



L OVELY
P ROFESSIONAL
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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Submitted by

Your Name
B. TECH(CSE)

School of Computer Science and Engineering,
Lovely Professional University, Phagwara
(25/MAY/2020 to 26/JUNE/2020)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The community development opportunity I had with prattyancha , here it was a great chance for learning and professional development. Therefore, I consider myself as a very lucky individual as I was provided with an opportunity to be a part of it. I am also grateful for having a chance to learn from professionals who led me through this period.

I would not forget to remember Md. Akshay Pallav and Pranav Prabhat, of "Prattyancha" for their encouragement and more over for their timely support and guidance till the completion of my project work.

I am thankful to and fortunate enough to get constant encouragement, support and guidance from all Teaching staffs of "School of Computer Science and Engineering" which helped me in successfully completing my project work

I express my deepest thanks to Training and Placement Coordinator, School of Computer Application, Lovely Professional University for allowing me to grab this opportunity. I choose this moment to acknowledge his contribution gratefully by giving necessary advices and guidance to make my project a good learning experience.

Name
Registration Number

CERTIFICATE

प्रत्यंचा



Date: 26-06-2020

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that [REDACTED] a student of B.Tech. in Lovely Professional University has completed his internship in Pratyancha, Ranchi from 25-05-2020 to 26-06-2020.

He has worked on Content Formulation and Report Making and he worked for 40 hours during the said period.

During the internship he demonstrated good skills with a self-motivated attitude to learn new things. His performance exceeded expectations and was able to meet all the deadlines.

We wish him all the best for his future endeavors.

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General Secretary
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INTRODUCTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

I.I INTRODUCTION:

This study addressed the following question: what are NGOs doing to make themselves more responsive to the long-term interests of the communities they serve? While NGOs are the main development actors in many local communities in the global south, doubt and criticisms have arisen as to their legitimacy as civil society actors representing the people they serve and their ability to deliver on the objectives for which they exist. There are many studies that reveal the negative implications of the role of NGOs in community development and the obstacles they face to legitimacy and effectiveness.

However, they remain the bearers of great financial resources and great hope in the poverty alleviation mission of international development. Because of the important role they hold in the international development agenda and the influence they have in local spheres, the on-the-ground practices of NGOs deserve a closer look.

Given the doubts that have emerged, how do NGOs themselves see their purpose and what are they doing to respond to the challenges they face? Through interviews with NGO directors in Mozambique, this study will draw out the web in which NGOs operate from their own perspective, and establish what NGOs are doing to better meet community needs. Their representations of the environment they operate in and the agency they use to improve their performance will highlight options and opportunities² at the national and sub-national levels to make space for more effective and sustainable community development interventions.

I.I DEFINING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NGOs:

The NGOs assessed in this study are community development NGOs. Community development NGOs are understood here as organizations working in the global south that operate in relatively peaceful settings focusing on development (intermingled with relief) at the local level addressing needs across multiple sectors (water, health, etc.).

This group does not include NGOs that operate at multiple levels (national and subnational) simultaneously on singular technical areas. Nor does it include advocacy NGOs or coalitions whose main agenda is to influence specific policies. Community development NGOs tend to access resources, frame community issues, and conduct interventions at the local level. They do these things in relation to, if not in cooperation with, other local entities that make up the public, private and civil society sectors.

However, the distinctions and divisions between these spheres are blurred. The term community development is most commonly associated with northern planning studies where it connotes planning around physical space, financial investment or the environment. Even in studies of the global south, the term can carry the connotation of northern-driven, centralized, or colonial (in historical accounts) strategies for social or physical change. Despite these unrelated associations, the term community development was applied in this study as there was no other descriptor for NGOs that operate across multiple sectors at the local level.

I.II THE RISE OF NGOS:

India, being a country challenged by extreme poverty in some areas, birthed many Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) who have been successful and even used as models to new NGOs from all over the globe. Since the Indian government only provides 1.4 percent of their GDP for healthcare, NGOs have seen the need to succeed in their initiatives and care for the citizens. Originally, official aid from the global north supplied direct budget support to foreign governments.

The non-government sector has come of age. Never before has it hogged the limelight as now, following the agitation over the Lokpal Bill. "Civil society has made national news for the first time. We have been in the headlines for three consecutive months," says Amitabh Beher, executive director of the National Foundation of India, a non-profit in Delhi.

India has around 3.2 million registered non-government organisations (NGOs). Indians have more per capita NGOs than hospital beds. The Central Statistical Organisation of India states there are around four NGOs for every 1,000 people in urban areas and 2.3 NGOs for every 1,000 rural population. Their work spans a wide spectrum, from judiciary to legislatures to media. There is

hardly any ministry that does not support or engage an NGO. Due to its wide reach it is often called the third sector.

