



19LIV390 LIVE IN LABS

TEAM 2 SINE

KAATTUNAIKAN THERU VILLAGE- REPORT

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ABOUT THE VILLAGE

KAATTUNAIKAN THERU IS SITUATED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF DEVIPATNAM IN THE RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT, APPROXIMATELY 15 KM AWAY FROM RAMANATHAPURAM TOWN. THE COMMUNITY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PHASES, WITH PHASE 1 COMPRISING 36 HOUSES AND TWO SMALL TEMPLES, WHILE THE SECOND PHASE CONSISTS OF AROUND 20 HOUSES, WITH THE MAJORITY BEING GOVERNMENT-CONSTRUCTED (SPECIFICALLY, 12 HOUSES). TWO TEMPLES ARE ALSO PRESENT IN THIS PHASE.

THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE VILLAGE IS TAMIL, WITH ONLY ONE PERSON IN PHASE 1 KNOWING HINDI. THE RESIDENTS BELONG TO A HUNTING COMMUNITY, TRADITIONALLY ENGAGED IN HUNTING QUAIL BIRDS FOR SALE. HOWEVER, GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS HAVE LED TO A DECLINE IN THIS ACTIVITY. MANY VILLAGERS HAVE SHIFTED TO RAISING COUNTRY BIRDS (HENS) FOR INCOME. PRESENTLY, THE VILLAGERS EARN THEIR LIVELIHOOD THROUGH VARIOUS ACTIVITIES SUCH AS DAILY LABOR, SEPTIC TANK CLEANING, PLASTIC WASTE COLLECTION, AND DRUMMING DURING EVENTS. GOAT FARMING IS LIMITED, WITH ONLY ONE HOUSE HAVING CATTLE.

ALL MEMBERS IN BOTH PHASES ARE PART OF THE KURVIKAR COMMUNITY, EXCEPT FOR ONE FAMILY BELONGING TO ANOTHER COMMUNITY. THE HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL IN THESE PHASES IS 12TH GRADE, THOUGH THE MAJORITY HAS ONLY COMPLETED UP TO 8TH GRADE.

NEITHER PHASE 1 NOR PHASE 2 STREETS HAVE SCHOOLS, BUT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS ARE IN PROXIMITY (1-5 SCHOOLS ARE AROUND 200-300M AWAY FROM PHASE 1, AND 6-12 SCHOOLS ARE SITUATED APPROXIMATELY 1.5KM FROM THESE STREETS/COMMUNITIES). PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS (PHC) AND VETERINARY CENTERS ARE ABSENT FROM PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2 STREETS, BUT THEY ARE LOCATED AROUND 250M AND 1KM, RESPECTIVELY, FROM PHASE 1, AND APPROXIMATELY 750M AND 1.5KM FROM PHASE 2. THE VILLAGE DOES NOT HAVE ANY SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHG).

BOTH PHASES FEATURE SMALL TEMPLES, WHILE A NOTABLY LARGE TEMPLE DEDICATED TO THEIR DEITY, KARPANAN, SERVES AS A FOCAL POINT. VILLAGERS OFTEN CONVENE NEAR THIS MAIN TEMPLE ON THE 30TH OF EACH MONTH FOR DECISION-MAKING.

NATURAL WATER BODIES SUCH AS RIVERS OR PONDS, AS WELL AS ARTIFICIAL WATER BODIES LIKE CANALS, ARE ABSENT. WATER IS SOURCED THROUGH PIPELINES, A COMMUNITY WELL, AND PRIVATE WELLS IN SOME HOUSES. THE VILLAGE DOES NOT ENGAGE IN AGRICULTURE, AS THE KURVIKAR TRIBE HAS NOT PRACTICED IT FOR GENERATIONS.

DURING OUR FIVE DAYS OF VISIT, USING PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL (PRA) TOOLS, WE IDENTIFIED MAJOR RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE, RESOURCES BROUGHT TO THE VILLAGE, RESOURCES MADE IN THE VILLAGE AND SOLD OUTSIDE, THE FUNCTIONING OF

VARIOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE VILLAGE, AND IDENTIFIED SOME ISSUES THAT THE PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE HAVE BEEN FACING.

PART I - PARTICIPATORY RURAL APPRAISAL

RESOURCE MAP

INTRODUCTION: THIS REPORT OUTLINES THE FINDINGS AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED DURING A RESOURCE MAPPING EXERCISE CONDUCTED IN KAATTUNAIKAN THERU, AIMED AT IDENTIFYING AND CATEGORIZING KEY RESOURCES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THE SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT IN COLLABORATION WITH LOCAL VILLAGERS TO GAIN INSIGHTS INTO THE VILLAGE'S RESOURCE LANDSCAPE.

SURVEY OVERVIEW: UPON ARRIVAL IN THE VILLAGE, A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A LOCAL VILLAGER TO UNDERSTAND THE VILLAGE'S RESOURCES. NOTABLY, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE COMMUNITY LACKED TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, PRIMARILY DUE TO ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AS A HUNTING COMMUNITY

KEY FINDINGS:

1. **WATER RESOURCES:** DESPITE THE ABSENCE OF NATURAL WATER BODIES, SIGNIFICANT WATER SOURCES SUCH AS COMMUNITY WELLS AND TAPS WERE IDENTIFIED AS VITAL RESOURCES FOR THE VILLAGE.

2. **LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES:** POULTRY AND CATTLE FARMING WERE OBSERVED DURING THE SURVEY, HIGHLIGHTING ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES IN THE ABSENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

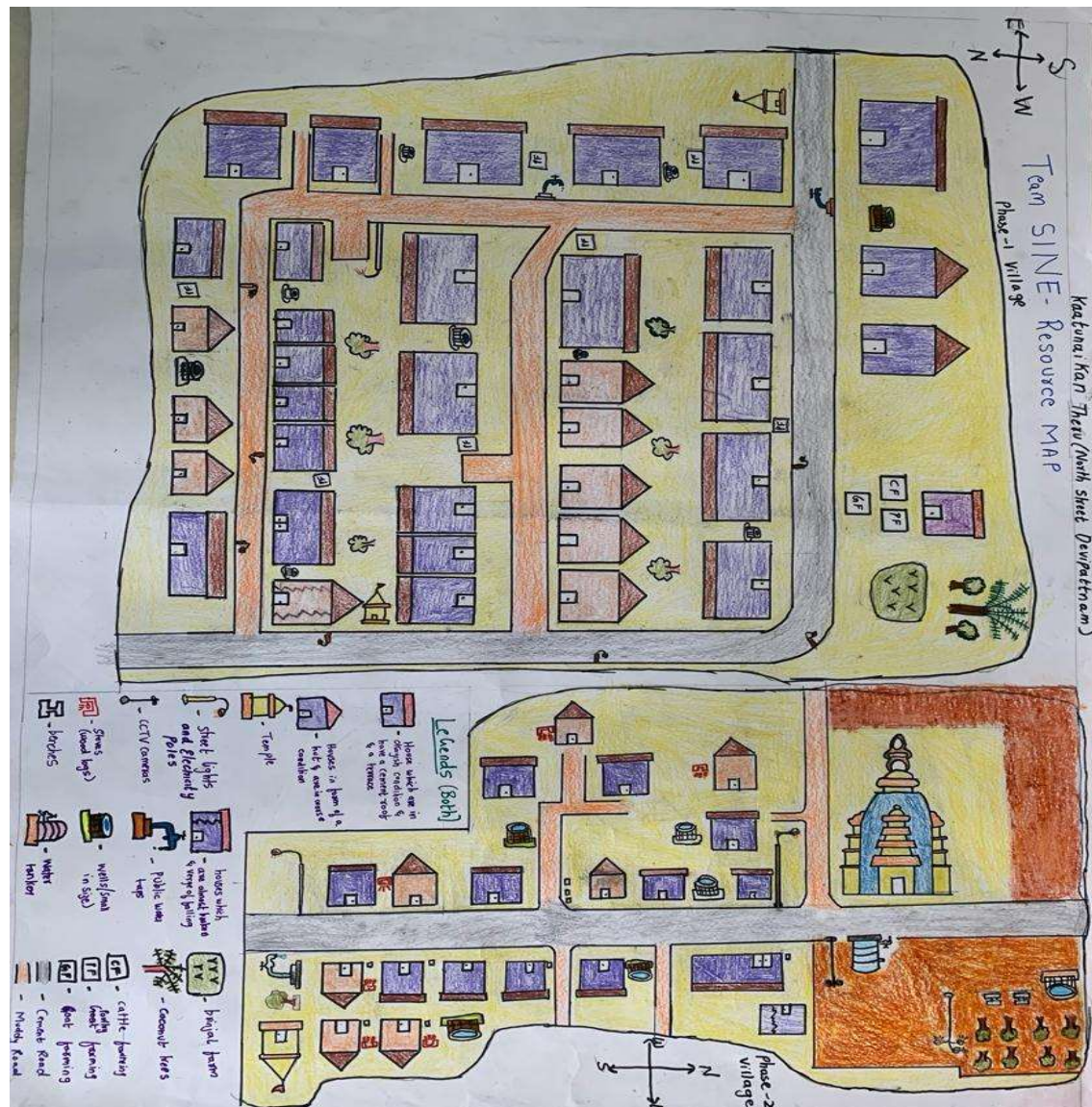
3. **INFRASTRUCTURE:** THE VILLAGE EXHIBITED BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE SUCH AS ELECTRIC POLES WITH STREETLIGHTS AND VARIOUS TYPES OF HOUSING STRUCTURES, RANGING FROM CEMENT AND BRICK HOUSES TO THOSE WITH ROOF TILES.

4. **SOCIAL SPACES:** OPEN AREAS SERVING AS COMMUNITY MEETING POINTS AND LOCATIONS FOR RAISING COUNTRY BIRDS WERE IDENTIFIED AS ESSENTIAL SOCIAL SPACES WITHIN THE VILLAGE.

5. **HUMAN RESOURCES:** A NOTABLE OBSERVATION WAS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCES WITHIN THE VILLAGE, INDICATING

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMUNITY ITSELF AS A MAJOR RESOURCE.
CHALLENGES FACED:

1. **LIMITED RESOURCES:** THE VILLAGE EXHIBITED A SCARCITY OF TRADITIONAL RESOURCES, POSING CHALLENGES IN RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING.



