

CHME Society's
Dr. Moonje Institute of Management & Computer Studies ,Nashik

REPORT ON SEVA VASTI SURVEY IN NASHIK CITY

Activity Name:

1. Seva Vasti Survey- 19th January 2023

Name of the Organization: Dr. Moonje Institute of Management & Computer Studies

Introduction:

India is home to some of the largest slums in the world, and as a result, faces a range of problems associated with these areas. A slum is a highly populated urban area where residents often live in poverty, lacking basic necessities such as access to clean water, sanitation, and housing. Slums are typically characterized by overcrowding, inadequate housing, and poor living conditions.

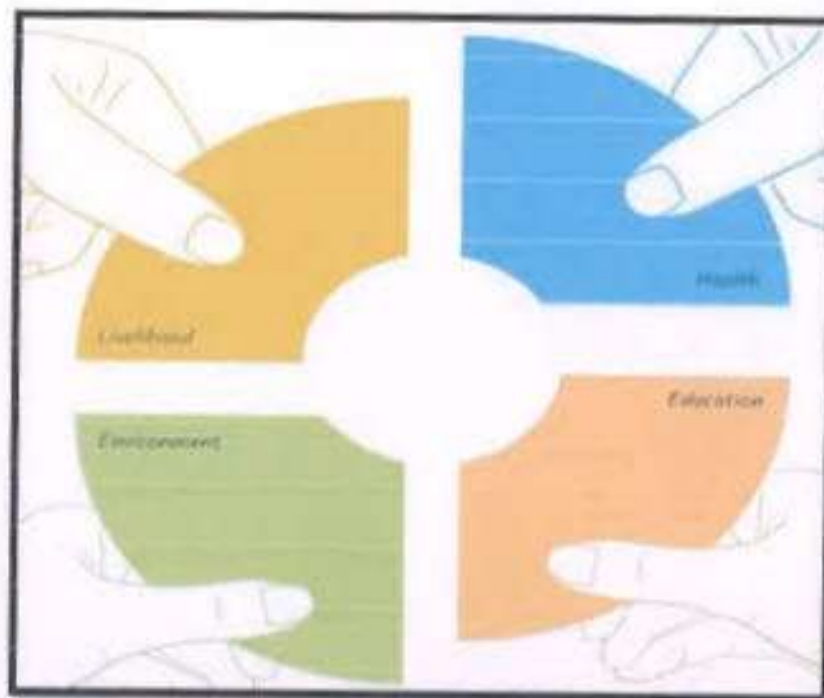
Some of the major problems associated with slums include:

- **Health issues:** Slums are often overcrowded, and lack proper sanitation and hygiene facilities, leading to the spread of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. Poor nutrition and lack of access to healthcare also contribute to high rates of infant mortality and malnutrition.
- **Crime and violence:** Due to poverty and a lack of economic opportunities, crime rates in slums tend to be high. Violence, drug abuse, and gang activity are also common problems.
- **Limited access to education:** Children in slums often lack access to quality education, which perpetuates the cycle of poverty and limits their future opportunities.
- **Environmental hazards:** Slums often lack basic infrastructure such as waste management systems, leading to environmental pollution and health risks.
- **Social exclusion:** Slum residents often face discrimination and social exclusion, which can limit their access to basic services and opportunities.

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Anushka Pugal
Activity Co-ordinator



[Signature]
Director
Dr. Moonje Institute
Nashik



Addressing these problems requires a multi-pronged approach that involves improving basic infrastructure, providing access to education and healthcare, and promoting economic opportunities and social inclusion.

Seva Vasti Work of CHME's Dr.Moonje Institute of Management and Computer Studies

The Dr. Moonje Institute focuses on community development for underprivileged and marginalized communities. One of their key initiatives is Seva Vasti work, which involves providing essential services and support to individuals living in slums. Through its Seva Vasti work, the Dr. Moonje Institute aims to improve the living conditions of slum residents and empower them to create a better future for themselves and their families.

Some of the activities undertaken as part of the slum work program include:

- **Providing basic healthcare services:** The Dr. Moonje Institute conducts regular medical camps for slum areas to provide essential healthcare services such as check-ups, vaccinations, and treatment for common illnesses.
- **Providing vocational training:** The organization offers vocational training programs to help slum residents acquire skills that can improve their employability and economic prospects.

Overall, the Seva vasti work of the Dr. Moonje Institute is aimed at empowering slum residents to take charge of their lives and break the cycle of poverty and deprivation that often characterizes life in slum areas.



| Sr. No. | Year of Seva Vasti Work | Team Coordinator & Members | Director | Chairman | Total Student Participated |
|---------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2022-23 | Mr. Ankush Pingale & Mrs. Hema Darne | Dr. Preeti Kulkarni | Hon. Mr. Rahul Vaidya | 117 |
| 2 | 2018-19 | Dr. Shriram Zade, Mr. Satej Kitkule & Mrs. Renuka Lalwani | Dr. Preeti Kulkarni | Hon. Dr. Ajit Bhandarkar | 30 |
| 3 | 2013-14 | Mr. Sanjay Salve | Dr. Ashok Agrawal | Hon. Mr. Narayan Dixit | |

Why Nashik City for Seva Vasti Survey:

Nashik is a city in the state of Maharashtra, India, and is home to several slum settlements. According to the 2011 Census of India, the city of Nashik had a population of over 1.5 million, with around 14% of the population living in slums. This means that there were approximately 210,000 slum dwellers in Nashik at that time.

The slums in Nashik face a range of problems, including poor living conditions, lack of access to basic services, and limited economic opportunities. However, efforts have been made to improve the situation in these areas, including initiatives to provide access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare, as well as programs to promote education and livelihoods.

It was a Survey in Nashik Vasti area named as "Seva Vasti" Which was done by the Dr. Moonje Institute students of MBA and MCA. DMI youth utilize their time to understand the problems and limitation faced by the people in the slum area by communicating with the people. This activity showed students a vision that Youth need to be "Self-reliant society powered by socially conscious relevant." This activity definitely helps students for their better life.

Date of Activity: 19th January 2023

Aim and Objectives of the course:

- To understand the current situations of Seva-Vasti in following dimensions:
 - Living Conditions
 - Gender
 - Education
 - Infrastructure & Facilities
 - Livelihood
 - Government Schemes



Hypothesis

The people in the Seva Vasti are deprived of the various facilities and benefits of the urbanization

Team DMI:

- **Secretary, CHME's Nashik Div.:** CMA Hemant Deshpande
- **Guardian:** Dr. Ajit Bhandhakkar
- **Chairman:** Mr. Rahul Vaidya
- **Director:** Dr. Preeti Kulkarni
- **Staff-Activity Coordinator:** Mr. Ankush Pingale & Mrs. Hema Darne
- **Student- Activity Coordinator:** Mr. Mayuresh Chandratre
- **Total Students Participated:** 117 (MBA & MCA)

Selected Review of Literature:

Slums have been a persistent challenge for India's urban areas, with a large and growing proportion of the population residing in these areas. According to a study by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) (2012), over 65 million people in India live in slums, with the majority of them concentrated in the cities of Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, and Chennai.

Studies have identified a range of challenges associated with slums in India, including poor living conditions, lack of access to basic services, and limited economic opportunities. For example, a study by Bhalla and Singh (2016) found that slum households in Delhi had inadequate access to clean drinking water, sanitation, and healthcare services. Similarly, a study by Patel and Chatterjee (2015) found that slum dwellers in Ahmedabad faced challenges in accessing education and job opportunities.

Moreover, slums in India are also characterized by high levels of vulnerability, particularly for women, children, and the elderly. Studies have highlighted the risks of violence, exploitation, and poor health outcomes in slums, particularly for women and children (Kumar and Sinha, 2017; Nair and Thomas, 2019). Similarly, studies have identified the challenges faced by elderly residents of slums, including poor access to healthcare and limited social protection (Sengupta et al., 2016).

Overall, the literature on slums in India highlights the need for policies and interventions that address the complex challenges facing residents of these areas. This includes improving access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and healthcare, as well as addressing the underlying economic and social factors that contribute to the persistence of slums in urban areas.



Research Methodology:

| Sr.No | Particulars | Remarks |
|-------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Type of Study/Research | Descriptive & Exploratory Research |
| 2 | Sample | Multilevel Sampling City is divided into different strata. Through each strata vastis are randomly selected by Simple random Sampling |
| 3 | Sampling Technique/Tools | 1. Questionnaire-Total 55 different vastis are surveyed by the students where one form represent one vastis. 2. Students inquired at least seven different households to fill the form. 3. Students penetrated inside the vastis as at the entrance the picture is different. |
| 4 | Sample Size | 55 *7=335 |
| 5 | Types of Data | Primary Data: Will be collected by scheduled questionnaires and using participative observation through Individual/Group Discussion. Secondary Data: Will be collected through Ph.D., M. Phil. thesis, Government records, Annual Reports of the companies, books, articles, conference publishing, newspapers, internet browsing, Reports and Publications, etc. |
| 6 | Statistical Tools | Simple Comparison |
| 7 | Sampling Universe | Nashik City |
| 8 | Data analysis | The collected data will be analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distributions and percentages will be used to summarize the data, while inferential statistics such as correlation and regression analysis will be used to test the hypotheses |
| 09 | Limitations | Sampling Bias: Slum surveys are often limited to a particular geographic area, which can result in sampling bias. Access: Slums are often located in areas that are difficult to access, and it may be challenging to obtain permission to conduct surveys or gain the trust of the residents. Self-Reporting Bias: Slum residents may be hesitant to disclose sensitive information, such as income or health status, to surveyors, which can result in self-reporting bias. Language Barrier: Language barriers may exist between surveyors and slum residents, making it difficult to communicate effectively and collect accurate data. Data Quality: Slum surveys may suffer from poor data quality, such as missing or inaccurate data, due to the difficulties of collecting information in an informal and constantly changing |



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>environment.</p> <p>Time Constraints: Slum surveys may be limited in terms of the time available to collect data, which can result in incomplete or rushed surveys.</p> <p>Ethical Concerns: Slum surveys may raise ethical concerns regarding privacy, informed consent, and confidentiality, especially when dealing with vulnerable populations.</p> |
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Challenges for Seva Vasti Survey:

Conducting surveys in slums can be challenging due to a variety of factors, including:

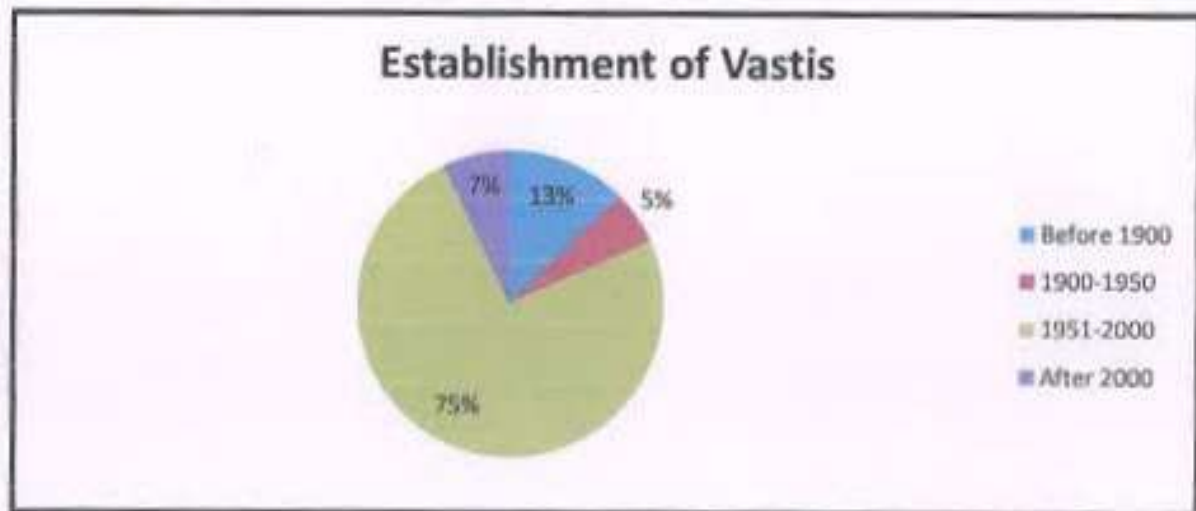
- **Security concerns:** Many slum areas found to be unsafe, making it difficult for surveyors to operate. Violence, theft, and other criminal activities may put the safety of the surveyors at risk.
- **Limited infrastructure:** Slums are often characterized by a lack of basic infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, and sanitation facilities. This can make it difficult for surveyors to access the area and collect data.
- **Language barriers:** Surveyors may face difficulties in communicating with slum residents who may speak a different language or dialect.
- **Social stigma:** Some slum residents may be hesitant to participate in surveys due to the stigma attached to living in a slum. They may fear being judged or discriminated against.
- **Privacy concerns:** Slum residents may be wary of sharing personal information with surveyors, particularly if they are not familiar with them. This can make it difficult to collect accurate data.
- **Mobility challenges:** Slums are often densely populated and may be difficult to navigate, which can make it challenging for surveyors to reach all parts of the area.
- **Political factors:** Surveyors may face political challenges in gaining access to slum areas, particularly if there are political tensions or if the area is controlled by a particular group or organization.



