

Ecosystem Study of Rural Sapkalwadi And Thoratwadi Village Maharashtra

Mahadev Shinde

Dept of Development Management

Abstract- India lives in its villages. This paper is written with experience of forty days experience of staying and learning with the community. This Ecosystem study of the village consist of various dimension and them interconnect with comprehensive aspects in development sector. The study was conducted in Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village of Indapur block at Pune district in Maharashtra. The information was collected mostly through participatory approaches. This study was done mainly through the participatory approaches to understand the village through a detailed manner. Poverty was the center of the study but a multidimensional vision of the village is captured in the study. It includes the social, economic, cultural and the ecological dimensions of the village. This study also closely observed the problems of the villagers which became the hurdles of the way of development.

Keywords- Ecosystem Study, Rural study, Maharashtra, India

I. INTRODUCTION

This Ecosystem study of the village consist of various dimension and them interconnect with comprehensive aspects in development sector. The significant dimension such as Social, cultural, political, economic and ecological is studies with the help of different PRA tool and survey techniques which gave comprehensive understanding of the different feature of the villages. According to a study of Tripathy (2020) a village is a geographically distinguishable place which is habitat of some human beings who lives in groups called family are socially, culturally and economically interrelated with each other. According to the data of conscious 2011 of India, 68.84 per cent Indians are stayed in village which is around 833.1 million people live in 640,867 different villages.

After independence, planners in India understood that without eliminating poverty, bringing development is not possible. The output of this study to know about village history and what are the changes came in present situation related to economy, ecology, culture custom norms easily understand from village study, politics, all kind of social issues, problems only can be solved by village study and developmental issues that will help to make future planning, analysis and evaluation process on the purpose of developing

the village areas. The focus of the study is The Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village from Indapur block, Pune district. The objectives of the study understand the sociological, economic and political dimensions of the village and its change pattern, to study poverty and inequality with its all dimensions, to understanding livelihood pattern and natural resources of village, to understanding development issues and community needs. Doing 5 capitals assessment for village to know the potential and availability of resource for development.

II. STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village of Indapur block at Pune district in Maharashtra. It is situated 17km away from sub-district headquarter Pune. Maharashtra state. This study was done to explore the existing systems in the rural society. According to Tripathy and Khan (2020) the participatory tools are the most efficient tool to understand a village deeply. So the same methodology were used to collecting the data. Where a homogeneous groups of people were invited and the optimum ignorance was followed.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSIONS

Social Dimension

In Social Dimension the focus is on background of rural area gets information about geographic, gender ratio, population, the status of rural area, caste composition, which caste is dominant by population and social status which caste is in minority. It also discusses about gender, languages, health and education to basic information about a particular area.

Demography

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Sapkalwadi village is 557025. Sapkalwadi village is located in Indapur Tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 17km away from sub-district headquarter Indapur and 127km away from district headquarter Pune. As per 2009 stats, Sapkalwadi village is

also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 218.21 hectares. Sapkalwadi has a total population of 1,305 peoples. There are about 280 houses in Sapkalwadi village. Baramati is nearest town to Sapkalwadi which is approximately 17km away. Thoratwadi village is located in Indapur Tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 22km away from sub-district headquarter Indapur and 110km away from district headquarter Pune. As per 2009 stats, Thoratwadi village is also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 315.74 hectares. Thoratwadi has a total population of 812 peoples. There are about 156 houses in Thoratwadi village. Baramati is nearest town to Thoratwadi which is approximately 20km away.

Table 1 Population of Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village

Village Name	Total Population	Male Population	Female Population	Sex Ratio
Sapkalwadi	1305	674	631	936
Thoratwadi	812	440	392	890

*(Source: Census 2011)

Religion

Hinduism is majority religion in Sapkalwadi, Thoratwadi villages with 99 % only 1% Buddhism followers. In Thoratwadi village also 97 % Hindu religion and other 3 % Muslim is there. Fig no 1 showing the Jyotiba Temple, which is famous temple in Sapkalwadi village, with 'Jyotiba', local God. In 2013 established was this temple.