The non-government sector came into prominence in the late 1960s when a new generation was maturing in post-Independence India. This was a generation that measured legitimacy of a political party according to its skills in meeting popular aspirations.

the premise that macro-economic inputs would stimulate economic growth at the national level and, in turn, alleviate poverty among individuals. In the 1980s, despite failing to meet expectations, loans to governments were not abandoned but rather accompanied by increasing structural adjustment requirements, including the scaling back of public spending by loan recipient governments that is associated with neoliberal economic policies (Mathie and Cunningham 2003).

the cutback of public spending left a gap in basic services for the poor once provided for by the government. In many parts of Africa, where colonial systems, civil wars, and transition systems were ending, the slate was clean for the emergence of new systems to address public needs. The rise of structural adjustment and decrease of public spending in the global south was accompanied by a reframing of long term needs of the local poor as unique problems, decoupled from macroeconomic growth, and solvable outside the public sector. Official donors dramatically

increased financing to NGOs for poverty alleviation generating an explosion in the numbers of organizations in relief and development (Craig 2007, Campfens 1997, Edwards and Hulme in the 1990s with a renewed focus on efficiency. This new approach to poverty alleviation carried assumptions that non-governmental entities were more efficient than the government (Edwards and Hulme 1996, Lewis 2002). As representations and world views of relief and development NGOs became part of a global mainstream (Lewis and Opoku-Mensah 2006), they benefited from the normative assumptions that they were more trustworthy and accountable than governments (Ebrahim 2009).

In their first twenty years as development actors, NGOs were given “golden child” or “magic bullet” status in development; there was a real hope that they would make a significant dent in global poverty (Lewis and Opoku-Mansah 2006 p.666). Today, academics, general critics, and paradoxically even official donors (northern governments), no longer see NGOs as the ultimate saviors (ibid.).

In the global south, NGOs do not carry the same positive image they do in the mainstream global north.

I.III APPROACHES TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The range of answers provided on the meaning and purpose of community development can be roughly divided into four categories:

- 1) poverty and power;
- 2) community autonomy;
- 3) capacity building;
- 4) meeting basic needs

The definitions reveal the diversity in the philosophies of development and perceptions of purpose that NGOs grapple with. Without overplaying the relationship between definitions offered on the spot and the core ethos or broadly internalized practices of an organization, I will compare four ways of defining community development. By providing insight into how NGO directors imagine their organizations adding value to communities, these renderings become a launching point to evaluate NGO intentions on their own, as well as the compromises they make in the path to their expressed ideals. One director said you have to fill the stomach and the mind at the same time. Another definition began:

“Lots of times, people think we develop the people. The person develops themselves *sic+. We remove the obstacles.”

Those who responded that community development is about providing for basic needs might be criticized by those who would say that service delivery does not alter the socio-political relationships that play a role in poverty. Bebbington, Hickey and Mitlin, for example, claim in their book *Can NGO's Make Difference?*, that NGOs are apt to adopt “technocratic” rather than “transformational” approaches because of their close association with the international development industry, and that this approach reduces their relevance as agents of change (2008). The only directors that produced this definition were national NGOs. However, unlike the Bebbington, Hickey, Mitlin book suggests, these NGOs were concerned with a long term empowerment agenda. In fact, based on other responses they seemed equally or in some cases more rooted in long term change through community ownership of

interventions than others.

The fact that international NGOs were less likely to mention service delivery is more likely due to their reluctance to signal “technocratic” modes than the existence of a deeper commitment to “transformation.” This is posited because international NGOs may be more sensitive to the discourse taking place in the global north (that down plays the value of “technocratic” interventions). Indeed, basic needs can be redrawn as congruous with Amartya Sen’s definition of development as laid out in *Development as Freedom* which shows that development depends on means that enable a person to participate with meaning and dignity in the social sphere of their community (1999). The poverty/power definition offered said that “poverty is the result of unequal power. People aren’t poor, they are made poor.” Following that it was said that community development is when “people themselves participate in the whole process of local government, development of policy, distribution of resources, seeing to their well being, and implementing equality... and all are included.”

This response respects the role of local government while privileging the role of the people in government decision-making. By placing great importance on participation in existing community institutions, rather than in NGO efforts, the NGO is pushed into the background to act as facilitator. This approach might be seen as responding well to long term community needs by giving credence to long term institutions and strengthening their relationships with community members. But to do so effectively, the NGO would have to be very conscious of, and willing to address, the impact of its own presence on the local balance of power, and not see itself as natural or neutral.

It should also be careful not to be callous toward helping communities materially which may be necessary to ensure participation.

An NGO, for example, that helps to form a parent teacher association (PTA) by putting field agents

on the ground to animate the community, should not be unwilling to help them finance a roof to cover a school that the PTA managed to build through their own time and resources. Overall, the power/poverty definition combined with an appreciation for local government, as long as it is

truly adaptable to specific community needs, points to a greater achievement of long term community interests relative to other approaches offered. The “autonomy” responses claimed (as did the power definition) that the involvement of the community in problem-solving is critical to community development, but they made no mention of the state.