Data Analysis & Presentations: Demographic Profile of Vasti

1. Establishment of Vastis:

| Sr.No. | Year of Establishment | Total Numbers |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Before 1900 | 07 |
| 2 | 1900-1950 | 03 |
| 3 | 1951-2000 | 41 |
| 4 | After 2000 | 04 |



Interpretation:

From this data, it can be inferred that the majority of the vastis (41 out of 55) were established due to between the years 1951 and 2000. This suggests a period of rapid urbanization and population growth during this time, which may have led to an increase in the number of slum vastis.

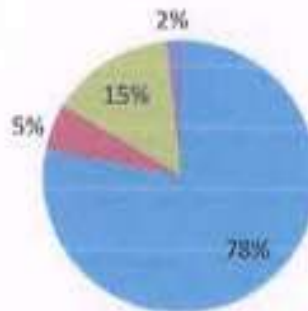
2. Religion of peoples in Vasti:

| Sr.No. | Religion | Total Numbers |
|--------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | Hindu | 43 |
| 2 | Muslim | 3 |
| 3 | Buddha | 8 |
| 4 | Christian | 1 |



Religions

■ Hindu ■ Muslim ■ Buddha ■ Christian



Interpretation:

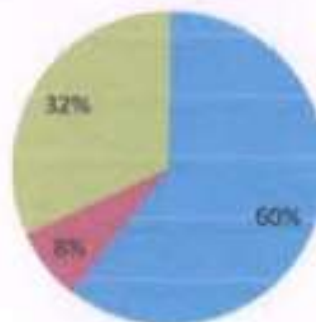
From this data, it can be inferred that the majority of individuals in this group of vastis identify as Hindu, with only a small number of individuals identifying as Muslim, Buddhist, or Christian. This suggests that the group is predominantly Hindu.

3. Location of Vastis:

| Sr.No. | Vasti Locations | Total Numbers |
|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | River Side | 13 |
| 2 | Nala | 7 |
| 3 | Flat Land | 35 |

Location

■ Anganwadi ■ Kindergarten ■ School

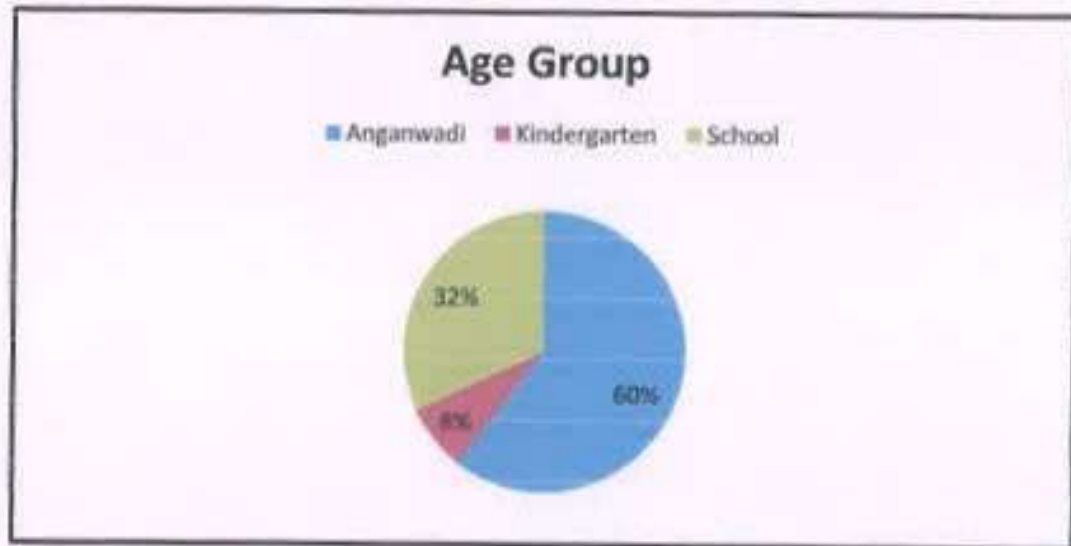


Interpretation:

According to the data, there are 24% locations that are categorized as "River Side", 13% locations categorized as "Nala", and 63% locations categorized as "Flat Land" because Flat land is easier to access and navigate than hilly or uneven terrain, making it more convenient for people to build their homes and access basic services such as water, electricity and other daily work.

4. Age Group of the Vasti:

| Sr.No. | Vasti Age Group | Total Numbers |
|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | 0 - 12 | 15 |
| 2 | 13 - 20 | 0 |
| 3 | 20 - 55 | 39 |
| 4 | 56 & Above | 1 |



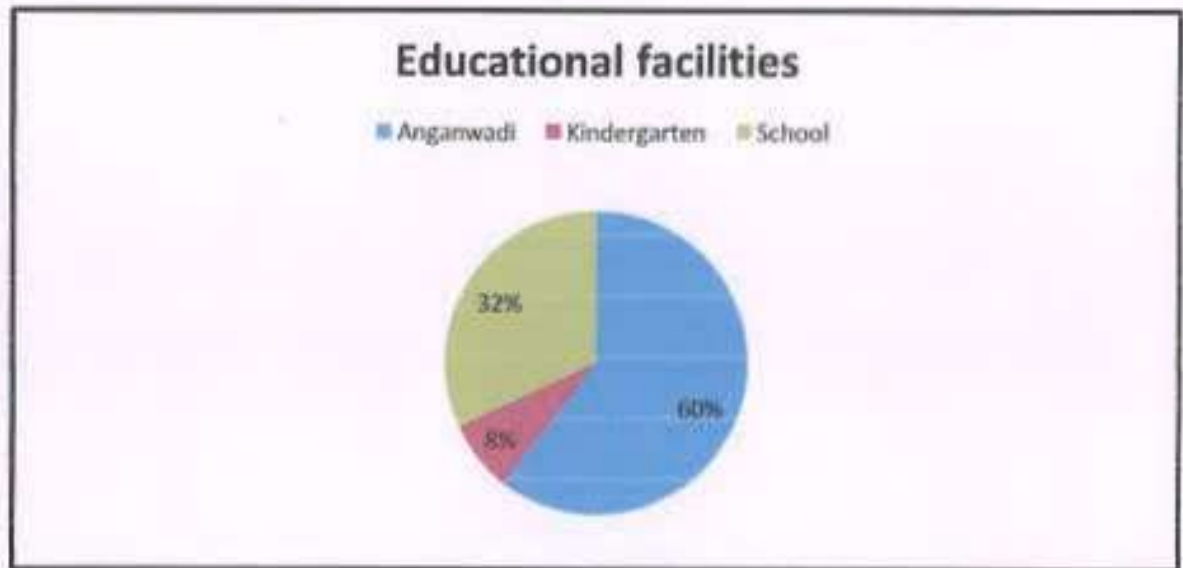
Interpretation:

According to the data, we can see that the majority of individuals (39 out of 55) fall into the age group of 20-55, which may have implications for planning and provision of services related to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities in the area.



5. Educational facilities :

| Sr.No. | Educational facilities | Total Numbers |
|--------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Anganwadi | 32 |
| 2 | Kindergarten | 04 |
| 3 | School | 17 |
| 4 | Nursery | 1 |
| 5 | Abhyasika | 1 |
| 6 | Library | 0 |



Interpretation:

According to the data, it indicates that there are a significant number of Anganwadi centers in the area, which may indicate a focus on early childhood education and development. The absence of libraries in the area may also have implications for access to information and resources for the community.

- There are several reasons why slums are often located on public open spaces, drainage sides, or river banks:
- Lack of affordable housing: One of the main reasons slums form is due to the lack of affordable housing options for low-income individuals and families. As a result, people may be forced to settle in informal settlements on public open spaces, drainage sides, or river banks.
- Availability of land: Public open spaces, drainage sides, and river banks may be seen as available and unused land, making them a potential option for slum dwellers who need a place to live.
- Informal land use: In many cases, informal settlements develop due to the informal land use practices of the community. This can involve occupying land that is not designated for residential purposes, such as public open spaces, drainage sides, or river banks.

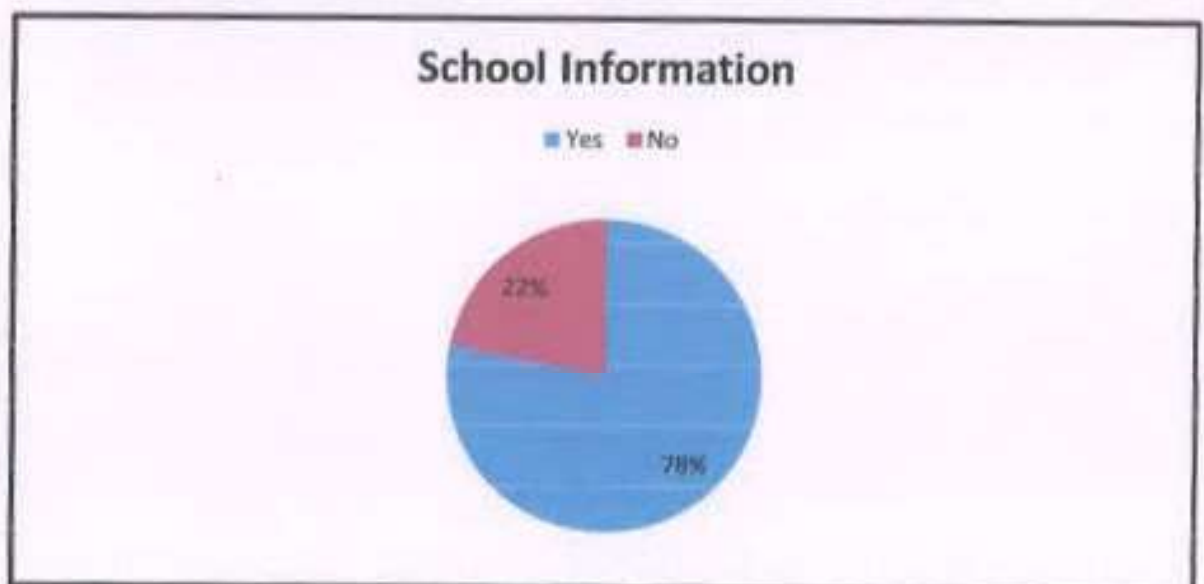


- **Lack of government oversight:** Governments may not have the resources or political will to regulate land use and housing in certain areas, allowing informal settlements to form and persist.
- **Proximity to employment opportunities:** In some cases, slums may form on the outskirts of urban areas or near industrial zones, providing easy access to employment opportunities for residents who may not be able to afford housing in more central areas.

Overall, the location of slums on public open spaces, drainage sides, or river banks is a complex issue that involves a variety of factors related to housing affordability, land use practices, government oversight, and economic opportunities. Addressing this issue requires a multi-faceted approach that involves improving access to affordable housing, regulating land use practices, and supporting economic growth and development in affected areas.

6. School Information:

| Sr.No. | School Facility Available | Total Numbers |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Yes | 40 |
| 2 | No | 15 |



Interpretation:

The above data indicates that a significant number of locations have school facilities available, which may indicate a relatively high level of education and literacy in the area. The absence of school facilities in some locations may have implications for access to education for the community.

