



**N. L. Dalmia**<sup>®</sup>

**Institute of Management Studies and Research**  
(A School of Excellence of N. L. Dalmia Educational Society)

**sparsh**  
Volume 6, Issue 1, 2023

# MISSION POSSIBLE?



## ERADICATING INEQUALITY, POVERTY AND ILLITERACY

**A Decade of Being  
Socially  
Responsible**

**Jalsa: A  
Fundraising event**

**A New  
Hope**

**Strategical  
Approach for  
Poverty Reduction**







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## Mission

To assist in the process of social integration and apprehension towards underprivileged individuals involving healthcare development, health promotion and several social causes.

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To strive for all-round development of the society, and events towards important social welfare topics, that require due attention and solutions. Also, to utilize the skillset that everyone brings to the table for betterment of the society.

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## Vision

## Objectives

Cultivate a sense of social and civic responsibility with a robust credence that everyone holds the power within themselves to bring about a substantial change by recognizing the needs and problems of the community and indulge in problem-solving, and all of this is possible by staying rooted to our dictum of bringing revolution collectively.

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## Editorial Note

*We, at the MSR committee of N. L. Dalmia Institute of Management Studies and Research, are elated to present before you the fifth volume of our annual magazine 'Sparssh.' The founding principle of our committee is to allow the students of the institute to realize their social responsibility and implement it.*

*Living in this society, we are all aware of the challenges the people around us face. Repeatedly we have come across discussions and debates about how there continues to be disparity when it comes to quality education, means of livelihood, etc. Isn't it about time we think about how we can make an actual difference? How we need to step up and challenge ourselves to do better and live in a society that speaks of inequality, poverty and illiteracy as a thing of the past. Through this edition of 'Sparssh' Magazine, we wish to give our colleagues and peers a platform to bring forth their thoughts. We also hope to inspire our readers to think about these issues and more importantly think about solutions to make eradicating poverty, illiteracy, and inequality a mission possible.*

*We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the CEO of our college, Dr Seema Saini, and our Director, Sir M.A Khan for their support throughout the project. We would also like to extend our thanks towards our faculty guide, Dr Nazia Ansari for guiding and helping us successfully release this edition. We also appreciate the efforts of our members who helped design the magazine and all those who contributed to the magazine in any way possible.*

*We hope you enjoy reading the articles.*



**Dr. Seema Saini**

CEO



“To those who see with loving eyes, life is beautiful. To those who speak with tender voices, life is peaceful. To those who help with gentle hands, life is full. And to those who care with compassionate hearts, life is good beyond measure.” - Gilles Lamarche

We at N.L. Dalmia Institute of Management Studies & Research believe in joyful and experiential learning system and thereby empowering our students in a manner that they act as representatives of a meaningful and a value-based society rightfully depicted in our mission “To provide Value Based Quality Management Education with a Global Outlook & Social Conscience”.

The theme Mission Possible? - Eradicating Inequality, Poverty and Illiteracy is aptly presented by the team MSR for the viewers to understand not only the challenges faced by our country but also to identify solutions.

My Social Responsibility Committee is working towards vertical of Education, Skill Development, Health & Hygiene, Environment in Kondgaon village and contributing for this mission possible of Eradicating Inequality, Poverty and Illiteracy.

Let’s make this world a better place to live for everyone through our honest efforts!!

### **Dr. M A Khan**

Professor & Director



“As long as poverty, injustice and gross inequality persist, none of us can truly rest” - Nelson Mandela

The greatest threat to any nation's progress is illiteracy. It causes more serious problems such as increased unemployment, population growth, poverty, etc. I congratulate Team MSR for presenting the 6th Edition of Sparssh Magazine based on the theme Mission Possible? - Eradicating Inequality, Poverty and Illiteracy.

The magazine has always endeavoured to provide an opportunity to the students to delve deep into the realms of research and development, in addition to their normal curriculum

Publication of magazine is a unique platform for the students to bring forth their ideas, interpretations and research in the field of community services and nation building. It is a creative compilation of articles, research papers and other interesting segments, which motivates students to learn, grow and explore in interested areas.

I congratulate the students and the faculty members for successfully publishing the 6th Edition of Sparssh Magazine.

Keep up the Spirit of Learning and Serving!!

# A New Hope

Dr. Nazia Ansari ( Faculty Mentor)

*Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself*

- John Dewey

Literacy is a human right, a road towards empowerment and a means for social and human development.

Access to education depends on literacy. Achieving gender equality, reducing child mortality, slowing population increase, and promoting sustainable development, peace, and democracy all depend on literacy.

Even today, the purpose and importance of education remain as stated in our National Policy on Education (NPE). It claims that education is crucial for everyone and is necessary for our whole development. Education creates a workforce for various economic sectors and serves as the foundation for research and development that moves the country closer to self-sufficiency. In conclusion, investing in education is a special way to invest in the now and the future. Over the past ten years, India's literacy rate has significantly increased. States like Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have seen significant increases in their literacy rates,

particularly after free education was implemented in rural. Literacy is the key building block for social and economic development in a nation like India. In India, the literacy rate was only 12% when British control ended in 1947. India has seen social, economic, and global changes over time. The literacy rate in India in 2011 was reported to be 74.04%.

As an academic institution, it is essential to channelize the collective effort of the institute to generate synergies which impact the community as a whole. Team MSR is always committed towards spreading awareness regarding the importance of education. The students conduct activities such as storytelling, alphabet writing and quiz solving to generate interest among the children of Kondgaon village.

Team MSR believing in the thought that 'Education is the key which is going to unlock the door to our greatness' has committed to conducting more number of educational activities in future as well in Kondgaon village.



