

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

India's rural sector has been experiencing rapid growth, contributing significantly to the nation's economic development. With rising income levels and changing consumption patterns, rural markets have become an important area of focus for businesses. Understanding rural dynamics is essential for management students to prepare for future professional challenges.

1.2 Objectives of the Rural Immersion Program:

The main objectives of the Rural Immersion Program are:

- To understand the socio-economic conditions of rural India.
- To study rural consumer behavior and market structure.
- To gain practical exposure to rural business practices.
- To develop leadership, communication, and analytical skills.
- To bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application.

1.3 Program Structure:

The Rural Immersion Program was conducted over a period of one week and involved field visits to selected rural areas. The program followed an experiential learning model where students interacted directly with villagers, local entrepreneurs, and self-help groups. Data was collected through observation, interviews, and informal discussions.

1.4 Learning Outcomes:

Through this program, students gained valuable insights into:

- Rural lifestyle, culture, and traditions
- Challenges faced by rural consumers and businesses
- Decision-making processes in rural households
- Importance of local resources and sustainable development
- Practical application of management concepts in real situations.

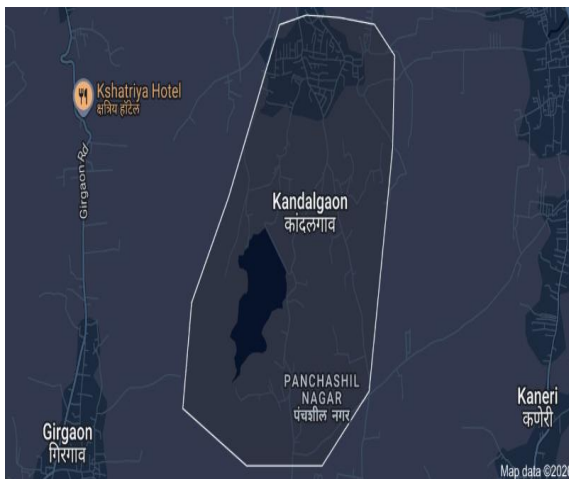
1.5 Skills Developed:

The program helped in enhancing:

- Leadership and teamwork skills
- Communication and interpersonal skills
- Problem-solving and critical thinking abilities

CHAPTER II: OVERVIEW OF THE VILLAGE

Kandalgaon is a developing village located in the Karvir Taluka of Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. The village is primarily rural in nature and has traditionally depended on agriculture as its main economic activity. **According to the 2011 Census**, Kandalgaon has a population of around **3,864 people** living in **748 households**. The village has a balanced male-female population ratio. Various social communities reside in the village, contributing to social diversity. The literacy rate is approximately **60%**, showing a growing awareness of education among villagers. Although detailed historical records of the village are limited, Kandalgaon continues to maintain its rural identity while steadily progressing toward socio-economic development.



- Village Name: **Kandalgaon**
- District: **Kolhapur**
- State: **Maharashtra**
- Region: **Desh / Paschim Maharashtra.**
- Division: **Pune**
- Distance from Kolhapur City: **Approximately 8 km**
- Elevation: **554 meters above sea level**
- Pin Code: **416013**
- Post Office: **R.K. Nagar, Kolhapur Coordinates: 16.66° N latitude, 74.28° E longitude**

Kandalgaon Lake and a popular "**mini-waterfall**" picnic spot. It has a population of over **4,000 residents**. Situated near Kolhapur city, the area is experiencing residential growth with independent houses and bungalow properties ranging from **₹16 Lacs to ₹45 Lacs+**.

Agriculture is the primary occupation of the villagers. Sugarcane is the major crop cultivated due to favorable soil and climate conditions. Many villagers are also engaged in allied activities such as dairy farming, agricultural labor, transportation, and small local businesses. These occupations provide income and employment to a large section of the population.

Kandalgaon has basic social infrastructure facilities. The village has **three Balwadi** (Anganwadi) centers that provide early childhood education and nutrition. One government school offers education from **1st to 7th standard**, while a high school and a private English-medium school support secondary education. Health facilities are limited, with no government hospital, and villagers depend on private clinics. The village also has religious places, including the **Ambabai Renuka Temple**, and public utility facilities such as a playground and community hall.