TRANSECT WALKS:-

INTRODUCTION:

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES HOW TRANSECT WALKS WERE CARRIED OUT IN KAATTUNAIKAN THERU AS PART OF THE RESOURCE MAPPING PROJECT. TRANSECT WALKS WERE USED TO OBSERVE AND RECORD VARIOUS FACTORS LIKE THE ENVIRONMENT, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENERGY SOURCES, WATER MANAGEMENT, AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS:

WE ORGANIZED TRANSECT WALKS IN BOTH PHASES OF THE VILLAGE, EACH CONSISTING OF THREE ROADS. WE CAREFULLY CHOSE TWO ROADS AT FIRST, CONSIDERING FACTORS LIKE ACCESSIBILITY, AVAILABLE RESOURCES, AND INPUT FROM VILLAGERS. THEN, WE SPLIT INTO TWO GROUPS AND BEGAN WALKING ALONG THESE SELECTED ROADS. DURING THE WALKS, WE PAID CLOSE ATTENTION TO EVERYTHING WE SAW, INCLUDING INPUT FROM VILLAGERS. WE ACTIVELY INTERACTED WITH THE COMMUNITY, ASKING ABOUT CHALLENGES THEY FACED AND POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

REASON FOR ROAD SELECTION:

WE DECIDED ON SPECIFIC ROADS BASED ON A FEW FACTORS. THE THIRD ROAD MAINLY HAD RESIDENTIAL HOUSES WITHOUT NOTABLE RESOURCES, SIMILAR TO OBSERVATIONS ON OTHER ROADS. ADDITIONALLY, ISSUES IDENTIFIED ON THE THIRD ROAD WERE OFTEN THE SAME AS THOSE ON THE SECOND ROAD, JUST LESS PRONOUNCED. SO, WE PRIORITIZED ROADS THAT HAD MORE DIVERSE AND SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES. IN PHASE 2, ROAD 1 WAS CHOSEN AS THE ONLY AVAILABLE OPTION. IN PHASE 1, WHERE THERE WERE TWO ROADS, WE PICKED THE SECOND ROAD BECAUSE IT HAD MORE RESOURCES AND WAS MORE RELEVANT.

OBSERVATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION:

DURING THE TRANSECT WALKS, BOTH GROUPS CAREFULLY RECORDED VARIOUS ASPECTS LIKE THE ENVIRONMENT, WASTE MANAGEMENT, ENERGY SOURCES, WATER MANAGEMENT, AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES. WE DOCUMENTED OUR OBSERVATIONS SYSTEMATICALLY TO ENSURE ACCURACY AND HELP WITH FUTURE ANALYSIS AND PLANNING.

KEY LEARNINGS FROM VILLAGE SURVEY:

- 1. **WATER AND SANITATION CHALLENGES:** THE VILLAGE FACES PROBLEMS WITH WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. WHILE THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDES WATER PIPES, MANY HOMES LACK PROPER SEWAGE SYSTEMS, LEADING TO HEALTH RISKS.
- 2. **LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES:** PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE EARN MONEY BY COLLECTING AND SELLING PLASTIC WASTE, POULTRY FARMING, AND RAISING LIVESTOCK LIKE CATTLE AND GOATS. THESE ACTIVITIES ARE CRUCIAL FOR THEIR INCOME AND SHOW HOW THEY ADAPT TO DIFFERENT WAYS OF MAKING A LIVING.
- 3. **DISASTER VULNERABILITY:** THE VILLAGE IS AT RISK DURING DISASTERS LIKE FLOODS BECAUSE OF ITS POOR INFRASTRUCTURE, SUCH AS BAD SEWAGE AND WATER LINES. IMPROVING THESE INFRASTRUCTURES IS IMPORTANT TO PROTECT THE COMMUNITY DURING EMERGENCIES.
- 4. **INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS:** THERE'S A PRESSING NEED FOR BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE LIKE SEWAGE AND WATER SYSTEMS, WASTE MANAGEMENT, AND HOUSING. IMPROVING THESE ASPECTS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCE LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE VILLAGE.

IN SUMMARY, ADDRESSING WATER AND SANITATION ISSUES, PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS, IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES, STRENGTHENING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, AND INVESTING IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ARE CRUCIAL FOR THE VILLAGE'S DEVELOPMENT AND WELL-BEING.

TRANSECT WALKS

WALK 1(PHASE ONE OF THE VILLAGE)

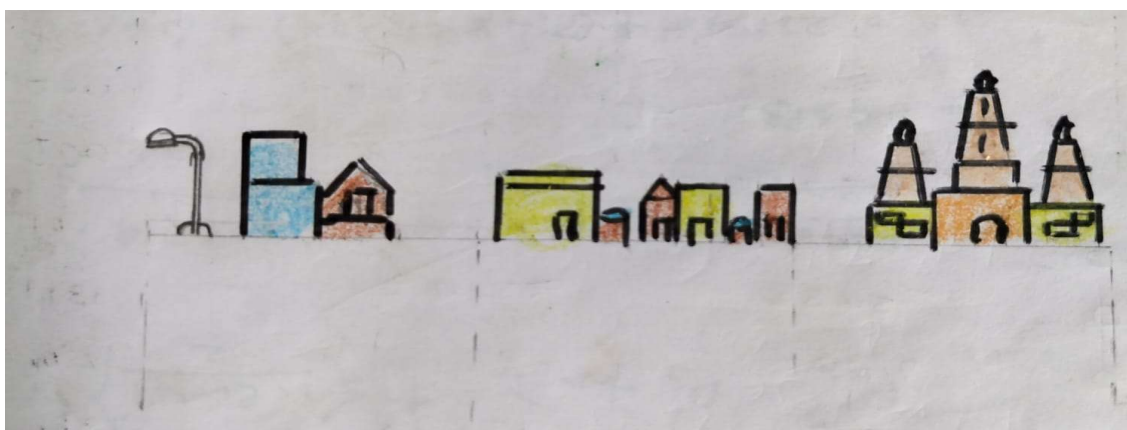


	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH
WATER AND IRRIGATION	WATER IS THERE FOR CLEANING, BATHING, WASHING AND DRINKING WATER	THERE IS NO WATER SUPPLY	WELL IS THERE FOR 2-3 HOUSES	THERE IS NO WATER SUPPLY

	PIPES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT FB			
SANITATION	EVERY HOUSE HAS SEWAGE AND TOILETS BUT NO PROPER SEWAGE LINES	EVERY HOUSE HAS SEWAGE AND TOILETS BUT NO PROPER SEWAGE LINES	EVERY HOUSE HAS SEWAGE AND TOILETS BUT NO PROPER SEWAGE LINES	EVERY HOUSE HAS SEWAGE AND TOILETS BUT NO PROPER SEWAGE LINES
AGRICULTURE		WEEDS HAVE GROWN	WEEDS AND TREES.	SMALL SPACE WHERE PLANTS ARE GROWN.
HEALTH	NO CURRENT HEALTH ISSUE EXISTS	NO CURRENT HEALTH ISSUE EXISTS	SKIN DISEASE WAS PRESENT.	NO CURRENT HEALTH ISSUE EXISTS
EDUCATION				
SKILL DEV AND LIVELIHOOD	PICKING UP PLASTIC WASTE AND SELLING IT IS THEIR LIVELIHOOD	POULTRY FARMING BY RAISING HENS	PICKING UP PLASTIC WASTE AND SELLING IT IS THEIR LIVELIHOOD	GROW VEGETABLES POULTRY FARMING CATTLE FARMING GOAT FARMING
WASTE MANAGEMENT	CLEANLINESS IS BEING MAINTAINED	CLEANLINESS IS BEING MAINTAINED	CLEANLINESS IS BEING MAINTAINED.	CLEANLINESS IS BEING MAINTAINED
INCOME GENERATION	THEY SELL THE PLASTIC WASTE ON A KG BASIS TO GENERATE SOME MONEY	AFTER SELLING HENS THEY GENERATE SOME INCOME	INCOME TO THE ROAD MANAGEMENT. SELL THE PLASTIC WASTE AND USE THE ORGANIC WASTE	SELL HENS AND GOATS TO GENERATE LIVELIHOOD
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	INCREASED CHANCE OF DISASTER DUE TO BAD SEWAGE AND WATER LINES	INCREASED CHANCE OF DISASTER DUE TO BAD SEWAGE AND WATER LINES	INCREASED CHANCE OF DISASTER DUE TO BAD SEWAGE AND WATER LINES	INCREASED CHANCE OF DISASTER DUE TO BAD SEWAGE AND WATER LINES
ENERGY	ENERGY FROM THE POWER GRID	ENERGY FROM POWER GRID	ENERGY FROM THE POWER GRID	ENERGY FROM THE POWER GRID
PROBLEMS	NO SEWAGE AND WATER LINES HOUSE INFRASTRUCTURE IS VERY BAD	NO SEWAGE AND WATER LINES HOUSE INFRASTRUCTURE IS VERY BAD LACK OF PROPER WATER SUPPLY	NO SEWAGE AND WATER LINES HOUSE INFRASTRUCTURE IS VERY BAD	NO SEWAGE AND WATER LINES HOUSE INFRASTRUCTURE IS VERY BAD LACK OF PROPER WATER SUPPLY
OPPORTUNITIES	DRAINAGE LINES SHOULD BE ADDED	DRAINAGE LINES SHOULD BE ADDED	THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS CONSTRUCTED	THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS CONSTRUCTED

	WATER HARVESTING PITS CAN BE ADDED TO STORE WATER AND CAN BE USED DURING SUMMER	WATER HARVESTING PITS CAN BE ADDED TO STORE WATER AND CAN BE USED DURING SUMMER	BEFORE CONSTRUCTING A ROAD WATER HARVESTING PITS CAN BE ADDED TO STORE WATER AND CAN BE USED DURING SUMMER	BEFORE CONSTRUCTING A ROAD WATER HARVESTING PITS CAN BE ADDED TO STORE WATER AND CAN BE USED DURING SUMMER
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WALK 2(PHASE 2 OF THE VILLAGE)



	PAKKA HOUSE	KATCHA HOUSE	TEMPLE
WATER AND IRRIGATION	WATER IS THERE FOR CLEANING, BATHING, WASHING AND DRINKING WATER PIPES PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT	WATER IS THERE FOR CLEANING, BATHING, WASHING AND DRINKING WATER PIPES PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT	WATER IS THERE FOR CLEANING AND DAILY THE PLANTS ARE WATERED
SANITATION	EVERY HOUSE HAS SEWAGE AND TOILETS BUT NO PROPER SEWAGE LINES	EVERY HOUSE HAS SEWAGE AND TOILETS BUT NO PROPER SEWAGE LINES	ALL THE WATER WHICH IS USED FOR CLEANING LEGS ARE PROPERLY DISPOSED OFF TO THE SEPTIC TANKS
AGRICULTURE	NO AGRICULTURE IS DONE	NO AGRICULTURE IS DONE	NO AGRICULTURE IS DONE
HEALTH	SKIN DISEASE WAS PRESENT AND DUE TO THE UNHYGIENIC ENVIRONMENT	SKIN DISEASE WAS THERE	
EDUCATION	NO EDUCATION AT PRESENT IS PROVIDED	NO EDUCATION AT PRESENT IS PROVIDED	NO EDUCATION AT PRESENT IS PROVIDED
SKILL DEV AND LIVELIHOOD	PICKING UP PLASTIC WASTE AND SELLING IT IS THEIR LIVELIHOOD	PICKING UP PLASTIC WASTE AND SELLING IT IS THEIR LIVELIHOOD	

