

**संघिला मार्गदर्शन क्रङ्क**

**सख्या**  
हिंसा थांबवा

**या अंकात...**  
महिला आणि पर्यावरण  
Role of Women...  
Gender Concerns  
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आरोहन'च्या पाणी  
व्यवस्थापन...  
एप्रिल ते सप्टेंबर  
अहवाल

**प्रकाशक** ●  
डॉ. नंटी लोपीस

**संपादक मंडळ** ●  
शालिनी जाधव  
नीता पवार  
चेरील परेरा  
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**सख्य परिवार** ●  
डॉ. नंटी लोपीस  
ब्रिटा फर्नांडिस  
रुपाली मर्टी  
अॅड. विद्या पाटील  
अॅड. रुशीला रिबेलो  
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चेरील परेरा  
अनिता गावीत  
रेखा घोषा  
पार्वती दादोडा  
आशा तुपे,  
पुष्पा पवार

# Sakhya Women's Guidance Cell

स्त्री सबलीकरणातून स्त्रीपुरुष समानता

# दुँकार - Emerging Response

वर्ष : १३ वे      अंक : ३७      सप्टेंबर २०२४

प्रकाशकीय

## महिला आणि पर्यावरण

- डॉ. नंटी लोपीस

श्रावणमासांत आपली नजर चौफेर फिरली कि धरती माता जणू हिरवा शालूनी नटलेली दिसते नद्या-नाल्यांचे झारे आणि वाहणारे प्रवाह, हळूवार डुलणारी झाडे, फुले आणि त्यावर बागडणारे पक्षी आणि इतर जीव, निर्सगाचा आनंद घेताना मनाला आल्हाददायी स्पर्श होतो. साच्या सृष्टीला जीवन देणारा आणि त्यातच मनुष्यप्राण्यामध्ये 'स्त्री' महिला देखिल जिवन या भूतलावर आणत असते. जीवन देणारी जरी असली तरी बच्याच वेळा निसर्गाचा किंवा पर्यावरणाचा परिणाम हा तिला अधिक जाणवत असतो.

जग आधुनिकतेकडे वाटचाल करत असताना आर्थिक सुबत्तेकडे जात असताना स्वतःच्या स्वार्थापायी निर्सगाच्या साधन सामुग्रीवर ओरबाडा मनुष्याने मारला आहे. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून दरड कोसळे, भूकंप होणे, पूर अश्या विविध नैसर्गिक आपत्तीना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. समाजाचा कमकुवत Vulnerable घटक म्हणून 'स्त्री' जातीवर याचे विशेष पडसाद उमटत असतात.

प्रगती शील युगात शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण, आणि महिला मताधिकार चाळवळ, या सावांचा समाजातील बदलत्या लिंग भूमिला (Gender role)



समाजातील बदलत्या लिंग भूमिका आणि अपेक्षावर परिणाम झाला आहे. पुरोगामी युगाने महिलांच्या क्षमता आणि घरा बाहेरील योगदानाकडे वळण्याचे संकेत दिले आणि लैंगिक समानतेच्या पुढील प्रगतीसाठी पाया घातला.

शास्त्रज्ञ, तळागाळातील सामाजीक कार्यकर्त्यांसह विविध लोकांनी याकाळात पर्यावरणीय समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आणि ते पर्यावरण चळवळीचा भाग झाले. मग ते चिपको आंदोलन असो, कि नर्मदा बचाव असो किंवा हरित वसई चळवळ असो वा कचरा वेचल महिलांची चळवळ असो पर्यावरणीय समस्ये वरील महिलांचे दृष्टीकोन

(पान ६ वर)

**सख्य कार्यालय :** सिल्वेस्टर स्मृती, पहिला मजला, पोलीस चौकीच्यासमोर, कळंब रोड, निर्मळ नाका, नालासोपारा (प.) ता. वसई, जि. पालघर, पिन - ४०१ ३०४ **वेळ :** सोमवार ते शनिवार सकाळी १०.०० ते संध्याकाळी ६.००

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**वेळ -** सोमवार ते शनिवार सकाळी १०.०० ते संध्याकाळी ६.०० वाजता **मोबाईल :** 9136090564

- वसई विशार शहर महानगरपालिका रुग्णालय, तुळीज, नगिनदास पाडा, नालासोपारा (पुर्व) पालघर - ४०१ २०९
- सर डी. ए. पेटीट रुग्णालय, पारनाका, वसई (प.)
- ००५, नवीन प्रशासकीय इमारत, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, जिल्हा परिषद पालघर कोळगांव.



## फलझाड्यांचे वाटपव व वृक्षारोपण



## कोरे कमिटी - अभ्यासदौरा



## महिला सक्षमीकरण

# **Role of Women in Solid Waste Management (SWM).**

## **By: Shri. Anand Jagtap**

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India, with an estimated population of more than 1.45 billion people, is the second most populous country in the world. The country seems to be on the verge of ensuring sustainability and has emerged as a regional and global power for the last few decades. However, India is also facing some great challenges due to poverty and a rapid increase of population that is overstraining the natural resources of the country. There are many challenges related to environment degradation caused by water, air, land pollution and irrational use and abuse of natural resources. Environmental degradation and its direct impact on the quality of human lives is a major concern and the same has been reflected in the global agenda of Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs). SDGs number 6 is related to water and sanitation. In response to the SDGs goals, The Government of India and all-State Governments are committed to design various development programmes and direct all their efforts to achieve these SDG goals by 2030. Under programmes like Clean India Campaign (Swachh Bharat Abhiyan SBA Phase I, II) and Water Mission. (Jal Shakti Mission) SDG goal 6 is being targeted in rural and urban areas. Under these programmes Open Defecation free villages and cities, as a goal, were targeted in the first phase of SBA and under the SBA phase II garbage free villages and cities has been the present agenda.

Waste is an unavoidable byproduct of human activities. Economic development, urbanization and improving living standards in

cities has led to an increase in the quantity and complexity of generated waste. Rapid growth of population and industrialization degrades the urban environment and places serious stress on natural resources, which undermines equitable and sustainable development. Inefficient management and unscientific disposal of solid waste is a state subject and it is the responsibility of Local bodies. These local bodies are not able to handle increasing quantities of waste, which results in uncollected waste on roads and in other public places. There is a need to work towards a sustainable waste management system, which requires environmental, institutional, financial, economic and social sustainability. The role of various stakeholders is very crucial and community engagement and their participation is inevitable. This article deals with SWM from gender perspective.

