendent of police”. He was in police force for more than 38 years and after his retirement, he started doing agriculture in the village. His experience gave us a bit more information regarding the people’s behavior towards a change and habitual pattern.

With all the information collected from the villagers, we went to the agricultural office in the village. An Agricultural researcher named Harihar Kukartha was in charge of the office. The main agriculture department was in the Dunda Market. Mr. Kukartha enlightened us in the areas of water conservation and soil testing. He introduced us the LDP method of rain water storing. The department gives free seeds to the farmers and also various training program are conducted for the farmers.



FINDINGS

- The main occupation of the people in the village is agriculture.

- Majority of the farm workers are women and they work in their own fields.
- There is a significant amount of rainfall during May – August period.
- The average climate in the village is around 19°C.
- Rice and wheat are the major crops cultivated semiannually.
- They store the rice and wheat for their consumption rather than selling it in the market.
- They also cultivate vegetables (Lady’s finger, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Green peas, Potato, Capsicum), Kiwi fruit, Millets etc.
- They use both cow dung and urea as manure for the crops.
- Only 20% people produce excess crops which they sell at nearby market (For remaining 80%, their productivity is not sufficient for their personal use itself).
- 75% depend on rainwater for their crop cultivation & remaining depend on Tank water.
- The agriculture department is providing free crops to the farmers.
- The current generation people are not interested in agriculture.
- Most of the houses have a minimum of 2 cows. Agricultural foodstuff (Fodder) is used specifically to feed the cows.
- The legal document of the land is with the “Patwari” (Village accountant).
- The farmers are encouraged by the agriculture department to store rain water through LDP (Low density polyethylene).



PROBLEMS IN FARMING

- Improper rainfall for the last 2 years.
- Unavailability of water to the fields from the tank due to improper machines (Pump, generator, etc.,)

- The crops are often destroyed by Monkeys and Wild Pigs.
- They don't have awareness about cultivating other vegetables/crops other than their habitual crops
- Presence of stones in the farm land beneath the primary soil layer
- The villagers are unable to cultivate different varieties of crops because their fields are split in to smaller plots even though most of them have less than an acre.
- The farmers are not willing to avail the Land and Crop loan due to the fear of repaying.
- The milk society was closed before 2 years due to low price fixation
- The "Pradhan" of the village was an illiterate and hence she is not able to help the villagers in their development.
- The villagers don't have awareness regarding bore well, soil testing and organic farming.

RESOURCES

- Availability of abundant amount of water from the Ganga River.
- Free seeds from the agricultural department.
- Availability of electricity (Power cut happens very rarely).
- Most of the villages have their own land for farming.
- They get the manure (Cow dung) from the cows they have at their houses.
- 90% of the lands in the village are cultivable lands.
- Most of the women in the village are hard-working and therefore there are sufficient amount of agricultural laborer available.

INFLUENCE OF ADVERTISEMENT IN DUNDA

We got to know from few villagers that the current generation people were very much influenced by ads. We heard that the villagers bought “LAKSHMI YANTRA” by seeing ads. Almost every house in the village had a Television and some of the houses even had a Dish connection. So, we took a survey to check the influence of advertisement on the younger generation.

ADVERTISEMENT SURVEY

We prepared a survey of around seven questions and on the last day of our visit, we called the students of the village to the ashram. We conducted the survey with the students from 6th – 12th standard. We selected the students from 6th because; we thought they would have a better understanding about advertisement and its effects. Around 15 students underwent the survey. We got some new information from the survey report. From the survey results, we were able to understand the influence of advertisement in the minds of the younger generation and the extent they go for getting the product they like by seeing the advertisement. The survey results were surprisingly leading us to a super action plan against anti-social elements.



Few Inferences from the survey:

- The young generation is greatly influenced by advertisements (e.g.: They have bought Lays, Colgate Paste, Dettol Hand wash by seeing ads)
- Most of the children like ads in which an actor/character appears rather than normal product ad.
- Most of the children are ready to accept things when said by a doctor.
- Few children have tried some risky stunts that appear in the advertisements.

IDEA

We can create small videos against anti-social events using Doctors / cartoon characters and publish it in institutions like schools, colleges and other educational centers.

SOLUTION / SUGGESTIONS TO COMPONENT 3

- The fields have to be cleaned by removing the underlying stones to increase the productivity.
- The crops can be protected from monkeys by growing Lemon, Garlic or Lady's finger around the farm.
- Extra tank/pump equipped with an operating staff can be built to minimize water scarcity.
- Can Conduct a Camp on Awareness about organic farming (Vermicomposting)
- Bring in awareness regarding bore wells and Construct few with the help of government.
- A society can be created within the village by the villagers who can collect the crops from the farmers and sell it together at the market.

- Coconut trees can be planted which is of high economic value.
- Ginger can be grown in the farms along with the main crops to prevent monkey as well as for its economic value.
- Bamboo trees can be grown which in turn can be used to make furniture.
- The Milk society can be reopened as the government is currently offering more price.
- Chak-Bandhi system (Amalgamation and redistribution of lands) can be introduced in the village with the help of the government.
- Encourage by rewarding the farmers with high yield efficiency using organic farming.

INCEPTION OF A COMMITTEE

- Started a group with 10 people.
- To discuss about the welfare of the people and get updates about the income status of the villagers.
- A society (self-help group) where people invest money, deposit it in bank and get interest from it.

