

Project Report: Medical Camp and Awareness Program on Shikshit Beti Shashakt Samaj

Conducted By- GL Bajaj Institute of Technology & Management with the collaboration of Fortis Hospital Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)

Village Served- Girdharpur, Block- Jagat, Gram Panchayat- Girdharpur

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a flagship program initiated by the Government of India to connect higher education institutions with rural communities to address the development challenges the villages face. As part of this initiative, a **Medical Camp and Awareness Program** on Shikshit Beti and Shakt Samaj were organized in **Girdharpur Village** under **Jagat Block and Gram Panchayat Girdharpur**. The event was aligned with the **Shikshit Beti, Shakt Samaj** campaign, emphasizing the significance of girls' education in national development.

This report provides an extensive overview of the event, including **preparations, execution, findings, and recommendations**. It also highlights the **challenges faced by villagers**, especially concerning **healthcare, water supply, and sanitation**. This initiative was aimed at not only providing **immediate medical relief** but also at initiating long-term development discussions for sustainable growth in the village.

1. Objectives of the Program

The primary objectives of conducting this camp and awareness program were:

- To provide **free medical check-ups and treatments** to the villagers, ensuring better health awareness.
- To educate the villagers, especially **women and children**, about the importance of **girls' education** and its impact on **societal progress**.
- To identify major **community concerns** related to health, hygiene, sanitation, and drinking water.
- To propose sustainable solutions that can be implemented with the help of local authorities and other stakeholders.

2. Preparations and Planning

Before executing the event, a detailed **planning phase** was undertaken, which included:

1. **Surveying the Village Needs:** A preliminary visit was conducted to assess the **health issues**, educational awareness levels, and **sanitation challenges** in the village.
2. **Collaboration with Fortis Hospital Healthcare Professionals:** Fortis Hospital doctors and healthcare professionals were invited to participate in the camp.
3. **Logistics and Setup:** Arrangements were made for medical equipment (BP and Sugar machine), medicines, and **awareness session materials**.
4. **Community Mobilization:** Local leaders, school teachers, and youth volunteers helped spread the word and encouraged participation.

3. Program Execution

A. Medical Camp

A free **medical check-up camp** was organized in the village with the support of local healthcare professionals. The following services were provided:

- **General health check-ups**
- **Blood pressure and sugar level monitoring**
- **Nutritional counseling for children and pregnant women**
- **Hygiene and sanitation awareness**

A total of **100** residents, including women, children, and elderly individuals, benefited from the medical services. Several cases of **malnutrition, skin infections, and respiratory diseases** were identified, indicating poor living conditions.

B. Awareness Program on Girls' Education

A session on “**Shikshit Beti, Shakt Samaj**” was conducted to emphasize the importance of educating girls. Key points discussed included:

- **Girls' education as a tool for women empowerment** and national progress.
- **Government schemes** supporting **girls' education** and how families can benefit.
- The role of the community in **encouraging and supporting female education**.
- Success stories of **women leaders and professionals** who benefited from education.

Local school teachers and educated youth from the village actively participated in spreading awareness. A pledge was taken by parents to **send their daughters to school regularly**.

4 Key Findings from Community Interaction

During interactions with villagers, the following major issues were identified:

- **Severe shortage of clean drinking water** – The community faces a severe shortage of clean drinking water, forcing many residents to rely on unsafe sources such as untreated wells, ponds, and rivers. The lack of proper water infrastructure has led to widespread contamination, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases like cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. In some areas, the overuse of groundwater has resulted in depletion, while in others, fluoride and arsenic contamination pose additional health risks. Women and children are often the most affected, as they must travel long distances to fetch water, taking time away from education and economic activities. Without immediate intervention, such as water purification systems, rainwater harvesting, and efficient supply networks, the situation will continue to deteriorate, threatening both public health and overall development.
- **Lack of proper drainage and sewer lines**- Another pressing issue is the lack of proper drainage and sewer lines, which has led to water stagnation and highly unhygienic conditions. Without a well-structured drainage system, stagnant water becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects, resulting in frequent outbreaks of malaria and dengue. During the monsoon season, flooding is common, damaging homes and property while further contaminating the environment. Open drains not only create foul odors but also pose a significant health risk, as sewage often seeps into drinking water sources. Addressing this challenge requires the construction of underground drainage
- **Inadequate healthcare facilities** – Access to healthcare remains a major concern, as the

nearest hospital is several kilometers away, making it extremely difficult for residents to get timely medical assistance, especially in emergencies. The community suffers from a shortage of trained doctors, nurses, and medical supplies, which results in long waiting times and inadequate treatment. Pregnant women, children, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable, as they require frequent medical attention that is not readily available. Many residents struggle with preventable diseases and malnutrition simply because they lack access to basic healthcare facilities. Establishing mobile healthcare units, strengthening primary health centers, and introducing telemedicine services could significantly improve the situation, ensuring that even the most remote populations receive the care they need.

- **Low literacy rates among girls-** Education, particularly for girls, remains a significant challenge due to deep-rooted societal and economic barriers. Many families prioritize boys' education, leaving girls to handle household chores or, in some cases, enter into early marriages. Financial constraints further limit access to schooling, and the lack of female teachers and nearby educational institutions discourages families from sending their daughters to school. Additionally, concerns over safety while traveling long distances to attend school often result in high dropout rates among girls. The consequences of this educational gap are far-reaching, leading to fewer employment opportunities and a continued cycle of poverty. To combat this, it is crucial to build more schools within the community, provide scholarships for girls, and create a safer learning environment that encourages female education.
- **Poor sanitation facilities-** Poor sanitation facilities further compound the struggles faced by women and the community as a whole. Many households lack proper toilets, forcing people to practice open defecation, which increases the spread of diseases. Women, in particular, face serious health risks due to a lack of private and hygienic sanitation options. The absence of menstrual hygiene facilities and proper waste disposal results in infections and causes many young girls to miss school during their periods. A comprehensive approach is needed to address these issues, including the construction of clean and accessible toilets, menstrual hygiene education, and the distribution of affordable sanitary products.