According to the **Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change**, India generates 62 million tons of waste annually, with an average annual growth rate of 4%. This waste includes solid waste-plastic waste and electronic waste. In 2020-2021 the Central Pollution Control Board's (CPCB) annual report on SWM reported that India produced 160,038.9 metric tons (TDP) per day of that 152, 749.5 TDP was collected resulting in a collection efficiency of 95.4% of the collected or approaches which affect decisions made by women and men leaders, entrepreneurs, managers, and public



authorities that affect communities, regions, companies, or municipalities Under the hierarchy of SWM activities, poor women get easily engaged in the waste picking and sorting of waste at dump sites. Local bodies need to address these concerns with greater sensitivity. They are part of informal waste management and they do contribute in day Today waste management. In this context many NGOs are working with waste pickers to improve their living and working conditions.

### **Environmental Monitoring**

The combination of her acknowledged role in community maintenance and stay at home in the community while the men go out to work on a daily, weekly or monthly basis, makes a woman the logical choice for community environmental monitoring and environmental and health education. As the main socializer of her children, she is also a logical choice to serve as an agent of change in waste-related behaviour. Given the opportunity and resources, women are effective as resident monitors of environmental cleanliness. They can do this by taking regular rounds in the immediate neighbourhood to check whether the waste collection services have done their work well and properly. Women, as immediate neighbours, may also encourage each other to maintain cleanliness around the house and in the street, or to pay for waste collection. They may begin to see this as a shared concern through participation in a program of dialogue-oriented environmental health education.

Women have been associated in many dimensions but proper involvement and their contribution requires proper recognition and institutionalisation. Water and sanitation sector can provide greater scope in protecting

environment and thus improving quality of life for many marginalised women's groups. Employment and business opportunities in solid waste management has greater opportunities for women.

In this context there are many such successful examples where women are playing very important roles in SWM activities. Implementation of Kutumbshree scheme of Kerala State Government and intervention by the Urban Management Centre in Himachal Pradesh are the recent examples of such success stories. In a city like Mumbai there were good attempts to engage slum women in providing cleanliness services in the informal settlements. However, due to lack of data and formal evaluation these efforts were misinterpreted or misunderstood due to complexities in the swm activities in informal settlements there women in very effective manner, which requires proper training, capacity building and motivation strategies. Women from socially and economically weaker sections can be important human resources. For them waste handling can be an important source of income as well as waste pickers and sanitary workers.

In S.W.M. related activities, women in comparison to men are mainly engaged in activities requiring lower levels of education and skills (waste picking from dump sites; sorting and washing, rather than working at machines) and a more limited range of physical activity (collection, rather than transportation). They also earn less than men, being more vulnerable to exploitation by employers, contractors, and waste dealers and intermediaries. Further, women do not have the range of social cum-business contacts over a wide area of the city as men often have, and



which gives access to personal credit and favourable market opportunities. Irrespective of the status of women outside of the household, within the home, women are widely accepted as caregivers, food preparers, and maintainers of domestic environment. In most societies, this role carries over to an accepted role for women in community maintenance, often focusing there as well as on cleanliness, health, and order. Therefore, any attempt to improve community services must logically include consultation with women, who are almost certainly the ones most affected by changes or “improvements” Taking household garbage to street dust bins may be easy. but it is not so easy when the distance between house and dustbin is too long. It is natural that children fall ill, the burden of caring for sick children who have been exposed to human faecal matter or vermin and disease in uncollected garbage falls disproportionately on the mothers, sisters, and grandmothers of these children.

Definitions of waste and discarded materials may be influenced by the gender of the person making the judgement. What looks like “junk” to women may be motorcycle parts to men; what looks like “dirt” to men may be compost or fertilizer to women; the examples are legion of different sexes “seeing” things differently. Experience shows that as men and women participate (or not) in managing waste within the household, their relationship to discarded materials may depend on who they are, as much as or more than on what they do in particular. The frequently subordinate status of women may affect their general access to and control of resources so that the “waste” material or waste related activities may be the only ones which are available to them. New

schemes for managing these materials which are oblivious to women’s activities may destroy fragile livelihoods. These activities might concern buying and selling household garbage, re-using and recycling waste materials, collecting and disposing of human and solid wastes in a safe manner and keeping the streets clean. Men and women may differ in their attitudes towards public health and community cleanliness, and have markedly different preferences on how to address public health and environmental problems. These differences, at the most local level, affect the type of services women and men would like to see developed in their communities, how much they are willing to pay for these services, and who is responsible for finding the money to pay from the family budget. Such differences may also carry through to preferences for policies, technologies waste 79,956.3 TDP 50% was treated and 29,427.2TDP 18.4% was landfilled. The remaining 50.655.4 TDP 31.7% was unaccounted for.

Proper waste management is essential to reduce its ill effects on eco, environmental and human health. Also proper management helps to keep up the aesthetic value of Villages. Towns and Cities. The proper solid and liquid waste management to achieve Safe disposal or Management of solid and liquid waste is an integral component of “Sustainable Sanitation”. It helps to prevent or reduce environmental pollution, keep rural villages, towns and cities very clean and aesthetic and protect human health from various solid and liquid waste related diseases. There is a need to reuse non-bio waste through proper recycling techniques Bio waste can be further converted into energy fuels like bio-gas. Solid and Liquid waste management projects generate income



opportunities for local communities. Segregation of waste, transportation, recycling or disposal generates employment.

### **Safe Disposal of Solid Waste:**

Safe handling and safe disposal of waste is critical to prevent or reduce the impact of solid and liquid waste management related diseases. There are number of diseases associated with improper handing of waste and these diseases include water borne diseases such as Diarrhoea. Malaria, Polio, Dengue, Cholera, Typhoid etc. Lack of proper clean water and improved sanitation services and improper solid and liquid waste management are major reasons for these diseases. Waste management includes segregating the waste right at source and safe transportation from the source to recycling to disposal sites. Government of India has issued very informative guidelines on scientific guidelines for various stakeholders including local bodies. These guidelines are also defining the role of waste generators expecting active participation of communities. The problems related to S.W.M. management can not be handled alone by local bodies; citizens and communities' engagement are essential.