WASTE MANAGEMENT	CLEANLINESS IS BEING MAINTAINED	CLEANLINESS IS BEING MAINTAINED	CLEANLINESS IS BEING MAINTAINED
INCOME GENERATION	THEY SELL THE PLASTIC WASTE ON A KG BASIS TO GENERATE SOME MONEY. AFTER SELLING HENS THEY GENERATE SOME INCOME	THEY SELL THE PLASTIC WASTE ON A KG BASIS TO GENERATE SOME MONEY. AFTER SELLING HENS THEY GENERATE SOME INCOME	TEMPLE PRIEST AND DONATIONS OF THE TEMPLE CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE TEMPLE INFRASTRUCTURE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	DURING DISASTERS LIKE FLOODS WATER ENTERS THEIR HOUSES AND EVEN ALL THE WATER GETS RETAINED ON THE WALLS AND FLOOR MAKING THE HOUSE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A LIVING	DURING DISASTERS LIKE FLOODS WATER ENTERS THEIR HOUSES AND EVEN ALL THE WATER GETS RETAINED ON THE WALLS AND FLOOR MAKING THE HOUSE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A LIVING	DURING SOME DISASTERS THE TEMPLE PREMISES CAN BE USED TO SAFE GUARD PEOPLE
ENERGY	ENERGY FROM POWER GRID	ENERGY FROM POWER GRID	ENERGY IS GIVEN BY THE POWER GRID
PROBLEMS	WASTE MANAGEMENT ALL THE HOUSES CONDITION IS VERY POOR. CONGESTED PLACE DUE TO WHICH DISEASES AND FIRE CAN SPREAD EASILY	NO PROPER MANAGEMENT OF WELLS. CONGESTED PLACE DUE TO WHICH DISEASES AND FIRE CAN SPREAD EASILY	LACK OF PROPER MAINTENANCE
OPPORTUNITIES	IMPROVING THE INFRASTRUCTURE , AWARENESS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT	IMPROVING THE INFRASTRUCTURE , AWARENESS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT .	BETTER MAINTAENCE OF THE TEMPLE.

SEASONAL CALENDER

LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AND HEALTH ISSUES IN KAATTNAIKAN THERU VILLAGE:

INTRODUCTION:

THIS REPORT SAYS ABOUT THE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AND PREVALENT HEALTH ISSUES IN KAATTNAIKAN THERU VILLAGE. IT EXPLORES THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT AVENUES AVAILABLE TO THE VILLAGERS AND IDENTIFIES SIGNIFICANT HEALTH CONCERNS OBSERVED DURING A COMMUNITY SURVEY. ADDITIONALLY, IT ADDRESSES THE CRITICAL ISSUE OF WATER SCARCITY, PARTICULARLY DURING SUMMERS, WHERE SALINE WATER WORSENS THE EXISTING WATER CRISIS.

LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS: IN KAATTNAIKAN THERU VILLAGE, VILLAGERS ENGAGE IN VARIOUS LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES, CATEGORIZED INTO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT. PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT, WHICH CONSTITUTES A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE COMMUNITY, WHILE SECONDARY EMPLOYMENT, FOLLOWED BY A SMALLER GROUP. THE 100 DAYS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE WORK, THOUGH NOT FIXED TO A SPECIFIC MONTH, IS PROVIDED BASED ON WORK AVAILABILITY, OFFERING EMPLOYMENT TO DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. SEASONAL VARIATIONS INFLUENCE THE DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC SKILLS, WITH ACTIVITIES LIKE LOADING AND UNLOADING DURING THE PADDY HARVEST OR DRUM PLAYING AND TAILORING DURING MARRIAGE SEASONS EXPERIENCING A HIGH DEMAND .

HEALTH ISSUES: THE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THE VILLAGE IDENTIFIED SEVERAL HEALTH

1. SKIN DISEASES
2. FLU
3. MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES
4. WATER-BORNE DISEASES

WATER SCARCITY AND QUALITY ISSUES: WATER SCARCITY POSES A SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGE TO THE VILLAGERS, PARTICULARLY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. INSTEAD OF GROUNDWATER, VILLAGERS OFTEN FIND SALINE WATER WORSENING THE WATER CRISIS.

KEY FINDINGS:

- THE VILLAGE'S LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS ARE DIVERSE, WITH SEASONAL VARIATIONS INFLUENCING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
- PREVALENT HEALTH ISSUES, INCLUDING SKIN DISEASES, FLU, MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES, AND WATER-BORNE DISEASES, POSE SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES TO COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELL-BEING.
- WATER SCARCITY, AGGRAVATED BY THE AVAILABILITY OF SALINE WATER, COMPOUNDS EXISTING CHALLENGES.
- LACK OF PERMANENT LIVELIHOOD: DESPITE THE ARRAY OF LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AVAILABLE, THE ABSENCE OF A STABLE OR PERMANENT SOURCE OF INCOME FOR VILLAGERS PERPETUATES POVERTY WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. MANY INDIVIDUALS RELY ON TEMPORARY OR SEASONAL WORK, LEADING TO FINANCIAL INSTABILITY AND ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY.

IMAGE OF OUR SEASONAL CALENDER

		Type of employment	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Employment availability	primary employment	bird hunting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		picking up plastic waste	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		loading and unloading work	✓	✓										
		septic tanks cleans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		100 days employment from govt(minimal)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	secondary employment	playing drums	✓	✓							✓		✓	✓
		poultry farming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		goat farming(very minimal)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		tailoring(very minimal)	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health issues	major health issues caused	skin diseases(very minimal)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		flu	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓
		diseases related to mosquitos									✓	✓	✓	
		water born diseases				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
water availability	water unavailability	water unavailability			✓	✓	✓	✓						

INFLOW AND OUTFLOW

INFLOW AND OUTFLOW ANALYSIS IN KAATTUNAIKAN THERU:

INTRODUCTION: THIS REPORT PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF THE INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES WITHIN KAATTUNAIKAN THERU. THROUGH INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED WITH VILLAGERS, WE HAVE IDENTIFIED THE SOURCES OF INFLOW AND OUTFLOW, CATEGORIZED INTO VARIOUS ASPECTS SUCH AS WATER, SANITATION, HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, WASTE MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION, LIVELIHOOD, SKILLS, AND ENERGY. THIS ANALYSIS AIMS TO PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO THE VILLAGE'S RESOURCE DYNAMICS AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OBSERVATIONS: DURING INTERVIEWS WITH VILLAGERS, WE GATHERED INFORMATION ON BOTH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW RESOURCES FROM EACH HOUSEHOLD. THE TABLE BELOW SUMMARIZES THE COMMON POINTS NOTED:

INFLOW:

- GAS CYLINDERS
- GROCERIES
- CLOTHES
- MEDICINES
- ELECTRICITY
- WATER
- MILK
- VEGETABLES
- BIRD CATCHING NET MATERIAL
- EDUCATION
- HEALTH SERVICES
- CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

- CONSTRUCTION LABOR

OUTFLOW:

- LABOR
- GOATS
- HENS
- QUAIL BIRDS
- PLASTIC WASTE

ANALYSIS OF INFLOW AND OUTFLOW AND CONTRADICTION/CONFORMATION WITH MAP,TRANSECT WALK AND SEASONAL CALENDER:

1. WATER AND SANITATION:

- **CONFIRMATION:** THE PRESENCE OF WATER INFLOW THROUGH PIPES CONFIRMS THE RESOURCE MAP'S INDICATION OF GOVERNMENT-PROVIDED WATER. HOWEVER, THE ABSENCE OF NATURAL WATER BODIES ALIGNS WITH THE TRANSECT WALK'S OBSERVATION.
- **COMPLEMENT:** THE RELIANCE ON SEPTIC TANKS FOR SANITATION CORROBORATES THE SEASONAL CALENDAR'S MENTION OF SEPTIC TANK CLEANING AS A LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY.

2. HEALTH SERVICES:

- **CONTRADICTION:** WHILE THE SEASONAL CALENDAR HIGHLIGHTS THE AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES, THE ABSENCE OF HEALTH OUTFLOW SUGGESTS POTENTIAL GAPS IN HEALTHCARE ACCESSIBILITY WITHIN THE VILLAGE.

3. AGRICULTURE:

- **CONFIRMATION:** THE INFLOW OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND FODDER FOR LIVESTOCK ALIGNS WITH THE SEASONAL CALENDAR'S EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, THE OUTFLOW OF LIVESTOCK FOR SALE COMPLEMENTS THE TRANSECT WALK'S OBSERVATION OF DIVERSE LIVELIHOODS, INCLUDING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

4. WASTE MANAGEMENT:

- **CONFIRMATION:** INSTALLATION OF DUSTBINS BY THE PANCHAYAT CONFIRMS EFFORTS TOWARD WASTE MANAGEMENT, CONSISTENT WITH THE RESOURCE MAP'S MENTION OF WASTE DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE. THE OUTFLOW OF PLASTIC WASTE FOR SALE CORROBORATES THE SEASONAL CALENDAR'S INDICATION OF PLASTIC WASTE COLLECTION AS A LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY.

5. LIVELIHOOD AND SKILLS:

- **CONFIRMATION:** THE ENGAGEMENT IN DAILY LABOR AND THE SALE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY VALIDATE THE VILLAGE'S DIVERSE LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS, CONSISTENT WITH OBSERVATIONS FROM THE TRANSECT WALK. ADDITIONALLY, SKILLS SUCH AS DRUM PLAYING AND BIRD CATCHING COMPLEMENT THE SEASONAL CALENDAR'S MENTION OF VARIED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

6. ENERGY:

- **CONFIRMATION:** THE INFLOW OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY CONFIRMS ACCESS TO

ELECTRICITY, CONSISTENT WITH THE RESOURCE MAP'S INDICATION OF POWER GRID CONNECTIVITY. THE ABSENCE OF ENERGY OUTFLOW ALIGNS WITH THE VILLAGE'S RELIANCE ON EXTERNAL SOURCES FOR ENERGY NEEDS.