It was unclear whether these responses perceive community development as ensuring participation in initiatives carried-out either by any actor, or if the NGOs see themselves as the main development

actors and give primacy to communities in relation to their own work. These definitions were provided by the three international religious organizations. Finally, the “capacity building” definition focused on community development as a means for helping a community address its own problems. One of these responses referred specifically to increasing the community’s ability to “defend rights on a higher level,” alluding, presumably, to state responsibility. Another explained community development as building the capacity “to make appropriate decisions around one’s individual life and community life” and another as “helping the community reach a level where they can solve their own problems and find resources outside...”

On its own, this frame leaves unanswered the question of how a community or individuals with improved capacity pursues resolution to their problems. Would they, once enabled, seek problem solving through participation in local government, through policy reform, through community managed self-help projects, or through greater influence over NGO initiatives? While capacity building is a popular approach, and has potential if employed appropriately, on its own, it does not highlight the short term and long term roles of the actors involved in development

and therefore may be used to justify a wide variety of interventions with varying effects on target communities, some of which may not be productive (for example building the capacity of local people to demand resources from government bodies that are ill-equipped to provide them). The definitions provided draw out the ideals that NGOs strive for but also reveal the complicated nature of the roles and purposes of NGO interventions in community development and their potential impacts on other local actors and short term and long term development goals. While an overall assessment of the ideals themselves has been provided, how they translate in reality can only be understood through greater knowledge of how NGOs implement their activities and with consideration for the constraints they experience, and the technology they employ in practice. The analysis below will address these elements, looking first at the tools employed in their “participatory” implementation, and then the constraints they face as organizations.

PRATTYANCHA

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION in COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

II.I ABOUT:

Prattyancha is a group of young men and women who come from all walks of life with the motto of being the change they want to see in the society. The biggest problem our country faces is the presence of too many people discussing issues but few trying to find solutions. Where we understand that finding loopholes are important, we believe every small action gets counted and it is important that we give away the complaints and try to do things for a brighter tomorrow.

If we want our democracy to work, it becomes extremely important that civil society is responsible and actively involved because when we get to choose the government we become a part of it and as has been rightly said, with great power comes great responsibilities.

II.II WHAT DO PRATTYANCHA DO:

We believe in quick action and problem-solving. So our actions are situation-specific. We are teachers, health workers, food suppliers, legal aid providers, awareness creators, environmentalists, and even municipality workers as and when needed and that is what makes us special. We want to serve in whatever way possible and service doesn't have to wait for opportunities to arrive.

Young minds are creative, energetic and ready to dive into risks, this eagerness however dies later and eventually we end up in our own cocoon where we close our eyes upon everything which we wanted to change in our childhood. Prattyancha is a platform where

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everyone gets opportunity to create the change they aspire for. We welcome new ideas, polish them and execute .We ensure everyone is heard and

we try to do away with formalities so people could connect and we get better ideas , no matter how crude it maybe. Prattyancha has lived a long life already. Every time a young kid saw something wrong in society and could not do anything, it was the birth of a part of Prattyancha.We are a group are those grown-ups who always wanted to give back something to society but couldn't. So Prattyancha was born to give a platform to all and what could be better than creating y our city better so it started at Ranchi.

II.III EVENT HIGHLIGHTS:

COVID – 19:

VARIOUS LOCATIONS ACROSS RANCHI

MARCH 24, 2020 - MAY 4, 2020



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Amid the on-going pandemic, social distancing is a luxury that India's informal workforce of 45 crores cannot afford. With the government lockdown order and inadequate state provisions for food distribution, several families were sleeping hungry -- in their homes, stranded at railway stations or

state borders. To support our community in Ranchi during the lockdown, we delivered 2100+ nutritious cooked meals and 4100+ plates of khichdi. We have in place a team of well-trained in-house cooks who follow standard operating procedures to maintain hygiene and quality parameters. We also distributed 1000+ ration kits comprising of 2200 kgs of rice, 500 kgs of dal, 500 kgs of potato along with oil and

other staple food items, sanitizers, masks etc. We worked with government authorities to make this possible. We identified 38 localities in and around the untouched areas of Ranchi like Madhukam, Chiraundi Basti, Gutma Village, Naro Village, Barsa Village, Adelhatu village, several areas in Nagdi, Namkum, Kadru, Dibdih, Doranda, Chutia, Latma, Harmu, Dhurwa, Hundru, Pundag, Hatia, Kokar, Tupudana etc. where people were hungry and distributed food there. We, at Prattyancha, include and evolve.

DIVYANG SCHOOL

Daltonganj, Jharkhand

JANUARY 13, 2020

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Medininagar also introduced to 40 kids that are differently abled. We had a great opportunity to become regular patron of the school for blind and differently abled kids many of whom have been abandoned by their own families. The school provides boarding to all the kids and a place that can only become better and effective with the community lending a hand with whatever is possible. Even the smallest steps can create the biggest changes

AANCHAL SHISHU AASHRAM

RANCHI

DECEMBER 25, 2019

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While some kids may whine about not being able to PUBG for longer hours there are kids who have

some real problems like not having parents or family. Aanchal Shishu Ashram , Near Vivekananda Lake (bada talab) is a place that cares for such kids who aren't blessed with parents. The organisation works with Seva Bharti and in the truest sense of gurukul learning imparts knowledge and life lessons to these kids. The team spent quality time with the kids and also provided them with ample stationary to last them a school year. Playing multiple games and knowing the big dreams in the little eyes of these kids pushed us to share a little more, and inspired us a lot more.