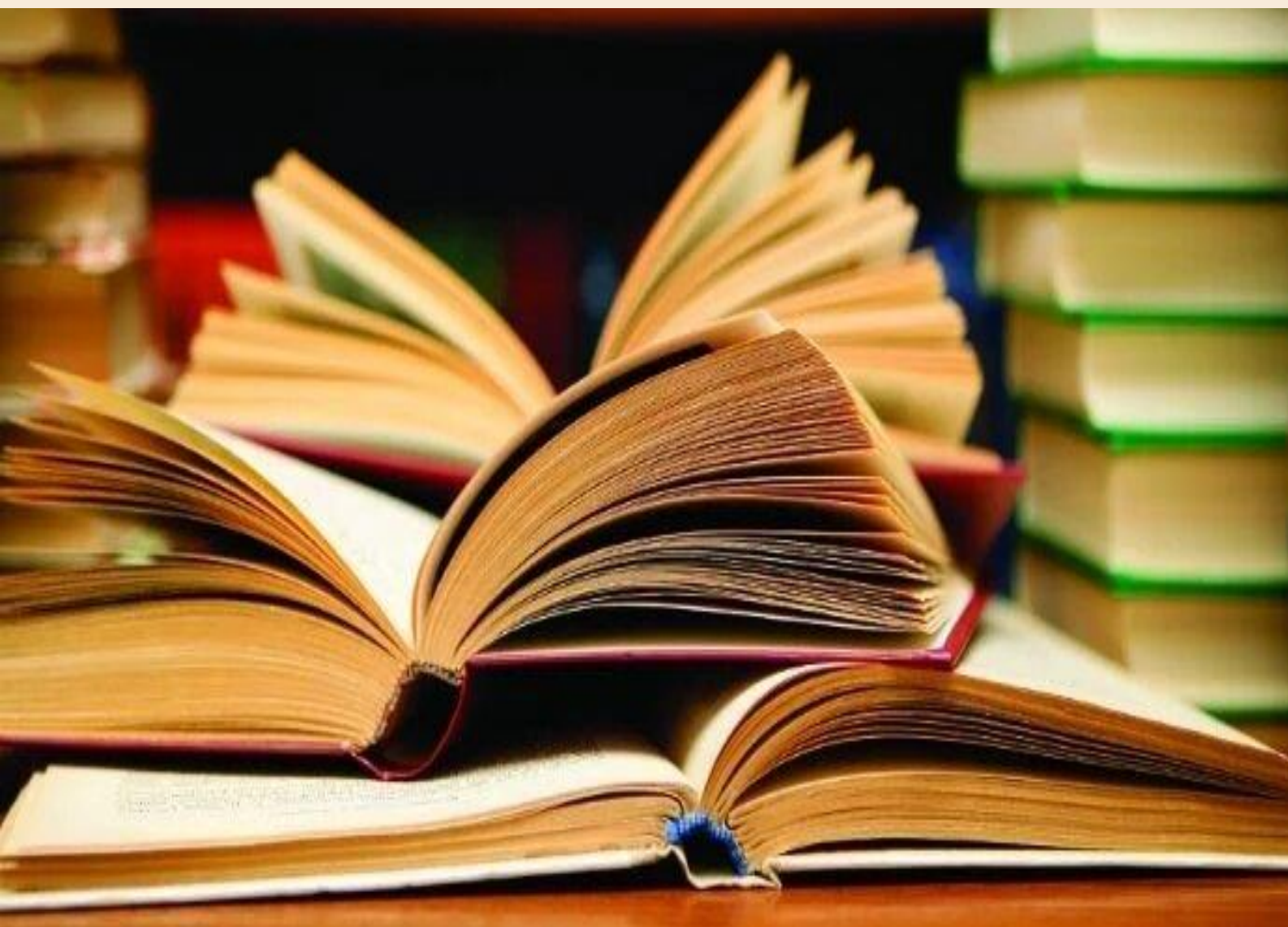


# Can India Eliminate Poverty, Illiteracy, & Inequality?

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**Mr. Ashish Allan Mathew**

Data Visualization Expert  
Digital & Analytics Function, Crop Protection Business Unit  
United Phosphorus Limited (UPL), Bangalore



## Strategical Approach for Poverty Reduction

India has been making impressive strides in reducing poverty over the past decade, with more than 271 million people coming out of poverty since 2005. This has been largely attributed to factors such as economic growth, increased government spending on social programs, and improved access to education and healthcare.

Nevertheless, many challenges remain. According to the most recent estimates, more than one-quarter of India's population lives in poverty, with many in extreme poverty. In order to further reduce poverty and raise living standards even further, India needs to focus on efforts in the following areas:

- **Boost agricultural productivity:** With two-thirds of India's population still relying on agriculture for their livelihoods, boosting agricultural productivity is an important priority for India. This means investing in agricultural infrastructure, providing farmers with access to credit and technical assistance, and improving access to markets.
- **Create quality jobs:** India needs to create quality jobs in the formal sector and reduce the number of people employed in low-paying, informal jobs. This can be achieved through greater investment in manufacturing, increased exports, and improved access to finance and technical assistance for entrepreneurs.
- **Increase access to education:** Access to quality education is essential in reducing poverty. India needs to focus on expanding access to primary and secondary education, as well as providing access to vocational training and higher education.

- **Improve access to healthcare:** Quality healthcare is essential for reducing poverty and improving living standards. India needs to focus on increasing access to healthcare, particularly in rural and remote areas. This can be done through a combination of initiatives, such as providing access to subsidized healthcare, investing in healthcare infrastructure, and improving the quality of healthcare services.

### Developing Collaborative Ecosystem to tackle Illiteracy

India can reduce illiteracy, but it will require dedication and effort from all levels of government, as well as individuals and organizations. To make progress, India must prioritize access to education, providing quality education that is accessible to everyone, especially in low-income and rural areas. Additionally, India must also invest in programs that promote adult literacy and work to support initiatives that will help reduce the cost of education. Additionally, India must ensure that teachers have the necessary resources and training to give students the best education they can. Finally, India must also work to eliminate the social and cultural stigma that exists around education and ensure that all people, regardless of their gender, class, or other factors, can access the same educational opportunities. With the right policies, India can reduce illiteracy and create a more educated, empowered, and prosperous population.



### **Need for a Multidimensional Approach to eliminate Inequality**

Eliminating inequality is a complex challenge that India has faced for decades. It is also present at different levels such as Inequality based on Income, Education, Gender, Caste and so on. While the country has made strides in reducing the gap between its rich and poor, there is still much to be done. The Indian government has implemented policies that aim to reduce long-term poverty and inequality, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which provides local employment opportunities. Also, the government has increased access to education and healthcare and financial aid to those in need.

However, true equality for all citizens will only be achieved through a

Multi-pronged approach, targeting all aspects of inequality. This must involve addressing the structural, economic, and social causes of inequality. Policies should be designed to address factors such as unequal access to resources, inadequate social protection, discriminatory laws, and unequal access to employment opportunities. Additionally, long-term investments in education, healthcare, and job training can help to create a level playing field.

Finally, government initiatives must be met with private sector involvement, such as companies implementing anti-discrimination policies and encouraging social responsibility among their employees. Only through a comprehensive and coordinated effort can India ultimately achieve true equality for all its citizens.



## TEAM EXPERIENCE



Shalom Dsilva  
MSR Coordinator  
PGDM 2021-23

# "We have what we give"

"We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give." - Winston Churchill

As this famous quote says, a person's true purpose and legacy are shaped by their positive impact on others and the community. My Social Responsibility - MSR Team is built to give its students and members a true purpose to serve the people and reach out a helping hand to those in need.

If I had to describe my experience with MSR Team in a single word it would be "Fulfilling". That is the sentiment you are filled with when you are part of a team working towards initiatives that impact society positively. Having joined the team in my first year and leading the team as coordinator in my second year of college, it has been quite a rewarding journey.

Being an MSR committee member has allowed me to give back to society. As a committee member, I was responsible for helping to plan and execute events and programs that support the committee's mission and goals.

From understanding the needs of the people in Kondgaon, a village adopted by the college, through survey visits regularly to making sure we try our best to provide them with essentials and requirements. We as a team and our seniors in the past have always tried our best to do the most, we can for them. Interacting with the school children, the girls to whom we provide monthly sanitary napkins, educating them along the way, and meeting the tribal villagers, that experience stays with you. One of the recent achievements of our team was crowdfunding the roof repairs of a school in the village. On a very recent visit to the village, we visited the site where the school was being repaired, the sheer joy that it brought all of us there knowing that we along with many benefactors played a part in making sure the children had a safe roof over their heads cannot be explained.

To quote Anne Frank, "No one has ever become poor by giving", I feel by being a part of this committee and working towards the welfare of others, I have accumulated a rich experience and a keen sense of accomplishment.

## TEAM EXPERIENCE



Hrishikesh Pandit  
MSR Joint-Coordinator  
PGDM 2021-23

# Share

Two years of MBA and MSR (My Social Responsibility) have been an integral part of my journey. I got the exposure and learning that I will carry forward for a very long time. It will always be something that I will look back to and be grateful for because of all that I could experience and see. MSR has made me realize how important it is to observe our surroundings, acknowledge our privilege and help everyone in need. Working here has made me more responsible and creative in many ways.