5. Recommendations and Future Action Plan

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Water Supply Improvement:** Collaboration with local authorities to ensure access to **clean and safe drinking water**. Installation of **water purifiers** and awareness about rainwater harvesting.
2. **Sanitation Development:** Advocacy for proper **drainage systems, waste management,** and the construction of public toilets.
3. **Healthcare Facilities:** Proposal for setting up a **Primary Health Centre (PHC)** in the village to address medical needs.
4. **Educational Initiatives:** Continued awareness programs to **increase school enrollment of girls** and reduce dropout rates.
5. **Community Involvement:** Regular community meetings to discuss development plans and encourage local participation.
6. **Skill Development Programs:** Organizing vocational training programs for girls and women to **enhance their economic independence**.

Annexures

A. List of Medical Professionals and Volunteers Involved

B. Photographs from the Event

Medical Camp (Girdharpur)

Name	Gender	Age
Dharampal	M	80
Savita	F	65
Mukesh	M	60
Radha Ram	M	60
Kamlesh	F	55
Jaiwati	F	50
Rakesh	M	27
Babita	F	47
Suman	F	50
Satto	F	70
Monika	F	65
Darmesh	M	30
Bala	F	32
Madhu	F	65
Shyam	M	76
Shiva	M	24
Suraj	M	33
Vishal	M	30
Babita	F	45
Rani	F	65
Omvati	F	68
Bimla	F	55
Kirti	F	45
Vishal	M	48
Kusumrani	F	39
Suman	F	57
Preeti	F	28

Sudha	F	52
Kavita	F	50
Upasana	F	35
Aradhna	F	37
Adhana	F	38
Sachin	M	28
Arun Pal	M	26
Ashok	M	54
Neetu	F	65
Sunil Bhati	M	65
Banti Kumar	M	54
Karan Kumar	M	35
Anshu	F	30
Shristi	F	68
Ramtere	M	71
Shivram	M	62
Subresh	M	42
Ankul	M	35
Sumitra	F	69
Ramprakash	M	76
Ajay	M	61
Babita	F	40
Omvati	F	59
Santosh	F	60
Maya Devi	F	65
Shimal Devi	F	70
Pradeep Singh	M	42
Parvati	F	78
Geeta	F	65
Shuma	F	71

Lagabati	F	65
Ankit	M	15
Kamlesh	F	40
Veebati	F	60
Kusum	F	46
Babli	F	14
Komal	F	50
Sakuntala	F	40
Kabita	F	40
Ram Singh	M	51
Ram Pal	M	25
Bablu	M	39
Ramshah	M	46
Rajendra Singh	M	40
Kamlesh	F	65
Geeta	F	42
Suresh	F	50
Sanjeev	M	71
Anandpal	M	52
Satveer	M	65
Birander	M	55
Dinesh	M	45