Figure 1 Jyotiba Temple

Caste

The categories of caste in this village are SC, ST, OBC, General and Thoratwadi, Maratha is 69%, Koli (19%), Mahar (3%), Matang (9%). This is the sub-caste on particular Hindu religion most of the following. Most population in that village Maratha Caste which is belong Open category. In Thoratwadi village caste base category following in this area Open, OBC, Matang, Brahmin, Chambar. In Thoratwadi

Hindu religion most of the following. Maratha (80 %), Brahmin 5%, Matang (10%), Chambar (5%).

Table 2 Caste Population distribution in two villages

Caste	Population	
	Sapkalwadi	Thoratwadi
Maratha	69%	80%
Koli	19%	5%
Matang	9%	10%
Mahar	3%	5%

*Source: Gram-panchayat data

In Thoratwadi village main caste is Maratha but there is no any caste conflict in that village all family live together and they give respect to each other caste. Maratha caste is dominating there.

Gender ratio in Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village.

As per Census of India, the total population of Sapkalwadi village was 1305(app.) and Thoratwadi was 812 (app.) with 51.56 percent males and 48.43 percent females. The current population and the number of households are given by.

Table 3 Gender Ratio in Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village

Area	Population	Male	Female
Sapkalwadi	1305app.	51.56	48.44
Thoratwadi	812app.		

*Source: Secondary data, as per 2011 census

Education

In Sapkalwadi village has two primary school and two Anganwadi, One Anganwadi is Sanjaynager also second primary school there is no secondary school and colleges. After completed primary school education children went Bhavaninager and Baramati there is higher education like that Diploma, Degree, Medical colleges, also Low colleges, all kind of as well as quality of education institutions is there. An old Centre of education in the State of Maharashtra. It provides education through reputed English Medium Schools and a number of vernacular schools for the children. There are Eight Colleges in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties for higher education. Indapur also has an Engineering College, a Medical College and a Pharmacy college too. Baramati

historically was an industrial city and an important regional Centre for quality educational institutions. The city has important regional education centers in various disciplines, including engineering, medicine, law, management studies, and architecture and agriculture sciences. This has resulted in Baramati having a large population of students from nearby towns studying in educational institutions in the Baramati city. In Baramati there are well known educational schools and institution available. They are providing quality of education to children through reputed English medium schools. Pune well as Indapur It is also known to be one of the oldest educational centers in the Maharashtra. In Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi people having good connectivity to schools and colleges. Children's need not required to long travel for schools. Primary schools are available in area. But there is no good connectivity to outside colleges. According to my observation Parents are not conscious about their children's education. In Sapkalwadi village agriculture is main occupation most of boys after doing education handle Farming. Others are doing job in company Pune, Baramati, Sugarcane Factory.

Health

Baramati and Indapur have major health facilities in the city, which serve the city population as well as that of the nearby areas and towns. The health Infrastructure available within corporation can be divided under three categories – state government, Municipal Corporation's and private healthcare facilities. Sapkalwadi Village and Thoratwadi Villagers when they need for health emergency, they went Government hospital, Baramati, and Sansar in that village only sub- center but only Tuesday open other day they went nearby 3 km SansarBhavaninager, there is no medical facility, they went nearby village for basic medicine. Tripathy & Khan (2018) and Khan & Tripathy (2020) describes about the health dimensions of two three rural villages of India *i.e.* Keelamattiyam of Tamil Nadu, Laxhmannath and Gop village of Odisha. According to their studies there is no hospital in the villages, in case of medical emergency they have to go to the block for health care. In such situation a study is very important so assess the availability and affordability health care system. Both villages have ASHA worker she provides some medicine. In Thoratwadi Village no Sub center, when they need they went Baramati and Sansar and Indapur. But emergency they faced lot of problem related to health. Those who have bike they did not face any problem they will happy. Sapkalwadi village has 1 Sub Centre and hospitals 4 private clinics from Sapkalwadi 3km. Mahila Hospital, Baramati and Health Sub Centre which are effectively providing their services and scheme in dutiful manner. Monthly second Wednesday they conduct immunization camp in sub center. In