KEY FINDINGS:

1. RELIANCE ON EXTERNAL RESOURCES:
 2. LIMITED OUTFLOW OF PRODUCTS:
 3. MANPOWER AS A PRIMARY RESOURCE OUTFLOW:
 4. DEPENDENCY ON LABOR OUTFLOW:
- **ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY:** THE HEAVY RELIANCE ON EXTERNAL RESOURCES AND LABOR OUTFLOW UNDERSCORES A DEPENDENCY ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC SUPPORT. THIS DEPENDENCY MAY POSE CHALLENGES TO THE VILLAGE'S ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND RESILIENCE.
 - **POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT:** WHILE THE OUTFLOW OF MANPOWER CONTRIBUTES TO EXTERNAL ECONOMIES, IT ALSO PRESENTS OPPORTUNITIES FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME GENERATION AMONG VILLAGERS.

	Inflow	Outflow
Water	water is flowed inside with the help of pipes	there is no natural water body in the village so outflow of water is not there
Sanitation	Septic tanks built by the VRO and the panchayat	they usually clean septic tanks for livelihood
Health	All the required medicins and even veretenary doctors and doctors	There is no outflow regarding health in this village
Agriculture	Allt he fruits vegetables and are being inflowed and even the food required for goats, hens are being inflowed	Hens , piggs , goats etc are being outflowed . They do cattle farming , poutlry farming and also piggery for livelihood
Waste Management	Dustbins are being installed by the panchayat	All the plastic waste is all picked up and sold outside
Education	All the children in the villagers go to the nearby school which doesnt fall in their boundary so education is inflow for them	There is no outflow regarding health in this village
Livelihood	100 days employment scheme	Daily Labour,picking up and selling plastic waste, clean spetic tanks , playing drums in functions
Skills	Skills imparted through education	Hunting quail birds, Playing drums in functions, piggery
Energy	Electrical Energy	No outflow of any sort of energy

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:

INTRODUCTION:

THIS REPORT PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE DATA COLLECTED FROM A SAMPLE OF HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE. THE AIM WAS TO UNDERSTAND

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND IDENTIFY POTENTIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY AND IMPROVEMENT.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS:

DURING THE SURVEY, DATA ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE WERE GATHERED FROM A SAMPLE OF HOUSES. THE TABLE BELOW SUMMARIZES THE AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE VALUES OBTAINED:

Category	Average Income (Rs)	Average Expenditure (Rs)
Water	-	50
Gas	-	225
Wages	3500	-
Electricity	-	150
Milk	-	750
Groceries	-	1225
Education	-	Free
Health	-	Free
Petrol	-	450
Medicines	-	500
Total	3500	3350

ANALYSIS:

1. FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS:

- THE ANALYSIS REVEALS THAT THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS APPROXIMATELY RS 3500, WHICH CLOSELY MATCHES THE AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF RS 3350. THIS INDICATES THAT HOUSEHOLDS HAVE LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND STRUGGLE TO MEET THEIR BASIC NEEDS WITHOUT MUCH SURPLUS FOR SAVINGS OR EMERGENCIES.

2. LACK OF FINANCIAL RESILIENCE:

- WITH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE NEARLY BALANCING OUT, HOUSEHOLDS FACE CHALLENGES IN HANDLING UNEXPECTED EXPENSES OR EMERGENCIES. THERE IS A RELIANCE ON EXTERNAL SUPPORT, SUCH AS LOANS, IN TIMES OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS, WHICH CAN FURTHER EXACERBATE THE SITUATION DUE TO DIFFICULTIES IN REPAYING DEBTS.

3. NEED FOR FINANCIAL LITERACY:

- THE FINDINGS HIGHLIGHT THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL EDUCATION FOR HOUSEHOLDS TO IMPROVE THEIR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SKILLS AND ENHANCE INCOME GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES. EMPOWERING VILLAGERS WITH FINANCIAL LITERACY CAN HELP THEM MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS, PLAN FOR THE FUTURE, AND EFFECTIVELY MANAGE THEIR FINANCES.

IMPLICATIONS:

- FINANCIAL EDUCATION: THERE IS A CRITICAL NEED TO EDUCATE VILLAGERS ON BOTH EDUCATIONAL AND FINANCIAL TERMS TO INCREASE THEIR INCOME POTENTIAL AND IMPROVE INCOME MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.
- SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS: DEVELOPING PERMANENT LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES CAN PROVIDE HOUSEHOLDS WITH A STABLE SOURCE OF INCOME, REDUCING THEIR DEPENDENCE ON EXTERNAL SUPPORT AND IMPROVING THEIR FINANCIAL RESILIENCE.

BRAINSTORMING SESSION ANALYSIS

TO ENSURE A PRODUCTIVE BRAINSTORMING SESSION, WE INITIATED COORDINATION WITH THE VILLAGE HEAD AND COORDINATOR. WE REQUESTED A SUITABLE TIME WHEN ALL VILLAGERS COULD PARTICIPATE FREELY. FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS, THE VILLAGE HEAD SUGGESTED A CONVENIENT TIME SLOT AT 4:00 PM ON JANUARY 27TH.

BEFORE THE SCHEDULED SESSION, WE DILIGENTLY PREPARED BY CREATING A ROUGH PROBLEM TREE DIAGRAM AND FINALIZING ALL NECESSARY GROUNDWORK, INCLUDING RESOURCE MAPS AND TRANSECT WALKS.

DURING THE SESSION, WE PRESENTED THE PROBLEM TREE DIAGRAM TO THE VILLAGERS, SEEKING THEIR INPUT AND SUGGESTIONS. THEIR VALUABLE INSIGHTS WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE FINAL VERSION OF THE PROBLEM TREE, ENRICHING ITS SCOPE AND DEPTH.

ADDITIONALLY, WE SHOWCASED THE RESOURCE MAPS TO THE VILLAGERS, ILLUSTRATING VARIOUS ASSETS AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE WITHIN THE VILLAGE. THE VILLAGERS ACKNOWLEDGED THE ACCURACY AND RELEVANCE OF THE RESOURCE MAPS, FURTHER SOLIDIFYING OUR COLLABORATIVE APPROACH.

SUBSEQUENTLY, WE ENCOURAGED ACTIVE PARTICIPATION FROM THE VILLAGERS, INVITING THEM TO SHARE THEIR FIRSTHAND EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THEIR DAILY LIVES. THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED INVALUABLE PERSPECTIVES, ALLOWING US TO AUGMENT THE PROBLEM TREE WITH ADDITIONAL POINTS AS NECESSARY.

METHODOLOGY:

THE BRAINSTORMING SESSION INVOLVED ACTIVE PARTICIPATION FROM WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND MEN TO IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY. KEY ASPECTS SUCH AS HYGIENE, EDUCATION, AND LIVELIHOODS

WERE DISCUSSED, AIMING TO GATHER INSIGHTS DIRECTLY FROM COMMUNITY MEMBERS.



PICTURE WHILE BRAIN STORMING MALE PEOPLE (SCREEN SHOT TAKEN IN A VIDEO)

KEY FINDINGS:

1.LACK OF PERMANENT LIVELIHOOD SOURCES:

- THE ABSENCE OF PERMANENT LIVELIHOOD SOURCES EMERGED AS A SIGNIFICANT CONCERN DURING THE SESSION.
- CONFIRMATION/CONTRADICTION/COMPLEMENT: CONFIRMS THE CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED IN THE INFLOW/OUTFLOW ANALYSIS REGARDING LIMITED INCOME SOURCES. COMPLEMENTS THE TRANSECT WALK FINDINGS REGARDING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND THEIR SUSTAINABILITY.

2.EDUCATION BARRIERS:

- CHALLENGES IN ACCESSING EDUCATION WERE HIGHLIGHTED, INCLUDING FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS LEADING TO DROPOUTS POST 12TH STANDARD AND INADEQUATE ACADEMIC SUPPORT CAUSING HIGH FAILURE RATES.

3.EARLY SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES:

- MANY STUDENTS DISCONTINUE EDUCATION AFTER THE 8TH STANDARD, OPTING FOR LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

4.EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME ISSUES:

- PARTICIPANTS EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEMES, RECEIVING FEWER WORKDAYS THAN PROMISED, WHICH AFFECTS THEIR INCOME STABILITY.

5.SEPTIC TANK CLEANING AS A SOURCE OF INCOME:

- THE PRACTICE OF SEPTIC TANK CLEANING BEING CONSIDERED A SOURCE OF INCOME

6.EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN:

- THE ABSENCE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS AND LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT INDICATE A NEED FOR INITIATIVES TO EMPOWER AND SUPPORT WOMEN IN INCOME GENERATION.

7.INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING CONCERNS:

- CHALLENGES RELATED TO INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE, SUCH AS POOR ROADS AND WATER RETENTION ISSUES IN HOUSES, HIGHLIGHT THE PRESSING NEED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING RENOVATION.
- CONFIRMS THE OBSERVATIONS FROM THE TRANSECT WALK REGARDING HOUSING CONDITIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURE ISSUES

8.FINANCIAL ACCESS AND HOUSING RENOVATION:

- LIMITED ACCESS TO LOANS FOR HOUSING RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION FURTHER EXACERBATES HOUSING ISSUES, HINDERING COMMUNITY MEMBERS' ABILITY TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS.

9.HEALTH CONCERNS AND MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES:

- WATER RETENTION LEADING TO MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES UNDERSCORES THE HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING CONDITIONS, NECESSITATING IMPROVED SANITATION AND HOUSING FACILITIES.

10.LACK OF PROPER COMMUNITY CERTIFICATES

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1.WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT:** ENCOURAGE SELF-EMPLOYMENT INITIATIVES TO ENHANCE INCOME OPPORTUNITIES AND FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE.
- 2.GOVERNMENT SCHEME AWARENESS:** INCREASE AWARENESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES TO

FACILITATE ACCESS TO FUNDS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT.

3. EDUCATION PROMOTION: PROMOTE AWARENESS ABOUT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND PROVIDE ACADEMIC SUPPORT TO IMPROVE STUDENT RETENTION AND SUCCESS RATES.

4. TECHNOLOGICAL EXPOSURE: INTRODUCE TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS AND TRAINING TO FACILITATE SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION, EMPOWERING COMMUNITY MEMBERS FOR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

PART II - HUMAN CENTERED DESIGN

INTERVIEWS

METHODOLOGY AND CHALLENGES FACED:

IN CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS, WE UTILIZED OUR OWN FORM ALONG WITH THE EMPOWER APP, INTERVIEWING A REPRESENTATIVE FROM EACH HOUSEHOLD IN THE VILLAGE. WHILE THE PROCESS WAS GENERALLY SMOOTH, WE ENCOUNTERED CHALLENGES WHEN VILLAGERS WERE UNAVAILABLE DUE TO PRIOR COMMITMENTS, NECESSITATING RESCHEDULING AND ADJUSTMENTS TO OUR SCHEDULE.