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(पान १ वर्णन)

आकार घेत आहेत. अन्न, सुरक्षा, पाण्याची गुणवत्ता, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य, कचरा व्यवस्थापन अश्या विविध उपक्रमामध्ये महिलांनी विशेष भूमिका बजावली आहे.

पर्यावरण आणि महिला हिंसा याच्या संबंधाविषयी म्हणताना सुप्रसिद्ध पर्यावरण वादी डॉ. वंदना शीवा म्हणतात मनुष्य आणि निसर्ग यांच्यातील भेद आणि संबंधित जीवनशक्ती पासून शोषण करून लोकांना विस्थापित केले आहे. निसर्गातील साधन संपत्तीचा विपरीत वापर आणि महिलांच्या श्रमाचे शोषण यांचा संबंध आहे. कारण ते दोन्ही अर्थव्यवस्थेत उपेक्षित आहे.

### **Legal frame work :**

India's legal frame work for S.W.M includes **Solid Waste Management Rules 2016**. The emphasis is on proper segregation of waste at source, and proper disposal and recycling of waste. These actions are often described under **Four 'R'** that's **Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Recover**. Under this act segregation of waste is the primary responsibility of the waste generator itself. As per this act, various proactive majors have been taken by local bodies such as notices issued to the bulk generators and those who are not adhering to the provisions mentioned under this act. Many local bodies are collaborating with citizens for dealing with waste in their localities as per legal provision.

### **Women and SWM**

In our social life, Women have several roles in the household, such as earning income and saving on expenditure, caring for members of the family and doing the domestic chores. Educated and middle-class women can play very effective roles in activities such as information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, Social Behavioural change through Communication can be done by Them.

या अंकामधील डॉ. विभूती पटेल यांनी महिला आणि (Climate Change) वातावरणातील बदल याविषयावर प्रकाश झोत टाकून वातावरणातील बदलामुळे एकंदर समाजाला अनेक समस्यांनासामोरे जावे लागत असताना, महिलांवर त्याचा परिणाम कसा होतो याचे विश्लेषण केले आहे. श्री. आनंद जगताप यांनी घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन विषयी विवेचन केले आहे तर कौस्तуб यांनी मोखाडा तालुक्यातील पाणी प्रश्न आणि महिलांच्या जीवनावर होणारा परिणाम लक्षात घेता आरोहन संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून आणि लोकांच्या सहभागातून केलेला उपाय या लेखामधून सादर केला आहे.



# Gender Concerns in Climate Change Discourses

By

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## Introduction

Economics of Gender and Development sees a connection between the exploitation and degradation of the natural world and the subordination and oppression of women. Ecofeminism emerged in the mid-1970s alongside second-wave feminism and the green movement. Ecofeminism brings together elements of the feminist and green movements, while at the same time offering a challenge to both. It takes from the green movement concern about the impact of human activities on the non-human world, and from feminism the view of humanity as gendered in ways that subordinate, exploit and oppress women. It is both an activist and academic movement which see critical connections between the domination of nature and the exploitation of women. Ecofeminist activism grew during the 1980s and 1990s among women from the anti-nuclear, environmental and women's rights movements.

Women in many developing countries are responsible for climatically sensitive tasks such as securing food, water and energy which ensure the life and well-being of the households. The effects of climate change have been droughts, floods, coastal erosion, sea level rise and rising temperatures. Devastating impact of climate change puts greater pressure on women to shoulder the adverse consequences on the households. Women have to face double challenges when faced with climate change as they are at the receiving end and at the same time saviors of survival needs and nurturers. Women often have unequal access to information and resources, and are under-represented in decision-making which makes them even more vulnerable to natural disasters and extreme weather events. Despite women's vulnerabilities, women's knowledge and social practices could be used to build community resilience if women were

included in the efforts at adaptation and mitigation. For this to happen we need to train our decision makers to identify strategic gender needs and practical gender needs in the matter concerning climate change and sustainable development.

**Gender as a Factor of Vulnerability to Climate Change** The UNFPA study reveals that the poorest populations while having contributed the least to climate change are the most vulnerable to the crisis. Women are the poorest of the poor. It is estimated that women produce over 50% of all food grown worldwide. Climate disaster is perhaps the most inequitable threats of our time. Worst sufferers are women because they constitute major share of agricultural work force and also because they tend to have access to fewer income-earning opportunities.

The impact of climate change on women is of particular significance in Pacific Island Nations. Climatic conditions and extreme events - droughts, floods, sea level rise and coastal erosion, rising temperatures - will hurt food security and the well-being of Pacific Islanders, with women bearing the brunt of the impact due to the responsibility held by women with Pacific communities in relation to food security and the well-being of a household.

**Indian Experience :** In India, more than 84% of women are involved in agricultural activities, and as a result they become the greatest victims of climate change's impact. In addition, gender inequality makes them disproportionately vulnerable to environmental alterations. Indian women are extremely vulnerable to climate change. As women are often responsible for providing daily essentials such as food and water, when climate-related disasters strike the poorest families, the workload of women and girls increases and they tend to miss out on opportunities. Studies have



shown that Indian women born during a drought or a flood in the 1970s were 19% less likely to ever attend primary school. As climate change intensifies India's poorest women and girls are at risk of losing opportunities to participate equally in development. At the same time, many poor women are involved in "climate sensitive" activities such as paddy cultivation or fishing. Climate change has affected their livelihoods. Gender Differential Impact of Climatic Threats to Life has been documented by innumerable grounded researches by social activists that revealed how climate change has led to increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions, precipitating the occurrence of natural disasters around the globe.

### **Increased Workload / Household / Energy Expenditure Burdens:**

Because of women's role in the household, women have to cope with swift environmental changes for centuries. However, climate change is lessening women's capacity to cope with these changes. And when women are not able to adapt to their environment entire communities suffer (Source: [www.wedo.org](http://www.wedo.org)). Climate change exacerbates issues of scarcity and lack of accessibility to primary natural resources, forest resources, and arable land, thereby contributing to increased workload and stresses on women and girls as well as increased conflict and instability which often leads to increased violence against women and girls.

### **Limited Ownership and Entitlements:**

Women possess a unique capacity and knowledge to promote and provide for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, but often have insufficient resources to undertake such initiatives. Women are constrained by a lack of economic freedoms, property and inheritance rights, as well as access to financial resources, education, and new tools, equipment, and technology. Women are underrepresented in the development and formulation of policy and decision-making in

regards to adaptations and mitigation of climate change.