The village economy is supported by **local kirana shops, dairy cooperative societies, and small retail businesses**. Self-Help Groups (SHGs), especially women's bachat gats, promote savings and small income-generating activities. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Development Centers provide training in tailoring, garments, and competitive exam guidance. A weekly market held on **Thursdays** supplies essential goods to villagers.

Kandalgaon has basic road connectivity with Kolhapur and nearby areas. KMT bus and private vehicles are the main modes of transport, although there is no bus stand in the village. Water is supplied once **every four days**, creating storage and management challenges. Electricity is available daily, with occasional power cuts. Drainage facilities are inadequate, and sanitation issues exist. Mobile network and internet connectivity are available and support digital services.

The village is governed by the **Gram Panchayat**, which manages local administration and development activities. Facilities such as the **E-Seva Kendra** provide online government services to villagers. **The Krushi Seva Kendra** supports farmers with agricultural inputs and guidance.

There is **no post office** in the village; postal services are provided through the **RK Nagar post office**. A ration shop operates under the Public Distribution System to supply subsidized food grains.

Kandalgaon has a rich cultural and religious life. Festivals and traditional events are celebrated collectively by villagers. The **Ambabai Renuka Temple** plays an important role in religious activities and social gatherings. Customs, traditions, and community participation promote social harmony and unity among residents.

The village faces challenges such as irregular water supply, lack of proper drainage, limited healthcare facilities, absence of a government hospital, and employment opportunities for youth. However, its proximity to Kolhapur city, availability of educational institutions, agricultural potential, skill development centers, and digital services offer strong prospects for future.

CHAPTER III: LOCATION WISE REPORT

Our visit to Kandalgaon was aimed at understanding the work culture, lifestyle, and day-to-day practices of the local people. During the visit, we interacted with villagers to gain insights into their occupations, which mainly include agriculture, dairy farming, and small local businesses. We also observed the role of education in the village and learned about the availability of schools and the growing awareness toward education among residents. The visit helped us understand how traditional practices coexist with modern influences and how local businesses contribute to the village economy. Overall, the experience provided a clear understanding of the social, educational, and economic environment of Kandalgaon.



3.1 Gram Panchayat (Kandalgaon):

The Gram Panchayat is the local self-government body at the village level and manages the day-to-day administration of the village. It is responsible for planning and implementing development activities related to roads, water supply, sanitation, street lighting, and cleanliness. The Gram Panchayat plays a key role in the execution of government schemes related to housing, employment, health, and social welfare. It also addresses local issues, resolves minor disputes, maintains village records, and encourages community participation in decision-making. Through these activities, the Gram Panchayat supports the overall development and welfare of the village.

- **Heads of the Gram Panchayat:**

1. Sarpanch: **Shri. Rahul Basant Patil**
2. Upa-Sarpanch: **Smt. Subhamma Sachin Sankpal**

Sr. No	Position	Names	Roles/ Responsibility
1.	Sarpanch	Shri Rahul Basant Patil	Head of the Gram Panchayat; leads meetings and oversees village administration and development activities
2.	Upa-Sarpanch (Deputy Sarpanch)	Smt. Subhamma Sachin Sankpal	Assists the Sarpanch and performs duties in their absence
3.	Gram Panchayat Members (Sadasya)	Smt. Vijaya Sameer Gurav	Elected representatives who participate in decision-making and village development
4.	Gram Panchayat Adhikari (Secretary)	Shri Sangram Rajendra Patil	Maintains official records, documentation, and coordinates with government departments



Member



Conference Hall

- **Role of Gram Panchayat in Social Development, Education & Facilities**

Area	Work Done for Society
Social Development	Promotes social harmony, supports welfare schemes, assists women, children, senior citizens, and weaker sections
Education	Supports government schools, encourages student enrollment, promotes literacy programs, and helps in mid-day meal and scholarship schemes
Water Supply	Ensures availability of drinking water through wells, tanks, pipelines, and hand pumps
Sanitation & Cleanliness	Maintains village cleanliness, waste management, drainage systems, and public toilets
Health & Hygiene	Supports health camps, vaccination drives, sanitation awareness, and primary health services
Roads & Infrastructure	Maintains village roads, street lighting, public buildings, and internal pathways
Employment & Livelihood	Helps implement employment schemes like MGNREGA and supports local livelihoods
Public Services	Issues certificates, maintains records, and assists residents in government services



Img: Visit to Gram Panchayat

3.2 School and Education:

School help children gain basic knowledge, discipline, and life skills needed for their future. The village has three Balwadi centers that support early childhood learning and prepare children for primary education. It also has one high school that provides secondary education to students from the village and nearby areas. These institutions help improve literacy, reduce dropout rates, and support the overall development of the village.