CLOSED-ENDED QUESTIONS:

- 1) THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING THE COUNT OF MALES AND FEMALES.
- 2) PRESENCE OF CHILDREN AND THEIR GENDER DISTRIBUTION, ALONG WITH THEIR AGES.
- 3) THE COUNT OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN EACH HOUSEHOLD.
- 4) THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO DISCONTINUED EDUCATION DUE TO DIFFICULTIES OBTAINING COMMUNITY CERTIFICATES.
- 5) IDENTIFICATION OF ANY DISABILITIES WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD.
- 6) INTEREST IN MIGRATING TO OTHER LOCATIONS FOR LIVELIHOOD.
- 7) THE MONTHS IN WHICH LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES ARE MOST AVAILABLE.
- 8) PARTICIPATION IN SELF-HELP GROUPS.
- 9) FAMILY INCOME LEVELS.
- 10) POSSESSION OF A RATION CARD.

- 11) PRESENCE OF SEPTIC TANKS.
- 12) AVAILABILITY OF PROPER TOILETS WITHIN HOUSEHOLDS.

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS:

- 1) IDENTIFICATION OF SEASONAL DISEASES AND THEIR CAUSES.
- 2) EXPLORATION OF PREFERRED JOB OPPORTUNITIES.
- 3) IDENTIFICATION OF IMMEDIATE ISSUES REQUIRING ATTENTION WITHIN THE VILLAGE.
- 4) DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES.
- 5) INFLOW AND OUTFLOW-RELATED INQUIRIES.
- 6) ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF RATION PROVIDED.

KEY LEARNINGS:

- 1) MANY FEMALE WORKERS LACK CONSISTENT LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES, SUGGESTING POTENTIAL BENEFITS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT OR OTHER WORK OPPORTUNITIES.
- 2) ABSENCE OF SELF-HELP GROUPS SIGNIFIES A POTENTIAL AVENUE FOR SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY CHANGE.
- 3) THE DROPOUT RATE OF STUDENTS AFTER THE 8TH, 10TH, OR 12TH GRADES CONTRIBUTES TO A CYCLE OF POVERTY AND INCREASED LABOR.
- 4) VILLAGERS GENERALLY EXHIBIT GOOD HEALTH, WITH LOW INCIDENCES OF DISABILITIES AND DISEASE.
- 5) VILLAGERS EXPRESS READINESS TO MIGRATE FOR BETTER OPPORTUNITIES.
- 6) MANY WOMEN IN THE VILLAGE EXPRESS A STRONG INTEREST IN BECOMING NURSES. IF THE GOVERNMENT CAN PROVIDE THEM WITH FREE EDUCATION AND SUPPORT, THEY CAN ACHIEVE THEIR DREAMS. THIS OPPORTUNITY NOT ONLY HELPS THEM FULFILL THEIR ASPIRATIONS BUT ALSO ADDRESSES THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FACED BY THEIR HOUSEHOLDS.
- 7) VILLAGERS EXPRESS A DESIRE FOR HOUSING RENOVATION OR RECONSTRUCTION.
- 8) POOR QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT-PROVIDED RATION RICE POSES A CHALLENGE FOR COOKING.
- 9) THE CONDITION OF TOILETS IN HOUSEHOLDS REQUIRES RENOVATION FOR IMPROVED SANITATION.

GOALS TASKS AND PAIN POINTS

GOAL:

- 1) TO EXACTLY KNOW ABOUT THEIR PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES.
- 2) WE NEED TO FIND OUT WHY THIS COMMUNITY IS NOT ABLE TO DEVELOP FROM THE PAST 100 YEARS.
- 3) GENERATING LIVELIHOOD FOR THE PEOPLE.

TASK:

- 1) TO GET EDUCATED
- 2) WANT TO EVEN EXPLORE ABOUT OTHER LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES
- 3) RAISING PORK AND SELLING THEM
- 4) TO GET A PERMANENT JOB
- 5) TO IMPROVE INFRASTRUCTURE AND DRAINAGE ACCORDING TO THE VILLAGERS

PAIN POINTS:

- 1) TO GET A COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE
- 2) NOBODY IN THE NEARBY SURROUNDING CONSUME PORK AS MOSTLY THE POPULATION ARE HINDUS AND MUSLIMS SO SELLING AND EARNING FROM PORK IS A DIFFICULTY
- 3) DAILY WAGES ARE NOT SUFFICIENT FOR THEM
- 4) THEY ARE NOT EDUCATED ENOUGH

2) OBSERVATIONS

FOR CONDUCTING OUR OBSERVATIONS, WE EMPLOYED TOOLS SUCH AS THE 6 SENSES AND AEIOU FRAMEWORK. OUR TEAM TRAVERSED THE VILLAGE, METICULOUSLY OBSERVING VARIOUS ASPECTS WHILE ALSO ENGAGING WITH VILLAGERS TO UNDERSTAND THEIR PERSPECTIVES. WE RECORDED OUR OBSERVATIONS IN THE DESIGNATED SECTIONS OF THE 6 SENSES AND AEIOU TABLES. SUBSEQUENTLY, WE CROSS-CHECKED THESE FINDINGS WITH THE VILLAGERS TO ENSURE ACCURACY AND TO AVOID ANY INACCURACIES IN OUR DATA COLLECTION PROCESS.

AEIOU ANALYSIS:

ACTIVITY	ENVIRONMENT	INTERACTION	OBJECTS	USERS
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ARRANGING NETS FOR HUNTING THE QUILLS	NON-HYGIENIC ENVIRONMENT	INTERACTION BETWEEN VILLAGERS	NYLON NETS TO CATCH QUILL	COMMUNITY MEMBERS
MAINTAINING THE COMMUNITY WELL BY THE VILLAGERS	GREEN ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT TOO MANY SOURCES OF POLLUTIONS	INTERACTION BETWEEN COMMUNITY PRESIDENT AND THE VILLAGERS	WELLS(SMALL SIZE) FOR EACH HOUSE	PANCHAYAT MEMBERS
STITCHING FOR LIVELIHOOD	UNSAFE ENVIRONMENT	PANCHAYAT MEETINGS	VEHICLES FOR SELLING PURPOSE	PRIEST IN THE TEMPLE
POULTRY FARMING/GOATS	HUNTING COMMUNITY	INTERACTION IN THE HOUSEHOLDS	STREET LIGHTS	ELECTRICIAN
SELLING AND BUYING OF FISHES	ROADS MADE WITH SAND AND JUST 1-2 ROADS MADE WITH CEMENTS	INTERACTION BETWEEN BUYERS AND SELLERS(WHILE SELLING PORK FISH ETC.)	DUST BINS	VAO OFFICERS
COLLECTING PLASTIC WASTES	SURROUNDING WITHOUT MUCH PLASTIC WASTE BUT OTHER FORMS OF WASTE	ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE MADE IN THE VILLAGES	LARGE KNIVES	SELLERS (SMALL-SMALL VENDORS ROAMING ON THE BIKE)
CLEANING SEPTIC TANKS	THE ENVIRONMENT NEAR THE TEMPLE IS VERY SECURE NEAR THE TEMPLE DUE TO PRESENCE OF AN CCTV CAMERA	THE INTERACTION OF THE VILLAGERS WITH THE VAO OFFICERS (VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS)	LARGE PLASTIC BAGS FOR WASTE COLLECTION	
TO RAISE PORK'S THEY COLLECT ORGANIC WASTE/DUNG	THE ROADS MADE WITH SAND ARE ALL DIRTY BECAUSE OF THE DRAINAGE WATER LEAKAGE		CCTV CAMERAS	

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS MEASURING DIMENSIONS OF THE ROAD	THE ENVIRONMENT CAN BE TERMED AS AN NON AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT OR A COMMUNITY		COMMON TAP	
TAKING WATER FROM THE WELL FOR DAILY USE				

6 SENSES

S.NO	SIGHT	SMELL	HEAR	TASTE	INTUITION	TOUCH
1)	CONGESTED HOUSES	FISH SMELL	VEHICLES SOUND	DRINKING WATER WHICH TASTES FINE	DISEASES MAY OCCUR DUE TO STAGNANT WATER	THE FLOOR IS VERY MOIST
2)	WATER RETENTION ON THE CEILING AND THE ROOF	STAGNANT WATER SMELL	CRYING CHILDREN	TASTED A CHIPS PACKET FROM THE SHOP , THE CHIPS WERE SPOILT DUE TO THE LOSS OF AIR WHICH CAN CAUSE MANY HEALTH RELATED ISSUES	DISEASES MAY EASILY SPREAD DUE TO CONGESTED HOUSES	THE WALLS ARE ALSO MOIST