### **Political Inequality:**

Compounding this reality is the widespread gender inequities existing throughout the policy- and decision-making spheres, leaving women to struggle against restricted access to information and education, restricted mobility, and in many cases laws restricting or prohibiting land ownership. Women are producing 60% of food in Asia and 80% in Africa, yet women have access to 1% of agricultural credit worldwide. (Source: WEDO). In India, for example, where women have seen their crop yields cut in half and the quality of grain diminishes because of climate changes, women's health is impaired from the double whammy of inferior crops and inequality.

### **Mainstreaming of Gender Concerns in Discourse on Climate Change:**

As women bear a disproportionate burden of climate change consequences, women's groups working with rural and tribal organizations are lobbying for gender mainstreaming of women's concerns in discourse on climate change. Women's groups in India are seriously concerned about impact of climate change on women's survival struggles in rural and urban areas. Women scientist such as Dr. Jyoti Parikh and Dr. Vandana Shiva played crucial role in engendering the discourses by coming out with World Peoples' Conference on Climate Change and The Rights of Mother Earth Indigenous Peoples' Declaration on Wednesday, April 28, 2010. This declaration has been rallying point for highlighting gender concerns in Climate Change debate advocated by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**Practical Gender Needs** are those that Women identify in their socially accepted roles in society. Practical gender needs do not challenge the gender divisions of labour or women's subordinate position in society, although rising out of them. Practical gender needs are a response to immediate perceived



necessity, identified within a specific context.

**Strategic Gender Needs** are the needs women identify because of their subordinate position to men in their society... They relate to gender divisions of labour, power and control and may include such issues as legal rights, domestic violence, equal wages and women's control over their bodies. Meeting strategic gender needs helps women to achieve greater equality.

The distinction between these two types of needs can provide a useful tool to aid us in analyzing how gender is being addressed in proposed policy or project interventions when faced with challenges arising due to Climate change.

**Decreased food security:** With changes in climate, traditional food sources become more unpredictable and scarcer. This exposes women to loss of harvests, often their sole sources of food and income.

**Impact on livelihoods:** Women are more dependent for their livelihood on natural resources that are threatened by climate change. For instance, climate change causes a rise in the sea level, affecting the fishing community (both men and women) not only in terms of fish catch but also with regard to water scarcity, as seawater gets into fresh water. Besides, when the land is inundated, infrastructure (roads and houses) are damaged. Large scale migration from inundated areas is expected and much of the burden of migration falls on women.

**Water resources shortage and access:** Climate change may exacerbate existing shortages of water. Women are largely responsible for water collection in their communities and therefore are more affected when the quantity of water and/or its accessibility changes.

**Increased burden of care giving:** As primary caregivers, women may see their responsibilities increase as family members suffer increased illness due to exposure to vector borne diseases such as

malaria, water borne diseases such as cholera, and increase in heart stress mortality.

Women are particularly vulnerable because they are more prone to the adverse impacts from climate change. Their limited adaptive capacities arise from prevailing social inequalities and ascribed social and economic roles that manifest in differences in property rights, access to information, lack of employment and unequal access to resources. Further, changes in the climate usually impact on sectors that are traditionally associated with women, such as paddy cultivation, cotton and tea plantations, and fishing. This means increased hardship for women. For example, studies show that climate change has an adverse impact on fishing, as the sea level rises and saline water enters into freshwater systems, making fishing difficult. Further, in extreme events more women deaths are observed for women's inability to swim or run or lack of strength to withstand physically demanding situation such as storms, floods, typhoons, etc. From a long term perspective, this will have serious implications for gender relations, as women may end up spending more time on tasks that reinforce stereotypical gender roles. Thus, women are faced by a situation where their ability to adapt is low but the share of the adaptation burden falling disproportionately on them. This makes the consideration of the impact of climate change on gender most imperative.

### ***What is the way forward?***

It is clear that gender differences must be taken into account to understand the impact of climate change. Gender differentiated strategies for responses and capacity building are needed due to differences in gender specific roles and responsibilities created by society. These findings should feed into the climate negotiations as well as national debates to enable decision makers to have a better understanding of how different groups of people are affected and what kind of capacity and support is needed.



## **Following actions are required:**

Recognise that women are more vulnerable in climate change driven scenarios:  
Understand and address gender specific natural resource use pattern:

Identify women's particular skills and capacities that lend themselves to mitigation and **adaptation**:

Given that women's knowledge and participation has been critical to the survival of entire communities in disaster situations, government should take cognizance of women's specialized skills in different aspects of their livelihood and natural resource management strategies and utilize those that lend themselves to mitigation and adaptation. Increase women's participation in decision making at all levels in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

## **Conclusion**

It is crucial to acknowledge the contribution of rural and urban women as "Guardians and Promoters of Life-Centered Cultures", seed savers, leaders of resistance movements (Chipko in Himalayas, Appiko in Karnataka, Save Aarey in Mumbai), commendable role *Kutumshree* when Kerala Faced devastating floods in 2018, 2019 and 2021, collective efforts of SHGs to generate alternative farming/market/banking models. Women's full humanity becomes the healing force that can break the vicious cycle of violence based on treating the inhumanity of man as the measure of being human, of greed as the organizing principle of the economy. What has changed is greater awareness.

Women are refusing to be part of the culture of hate and violence. Women, in and through their lives, are showing that love and compassion, sharing and giving are not just *possible* human qualities; they are necessary qualities for us to be human. Living cultures are cultures of life, based on reverence for all life – women and men, rich and poor, In India are involved in 11 types of environmentalism: wildlife management, conservation,

preservation, reform environmentalism, deep ecology, environmental justice, environmental health, ecofeminism, Eco spiritualism, animal rights and green movements. For promoting gender-responsive and inclusive state climate change plans in India, we as economists will have to seek answers to questions like

- (a) Is there gender disaggregated data on impacts of climate change?
- (b) Are the gender differential impacts of adaptation measures understood and addressed?
- (b) Do the adaptation programmes reach poor women?
- (c) Are there 'additional' financial resources for women and men?
- (d) Are women present in the decision-making structures in climate-sensitive areas?
- (e) Is there recognition of rights/entitlements for poor women and men in adaptation programmes?