- **Government School: Vidya Mandir School, Kandalgaoon**

Vidya Mandir School, Kandalgaoon is a government primary school serving the village. The school provides education from 1st to 7th standard in the Marathi medium. Established in **1938**, the school operates from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. It is headed by **Principal Pawar Sir** and supported by a teaching staff of **7–8 members**.



After completing 7th standard, students continue their further education at Bharati Vidyapeeth Pachgaon. Various government schemes such as the **mid-day meal program, free textbooks, and free uniforms** help students continue their education without financial burden. Teachers encourage discipline, regular attendance, and participation in academic and cultural activities. These efforts support both the educational progress and personal development of students from the village.



Img: Visit to School

- **Private School:**

V J Patil Public School is an English-medium co-educational school located in Kandalgaon, Kolhapur. It was **established in 2018**, and is affiliated with the State Board, providing education from **Nursery to 10th Std** in its own building with a spacious playground and modern facilities. The school focuses on holistic development of students, including academic, physical, and social growth, and prepares students to face future challenges with confidence. It offers facilities such as smart classrooms, computer and science labs, library, activity rooms, and transportation for students. The school follows activity-based teaching methods and aims to develop responsibility, leadership, and overall personality among students.

3.3 Entrepreneurship Development Center:

In the village area, there are about two to three **Entrepreneurship Development Centers (EDCs)** and coaching centers that play an important role in supporting students and local youth. These centers provide guidance, training programs, workshops, and academic coaching to help students improve their knowledge and skills. They support students in understanding subjects clearly, preparing for examinations, and building confidence through regular tests and personal attention. The EDCs also encourage students and youth to develop business ideas, learn basic management skills, and explore self-employment opportunities. Overall, these centers help students become skilled, self-reliant, and better prepared for future education, employment, and economic development in the village.



Img: Development Center

- **Kavish Coaching Classes** is located in the village area and focuses on the overall development of students and local people, not only school education.
- The center provides academic guidance, personality development, and confidence building.
- It offers foundation-level guidance and awareness for competitive examinations such as **UPSC and MPSC**.
- Teaching is concept-based and activity-based, which improves understanding and logical thinking.
- Personal attention and regular tests help learners improve continuously.
- Overall, Kavish Coaching Classes supports educational growth, career planning, and personal development of people in the village area.

3.4 Public Distribution System:

A **Ration Card** is an official document issued by the **State Government of India** to help citizens obtain essential food grains and commodities at **subsidized rates** through the **Public Distribution System (PDS)**. It plays a vital role in supporting the **economically weaker sections of society** by ensuring access to basic food necessities. Ration cards are commonly used to purchase items such as **rice, wheat, sugar, and kerosene** from **Fair Price Shops**. In addition to food distribution, a ration card also serves as a **proof of identity and residential address** for various government services and schemes.



Img: Information Collected form Ration Card Holder

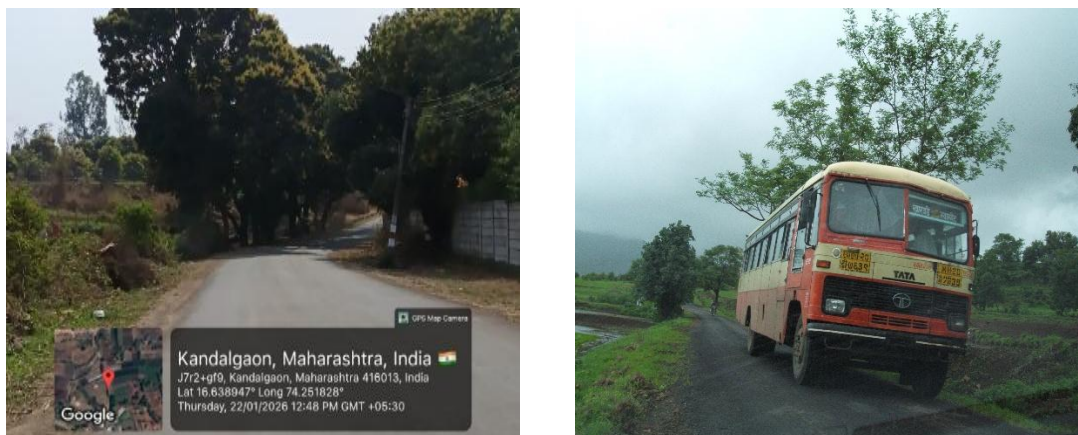
There are different types of ration cards based on **income level and eligibility**, including **APL (Above Poverty Line)**, **BPL (Below Poverty Line)**, **AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana)**, and **Priority Household (PHH)** cards issued under the **National Food Security Act (NFSA)**. Overall, ration cards play an important role in **ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and supporting low-income families**. They also help the government **identify eligible beneficiaries** and effectively **implement welfare schemes** across the country.