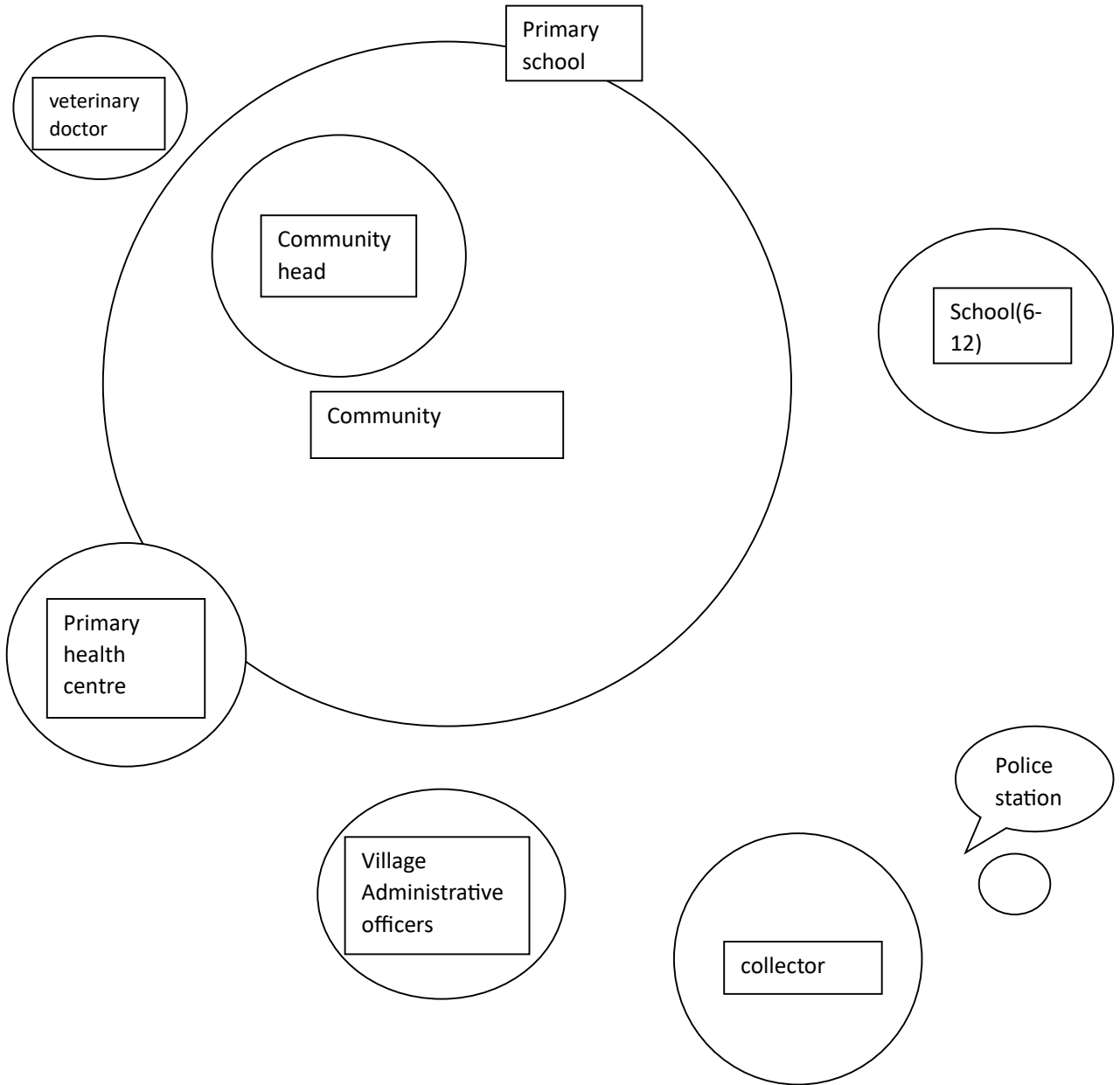
3)	MANY HOUSES ARE DAMAGED	SMELL OF THE POULTRY CHICKEN GROWING THERE	BIRDS SOUND		QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE WILL INCREASE THE LIFE SPAN OF BUILDINGS AND DECREASE THE PROBLEM OF WATER RETENTION AND REDUCES DISEASES	ROADS AND HOUSES FILLED WITH DUST
4)	NO PROPER ROADS	BIRDS EXCRETA SMELL	GOATS SOUND		EDUCATION CAN PROVIDE RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA	THE CEILING OF THE HOUSE IS ALSO MOIST
5)	WATER SPREAD ON ROADS	SMELL FROM SOME OF THE FLOWERS THERE WHICH ARE GROWING ON THE VILLAGE OF THE TREES	TEMPLE BHAJAN SOUND		EXPORTING THE PORK TO OTHER AREAS CAN RESULT IN LARGE PROFITS FOR THEM	WHEN WE SHAKED HANDS WITH THE VILLAGERS WE FELT THE HANDS WORN OUT COMING TO AN CONCLUSION THAT THEY WERE INVOLVED IN CONSTRUCTION WORKS
6)	QUILL NETS				AS IT IS A VERY HIGHLY CONGESTED PLACE IF ANY FIRE ACCIDENT TAKES PLACE IT SPREADS RAPIDLY	
7)	FEATHER OF QUILLS IN DUSTBINS					
8)	PRIVATE WELLS					

KEY FINDINGS:

- THE VILLAGE FACES CHALLENGES SUCH AS INADEQUATE HYGIENE ISSUES, AND LIMITED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTE TO WATER STAGNATION AND CONGESTION LEADING TO AL DISEASE OUTBREAKS.
- LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS LIKE POLY AND SELLING PLASTIC WASTE ARE PREVALENT BUT FACE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES.
- EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS COULD SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ADDRESSING ISSUES LIKE HIGH DROPOUT RATES AND INADEQUATE SANITATION PRACTICES.
- THERE'S A NEED FOR IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE, ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER, AND AWARENESS OF HEALTH RISKS TO ENHANCE THE OVERALL WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY.

Panchayat
president

VENN DIAGRAM



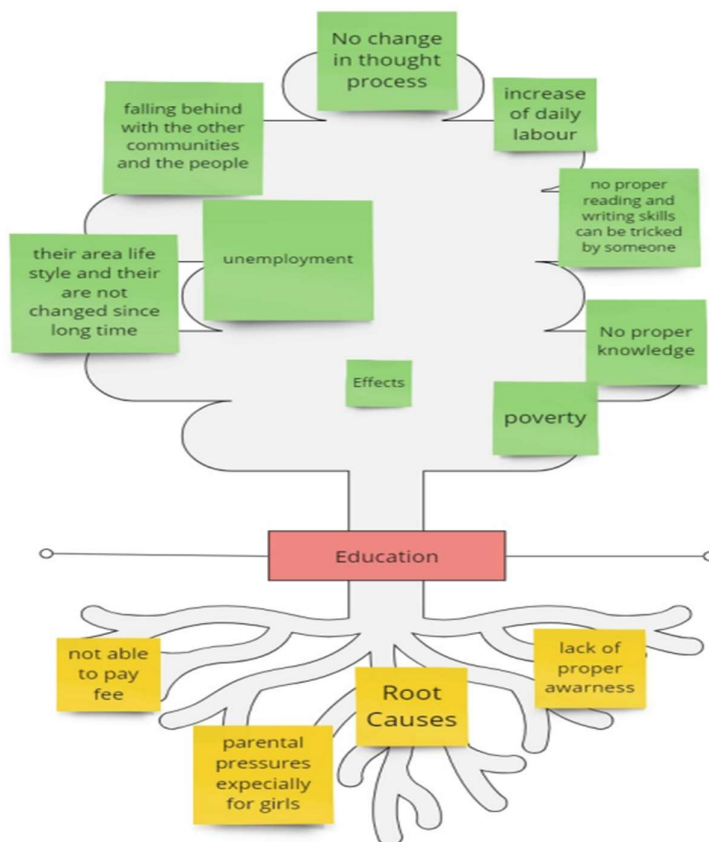
INSTITUTIONS LIKE GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, AS WELL AS THE MEDICAL CLINIC, HOLD SIGNIFICANT IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. HENCE, THE REPRESENTATION OF THESE ENTITIES ON THE MAP FEATURES LARGER CIRCLES TO EMPHASIZE THEIR PIVOTAL ROLES.

THE COMMUNITY HEAD, RESIDING WITHIN THE VILLAGE, WIELDS INFLUENCE OVER DECISIONS AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES. AS A RESULT, THE COMMUNITY HEAD IS DENOTED BY A LARGE-SIZED CIRCLE, SYMBOLIZING THEIR PROMINENT POSITION WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.

THE COLLECTOR AND PANCHAYAT PRESIDENT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE VILLAGE'S PROGRESS THROUGH INITIATIVES SUCH AS CONSTRUCTING SANITATION TANKS AND IMPLEMENTING GOVERNMENT SCHEMES. HOWEVER, DUE TO THEIR INFREQUENT VISITS TO THE VILLAGE, THEY ARE REPRESENTED BY LARGE CIRCLES PLACED AT A DISTANCE FROM THE COMMUNITY ON THE MAP. THIS SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT REFLECTS THEIR IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT, ALBEIT FROM A MORE DISTANT POSITION.

PROBLEM TREE-1

EDUCATION:-



ROOT CAUSES:

1. PARENTAL PRESSURES, ESPECIALLY FOR GIRLS, TO DISCONTINUE EDUCATION AND ENGAGE IN LABOR FOR LIVELIHOOD.
2. LACK OF AWARENESS ABOUT HOW EDUCATION CAN POSITIVELY IMPACT THEIR LIVES, LEADING TO MISSED OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC BETTERMENT.
3. FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS PREVENTING ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION, EXACERBATED BY DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING LOANS WITHOUT COLLATERAL OR COMMUNITY CERTIFICATES.

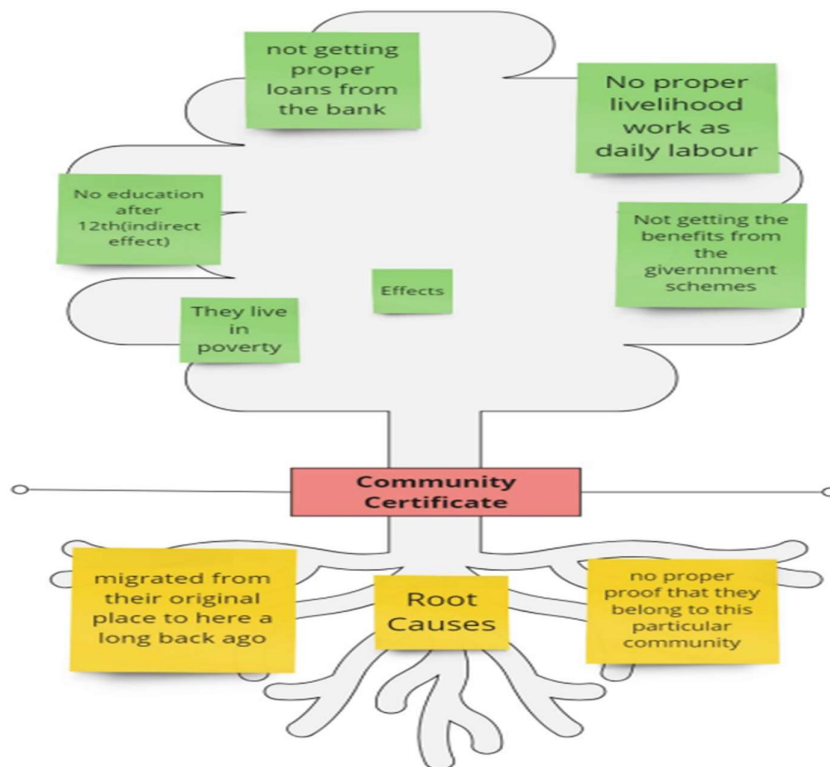
EFFECTS:

1. MINIMAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA AND STAGNANT LIVING STANDARDS DUE TO LACK OF EXPOSURE TO TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION.
2. HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, FORCING INDIVIDUALS INTO MENIAL JOBS LIKE DAILY LABOR OR SEPTIC TANK CLEANING.
3. DISPARITY BETWEEN COMMUNITIES, WITH EDUCATED COMMUNITIES ADVANCING WHILE OTHERS LAG BEHIND.
4. PERSISTENCE OF TRADITIONAL THOUGHT PROCESSES AND PRACTICES, HINDERING SOCIAL PROGRESS.
5. INTER-GENERATIONAL CYCLE OF POVERTY PERPETUATED BY LACK OF EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES.
6. VULNERABILITY TO EXPLOITATION DUE TO INSUFFICIENT LITERACY SKILLS.
7. LIMITED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE WORLD OUTSIDE THEIR IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT.

