

Best Practices for Village Adoption (Village: Takdi, Taluka: Bhandara, District: Bhandara)

Athawale College of Social Work Bhandara & Local Partner Shivkalesh Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha Bhandara

Village adoption is a strategic approach aimed at fostering sustainable rural development through focused planning, community participation, and resource mobilisation. The adoption of **Takdi village in Bhandara Taluka, District Bhandara** presents an opportunity to implement innovative, people-centric, and need-based interventions that enhance the quality of life of residents. By integrating social welfare, education, healthcare, livelihood promotion, and environmental sustainability, the village adoption model aims to create a replicable framework for holistic rural transformation. The following best practices outline actionable strategies that ensure inclusive growth, accountability, and long-term impact in Takdi village.

In-charge: Dr. Iliyas Bepari

Co-Incharge: Dr. Madhukar Nikam

Table: Key Development Parameters for Village Adoption (Takdi, Bhandara)

Sr. No.	Parameter Area	In-charge / Expert
1	Education	Dr. Arati Pawar
2	Health & Nutrition	Dr. Jyoti Naktoda
3	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	Dr. Iliyas Bepari
4	Livelihoods & Economic Development	Dr. Amol Singh Rotele
5	Infrastructure Development	Dr. Madukar Nikam
6	Social Inclusion & Empowerment	Dr. Devandra Sontaka
7	Environmental Sustainability	Dr. Madukar Nikam

8	Governance & Community Institutions	Dr. Shivekumar Bavankude
---	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

1. Baseline Survey and Needs Assessment

- Conduct a detailed socio-economic survey of **Takdi village** to understand population structure, livelihood patterns, and key challenges.
- Map existing infrastructure such as schools, Anganwadis, water sources, roads, and health facilities.
- Identify vulnerable groups in Takdi, including women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities.

2. Community Participation and Ownership

- Form village-level committees in **Takdi** with representation from women, youth, SHGs, and farmers.
- Ensure decisions are taken collectively through Gram Sabha meetings.
- Encourage the active involvement of villagers in planning, implementation, and monitoring.

3. Holistic, Need-Based Planning

- Prepare a **Village Development Plan (VDP)** specifically for Takdi, covering health, education, sanitation, livelihoods, and infrastructure improvement.
- Focus on priority issues identified by the community, such as safe drinking water, improved roads, or school upgradation.

4. Convergence of Government Schemes

- Implement schemes like MGNREGA, NRLM, Swachh Bharat Mission, PMAY, Jal Jeevan Mission, and ICDS optimally in Takdi.
- Collaborate with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), NGOs, and CSR partners for better results.

5. Sustainable Livelihood Generation

- Encourage skill development programs for youth and women in Takdi.
- Strengthen local **Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** and promote micro-enterprises.

- Support agriculture-related initiatives such as improved seeds, drip irrigation, and value-addition units.

6. Health and Nutrition Interventions

- Conduct health camps and preventive health awareness programs regularly in Takdi.
- Strengthen the Anganwadi nutrition system for children and pregnant women.
- Improve sanitation, waste management, and drinking water practices.

7. Quality Education and Digital Literacy

- Upgrade the school facilities in Takdi, provide learning aids, and support teacher development.
- Introduce digital literacy, smart classrooms, and computer awareness programs.
- Offer career counseling and life-skill development for school children.

8. Infrastructure Development

- Improve access to drinking water, sanitation facilities, and all-weather roads in Takdi.
- Promote solar streetlights and clean cooking solutions for households.
- Create community assets such as community halls, small libraries, and irrigation structures.

9. Environmental Sustainability

- Promote tree plantation drives and water conservation activities in Takdi.
- Encourage plastic-free village campaigns.
- Support climate-resilient agriculture and soil health improvement.

10. Social Inclusion and Empowerment

- Ensure participation of SC/ST communities and marginalized groups in Takdi.
- Promote women's leadership, safety initiatives, and capacity-building training.
- Strengthen social harmony through cultural and community activities.

11. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Transparency

- Set measurable development indicators specific to Takdi Village.
- Conduct regular meetings to review progress and involve villagers in social audits.
- Maintain transparency through public display of funds, projects, and progress.

12. Long-Term Sustainability and Exit Plan

- Build the capacity of local committees in Takdi to manage development activities independently.
- Train youth and community members in leadership and asset management.

- Implement a phased exit strategy ensuring long-term sustainability

❖ **Parameters and Improvements for Village Adoption**

Below are the major development parameters along with the expected improvements after implementation:

1. Education Dr Arati Pawar

Parameters

- School enrollment rate
- Attendance and dropout rates
- Learning levels
- Availability of infrastructure (classrooms, toilets, drinking water)
- Digital literacy

Improvements

- Increased enrollment and 100% attendance of children.
- Reduction in dropout rates, especially among girls.
- Improved learning outcomes through remedial classes.
- Modern facilities: smart classrooms, libraries, digital labs.
- Parents' increased participation in children's education.

2. Health & Nutrition Dr Jyoti Naktoda

Parameters

- Maternal & child health indicators
- Immunization coverage
- Anaemia and malnutrition levels
- Access to health services
- Sanitation and hygiene behavior

Improvements

- Higher immunization coverage and better maternal health.
- Reduction in malnutrition and anaemia cases.
- Increased health awareness and hygiene practices.

- Regular health check-ups and improved access to PHC/Anganwadi.

3. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Dr. Iliyas Bepari

Parameters

- Access to safe drinking water
- Household toilet coverage
- Cleanliness and waste management
- Handwashing practices

Improvements

- 100% household access to safe water and toilets.
- Clean village surroundings through waste segregation.
- Improved handwashing habits among children and adults.
- Functional drainage and water conservation systems.

4. Livelihoods & Economic Development Dr Amol Singh Rotele

Parameters

- Employment levels
- SHG activity and savings/credit
- Income generation activities
- Agricultural productivity

Improvements

- Increased livelihood opportunities through skill training.
- Strengthened Self-Help Groups with improved savings and loans.
- Higher incomes through micro-enterprises and farming support.
- Adoption of modern agriculture: drip irrigation, improved seeds.

5. Infrastructure Development Dr Madukar Nikam

Parameters

- Road connectivity
- Electricity and renewable energy
- Irrigation facilities

- Community assets (halls, playgrounds, markets)

Improvements

- Better connectivity with pucca roads.
- Solar streetlights, reliable electricity.
- Improved irrigation access for farmers.
- Functional community assets to support social activities.

6. Social Inclusion & Empowerment Dr Devandra Sontaka

Parameters

- Participation of women, youth, SC/ST groups
- Leadership development
- Access to government schemes
- Social harmony

Improvements

- Higher representation of women and youth in committees.
- Empowered SHGs leading village initiatives.
- Increased access to government welfare programs.
- Reduced social conflicts and improved inclusion.

7. Environmental Sustainability Dr Madukar Nikam

Parameters

- Tree plantation and green cover
- Water conservation structures
- Use of clean energy
- Waste management practices

Improvements

- Improved green cover through plantation drives.
- Rainwater harvesting and watershed work protecting water tables.
- Greater use of solar energy.
- Clean and plastic-free environment.

8. Governance & Community Institutions Dr Shivekumar Bavankude

Parameters

- Functioning of Gram Sabha
- Transparency in decisions
- Activity of Village Development Committee
- Participation in planning and monitoring

Improvements

- Regular Gram Sabha meetings with active participation.
- Transparent governance via notice boards and social audits.
- Strong, trained committees handling development tasks.
- Community taking full ownership of village assets.

Conclusion

These parameters and improvements help assess the impact of the Village Adoption Program in **Takdi** and guide future interventions. They can be used for baseline surveys, mid-term reviews, final evaluation, and CSR outcome reporting.