Img: Public Distribution

3.4 Infrastructure

- **Roads & Transportation:** Kandalgaon village has basic road connectivity with Kolhapur and nearby areas. The main roads remain usable throughout the year and allow smooth movement of people and goods. Villagers mainly depend on **KMT** buses and private vehicles for daily travel, as there is no bus stand within the village. The road network supports students, workers, and farmers in accessing education, markets, and essential services. Overall, the existing transportation facilities contribute to better mobility and support the development of the village.



Img: Roads and Transportation

- **Market:** The village has a weekly market held only on Thursday, which serves as the primary source for vegetables, groceries, and daily essentials. On other days, villagers have limited access to fresh goods and often depend on nearby villages or towns. This creates inconvenience, especially for elderly people and daily wage workers. Establishing small daily shops or mini-markets would improve accessibility and meet the daily needs of residents more efficiently.

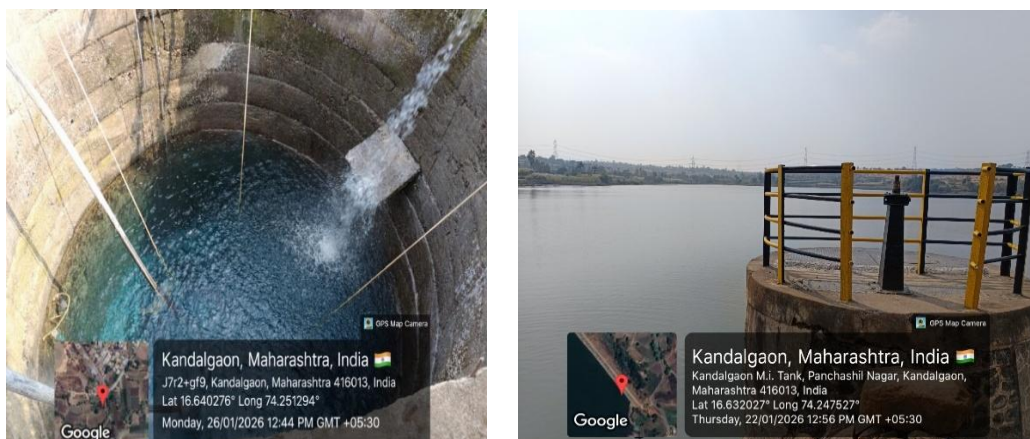


- **Electricity Supply:** Electricity supply in Kandalgaon is available every day, which supports households, shops, and students. However, occasional power cuts and voltage fluctuations are reported, which affect daily activities, especially during summer and monsoon seasons. Power interruptions disturb studies, agricultural activities, and small businesses. Improving power infrastructure and ensuring a stable electricity supply will support overall village development. In today's time, **Solar Panels** are increasingly used in the village to generate renewable energy and provide electricity in an eco-friendly and cost-effective way.