My experience with the people of Kondgaon was phenomenal and unforgettable. I will never forget the smiles we were able to bring to their faces. They enjoyed all the parts of the activities that we conducted and left me in awe of the talent and determination they carried.

From organizing various activities like collaboration with various NGOs, Dentists, Vendors etc. and doing something for a great cause I have learned to be more responsible, consistent, and sincere with whatever duties I get. Jalsa the flagship event which was not happening for 2 years due to the pandemic was resumed by us with a bang! This was one of my best memories in MSR.

As I reach the end of my MBA journey, I can say with immense pride that there is no greater joy than being a part of this wonderful committee and making people smile with the initiatives one can be a part of. I will forever be thankful for the Wishes and blessings and my mentor, Nazia ma'am. Once an MSRian, always an MSRian!



## TEAM EXPERIENCE



Aakanksha Rawat  
Social Media Head  
PGDM 2021-23  
Marketing

# Volunteering, Learning & Growing with MSR

NLDIMSR's MSR (My Social Responsibility Committee) is the only committee dedicated to a social cause. My experience with MSR has been nothing short of life-changing!

Being a part of MSR is a highly fulfilling experience. It involves dedicating time and effort towards a cause that one is passionate about, be it helping the underprivileged, protecting the environment, or promoting education and healthcare. We keep on organising visits to the village, arranging medical health camps, and plantation drives, conducting research, and educating children and adults.

I was honoured to be a part of our very first raincoat distribution campaign, which provided school children with raincoats. As per our research, we found that the majority of school

kids remained absent during the rainy season as they lacked raincoats. As a team, we were able to bargain and get a distributor to make us raincoats for all school children at a minimal cost, thereby resolving the issue. Another research conducted by us showed us the issue with school roofs: leakage. Thus, our team conceptualised and came up with "Jalsa 2022," a fundraising event to repair the school roofs in Kondgaon Village. As a member of the team, I was able to pitch and convert a total of about 6 sponsors and a few connections who donated a huge sum of money. It was through this fundraising event that I realised my hidden potential in PR! And we were successful in raising a total fund of Rs. 1,31,000 which is currently being utilized for the said purpose of school roof repair.





## TEAM EXPERIENCE



From pitching and going to places to negotiating to convert sponsors, to getting quotations from vendors, to managing and anchoring events held by the MSR Committee, this committee has indeed played a vital role in building my entire personality. One of the most important lessons I have learned from working at MSR is the importance of collaboration and teamwork. By working closely with people from diverse backgrounds, I have learned the value of open communication, active listening, and mutual respect, which have helped me broaden my perspective and deepen my understanding of different cultures and ways of life.

Working with team MSR has raised my social consciousness. I feel it is indeed 'my social responsibility' to give back to society in whatever way possible! As I believe "help" in any form can have a positive impact on someone's life.

In conclusion, working on MSR Committee is a unique and enriching experience that offers opportunities for personal and professional growth, teaches important life skills, and provides a sense of purpose and fulfilment. It is a great way for individuals to make a positive impact on the world and bring about lasting change.



Siddhesh Dharmadhikari  
PGDM 2021-23  
Finance

## Literacy A Tool to Eradicate Poverty, Curb Population Growth, Achieve Gender Equality and Ensure Sustainable Development

Knowledge can annihilate Poverty, check Population Growth, Achieve Gender Equality and ensure Sustainable Development. The biggest problem of ignorance in India is poverty, which leads to severance. Poverty is the single biggest cause of ignorance in India and a curse to all other problems. The people cannot attain introductory nutritional food, and drinkable water is the more popular good of poverty in India, which suppresses the problem of being illiterate.

After all, food, and water it is one of those effects that people want to pick up for themselves and want to get relief from poverty. The thing about illiteracy in India is that its goods are compounded together to form the burden passed on from generation to generation. thus, it has been added with each generational shift and every time added to the timetable.

Knowledge is a mortal right, a road towards commission and a means for social and moral development. Educational openings depend on knowledge. Knowledge is essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, bridling population growth, achieving gender equivalency, and icing sustainable development, peace, and republic.

The substance and part of education articulated in our National Policy on Education (NPE), continue to be applicable at indeed moment. It states that education is essential for all and abecedarian to our development.

Education develops force for different situations of frugality and is also the platform on which exploration and development flourish to take the nation towards tone-reliance.

In conclusion, investing in education is a distinct way to invest in the now and the future. The figures of children who do not get an education, especially in the pastoral areas are still high. Though the government has made a law that every child under the age of 14 should get free education, the problem of ignorance is still at large. The Government of India (Department of School Education & Knowledge) works to provide free and mandatory education to all children in abecedarian positions in recognition of the importance of knowledge.

We need to universalize the openings for quality secondary education and establish a completely knowledgeable society. An excellent quality introductory education equips pupils with knowledge chops for life and further literacy; knowledgeable parents are more likely to shoot their children to the academy; knowledgeable people are more suitable to pierce continuing educational openings; and knowledgeable societies are better geared to face challenges.

The greatest threat to any country's development is illiteracy. It results in more significant issues like severance, population burst, poverty, etc. One of the biggest problems in India since independence is illiteracy. Illiteracy has affected an existent in all areas of his life. An illiterate existent fails to read and write and thus cannot join any pool, or he can only work as unskilled labour, and his lack of mindfulness can affect decision timber. Further, children of illiterate parents also do not admit to the same position of education. Indeed, if the children go to the same academy, children of illiterate parents will lack mindfulness compared to educated parents. Hence, illiteracy in India is affecting the social and economic development of India and bringing education to everyone can help us to achieve the goal of sustainable development and a Healthy Nation.



Harsh Gorasia  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance

## Creating a better world: A Roadmap to Eradicate Inequality, Poverty, and Illiteracy

Three of the most urgent problems India is currently confronting is the eradication of inequality, poverty, and illiteracy.

These problems are intertwined, so resolving one necessitates resolving the others as well. India's long-term development and prosperity depend on eradicating these problems, which is a difficult and difficult challenge.



India, the world's second most populous nation and the country where the majority of the world's impoverished reside, has a population of more than 1.3 billion. Although the government has launched numerous attempts to address these problems, can they be eliminated?

The core causes of poverty, which is a complicated problem, include a lack of resources, possibilities for education, and employment. The World Bank estimates that as of 2020, roughly 21.9% of Indians live below the poverty level.

Two significant government programmes, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Work Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) are intended to give poor households a safety net and increase employment prospects in rural areas.

By 2022, the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) seeks to house everyone in rural areas.

These programmes offer crucial assistance to India's poor, but more must be done to address the root causes of poverty.

Another significant problem in India is inequality. India's Gini coefficient, which measures income inequality, was 0.51 in 2019. This is greater than the average for the world, showing that income inequality exists in India. The lack of possibilities for education and employment is one of the key causes of inequality in India. Two programmes, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), seek to boost students' enrolment and attendance in schools, particularly in rural and tribal areas. These programmes significantly help India's impoverished and marginalised populations, but more must be done to address the root causes of inequality.

Improving marginalised and disadvantaged groups' access to healthcare, education, and other essential services is crucial for reducing inequality and poverty. This can be accomplished through focused government initiatives and regulations, as well as through financial support from the business sector and charitable endeavours. Another critical concern in India is illiteracy. In 2020, 74.04% of Indians were reported to be literate. However, there is a large gap in literacy rates between males and women, with the former standing at 82.14% and the latter at 65.46%. Aiming to boost enrolment and attendance in schools, particularly in rural and tribal areas, are the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme. However, more needs to be done to address the root causes of illiteracy. These efforts offer significant support for raising literacy rates. Addressing the underlying causes of inequality and poverty, such as prejudice and marginalisation based on caste, gender, religion, and other factors.