PRATIKAAR

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RANCHI PRESS CLUB, RANCHI

DECEMBER 11, 2019



Prattyancha believes in equality and strongly condemns all kinds of crimes against any gender. Ranchi recently was haunted when a student was gangraped in the city and we were very prompt in condemning the unfortunate event and also held discussions and debates on how to stop rapes. The expert panel had

Ms. Malavika Sharma, gender equity expert, lawyer and social worker. She has been awarded with the “Neelkanth Award” for community service. She was joined by prominent educationists and student leaders. Over 50 delegates from the field of psychology, sociology law and students joined the event.

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SAMRIDHI KI PAATHSHALA

HARMU, RANCHI

DECEMBER 2, 2019



Its a fact that education should be a basic right for every child but the quality of education also remains a major factor. 170 kms away from the capital city of Jharkhanand, Medininagar is a town that attracted our volunteers when we got to know about a free school that teaches kids from underprivileged backgrounds and supplemements their government school education with some extra coaching hours.The founder of the school Smt. Sheela Srivastav is dedicated lady and a fairy godmother for all these kids. The volunteers shared their time with the kids and also learnt about the problems these kids face.To know the problem is half the solution and we move on till date to find more solutions.

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PRAYAS

DHURWA DAM, RANCHI

NOVEMBER 8, 2019



Scores of kids and volunteers were joined by Mayor, Ranchi Smt. Asha Lakra Ji in cleaning the very famous Dhurwa dam that bears the brunt of plastic pollution because of its scenic Beauty. The event not only raised awareness about cleanliness but gave the volunteers a first hand experience of the magnitude of the problem and mitigation challenges. A total of 94 volunteers joined and helped clear out 1.75 tonnes of dry waste primarily plastic bags, bottles and disposable plates.

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II.IV VISION AND MISSION:

Prattyancha is a group of young men and women who come from all walks of life with the motto of being the change they want to see in society. The biggest problem our country faces is the presence of too

many people discussing issues but few trying to find solutions. Where we understand that finding loopholes are important, we believe every small action gets counted and it is important that we give away the complaints and try to do things for a brighter tomorrow.

To identify and work with the impoverished, weaker and vulnerable sections of the society to find

solutions to the changes threatening their lives in the field of education and conservation and health with the ultimate aim of establishing an aware, responsible and developed society based upon equality,

fraternity and social justice, ensuring sustainable and holistic development with emphasis on human

rights, and a culture of social service through creating synergy and building strategic partnership with the Government, NGOs (non-government organizations), SHGs (self-help groups), CBOs (community based organizations) and various national and international organizations by planning appropriate downstream and upstream interventions. The society would not get involved in any kind of commercial activity at any point of time.

MISSION STATEMENT:

Education, research and training

- To promote education, especially education for girl child and women.
- To conduct educational, environmental and sociological studies.

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- To promote use of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for socio-economic development of the community.
- To organize training and refresher programs for the volunteers and officials of different Non-government Organizations to strengthen the development skills of trainees through IEC (information, education and communication) which they can use in the development sector.
- To disseminate information and knowledge, to edit, publish, and print literature and documents and to organize seminars/ conference/meetings etc.
- To promote participation of youth (unemployed as well as students) in income generation activities.
- To organize lectures, seminars and workshops to help or strengthen the characterbuilding process.

Social welfare:

- To promote social welfare activities with special emphasis on women empowerment.
- To work for the betterment of women, children, senior citizens, and disabled and to fight against social wrongs like discrimination and harassment based on gender etc. with a vision of social justice.
- To eliminate child labor, child trafficking, and child abuse and focus on the education and resettlement of these deprived children.
- To fight against corruption and make people aware about their legal and consumer rights.
- Environment:
 - To work for environmental awareness, sustainable development and participative management of local natural resources for village level development.

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- Forestation.
- To create awareness about disaster management.

Young minds are creative, energetic and ready to dive into risks, this eagerness, however, dies later and eventually we end up in our cocoon where we close our eyes upon everything which we wanted to change in our childhood.

Prattyancha is a platform where everyone gets the opportunity to create the change they aspire for. We welcome new ideas, polish them and execute.

II.V FOUNDER:

Akshay Pallav An avid reader, sports enthusiast and an entrepreneur by profession, Akshay Pallav strongly believes in giving back to the society. He studied fashion at National Institute of Fashion Technology, Bangalore and currently is the Founder Director of a F&B Start up "BREAKFEAST FOOD AND LIVING PVT.LTD." He feels that youth holds the key to future and any change is possible if you want to change yourself.