Education and Challenges in SLUM:

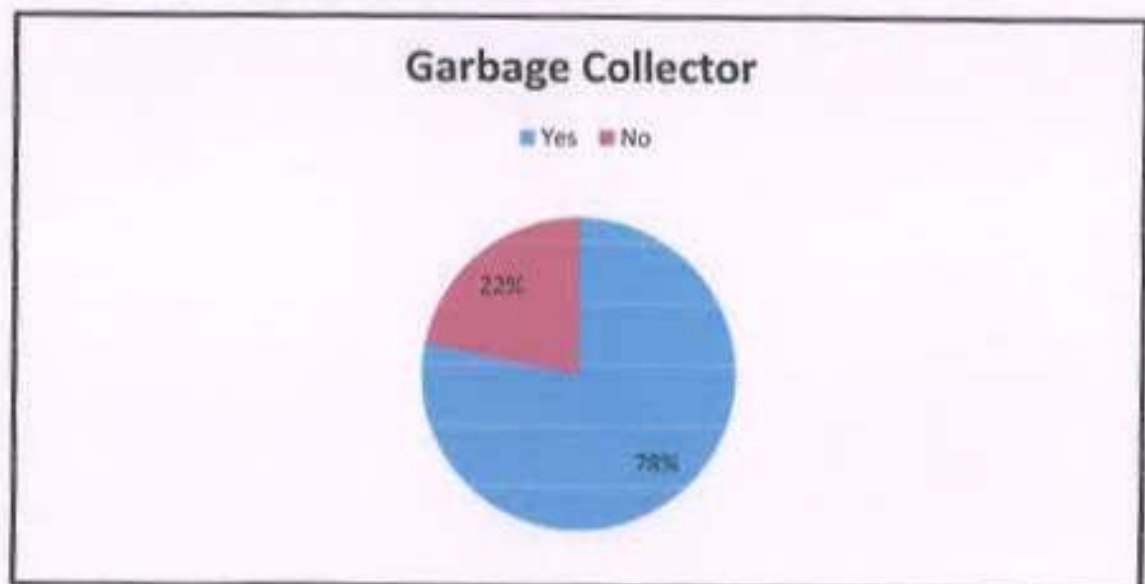
- **Poverty:** Poverty is a major barrier to education in slums, as families often cannot afford the costs of school fees, uniforms, and books.



- **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Many schools in slums lack basic infrastructure such as classrooms, libraries, and sanitation facilities. This can make it difficult for children to learn and can also create health hazards.
- **Quality of Education:** The quality of education in many slums is often poor, with untrained teachers, overcrowded classrooms, and inadequate resources. This can lead to low levels of learning achievement and can limit opportunities for children in the future.
- **Social Barriers:** Discrimination and social exclusion can also limit access to education for children in slums. Girls, children with disabilities, and children from marginalized communities are often particularly affected.
- **Child Labor:** Many children living in slums are forced to work to support their families, which can prevent them from attending school.

7. Garbage Collector come regularly:

| Sr.No. | Garbage Facility | Total Numbers |
|--------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Yes | 47 |
| 2 | No | 08 |



Interpretation:

The data indicates that a significant number of locations have garbage facilities available, which may indicate a focus on cleanliness and sanitation in the area. The absence of garbage facilities in some locations may have implications for waste management and environmental health in the community.

Health and Challenges at slum:

- **Poor sanitation:** Slums often lack basic sanitation facilities, such as toilets and waste management systems. This can lead to the spread of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea.



- **Contaminated water:** Lack of access to clean water is another major health challenge in slums. Residents often have to rely on contaminated water sources, which can lead to waterborne illnesses.
- **Air pollution:** Air pollution is a significant health hazard in many slums, due to factors such as traffic congestion, industrial pollution, and indoor cooking with solid fuels. This can lead to respiratory diseases such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
- **Malnutrition:** Poor nutrition is a common problem in slums, due to limited access to healthy food and lack of knowledge about proper nutrition. This can lead to stunted growth, underweight, and other health problems.
- **Infectious diseases:** Infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS are more prevalent in slums, due to factors such as overcrowding and lack of access to healthcare.

8. Sewage Chamber Facility:

| Sr.No. | Sewage Chamber Facility | Total Numbers |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Yes | 43 |
| 2 | No | 12 |



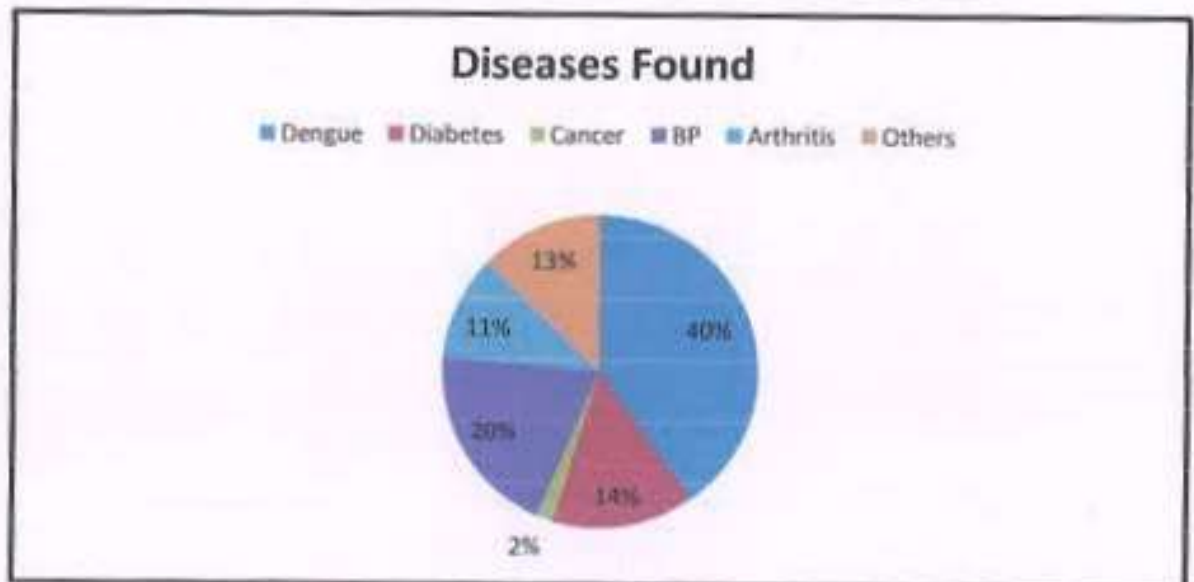
Interpretation:

However, the data indicates that a significant number of locations have sewage chamber facilities available, which may indicate a focus on sanitation and public health in the area. The absence of sewage chamber facilities in some locations may have implications for waste management and environmental health in the community.



9. Diseases Found in Vastis:

| Sr.No. | Diseases Type | Total Numbers |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dengue | 22 |
| 2 | Diabetes | 08 |
| 3 | Cancer | 01 |
| 4 | BP | 11 |
| 5 | Arthritis | 06 |
| 6 | Others | 07 |



Interpretation:

However, the data suggests that Dengue and BP are relatively common in the area, while Cancer is less prevalent. The presence of cases of chronic conditions such as Diabetes and Arthritis may have implications for healthcare and support services in the community. Further information would be needed to draw any conclusions about the prevalence or incidence rates of these diseases in the area.

Diseases commonly found in slum areas can be caused by a variety of factors, including poor sanitation, overcrowding, lack of access to healthcare, and exposure to environmental pollutants. Some of the most common diseases found in slum areas include:

- **Dengue fever:** This is a mosquito-borne viral disease that can cause high fever, severe headache, joint and muscle pain, and in severe cases, bleeding and shock.
- **Diabetes:** This is a chronic condition that affects how the body processes blood sugar. It can cause a range of complications, including nerve damage, kidney disease, and vision problems.
- **Cancer:** Certain types of cancer may be more prevalent in slum areas due to exposure to environmental pollutants and other risk factors.



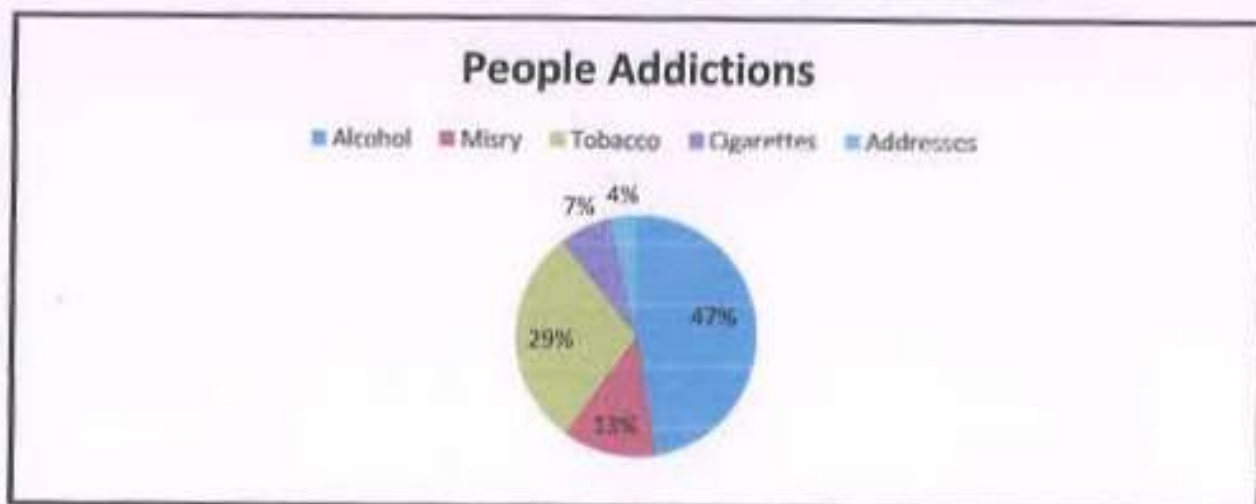
Health camps are often organized in slum areas to address the healthcare needs of the residents who may not have access to regular healthcare services due to factors such as poverty, lack of transportation, or inadequate healthcare infrastructure in the area. Some of the reasons why health camps are needed in slum areas include:

- **Lack of healthcare facilities:** Slum areas may have limited healthcare facilities or may lack healthcare facilities altogether. Health camps can provide essential medical services to the residents who otherwise may not have access to them.
- **Prevention of diseases:** Health camps can help prevent the spread of diseases by providing vaccinations, health education, and screening for diseases.
- **Early detection of diseases:** Health camps can also help in early detection of diseases, which can improve the chances of successful treatment.
- **Increased awareness:** Health camps can increase awareness among slum residents about the importance of good health practices, disease prevention, and regular check-ups.
- **Access to specialized care:** Health camps may also provide access to specialized care, such as eye care or dental care, which may not be available in the area.

Overall, health camps can play a crucial role in improving the health outcomes of slum residents by providing them with essential medical services, education, and support to prevent and manage various health issues.

11. People Addictions:

| Sr.No. | Addictions Type | Total Numbers |
|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Alcohol | 26 |
| 2 | Misry | 07 |
| 3 | Tobacco | 16 |
| 4 | Cigarettes | 04 |
| 5 | Addresses | 02 |



Interpretation:

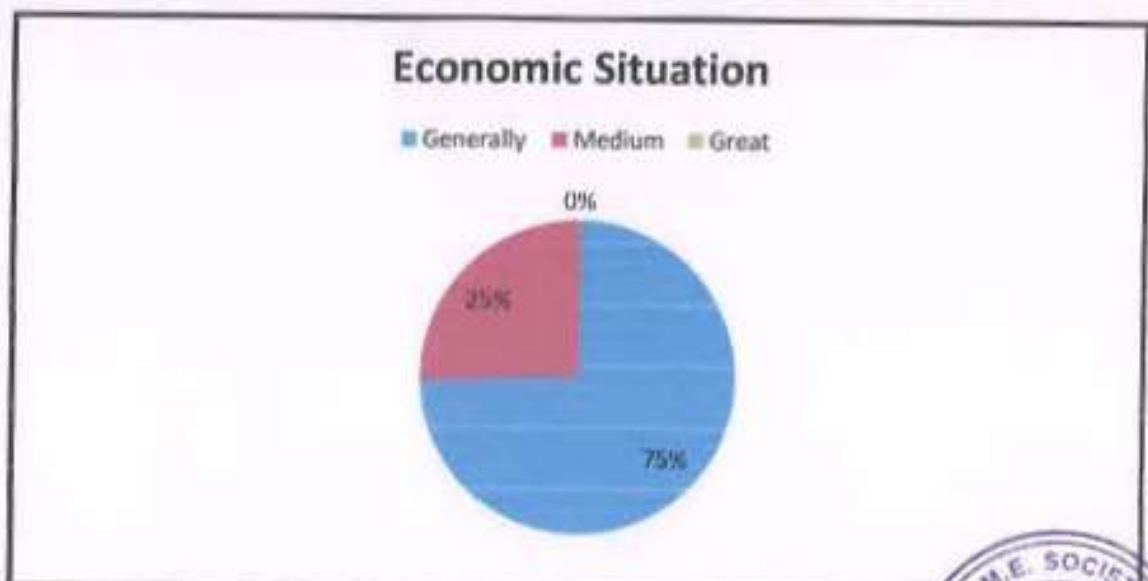
According to the data suggests that alcohol and tobacco addictions are relatively common in the area, while Misry addiction appears to be less prevalent. The presence of cases of addiction to "Addresses" may indicate a need for additional research or investigation to better understand this type of addiction and its impact on the community. It is also important to note that addiction is a complex issue with many factors, and the data presented here may not provide a comprehensive understanding of the scope or nature of addiction in the area Challenges.