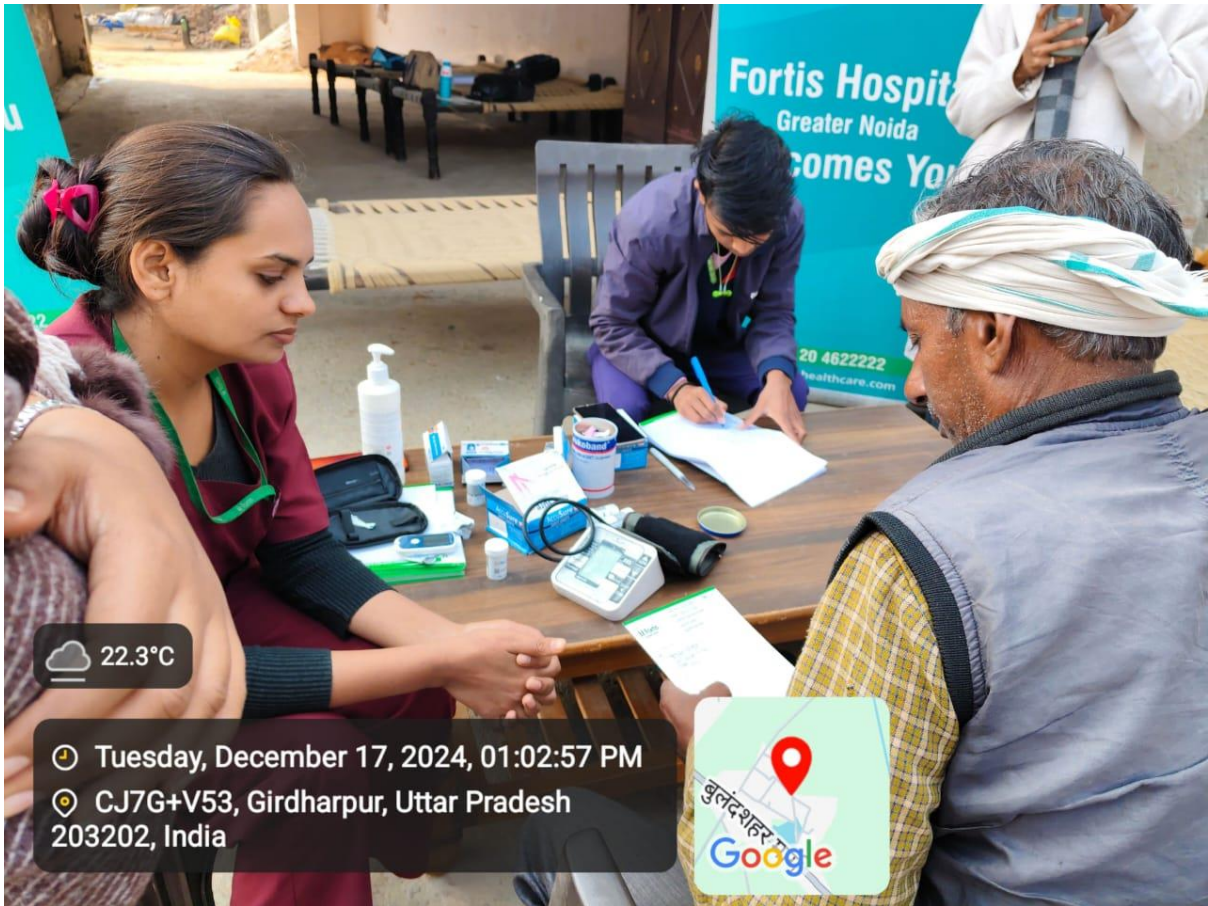








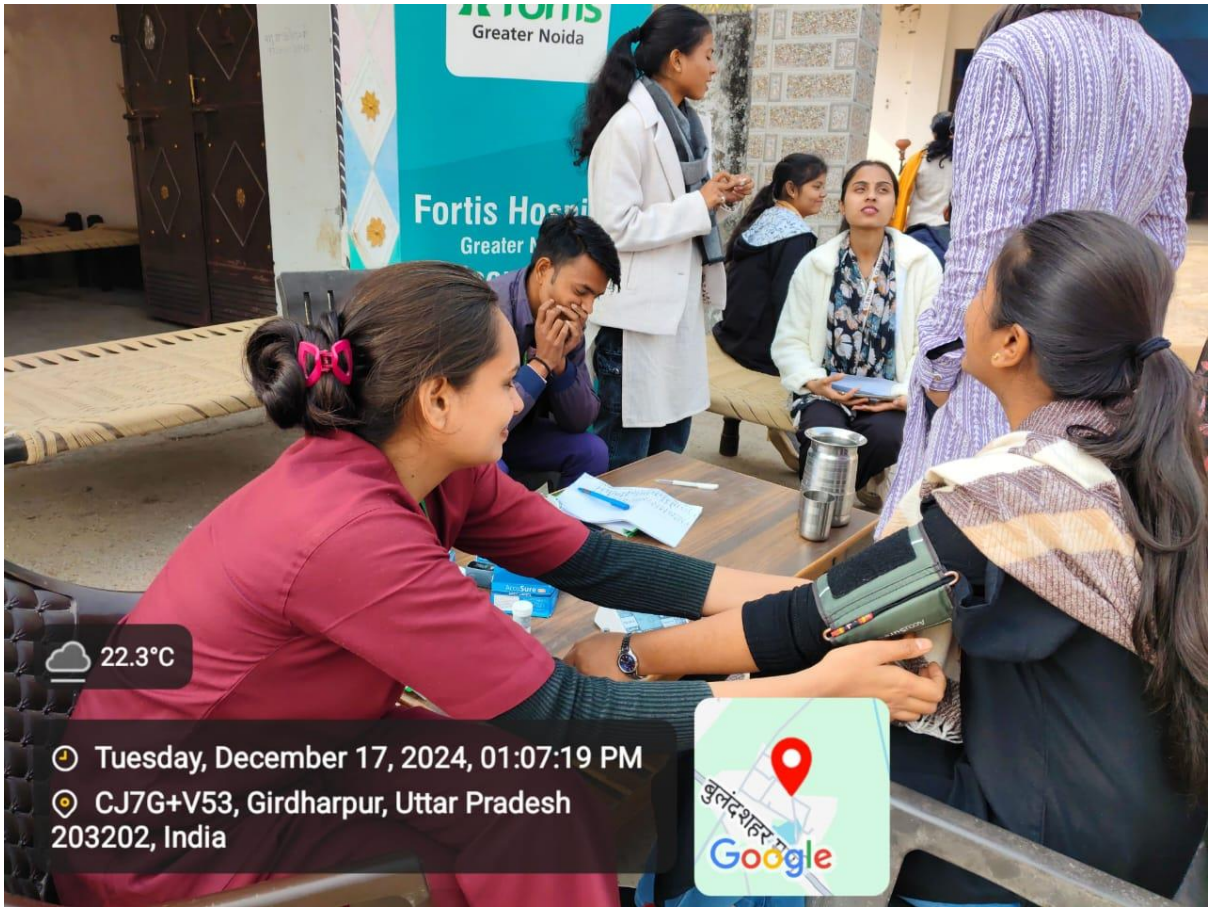




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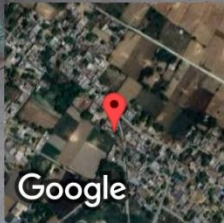


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AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON
SHIKSHIT BETI, SASHAKT SAMAJ
Villages: Girdharpur, Nagla Kheran, Rampur Bangar, Mahamud Kulp

शिक्षित बेटी
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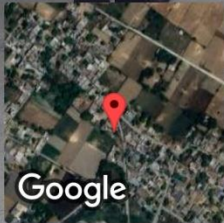


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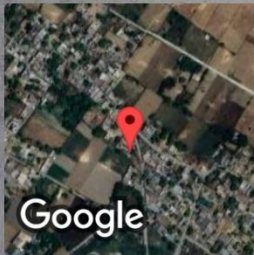








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Majha, Girdharpur, Gurgaon, Rampur Bangar, Mohammad, Kullapur