Contact: aks4ind@gmail.com

PRATTYANCHA'S WORK DURING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

III.I PRATTYANCHA SEWA



Over 400 cases of coronavirus have been confirmed in Jharkhand. The coronavirus outbreak was first reported in December last year in Wuhan city of China. The disease has affected more than 200 countries and territories has been declared a global pandemic by the WHO.

Our NGO has been working in the area of education, health, women empowerment and environment in the state of Jharkhand For Covid-19 relief work the NGO is donating hygiene kits, ration kits and emergency food supply to the economically weaker section of

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the society . A lot of them work as caregivers and domestic workers in households interacting with people, particularly with a history of foreign travel. We are using handmade charts depicting preventive

measures that can be undertaken for effective communications with the residents. Volunteers from local universities are also supporting the initiative to spread awareness on the preventive measures. 7 person are from governing body, 7 person are precarious members and there are few others also who are volunteers are our work force working day and night to provide suitable assistance to the needy people in the hard time of lockdown due to covid-19.

We have distributed Food packets, Ration kits , provided khichdi in various areas and worked hard to reach every part of society where people needed us, A normal ration kit contained :

5kg rice 1 kg dal

1 sanitary pad

1 good day biscuit 1 soybeans packet 200 ml mustard oil

Over the years and collectively, Prattyancha have made an important contribution to humanity. For that Prattyancha has also started meal “khichri” and Ration Package for our poor people who have faced many problems due to lockdown in Jharkhand.

1. DRIVE-1 (28MARCH 2020).



TeamPrattyancha with India Young Foundation distributed food packets in lower bazaar area today. We had worked on a request from Lower bazaar police station, we had told there are very poor families in desperate need. We need all the support in these very difficult times.

2.DRIVE-2(28MARCH 2020)

Aanchal shishu ashram has had a long relation with prattyancha. The kids there are very dear to us. So yesterday when we got to know that they needed veggies we knew we had to make sure that the 30 kids and their old caretaker remain at ease.

Today our volunteers delivered channa and potatoes. We have been receiving able support from
Every bit makes you feel good,
We have received support from India young Foundation



3.DRIVE-3 (29MARCH 2020)



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Prattyancha in association with India young foundation completed another drive,served foods inHethu village, airport station road,kadru.Thanks to doranda &airport police station for coordinating with us and helping us to complete the drive

4.DRIVE-4(30MARCH 2020)

prattyancha in association with Indiyounghfoundation distributed foods to the rickshaw pullers, they are facing problem as there are no passengers on streets.

Food packets served to municipal corporation workers as well.When the city is under lockdown they are committed to their jobs.

5.DRIVE-5 (30MARCH 2020)



Location - Hundru Village near Ranchi airport

Prattyancha in association with Indiyounfoundation distributed foods to the hundru village local people. With maintaining all safety measures.

6.DRIVE-6 (30MARCH 2020)



200 food packs with healthy (veggies and pulses included) khichdi was distributed at Kubatoli, Tupudan

7.DRIVE-7 (30MARCH 2020)

200cks of Pori and sabji distributed at at sukhdeoNagar police station.



8.DRIVE-8 (30MARCH 2019)



200 packs of poori and sabji and 50 kgs of healthy khichdi distributed near RIMS.

We are receiving help from all corners of the country and that is what helps us go further and try for that "one last person".

9.DRIVE-9 (1APRIL2020)



LOCATION- Gonda pahar, kocha

Despite corona scares and fewer permissions from the administration prattyancha and India young foundation volunteers reached Mishir Gonda Pahar Kocha and fed around 850 people.

Prattyancha is committed to their duty, and responsibilities no matter what comes our way.

10.DRIVE-10 (2 APRIL 2020)

LOCATION-

1: JORAR BASTI, NAMKUM

2: KOKAR SERVED -JORAR BASTI,
NAMKUN

(800+ people)



KOKAR (250+ People) Delivering smiles and foods,

Due to corona virus the poor people are severely affected, specially the workers who earns daily wages, prattyancha in association with India young foundation been constantly searching for such areas and people.

This was our 10th Drive in which we served 800 people in Jorar basti, Namkum and 250+ people

11.DRIVE-11 (3 APRIL 2020)

LOCATION - PISKA MOR

SERVED - PISKA MORE (350+ PEOPLE)

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Delivering smiles and foods, Due to corona virus the poor people are severely affected, specially the workers who earn daily wages, prattyancha in association with

Indiayoungfoundation been constantly searching for such areas and people.

This is our 11TH Drive we served 350+ in the locality of Piskmor. We request you to either join as volunteers or donate us in the below mentioned account.



12. DRIVE-12 (4APRIL-2020)



LOCATION - Simbertoli, Kadru SERVED - 75+ PEOPLE

prattyancha in association with India youngfoundation on our 12th drive served khichdi in the area of Simbertoli, Kadru for 75+ people, as due to lockdown the slum area is deprived of foods, Prattyancha is committed to serve them until lockdown.

