

# VILLAGE PROJECT REPORT

## MENDORI

### BUISNESS COMMUNICATION



**INSTITUTE FOR  
EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER  
EDUCATION**

AKSHAT PATHAK  
BBA 1st Year





VILLAGE

# PROJECT REPORT

Akshat Pathak  
BBA 1st Year 2022

Submitted to- Dr. Uday Kumar  
Gupta



# INDEX

| S. no | Title                   | Page no. |
|-------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1     | Certificate             | 3        |
| 2     | Acknowledgement         | 4        |
| 3     | Introduction            | 5        |
| 4     | About the village       | 8        |
| 5     | Demographics            | 9        |
| 6     | Initiative and timeline | 10       |
| 7     | Field visits            | 12       |
| 8     | Village administration  | 17       |
| 9     | Mid-day meal            | 19       |
| 10    | conclusion              | 25       |
| 11    | Bibliography            | 26       |

# Certificate

*This is to certify that the contents of this project -  
"Village project report" are the bona fide work of  
Mr. Akshat Pathak of BBA 1st semester, section B  
Roll number 422054:*

*of INSTITUTE FOR EXCELLENCE IN HIGHER  
EDUCATION*

*is submitted to the Head of the Department,  
Business Administration for consideration in  
fulfillment of requirements for award in 1st  
semester General Elective subject  
"Communication" as part of project for BBA 1st  
semester (UG-GE-BUSINESS COMMUNICATION-  
GEB-191) under the guidance of the undersigned.*

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

**Name of the Teacher: Dr. Uday Kumar Gupta**

**Signature**



# Acknowledgement

Extending my hearty gratitude to hon'ble director Dr. Pragesh Kumar Agarwal sir for initiating this campaign to HOD BBA department Dr. Sharda Gangwar ma'am and Dr. Uday Kumar Gupta sir for guiding us throughout this whole project, I Akshat Pathak, thank him for being my patron and mentor and for providing me with great advice.

Also, I would like to extend my thanks to my friends and family for encouraging me and handing to me their fabulous ideas that helped me complete this project successfully.

***Signature of the student***



# Introduction

- **Why Village adoption?**

Adopting a village is not just a task but is a complete process, a process that is devoted for the betterment of the society and the village to understand the problems of local and connect with them.

In this process the students will learn to communicate, coordinate, plan and execute them efficiently. some will be leading while some of them will do the field work and some may connect with authorities and get access to resources as much as possible.

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The main motive of this project is to create awareness among the students about the government schemes that are launched every year for the aid of farmers and people belonging to the lower sections of society who live in complete destitution who need them but due to certain so and so reasons they are unavailable to avail the benefits of that scheme or are completely oblivious to their existence





- **Benefits**

- Create Awareness among the students about government schemes.
- Learn to empathize with people of village.
- Improve communication and presentation skills .
- Apply theoretical knowledge into practical application

- **Possible outcomes**

- Every villager getting accessed to government schemes if he is eligible.
- Turn this village into a model village.
- Help the local business to flourish and develop it.

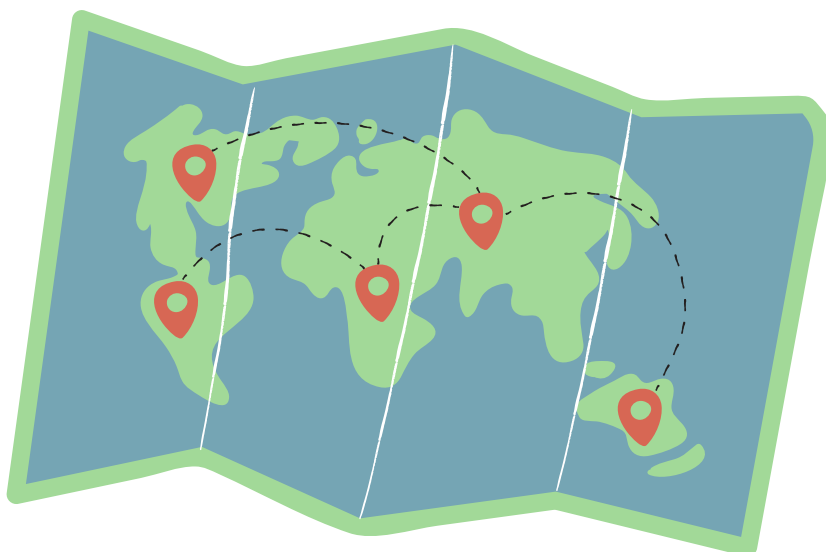


## About the village

- **Geographical accessibility**

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.