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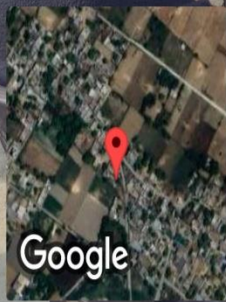


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List of Volunteers (Shikshit Beti Shashakt Samaj)

Faculty List

- 1) Dr. Anshul Agarwal (PI)
- 2) Dr. Vikas Tripathi (Co-PI)
- 3) Dr. Ved Prakash Sinha (Co-PI)

Students List

1. Mohit Shisodia
2. Khushi Bansal
3. Mohit
4. Kritij
5. Khushi Bansal
6. Kumar Vaibhav Raj
7. Kajal Chauhan
8. Ojaswi Somvanshi
9. Neha Yadav
10. Lali Yadav
11. Tanu Sharma
12. Shiwang Singh

**Project Report: Tree Plantation and Consumer Awareness Camp
Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)
Rampur Banger, Block Jewar, Panchayat Rampur Banger**

Introduction

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a national initiative aimed at transforming rural areas through community participation and institutional support. As part of this initiative, a **Tree Plantation Drive (Ped Lagao, Jeevan Bachao)** and a **Consumer Awareness Camp (Label Padhega India, Tabhi Badhega India)** were organized in **Rampur Banger, Block Jewar, Panchayat Rampur Banger**.

The objective of these events was to promote **environmental sustainability** through afforestation and educate villagers on the importance of **reading product labels before purchasing essential goods like food items and medicines**. Additionally, through community interaction, major problems related to **electricity, hospital infrastructure, and drainage/sewer lines** were identified.

1. Objectives of the Program

- **Tree Plantation Drive:** Increase green cover, improve air quality, and promote environmental awareness among villagers.
- **Consumer Awareness Program:** Educate the community on the importance of checking labels, expiration dates, and ingredients before purchasing consumables.
- **Identify and Document Key Challenges:** Understand the core infrastructure problems related to **electricity supply, healthcare facilities, and drainage**.
- **Suggest Solutions and an Action Plan:** Work towards sustainable solutions like **solar power**, improving medical facilities, and resolving **sewage and waterlogging issues**.

2. Planning and Preparations

Before executing the program, a series of preparatory steps were taken:

1. **Community Mobilization:** Engaged with local leaders, schools, and self-help groups to encourage participation.
2. **Coordination with Environmental Experts:** Identified appropriate tree species for the village's soil and climate.
3. **Awareness Material Development:** Posters and pamphlets were created to educate people on **label reading and responsible consumer behavior**.
4. **Infrastructure Assessment:** Conducted a preliminary survey to understand electricity, hospital, and drainage-related issues.

3. Execution of the Program

A. Tree Plantation Drive (Ped Lagao, Jeevan Bachao)

The tree plantation activity involved active participation from villagers, school students, and volunteers. Key highlights:

- **Number of Trees Planted:** Over **250 saplings** were planted in various locations, including school premises, public spaces, and roadsides.
- **Tree Species:** Neem, Peepal, Mango, and Banyan, selected for their ecological benefits.
- **Awareness Sessions:** Experts explained the importance of trees in reducing pollution, preventing soil erosion, and improving biodiversity.
- **Village Pledge:** Villagers committed to taking care of the planted trees to ensure their survival.

B. Consumer Awareness Camp (Label Padhega India, Tabhi Badhega India)

The awareness program was conducted to educate people on responsible purchasing habits, focusing on:

- **Checking expiry dates** before buying medicines and food products.
- Understanding **ingredients and nutritional values** to make informed dietary choices.
- Identifying **fake and adulterated products** by checking proper certification marks (FSSAI, ISI, AGMARK).
- Promoting financial awareness regarding pricing, MRP, and discounts to prevent fraud.
- Encouraging villagers to **read product labels** before consumption to ensure quality and safety.

4 Identification of Major Challenges

During the village interactions, the following key problems were identified:

A. Electricity Issues

- Frequent **power outages** disrupting daily life and agricultural activities.
- High **electricity bills** despite irregular power supply.
- Need for **solar energy solutions** to ensure uninterrupted electricity, especially for schools and healthcare facilities.

B. Lack of Healthcare Facilities

- No **primary healthcare center (PHC)** within a close distance, forcing villagers to travel long distances for medical aid.
- Shortage of **medical staff** and absence of emergency care services.
- High dependence on **private clinics**, making healthcare expensive and inaccessible for poor households.

C. Drainage and Sewer Line Problems

- **Severe waterlogging** during the rainy season, with knee-deep water in many areas, causing damage to houses and roads.
- **Clogged sewer lines** leading to foul odor, unhygienic conditions, and increased mosquito-borne diseases.
- Need for proper **sewage disposal systems** and regular maintenance of drainage channels.

5. Recommendations and Proposed Solutions

A. Solar Energy for Sustainable Electricity

- **Installation of solar panels** in schools and community centers to provide continuous power.
- Awareness sessions on **government schemes supporting solar energy adoption**.
- Encouraging local households to install **rooftop solar systems** with subsidies.

B. Establishment of a Healthcare Facility

- Proposal to set up a **Primary Health Centre (PHC)** in Rampur Banger.
- Collaboration with local NGOs and health agencies to conduct **regular medical camps**.
- Incentives for medical practitioners to work in rural areas.

C. Improving Drainage Infrastructure

- Urgent **repair and expansion** of existing sewer lines.
- Construction of **rainwater drainage channels** to prevent waterlogging.
- Monthly cleanliness drives to maintain proper sanitation.