In conclusion, it is a difficult undertaking to eradicate inequality, poverty, and illiteracy in India. Although the government has launched several programmes to address these problems, more must be done to address the root causes of poverty, inequality, and illiteracy. To create long-lasting solutions that tackle the underlying causes of these problems, the government must collaborate closely with communities and groups. It is a challenging road that calls for cooperation from all parties involved, not just the government. We can significantly advance India's goal of becoming more egalitarian, rich, and literate with a determined effort.

# Focus on Policy Implementation to Address Inequities



Ayush Peshion  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance

India is a country with a vast population, diverse culture, and a rapidly growing economy,

yet it faces several challenges in terms of eradicating inequality, poverty, and illiteracy. These issues are deeply rooted in the country's social and economic structures and addressing them requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the underlying causes.

Inequality is a fundamental problem in India, and there is a widening disparity between the rich and the poor. The lack of opportunity for underprivileged people, particularly in rural areas, to obtain education and employment is one of the primary drivers of this disparity. To combat this, the Indian government has put regulations in place like the Right to Education Act, which aims to provide all children between the ages of 6 and 14 access to free and compulsory education.

Additionally, programs such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which provides employment opportunities in rural areas, can also help to reduce economic inequality. Another big problem in India is poverty, where a significant fraction of the population lives below the poverty line. This frequently happens as a result of not having access to basics including food, housing, and healthcare. To address this, the government of India has implemented social safety net programs such as the Public Distribution System, which provides food subsidies to low-income households.

Additionally, the National Rural Livelihoods Mission aims to provide financial services and assistance to rural households.



Illiteracy is another major challenge in India, with a significant portion of the population being unable to read or write.

This is particularly true for marginalized communities, particularly women and girls, who often do not have access to education. To address this, the government of India has implemented several policies and programs aimed at increasing access to education and promoting literacy. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to provide universal access to education, while the National Literacy Mission focuses on adult literacy.

Discrimination based on caste, religion, and gender is another major issue in India that contributes to inequality, poverty, and illiteracy. This can include discrimination against lower castes, religious minorities, and women.



To address this, the government of India has implemented policies and laws aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion, such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women. Additionally, several grassroots organizations work towards promoting the rights of marginalized communities and fighting discrimination.

In conclusion, eradicating inequality, poverty, and illiteracy in India is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires a comprehensive approach. Access to essentials must be improved, chances for education and employment must be made available, and systematic bias and discrimination must be addressed. Additionally, involving and empowering marginalized communities is crucial to ensure that policies and programs are effective and sustainable. Furthermore, ensuring the implementation and execution of policies and laws is also an important step toward achieving the goal of eradicating these issues in India.



# Mission Possible? Eradicating Inequality, Poverty, and Illiteracy

Mihir Joshi  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance



**F**eeding the poor will not eradicate poverty but feeding the mind with true education will. – Debashish Mridha  
In India and other countries of the world, the problems of inequality, poverty, and illiteracy have become severe.

The country is progressing and there has been development in the areas of technology, education, innovative approaches, strategies, and methods

Despite these developments, these problems prevailed. Poverty is a problem for both developing and developed countries. In 2022, the total male population living in poverty in India was about 38 million. By contrast, the number of females in poverty during the same time was around 45 million.

Illiteracy is a state in which the individual does not possess the ability to read, write or solve numerical problems. According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019-21 male literacy at the India level in 2021 stands at 84.4% & female literacy stands at 71.5%.

Talking about inequality is a situation in which money or opportunities are not shared equally between different groups of society. As of 2021, the top 10 % Indian population group in terms of pre-tax income was estimated to hold over 57% of total income in India, whereas the bottom 50% group only made up just over 13% of total income. This reflected an even greater income gap compared to 2010.



## Some ways to Eradicating Inequality, Poverty, and Illiteracy

1. **Stop Illicit outflow:** According to Global Financial Integrity, developing countries lost \$6.6 trillion in illicit financial flows from 2003 through 2012, with illicit outflows increasing at an average rate of 9.4 per cent per year. That is \$6.6 trillion that could reduce poverty and inequality through investments in human capital, infrastructure, and economic growth.

2. **Workers' right to organize:** The right of workers to organize has always been a cornerstone of more equal societies and should be prioritized and protected wherever this basic right is violated.

3. **Free education:** The Right to Education Act, passed by Parliament in 2009, has ensured that children between the ages of 6-14 should receive free and compulsory education.

4. **Vocational training:** One of the main goals of education is to provide individuals with the essential skills and knowledge to earn a living. It is sometimes referred to as technical education, as the learner directly develops expertise in a particular group of techniques or technology.

Summarizes the contributions that evaluation can make to Eradicating inequality, poverty, and illiteracy by improving the analytical framework, analyzing the performance and results of specific programs and projects, as well as assessing and designing better public management systems. It can also be done by Raising awareness among underprivileged societies. Poverty and inequality remain complex issues and the effects of policies and programs will change depending on the specifics of the target group.



Darshan Shah  
PGDM 2020-22  
Finance

# Better Education Equals a Better Nation

**E**radicating inequality, poverty and illiteracy is a mission that is vital to the well-being and progress of society.

These issues are interconnected and have far-reaching consequences for individuals, communities, and the world at large.

Inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges among different groups of people. This can manifest in many forms, such as economic inequality, where some individuals have access to far more wealth and resources than others, or social inequality, where certain groups are marginalized and discriminated against.

Poverty is a direct consequence of inequality. It is characterized by a lack of access to necessities such as food, shelter, and healthcare. It also often leads to poor education, lack of opportunities and increased vulnerability to disease and exploitation.



Illiteracy, the inability to read and write, is a major contributor to poverty and inequality. It limits an individual's ability to access information and opportunities and can trap them in a cycle of poverty and marginalization.

To eradicate these issues, a multifaceted approach is needed. This includes addressing the root causes of inequality, such as discrimination and systemic injustice, as well as providing access to education and job training programs.

Investing in education is also key to eradicating illiteracy. This includes not just providing access to schooling, but also ensuring that the education is of high quality and relevant to the needs of the students.

In a small village in India, a high percentage of the population is illiterate, especially women. This village is primarily composed of farmers who rely on their crops for survival. However, due to their lack of education, many of these farmers are not able to read and understand important information about crop management, weather patterns, and market prices.

In addition to economic difficulties, the lack of education also limits the villagers' ability to access important services such as healthcare and government assistance.



They are unable to read and understand instructions for medical treatments and have trouble navigating the bureaucracy to access government programs.

To address this issue, a local non-profit organization has implemented a literacy program for adults and children in the village. This program provides basic education classes as well as workshops on topics such as crop management and financial literacy.

Ultimately, eradicating inequality, poverty and illiteracy requires a concerted effort from individuals, communities, and governments. By working together, we can create a more just and equitable world for all.



# Equity. Engagement. Enrichment.



Vini Parmar  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance

Eradicating inequality, poverty and illiteracy is an incrementally fundamental process having multiple folds as well as layers to be uncovered in terms of the dynamics and hence requires a multifaceted complex approach to resolve them from the ground level.

All the issues are highly influential with the political, social, and economic aspects being involved. It involves systematic addressing of the problems; to thereby carve out a gradual and perpetual shift towards better economic health. Some of the main drivers of these issues in India include the Caste system, Gender disparity, lack of availability of quality education, economic inequality, regional imbalance and so on.