Health Sub Centre delivery theatre is not available in case they went Baramati. In case of emergency villagers are using this, otherwise they are giving preferences to private hospitals even it is too costly, they are preferring caesarean delivery because of fear about mother's and child's life. People are still healthy and life span is near by 67 yrs. People are not fully aware but educated people are understanding importance of health awareness and health related issue. Sanitation in public place is in very good condition, Grampanchyat and officials are addressing issues and always ready for providing sanitation also clinging surrounding area, actually its duty of Grampanchyat to clean all open and closed drainage lines, that's why grampanchyat doing work clearly. Man is social animal and for social aspects health is an important point we have to see. As well as villager help to improve sanitation and health issue. In Sapkalwadi sub center take follow up of pregnant women also every month second Wednesday they conduct immunization camp BCG, PANTA, IPV, Rotavirus, TT, TTT, this immunization they provided free of cost for child and pregnantwomen. ANM 1 and MPW 1. Total Adolescent girls 60 also they provide Lohayukat Medicine Iron, folic Acid Medicine as well as counseling them related to period

Anganwadi details of villages

In Anganwadi 0 to 3 years old child and pregnant women provide 1kg Wheat, Green gram pulses, Oil, Turmeric, Chili Pawdar, rice those things ICDS provide them, and they took follow up every month also they check weight increase or decrease. Both villages Anganwadi working good no any one child going outside the village for English school, because Anganwadi teachers has more experience 25 to 27 years they have teaching experience that's why villagers not send to other Anganwadi. Under the Integrated child development scheme run by the ministry of women and child development, pregnant and lactating mother served at Anganwadi on a daily basis or take-home food provision.



Figure 2 Anganwadi

Sapkalwadi Primary School Details

Class	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Male	4	2	4	6
Female	1	5	5	4
Total	5	7	9	10

*Source: Secondary Data Primary School



Figure 3 Yoga Class

In Sapkalwadi village primary school is there total students in school 31 other going to outside the village because there is no English school. That is primary Marathi school that's why parents send nearby Baramati English medium school. Sapkalwadi primary school total staff is 2 one is male and another one is female. Mr. Nale Sir is principle and Mrs. S.N. Raje is Vice principle. Both are knowledgeable teachers. Students are very happy with teachers because they conduct activity base game and teach different type method. Also, every year they organized annual function of primary school; they invite all alumni who's are learn that school they invite them. Block and District level, they send children for plying game, like kho-kho, cricket, running, essay writing, Singing competition. In 1957-year primary school established. In Sapkalwadi village have one primary school. In that village no one drop out children. In 1st class four boys and one girl totally five students in that class. 2nd class two boys and five girls, totally seven students learning in that class. In the 3rd class four boys and five girls totally nine students are learning that class and in the 4th class six boys and four girls totally ten students learning that class. In Sapkalwadi village only primary school is there. According to the mobility map they went outside of the village four Km away from village. Primary school was established in 1957 and Anganwadi was established in 1886. Average percentage of student present in school in case of primary is 90% and in case of Anganwadi is 99%. Both in primary and Anganwadi no anyone drop out is 0%. And leave the school with village. Male teacher is 1 and female teacher is 2. Staff total= 2. Anganwadi Staff = 3.

Teacher, Helper and extra teacher is there she is completed graduation she teaching special basic English.

Sanjay Nager Primary School Details

Class	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Boys	9	9	12	12
Girls	4	9	8	12
Total	13	18	20	22

*Source: Secondary data Primary School

Language

Sapkalwadi village is with residence of multi cultured and multi linguistic community. During the field work as per my observation all people are living together. Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi is combination of Marathi, Hindi, and those are well educated people speaking English.

Traditional Institution

In this area there are community hall like School Ground they use for marriage ceremony and any other function as well as their Samaj mandir. They are coming to Jyotiba temple gather on every Sunday and pray for lord. In another side it is rural area. Local festival they came and celebrate all festivals. In Sapkalwadi village big temple is jyotiba temple all villager came and celebrate Marathi month chaitra this month big Yatra is there. All relative and villagers celebrating chaitra Pornima that time. Famous traditional institution in that village. In 2013 constructed Jyotiba temple.

Affinity Groups

In Sapkalwadi village some affinity group is there, Ganesh Ustav Mandal, Druga Mandal, Matang Community group and some festival wise group or and Freedom Fighter Birth Anniversary they celebrated these event on particular time they celebrated. At that time, they conduct same activity and games for children and women. This information gets from in social map and focus group discussion. As per above information these Affinity Group are active in this area. But according to my observation there is no unity as well as more much youth is not well educated.

