

# ***INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION***



Session: 2022-23

## ***PROJECT REPORT ON MANDORI VILLAGE***

**.SUBMITTED TO:**



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**BBA 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR**

**SECTION-‘A’**

# *ACKNOWLEDGEMENT*

**First I would like to thank Dr. Pragyesh Kumar Agrawal (director IEHE) for giving me the opportunity to work on the report related to Mandori Village.**

**I would like to thank my Head of the Department Dr. Sharda Gangwar for her constructive efforts throughout the accomplishment of this report work.**

**I would like to thank my Professor Mr. Uday Kumar Gupta for being my patron and to Ms. Anagha Kotesthane for helping me with her flamboyant ideas which gave an extra dazzle to my presentation.**

**I am extremely grateful to department of BBA and my friends who helped me in successful completion of this Project report work.**

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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the content of this project entitled, **PROJECT REPORT FOR BUSINESS COMMUNICATION** by **MOHD JUNAID** of **BBA 1<sup>st</sup> Year Section- 'A'** is a bonafide work of them submitted to **INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION, BHOPAL** for consideration in fulfilment of the requirement of report for the award of 1<sup>st</sup> Semester Generic Elective subject- Communication a part of the project for BBA 1<sup>st</sup> Year(UG-GE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION) Under the guidance of the undersigned.

It has been observed that they have keen interest in assigned work and have completed it within the mentioned time period.

NAME OF THE TEACHER:\_\_\_\_\_

SIGN OF THE TEACHER:\_\_\_\_\_

DATE:\_\_\_\_\_

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## INTRODUCTION TO MANDORI VILLAGE

*Mendori is a village in block Phanda, tehsil Huzur, Bhopal district of Madhya Pradesh, India. It's true location can be identified as on the way to Kerwa Dam road, near the National Law Institute University.*

*The Sanskaar Valley School and the Kerwa Dam reservoir are the nearest located prominent landmarks on the way to Mendori.*

*It is situated 11 kms. From the capital city of Bhopal.*







*According to a census conducted by the Govt. of India in 2011, the total no. of houses in the area are estimated to be around 243 with the total population in the area being approximately 1070 with 535 males and 535 females and the male to female ratio in the village being 1:1.*

*In Mendori village out of the total population of 1070, 359 were engaged in work activities out of which 49.30 % of workers describing their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 50.70 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months.*

*Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 14.58 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 5.42 % of total population in Mendori village.*

*The literacy rate is 59.93% out of which 64.24% being males and 55.51% being females.*

# **INITIATIVE**



The idea was the brainchild of the HOD of the Department of Business Administration & Management **Dr. Sharda Gangwar**. Her main motive from this field activity was to give the students a firsthand experience in field related activities. It included a meeting with the hon. Director of the institute and the faculties of the Department of Business Administration and Commerce.

## **OFFICIAL HANDOVER OF ACCEPTANCE LETTER FOR ADOPTING VILLAGE**



On Friday, 26<sup>th</sup> August 2022, the director along with the faculty and students of Department of Business Administration & Management welcomed the District Project Manager under the State Rural Livelihood Mission **Dr. Rekha Pandey** who formally handed out the letter and motivated and praised the students of Department of Business Administration & Management for carrying out such social and welfare work alongside effective learning about field related activities.



# PRADHAN MANTRI UJJAWALA YOJANA



## OVERVIEW-

- *Launched on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2016.*
- *Established and managed by MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS.*
- *Its main motive was to provide cleaner cooking fuels to the poor and inaccessible parts of the society.*
- *Aim was to distribute approximately 50 million LPG connections till date.*
- *Women of Below Poverty Line families are eligible for this scheme.*
- *Required to have a Aadhar and BPL card.*