Crucial mandate for us is to initiate an interdisciplinary public debate involving scientists, social scientists, practitioners, planners and policy makers on gender and climate change, including catalysing more research on the subject and wide dissemination of the outputs of these researches through niche scientific journals and popular media, public meetings and mobilization of youth.

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# 'आरोहन' च्या पाणी व्यवस्थापन प्रकल्पाच्या माध्यमातून आदिवासी महिला श्रममुक्तीतून विकासाच्या वाटेकडे ...!

भारताच्या दुर्गम आदिवासी प्रदेशांमध्ये, पाण्याची उपलब्धता ही एक मोठी समस्या आहे, विशेषत: महिलांना घरगुती वापराच्या पाण्यासाठी जो संघर्ष करावा लागतो; त्यात त्यांचे केवळ श्रम आणि वेळच खर्च होत नाही तर शिक्षण, आर्थिक सहभाग आणि वैयक्तिक विकासाच्या संधीवर देखील परिणाम होतो. महिलांचे हे श्रम आणि त्यामुळे त्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाला आलेल्या मार्यादांपासून मुक्ती मिळण्याच्या दृष्टीने अरोहनने राबवलेल्या पाणी उपसा, जलसंधारण आणि जलसंवर्धन प्रकल्पांमार्फत आदिवासी महिलांच्या जीवनात एक महत्त्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन झाले आहे, ज्यामुळे त्यांना पूर्वी कल्पनाही न केलेल्या मार्गांनी सक्षम बनवले आहे.

## पाणी उपसा: भारकमी करणे, संधी वाढवणे

AROEHAN च्या सर्वांत प्रभावी उपक्रमांपैकी एक म्हणजे पाणी उपसा प्रकल्पांची अंमलबजावणी. या प्रकल्पांमध्ये विहिरी, नद्या आणि इतर स्रोतांकडून पाणी उंच टाक्यांमध्ये किंवा थेट गावांमध्ये उचलण्यासाठी यांत्रिक आणि सौर-ऊर्जेवर चालणारे पंप वापरणे समाविष्ट आहे. पाण्यापर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेले अंतर आणि प्रयत्न कमी करून, या प्रकल्पांनी आदिवासी महिलांवरील दैनंदिन भार लक्षणीयरीत्या कमीकेला आहे.

पाणी उपसा तंत्रज्ञान आणण्यापूर्वी, महिला दररोज दूरच्या पाण्याच्या स्रोतांकडे जाण्यासाठी आणि परत येण्यासाठी तासन् तास घालवत असत. या कठीण कार्यामुळे केवळ त्यांच्या शारीरिक आरोग्यावर परिणाम होत नव्हता तर उत्पन्न मिळवणारे काम, शिक्षण किंवा बालसंगोपन यासारख्या इतर क्रियाकलापांसाठीही वेळ मिळत नव्हता. पाणी उपसा प्रणाली कार्यरत असल्याने, महिलांना आता आर्थिक क्रियाकलापांमध्ये गुंतण्यासाठी, शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमांना उपस्थित राहण्यासाठी आणि सामुदायिक निर्णय प्रक्रियेत भाग घेण्यासाठी अधिक वेळ मिळतो. या नवीन स्वातंत्र्यामुळे केवळ त्यांच्या जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारली नाही तर त्यांना त्यांच्या घर आणि समुदायांमध्ये अधिक सक्रियपणे योगदान देण्यास सक्षम केले.

**जलसंधारण: शाश्वतता आणि सुरक्षितता सुनिश्चित करणे**

AROEHAN चे जलसंधारण प्रकल्पांनी आदिवासी समुदायांसाठी, विशेषत: कोरड्या हंगामात पाणी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करण्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली आहे. चेक धरणे, समोच्च खंदक आणि इतर जलसंधारण संरचना बांधून, AROEHAN ने पावसाचे पाणी गोळा करणे आणि साठवणे शक्य केले आहे, जे घरगुती आणि शेती कामासाठी वापरले जाऊ शकते.

आदिवासी महिलांसाठी जलसंधारण हे एक परिवर्तनाचे माध्यम ठरले आहे. साठवलेल्या पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे अनियमित पाऊस आणि दूरच्या पाण्याच्या स्रोतांवरील त्यांचे अवलंबित्व कमी झाले आहे, ज्यामुळे त्यांना वर्षभर विश्वसनीय पाणी पुरवठा मिळतो. यामुळे केवळ पाणी टंचाईचा दैनंदिन ताण कमी झाला नाही तर महिलांना शेती, परसबाग आणि इतर उपजीविका उपक्रम देखील करता आले आहेत जे पूर्वी पाणीटंचाईमुळे अशक्य होते.

शिवाय, जलसंधारण संरचनांच्या नियोजन, बांधकाम आणि देखभालीत महिलांचा सहभाग असल्याने मालकी आणि सक्षमीकरणाची भावना निर्माण झाली आहे. या प्रकल्पांमध्ये सक्रिय सहभागी म्हणून, आदिवासी महिलांनी जल व्यवस्थापनात मौल्यवान कौशल्ये आणि ज्ञान प्राप्त केले आहे, ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या समुदायांमधील नेत्या म्हणून त्यांची भूमिका आणखी वाढली आहे.

## जलसंवर्धन: समुदाय नेतृत्व आणि लवचिकता निर्माण करणे

शाश्वत पाणी वापराला चालना देण्यासाठी आणि हवामान बदलाविरुद्ध लवचिकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी जलसंवर्धन हे AROEHAN च्या कार्याचा आणखी एक महत्त्वाचा पैलू आहे. समुदाय-आधारित कार्यक्रमांमधून, AROEHAN ने आदिवासी महिलांना ठिबक सिंचन, मल्त्यंग आणि घरगुती सांडपाणी पुनर्वापर यासारख्या जलसंवर्धन पद्धतींच्या महत्त्वाबद्दल शिक्षित केले आहे.

या संवर्धन तंत्रांनी केवळ पाण्याची कार्यक्षमता सुधारली



नाही तर महिलांना मर्यादित जलस्रोत असूनही शेती आणि इतर उत्पादक क्रियाकलाप करण्यास अनुमती दिली आहे. परिणामी, अनेक आदिवासी महिला यशस्वी शेतकरी बनून अन्न सुरक्षा आणि घरगुती उत्पन्नात योगदान देत आहेत.

