

AROGYA PUBLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION

ANNUAL REPORT

2011-2012

The journey so far.....

Arogya Public Welfare Organisation
Annual Progress Report
2011-2012

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who gave me the possibility to complete this Annual Progress Report. I want to thank the Department of Arogya Public Welfare Organisation for giving me permission to commence this project in the first instance, to do the necessary research work, activities and use departmental data.

I have furthermore to thank the former Secretary.....for his stimulating support. I'm deeply indebted to my supervisor whose help, stimulating suggestions and encouragement helped me in all the time for research and writing this report.

My former colleagues of Arogya Public Welfare Organisation, who helped me with all their interest and valuable hints, I would like to thank them all. And last but not the least, I would like to show my special obligation to the team VANYA of Arogya Public Welfare Organisation who visited various developmental sectors of Madhya Pradesh and performed various publicity campaigns and enabled me to complete this project report.

At Arogya Public Welfare Organisation, we know that the challenges would be enormous, but we are well placed to meet it. Arogya uses its community-level knowledge to develop innovative interventions to ensure that women and children are able to access basic services such as clean water, health visitors, and educational facilities, and that these services are of high quality.

At last, but not the least, I would like to thank each and every one who has voyaged with this Organisation to make it successful people's movement.

Yours Sincerely,

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ABOUT US

Arogya Public Welfare Organisation has been the vibrant social performer and the real catalyst of change over these three decades of social service. The Organisation is working for a vision where the citizens and civil society should “do” development and “make” democracy work. It is committed to grassroots development activities that engage and involve communities, the people living therein and empower them to take action in solving their problems.

Arogya Public Welfare Organisation is mostly centred to work in the urban and rural blocks of Madhya Pradesh. It seeks to motivate, train and assist people to improve the quality of life through entrepreneurship and sustainability. Arogya accomplishes its objective by focussing on one region at the time. Arogya Public Welfare Organisation have a long term presence in many of the areas of Madhya Pradesh which are afflicted with intractable conflicts and are in an excellent position to engage in a wide variety of peace-building activities.

Our significant accomplishments during the reporting period are abundant. We have initiated a number of innovative programmes, which has become a platform to demonstrate the rural entrepreneur's production skills and marketing capabilities. Arogya Public Welfare Organisation maintains the development equilibrium with strong linkage and collaboration with Government and other partners in the development process.

The family-centred development approach of Arogya Public Welfare Organisation provides the outstanding results.



Objectives of Arogya Public Welfare Organisation:

- To educate the people for adoption of good norms of a good citizenship and to inculcate into the people's mind, ideals of national unity.
- To emphasize the importance of children and parental care.
- Raise intense awareness on HIV/AIDS on what to do, how to manage, counselling and stamping out stigmatization and discrimination with Madhya Pradesh AIDS Control Society (MPSACS).
- To help and generate training program for self employment with Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna Act (SGSY).
- To work in the upliftment and complete development of the rural people of the developmental blocks.
- To have training and guidance program for healthy habits and proper sanitation awareness under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).
- To empower poor women and promote Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- To conduct seminars, impact studies, workshops, and awareness campaign on educational policies, health issues, women and children development activities.
- Awareness campaigns on current and pressing issues as case may arise.

After successful completion of last year, again with the zeal and enthusiasm to strengthen rural livelihoods, increasing health awareness and improving access to education; this year also Arogya Public Welfare Organisation has done numerous activities and programmes for the welfare and upliftment of the Society and its people. Several awareness programs like nukkad nataks , dance troops, media vans and prachar raths were held at various Districts of Madhya Pradesh, under publicity campaign. People were encouraged & taught for several self employment activities to generate income and raise their standard of living.

Arogya Public Welfare Organisation is a professional and academic discipline that seeks to improve the quality of life and well being of an individual or group or community by intervening through research policy, community organizing, direct practise, and teaching on behalf of those afflicted with poverty or any real or perceived social injustice or violation of their human rights.

Below is the quick review of the activities done this year:

- 1. Training to Self Help Groups under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY)**



- 2. Jal Abhishek Abhiyan**



- 3. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**



- 4. Madhya Pradesh AIDS Control Society (MPSACS)**



- 5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)**



Training to Self Help Groups under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)

The objective of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) is to provide employment to the rural people living below poverty line. This is done to improve their standard of living and make them self employed. The persons taking up self employment are called swarozgaris. They may take up the activity either individually or in Groups, called the Self Help Groups (SHG).

The programmes of Ministry of Rural Development's (MoRD), Government of

क्र.	सेवा का नाम	आवृत्ति	प्रदाता
1	प्रदेशीय सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	प्रदेशीय सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	प्रदेशीय सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
2	विशेष सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	विशेष सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	विशेष सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
3	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
4	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
5	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
6	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
7	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
8	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
9	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना
10	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना	सामान्य सार्वजनिक सेवाओं का प्रदान करना

India that directly target poor families for creation of assets and self employment started with Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in the year 1980. A major reform took place in 1999, when IRDP was transformed into Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Self-

employment through organizing poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) became the cornerstone of the new strategy. In the states, there is now widespread acceptance of the need for poor to be organized into SHGs, as a pre-requisite for their poverty reduction. 2.5 Crore rural BPL households have been organized and brought into SHG network.