Transportation

Sapkalwadi Village is connected with Baramati rail and road transport facility. Baramati is connecting adjoining Indapur, Pune another side village, block. The National Highway connecting Pune to Baramati passing through the

city. Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village connect to the Indapur, Pune, and Baramati City.

Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi area they used own bike, four-wheeler, cycles are regularly used mode of transportation. It is observed in whole both villages, bike is the primary mode of transportation and use of the own four-wheeler is observed more. Before two year ago in Sapkalwadi village don't have good road but now days there is started road construct new road.

Sapkalwadi village

According to mobility map within the village people go to PDC bank, co-operative bank, post office, ration shop, temple, and children go to Anganwadi and students go to the school. Gram panchayat also present in this village. One Matang community association is situated in this village that takes care of Dalit community. Sub – Center is there, some places those are situated outside the village where people usually go those areas are Bhavaninager college(3k.m.), Tehsil office(47k.m.), Rail station(20k.m.), Court(47k.m.), Police station(8k.m.), women's' college(20k.m.), hospital, Bank, ATM, market all are situated in Sansar(3k.m.) Some student also goes to Baramati for college (15k.m.) Some villagers also go to Baramati for shopping purpose (15k.m.) for work purpose, surrounded places are Bhavaninager, Baramati, Indapur away from Sapkalwadi village, Thoratwadi village(6k.m.). Inside the village important institution are school, Bank, Anganwadi, Temple, post office and less important are Panchayat, Ration shop, Library. Outside the village more important institution are Tehsil, police station, school, college, Bank, court, block office, Hospital and less important are Market, ATM.

Thoratwadi Village



Figure 4 Road Construct Sapkalwadi village

As distance between Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village is only 6 km that's why in many cases people's movement also same. Within the village, villagers usually go to the temples, children go to Anganwadi and school. Post office and ration shop outside the village from Thoratwadi to Udamaywadi 2km distance they went outside. In Thoratwadi village no Market facility they went 6km away from village. Rail station (20km), Court (47km), Police station (8km), hospital weekly market, Bank, ATM all are situated in Lasurne (6km)

Family Structure

Family types are broadly classified in to two types namely nuclear, extended, and joint. As per socio economic survey details, in Sapkalwadi village nuclear families are more in number. It is seen that the no. of nuclear families is 70% (app.) of the living there. Only 30% families are Staying joint family. According to sample survey in Thoratwadi also two type family one is joint and nuclear. In Thoratwadi village 55% family are living nuclear and 45% family living in joint. As per my own observation mostly nuclear family is both villages. But they happy their decision making. Senior citizens told 100 year ago they stay in together that time they easy to done their own work, but now days they spent that much time in agriculture field also household work. Its means man power will decrease, that's why they faced more much issue related to family structure.

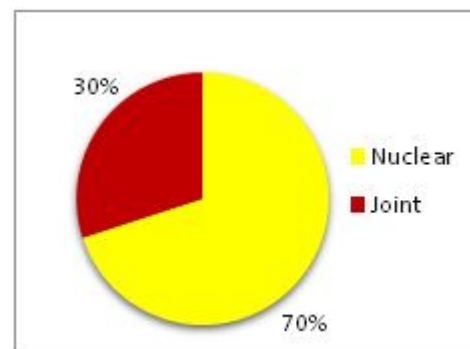


Chart 1 Family Structure of Thoratwadi village

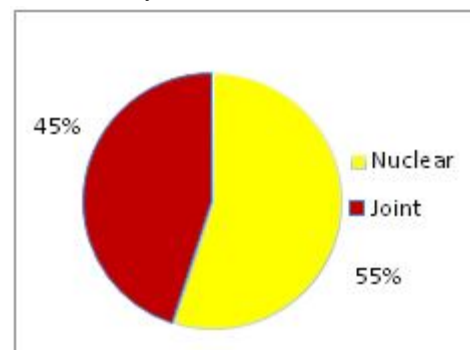


Chart 2 Family Structure of Sapkalwadi village

Cultural Dimension

The Cultural dimension of rural area studied to understand the information about the different topics like festivals, practice, customs, marriages, ceremonies and food pattern to understand on this way. In this dimension to know about people old culture and practices to help the comparing to village.