शिवाय, जलसंवर्धन प्रयत्नांमध्ये समुदायाच्या सहभागावर AROEHAN चा भर असल्याने आदिवासी महिलांना शाश्वत पद्धतींच्या नेत्या आणि पुरस्कर्ता बनण्यास सक्षम केले आहे. जल व्यवस्थापन समित्या आणि निर्णय प्रक्रियेत भाग घेऊन, महिलांनी आत्मविश्वास, नेतृत्व कौशल्ये आणि त्यांच्या समुदायांमध्ये एक मजबूत ठसा उमटवला आहे.

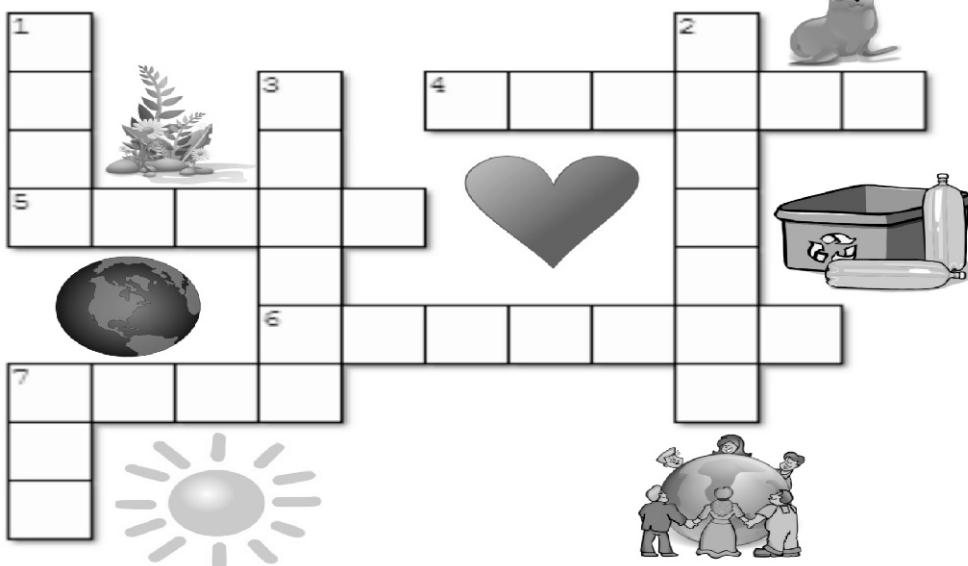
#### निष्कर्ष: सक्षमीकरणाचा मार्ग

AROECHAN च्या पाणी उपसा, जलसंधारण आणि जलसंवर्धन प्रकल्पांनी केवळ पाण्याची उपलब्धता प्रदान केलेली नाही; त्यांनी आदिवासी महिलांना त्यांचे जीवन आणि

त्यांचे समुदाय बदलण्यास सक्षम केले आहे. पाणी संकलनाचा भार कमी करून, पाणी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करून आणि शाश्वत पद्धतींना चालना देऊन, या उपक्रमांनी आदिवासी महिलांसाठी शिक्षण, आर्थिक सहभाग आणि नेतृत्वाच्या नवीन संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत.

या प्रकल्पांचा प्रभाव पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेच्या तात्काळ फायद्यांच्या पलीकडे जातो. त्यांनी आदिवासी महिलांमध्ये स्वयं-अभिकरण आणि सक्षमीकरणाची भावना निर्माण केली आहे, ज्यामुळे त्यांना गरिबी आणि दुलक्षिततेच्या चक्रातून मुक्त होण्यास सक्षम केले आहे. या महिला अधिक शाश्वत आणि समृद्ध भविष्याकडे त्यांच्या समुदायांचे नेतृत्व करत असताना, AROEHAN च्या कार्याचे सकारात्मक दूरगामी परिणाम येत्या पिद्यांसाठी निःसंशयपणे जाणवतील.

## Earth Day Crossword Puzzle



#### Across

4. We have flowers, fruits, vegetables and other in our garden.
5. We live on planet \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Reduce, Reuse, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Together we can \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth.

#### Down

1. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ and take care of the Earth.
2. Dogs and cats are types of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Plants, trees and birds are a part of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is so bright I have to wear dark glasses.

Words: animals sun plants Earth love nature save recycle



# एप्रिल ते सप्टेंबर अहवाल

## वस्ती कार्य

**समर कॅम्प -** ठाण्यातील वालिमकी पाडा आणि नेहरू नगर तसेच नालासोपान्यातील गास डोंगरी, गिरीज, सुळेश्वर पाडा, बंदरपाडा येथील मुलांसोबत समर कॅम्प घेण्यात आला. व्यक्तीमत्व विकासाचे धडे ह्या कॅम्पमधून देण्यात आले. विविध खेळ, गाणी, योगा, स्टोरी टेलिंग, क्रॉफट, चित्रकला स्पर्धा नेतृत्व गुणविकास ह्या माध्यमातून आयोजित केलेल्या समर कॅम्पचा आनंद मुलांनी लुटला.

**संगणकीय कौशल्य :** गास डोंगरी, सुळेश्वर पाडा येथील किशोरवयीन मुलांमुलींकरीता संगणकीय कौशल्य देणारे वर्ग घेण्यात आले. ज्यामध्ये संगणक म्हणजे काय? ते कसे हाताळावे? त्याचे विविध पार्ट आणि ते कसे वापरावे, Ward file, PPT आणि इतर गोष्टींचे ज्ञान ह्यामार्फत देण्यात आले.

**महिला सक्षमिकरण आणि आर्थिक साक्षरता :** बचत गट आणि त्यामार्फत महिलांचे सबलीकरण तसेच आर्थिक साक्षरतेबाबत जनजागृती करून महिला स्वविकास कसा करू शकतात ह्याबाबतीत मार्गदर्शन वस्ती पातळीवर करण्यात आले.

**मासिक पाळी आणि स्वच्छता -** ह्याविषयी जनजागृती करणारे चर्चासित्र ठाण्यातील वालिमकी पाडा आणि नालासोपान्यातील वस्तीमध्ये करण्यात आले तसेच जिल्हा परिषद शाळा आचोळे, धानीव ह्या शाळांमध्ये मुलींना मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.