FALLING BEHIND COMPARED TO PEOPLE FROM OTHER COMMUNITIES, BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN, IS NOTICEABLE. LET'S TAKE AN EXAMPLE TO EXPLAIN THIS. IN OUR VILLAGE, NEAR PHASE 2, THERE'S ANOTHER COMMUNITY WHERE PEOPLE ARE EDUCATED. YOU CAN SEE A CLEAR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO COMMUNITIES. THE EDUCATED COMMUNITY APPEARS MUCH MORE ADVANCED THAN OUR OWN. THEY HAVE BETTER JOBS, NICER HOMES, AND SEEM TO HAVE MORE OPPORTUNITIES. THIS SHOWS HOW EDUCATION CAN MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE IN PEOPLE'S LIVES AND HOW THOSE WITHOUT IT CAN LAG BEHIND.

PROBLEM TREE 2

LACK OF COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE



ROOT CAUSES

THE KURVIKAR COMMUNITY'S ANCESTORS MIGRATED FROM NORTHERN INDIA TO OUR REGION BECAUSE THE RULER HERE TASKED THEM WITH CATCHING QUAIL BIRDS ON FARMS. SINCE THEN, THEY HAVE SETTLED IN OUR AREA. ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT RECORDS, THE KURVIKAR COMMUNITY IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS RESIDING IN RAMNATHAPURAM, WHICH POSES A PROBLEM IN OBTAINING A COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE.

FURTHERMORE, THEY LACK SOLID PROOF OF THEIR ANCESTRAL BELONGING TO THE KURVIKAR COMMUNITY, MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO ESTABLISH THEIR TRIBAL IDENTITY FOR THE COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE.

EFFECTS:

DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF A COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE:

1. THEY ARE INELIGIBLE FOR VARIOUS GOVERNMENT SCHEMES DESIGNATED FOR

SCHEDULED TRIBES (ST), DEPRIVING THEM OF ESSENTIAL BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

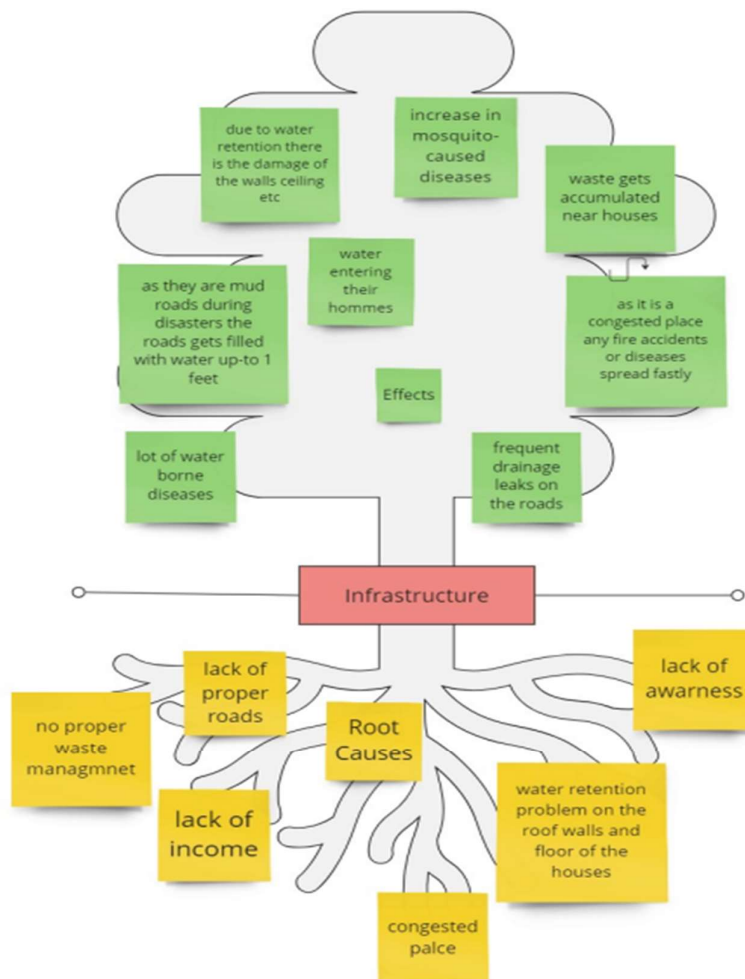
2. MANY EDUCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES AIMED AT HELPING THEIR CHILDREN PROGRESS TO HIGHER LEVELS ARE INACCESSIBLE TO THEM.

3. BANKS ARE HESITANT TO SANCTION LOANS DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF PROPER DOCUMENTATION, FURTHER LIMITING THEIR FINANCIAL OPTIONS.

AS A RESULT OF THESE CHALLENGES, THEY ARE OFTEN COMPELLED TO RESORT TO MANUAL LABOR, SEPTIC TANK CLEANING, OR OTHER TEMPORARY LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS, PERPETUATING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.

PROBLEM TREE 3

LACK OF PROPER INFRASTRUCTURE



CAUSES

1. IMPROPER WASTE MANAGEMENT: PLASTIC AND ORGANIC WASTE BEING THROWN ON THE ROADS DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF PROPER WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.
2. POOR ROAD CONDITIONS: INADEQUATE ROADS MADE OF MUD, ESPECIALLY PROBLEMATIC DURING FLOODS, RENDERING THEM UNUSABLE.
3. FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS: LACK OF SUFFICIENT INCOME PREVENTS RESIDENTS FROM RENOVATING OR IMPROVING THEIR HOUSES, WHICH ARE IN POOR CONDITION.
4. WATER RETENTION ISSUES: WATER RETENTION PROBLEMS DAMAGING HOUSE WALLS, LEADING TO DETERIORATING INFRASTRUCTURE.
5. AWARENESS GAP ON WASTE MANAGEMENT: LACK OF AWARENESS ABOUT PROPER WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONTRIBUTES TO POOR INFRASTRUCTURE.
6. INADEQUATE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS: ABSENCE OF PROPER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS FURTHER EXACERBATES POOR INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITIONS.

EFFECTS:

1. WATERBORNE DISEASES: WATER RETENTION ISSUES ON WALLS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SPREAD OF WATERBORNE DISEASES AMONG RESIDENTS.
2. FLOOD-RELATED ISSUES: POOR ROADS RESULT IN FLOODING, CAUSING WATER TO ENTER HOUSES, LEADING TO VARIOUS PROBLEMS. PROPER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS COULD MITIGATE THESE ISSUES.
3. CONGESTION: LACK OF PROPER PLANNING LEADS TO CONGESTION IN THE AREA, EXACERBATING INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES.
4. FREQUENT DRAINAGE LEAKS: ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS LEADS TO FREQUENT DRAINAGE LEAKS ON THE ROADS.
5. ACCUMULATION OF WASTE: WASTE ACCUMULATION ON ROADS AND IN FRONT OF HOUSES FURTHER DETERIORATES THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT.
6. HEALTH RISKS: WATER RETENTION ISSUES FORCE MANY PEOPLE TO SLEEP OUTSIDE, INCREASING THE RISK OF MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES

PROJECT RECOMMENDATION

PROJECT PROPOSAL: INTEGRATED FLOOD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

OBJECTIVE:

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED FLOOD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO PROTECT INFRASTRUCTURE FROM WATER DAMAGE, PARTICULARLY FOCUSING ON PREVENTING WATER RETENTION ON WALLS DURING

FLOODS. THIS PROJECT WILL LEVERAGE CONCEPTS FROM COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (CSE), ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING (ECE), MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (MECH), AND CIVIL ENGINEERING TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE EFFECTIVELY.

COMPONENTS OF THE INTEGRATED SYSTEM:

1. **CSE COMPONENT:** FLOOD MONITORING AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM
 - DEVELOP A FLOOD MONITORING SYSTEM USING SENSORS PLACED IN FLOOD-PRONE AREAS TO DETECT RISING WATER LEVELS.
 - INTEGRATE DATA FROM THESE SENSORS INTO A CENTRAL MONITORING SYSTEM, WHICH WILL ANALYZE THE DATA AND GENERATE EARLY FLOOD WARNINGS.
 - UTILIZE DATA VISUALIZATION TECHNIQUES TO PRESENT REAL-TIME FLOOD INFORMATION TO RELEVANT AUTHORITIES AND RESIDENTS.
2. **ECE COMPONENT:** AUTOMATED FLOOD CONTROL GATES
 - DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT AUTOMATED FLOOD CONTROL GATES AT KEY POINTS TO REGULATE WATER FLOW DURING FLOODS.
 - INCORPORATE SENSORS TO DETECT WATER LEVELS AND CONTROL MECHANISMS TO ADJUST GATE OPENINGS ACCORDINGLY.
 - DEVELOP A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM TO ENABLE REMOTE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF THE FLOOD GATES.
3. **MECH COMPONENT:** WATER PUMPING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM
 - DESIGN AND INSTALL WATER PUMPING STATIONS TO REMOVE EXCESS WATER FROM FLOODED AREAS.
 - IMPLEMENT EFFICIENT DRAINAGE SYSTEMS TO CHANNEL WATER AWAY FROM RESIDENTIAL AREAS AND TOWARDS DESIGNATED RESERVOIRS OR WATER BODIES.
 - DEVELOP MECHANISMS FOR AUTOMATED OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PUMPING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS.
4. **CIVIL ENGINEERING COMPONENT:** WATER-RESISTANT INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN
 - REDESIGN EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, TO BE MORE RESISTANT TO WATER DAMAGE.
 - UTILIZE WATERPROOFING MATERIALS FOR WALLS, FLOORS, AND CEILINGS TO PREVENT WATER RETENTION AND STRUCTURAL DETERIORATION.
 - INCORPORATE PROPER ELEVATION AND FOUNDATION DESIGNS TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF FLOODING ON BUILDINGS.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

1.IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE: THE INTEGRATED FLOOD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WILL PROTECT INFRASTRUCTURE FROM WATER DAMAGE, REDUCING REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.

2.ENHANCED PUBLIC SAFETY: EARLY FLOOD WARNINGS AND EFFECTIVE FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES WILL MINIMIZE THE RISK OF PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENSURE THE SAFETY OF RESIDENTS DURING FLOOD EVENTS.

3.COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT: BY INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AND PROVIDING THEM WITH ACCESS TO FLOOD-RELATED INFORMATION AND RESOURCES, THE PROJECT WILL EMPOWER RESIDENTS TO TAKE PROACTIVE MEASURES TO MITIGATE FLOOD RISKS.