## Demographics

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

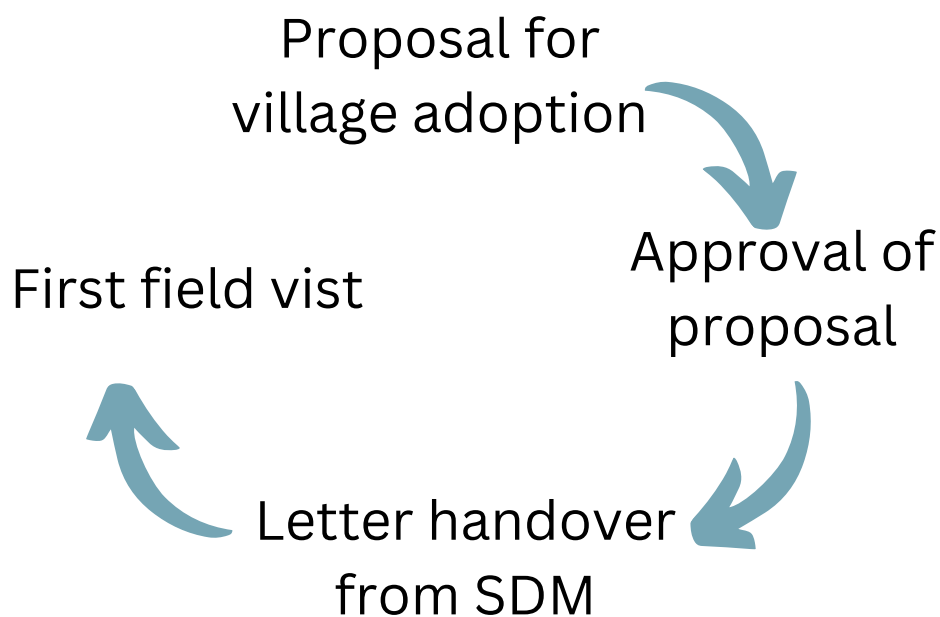




## Initiative and timeline

The idea was an output of HOD of business and administration's thoughtful thinking in order to inculcate practical learning within students.

It included a meeting with the hon. Director of the institute and the faculties of the Department of Business Administration and Commerce.



On Friday, 26th 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.





# Field Visits

- **First visit**

On Saturday, 03rd September 2022, the first visit was scheduled in which only the HOD, Ms. Anagha Kotasthane and leaders of the project groups visited the village.

The primary task of this visit was to analyze the working and understand how they can implement their chosen schemes and if for certain reasons their schemes are not valid to be implemented, the group leaders were to find an alternate scheme which would suit the environment and working of the village.



In this first visit students were introduced to the panchayat and their representatives like sarpanch. and later on they were given a village tour with sarpanch himself so that the students can get acquainted with people and the village.



# Field Visits

- **Second visit**

On Wednesday, 12th October 2022, the second field visit was scheduled under which all the leaders and their team members, HOD along with Ms. Anagha Kotasthane and Dr. Uday Kumar Gupta were taken to the Mendori village through a bus.

After reaching there, they were briefed about situation and how to work on their schemes.



After briefing a team of 2 groups were formed to survey throughout the village and visit every house to house to collect data not related to just only a particular scheme but in all aspects.



In this door-to-door survey questions were asked like :

- i) Do they belong to BPL category?
- ii) Do you have all the necessary documents?
- iii) In which school your children go to? and if yes they go to private or government school? and if government are they satisfied with mid day meal provided?



After the survey we visited the school to get to know about the current implementations of mid day meal scheme.

Do they get proper food? does the food is cooked while taking care of hygiene ? and does the amount of food provided is adequate?

The kitchens were also surveyed as a inspection to food quality and about the working conditions.

we get to know that two workers cook the food with the sallary of Rs. 2000/- per month.