Addictions of various habits of drugs:

- **Alcohol:** Alcohol addiction is a common problem in slums, as it is often easily accessible and used as a coping mechanism for dealing with the stresses of poverty and social exclusion.
- **Tobacco:** Tobacco addiction is also prevalent in slums, with many residents using cigarettes and other tobacco products as a means of relaxation and socializing.
- **Cannabis:** Cannabis addiction is becoming increasingly common in slums, due in part to changing cultural attitudes towards the drug and its perceived medicinal benefits.
- **Opioids:** Opioid addiction is a growing concern in slums, as the use of prescription painkillers and illegal drugs such as heroin is on the rise.
- **Methamphetamine:** Methamphetamine addiction is a serious problem in many slum communities, due to the drug's addictive properties and its relatively low cost.

12. Economic situation of the Vasti:

| Sr.No. | Economic Situation | Total Numbers |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Generally | 41 |
| 2 | Medium | 14 |
| 3 | Great | 00 |



Interpretation:

According to the data suggests that a significant portion of the population may be experiencing economic challenges, as evidenced by the relatively high number of individuals categorized as having a medium economic situation. The absence of any individuals categorized as having a great economic situation may indicate a lack of extreme wealth or income inequality in the area. However, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions about the economic situation of the population in the area.

Crime and contribution of slum:

- **Poverty and Inequality:** Poverty and inequality are major drivers of crime, and slums are often characterized by high levels of poverty and social exclusion. Lack of access to basic needs and opportunities may drive people to turn to illegal means of income generation.
- **Lack of Social Services:** Slums often lack basic social services, such as healthcare, education, and security services. This can create an environment where crime thrives, as there may be limited options for individuals to address their grievances or access support.
- **Overcrowding and Informal Settlements:** Overcrowding and informal settlements can create an environment where crime is easier to commit and harder to detect. This may be due to lack of proper lighting, narrow streets, and inadequate surveillance, which provide cover for criminals.
- **Drug Use:** Drug use and trafficking are major contributors to crime, and slums are often associated with high levels of drug use due to factors such as poverty and social exclusion.

ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

Slums are often characterized by poor environmental conditions, which can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of residents. Here are some environmental factors that can be analyzed when assessing the conditions in a slum:

Water and Sanitation: Lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities is a major problem in slums. Many residents rely on contaminated water sources, which can lead to the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. Inadequate sanitation facilities also contribute to the spread of diseases and environmental pollution.

- **Air Quality:** Air pollution is a major problem in many slums due to factors such as traffic congestion, open burning of waste, and indoor cooking with solid fuels. This can lead to respiratory diseases, such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).



- **Waste Management:** Poor waste management is a common problem in slums, with many residents lacking access to proper disposal facilities. This can lead to environmental pollution, as well as health hazards from exposure to hazardous waste.
- **Housing Conditions:** Many slums are characterized by inadequate housing conditions, such as overcrowding, lack of ventilation, and poor structural quality. This can lead to health problems such as respiratory diseases and injuries from collapsing buildings.
- **Green Space:** Slums often lack green spaces, such as parks and playgrounds, which can have negative effects on mental health and well-being.

Analyzing these environmental factors in slums can help identify the key areas that need improvement to enhance the living conditions and overall health of residents. Addressing these environmental issues requires a coordinated effort from multiple stakeholders, including government, civil society organizations, and community members.

LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES:

1. **Micro-enterprise and small business development:** Many slum residents start their own small businesses, such as selling goods or offering services, to generate income and support their families.
2. **Vocational training and skills development:** Programs that provide training and skills development in areas such as construction, mechanics, or tailoring can help slum residents access better paying jobs and improve their economic prospects.
3. **Agriculture and livestock rearing:** Some slum communities have access to land for farming and may engage in agriculture or livestock rearing to generate income.
4. **Formal employment:** While formal employment opportunities may be limited in slums, some residents may be able to secure employment in nearby cities or industries.



SWOT ANALYSIS:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Strengths:</p> <p>Availability of educational facilities, including Anganwadi, kindergarten, and schools</p> <p>Majority of the population lives near a river, which can provide a source of water and livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Availability of healthcare facilities and health camps to address diseases and health concerns</p> <p>Presence of a blood donation camp, indicating a willingness to contribute to the community</p> | <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>Lack of access to proper sewage and garbage disposal facilities, which can lead to health and sanitation issues</p> <p>High prevalence of addictions, including alcohol, tobacco, Misry, and an unknown substance referred to as "Addresses"</p> <p>Limited access to school facilities for some residents, as indicated by the relatively low number of schools available in the area</p> <p>Relatively high number of cases of dengue fever, which can indicate inadequate sanitation or public health measures</p> |
| <p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Potential to improve sanitation and waste management infrastructure to address health concerns and improve quality of life</p> <p>Opportunity to expand educational facilities to increase access to education and support lifelong learning</p> <p>Possibility of developing livelihood opportunities related to the nearby river or other resources in the area</p> <p>Chance to build on the existing community spirit and willingness to contribute to the community through blood donations and health camps</p> | <p>Threats:</p> <p>Risk of the spread of diseases due to inadequate sanitation and health measures</p> <p>Potential for addiction-related health issues to worsen and impact the community</p> <p>Vulnerability to natural disasters or other events that could affect the area's access to resources or livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Possibility of negative attitudes or stigmatization towards the slum area and its residents, which could impact their access to resources and opportunities</p> |

However, it provides a starting point for understanding the area's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats and identifying potential areas for improvement or intervention.



WOMEN IN SLUM:

Women in slums are vulnerable to various forms of violence, exploitation, and discrimination. Some of the reasons why women are vulnerable in slums include:

- **Poor living conditions:** Women in slums often live in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions, which can increase their risk of health issues such as malnutrition, infections, and other diseases.
- **Lack of access to basic amenities:** Women in slums often lack access to basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare, which can affect their health and wellbeing.
- **Limited education and employment opportunities:** Women in slums may have limited access to education and employment opportunities, which can make them financially dependent on men and increase their vulnerability to exploitation.
- **Domestic violence:** Women in slums are at a higher risk of domestic violence due to various factors such as poverty, alcoholism, and lack of awareness about women's rights.
- **Sexual violence:** Women in slums are also vulnerable to sexual violence, including rape, harassment, and trafficking, due to various factors such as poverty, lack of education, and lack of law enforcement.

To address the vulnerability of women in slums, it is essential to provide them with access to basic amenities, education, and employment opportunities. It is also crucial to raise awareness about women's rights and provide support services such as counseling and legal aid to survivors of violence. Overall, a comprehensive approach is needed to address the various factors that contribute to the vulnerability of women in slums.

CHILDREN AND ELDERLY PEOPLE VULNERABILITY IN SLUMS

Children and elderly people in slums are also vulnerable to various issues, including:

- **Poor living conditions:** Children and elderly people in slums often live in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions, which can increase their risk of health issues such as malnutrition, infections, and other diseases.
- **Lack of access to basic amenities:** Children and elderly people in slums may also lack access to basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare, which can affect their health and wellbeing.
- **Limited education and employment opportunities:** Children in slums may have limited access to education and employment opportunities, which can affect their future prospects and perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Elderly people may also face age-related issues such as limited mobility and healthcare access.
- **Child labor:** Children in slums may be forced to work in hazardous conditions to support their families, which can affect their physical and mental development.
- **Social exclusion:** Elderly people in slums may face social exclusion due to ageism and may not have access to social support networks.



To address the vulnerability of children and elderly people in slums, it is essential to provide them with access to basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare. It is also crucial to provide children with education and employment opportunities and protect them from child labor. Elderly people should also have access to social support networks and healthcare services. Overall, a comprehensive approach is needed to address the various factors that contribute to the vulnerability of children and elderly people in slums.

Conclusion:

- The slum area has both strengths and weaknesses, with access to educational and healthcare facilities, but also issues with sanitation, waste management, and addiction-related health concerns.
- The area has opportunities for improvement, such as expanding education and livelihood opportunities, improving sanitation and waste management infrastructure, and building on the existing community spirit.
- However, there are also threats to the community's well-being, including the risk of disease and negative attitudes towards the slum area and its residents.

Recommendations:

- Improve access to proper sewage and garbage disposal facilities to reduce health and sanitation issues in the area.
- Develop more educational and livelihood opportunities to support lifelong learning and economic growth in the community.
- Increase awareness and support for addiction-related health concerns through community-based programs and initiatives.
- Promote community involvement and engagement to build on the existing community spirit and encourage positive attitudes towards the slum area and its residents.
- Work with local and regional authorities to address the challenges and opportunities in the slum area and support sustainable development and growth.
- Overall, addressing the challenges and opportunities in the slum area will require a multi-faceted approach that involves community members, local authorities, and other stakeholders working together to support positive change and sustainable development.

References:

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- Sengupta, A., & Chattopadhyay, S. (2016). Geriatric health in urban slums of Kolkata, India: A cross-sectional study. *Journal of Gerontology & Geriatric Research*, 5(5), 1-7.







GPS Map Camera

Nashik, Maharashtra, India

2PJ9+2J2, near Kranti Chowk, Gangapur Gaon, Nashik,

Maharashtra 422222, India

Lat 20.030157°

Long 73.718958°

19/01/23 01:57 PM GMT +05:30







Nashik, Maharashtra, India


2P8W+3XF, Mung sare - Chandshi Rd, Anandvalli, Nashik,

Maharashtra 422013, India

Lat 20.015179°

Long 73.747334°

19/01/23 12:46 PM GMT +05:30

 GPS Map Camera





GPS Map Camera

Nashik, Maharashtra, India

2P8W+HPP, Bajarangnagar, Anandvalli, Nashik,

Maharashtra 422013, India

Lat 20.016398°

Long 73.746867°

19/01/23 12:40 PM GMT +05:30



सवा वस्ता - प्राफाइल फाम

55 responses

Publish analytics

प्रास्ताविक



1. वस्तीचे नाव

55 responses

रामवाडी

Panchshil Nagar

Waykar wada

Godavari nagar

भगतसिंग नगर वसाहत

Joshi wada

Bajrang nagar

anandwali

Koli wada Dambale gali

Peth galli

Mahalaxmi chowk, mahadev nagar

Mahadev nagar

हनुमान नगर

Gopal Nagar

Gangapur Goan

Indira Gandhi vasahat No.1 old cidco nashik

Kamatwada

Joshi vada

Sitabai vasti

Rajiv nagar



Shivaji Nagar Vasti

Hirawadi (panchavati)

कामठवाडा

बंदवणे नगर

मौरवाडी

Hirawadi gavthan

बलालपूर (चांदशी)

Kalyani dilip mali

महात्मा फुले नगर

Vajreshvari Nagar

Phule Nagar(thakkar Mal)

Rajiv Gandhi Nagar

Shivshakti vasti

Ashok Nagar vasti

Shramik nagar vasti

Jadhav Sankul

Sambhaji Colony

Manapa Chal Satpur

Morvadi gaon

Sant Kabir

Bandavane nagar

Sidharth Nagar



Vise Mala

Utkarsh Nagar

Ganesh Chauk Kothivada

Sambhaji Chauk Vaitagvadi

Beldarvadi

Amrutdham

Shivneri

Anandivali, Kolivada

Jalapur

Swarbaba Nagar (jagatap vadi)

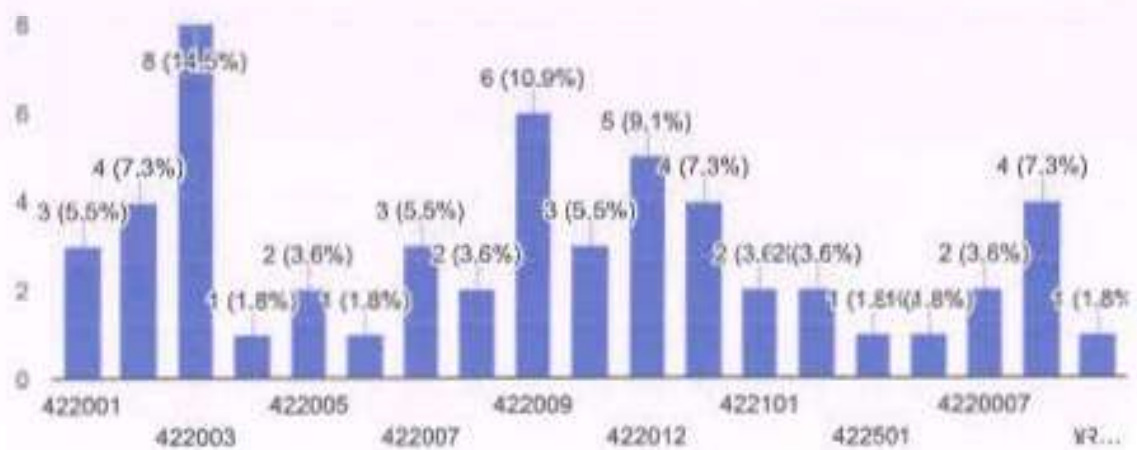
Prabudha Nagar

Santoshi Mata Nagar

वस्तीचा पीन कोड

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55 responses



2. वस्ती कधि व केव्हा स्थापण झाली?