7. Action Plan and Timeline

Activity	Timeline	Responsible Stakeholders
Tree Plantation Drive	Immediate (Ongoing maintenance)	Village Community, UBA Volunteers
Consumer Awareness Program	Completed	Local NGOs, Student Volunteers
Solar Panel Installation Proposal	3-6 Months	Government Bodies, Private Companies
Healthcare Facility Proposal	6-12 Months	Health Department, NGOs
Sewer Line Repair & Drainage Work	6-9 Months	Panchayat, Local Authorities

8. Conclusion

The **tree plantation and consumer awareness camp** in Rampur Banger successfully engaged the community in **environmental and health-conscious initiatives**. While progress has been made, long-term infrastructure development remains crucial, particularly in the areas of **electricity supply, healthcare access, and sanitation**.

By implementing the suggested solutions, especially **solar energy projects, improved healthcare access, and upgraded drainage systems**, the overall **quality of life in Rampur Banger can be significantly improved**. Further collaboration with **government agencies, NGOs, and private stakeholders** is necessary to drive sustainable change and rural empowerment.

9. Annexures

- A. List of Participants and Volunteers
- B. Photos from the Event

TREE PLANTATION





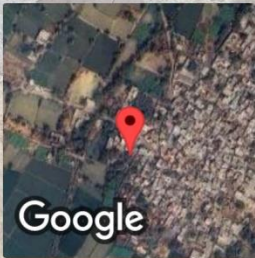
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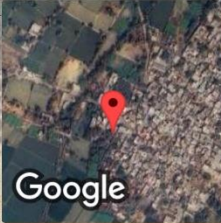
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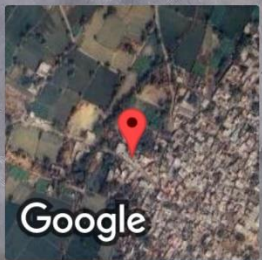
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List of Volunteers

- 1) Dr. Anshul Agarwal
- 2) Dr. Ved Prakash Sinha
- 3) Mohit Shisodia
- 4) Khushi Bansal
- 5) Mohit
- 6) Kritij
- 7) Khushi Bansal
- 8) Kumar Vaibhav Raj
- 9) Kajal Chauhan
- 10) Ojaswi Somvanshi
- 11) Neha Yadav
- 12) Lali Yadav

Project Report: Tree Plantation & Awareness Camp on Label Padega India Tabhi badega India

Conducted By- GL Bajaj Institute of Technology & Management Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)

Village Served- Nagla Kirani, Block- Dadri, Gram Panchayat- Bisahda

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a Government of India initiative aimed at fostering rural development through the active participation of higher education institutions. As part of this mission, a **Tree Plantation Drive (Ped Lagao, Jeevan Bachao)** and an **Awareness Camp (Label Padhega India, Tabhi Badega India)** were conducted in **Nagala Kirani, Block Dadri, Bisahda Panchayat**. The program focused on **environmental conservation, consumer awareness, and addressing key infrastructural challenges** such as electricity, healthcare, and sanitation.

This report details the planning, execution, key findings, and proposed solutions for the challenges faced by the local community.

1. Objectives of the Program

The key objectives of the program were:

- To promote **afforestation** and environmental sustainability through a **tree plantation drive**.
- To educate villagers on **consumer awareness**, emphasizing the importance of reading **product labels, expiry dates, and ingredient details** before making purchases.
- To assess and address **critical infrastructural challenges** related to **electricity, healthcare, and sanitation**.
- To explore sustainable energy solutions such as **solar power** for addressing electricity shortages.

2. Program Execution

A. Tree Plantation Drive (Ped Lagao, Jeevan Bachao)

The event commenced with the **plantation of 100 saplings** across various locations, including **schools, public spaces, and roadsides**. Villagers, especially school children, actively participated in the drive, pledging to nurture the planted trees. Discussions were held on:

- The **importance of afforestation** in combating climate change.
- The role of trees in improving **air quality, preventing soil erosion, and enhancing biodiversity**.
- Encouraging **each household to plant and take care of at least one tree**.

B. Awareness Camp (Label Padhega India, Tabhi Badega India)

A consumer awareness session was conducted where villagers were educated on:

- The importance of **reading labels** on packaged food, medicines, and other consumables.
- Understanding **expiry dates, ingredients, and nutritional values** before purchasing any product.
- Avoiding the consumption of **expired or misbranded food and medicines**.
- Recognizing **government certification marks** like **FSSAI, ISI, and AGMARK** for quality assurance.

Local shopkeepers were also guided on **ensuring product quality** and avoiding the sale of **expired or counterfeit goods**.

3 Key Findings from Community Interaction

During discussions with villagers, the following challenges were identified:

- **Electricity Issues:** Frequent power outages and lack of reliable energy sources affect daily life and economic activities.
- **Healthcare Facilities:** The village lacks a **primary healthcare center**, making medical assistance difficult to access.
- **Sewer Line Problems:** Poor sanitation and lack of proper sewage systems lead to unhygienic living conditions and health hazards.

4. Challenges Faced

While the program was successfully conducted, a few challenges were encountered:

- **Limited Awareness:** In many rural areas, a significant challenge is the lack of awareness about consumer rights and the importance of reading product labels. Many villagers are unfamiliar with their rights as consumers, leaving them vulnerable to deceptive marketing practices, counterfeit products, and unfair pricing. Without proper knowledge, they often purchase goods without checking for essential details such as expiration dates, ingredients, quality certifications, or safety standards. This not only affects their financial well-being but also puts their health at risk, especially when it comes to food, medicines, and household essentials. Educating villagers about consumer rights through workshops, awareness campaigns, and accessible informational materials could empower them to make informed purchasing decisions and protect themselves from exploitation.
- **Skepticism Towards Solar Energy:** Another pressing issue is the skepticism toward solar energy. While renewable energy sources like solar power have the potential to provide cost-effective and sustainable electricity, many villagers hesitate to adopt them due to misconceptions about high costs and maintenance challenges. The initial investment required for solar panel installation often discourages people, even though long-term savings on electricity bills can outweigh these costs. Additionally, a lack of technical knowledge and concerns about the reliability of solar power during cloudy days or at night further contribute to their reluctance. Overcoming this skepticism requires community engagement, government incentives, and demonstrations of successful solar projects that showcase the benefits of switching to renewable energy.
- **Logistical Constraints:** Healthcare accessibility is another critical issue, as the limited availability of medical personnel makes it difficult to conduct detailed health check-ups in these villages. Many rural communities suffer from a shortage of doctors, nurses, and healthcare facilities, leading to delayed diagnoses and untreated medical conditions. Routine screenings for chronic illnesses such as diabetes, hypertension, and malnutrition are often neglected, resulting in long-term health complications. Additionally, in emergencies, the lack of medical professionals and proper infrastructure can be life-threatening. Addressing this problem requires strengthening local healthcare centres,

deploying mobile medical units, and utilizing telemedicine solutions to bridge the gap in healthcare services. By increasing awareness, promoting renewable energy solutions, and improving healthcare accessibility, these rural communities can achieve significant progress in enhancing their quality of life.

- **5. Recommendations and Future Action Plan**

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Solar Power Implementation:** Encouraging the adoption of **solar energy solutions** to address electricity shortages.
2. **Healthcare Infrastructure:** Proposal for establishing a **Primary Health Centre (PHC)** in the village.
3. **Sanitation Improvement:** Coordinating with local authorities for proper **sewer line maintenance and drainage system upgrades**.
4. **Sustained Consumer Awareness:** Organizing periodic sessions to reinforce **safe consumption habits and label reading practices**.
5. **Continuous Environmental Efforts:** Setting up **community nurseries** to ensure long-term tree plantation initiatives.

Conclusion

The **Tree Plantation Drive and Awareness Camp** in **Nagala Kirani, Bisahda Panchayat** were successful in spreading awareness on **environmental sustainability and consumer rights**. The initiative also highlighted **key infrastructural issues** that require **immediate intervention**. Moving forward, continued efforts and collaboration with **local authorities, NGOs, and stakeholders** will be crucial in bringing about sustainable development in the village.

Through sustained action, Nagala Kirani can progress towards **a cleaner, greener, and more informed future**.

Annexures

A. List of Volunteers and Experts Involved

B. Proposed Action Plan Timeline

Tree Plantation List of Volunteers

- 1) Dr. Anshul Agarwal
- 2) Dr. Ved Prakash Sinha
- 3) Mohit Shisodia
- 4) Khushi Bansal
- 5) Mohit
- 6) Kritij
- 7) Khushi Bansal
- 8) Kumar Vaibhav Raj
- 9) Kajal Chauhan
- 10) Ojaswi Somvanshi
- 11) Neha Yadav
- 12) Lali Yadav
- 13) Tanu Sharma
- 14) Shiwang Singh



 GPS Map Camera



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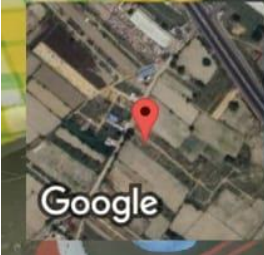
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Project Report: Stationary Distribution and Community Development in Mohammad Kulipur

Conducted By- GL Bajaj Institute of Technology & Management with the collaboration of Fortis Hospital Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)

Village Served- Mohammad Kulipur

1. Introduction:

Mohammad Kulipur faces significant logistics, transport, medical facilities, and educational resources challenges. This project aims to enhance stationary distribution while addressing these key issues to improve overall community welfare.

2. Objectives of the Program

The primary objectives of conducting this camp and awareness program were:

1. To provide essential educational materials to school children to promote literacy and learning.
2. To Address transportation challenges to ensure smooth distribution and accessibility.
3. To identify and provide necessary medical aid and awareness for improved public health.
4. To Support educational institutions with necessary resources and infrastructure improvements.
5. To encourage long-term community engagement for self-sustained development.

3. Preparations and Planning

Before executing the event, a detailed **planning phase** was undertaken, which included:

- Conducted field visits to assess stationary requirements, healthcare gaps, and transportation issues.

- Engaged with local authorities, schools, and healthcare professionals to understand the primary concerns.
- Partnered with NGOs, educational institutions, and local authorities to source and distribute educational supplies.
- Engaged transport service providers for efficient distribution.
- Established distribution points within the village to ensure easy access for all residents.
- Ensured proper scheduling to prevent congestion and optimize resource allocation.
- Involved school teachers, local leaders, and volunteers to spread awareness.
- Created an action plan for sustained development through periodic interventions.

4. Program Execution

A. Stationary Distribution Initiative

- Distributed essential school materials, including notebooks, pens, pencils, and textbooks to students.
- Ensured equitable distribution among all students, prioritizing underprivileged children.

B. Addressing Logistical and Transport Challenges

- Identified key transport issues affecting movement of goods and people.
- Suggested improvements such as local transport solutions and better road infrastructure.

C. Medical Assistance Program

- Organized a free medical check-up camp with the assistance of healthcare professionals.

- Provided basic health check-ups, medicine distribution, and awareness sessions on hygiene.

D. School Infrastructure and Development

- Addressed the shortage of educational materials and poor school infrastructure.
- Proposed initiatives for school repairs, classroom improvements, and teacher training.