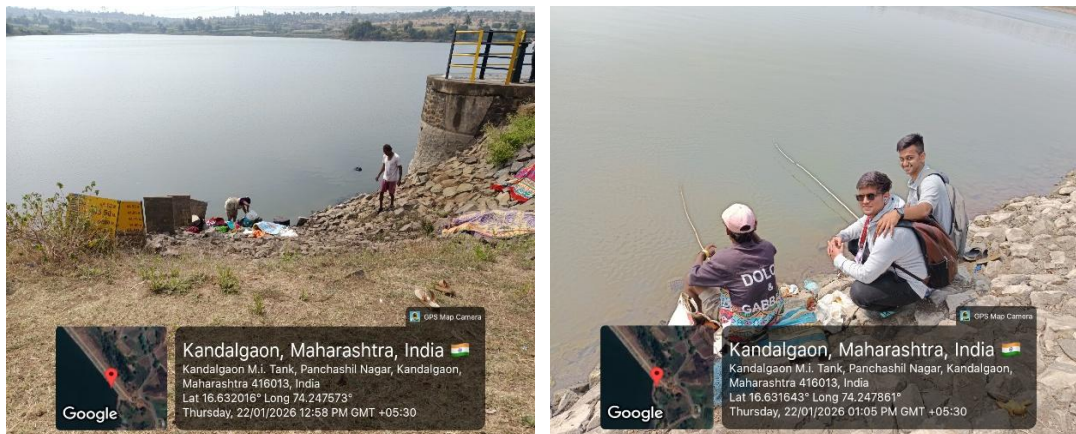
Img: Electricity Supply

- **Water Supply:** Water is supplied once in four days, which creates difficulties in managing daily household activities such as cooking, cleaning, and sanitation. Due to the irregular supply, villagers are forced to store water for long periods, increasing the risk of contamination and related health issues. The problem becomes more severe during the summer season when water scarcity intensifies.



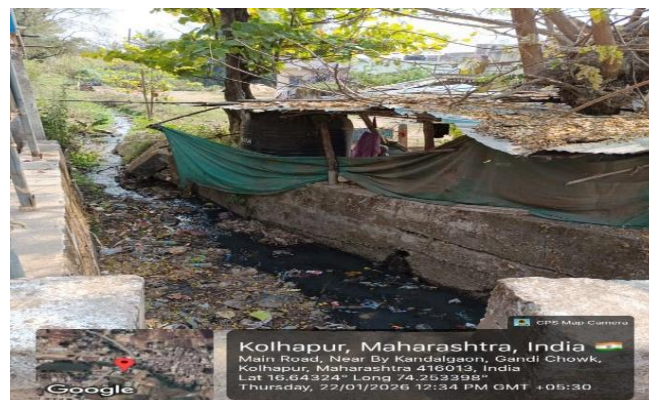
Img: Water Supply

In this situation, the village lake plays an important role as a secondary source of water, supporting activities such as irrigation, livestock watering, and groundwater recharge. The lake also helps maintain the local ecosystem and provides relief during periods of acute water shortage. Improving the frequency of water supply, ensuring proper maintenance of pipelines, protecting and desilting the lake, and promoting water conservation practices such as rainwater harvesting are essential for achieving sustainable water management in the village.



Img: Water sources utilized by villagers for domestic and daily life activities.

- **Drainage and Sanitation:** Kandalgaon does not have a proper drainage system, and there is no underground drainage facility. Wastewater often flows in open drains or along roadsides, leading to unhygienic conditions. This causes foul smell, mosquito breeding, and increases the risk of water-borne diseases. Poor wastewater management also damages roads and affects the environment. Developing a proper underground drainage system and improving sanitation facilities is crucial for public health and cleanliness.



Img: Drainage and Sanitation

- **Hygiene Maintenance:**

Hygiene maintenance in the village is supported through regular waste collection services. The **Ghanta Gadi** visits the village **once every four days** to collect household waste. Villagers are informed about waste collection through the ringing of the bell, which helps ensure timely disposal of garbage. This system helps maintain cleanliness, reduces open dumping, and supports a healthier living environment. Proper waste management through Ghanta Gadi contributes to overall sanitation and public health in the village.

- **Banking Facilities:**

Banking facilities in and around the village support the financial needs of the local population. Nearby banks and cooperative credit societies provide services such as opening savings accounts, deposits, withdrawals, and loan facilities. Farmers benefit from **crop loans, agricultural subsidies, and credit support**, while self-help groups receive **assistance for savings and small business activities**. Banking institutions also help villagers access government schemes, pensions, and direct benefit transfers.



Img: IndusInd Bank



Img: Visti to IndusInd Bank

ATM and digital banking services are available to a limited extent, gradually encouraging cashless transactions. Overall, banking facilities help strengthen financial inclusion, savings habits, and economic stability in the village.