## **INTRODUCTION TO PMUY (PRADHAN MANTRI UJJAWALA YOJANA)**



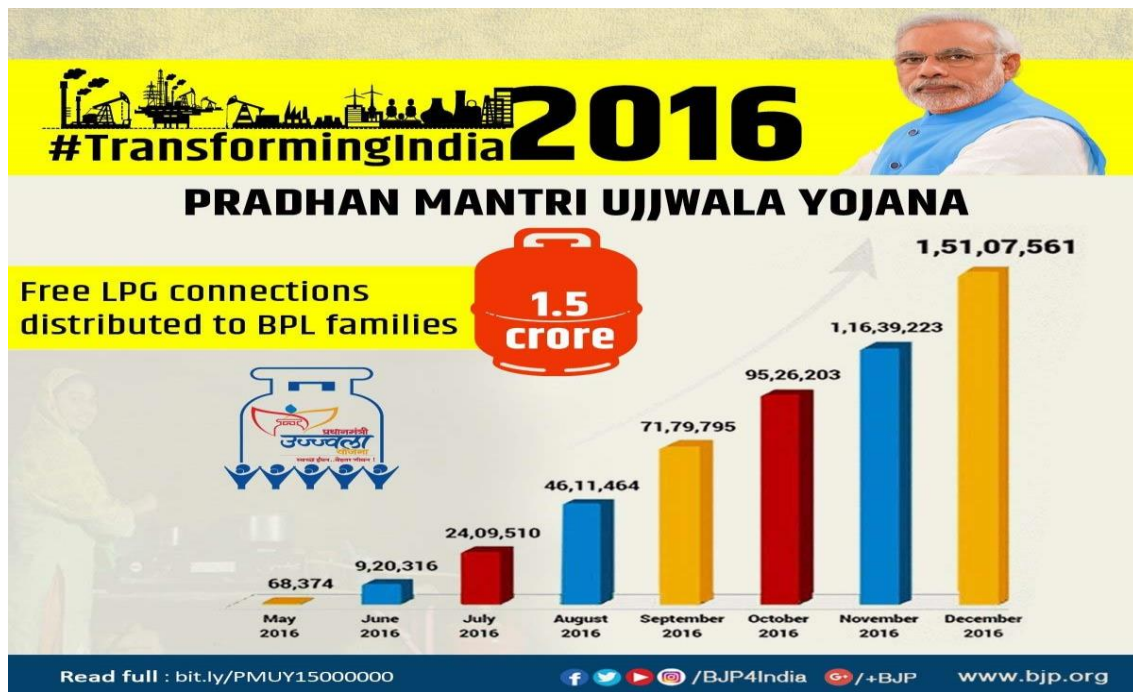
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as a flagship scheme with an objective to make clean cooking fuels such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households which were then using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow-dung cakes etc. Usage of traditional cooking fuels has detrimental impacts on the health of rural women as well as on the environment.

## **EFFECTS-**

*In India, the poor have limited access to cooking gas (LPG). The spread of LPG cylinders has been predominantly in the urban and semi-urban areas with the coverage mostly in middle class and affluent households. But there are serious health hazards associated with cooking based on fossil fuels. According to WHO estimates, about 5 lakh deaths in India alone due to unclean cooking fuels. Most of these premature deaths were due to noncommunicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer. Indoor air pollution is also responsible for a significant number of acute respiratory illnesses in young children. According to experts, having an open fire in the kitchen is like burning 400 cigarettes an hour.*

*Providing LPG connections to BPL households will ensure universal coverage of cooking gas in the country. This measure will empower women and protect their health. It will reduce drudgery and the time spent on cooking. It will also provide employment for rural youth in the supply chain of cooking gas.*

# AIM-



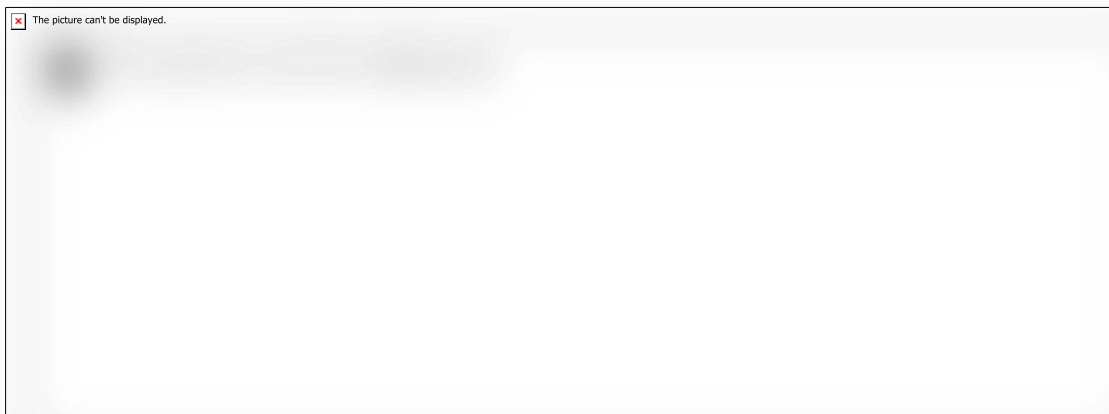
*On 7th September 2019, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India handed over the 8th Crore LPG connection in Aurangabad, Maharashtra.*