Festival

In this area, people are more interested and giving importance to each and every festival in areas even though it is small in nature. They have more belief in their culture and tradition. In Maharashtra as per culture, they keep rangoli in front of their house every day. Citizens celebrated all festivals like Gudhipadava, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti, Basveshwar Jayanti, Shivjayanti, Vatpournima, Makarsakranti, Diwali, etc. celebration Maharashtra and enjoys as per the importance of the day. On the day of the festival, they prepare different food based on the importance of the festival. They start preparing for festivals two days before.

“Diwali” is the biggest festival in the village at that time expenditure of each family is minimum Rs.7, 000 to Rs.8000, purchases new clothes and varieties of a food item. “Jyotiba Yatra” is also big festivals for people as it is the main temple in Sapkalwadi. On that day peoples from other area visit and involve in different programs conducted. On the occasion of this day all people come together and provide food for peoples in area and outsiders. As per Marathi calendar New Year start from GUDI PADWA this also celebrated at big level. They make purn poli these festival days. All villager celebrated festivals with joy and happiness.

Makarsakranti: The Makarsakranti celebrated in Marathi month of posh. This is one of the important festivals in village. On this day only women are celebrated at temple. For this festival they start preparing from 2 days before. They prepare food items like teal Laddu, Sweet dish, Bhakri Shengsola, Puran Poli etc. In these festival women parches new sari, jewelry. They spent 3000 Rs for this festival yearly two days they celebrate this festival all caste women celebrate this festival. In this day women didn't do any work full day they enjoy before two days them going for shopping, they purchase jewelry, Sari, Bengal etc.

Practice

Ceremonies are inseparable part of the way of life of rural. There are two types of ceremony so far as the observation at family level and community level is concerned. The family level ceremonies mainly include Newly Born

Babies, Baby Shower, Marriage and Death. These ceremonies have specific custom and convention, for instance the ceremonies celebrate. Birth, Death and Marriage these practices are performed everywhere but the way of performing these activities are different based on their religion and area. Compare this activity in whole Maharashtra is same but little difference in way of performing. Compare to village level in rural area practices its different like Death rituals are celebrated in different manner. For marriage they celebrate one-day base in School ground, Private hall.

Custom

In Rural area follow particular custom and other things are there. But in particular caste wise some customs are they follow in pervious time. In Sapkalwadi village generation to generation they follow custom. Monthly period time women and girls didn't do any activity they seat outside the home, they didn't touch any others, and they eat separate, In Five days they did not entry in Kitchen room, also girls following. Also, one more old custom they follow Mahar (ST) Community daily going to all villager's house and collect Bhakri for one-time lunch, because they cleaning Temples. It is called as (Gavki System) everyone has god few houses nearby outside they put god statue. They do harmony year goat kill and celebrate local festival. In Thoratwadi village also same custom. They believe on god.

Marriages

Marriage functions and observed how they going on hole ceremony. In that between know that there most of the marriage going on in one-day base. In marriage the bride (girl) age is below18 and Boys marriage age 21 years observed there. They spent money for marriage 1 lakh. According to family situation more than villagers use Marriage hall nearby bhavani nagare, Baramati, Pune also Indapur they conduct their marriage ceremony, Poor people use community hall as well as School ground. In this type most of the marriage going on. Some of the marriage going on in another way because they are different cast and religion. So, in that base their culture is different so marriage function is going on 1 day and god base more culture and norms bases the marriage going. After marriage ceremony they conduct Jagarn Gondhal program. They sacrifice goat on the reception party it's their old tradition.

Economical Dimension

The studied of Economical dimension of a rural studied to understand the information about the different topics like livelihood, poverty, vulnerability, access to

financial services, infrastructure and its access (housing types, water facilities, community hall, roads, dairy Anganwadi, Ration shop) to know about how are they working in this rural and which base.

Vulnerability

From an ecosystem perspective, rural are finding by overcrowding, marginalization, harmful environmental exposure, poverty, insecurity, and lack of access to amenities-all features that lead to decreased sustainability, and increased vulnerability.