13. DRIVE-13 (5APRIL- 2019)

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In our continuous effort to help and feed those who are in need, Team along with @IndiayoungFoundation served Rice and Sabji to 75+ Families at Simbertoli, Kadru.

In Another drive, Prattyncha distributed around 100 ration packets at Bajra, near Kathal.

14. DRIVE-14 (6APRIL- 2020)



It is Day 12 of the lockdown and the queues are getting longer. The fight to make food available for one and all continues. We at Prattyancha along with The Butterfly Project with able support from Shashank Raj is dedicated and committed for providing the basic necessities to all who are in need. In this process we went to Dibdih area and identified those families who were in dire need of such necessities. We distributed 60 Ration packets (Rice, Dal, Potatoes, Biscuit, Soya bean, Oil) to them.

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In another effort, where we have planned to make food available for all the families in smartoli, Kadru till this lockdown is imposed. Prattyancha distributed Rice, Dal and Sabji to 75+ such families.

Prattyancha and India Young Foundation is committed towards its responsibility to serve the people and will continue to do.

15.DRIVE-15 (7 APRIL 2020)



1: 15+ FAMILIES, 1 MONTH RATION (KHOKMATOLI)

2: 200+ PEOPLE, COMMUNITY KITCHEN (SIRAMBTOLI)

3: 50+ FAMILIES, RATION DISTRIBUTION (HATIA). PART OF TARGET 500

Fight against corona and hunger is on, this is our 15th drive and as queues getting longer, we are pushing our campaign further and harder, on our 15th drive We served not just one but at 3 locations. #prattyancha in association with #thebutterflyproject and #indiayoungfoundation Distributed 1-month ration to 15 families inKHOKMATOLI, DORANDA,with resources provided by the butterfly projectPRATTYANCHA Served 200+ families in community kitchen at SIRAMTOLI, PRATTYANCHA Distributed ration for 50+ families in HATI

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16. DRIVE-16(8APRIL- 2020)

LOCATION – 1:

MADHUKAM

2: SIMBARTOL SERVED -

1: RATION DISTRIBUTION FOR 1 WEEK TO 30+ FAMILIES

2: COMMUNITY KITCHEN AT SIMBARTOLI (150+PEOPLE)

Another day, another opportunity for Prattyancha to serve, on our 16th drive #prattyancha went to 2 locations.



17. DRIVE-17(9APRIL- 2020)

LOCATION- 1:

SEMBURTOLI

2: CHIRAUNDI BASTI

3: GUTWA VILLAGE (NAGDI)

4: NARO VILLAGE (NAGDI)

5: BARSIA VILLAGE (NAGDI) SERVED:

COMMUNITY KITCHEN AT SEMBURTOLI FOR (75+ FAMILIES)

TOTAL OF 130+ RATION PACKETS DISTRIBUTION TO THE REST OF PLACES

When the going gets tough, the tough gets going. Its 16th day of lockdown and 17th drive of Prattyancha, we have been pushing ourselves harder trying to reach every last person in need of rations, #prattyancha along with volunteers visited to several locations on our 17th drive.

In our community kitchen at SEMBURTOLI today we served 75+ families which accounts for more than 150+ people.

Ration distribution for the needy people at several places CHIRAUNDI BASTI, Near Tagorehill, and 3 Villages in nagri namely GUTWA, NARO, BARSA

18.DRIVE-18(10APRIL- 2020)



LOCATION - SEMBURTOLI SERVED – COMMUNITY

KITCHEN, 75+ FAMILIES

Everyday #prattyancha is setting up community kitchen at SEMBURTOLI, people in the slum area are facing severe economic crisis and they are unable to provide themselves foods, We decided to set up community kitchen every day at SEMBURTOLI, in which the local people are served chawal, sbji or khichdi.

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19.DRIVE-19(11APRIL- 2020)



LOCATION - 1:

ADELHATU 2:

PUNDAG

3: DHURWA

4: SEMBURTOLI SERVED - 1: 30+

RATION PACKETS (ADELHATU)

2: 35+ RATION PACKETS (PUNDAG)

3: 35+ RATION PACKETS (DHURWA)

4: COMMUNITY KITCHEN (SEMBURTOLI)

A productive day indeed for #prattyancha as we visited 4 locations Today, we have been distributing RATION PACKETS at different locations trying to reach each and every needy people, no matter where the person is.

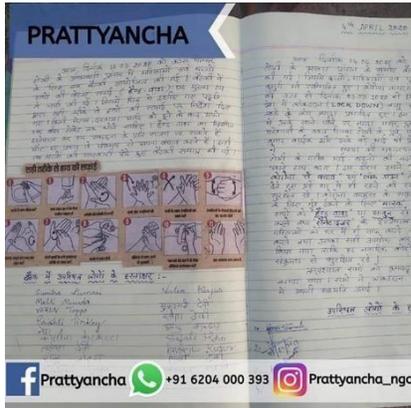
On our 19th drive we distributed 30+ RATION PACKETS in ADELHATU, 35+ RATION PACKETS in PUNDAG, 35+ RATION PACKETS in DHURWA. Which accounts for total of 100+ packets distribution Today.