**कौशल्यवृद्धी प्रशिक्षण / ब्युटी पार्लर ट्रेनिंग -** ठाण्यातील वालिमकी पाड्यातील महिलांकरीता ब्युटी पार्लर प्रशिक्षण सुरु केले गेले, जेणेकरून त्या महिला व मुली परंपरागत चालत आलेले झाडू, मारण्याचे, साफ सफाईचे काम सोडून ज्याला प्रतिष्ठा मिळेल आणि उत्पन्न मिळेल अशादृष्टीने ब्युटी पार्लर प्रशिक्षण सुरु केले ज्याचा लाभ पहिल्या बँचमध्ये जवळपास ३६ महिला व दुसऱ्या बँचच्या २५ महिला घेत आहेत.

**आरोग्य शिबिर -** ठाण्यातील नेहरू नगरमध्ये सख्या संस्थेने Lion Club Hospital च्या मार्फत आरोग्य शिबिराचे आयोजन केले. सर्वसामान्य तपासणी, ब्लडप्रेशर, वजन उंची व डॉक्टरांचे मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.

**आरोग्य आणि पर्यावरणशास्त्र -** स्वच्छता, आरोग्य आणि सुरक्षित वातावरण हा पैलू फक्त शारीरिक नाही तर मानसिक आणि भावनिक स्वास्थ उत्तम राखण्यास मदत करते आणि स्वच्छ

परिसराचा आरोग्यवर चांगला परिणाम होतो शिवाय मनही प्रसन्न राहते म्हणून ठाण्यातील वालिमकी पाडा आणि सफाळे मधील मानपाडा, ठाकूरपाडा, बेलकरीपाडा, नारोडा येथील महिलांसोबत ह्याविषयी जनजागृती केली.

**महिला आणि समस्या निवारण -** महिलांसोबत होणारी हिंसा, निर्णय क्षमता, नेतृत्वगुण विकास, मासिक पाळी आणि स्वच्छता, बालकांचे संरक्षण ह्या विषयावर महिलांसोबत जनजागृती करण्यात आली तसेच सिलेंडर आणि सुरक्षा ह्याविषयावर मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.

## प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

**किशोरावस्था आणि सोशल मिडिया प्रभाव, संरक्षण, सुरक्षितता -** सोशल मिडियाचा किशोरवयीन मुलांवर वाढता प्रभाव बघता सोशल मिडियाचा सुरक्षित वापर कसा करावा, जागरूक नागरिक म्हणून आपली जबाबदारी काय आहे ह्याबाबत मार्गदर्शनपर कार्यशाळा सेंट जोसेफ स्कूल, नंदाखाल, जिल्हा परिषद शाळा मनवेल पाडा येथे करण्यात आली.

## सायबर सुरक्षितता व POCO ACT -

सेंट अलायशियस गर्ल्स स्कूल पापडी, आणि D.Ed College च्या विद्यार्थींनी सोबत सायबर गुन्ह्यांचे गंभीर प्रश्न, त्याचा होणारा परिणाम, सुरक्षितेच्या समस्या हाताळण्यासाठी आवश्यक मदत घेण्यासाठी सक्षम करण्याच्या दृष्टीने चर्चासित्र घेण्यात आले. लैंगिक शोषणापासून संरक्षण अधिनियम २०१२ याबद्दल माहिती देऊन सुरक्षित व असुरक्षित स्पर्श ह्याबाबत मार्गदर्शन केले.

**बाललैंगिक शोषण आणि सुरक्षितता -** बदलापूर घटनेची पाश्वभूमी लक्षात घेऊन जिल्हा परिषद शाळा धानीव, आचोळे, मनवेल पाडा येथे मार्गदर्शनपर चर्चासित्र घेऊन बाल लैंगिक शोषण म्हणजे काय, त्याचे प्रकार, सुरक्षित व असुरक्षित स्पर्श, हेल्प लाईन नंतर ह्याबाबत सविस्तर माहिती दिली. तसेच सेंट गोन्सालो गार्सिया स्कूल गास मधील मुलींसोबत बालकांचे अधिकार, बाललैंगिक शोषण, सुरक्षित व असुरक्षित स्पर्श व मदत केंद्र याबाबत फलेशकार्ड, चित्रफीत व उदाहरणांद्वारे मार्गदर्शन केले.

**घरगुती हिंसा आणि रुग्णालयीन कर्मचाऱ्यांची भूमिका -** ग्रामीण रुग्णालय, पालघर येथील कर्मचाऱ्यांकरीता जनजागृतीपर कार्यशाळा घेण्यात आली. घरगुती हिंसाचाराच्या केसेस, हाताळण्याची पद्धत व रुग्णालयातील कर्मचाऱ्यांची भूमिका ह्याबाबत माहीती देऊन कायद्यांचे सविस्तर मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.



**आर्थिक साक्षरता** - महिलांची आर्थिक परावलंबीत्व लक्षात घेऊन महिलांमध्ये ह्याबाबत जागृती करून महिला नेतृत्व कसे निर्माण होईल, महिला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या कशया सक्षम होतील जेणेकरून त्यांच्या कुटुंबाचा आर्थिक स्तर उंचावेल, आर्थिक नियोजन कसे करावे ह्याबाबतीत मार्गदर्शन मानपाडा, ठाकूरपाडा, बेलकारीपाडा येथे करण्यात आले.

**कामाच्या ठिकाणी महिलांवर होणारी लैंगिक हिंसा प्रतिबंधक कायदा २०१३ बद्दल जनजागृती करणारी कार्यशाळा रिझर्ल्व बँक ऑफ इंडिया, नरिमन भवन, फोर्थ सिंगल, सेंट मेरी स्कूल, भायखळा ह्यांच्या कर्मचाऱ्याकरीता घेण्यात आली.**

\* निर्मला निकेतन कॉलेज ऑफ सोशल वर्कचे विद्यार्थी ह्यांना सख्य संस्थेचे उद्देश, कार्यपद्धती, समान न्याय आणि महिलांच्या प्रश्न/समस्या, हिंसाचाऱ्याच्या केसेस, समुपदेशन सेवा, संस्थेची धोरणे याबद्दल सविस्तर मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.