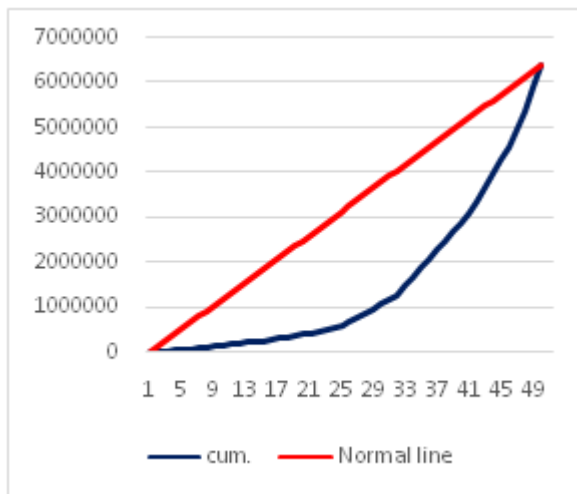


Chart 3 Income inequality Sapkalwadi Village

Income inequality

The Lorenz curve is a graphical representation of income inequality or wealth inequality. The graph plots percentiles of the population on the horizontal axis according to income or wealth. Income inequality refers to the extent to which income is distributed in an uneven manner among a population. Sapkalwadi village has more inequality which can be understood by Lorenz curve of village in this curve straight line is showing cumulative income of 51 people income which taken through sample survey.

Wealth Ranking

Categorization of village houses according to people’s occupation:

- 1) In which family has 2 or 1 wage labour, those are landless they are coming under poorest of the poor. (S1- Poorest of the poor)
- 2) Next in which family has more than 2 labors or those have 1 acer land they are come under poor. (S2- Poor)

- 3) Who have above 2-acre lands, different types of small shop or driver Categories people come under lower middle class. (S3- Middle lower)
- 4) Who have above 5-acre land and also linked with private company and factory or have very big shop they come under upper middle-class family. (S4-Middle upper)
- 5) In which family people are service holder or govt. employees, elder person gets pension, and sometime have 6 to 8-acre land those people come under rich category, (Rich)

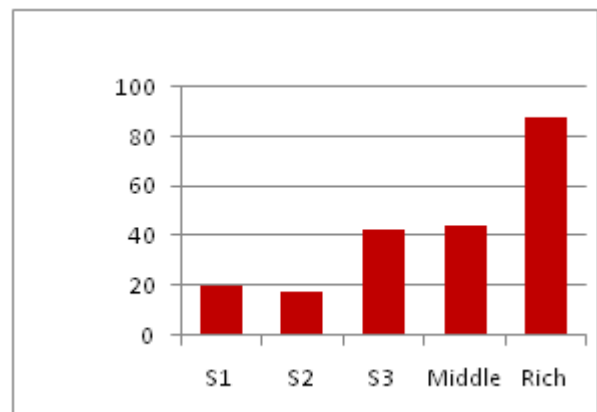


Chart 4 Economic Status of Sapkalwadi village



Chart 5 Economic Status of Thoratwadi village

The information is collected from wealth ranking clearly shown in the above table. In Sapkalwadi village among 280 families, But I took sample of 200 families. 88 families are rich, 44 houses are upper middle, 43 families are lower middle, 18 houses come under poor families and rest 20 families are the poorest of the poor.

In Thoratwadi village among 100 families, 49 families are rich, 13 houses are upper middle, 17 families are lower middle, 9 houses come under poor families and rest 11 families are the poorest of the poor.

Traditional Governance Methods



Figure 5 Traditional Governance system

Traditional governance is a form of leadership in which the authority of an organization or a ruling regime is largely tied to tradition or custom. The main reason for the give state of affairs is that it has always been that way. In Sapkalwadi village and Thoratwadi village has one traditional governance method in both village Matang community have this method, when community people fight to each other that time they used this method. They gathered and solve problem. Whenever any small conflict arises in both of villages, at the ground level they arrange a village meeting. It is like a Gram Sabha where head of the gram sabha and members are selected by villagers. In such case that conflicts among the families are called to sit together with Gram sabha members chaired by the Police Patil and Sarpanch try to solve the problem there itself with some penalties from the family who is proved as guilty. If such case the decision of the gram sabha is not accepted by any of the family or in the time of big conflicts they go for village panchayat or police station for farther judicial activities.