The caste system promotes social exclusion and limits opportunities for marginalized groups. It has historically been used to justify discrimination with lower castes being denied opportunities to exercise their rights. This has led to a lack of individualism and growth for those in lower castes and has contributed to poverty and poor living conditions for many.

Furthermore, India has one of the highest gender inequality indexes, and many women in both rural and urban areas face discrimination and have limited access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Education being an influential and determinant source of economic enhancement has been a shadowed reality for most of the population, leading to an even further default in development.

Regarding economic disparity, India is facing immense income inequality, with a widening spread between the rich and poor exacerbating poverty. The richest 1% of Indians own more than four times the wealth held by 953 million people who make up the bottom 70% of the country's population. Overall, while some progress has been made in minimizing the effects of poverty in India, many more significant efforts are yet to be undertaken to address the root causes and ensure that poverty reduction measures are reaching those who need them utmost.

**Regional disparities:** There are immense disparities in economic development between different regions within India, with some areas experiencing much higher levels of poverty and inequality.

To address poverty, governments and organizations can propose and implement policies such as progressive taxation and social safety net programs to redistribute wealth and bridge income inequality whilst providing support for those in need. According to the World Bank, about 21% of the Indian population lives below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day. To address inequality, it is essential to address issues such as discrimination, lack of access to education and healthcare, and limited economic opportunities.

Overall, while the government has implemented various measures to address poverty, the problem remains pervasive and multifaceted and requires sustained efforts to address underlying issues.

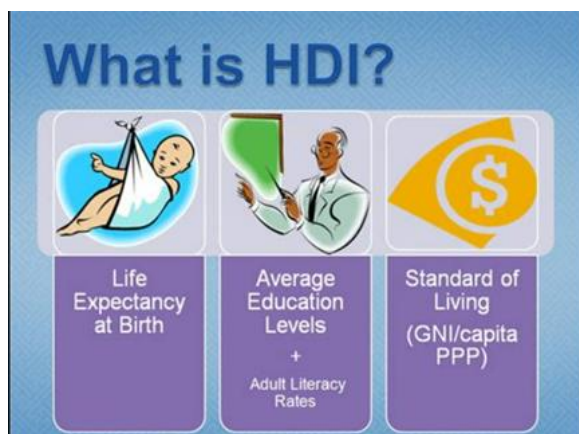


Pranjal Punetha  
PGDM 2022-24  
Business Analytics

## The Shadow of Inequality

Life in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is characterized by globalization, technology and galloping economic progress is a symbol of triumph for human civilization.

We have made immense progress as a society but we have not been able to bring this progress to everybody. modern India is a country defined by progress but it is also a country filled with stark contrasts. amidst the bustling Cities of today with the towering skyscrapers and flyovers, there lies an underbelly of the society who don't gets to experience any of it. We refer to them by many names – the poor, the destitute, the impoverished but their lives remain the same; shadowed by misery.



India after independence raced to a 3 trillion-dollar economy in about 74 years making strides in many sectors. while we created all this wealth, it got distributed in a very unequal manner. India is home to two industrialists coming in the world's richest list but India is also the country with the highest number of poor people in the world according to UNDP. India also ranks 132 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index. The data speaks for itself. We are lagging as a nation.

So, what can we do about this situation? India does not need to look elsewhere for ideas as we have one of the brightest minds currently working on poverty alleviation programming and development economics and that person is Mr Abhijeet Bannerjee who won a Nobel prize in economics in 2019 for his work on poverty. The groundbreaking research that won him the Nobel prize found that providing microfinance and assets can go a long way in improving the lives of the poor and enabling them to come out of the poverty trap, the self-perpetuating cycle where the poor remain poor because of lack of resources and opportunities. providing micro-credit helps poor people break out of this cycle and generate self-employment for themselves and their coming generations. The government should invest heavily in infrastructure, and the state of our national hospitals and schools should be drastically improved to have any meaningful impact. To manage to fund there should be a restructuring of the way we tax different sections of our society. Corporations and high-income individuals should be taxed at a much higher rate to enable a more even flow of wealth within the nation. It is important to shift focus from subsidies to instead focus on employment generation through investing in its industries and growing key sectors like manufacturing and technology.

The government should move away from just throwing money on short-term fixes like subsidies but instead refocus on the sustainable growth of the economy with meaningful investments in our industries and infrastructure as well as adopting effective policies formulated with the help of experts in a wide range of disciplines. Only then, we can hope to see momentous change.



Atish Kumar Sahu  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance

# Inequality, Poverty, and Illiteracy, 'Keeps on ticking'

India is a country of diverse cultures, races, religions, and communities. It is the 7th largest country by area and largest by population in the world. Few of the major problems that India is facing

the problem of inequality, illiteracy, and poverty. Although eradicating poverty, hunger, and education for all are two critical components in both the international and national development agenda and in the government initiatives. These are the major concerns in developing countries.

In the Indian context, a major portion of the population is living in poverty and most of them are deprived of basic and primary education. As per UNESCO, India's average literacy rate is 77.7%. The male literacy rate is 84.7% and that of females is 70.3%. The huge gap is due to girls dropping out of school. In the last 15 years, poverty has shown a sharp drop from 55.1% to 16.4%. While India is the fastest-growing economy, the sudden outbreak of coronavirus has pushed many into poverty. There is no doubt from the last two decades; India has shown improvement both in reducing poverty and increasing the literacy rate. The critical challenge is to bring in the best ideas for innovation-led development of the rural areas of the nation, where 60 per cent of its population lives. Changing the face of our rural and backward villages is an essential component of inclusive development.

The rich send their children to well-managed unaided private schools, and the poor are left with not-so-well-managed inadequately resourced government schools. There is a general agreement that improvement in educational status reduces the level of poverty.

In addition, poverty has become an obstacle to accessing basic education for everyone. Poor people are often not able to access their basic needs, education, and rights. It is evidenced that poor people tend to have lower levels of education.

Education is usually considered a valuable tool for social, economic, and cultural development and it also leads to removing the ignorance of illiteracy. The awareness leads to access to the needs and rights. Thus, education is measured as the most important weapon for the development of the individual as well as the society globally.

After independence, a faster rate of population increase led to the fragmentation of agricultural holdings. It results in lower productivity from land and makes it unfeasible for farmers. Lack of employment opportunities in factories, industries and non-farm sectors has deteriorated the conditions of agricultural labour and small farmers. Credit availability for the poor and underprivileged can help in creating better living conditions. Small farmers will be able to access dynamic resources such as better seeds, good fertilizers, etc. for higher yields.

Education is of utmost importance for developing countries like India. It is not just a process to gain the skills and knowledge necessary for employment. It plays a key role in the mental as well as social development of a person. The lessons learned and the skills that a person acquired through school days prepare him or her for life in society. It is the duty and obligation of every citizen to make aware of the importance of education and gets full benefits from the government plan. It is the only way to make society a better place.





Atharva Misal  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance

India's rapid expansion and exponential growth prospects are facing major deep-rooted problems of poverty, inequality, and illiteracy. These are acting as hurdles in achieving its economic and social goals.

### The History:

The roots of this can be traced back to British India in the near history, to the Indian kingdoms and regal states. Where there was a feeling of being superior to others, creates inequality. With the end of British rule, though India gained its Independence, the aftermath was not that great, we had a country that had been dominated over its natural resources and labour. India which was once known as the golden sparrow after its independence did not even have enough to feed its population.