### विशेष कार्यक्रम

**फळझाडांचे वाटप आणि वृक्षारोपण** - तापमानवाढीमुळे होणारा हवामानातील बदल हा चिंताजनक परिणाम आहे. वृक्ष लागवडीचा उपयोग हवामानातील बदलांना मर्यादित ठेवण्यासाठी होतो, तसेच भूमी आणि वनसंरक्षणाचे काम वृक्ष करतात. जमिनीचा ओलसरपणा टिकून, दुष्काळ, पूर नियंत्रण, जमिनीची धूप रोखण्यासाठी वृक्ष मदत करतात, तसेच फळझाडांची लागवड केल्याने उपजिविकेच्या स्तरावर विचार होईल आणि महिलांना उत्पन्नाचे साधन प्राप्त होईल. कुटुंबाचा आर्थिक स्तर उंचविण्यासाठी मदत होईल ह्या दृष्टीने सफाळेमधील कपासे गावातील मानपाडा, ठाकूरपाडा आणि उंबरपाडा ग्रामपंचायतीमधील नारोडाव शेडखडमध्ये २०० फळझाडांचे वाटप आणि वृक्षारोपण करण्यात आले. ज्यामध्ये केसर आंबा, पपई, पेरु. लालजाम आणि शेवगा वृक्षाची लागवड Fourth Signal च्या मदतीने करण्यात आले. तसेच वृक्षाच्या संरक्षणाकरीता कुंपन देखील केले गेले. तसेच शेती आणि सरकारी योजनांची माहिती देणारी कार्यशाळा कृषी विभाग, सफाळेच्या मदतीने मानपाडा येथे घेण्यात आली.

**रॅली आणि पथनाट्य** - महिलांवरील वाढत्या हिंसेचे प्रमाण कमी व्हावे आणि ह्याबाबत समाजात जागृती निर्माण व्हावी तसेच पर्यावरण आणि आरोग्य ह्यादृष्टीने जनजागृतीच्या दृष्टीने पथनाट्य आणि रॅली ठाकूरपाडा आणि कपासेमध्ये १५ ऑगस्टच्या निमित्ताने आयोजित करण्यात आली.

### अभ्यासकांची भेट

\* कनोसा जीवन विकास केंद्र, अंधेरी येथील महिलांनी सख्य संस्थेला भेट दिली. ह्या गटाने वसई विरार शहर महानगरपालिका रुग्णालय, नालासोपारा येथील सख्यच्या समुपदेशक आणि वकील यांची भेट घेऊन सख्येचे हॉस्पिटलमधील कार्य, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमाबद्दल माहिती घेतली तसेच भीमा डोंगरीमधील सख्य अॅनिमेटर आणि वस्तीतील महिलांशी संवाद साधला आणि त्यांच्या समस्या आणि सख्यने केलेले काम समजून घेतले. निर्मळ ऑफीसमध्ये महिलांच्या प्रश्नांवर विशेषतः १९८७ मध्ये सख्य संस्थेच्या स्थापनेचा इतिहास समजून घेऊन हुंडाबळी आणि घरगुती हिंसाचारा संदर्भात संस्थेच्या आवश्यकतेबद्दल माहीती घेतली.

\* हेसो स्विझलॅंड सोशल वर्कच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी सख्य संस्थेला भेट देऊन सख्य संस्थेची पाश्वर्भूमी जाणून घेऊन महिलांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी अस्तिव्यात आलेले कायदे अंमलात आणण्याकरीता स्वयंसेवी संस्थाची भूमिका जाणून घेतली. तसेच भरोसा सेल वसई आणि हॉस्पिटल स्तरावर सख्यचे कार्य समुपदेशन सेवाकार्य ह्याबाबत माहिती देण्यात आली तसेच शाश्वत विकास आणि वस्तीकार्य ह्यांचा परस्पर संबंध ह्याबद्दल मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.

\* सेंट तेरेसा ज्युनिअर कॉलेज ऑफ एज्युकेशन (D.Ed), सांताक्रूझाच्या विद्यार्थीनी सख्य संस्थेला भेट देऊन सख्य संस्थेच्या कार्याची पद्धत, पाश्वर्भूमी, लिंग समानता, स्त्रीपुरुष समानता आणि समान न्याय ह्या दृष्टीने माहीती घेतली.

### अभ्यासदौरा

\* वयम् - लोकशाही जागर केंद्र, जव्हार येथे सफाळे मधील कोरकमिटीच्या सभासदांसोबत भेट देऊन वनहक्क कायदा आणि पेसा कायदा ह्याबाबत माहिती संपादन केली.

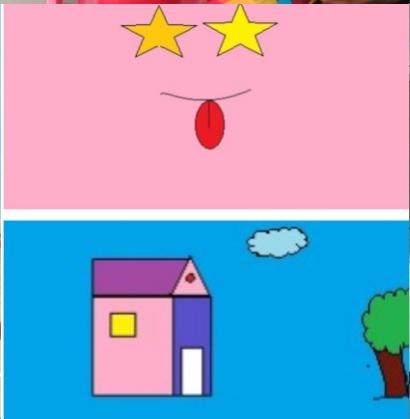
\* रोडखड ग्राम समितीची क्षमता वृद्धी व्हावी ह्यादृष्टीने आलोंडा विक्रमगड, JPS सजान येथे भेट दिली. मार्गदर्शक नी. रवि ह्यांनी हवामान बदल आणि पीक पद्धती प्रतिसाद, धान्य/पिक लागवडीकरीता ठिंबक सिंचन, जैविक खत/स्थानिक खत, पाण्याची टाकी आणि ठिंबक सिंचनासाठी पाईप लाईन, पाया बांधण्याची सहभागी / लोकसहभाग पद्धत याबद्दल सविस्तर माहिती दिली.

### जनजागृती कार्यक्रम

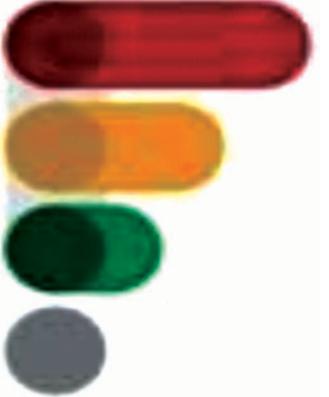
\* माहितीपत्रक वाटप - महिलांवर होणारी हिंसा, त्याचे प्रकार, सख्येचे हॉस्पिटलमधील कार्यपद्धती, समुपदेशन सेवा, मदत केंद्र व क्रमांक असलेले माहिती पत्रके वसई विरार शहर महानगर पालिका रुग्णालय तुळींज, जिल्हा परिषद शाळा धानीव, आचोळे येथे वाटप करण्यात आले.







# FOURTH SIGNAL



*We take this opportunity to thank Fourth Signal team for their support*