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As every day we also set up community kitchen at SEMBURTOLI in which we served 75+ FAMILIES.

20. DRIVE-20(13APRIL- 2020)



LOCATION - SEMBURTOLI, KADRU SERVED - 75+ FAMILIES

The flattening of COVID-19 cases curve brings hope to India and #prattyancha brings hope to SEMBURTOLI everyday by community kitchen, we had pledged to served the SEMBURTOLI everyday till lockdown and we are on it.

On our 20th Drive we served khichdi and chawal, sbji for 75+ FAMILIES at community kitchen in SEMBURTOLI.

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21.DRIVE-21(14APRIL- 2020)

LOCATION - SEMBURTOLI, KADRU SERVED - 75+ FAMILIES

Committed and completed, #prattyancha pledged to serve the people of SEMBURTOLI till the lockdown, earlier which was 14th of April, Prattyancha did set up community kitchen every day at SEMBURTOLI and served the people in need.



We have seen the queues for food getting shorter and we have seen kids being kore aware about covid 19 and how to fight it out. It's time we move to some new place. On our last Drive at SEMBURTOLI we served 75+ families with foods. Prattyancha will continueto serve the people in need, as the lockdown is extended, we are to discuss as to how we further approach to help the people in need.

22.DRIVE-22(17APRIL- 2019)

LOCATION - SAKET VIHAR, HARMU SERVED - 10 FAMILIES

We are Prattyancha, we won't stop, we won't fail. As the lockdown is extended untill 3rd of May, Prattyancha in association with The Butterfly Project Malavika Sharma is back with their Drives.

we visited SAKET VIHAR, HARMU and distributed Ration packets to 10 families.



23. DRIVE-23(17APRIL- 2020)

LOCATION - 1:

EDCHERO VILLAGE

2: SAPAROM VILLAGE

3: CHOULI VILLAGE

4: NAGDI CHOWK

5: PISKA STATION AREA SERVED – RATION

PACKETS TO 50+ FAMILIES

Another day another opportunity here at Prattyancha to serve. As the COVID-19 lockdown has been extended, we decided to start again the series of Drives.

Prattyancha in Association with The Butterfly Project Malavika Sharma has been distributing RATION PACKETS which comprises of 5KG Rice, 1KG dal, 1KG potatoes, 100 gms haldi powder, 100 gms chili powder, 1pck sanitary pads, 2 mask, 200 ML mustard oil, 200 gms soybean, 1 soap.

24. DRIVE-24(18APRIL- 2020)



LOCATION:

1: DIBDIH

2: MADHUKAM SERVED:

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4 FAMILIES (DIBDIH)

30+ FAMILIES (MADHUKAM)

As Prattyancha is committed towards helping those in need during this outbreak of Novel Corona virus, we continued our drive-in association with The Butterfly Project Malavika Sharma, visited 2 locations and distributed ration packets along with masks. Shashank Raj has been a constant support in ensuring that we reach to that one last person in need.

25. DRIVE-25(19APRIL- 2019)

LOCATION - BOSCO NAGAR,

LATMA SERVED - 65 FAMILIES

PRATTYANCHA is trying to reach each and every person in need, the fight against hunger is on. Prattyancha in association with ' The Butterfly Project ' along with Shashank Raj have been doing several drives to make sure we complete what we are committed to.

On our 25th Drive we visited BOSCO NAGAR, LATMA and distributed RATION PACKETS to 65 FAMILIES.



26. DRIVE-26(21APRIL- 2019)



LOCATION - ASHOK NAGAR BASTI & ASHOK ASHRAM BASTI SERVED - 32 FAMILIES

26th drive and Prattyancha is still in boost, we are distributing Ration packets to every possible place, trying to maximize our service to every needy people.

On our 26th drive we served 32 FAMILIES in the locality of ASHOK NAGAR BASTI AND ASHOK ASHRAM BASTI.

27.DRIVE-27(21APRIL- 2019)



LOCATION - CHUTIA POWERHOUSE TALAAB SERVED - 25 FAMILIES

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Think of giving not as a duty but as a privilege. John D. Rockefeller Jr. Prattyancha in association with 'The Butterfly Project Malavika Sharma' served 25 FAMILIES during our 27th drive at CHUTIA POWERHOUSE TALAAB, we are constantly putting our efforts in distributing Ration packets to maximum number of people possible, who are in need of it. The ration kit also contains Sanitary pads, masks and soaps keeping in view the safety and hygiene. Special Mention Shashank Raj for his valuable input.

28. DRIVE-28(24APRIL- 2019)



LOCATION- CHUTIA POWERHOUSE TALAAB

SERVED - 40+ FAMILIES

PRATTYANCHA Visited the same place on previous drive, but we went sort of ration packet.

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Prattyancha received a call from this place for more need in distribution of ration packets, so we went back again to this place on our 28th drive and SERVED 40+ FAMILIES.