5. Key Findings from Community Interaction

During interactions with villagers, the following major issues were identified:

Poor Road Connectivity:

Inadequate transport infrastructure significantly hampers mobility in rural and underdeveloped areas. Poor road conditions—such as unpaved or damaged roads, lack of proper drainage, and absence of reliable public transport—make it difficult for goods, services, and people to move efficiently. This issue directly impacts students, who struggle to commute to schools, colleges, and coaching centers, often leading to high dropout rates. It also affects the local economy by limiting access to markets and reducing opportunities for trade, which can slow overall development.

2. Limited Access to Medical Facilities

The absence of nearby healthcare centers poses a serious risk to residents, especially in emergencies. If the nearest hospital or clinic is far away, patients may not receive timely medical attention, increasing the chances of complications or fatalities. Pregnant women, elderly individuals, and children are particularly vulnerable due to the lack of immediate healthcare support. Moreover, the absence of specialized doctors and medical equipment forces people to travel long distances for treatment, making healthcare expensive and inaccessible for many.

3. Shortage of Educational Resources

A lack of essential learning materials—such as textbooks, digital tools, and well-equipped classrooms—hinders students' academic growth. Many schools in underdeveloped regions suffer from a shortage of qualified teachers, outdated curricula, and insufficient access to technology, putting students at a disadvantage compared to their urban counterparts. Limited access to libraries, internet facilities, and laboratories further restricts students' ability to gain practical knowledge and compete in higher education or job markets.

4. Water and Sanitation Issues

Clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities are basic necessities, yet many communities struggle with inadequate access to these services. Contaminated water sources increase the risk of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea, affecting public health and overall well-being. The lack of sanitation facilities, especially in schools, discourages students—particularly girls—from attending regularly, leading to absenteeism and poor academic performance. Additionally, open defecation and improper waste disposal contribute to environmental pollution and health hazards.

5. Need for Awareness Programs

Raising awareness is crucial for sustainable improvement in health, education, and infrastructure. Many community members lack knowledge about hygiene, nutrition, and preventive healthcare, leading to avoidable illnesses. Awareness campaigns can educate people about the importance of sanitation, vaccinations, and first-aid measures. Similarly, educational awareness initiatives can encourage parents to support their children's schooling and demand better resources from authorities. Community engagement programs foster collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and local leaders, ensuring long-term development and social progress.

6. Recommendations and Future Action Plan

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Transport and Logistics Development:** Advocate for road improvements and establish local transport solutions for efficient mobility.
2. **Medical Facility Upgradation:** Recommend mobile healthcare units and periodic medical camps to address healthcare needs.
3. **Enhancing School Infrastructure:** Seek funding for school infrastructure improvements and stationary supplies.
4. **Sanitation and Hygiene Awareness:** Initiate sanitation projects, including clean drinking water provisions and waste management.
5. **Community Engagement and Skill Development:** Conduct skill development workshops and awareness programs to empower the local population.