COMPONENT 4

EDUCATION

Gathered all the youngsters in the village to get a gist on the numerous issues in the field of education. One of the most reiterating issue was the increase in the number of drop outs at the intermediate level for the past few years. This thereby enforced most of the children to get employed in occupations into which they were not intending to get into. i.e., The cause of supplementing their livelihood undermined their potentials. This made them get into jobs like driving, agriculture, etc. There were also cases which reported on drop outs, that their where some of them who had left the village in their childhood and had later started business on their own, opened shops, etc. An awareness program was conducted for the youngsters on the importance of education completion to ensure the reduction in the number of drop outs.

A pre survey on alcohol awareness was conducted among the students of Rajkiya inter college at the intermediate level to get an idea on their level of understanding on the ill effects of alcohol. As a part of education campaign, around 200 students were engaged on alcohol awareness through various presentations and activities. A questionnaire in the form of male and female adolescent test was circulated among the students to get a brief idea on their habitual practices of health and hygiene. Engaged with some more students in a tuition center and checked on their general awareness through quizzes, the outcome of which was very impressive.

One common problem which emerged from all the activities and interactions was the lack of English communication among the students. More of regional language influence was evidently seen among them. Expressing rational ideas in English was certainly seen as a difficult task for them.

To know more on what's happening in the schools out there, we had two interviews with the Principal's of Government girls inter college and Rajkiya inter college, Dunda from whom we got more specifics on schools details, number of students, male-female teachers ratio, principal's teaching experience, academic

qualification of the teachers, schools performance in board exams, attendance of all the standards, etc.

A detailed summary of the interview process is as follows:

INTERVIEW PROCESS 1

School Name	: Government girls inter college
Principal Name	: Smt. Aaba bahugana
Teaching experience	: 24 years
No of students	: 173
Medium of instruction	: Hindi
Standard	: 6 – 12
Board of affiliation	: Uttarakhand state board
Teacher's maximum qualification	: Post Graduation Degree
No of teachers	: 17
Male	: 1
Female	: 16
Drop outs in school	: No
Fees	: Free of cost till 8th, `100 for 9th and 10th grades.
Groups offered for higher secondary	: Arts & science

INTERVIEW PROCESS 2

School Name	: Rajkiya Inter College, Dunda
Vice Principal Name	: Mr. Surendra Dutt
Teaching experience	: 24 years
No of students	: 469
Medium of instruction	: Hindi
Standard	: 6 – 12
Board of affiliation	: Uttarakhand state board
Teacher's maximum qualification	: Post Graduation Degree
No of teachers	: 24
Male	: 14
Female	: 10
Drop outs in school	: Yes (after 10th grade)
Fees	: Free of cost till 8th, `300 for 9th and 12th grades.

Groups offered for higher secondary : Arts & science



Continued with the post alcohol awareness program in the same school on the next day. The students were divided into two groups and some students on random basis from each group were picked up and were asked to speak about the ill effects of alcohol based upon their understanding. The best presenters were rewarded with prizes. The students conceived the effects of alcohol in much better way. The response was too good and every student was clear in their thought process. We also identified student ambassadors for this alcohol awareness campaigns who volunteered themselves to take this program forward. Surprisingly, those students were the ones who recently left the alcohol consumption habits.



PROBLEMS & SUGGESTIONS FOR COMPONENT 4

1. ENGLISH COMMUNICATION

- Have a live interactive session frequently.
- Encourage the students to read local English newspapers.

2. DIVERSIFICATION OF THOUGHTS IN SELECTING THEIR STREAM OF EDUCATION

- When we enquired students about their passion and their wish for their higher education, they were highly constrained to very few courses like a soldier, a doctor and a teacher.
- This was very much because of the lack of awareness and the peer and neighborhood influential factors.
- Their decisions were not made because of their passion but was made because of those boundaries that they had in their thoughts all the years.
- When we further enquired about the availability of institutions around that place, it was again on those specific streams that these people mentioned.
- Surprisingly, there were no scope for any engineering institutions and also none of the students wished to be an engineer. This did not mean that can't be engineers rather it showed how unaware they were about the opportunities they themselves can create in order to improve their livelihood.
- To address this problem, frequent mini education fair can be conducted notifying the vacancies and availability of diverse opportunities around their state.

3. BRIDGING THE TECHNOLOGICAL GAP

- When we stepped on enquiring about the use of internet more properly, we were provided with a very disappointing result.
- There seems to be only one shop with only two computers installed around that place and hardly 3-5 students access it for very basic purposes.
- They are not aware of the various opportunities and uses that can be provided by an internet.
- An awareness program that means that an internet can answer any of their query within seconds will definitely boost, if not the elder generation but the younger generation, to make the most of this facility at the same time enhance their English learning capability to a very high stage.
- If they are projected to technologies, they can come out of their rational boundary of thoughts which will show a huge difference in their action plans.

- A short computer campaign can be held by installing few new computers or even a basic online course will help those students to impart knowledge as they are ready to grasp new information.

CONCLUSION

An experience like this does help us think out of the box on the solutions that we need to suggest and implement in the village for the betterment of the people. This program not only made us think optimistically but also thought us on the various diverse back grounds of the people. Peer learning was evidently witnessed throughout the campaign. We are looking forward to bring out our ideas into action plans for the villagers in the near future.

THANK YOU