29. DRIVE-29(26APRIL- 2019)



LOCATION: -

BANDHTOLI, VILLAGE NARO

KESARO SERVED: -

1: 20 FAMILIES AT BANDHTOLI

2: 40 FAMILIES AT KESARO

“Remember that the happiest people are not those getting more, but those giving more.” —H.

Jackson Brown Jr.

prattyancha ration distribution drives were on, we were looking out for every area, Slums which if affected severely due to lockdown. The hands in need were in huge numbers were trying everything to make sure we reach the maximum hands we can.

III.II PRATTYANCHA DRIVES AND DISTRIBUTION DETAILS.

List of areas covered under ration kit distribution drive and food packets distribution during COVID-19 lockdown.

Areas	Ration kits, Food packets, aids provided
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Lower Bazar, Chutia	200 food packets
Aanchal Sishu Ashram	20 Ration packets
Hetu Village, Near Airport	150 food packets + 20 Ration kits
Station Road	100 food packets + 40 Ration kits
Hundru village	250 food packets
Kuba toli, Tupudana	200 food packets
Sukhdev nagar	200 food packets
RIMS area	200 food packets + khichdi (200 people) app.
Mishir, Gonda pahar	850 Food Packets
Jorar Basti, Namkum	Khichdi 800 people
Kokar	Khichdi 250 people
Piska more	khichdi to 350 people
Sembur toli, kadru	khichdi to 2500 people(app)
Dibdih	65 Ration kits

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Khokmatoli, Doranda	40 Ration kits
Hatia	105 Ration kits
Chutia area	25 Ration kits
Harmu area	30 Ration kits
Madhukam	65 Ration kits
Chiraundi Basti	30 Ration kits
Gutma Village	45 Ration kits
Naro Village	40 Ration kits
Barsa Village	45 Ration kits
Adelhatu village	35 Ration kits
Pungag area	40 Ration kits
Dhurwa area	45 Ration kits
Edchero village	20 Ration kits
Soaparom village	30 Ration kits
Chouli Village	15 Ration kits
Nagdi chowk	12 Ration kits
Piska station area	13 Ration kits

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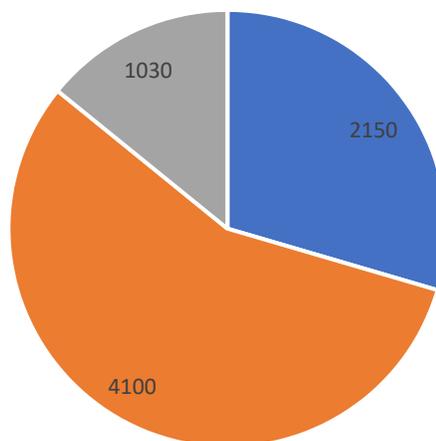
Dela toli, harmu	30 Ration kits
Bosco nagar, Latma	70 Ration kits
Ashok Ashram area, dibdih	32 Ration kits
Chutia power house	68 Ration kits
Bandtoli, Nagdi	19 Ration kits
Kesaro, Nagdi	41 Ration kits

Total number of Food packets served: 2150

Total number of khichdi plates served: 4100

Total number of ration kits distributed: 1030

Total Number of locations visited: 38



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- Total number of Food packets served
- Total number of khichdi plates served
- Total number of ration kits distributed

CHALLENGES

COVID-19 has created unique challenges for different segments of the population and struck at the very

heart of the machinery designed to protect people from such calamities. The case in point is of social sector- the NGOs and volunteers who are working at the ground level, often even without the basic facilities. Here are some practical issues being faced by them:

- main challenge was to reach the neediest people.... to find out who need it the most, as it was all locked down, travelling, doing survey was not possible. So as to reach the right people was all a challenge.
- Social workers work unarmed in the line of fire: Health workers in India aren't fully equipped to deal with calamities such as COVID-19.
- Coronavirus has triggered a funding crisis for NGOs when they are needed most.
- The economic downturn means future aid budgets and donations are likely to decline.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, a number of social forces have changed community life and the expectation for young people. In India main problem is poverty People are living below poverty line Children are deprived of basic education, they are having health issues, and they are not getting proper food.

Covid-19 has caused major disruptions the world over. The ongoing pandemic is already affecting many aspects of our daily life and will undoubtedly force rearrangements on our globalized society.

With the World Health Organization (WHO) declaring Coronavirus as a pandemic, the underprivileged in India like domestic helps and drivers are at higher risk due to a lack of knowledge and weak access to health care and awareness.

Keeping the challenge in mind, Prattyancha has explained people of Jharkhand what the virus is, how it spreads and preventive

measures. The organization has decided to share basic hygiene tips with people like washing hands frequently, avoiding social gatherings and seeking early medical care if one experiences fever, cough or difficulty in breathing.

So now Jharkhand government is working to help her people. Besides that now a days NGO are working for helping those children. So they need volunteers man power. Through community development project they are getting help by us. So we should contribute something to our community that will not make our community but also the entire world.

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