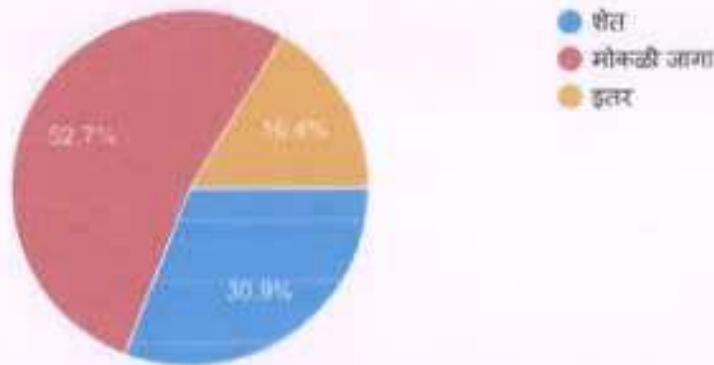
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सुरवातिला वस्ती स्थापन होण्यापुरवी येथे काय होते?



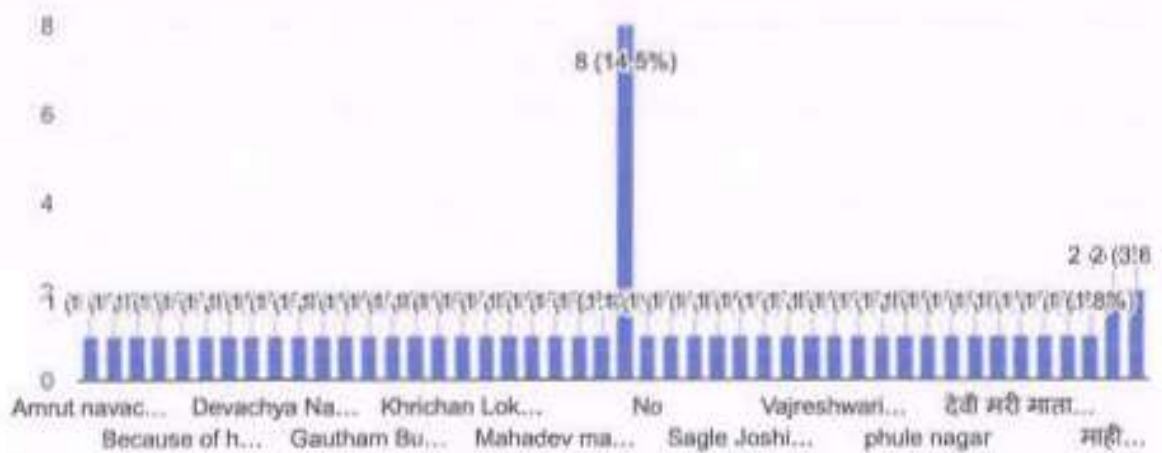
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4. वस्तीच्या नावामागचा इतिहास (नाव कसे पडले इ.)



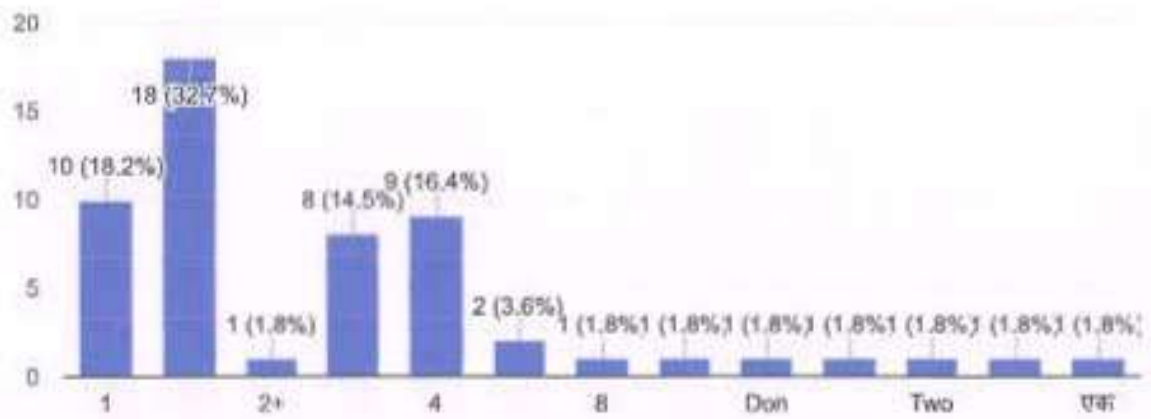
55 responses



3. वस्तीचे मुख्य रस्ते किती आहेत



55 responses

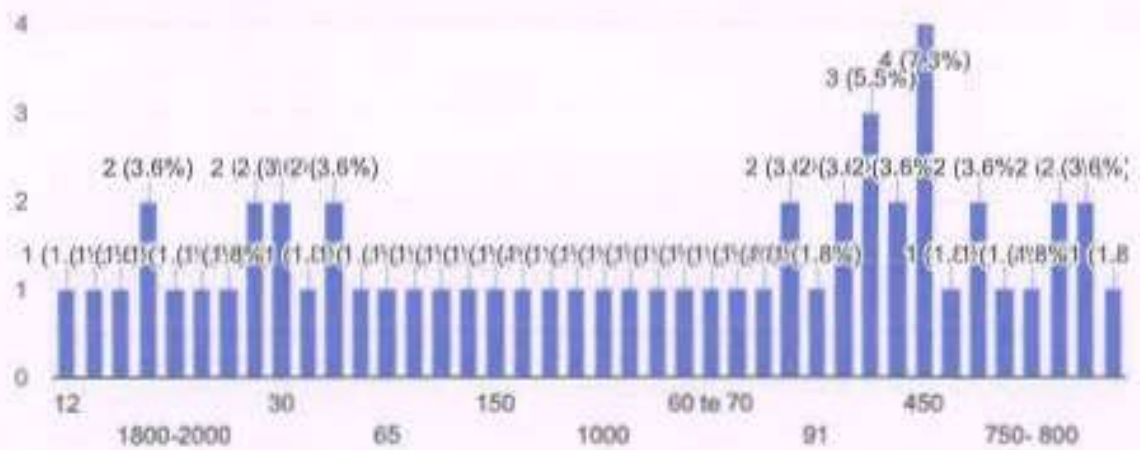


लोकसंख्या

1. वस्तीत एकूण किती घरे आहेत



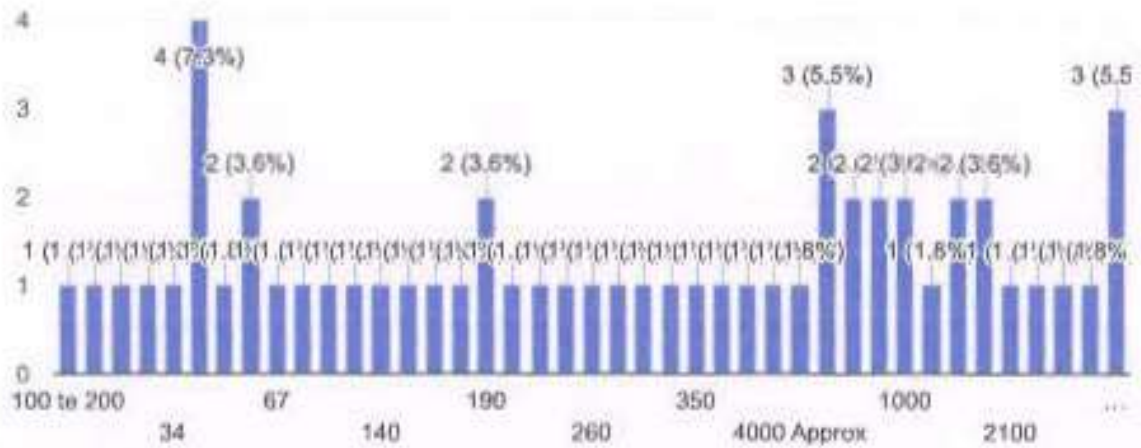
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2. वस्तीतील स्त्री संख्या

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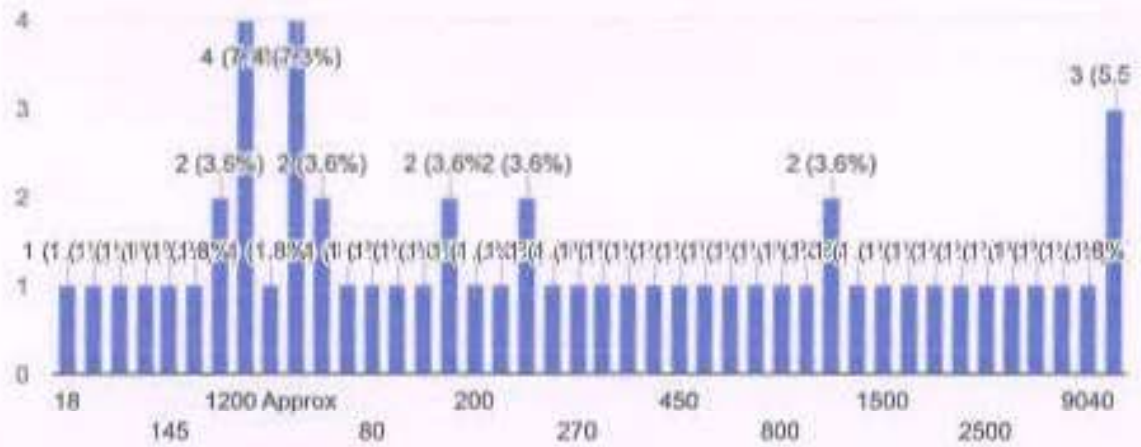
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3. वस्तीतील पुरुष संख्या

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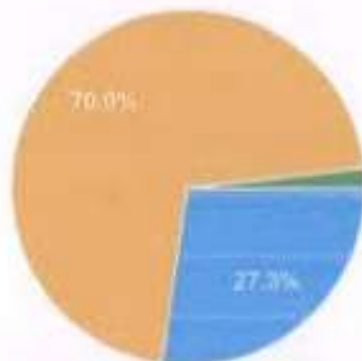
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वस्तीतील वयोगट खालील प्रमाणे भरा.