*The target under the scheme was to release 8 Crore LPG Connections to the deprived households by March 2020.*

*The release of 8 Crore LPG connections under the scheme has also helped in increasing the LPG coverage from 62% on 1st May 2016 to 99.8% as on 1st April 2021.*



# ELIGIBILITY-



- *Women under BPL can only apply and must have attained 18 years of age.*
- *There should not be any other LPG connection in the same household. Adult woman belonging to any of the following*
- ***categories*** – *SC, ST, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Most Backward Classes , Tea and Ex- Tea Garden tribes, Forest Dwellers, People residing in Islands and River Islands, enlisted under SECC Households or any Poor Household as per 14-point declaration.*

## **Documents required**

- 1.Know Your Customer (KYC)*
- 2.Aadhaar Card of applicant as Proof of Identity and Proof of Address.*
- 3.Bank Account Number and IFSC*
- 4.Supplementary KYC to support status of the family.*
- 5.Ration Card issued by the State*

## FIRST VISITATION TO MANDORI VILLAGE



*On Saturday, 03<sup>rd</sup> September 2022, the first visit was scheduled between the HOD, leaders of all the groups and the faculties of Department of Business Administration & Management to the village of Mendori. The main motive of this visit was to look at the situation in the village and communicate our mission to the fellow villagers.*

# SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAN(SBA)



- *Started in 2014.*
- *Established and managed by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation & Ministry of Urban Affairs.*
- *Also known as Clean India Mission, it is a country wide campaign to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management.*
- *Phase-1 of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan lasted till October 2019.*
- *Phase-2 has been implemented between 2020-21 and will be carried forward to 2024-25.*
- *The government of India provided numerous subsidies for the construction of 90 million toilets between 2014-2019.*
- *The total budget for the rural and urban components was estimated at \$28 billion.*