### The Present:

There has been an exponential improvement in the economic condition and the serious issues have been acknowledged and worked upon. The government has also managed to tackle these issues to an extent with the introduction of new policies.

### Is it even possible to eradicate these issues?

A society only prospers when people become responsible and selfless. There is a linkage between the three factors that is poverty, inequality, and illiteracy. In a poor society, education is not prioritized due to the scarcity of available resources and the absence of facilities and incentives, which in turn causes illiteracy. This further affects an individual's ability to make money keeping him trapped in poverty and this further creates inequality in the process. These three factors are interdependent. Improvement and development in any of these could result in an overall improved picture as they have a snowball effect on one other.

# Realistic Approach to Poverty, Inequality & Illiteracy



Here are a few pointers that should be considered, these would help in getting to an ideal scenario where there is the minimum saddle and maximum growth and prosperity, they can be considered as follows:

- **Allocating the resources on a priority basis:**

Due to the limitation of the available resources the government must find and allocate resources to the issues which are a priority. For instance, there exists extreme poverty which is lethal, the government needs to intervene in these areas and put in place policies and schemes to ensure access to the essentials of life.

- **Working in synergy:**

For India to achieve its true growth potential and achieve extensive growth it has to consider the trade-off between growth and reducing inequality and poverty. This cannot be achieved singlehandedly by the government or by an individual but must be achieved in a synergy.

- **Promote education and financial literacy:**

The one thing that has been observed in the government's schemes is that they are only focused on the production side of things: the skilled India initiative, the upskilling platform, and many others, they in turn, need to also focus on the saving side of things as their spending habits that indirectly affect the financial position.

- **Escaping the poverty trap:**

Three major factors keep a person which includes the absence of basic healthcare, no access to clean food, healthy food, and no access to education.

These are the factors that are crucial to resolving, thus breaking the trap of escaping poverty, becoming literate and achieving equality.



Vinayaik Mahajan  
PGDM 2022-24  
Marketing

# Education needs mind, not teeth!

“As long as poverty, illiteracy and inequality exist in our world, none of us can truly rest.”

The education concept in India aims not only to make the people literate but is also responsible for establishing equality, Employment, and wealth.

One in every six people in India is poor, which is twice the number of people living below the poverty line in the United States. Poverty cannot be eradicated by putting money into the hands of people, doing this will even increase inflation by increasing the spending power of the individual, which may result in a lower level of output, export may become more expensive and domestic currency would depreciate. We can't eliminate poverty; as disposable income increases, inflation also rises, creating a balance between the two. That is why we should establish micro-credit institutions to help the poor start social businesses that generate revenue and become self-sustaining, with surplus funds reinvested in the business.

Inequality is usually associated with an unequal distribution of resources and is related to the gap between the rich and the poor. According to the World Inequality Report (WIR) 2022, domestic inequality in India has increased with a Gini index of 35.7, while average global inequalities between countries have decreased. The effect of this rampant inequality includes an Erratic unorganized sector, rising poverty and causes widespread harm in terms of health, stress levels, lack of access to educational opportunities, and general unhappiness. In unequal societies, with wide disparities in areas such as

health care and education, people are more likely to remain trapped in poverty, across several generations. Inequality cannot be completely eradicated, but it can be greatly reduced by implementing certain measures. Like, Government should invest in free and high-quality public services so that poor people do not have to pay for them, allowing them to save money and providing tax benefits to companies that share more of the profits with their employees can also help in mitigating the disparity.

Illiteracy is poisonous to the development of any country. It can lead to larger issues such as unemployment, population explosion and poverty. One-fourth of India's population is illiterate. It is a problem caused by a lack of education. It is critical to have an education for everyone to eradicate illiteracy. People without education and those with one but do not use it falls into this category. People can gain the skills they need to find a job. Furthermore, education can assist poor people. An illiterate person is unable to read or write and thus cannot join any workforce. He can only work as unskilled labour and his lack of awareness can influence their decision-making. As a result, India's social and economic development is hampered by illiteracy.

Poverty, illiteracy, and inequality all three are interconnected and interdependent. While there are numerous ways to reduce these statistics, we cannot eliminate them.

# Ways to Eradicate Inequality in India

## STUDENT ARTICLE

Saurav Chaube  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance

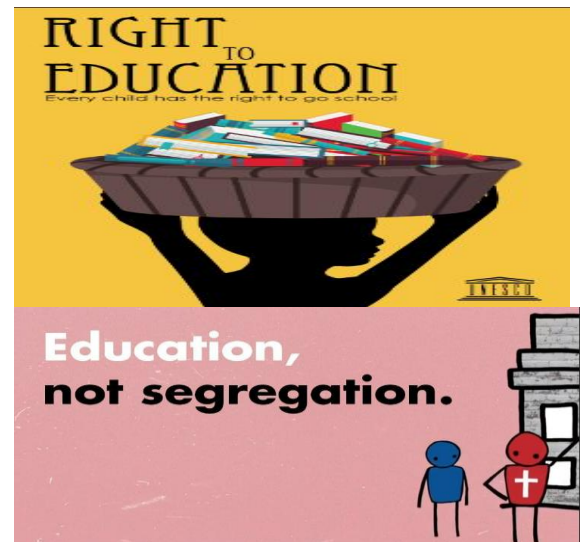


Eradicating inequality in India is a daunting task that requires a comprehensive and holistic approach. The problem is multi-dimensional and deeply ingrained in the fabric of our society. Economic, social and political inequality are all prevalent and have far-reaching consequences. The government has implemented various policies and programs to address the issue, but their impact has been limited.

Poverty is one of the main drivers of inequality in India. According to the World Bank, around 21.9% of the Indian population lives below the poverty line. This is a result of a lack of access to necessities such as food, education, and healthcare, as well as limited opportunities for economic and social mobility. The government has implemented various social welfare programs such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) and the National Food Security Act (NFSA), but their impact has been limited by inadequate funding and poor implementation. In order to truly address poverty and inequality, there needs to be a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of poverty and addresses the needs of the most marginalized and vulnerable communities.

Another significant cause of inequality is the caste system. This centuries-old system of social stratification based on birth has led to discrimination and marginalization of certain groups such as Dalits, Adivasis, and other marginalized communities. This has resulted in a lack of access to education, employment and other opportunities, perpetuating poverty and inequality. To combat this, the government has implemented policies and laws such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, but their enforcement has been inadequate. The caste system is a deeply entrenched problem that requires a multi-pronged approach that addresses the structural issues that perpetuate discrimination and marginalization.

The literacy rate among Dalits and Adivasis is significantly lower than the



national average. This lack of access to education limits opportunities for economic and social mobility and perpetuates poverty and inequality. The government has implemented policies and programs such as the Right to Education Act, but their impact has been limited by inadequate funding and poor implementation. Education is a fundamental right and is essential for addressing inequality and poverty. It is crucial that the government invest in education and ensure that education is accessible to all, regardless of their background.

In conclusion, eradicating inequality in India requires a comprehensive and long-term approach that addresses the various forms and causes of inequality. This includes poverty, caste-based discrimination, and lack of access to education. It's crucial that government policies and programs are properly funded, effectively implemented, and held accountable. The government should also involve communities and civil society organizations in the development and implementation of policies and programs. The government should also invest in programs that provide skills training, access to credit and other opportunities for economic and social mobility. By working together, we can create a more equal and just society for all Indians.