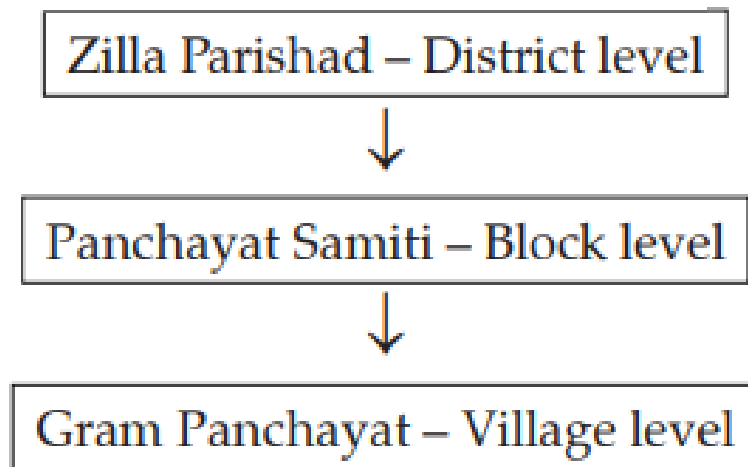
# Village administration and management

## • Governing system

Panchayati Raj is the oldest system of local government in the Indian subcontinent. Panchayati Raj Institutions as units of local government have been in existence in India for a long time, in different permutations and combinations. However, it was only in 1992 that it was officially established by the Indian Constitution as the third level of India's federal democracy through the 73rd Amendment Act.

The Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) consists of three levels:

- Gram Panchayat at the village level
- Block Panchayat or Panchayat Samiti at the intermediate level
- Zilla Panchayat at the district level



State Legislatures may endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable the Panchayats to become institutions of self-government at the grassroots level. Responsibility may be given to them to prepare plans for economic development and social justice. Schemes of economic development and social justice with regard to 29 important matters mentioned in XI schedule such as agriculture, primary and secondary education, health and sanitation, drinking water, rural housing, the welfare of weaker sections, social forestry and so forth may be made by them.



# MID-DAY MEAL

- **Brief history**

Despite achieving near Universalisation of access to elementary education and increase in the provisioning of infrastructure and teachers in schools, the problems of retention, dropout and low learning levels of children still persist.

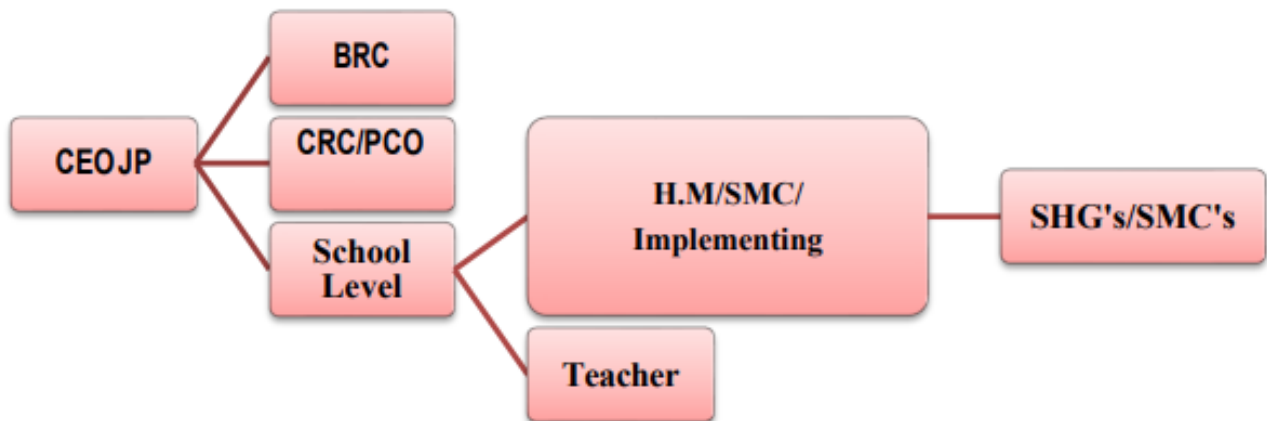
To ensure improved enrollment and retention, and to address the concerns of poverty, social disparity, socio-economic division and gender inequality, the mid-day meal scheme is an effective strategy.

The National Programme of Mid Day Meal (MDM) was formally launched on 15th August, 1995. The implementation of MDM was started in Madhya Pradesh in 1995.