- **Hospital Facility:**

The village has limited health facilities and does not have a government hospital or ambulance service. Due to this, villagers mainly depend on private clinics for basic medical care. One such clinic is run by **Dr. Vishal Shivaji Magdum**, who provides consultation and treatment for common illnesses and primary healthcare needs. The clinic serves as the first point of medical support for villagers. However, in case of serious diseases or emergencies, patients are required to travel to nearby towns or cities for advanced treatment. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure and emergency services is essential to improve health conditions in the village.



- **Public Utility:**

Public utility facilities in the village include a common playground, a community hall, and a burial ground, which serve the needs of all community members. The playground provides a safe and open space for children, youth, and adults to participate in **sports and recreational activities**. The community hall is used for social gatherings, cultural programs, and public meetings, helping to strengthen unity among villagers. The burial ground is an essential facility that allows the community to perform last rites with dignity and respect.



Img: Playground

- **Safety and Security:**

There is no police station in the village. The Police Patil looks after the safety and security of the village. He handles small matters and public issues and reports serious matters to the police. The name of the Police Patil is **Ajit Annaso Patil**.

- **Religious Places:**

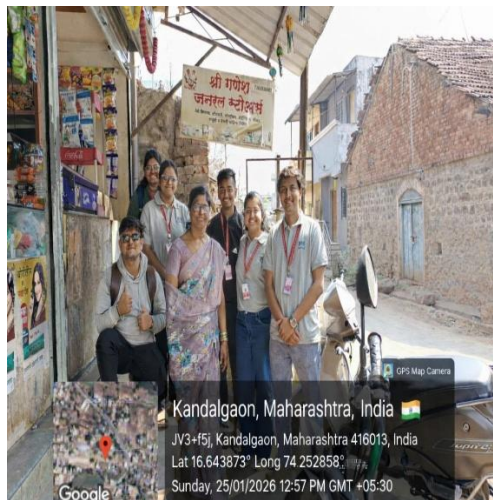
The **Ambabai Renuka Temple** in Kandalgaon is a famous religious place dedicated to Goddess Renuka (Ambabai). The temple is an important center of faith where villagers offer daily prayers and seek blessings for health, prosperity, and family well-being. Local festivals and religious functions are celebrated here with community participation. The temple also serves as a place for social gathering and helps preserve religious traditions and cultural values in the village.



Img: Ambabai Renuka Temple

3.5 Local Business:

1. **Kirana Shops:** Kirana shops in the village provide daily household essentials such as groceries, snacks, and packaged food items. Shopkeepers often offer goods on credit to regular customers, which helps families manage day-to-day expenses. Products are usually sold in loose quantities, making them affordable for villagers. Many shops also accept online payments, making transactions easier and faster. These shops support local needs and small-scale businesses within the village.



Img: Local Kirana Shops

- Kirana Shop: Shri Ganesh General Stores
- The kirana shop has been operating in the village for **more than 15 years**.
- It provides daily household essentials such as groceries, snacks, and basic items.
- After the death of her husband, the shop is now **managed independently by the owner**.
- The shop is currently handled by **Mrs. Sunita Patil**, a local village resident.
- She manages purchasing, sales, and customer service on her own.
- The shop offers **credit facilities**, sells items in **loose quantities**, and accepts **online payments**.
- This shop is a source of livelihood and self-employment for the owner.

2. **Local Dairy:** A local dairy cooperative society is an organization formed by village milk producers to collectively collect, process, and sell milk. Farmers bring milk from their cows and buffaloes to the society, where it is tested for quality and fat content. The collected milk is supplied to **two main dairy factories** as well as **some local dairy units**, ensuring wider market access. The society ensures fair pricing based on milk quality and provides timely payment to farmers. It also supports farmers by offering services such as fodder supply, hygiene maintenance, and the use of basic technology, thereby strengthening dairy activities in the village.



Img: Village Dairy

- Name of the dairy cooperative society: **Shree Ram Duddh Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha**
- The society was established in the year **1990**.
- Working hours are **7:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.** in the morning and **7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.** in the evening.
- Milk collected from farmers is supplied to **Gokul Milk Sangh**.
- Farmers receive payment for milk **after 10 days**.
- The Chairman (Sanchalak) is **changed every 5 years** and is elected by the members of the society.
- **Four workers** are employed to maintain cleanliness, including washing milk cans and filtering milk.
- Farmers are provided **fodder for cows and buffaloes** such as dry fodder.
- Technology is used through the **Samarth Infotech App** for monitoring purposes.