Grampanchyat

Sapkalwadi and Thoratwadi village has separate grampanchyat 2010 this year they separated Come under Sapkalwadi Panchayat, that consists of 3 words and each word has 1 member. Sapkalwadi grampanchyat got Agriculture Development Trust Baramati, Award. Because this village fully developed agriculture, as well as in that village water for agriculture more, all villagers doing occupation of agriculture. Also, Grampanchyat provide more government schemes all villagers get benefit of all schemes. In year 2010-2011 from 15 August, 2007 from in Pune district started “Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukti Gav Mohim” They got Award of Peaceful village. In Sapkalwadi head of village are fully involved in social activity. Lot of government schemes are there.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Sapkalwadi village is fully developed ecosystem and they have some problem according to this forty days study. Quality education and higher studies is needed that can be fulfill by establishing a new higher secondary school. Whatever work we do only for lives our life happy and healthy so establishing a hospital, Medical is very much needed in this area. Discrimination between man and women in the case of decision making and wage labour men and women’s not same. Organizing the unorganized, facilitating mainstream linkage, social security, education, health, entitlements and awareness on their rights are the priority areas to work with this migrant population. Not only that the food intake is not very nutritious in the area. So the home based kitchen garden is a very good way forward in such region. According to Tripathy (2018) a kitchen garden of (5×4) m² can easily supply the vegetable for a family of 4 persons. Building opportunities to promote institutions and intervention in the places of origin and destination of migrants, available schemes and programmers with government mainstream institutions, creating legitimate space for the federation and region in establishing linkages with factory and sugarcane cutters in order to improve their wages, awareness on their rights, ensuring entitlements and services are the areas to be explored further. Other than agriculture nonagricultural works like pottery can be promoted. According to Tripathy and Bardhan (2019) the demand of clay items become very high during the festival and summer season. This ecosystem study it will be help to improve slandered of living. Also, SHG through women’s will be empower. Dhan foundation working with community as well as creating leadership, poverty eradicate and it will be help to improve rural system. Whatever work we do only for lives our life happy and healthy so establishing a hospital, Medical is very much needed in this area. Discrimination between man and women in the case of decision making and wage labour men and women’s not same.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research work was financially supported by the host institute (The DHAN Academy) itself and the author express his deepest sense of gratitude to the concerned authority of the institute for financial assistance towards accomplishing the research. The author also very grateful to DHAN Foundation Pune and the community of the village.

REFERENCES

- [1] Khan, A and Tripathy, S., 2020. A Study on Health Aspect of Laxhmannath and Gop Village of Jaleswar block in Balasore District of Odisha, India, *International*

- Journal for Scientific Research & Development*, 7(12), pp. 17-19.
- [2] Kumar, A. An Ecosystem Study of The Bhil Tribe of Chhapra Village At Gangartalai Block In Banswara District Of Rajasthan.
- [3] Pangul, P. Ecosystem Study of Rural Borsar village of Vaijapur Block At Aurangabad District In Maharashtra.
- [4] Singh, T. N., Singh, R., Singh, B., Sharma, L. K., Singh, R., & Ansari, M. K. (2016). Investigations and stability analyses of Malin village landslide of Pune district, Maharashtra, India. *Natural Hazards*, 81(3), 2019-2030.
- [5] Swaminathan, M., & Misra, N. (2001). Errors of targeting: Public distribution of food in a Maharashtra village, 1995-2000. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2447-2454.
- [6] Tripathy, S and Bardhan, J., 2019 An In-Depth Study of Pottery as a Livelihood through a Discussion of its Process, Shocks, Seasonality, Trends and Economics, *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, 4(1), pp. 563-566.
- [7] Tripathy, S and Khan, A., 2018. Case Study on the Village Keelamattayan and its believes, *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, 2(6), pp. 575-577.
- [8] Tripathy, S and Khan, A., 2020 A Comparative Study of The Methodologies to Promote Sustainable Self-Help Groups in Rural And Tribal Context of Eastern India, *International journal for science and advance research in technology*, 6(3), pp. 226-235.
- [9] Tripathy, S. (2018). An Experiment on Kitchen Garden through Organic Farming Approach. *International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management*, 1(9), 287-290.
- [10] Tripathy, S., 2020. A study on the different dimensions of Bodo tribal community of Dalbari village in Barama block of Baksa district in Assam, India, *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH CULTURE SOCIETY*, 4(1), pp. 87-91.