## AIMS OF SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAN -

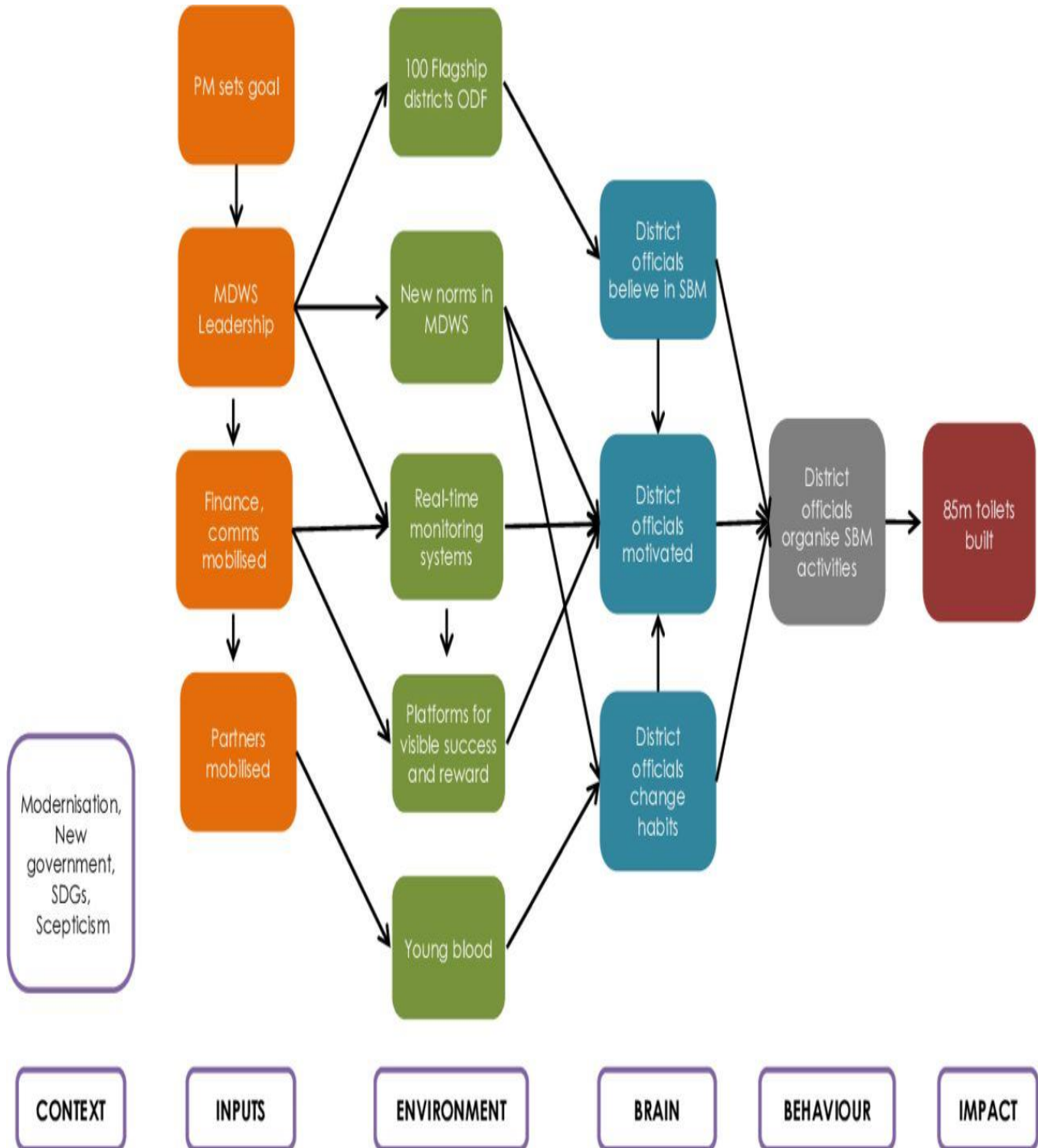


- *Elimination of open defecation.*
- *Eradication of manual scavenging.*
- *Modern and Scientific Municipal Waste Management.*
- *To effect behavioral change regarding healthy Sanitary practices.*
- *Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health.*
- *Involve the private sector to fulfill their social responsibilities in this mission.*

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# Implementation of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan



## Beneficiaries of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan-

- *93.1% of households (incl. both rural and urban) have received access to toilets.*
- *Reduced deaths due to diarrhea, malaria etc. thereby improving overall health of children and their nutrition needs.*
- *Savings from a household toilet exceed the savings from a functioning household.*
- *Incorporated environmental and water management issues for sustainable improvements in long term.*

## IN CONTEXT TO MADHYA PRADESH

- *Functional toilet facilities are being provided to all households in every village of M.P.*
- *More than 100 villages and innumerable households have taken benefit of this scheme.*
- *Functional toilets are being made available in all Schools/Anganwadi centres/Panchayat Ghars in the village, with separate toilet facilities for male and female.*
- *Measures are being taken to ensure all public places in the village should have minimum garbage, minimum waste, water logging and plastic waste should not be piled up.*
- *It is being made certain that at least 80 percent of the households and all schools, anganwadis, panchayat houses in a village are having arrangements for the management of biodegradable waste and liquid waste.*

## SECOND VISITATION TO MANDORI VILLAGE



*Next, on Wednesday, 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022, all the students of the Department of Business Administration & Management along with their respective group leaders and the faculty visited the village with a strong motivation and high morale to interact with the villagers and know about their feelings and grievances.*

*In an interaction with the villagers, they told us their harsh grievances they have to face and in getting the benefits of all their schemes the problems they have to face in their day to day lives.*



*This gave us a new perspective about the problems that the common people have to face in their daily lives and motivated us to do more for them.*

*It motivated us to efficiently work on our schemes for the villagers and give them our best while helping them and making sure that the schemes reach to them successfully and they get all its benefits.*



## Problems -

1. Lack of basic amenities like clean drinking water and overcrowded spaces.
2. Improper waste management that gives rise to numerous diseases, adverse health effects and increasing vulnerabilities to floods due to deforestation.



3. Lack of attention by the government and low attraction for investment.
4. Inadequate and dilapidated health and education infrastructure.
5. There were so many houses where women are still using wood to cook food, they don't have cooking gas facilities.



## Conclusion

### ❖ *The initiative taken by the students aims-*

- To make them aware about the various schemes launched by the government.
- To make them consciously aware about the health hazards of their current choices and suggest them a better alternative.
- To help them collect all the necessary documents about the prevalent schemes and help them submit it the village's panchayat office.
- To understand and eradicate the reasons of the previous pending procedures.
- To emotionally connect with the villagers.
- To understand the core problems faced by the villagers and try to provide a solution for them.

### ❖ *The values learned by the students from this activity*

After learning about the problems of the villagers it created a sense of empathy and awareness amongst the students about the harsh realities outside their comfort zones.

Since it was a group activity students polished their leadership skills, improving their social interactions, honed their decision making and problem-solving skills.

It made them realise the importance of Organising, Planning and the significance of coordination and tolerance.

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