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- वयोगट 0 - 12
- वयोगट 13 - 20
- वयोगट 20 - 55
- वयोगट 56 - पुढे

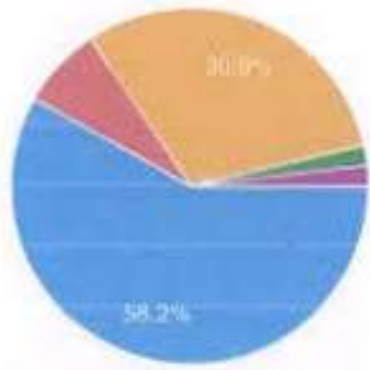
शैक्षणिक



वस्तीमध्ये असलेल्या शैक्षणिक सुविधा

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55 responses

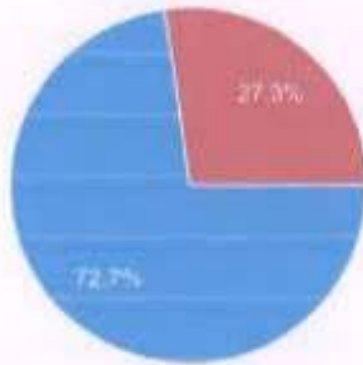


- अंगणवाडी
- वाचनालय
- शाळा
- पालणपाघर
- अभ्यासिका
- वाचनालय

वस्तीमध्ये शाळा आहे का ?

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55 responses

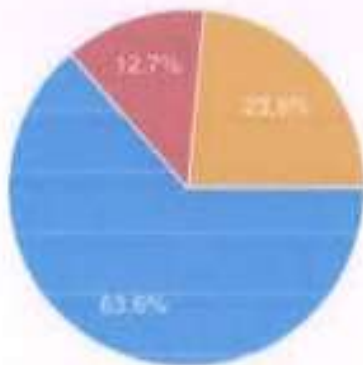


- हो
- नाही

असल्यास कोणते ?

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55 responses



- सरकारी
- खाजगी
- पर्याय नाही



1. आपल्या वस्तीत किती दवाखाने आहेत?

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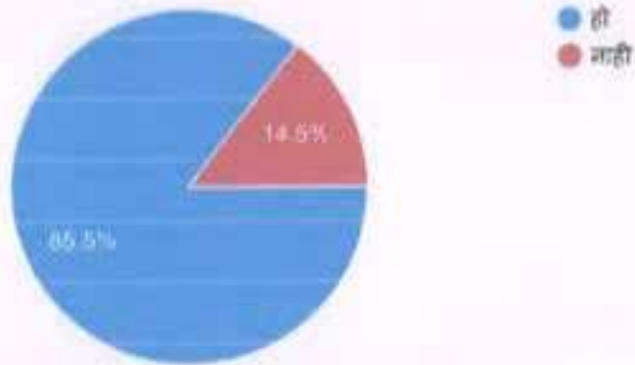
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कचरा घेण्यास घंटागाडी नियमित येते का?

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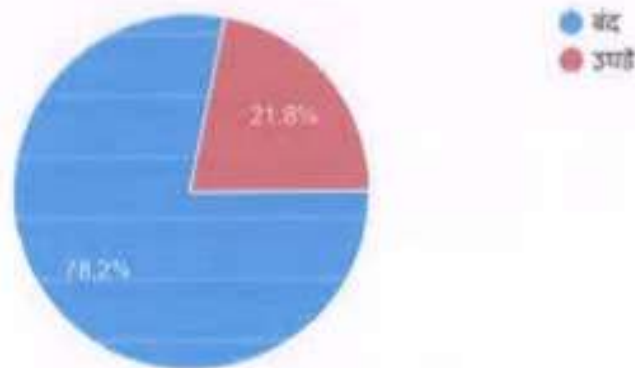
55 responses



गटार चेंबर अवस्था कशी आहे ?

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55 responses



आपल्या वस्तीत प्रामुख्याने कोणत्या आजारांचे स्पृण आढळतात?

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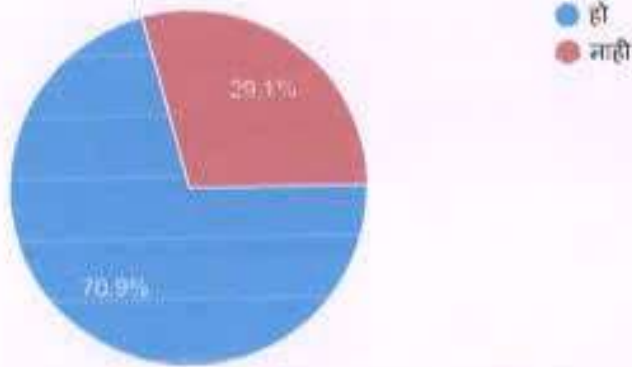
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वस्तीत औषध फवारणी होते का?

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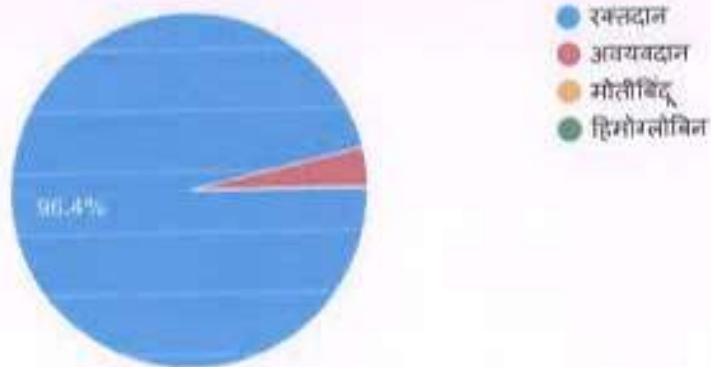
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आरोग्यविषयक कोणते शिबिर होतात?

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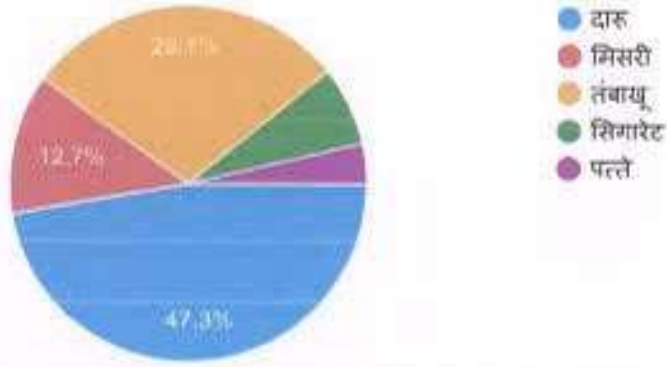
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वस्तीमध्ये लोक कोणत्या प्रकारचे व्यसन करतात?

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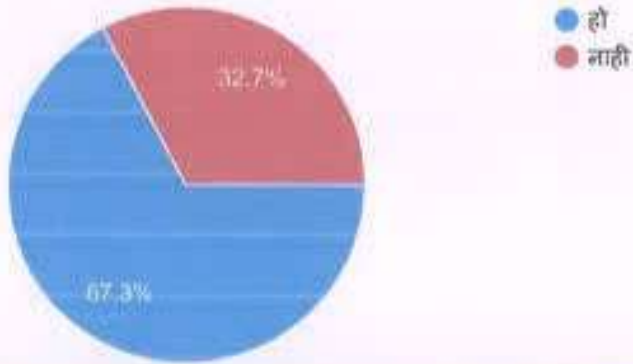
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वस्तीमध्ये मेडीकल आहे का ?

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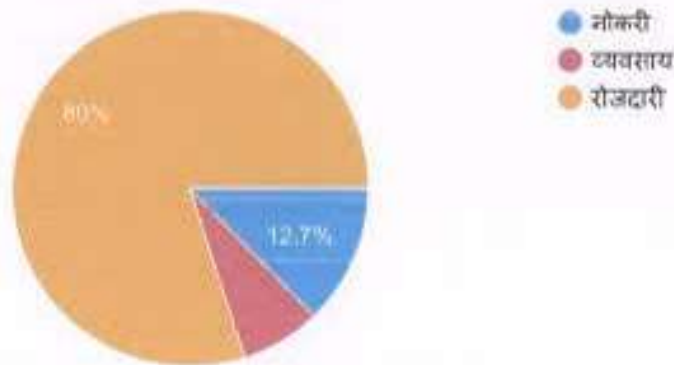


आर्थिक

वस्तीतील रोजगाराचे साधन काय आहे?

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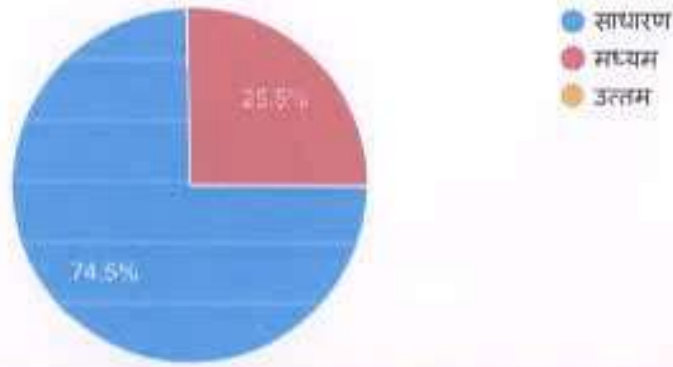
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वस्तीची आर्थिक परिस्थिती कशी आहे?

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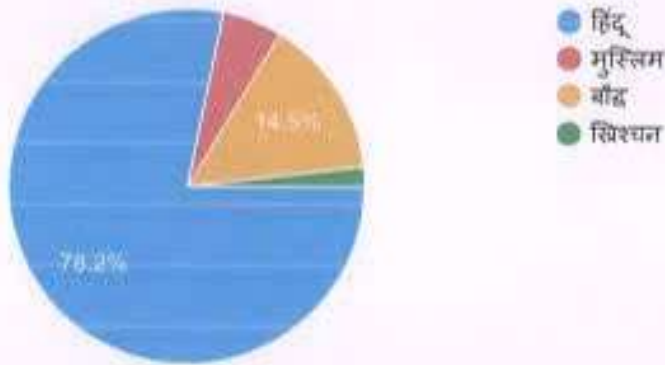


सामाजिक

वस्तीत कोणत्या धर्माचे लोक राहतात?

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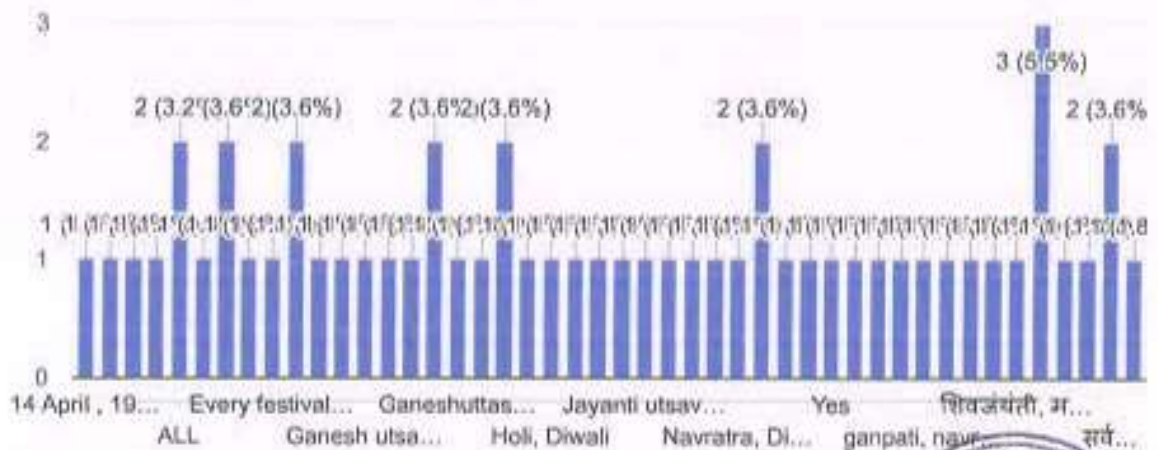
55 responses



2 वस्तीमध्ये सामाजिक उपक्रम सण उत्सव जयंती कोणते होतात?