Annexures

Photographs from the Event

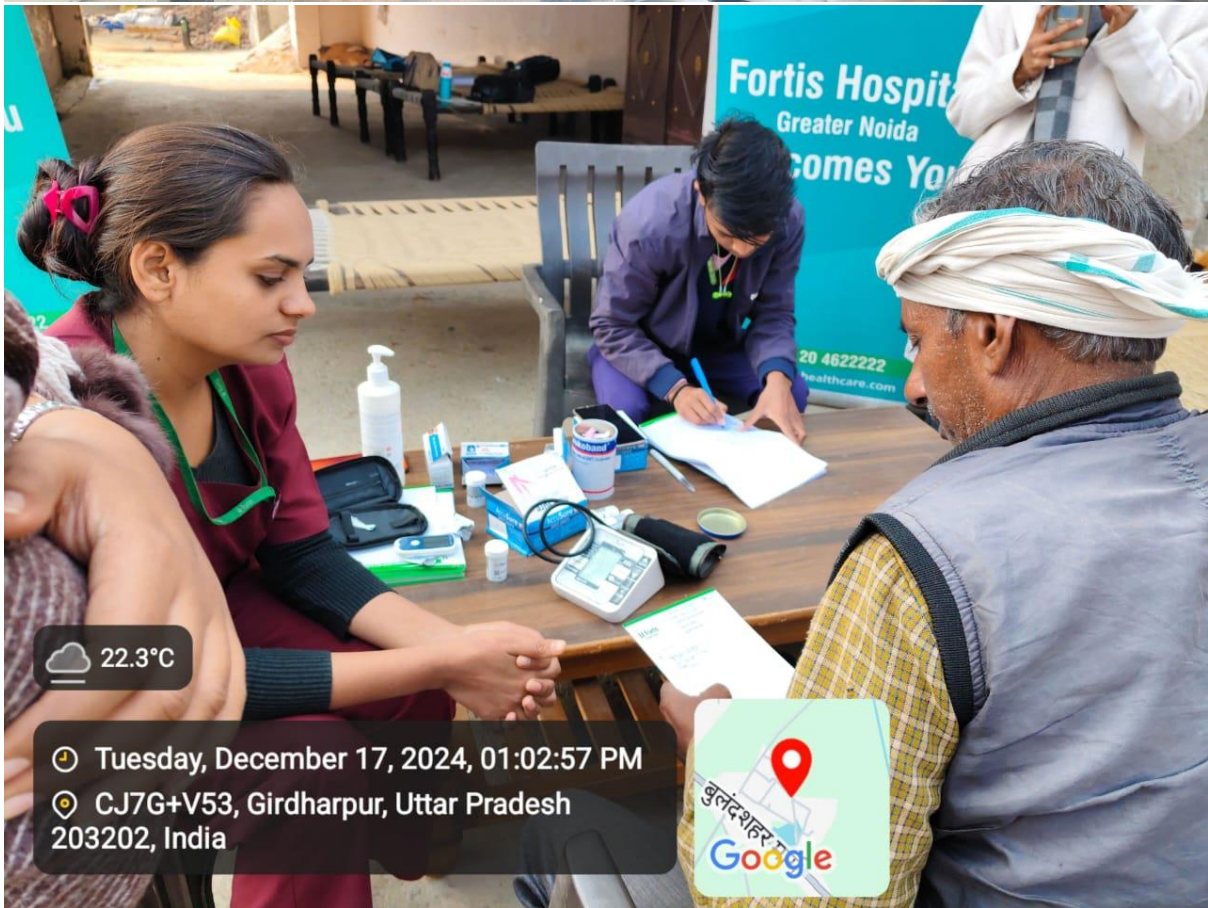


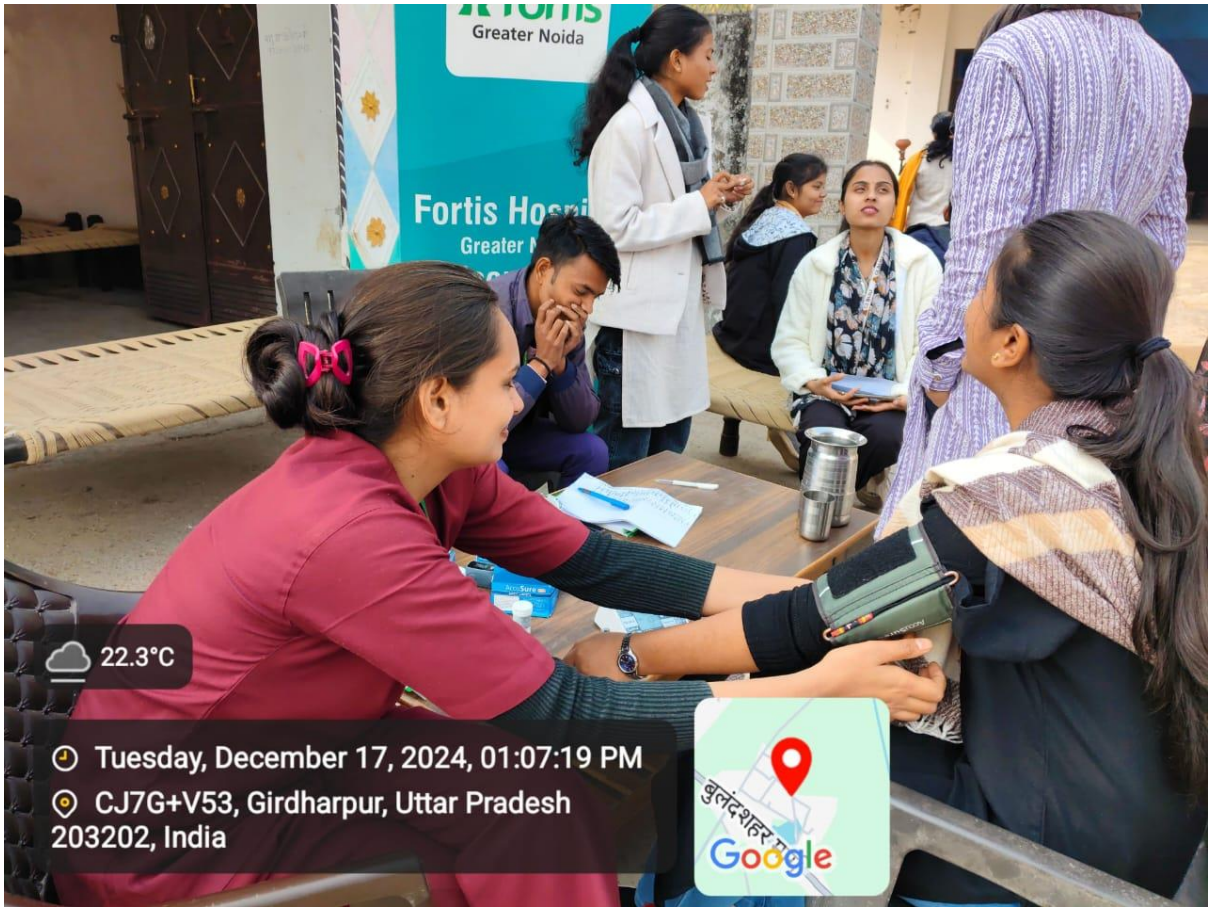




















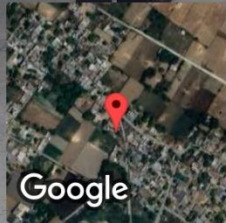
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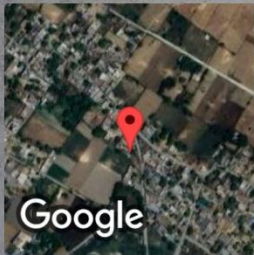
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Majha, Girdharpur, Gurgaon, Rampur Bangar, Mohammad, Kullapur

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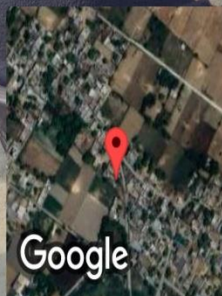


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List of Volunteers (Shikshit Beti Shashakt Samaj)

Faculty List

- 1) Dr. Anshul Agarwal (PI)
- 2) Dr. Vikas Tripathi (Co-PI)
- 3) Dr. Ved Prakash Sinha (Co-PI)

Students List

1. Mohit Shisodia
2. Khushi Bansal
3. Mohit
4. Kritij
5. Khushi Bansal
6. Kumar Vaibhav Raj
7. Kajal Chauhan
8. Ojaswi Somvanshi
9. Neha Yadav
10. Lali Yadav
11. Tanu Sharma
12. Shiwang Singh