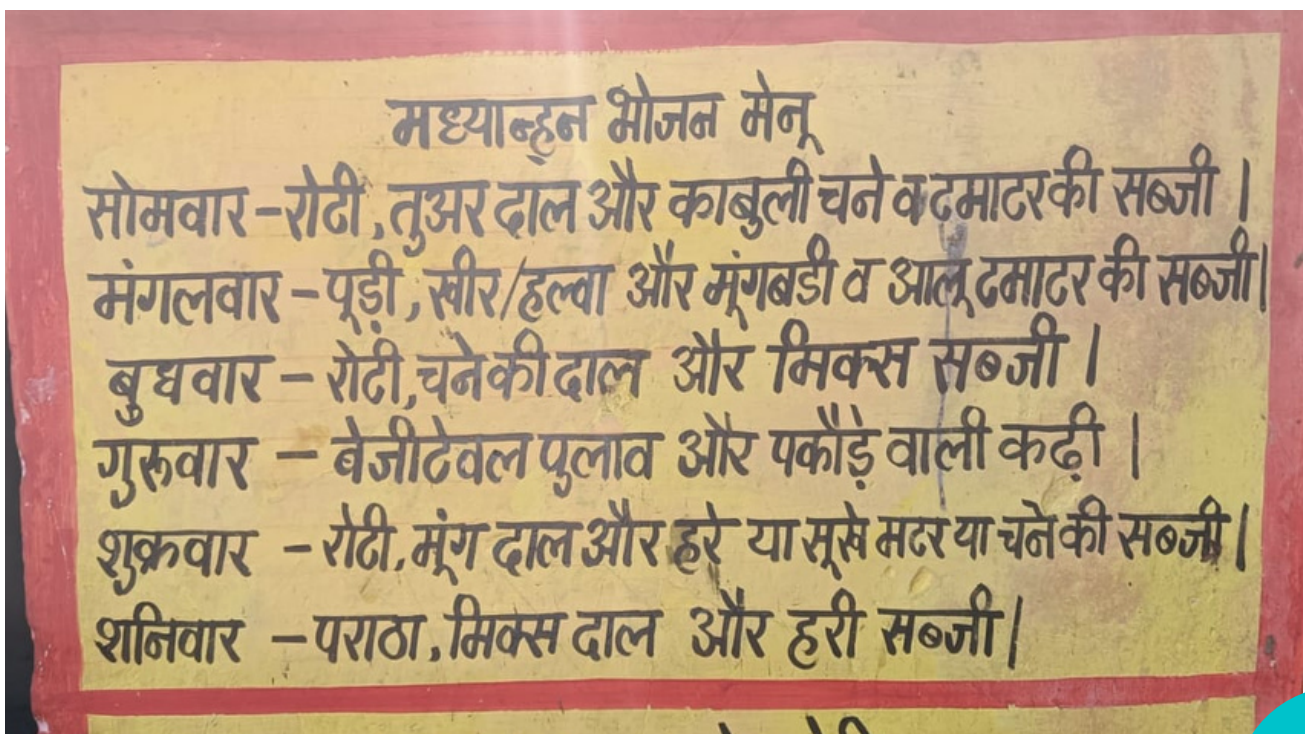
- **Objectives of this scheme**

- To provide cooked Mid-Day Meal to the students of the government and government aided Primary and Upper Primary schools of the State.
- To improve the nutritional health standard of growing children.
- To increase retention and attendance and reduce dropout rate of children in government and government aided schools.
- To attract poor children to school by providing Mid-Day Meal.
- To increase the employment opportunities at the village level by linking rural poor with income generating activities related to Mid Day Meal Scheme.

- **Working of management at block level**



- **Details about weekly menu**





- The menu above clearly depicts that government is just not only focused on filling their tummies but also providing the nutrition like providing them different types of pulses and green vegetables .

**Monday** - Chapati / Rice with daal (Tuwar/Arhar) and vegetable of kabulichana and tomato.

**Tuesday** - Puri / Pulav with Kheer / halwa and Vegetable of mung badi with Potato & Tomato.

**Wednesday** - Chapati / Rice with chanadaal and mix vegetable.

**Thursday** - Vegetable pulav with pakodakadi.

**Friday** - Chapati / Rice with mung daal& vegetable of green matar / sukhachana.

**Saturday** - Paratha / Spicy Rice with mix daal& green vegetable.

- **Timings for serving**

Timings for serving of Mid day meal at school level in afternoon at 1:30 pm to 2:00 pm. In the morning shift schools meal is served in forenoon at 9:30 am to 10:00 am.



- **Fund flow mechanism**

Funds are directly released to SHGs/SMCs/NGOs, etc. through EPO (Electronic Payment Order) by “MP MDM Portal” through State Council

- **Eligibility of the scheme**

It is one meal that is provided to all children enrolled in government schools, government-aided schools, local body schools, special training centres (STC), madrasas and maktabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).



# Conclusion

- **Learning outcomes**

After learning about the problems of the villagers it created a sense of empathy and awareness among 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 realize the importance of Organizing, Planning and the significance of coordination and tolerance.

And lastly, all the students were able to empathize with the villagers and have an emotional connect with them

# Bibliography

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