3. **Clothing Shop:** Anushka Shopping Center, located at Gandhi Chowk, Kandalgaon. The shop mainly deals in **clothing and garments**, including sarees, dresses, and ready-made apparel for women and children. It serves as a convenient shopping place for villagers, especially during festivals and family functions. Such shops reduce the need to travel to urban markets and support local trade. The shopping center also contributes to self-employment and strengthens the village's small business economy.



Img: Clothing Shops

4. **Construction and Contracting Activities: Public Works Department (PWD), Maharashtra Government** signboard installed at the project site. The board provides official details of a **road/bridge construction work** carried out under the **NABARD scheme** in Kandalgaon. It includes information such as the project name, project number, estimated cost, start date, duration of work, and the name of the contractor. Such boards are displayed to maintain **transparency**, inform the public about government development works, and ensure accountability.



Img: Construction Site



Img: Government Project Board

Young people in the village are engaged in plumbing and building construction work as a source of employment. They work as plumbers, masons, helpers, and construction workers at houses and small building sites. These youths provide services such as pipe fitting, water connections, repairs, and basic construction work. Many of them offer their services directly to customers and earn income on a daily or contract basis. This type of work helps them become self-employed and supports local infrastructure development.

3.6 **Krushi Seva Kendra:**

The Krushi Seva Kendra provides agricultural support to farmers by supplying fertilizers and medicines for crop disease control. It helps farmers gain better knowledge about the proper use of fertilizers and modern farming practices. Due to the guidance provided, farmers are able to manage crops more effectively. Crop prices generally remain stable, which supports farmers in planning their agricultural activities.



Img: Krushi Seva Kendra

- Name of the agricultural service center: **Ujjwala Sheti Seva Kendra**
- It supplies fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and crop-protection medicines to farmers.
- Farmers receive guidance on proper fertilizer use and crop disease control.
- The center helps improve crop productivity and farm management practices.
- It supports local farmers and contributes to the development of agriculture in the village.

Agriculture and Farming System:

Agriculture is the main occupation of many villagers and provides a major source of income and employment. It supports the village economy and helps meet food requirements. Farming activities also create work opportunities for agricultural laborers and support related activities such as dairy farming and transportation.



Img: Sugarcane farm



Img: Traditional Farming Practice in Agriculture

- Sugarcane is the major crop grown in the village.
- Farmers mainly receive loan facilities for sugarcane cultivation.
- The harvested sugarcane is supplied to Shahu Sugar Factory.
- The factory provides a stable market for sugarcane farmers.

3.7 Skills Developments Centers:

A Skill Development Center is an institution that provides training to people to develop practical and job-oriented skills. It focuses on improving employability and self-employment opportunities, especially for women and youth. Development Centers offer training in **tailoring, stitching, cutting, embroidery, and garment designing**. Through this training, women learn how to produce clothes for local markets or start home-based tailoring businesses. Garment training requires low investment and provides flexible working hours, making it suitable for women. Thus, Skill Development Centers support women's economic independence by linking garment skills with market opportunities.



Img: Skill Development and Garment Training Activities



Img: Visit to Development Center

3.8 Self Help Groups:

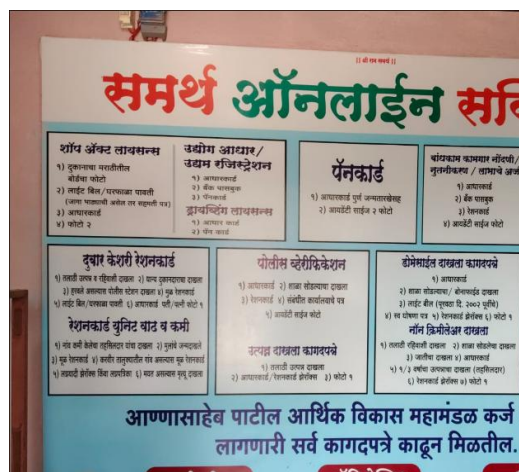
- Name of the Mahila Bachat Gat: **Swamini Swayam Sahayata Gat**
- The group was established in the year **2023**.
- It consists of **10 women members** from the village.
- Each member saves **₹200 per month** as a regular saving contribution.
- The group provides **loans to women members at 1% interest**.
- Women use the loan amount to start **small income-generating activities** such as purchasing tailoring machines or buying goats.
- Meetings of the bachat gat are held **once a month**, usually at the **home of one of the members**.