4.ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SOLUTIONS AND WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT.

CONCLUSION AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM

CONCLUSION

THE VILLAGE OF KAATTUNAIKAN THERU FACES SEVERAL KEY CHALLENGES THAT ARE HINDERING FURTHER DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING LACK OF COMMUNITY CERTIFICATES, INADEQUATE EDUCATION, AND POOR INFRASTRUCTURE. THE COMMUNITY RELIES HEAVILY ON INFORMAL LABOR AND HAS LIMITED LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES. CONGESTED LIVING CONDITIONS ALSO POSE HEALTH RISKS. HOWEVER, THERE IS POTENTIAL TO EMPOWER WOMEN ECONOMICALLY THROUGH SKILLS TRAINING AND ACCESS TO TOOLS FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT. TACKLING THE EDUCATION GAP AND IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE COULD SIGNIFICANTLY BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- HELP VILLAGERS OBTAIN COMMUNITY CERTIFICATES TO ACCESS GOVERNMENT BENEFITS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EDUCATION
- PROVIDE ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES FOCUSED ON LITERACY, DIGITAL SKILLS, FINANCIAL LITERACY AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY.
- EQUIP WOMEN WITH SEWING MACHINES AND MATERIALS FOR TAILORING SELF-EMPLOYMENT
- EXPLORE POTENTIAL NEW LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS LIKE POULTRY FARMING, GOAT REARING , TAILORING BASED ON LOCAL RESOURCES
- IMPROVE ROAD CONNECTIVITY AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS
- CONSTRUCT MULTI-LEVEL HOUSING TO ADDRESS CONGESTION AND ACCOMMODATE

POPULATION GROWTH

- SET UP A SELF-HELP GROUP FOR COLLECTIVE SAVING AND ACCESS TO FINANCE FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS
- INCREASE HEALTH AWARENESS AND ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

THE VILLAGE HAS STRONG SOCIAL BONDS AND PARTICIPATION. WITH CONCERTED EFFORTS TO BUILD CAPACITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE, KAATTUNAIKAN THERU CAN DEVELOP INTO A THRIVING RURAL COMMUNITY.

APPENDIX

VILLAGERS EXPLAINING ABOUT THEIR LIVELIHI



TOOLS FOR CATCHING QUAIL BIRDS



PICKING UP PLASTIC WASTE



WEAVING THE QUAIL BIRD NETS

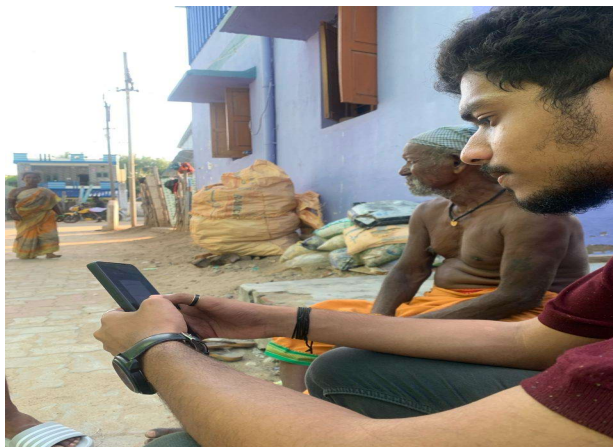


COLLECTING WATER NEAR THE COMMUNITY TAP



WATER RETENTION PROBLEM

HCD INTERVIEWS





CONDITION OF THE COMMUNITY WELL



Engage with Childrens



FGD WITH WOMEN



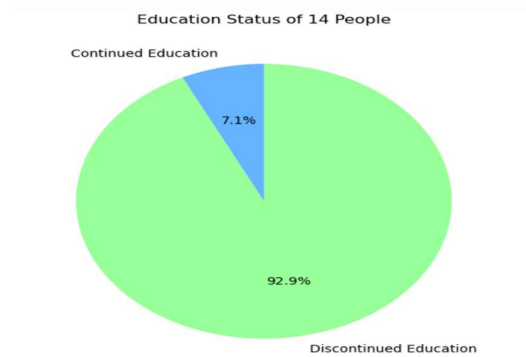
MEETING WITH VILLAGE SARPANCH

A PERSONAL SURVEY OF A SAMPLE :-

HOUSE NO	PHASE	NO OF PERSONS	NO OF ADULTS	NO OF CHILD	MALE CHILD	FEMALE CHILD	MALE ADULT	FEMALE ADULT	CHILD AGE	NO OF MALE WORK	NO OF FEMALE WORK	NO OF PEOPLE DISCONTINUED BECAUSE OF COMMUNITY CERTIFICATE
1	1	6	4	2	0	2	2	2	2,4,8 months	2	0	0
2	1	7	5	2	0	2	3	3	2,4,2	3	0	0
3	1	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1,10,5,8	1	0	0
4	1	6	4	2	2	0	2	2	2,6,7	2	0	0
5	1	4	2	2	2	0	1	1	1,4,4months	1	1	0
6	1	4	2	2	2	0	1	1	1,4,1	1	0	0
7	1	4	2	2	0	2	1	1	1,14,15	1	0	1
8	1	5	4	1	0	1	2	2	2,3months	2	0	0
9	1	8	6	2	1	1	4	4	4,4,5	4	0	0
10	1	8	5	3	1	2	2	2	3,3,2,1	2	0	0
11	1	5	4	1	1	0	1	1	3,1month	1	0	0
12	1	6	4	2	2	0	4	4	2,18(9TH),16(10TH)	3	0	2
13	1	5	5	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	2
14	1	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1,13,18,15(6TH)(MALE),9TH,9TH	1	0	3
15	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2,5	1	0
16	1	5	2	3	1	3	1	1	1,16,18,20(18),10TH,16(7TH)	1	0	0
17	1	11	6	5	3	2	4	3	3,1,4,2,0,11	3	0	0
18	1	6	2	4	1	3	1	1	1,18,17,15,12	1	0	0
19	1	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	1,10,12,15	1	0	2
20	1	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	1,18(9TH),15,13	1	0	1
21	1	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0
22	1	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1,14,12,10	1	0	0
23	5	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1,5,6months,3	1	0	0
24	1	7	2	5	2	3	5	5	5,3,4,7MONTHS,11MONTH	1	0	0
25	1	9	6	3	0	3	3	3	3,3,5,2,5,2MONTHS	3	0	0
27	1	6	6	0	0	0	5	1	1,10TH,9TH,8TH	1	0	0
28	1	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0

SOME OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATION 1: EDUCATION DISCONTINUATION

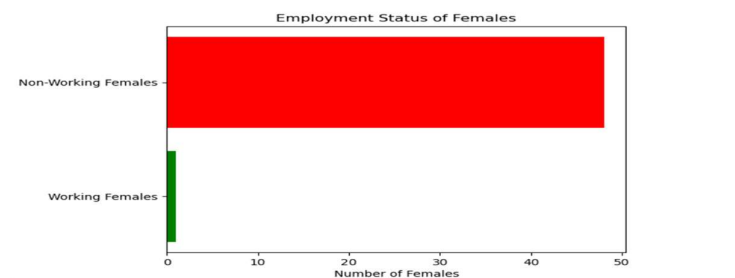


LOOKING AT THE SURVEY RESULTS, IT'S CLEAR THAT A NUMBER OF PEOPLE HAVE STOPPED GOING TO SCHOOL. FURTHERMORE, THERE'S A PREDICTION THAT ANOTHER STUDENT MIGHT ALSO STOP SOON.

THE MAIN REASONS BEHIND THIS ARE A LACK OF MONEY TO CONTINUE EDUCATION, NOT KNOWING ENOUGH ABOUT STUDYING OPPORTUNITIES, AND BEING UNAWARE THAT THERE'S ANOTHER STREET NEARBY WHERE MOST PEOPLE ARE EDUCATED. THIS OTHER STREET HAS PROGRESSED QUICKLY AND FACES FEWER PROBLEMS BECAUSE OF EDUCATION.

IT'S NOTICEABLE THAT THE LACK OF EDUCATION IN THIS COMMUNITY IS HOLDING BACK ITS PROGRESS. BY ADDRESSING THESE EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES, THERE'S A CHANCE TO OPEN UP BETTER OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPROVE LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY.

OBSERVATION – 2: FEMALE EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL



UPON EXAMINATION, IT IS EVIDENT THAT A LIMITED PROPORTION OF FEMALES ENGAGE IN EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE SURVEYED GROUP. OUT OF THE 49 FEMALES, ONLY 1 IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED. GIVEN THE CHALLENGING FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES FACED BY THESE FAMILIES, ENCOURAGING FEMALE EMPLOYMENT COULD SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVING OVERALL HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

INTERESTINGLY, THE SURVEY FINDINGS HIGHLIGHT A STRONG INTEREST AMONG WOMEN IN PURSUING SELF-EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, PARTICULARLY IN AREAS SUCH AS TAILORING. UNFORTUNATELY, FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS HINDER THEM FROM ACQUIRING ESSENTIAL TOOLS LIKE SEWING MACHINES, PREVENTING THEM FROM REALIZING THESE ASPIRATIONS.

SUPPORTING THESE WOMEN WITH EVEN MODEST ASSISTANCE, SUCH AS PROVIDING ACCESS TO SEWING MACHINES, HAS THE POTENTIAL TO INCREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF WORKING FEMALES. THIS, IN TURN, COULD BRING ABOUT POSITIVE CHANGES IN FAMILY WELL-BEING BY EMPOWERING WOMEN TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

OBSERVATION 3: CONGESTION

UPON CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE LIVING CONDITIONS. THE SIZE OF A HOUSE WAS VERY LESS UPON OBSERVATION. EACH HOUSE ACCOMMODATES AN AVERAGE OF APPROXIMATELY 6 INDIVIDUALS, ALL PROVIDED WITH ESSENTIAL AMENITIES LIKE A STOVE AND TV NECESSARY FOR DAILY LIVING. CONSEQUENTLY, IT CAN BE INFERRED THAT THESE HOUSEHOLDS ARE SITUATED IN COMPACT OR CONGESTED LIVING SPACES.

THE RISK OF DISEASES SPREADING AMONG MORE PEOPLE INCREASES DUE TO THE LACK OF SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL HOUSES, AND FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS PREVENT THEM FROM PURCHASING NEW LAND.

SUGGESTION: A POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THIS ISSUE COULD BE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTING TWO OR THREE-STORY BUILDINGS. THIS WOULD PROVIDE AN EFFICIENT WAY TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING POPULATION WITHOUT THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL LAND. SUCH SUPPORT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS AND MITIGATE THE RISK OF DISEASES SPREADING WITHIN THE COMMUNITY.