## Dental Camp

Waqar Ahmad  
PGDM 2021-2023  
Marketing



The MSR Committee organized a free dental check-up and awareness camp in collaboration with DentA-Zone on April 24, 2022. The event aimed to raise awareness of oral hygiene among the villagers and provide them with access to free dental examinations and education. Under the direction of Dr. Aditi Mahale and Dr. Yogesh Mahale, the multispecialty dental clinic DentA-Zone provided dental services to 150 people, including children and adults.

Each Villager received a toothbrush and toothpaste and advice from the specialists on their diet and daily routine to prevent dental diseases. The event was successful in raising the locals' awareness of oral hygiene and the importance of maintaining good oral health.

In addition to the dental check-up, the MSR Committee conducted a household survey and distributed tetra packages to the villagers. This encouraged them to attend the scheduled dental check-ups and take care of their oral health.

The MSR Committee also distributed sanitary napkins to more than 50 ladies and girls students and created awareness about menstrual health. The smiles on the faces of the locals were evidence of the successful implementation of the dental camp and the positive impact it had on the community.

Furthermore, the MSR Committee distributed educational materials on oral hygiene, including brochures and posters written in the local language.

The posters displayed tips on how to maintain good oral hygiene, such as the importance of brushing and flossing daily and the dangers of consuming too much sugar and other harmful food items.

The MSR Committee demonstrated proper brushing techniques to the villagers, particularly to the children. A dental health talk was also organized, where the villagers were educated on the importance of visiting the dentist regularly for check-ups and preventive treatments. The talk was given by experienced dentists Dr. Aditi and Dr. Yogesh, and the villagers were encouraged to make use of the free dental services offered by the clinic.

This Makar Sankranti the MSR (My Social Responsibility) team of NL Dalmia aimed to spread awareness about the ongoing COVID-19 issue and talked about the precautions to be taken to fight this virus together. Coronavirus has taken almost 57,00,000 lives in the world and we aim to make people aware about wearing a mask and maintaining six feet distance apart from being doubly vaccinated to defeat it.





Abhiraj Mendhe  
PGDM 2021-23  
Finance

Understanding the situation of heavy rainfall, Team MSR organized a “Raincoat Distribution Camp” in association with NGO Any Body Can Donate (ABCD) on the 6th of July 2022 for the students of Kondgaon Village. Team MSR visited Kondgaon, a tribal village in Palghar District, and distributed quality raincoat distribution to 200 students of 3 Zilla Parishad Schools.

The camp's goal was to address the issue of children who might not have access to appropriate rain protection, and it was a huge success. The distribution was carried out by the team members who ensured that each person received a raincoat that fits them properly.

MSR Committee members also conducted educational activities for the students during the visit which was thoroughly enjoyed by both the students and the team members.

Mrs. Manju Kombh, Sarpanch of Kondgaon village and Mr. Shambhaji Dighe (Headmaster - ZP school Rawatal Pada) played an instrumental role in making this camp successful by providing the data of the 3 Zilla Parishad School students who required raincoats.



The event was coordinated under the guidance of the faculty in charge Dr. Nazia Ansari and carried out successfully with the support of the sarpanch and the school authorities of Kondgaon. We are pleased with the impact that the raincoat distribution camp had on the students of ZP school at Rawatalpada and Goratpada as a whole. It provided crucial access for them to get necessary rain protection.

## Raincoat Distribution Camp

To further enhance the impact of the "Raincoat Distribution Camp", Team MSR also carried out a detailed survey of the households in the Kondgaon village. The objective of the survey was to understand the extent of the problem and to find out if there were any other areas where the people of Kondgaon village required assistance. In response to the survey findings, Team MSR decided to launch a series of programs to provide assistance to families in need. They organized awareness programs to educate the villagers about the importance of hygiene and sanitation and distributed essential items like sanitary napkins.

The “Raincoat Distribution Camp” and the follow-up programs were successful in bringing a smile to the faces of the people in Kondgaon village. The residents of the village expressed their gratitude to the MSR Committee for their efforts and appreciated the impactful initiatives taken by the team.

The “Raincoat Distribution Camp” and the subsequent programs were a testament to the commitment of Team MSR to improve the lives of the people in Kondgaon village. The team will continue to work with the villagers and various organizations to address the challenges faced by the community and bring positive changes to their lives.





# Rural Immersion Program

Kraya Shah  
PGDM 2021-23  
Marketing



The N.L. Dalmia Institute of Management Studies and Research adopted the village of Kondgaon, which is located in the Vikaramgad Taluka of the Palghar District. Six Padas are grouped under the settlement of Kondgaon, which is dispersed. After adopting Kondgaon village in December 2016, team MSR has been working on different welfare initiatives for the community for three years. Village has six Zilla Parishad schools (Std. I to V) and one main school where children get further education from class 6th to 12th.

MSR Committee in association with the KKPS foundation conducted Rural Immersion Program at Kondgaon for PGDM and Global MBA batch 2022-24 as part of induction week on the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 2022 and 2<sup>nd</sup> of August 2022. Team MSR started its journey early in the morning and spent the whole day with the village kids.



The senior MSR members helped the newly inducted PGDM batch to have a better understanding of Kondgaon Village (adopted by the MSR committee with the support of NLDIMSR) and their people. The Juniors had their lunch in the village and tried to understand the issues around which the committee is working.

Many activities were conducted under



Educational & Skill Development, Hygiene & Healthcare as well as Environment Vertical.

Stationary was distributed to 200+ primary students of ZP School at Rawatalpada and Goratpada. Drawing sessions and Puzzles sessions were conducted for 200+ primary students where the students of NLDIMSR did drawings along with the school kids of Kondgaon and also helped them in solving the puzzles. In addition to that, dance and storytelling sessions were conducted for 50+ pre-primary students for ZP Rawatalpada school.

Under Project Saarthi, a seminar on Career Counselling was provided to 100+ students of 11th and 12th standard of Shanti Ratan Vidya Mandir School.



350+ female students at Shanti Ratan School





In Kondgaon received 400+ packets of sanitary napkins as part of Project Garima, and Ms. Pooja Anchan, Executive - Corporate Relations & MDP at NLDIMSR, led a seminar on menstrual hygiene to raise awareness of menstrual hygiene among teenage girls of the village. The Juniors and the committee members who knew Marathi helped the girls to understand things in a better way and even the girls intently listened to them.

Under the guidance of Dr. Nazia Ansari, 50 saplings were planted around the school campus of Shanti Ratan School & ZP Rawatalpada school. Along with that, fencing of the vegetable garden was done to keep the vegetable safe from domestic animals.

In conclusion, various activities and programs aimed at helping the people of Kondgaon Village have had a positive impact on their lives. The villagers have shown appreciation for the efforts made by team MSR and have been receptive to the various initiatives, which have helped them improve their lives in various ways.

All of these events involve a lot of work to plan, and even we experience difficulties. However, the excitement and hard work of the entire MSR team enable us to get beyond any obstacle. The newly inducted PGDM students had smiles on their faces and became more inclined toward working with the committee.







Shivray Deshpande  
PGDM 2021-23  
Finance

## Jalsa: A Fundraising Event



A weathered roof can cause a great deal of financial distress if not repaired on time. But the repair costs are also so high that it becomes nearly impossible for them to afford. Similarly, the MSR Committee chose to raise funds to repair a school roof in Kondgaon village which is in bad condition. All proceeds will go towards the speedy construction of the same.