3.8 E-Seva Kendra:

An **E-Seva Kendra** is a local digital service center that helps people access government services online. It provides support for documents, certificates, and applications for government schemes, making services easier and more accessible for villagers.



Img: E-Seva Kendra



Img: Online Government Services

- **Samarth Online Services** is an **E-Seva Kendra** that started functioning in the year **2020**.
- The center has **only one staff member**, who also manages daily operations.
- It provides **Central and State Government services**, including **PAN card services** and **Ayushman Bharat scheme** applications.
- The center is **authorized** to provide government services and works as a **single service point** for villagers.

- It uses **official government websites**, mainly **central government portals (gov.in)** for online applications and processing.
- The E-Seva Kendra operates as a **back-point processing center**, submitting applications on behalf of citizens.
- The center faces occasional **server issues**, which can delay services.
- It is linked with **Talathi office** for land and revenue-related work and assists villagers in related processes.
- The center also supports applications for **central government schemes**, especially after events such as **death of a family member** (for pension or benefits).
- Feedback suggests that **revenue-related services** could be delivered faster to improve efficiency.

3.9 Post Office:

A post office is a government service center that handles the sending and receiving of letters, parcels, and official documents, along with providing basic financial services such as savings accounts and government scheme payments. There is no post office in the village. Villagers depend on the nearest post office at RK Nagar for all postal and related financial services. Letters and parcels addressed to the village are delivered through the RK Nagar post office, which supports communication and essential services for villagers.

FINDING, SUGGESTION & CONCLUSION

Findings:

- Kandalgaon is a developing village located near Kolhapur city, which influences its residential and economic growth.
- Agriculture is the main occupation, with sugarcane as the major crop.
- Allied activities such as dairy farming, labor work, and small businesses support village income.
- The village has three Balwadi centers, one government primary school, one high school, and a private English-medium school.
- Awareness of education is increasing among villagers, especially among youth.
- Health facilities are limited, with no government hospital or ambulance service.
- Villagers depend mainly on private clinics for basic medical treatment.
- Water is supplied once every four days, creating storage and management problems.
- Drainage and sanitation facilities are inadequate, leading to unhygienic conditions.
- Local businesses such as kirana shops, dairy cooperatives, and garment shops support daily needs.
- Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Development Centers provide training to youth and women.
- Digital services like E-Seva Kendra and limited banking facilities support e-governance and financial inclusion.

Suggestions:

- Increase the frequency and reliability of water supply in the village.
- Develop a proper underground drainage and sanitation system.
- Establish a government Primary Health Center (PHC) in the village.
- Provide an ambulance facility for medical emergencies.
- Improve road maintenance and internal village roads.
- Expand skill development programs for youth employment.
- Encourage small-scale industries and self-employment opportunities.
- Improve electricity stability and promote solar energy use.
- Strengthen healthcare awareness programs related to hygiene and sanitation.
- Enhance digital literacy so more villagers can benefit from online government services.

Conclusion:

The study of Kandalgaon village provided a clear understanding of its social, economic, and infrastructural conditions. Agriculture and allied activities form the backbone of the village economy, while education and skill development initiatives are gradually improving employment opportunities. Basic facilities such as schools, digital services, and local businesses are available, but healthcare, water supply, and sanitation require significant improvement. Limited government health facilities and irregular water supply remain major challenges for villagers. Despite these issues, the village shows strong community participation and willingness toward development. With focused government support, improved infrastructure, and effective implementation of development schemes, Kandalgaon has the potential to achieve sustainable and inclusive rural development.

CHAPTER IV: REFERENCES

Primary Data: Primary data was collected through direct observation and personal interviews conducted during the Rural Immersion Program visit to Kandalgaon village.

Secondary Data: Secondary data was obtained from census records, village profile websites, and educational portals to support and validate the findings.

- Village Profile – Kandalgaon
<https://www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/Kolhapur/Karveer/Kandalgaon>
- Census 2011 Data – Kandalgaon Village
<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/567417-kandalgaon-maharashtra.html>
- VJ Patil Public School, Kandalgaon
<https://skoodos.com/school/vj-patil-public-school-kandalgaon>