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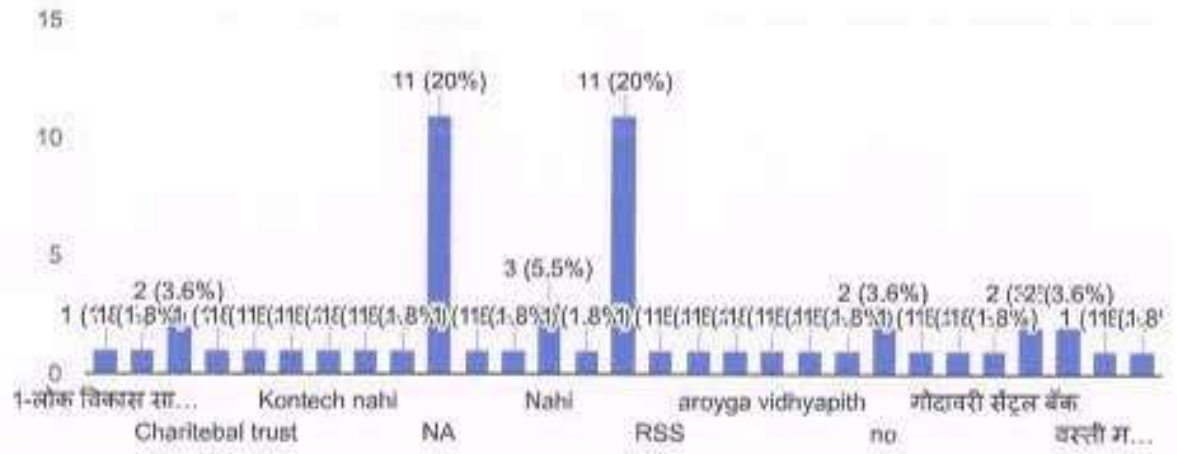
55 responses



3. वस्तीत कोणकोणत्या संस्था काम करतात

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55 responses



4. फॉर्म भरणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचेनाव

55 responses

Mihir Rajendra Agale

Vishal Ushire

Mahesh Suresh Vadkar

Mayuresh Kiran Chandratre

Monish Patil

Mayuresh Chandratre

प्रकाश रायकर

Balasaheb bachani

Kishan maharaj thorat

Mr.Trambak kashinath jadhav

Popat Baburao Dambale

Nitin madhukar kahar

Rohan mane

Rameshwar Thande

प्रतिक शिवाजी मोरे

UTKARSH JANARDAN SONAWANE

Anurudhajadhav

Amol Shide

Sakshi Ugale

Baba saheb bachhani



Shyam pandit shinde

Prem Pathade

Ranibai Mhaske

Yash Yuvraj pardeshi

Kaustubh pramod bhole

Darpan Dasani

Swapnil Ghanshyam dixit

Shruti santosh birari

Kalyani mali

अमोल गानेश्वर कांबळे

Rupali Shinde

jayashri sanjay bhavar

sakshi ugale

dipak shivaji kale

Baburao Bhimaji Nannor

Ashvini Padmakar Gangurde

Ramdas Bhimarao Vagmare

Diganbar Gaykwad

Sanika Patil

Hiraman Salave



Shivaji Khade

Swapnil Modhe

Gangadhar Mohite

Harshada Tidake

Lakshmi Prakash Sonvali

Santosh Gaykwad

NA

Gaurav bagul

Sanket Jadhav

Vaibhav Katad

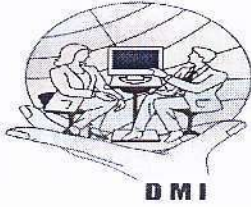
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27 responses

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CHME Society's

Dr. Moonje Institute of Management & Computer Studies, Nashik

(Affiliated to University of Pune & Approved by AICTE New Delhi)

Bhonsala Military College Campus Rambhoomi, Nashik – 422 005

Accredited by NAAC with B+ Grade

Ph. No. (0253) 6519128 Tele fax-(0253) 2309617

Date:

Activity Report Name

Activity Name: Shrmanubhav Shibir 2022, Guhi, Surgana, Nashik

Name of the Resource Person /Organization: Janjati Kalyan Ashram, Nashik

Introduction: Every year participation of the students is increasing in connection with the social responsibility role by constructing earthen dams in forested areas. This village is close to the border between Maharashtra and Gujarat. This year the students dealt with tree plantation & conservation. At the same time there was student interaction with Guhi Ashram Shala students of Janjati Kalyan Ashram.

Date of Activity: 23rd & 24th July, 2022

Activity Coordinators Names: Prof. Sanjay Salve

Aim/Objectives of the course: Shrmanubhav Shibir is a step towards betterment of Vanvasi villages water harvesting and water liter-acy is a majorly discussed issue these days.

Beneficiary to: Tribal Villages Especially Farmer and student community

Total Participants: 75 Students and 5 Staff Members

Impacts /Outcomes of Activity: We are, therefore, taking the liberty of presenting an alternative policy, which has as its thrust the genuine involvement of communities and people in the manage- ment of water resources. government. Such initiatives will help maintain the groundwater level.

Resources: Tree Plantation, Teaching Aids for School Children, Human Resource (Student Team, Karyakarta Team),

Problems Identified: The population is migrating for employment during dry season as there is no water available during rabbi season. In remote tribal areas rainfall is still an issue of low water base in summer and sometimes to get drinking water becomes itself question mark. Since farming based on rain water is not enough. This water problem creates large-scale migration.

Document Attached (Mark ✓):

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|----|------------------|---|
| 1.Office Note | - | 2.Fin. Budget: | - | 3.Sanction Date: | - |
| 4.Notice | ✓ | 5.Attendance: | ✓ | 6.Report: | ✓ |
| 7.Photos & Video | ✓ | 8.Paper News: | NA | 9.Feedback | ✓ |


Sanjay Salve
Activity Coordinator





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Bhonsala Military College Campus Rambhoomi, Nashik – 422 005
Ph. No. (0253) 2342840 Tele fax-(0253) 2309617

Date: 05/12/2017

प्रति,

मा. कार्यवाह

सेंट्रल हिंदू मिलिटरी एज्युकेशन सोसायटी

नाशिक विभाग

विषय: रगतविहीर गुही, सुरगाणा, नाशिक येथील निवासी श्रमानुभव शिबीर २०२२ साठी बस

मिळणेबाबत

महोदय,

सेंट्रल हिंदू मिलिटरी एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे डॉ. मुंजे इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मॅनेजमेंट एंड कंप्यूटर स्टडीज, नाशिक आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी श्रमानुभव शिबीराचे आयोजन रगतविहीर गुही, सुरगाणा, नाशिक येथे २३, २४ जुलै २०२२ रोजी करणार आहे. या शिबिरामध्ये साधारण १२० विद्यार्थ्यांचा सहभाग असणार आहे. यात प्रत्यक्ष माती बंधान्याच्या कामासह गावाचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात येणार आहे. गेल्या १० वर्षांपासून सातत्याने हा उपक्रम आम्ही आदिवासी भागात तेथील विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून करत आहोत.

रगतविहीर गुही, सुरगाणा, नाशिक हे साधारण नाशिकपासून १४० किमी अंतरावर आहे. एकूण अंतर हे २८० किमीच्या आसपास होईल. विद्यार्थी संख्येचा विचार करता ३ बसची आवश्यकता भासणार आहे. संख्या कमी झाल्यास किमान २ बसची आवश्यकता आहे.

तरीही रगतविहीर गुही, सुरगाणा, नाशिक येथील श्रमानुभव शिबीर २०१७ साठी शैक्षणिक सहल सवलतीसह बस मिळावी ही नम्र विनंती.



संजय साळवे

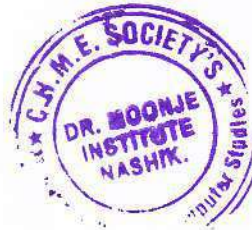
श्रमानुभव शिबीर, समन्वयक

प्रत:

१. प्रकाश वाबळे, बस विभाग

२. शीतल देशपांडे, कोषप्रमुख, नाशिक विभाग सेंट्रल हिंदू मिलिटरी एज्युकेशन सोसायटी

३. श्री. राहुल वैद्य, चेअरमन डॉ. मुंजे इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ मॅनेजमेंट एंड कंप्यूटर स्टडीज, नाशिक





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Bhonsala Military College Campus Rambhoomi, Nashik – 422 005
Ph. No. (0253) 2342840 Tele fax-(0253) 2309617

Date: July 7, 2022

NOTICE

(Shramanubhav Shibir - 2022)

All the students are hereby informed that we are organizing Two Days Shramanubhav Shibir Residential in association with Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Nashik on 22nd & 23rd July 2022, (Guhi), Taluka Surgana District Nashik. In Shramanubhav Shibir the students will come across various activities: Village Survey, Bandhara Repairing and adventure activities.

Students shall attend the Shramanubhav Shibir by registering the names July 12, 2022 at Prof. Sanjay Salve .

Program of interested students will be on July 19, 2022 @ 3:00 pm in Auditorium with Coordinators and associating organization Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram.

Registered Students will be shortlisted by Panel for Shramanubhav Shibir. The students without registration will not be allowed to attend the Shibir.

Sanjay Salve

Coordinator

Shramanubhav Shibir, DMI



Shramanubhav Shibir Registration (Responses)

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|---|--------|
| 53 | Paresh Wakchaure | 8805096758 | MBA II | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 54 | ANIKET RAJENDRA NIKAM | 8007392610 | MBA I B | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 55 | Prof.Sanjay Salve | 9096893510 | MBA I B | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 56 | Patil Nikita Bhaurao | 9689634556 | MBA I A | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Female |
| 57 | raj salunke | 7888209465 | MBA I B | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 58 | Akash Ankush kharat | 8669327674 | MBA I A | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 59 | Mehul Sharad Hiwale | 82 | MBA I B | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 60 | Hrishikesh Sandip Chavan | 9011391689 | MBA I A | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 61 | Shubhada Dasharath Veer | 9359535690 | MBA II | Rutuja Diwan | G | Female |
| 62 | Rutuja hemant Diwan | 9172963520 | MBA I A | Rutuja Diwan | G | Female |
| 63 | Soniya Prakash Borse | 9158660076 | MBA II | Rutuja Diwan | G | Female |
| 64 | Shweta Barku Gaikwad | 9604464417 | MBA I B | Rutuja Diwan | G | Female |
| 65 | Darshan katare | 8830350538 | MBA I B | Rutuja Diwan | G | Male |
| 66 | Purushottam pandit marathe | 9423469250 | MBA I A | Rutuja Diwan | G | Male |
| 67 | Borase Ashwini | 9307573291 | MBA II | Rutuja Diwan | G | Female |
| 68 | Shubham Saraf | 7776068812 | MCA I | Rutuja Diwan | G | Male |
| 69 | Parth Shimpi | 7798014811 | MBA I A | Rutuja Diwan | G | Male |
| 70 | Harshal Kiran Nemade | 7756984250 | MBA I B | Rutuja Diwan | G | Male |
| 71 | Saurabh Kare | 8551905775 | MBA II | Saurabh Kare | H | Male |
| 72 | Samiksha suryawanshi | 9325800183 | MBA I A | Saurabh Kare | H | Female |
| 73 | Shrushti Sunil Dixit | 7249048563 | MBA II | Saurabh Kare | H | Female |
| 74 | Anjali Patil | 7972652126 | MBA I A | Saurabh Kare | H | Female |
| 75 | Vipul jagannath darade | 9004791408 | MBA I B | Saurabh Kare | H | Male |
| 76 | Ankita patil | 7410705064 | MCA I | Saurabh Kare | H | Female |
| 77 | VIVEK DHONDGE | 7028762101 | MBA II | Saurabh Kare | H | Male |
| 78 | Neel Shailesh Karnik | 7387317904 | MBA I B | Saurabh Kare | H | Male |
| 79 | Shraddha Walvekar | 7057663193 | MBA II | Saurabh Kare | H | Female |
| 80 | Nilesh Wadile | 9423924648 | MBA II | Saurabh Kare | H | Male |
| 81 | Prof. Hema Darne | | MCA I | Saurabh Kare | H | Female |