❖ Exit Plan for Village Adoption Program

(Village: Takdi, Taluka: Bhandara, District: Bhandara)

An exit plan ensures that development in Takdi village continues sustainably even after the withdrawal of external support from the adopting organization. The goal is to build long-term self-reliance, strong local leadership, and continuity of development initiatives.

1. Clear Exit Objectives

- Ensure that Takdi village continues development activities independently.
- Strengthen local governance, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), youth groups, and farmer groups.
- Transfer responsibility for ongoing projects to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community committees.
- Ensure systems for health, education, livelihoods, and environment remain functional post-exit.

2. Strengthening Local Governance & Committees

- Build the capacity of the **Gram Panchayat of Takdi**, Village Development Committee (VDC), and SHGs.
- Train local leaders in planning, budgeting, documentation, and monitoring.
- Establish sector-specific committees—Health Committee, Education Committee, Water & Sanitation Committee—to take full responsibility after exit.

3. Community Ownership & Participation

- Involve villagers in all development activities from planning to execution.
- Conduct frequent Gram Sabha meetings where community reviews progress and makes decisions.
- Encourage women, youth, and marginalized groups in Takdi to take leadership roles.
- Promote a sense of ownership over village assets, infrastructure, and development programs.

4. Capacity Building and Skill Training

- Train SHGs, farmers, youth groups, and village volunteers in livelihood skills, entrepreneurship, digital literacy, and resource management.
- Develop second-line leadership so that local teams can continue initiatives without external support.
- Conduct special training for maintenance of assets like solar lights, water systems, and community infrastructure.

5. Strengthening Financial Sustainability

- Link villagers with long-term government schemes: MGNREGA, NRLM, Jal Jeevan Mission, PMAY, and agricultural subsidies.
- Encourage income-generating activities such as micro-enterprises, value-addition units, and farming interventions.
- Strengthen SHG-based savings and credit practices to ensure financial resilience.
- Build village-level funds (community development fund) where possible.

6. Institutionalizing Best Practices

- Document all successful practices implemented in Takdi (health camps, plantation, water conservation, SHG strengthening, etc.).
- Create Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for maintenance of village assets, waste management, sanitation, and water systems.
- Ensure proper handover notes, guidelines, manuals, and contacts are given to the Gram Panchayat.

7. Asset Handover & Documentation

- Prepare a full list of village assets created under the adoption program: roads, water systems, solar units, Anganwadi upgrades, school infrastructure, etc.
- Formally hand over these assets to the Gram Panchayat and relevant committees.
- Ensure documentation, photos, and records of all development activities are safely provided.

8. Monitoring During the Transition Phase

- Implement a transition period of **3–6 months** before complete exit.
- Carry out monthly review meetings with Gram Panchayat and committees.
- Identify gaps and provide support or training to ensure readiness.

9. Government Convergence and Long-Term Linkages

- Establish strong coordination between the village and government departments (health, agriculture, education, women & child development).
- Ensure smooth flow of benefits from government programs after exit.
- Facilitate linkages with nearby institutions, NGOs, CSR partners, and training centers for continued support.

10. Communication & Transparency

- Inform villagers clearly about the exit plan and timelines.

- Maintain transparency through Gram Sabha announcements, notice boards, and village committee meetings.
- Provide a comprehensive exit report summarizing achievements, assets created, and future responsibilities.

11. Post-Exit Support (Light Support for 6–12 Months)

- Provide technical guidance or expert visits occasionally if needed.
- Remain available for telephonic consultation or troubleshooting.
- Conduct follow-up visits once every quarter to ensure sustainability of systems.

12. Final Impact Assessment

- Conduct a final evaluation to measure improvements in health, education, livelihoods, and infrastructure in Takdi village.
- Document outcomes, lessons learned, and recommendations for future programs.
- Share the final report with villagers, Gram Panchayat, block officials, and stakeholders.

Conclusion

This exit plan ensures that **Takdi village** remains self-sufficient, empowered, and capable of continuing development progress even after the formal completion of the adoption program. With strong community participation, capacity building, and system strengthening, Takdi can sustain and expand its growth independently