Positively, more than 300 students and faculty enthusiastically joined in the celebration and made the occasion a success. The celebration began with prayers to Goddess Navdurga to ask for her blessings. At seven o'clock in the evening, Garba was performed, and it continued until ten o'clock at night. Prizes for the best dancer and the best traditional attire in the male and female categories were given out to motivate the participants. The enthusiasm for dancing to the garba folk tunes added to the energy emanating from the vibrant clothes to create a lovely celebration. Recognizing the urgent need for environmental change, every attempt was made to decorate the event using recyclable, natural, and reusable products to make it fun and joyful.

The MSR (My Social Responsibility) committee's "JALSA" garba event, which had been anticipated for the entire year, took place on 30th September 2022 at NL Dalmia College's Gold-spot for channelizing social cause activities at Kondgaon village.

Since 2017, NLDIMSR has adopted the village, and each year the college makes every effort to improve the community.

The team visited ZP School at Goratpada to witness the damaged roof being replaced by a well-built and strong roof. The roof is repaired using good quality material and will endure the monsoon making it comfortable for the students to study peacefully.





Shrey Doshi  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance

# Sponsored Breakfast for 5000+ Kids and Survey

MSR committee has been one of the committees of N L Dalmia Institute of management that keeps on working round the clock, ever since it was formed. This time the committee decided to carry forward 2 new activities for Kondgaon village which were a survey and a food sponsorship

The survey was conducted so that the committee can come to know more about the villagers that what kind of occupations they indulge in to earn their living and how can we help them through Kondgaon Utsav. To enquire about the same, the MSR committee members visited the Gram Panchayat Office, Kondgaon. The MSR Committee formulated various questions that were supposed to be asked to the sarpanch so that they can make things easy for him and they have clarity of things related to Utsav.

The committee had an idea regarding the feasibility of the Kondgaon Utsav. The sarpanch provided information concerning products which could be sold by the villagers in the Kondgaon Utsav and when the villagers could come to the Institute for the Kondgaon Utsav. The members of MSR also facilitated the Sarpanch by letting her know about the kind of support that could be provided to the villagers from the Institute's side for the Utsav.

The Institute also sponsored the breakfast of 5000+ kids on the occasion of Adiwasi Diwas on 9th of August 2022 to honour the tribes and recognise various challenges faced by them. The event was held on a bright and sunny day and was attended by the kids of the village.



The program's objective was to feed the children in Kondgaon a nutritious and healthy meal and to raise awareness of the value of good nutrition. The breakfast included a nutritious meal, which was prepared by the local villagers.

The MSR Committee also organized various interactive games and activities for the children of Kondgaon to make the event more enjoyable and memorable. The kids were thrilled to participate in these games and were seen beaming with joy. The games aimed to not only keep the kids entertained but also to teach them life skills such as teamwork, communication, and problem-solving.





The Aadiwasi Diwas celebration was a great success and was widely appreciated by the local villagers and children of Kondgaon. The MSR committee is committed to supporting and uplifting the communities in which it operates, and the celebration of Aadiwasi Diwas is just one example of team MSR commitment to this cause. The committee will continue to work towards promoting the health, education, and well-being of the communities in and around Kondgaon.

In conclusion, the Institute's sponsored breakfast program for the village kids was a great initiative that aimed to provide proper nutrition and promote healthy habits among the children. The program received a positive response from the local villagers and children. The Institute's commitment to improving the lives of those in need was evident, and it was a wonderful display of the positive impact that can be made when people come together to make a difference.

# Sanitary Napkin Distribution

Anugraha Mathew  
PGDM 2022-24  
Finance



Firstly, to recognize and frame menstruation as a health issue, not a hygiene issue – a health issue with physical, psychological, and social dimensions, and one that needs to be addressed in the perspective of a life course – from before menarche to after menopause. Secondly, to recognize that menstrual health means that women and girls and other people who menstruate, have access to information and education about it; to the menstrual products they need; water, sanitation, and disposal facilities; to competent and empathic care when needed; to live, study and work in an environment in which menstruation is seen as positive and healthy not something to be ashamed of; and to fully participate in work and social activities. Thirdly, to ensure that these activities are included in the relevant sectoral work plans and budgets, and their performance is measured.

For generations of girls and women, poor menstrual health and hygiene is exacerbating social and economic inequalities, negatively impacting their education, health, safety, and human development.

How does this offer hope to Kondgoan village girls?

Navdurga develops inner strength and bravery in women and dispels their fears and weaknesses. Similar to this, the MSR Committee chose to support women's empowerment by providing sanitary napkins to the girls in Kondgoan village. This was done by raising money at the JALSA event and creating awareness of the sanitization needs of girls and women throughout their menstrual cycle. Students who wanted to make a difference and donate to this social cause helped raise money.







Nandini Bisani  
PGDM 2022-2024  
Finance

## Kondgaon Visit (March 2023)



NLDIMSR - My Social Responsibility Committee in collaboration with KKPS Charitable Trust conducted mass distribution campaign in Kondgaon village on 4<sup>th</sup> of March 2023. The distribution campaign included:

- Distribution of Sports Equipment to 7 Zilla Parishad Schools of Kondgaon.
- Distribution of Education Toys for better learning process of kids between 3 to 6 years' age group to 6 Anganwadis of Kondgaon.
- Anaaj Daan (5kg Flour, 2kg Sugar, 1kg Salt, 1 kg Tuar and 1lt cooking oil) to 205 households.
- Donation of Sarees to 100 Women to mark International Women's Day.
- Donation of Towels to 50 Men

The event started with lighting of lamp and welcoming the MSR Faculty-in-charge and KKPS representatives. Mr. Sundarlalji Agarwal – President, KKPS Charitable Trust thanked the efforts of NLDIMSR – CEO, Dr. (Prof) Seema Saini and all the good work conducted so far in Kondgaon. Mrs. Manju Kombh – Sarpanch, Kondgaon village, and Mr. Sambhaji Dighe – Principal, ZP School, Kondgaon acknowledged the work done by NLDIMSR's MSR Committee and how welfare activities are carried by the team





To promote the habit of indoor & outdoor sports, Carrom Board, Snake & Ladders, Ludo, Chess Set, Cricket Kit, Badminton Set, Football, Tennicot Ring, Jump Rope, Lagori Set were distributed to seven (7) Zilla Parishad Schools of Rawatalpada, Goratpada, Dongripada, Gondpada, Vilshet, Vada & Shanti Ratan Vidya Mandir High School. Playing various sports helps them teach life skills such as teamwork, leadership, accountability, patience, and self-confidence and prepares them to face life challenges. Students will get a chance to work on their physical and mental abilities to achieve goals in their life through these sports.

Team MSR with the objective to help the kids between the age group of 3 to 6 years studying at six (6) Anganwadis, in developing their motor skills & memorization, distributed Shapes Identification Sets, Fruit Sets, Drawing & Colouring Book, Alphabets Block Sets, Crayon Colors, Vegetable Puzzle Games, Counting Frames & Colour Rings to Anganwadi of Kondgaon, Shelkepada, Patilpada, Varthapada, Vilshet & Dongripada.



Also distribution of 205 Kits of Food grains (5kg Flour, 2kg Sugar, 1kg Salt, 1 kg Tuar Dal and 1lt cooking oil) to 200 households identified by the Sarpanch as needy.

Sarees to 100 Women of Gondpada were distributed to mark International Women's Day. We also distributed towels to 50 Men of Kondgaon.

The MSR coordinators also interacted with the villagers and local students and shared their happiness. It was indeed a day to strengthen the bond with them.



# TEAM MSR





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