Shramanubhav Shibir Registration (Responses)

| | Name of Student | Mobile No | Class | Group Leader | Group | Gender |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | Adesh Shashikant Landge | 9604474296 | MBA II | Gauri Dive | A | Male |
| 2 | kautuk gangurde | 7249192002 | MBA I A | Gauri Dive | A | Male |
| 3 | Prafulla Patil | 8177929536 | MBA I A | Gauri Dive | A | Male |
| 4 | Gauri Dive | 73509 50589 | MBA II | Gauri Dive | A | Female |
| 5 | Divya Rajendra Gaikwad | 8805929774 | MBA II | Gauri Dive | A | Female |
| 6 | Pranjali Sanjay Dive | 9579355981 | MBA I B | Gauri Dive | A | Female |
| 7 | Gore Buddhahushan Arun | 8408910394 | MBA I B | Gauri Dive | A | Male |
| 8 | Dev Ahire | 7841939051 | MBA I A | Gauri Dive | A | Male |
| 9 | Akshata Ujjwal Ratnakar | 9158917865 | MBA II | Gauri Dive | A | Female |
| 10 | Mr. Swapnil Doke | | MBA II | Gauri Dive | A | Male |
| 11 | Ravindra Vijay Adhav | 8007737072 | MBA I B | Hina Shinde | B | Male |
| 12 | Akash Patil | 9158244014 | MCA I | Hina Shinde | B | Male |
| 13 | Ketaki sudhir Kulkarni | 9970411547 | MBA I B | Hina Shinde | B | Female |
| 14 | Lalit Laxman Pagar | 7219588705 | MBA I A | Hina Shinde | B | Male |
| 15 | Dhiraj Kailas Vhanmane | 8623023104 | MBA II | Hina Shinde | B | Male |
| 16 | Mrunal Sanjay Pawar | 9420764033 | MBA I B | Hina Shinde | B | Female |
| 17 | Rutuja Anil Pardeshi | 8446474421 | MBA II | Hina Shinde | B | Female |
| 18 | Muskan Chauhan | 8149905345 | MBA I A | Hina Shinde | B | Female |
| 19 | Hina Bharat Shinde | 8087142456 | MBA I B | Hina Shinde | B | Female |
| 20 | Priya naidu | 770977198 | MBA I A | Hina Shinde | B | Female |
| 21 | Bhagyashre suresh chavan | 9765088591 | MBA II | Kalpesh Patil | C | Female |
| 22 | Sonali chintaman lahare | 9075824980 | MBA I B | Kalpesh Patil | C | Female |
| 23 | Sudarshan Ashok Kasar | 8796262600 | MBA II | Kalpesh Patil | C | Male |
| 24 | Keyur D. Andhrutkar | 9579381031 | MBA I A | Kalpesh Patil | C | Male |
| 25 | Mali charushila madhavrao | 9307278693 | MBA I B | Kalpesh Patil | C | Female |
| 26 | Tejas prakash jadhav | 8888582699 | MBA II | Kalpesh Patil | C | Male |
| 27 | KALPESHKUMAR PATIL | 9423007945 | MBA I A | Kalpesh Patil | C | Male |
| 28 | Ananda Balu Hyalij | 8552030385 | MCA I | Kalpesh Patil | C | Male |
| 29 | Sakshi Agarwal | 8237422355 | MBA I A | Kalpesh Patil | C | Female |
| 30 | Dr. Niraj Chaudhari | | MBA II | Kalpesh Patil | C | Male |
| 31 | Korade Santosh Kailas | 9730852336 | MBA I B | Monish Patil | D | Male |
| 32 | Shukriya Suleman Shaikh | 7620444163 | MBA II | Monish Patil | D | Female |
| 33 | Harshada Subhash Pawar | 9209239278 | MBA II | Monish Patil | D | Female |
| 34 | Raj kedare | 8605838768 | MBA II | Monish Patil | D | Male |
| 35 | Shintre Nikita Yogesh | 7666284694 | MBA I B | Monish Patil | D | Female |
| 36 | Monish kamlesh Patil | 9021541483 | MBA I B | Monish Patil | D | Male |
| 37 | Ankush Pingale | 9767360761 | MBA I A | Monish Patil | D | Male |
| 38 | Fardeen kotwal | 07767993731 | MBA I A | Monish Patil | D | Male |
| 39 | Pradunya Sonawane | 7887698338 | MCA I | Monish Patil | D | Male |
| 40 | Aakash Gaware | 8329680766 | MBA I A | Monish Patil | D | Male |
| 41 | Tanuj Lonare | 07218209334 | MBA I A | Prerana Pawar | E | Male |
| 42 | Aditi Satish Morankar | 7499346519 | MBA II | Prerana Pawar | E | Female |
| 43 | Utkarsha Rajratna Baladkar | 9146161072 | MBA I B | Prerana Pawar | E | Female |
| 44 | Manasee Shitalkumar Bitode | 9421861229 | MBA I B | Prerana Pawar | E | Female |
| 45 | Akshaya Sandip Mankar | 9607528234 | MBA I B | Prerana Pawar | E | Female |
| 46 | Sangam Shivaji Patil | 8390143942 | MBA II | Prerana Pawar | E | Male |
| 47 | PRERANA BHASKAR PAWAR | 9765174028 | MBA I B | Prerana Pawar | E | Female |
| 48 | Zuberahmed maniyar | 8208881842 | MBA I A | Prerana Pawar | E | Male |
| 49 | Dinesh Mahajan | 09552070365 | MCA I | Prerana Pawar | E | Male |
| 50 | Mrs. Sukhada Bhalerao | | MCA I | Prerana Pawar | E | Female |
| 51 | Karwal yash subhash | 8600552429 | MBA I B | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Male |
| 52 | Roshani Chaudhari | 7620232079 | MCA I | Roshani Chaudhari | F | Female |

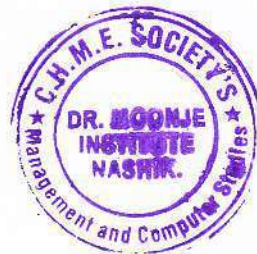


कार्यक्रम पत्रिका
श्रमानुभव शिबीर एकत्रिकरण

१९ जुलै २०२२ दुपारी ३ वाजता ..

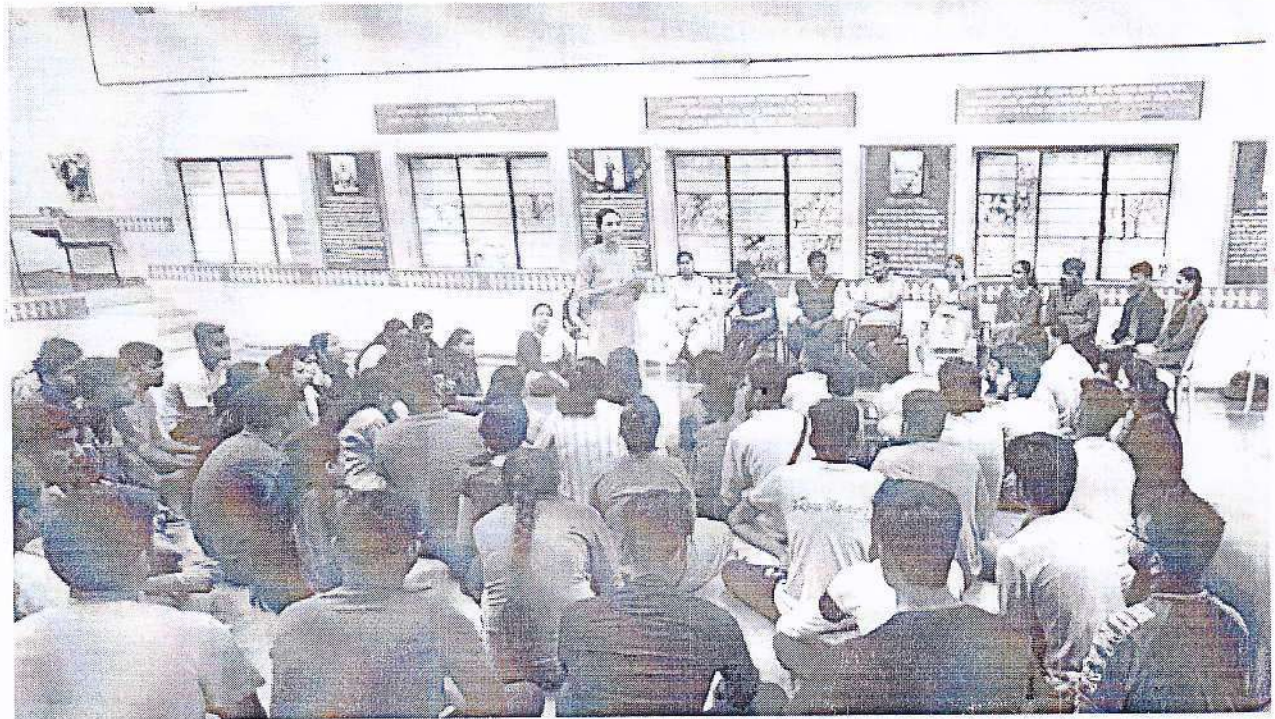
डॉ. मुंजे इन्स्टिट्यूट

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|------|------------------------------------|--|
| ३:०० | सूत्रसंचालन - | अक्षया मानकर (एमबीए प्रथम वर्ष) |
| ३:०२ | गीत - | केतकी कुलकर्णी (एमबीए प्रथम वर्ष) |
| ३:०५ | स्वागत व परिचय - | अक्षया मानकर (एमबीए प्रथम वर्ष) |
| ३:१० | प्रास्ताविक - | संतोष कोरडे (एमबीए प्रथम वर्ष) |
| ३:१५ | अनुभवकथन- | प्रा. स्वाती लाखलगावकर |
| ३:२० | देशभक्ती रोज जगण्याचा विषय .. - | शिबीर सहप्रमुख - आकाश गवारे (एमबीए प्रथम) |
| ३:२५ | श्रमानुभव शिबिर नियोजन चर्चा- | शिबीर प्रमुख - शुभदा वीर |
| ३:३० | जनजाती कल्याण आश्रम.. गुही प्रकल्प | श्रीनन्दन भालेराव |
| ३:४० | प्रमुख वक्ता भाषण- | डॉ. भरत केळकर |
| ४:१० | आभार प्रदर्शन- | गेशनी चौधरी (एमसीए प्रथम वर्ष) |
| ४:१२ | पसायदान- | |





CHME Society's
Dr. Moonje Institute of Management & Computer Studies
(Affiliated to University of Pune & Approved by AICTE New Delhi)
Bhonsala Military College Campus Rambhoomi, Nashik – 422 005
Ph. No. (0253) 2342840 Tele fax-(0253) 2309617
Photo:





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Report of Shramanubhav Shibir 2020

CHMES Dr. Moonje Institute's MBA & MCA Students Shramanubhav Shibir July 22nd and 23rd 2022 Guhi Taluka Surgana District, Nashik

CHMES Dr. Moonje Institute's MBA Students Shramanubhav Shibir was held this year at village Guhi Taluka Surgana District, Nashik on July 22nd and 23rd. In continuation of The tradition of Shramanbhuv camp which was started in the year 2013. Dr. Moonje Institute has continued for the past few 10 years.

Every year participation of the students is increasing in connection with the social responsibility role by constructing earthen dams in forested areas. This village is close to the border between Maharashtra and Gujarat. This year the students dealt with tree plantation & conservation. At the same time there was student interaction with Guhi Ashram Shala students of Janjati Kalyan Ashram. The purpose of this activity is to protect natural resources and to protect its further erosion. Total 80 Students and 5 Staff members of Dr Moonje Institute participated in shibir. The experiment was conducted to protect the village's biodiversity wealth for the foreseeable future.

While working for the purpose of creating a future for villagers living in the forest areas. This work was annexed by Shramanubhav Shibir of MBA students. For the last ten years Kalampada, Lavali, Sadarpada, Ranvihir, Kelvihir, Ragtavahir, Zari in Peth taluka have constructed small soil dams from the camp.

One of the highlights of this year's camp is interaction with School students from Ashram Shala and Group discussion of students. This year's Shramanubhav Shibir led by Shubhada Veer, Akshaya Manakr, Akash Gaware, Sonali Laharel, Yash Karwal, Prafulla Patil, Samiksha Suruvanshi, Roshani Choudhari., Ravindra Adhav, Santosh Korde. These students were guided by teachers and non-teaching staff Prof. Sanjay Salve, Dr. Niraj Chaudhari, Prof. Ankush Pingale, Prof. Hema Darne, Sukhada Bhalerao & Swapnil Doke. About the success of the student Shramanubhav Shibir Chairman Dr. Ajit Bhandakkar and Director Dr. Preeti Kulkarni congratulated the students.

The inauguration, forestry, exercise, think-tank session took place at the camp. Ajit Gavit of the Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram gave a detailed introduction to the project.

Student's feedback

Akshaya Mankar

The Shramanubhav Shibir was an unforgettable experience. It gives news insight while interacting with girls students. It is a pleasure to see that the activists of Kalyan Ashram are reaching out for rural development and community service.

Sonali Lahare

My first time was in Shramanubhav Shibir. The concept of Shramanubhav Shibir was only heard till date. It was a real experience in these two days. Going to a tribal village and experiencing the culture and lifestyle of those people. Overall the experience was great. It was also a pleasure to do something new.

Sanjay Salve
Faculty coordinator