A systematic review of SGSY has brought into focus certain shortcomings like vast regional variations in mobilization of rural poor; insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries; insufficient investments for building community institutions; and weak linkages with banks leading to low credit mobilization and low repeat financing. Several states have not been able to fully utilize the funds received under SGSY. Absence of aggregate institutions of the poor, such as the SHG federations, precluded the poor from accessing higher order support services for productivity enhancement, marketing linkage, risk management, etc. Several evaluation studies have shown that SGSY scheme has been relatively successful in alleviating rural poverty wherever systematic

mobilization of the poor into SHGs and their capacity building and skill development has been taken up in a process-intensive manner. In other places, the impact has not been that significant.

The magnitude of the unfinished task is enormous. Out of the estimated 7.0 crore rural BPL households (2010 projections of BPL households), 4.5 Crore households still need to be organized into SHGs. Even the existing SHGs need further strengthening and greater financial support. It was in this background, Government has approved the restructuring the SGSY as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), to be implemented in a mission mode across the country.

The Institutions of the poor – SHGs, their federations and livelihoods collectives - provide the poor the platforms for collective action based on self-help and mutual cooperation. They become a strong demand system on behalf of the poor. They build linkages with mainstream institutions, including banks, and Government departments to address their livelihoods issues and other dimensions of poverty. These institutions provide savings, credit and other financial services to meet their priority needs, including consumption needs, debt redemption, food and health security and livelihoods. They augment knowledge, skills, tools, assets, infrastructure, own funds and other resources for the members. They increase incomes, reduce expenditures, increase gainful employment and reduce risks for their members. They also increase their voice, space, bargaining power and change of policies in favour of their members.

Effective Self Employment not only means choosing the right activity but also carrying out the activity in the right manner. The training to Self Help Groups under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) comprises of three days program under which first day is used for imparting basic information of the employment ideas. On second day, record maintenance activities are taught to them. Third day is utilised for grading work.

Mission, Principles, Values

NRLM Mission

“To reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor.”

NRLM Guiding Principles

- Poor have a strong desire to come out of poverty, and they have innate capabilities to do so.
- Social mobilization and building strong institutions of the poor is critical for unleashing the innate capabilities of the poor.
- An external dedicated and sensitive support structure is required to induce the social mobilization, institution building and empowerment process.
- Facilitating knowledge dissemination, skill building, access to credit, access to marketing, and access to other livelihoods services underpins this upward mobility.

NRLM Values

The core values which will guide all the activities under NRLM are as follows:

- Inclusion of the poorest, and meaningful role to the poorest in all the processes
- Transparency and accountability of all processes and institutions
- Ownership and key role of the poor and their institutions in all stages – planning, implementation, and monitoring
- Community self-reliance and self-dependence.

A look at the training given to Self Help Groups:

1. A training campaign for sanitary napkin manufacturing was given to two hundred women trainees of Dist. Mandla from 28th June 2011 under SGSY.
2. Six days training program to SHG, from 28th to 30th June and 4th to 6th July 2011 was implemented at the development blocks Nalcha and Tirla of Dist. Dhar.
3. Six days training program to SHG of development block Baag of Dist. Dhar was implemented from 11th to 13th July 2011 and then 18th to 20th July 2011.



4. Six days training program from 4th to 6th July and then from 11th to 13th July 2011 for SHG, was implemented at developmental blocks of Dist. Dhar.
5. The training campaign for Self Help groups at Dist. Katni was started from 12th December 2012 where training was provided for Motor winding, motor cycle repairing, Cycle repairing, TV & DTH maintenance, book winding and envelope making.
6. Ten days SHG Training Module from 29th September 2012 was done at developmental blocks of Dist. Vidisha. Fifty trainees per cluster attended this campaign.
7. A publicity circulation campaign for support for Gram Sabhas and ward organizations was organised at Dist. Shahdol, Dist. Ashoknagar, Dist. Satna, Dist. Khargaon, Dist. Burhanpur and Dist. Damoh

Jal Abhishek Abhiyan

In Madhya Pradesh, the sixth Jalabhishek Abhiyan has begun from 10th April this year. The aim of this campaign is to make water available in abundance in Madhya Pradesh with people's participation.

The first Jalabhishek Abhiyan was launched in 2006 in the state. Now, this campaign has taken a form of a mass movement in 52 thousand villages of the state. Villagers are cooperating with the state government with funds and voluntary labour. Last year, 913 crore rupees were spent on water conservation and augmentation works in the rural areas of the state.

Out of this, 35 crore rupees were contributed by the public. As many as sixteen thousand Bhagirath Kisans were identified and linked with the campaign. Through them, 12 thousand 500 projects were undertaken out of which over five thousand have been completed.



According to state's Panchayat, Rural Development, the ground survey of the last year's Jalabhishek Abhiyan was conducted in 20 districts with the help of an international organization. The survey report said that 46 per cent farmers termed irrigation ponds as an effective tool to tackle drought like situation.

According to the survey, gram panchayats spent seven lakh to ten lakh rupees on an average on water conservation works.

Under the Jalabhishek campaign, recharging of rivers and repairing works of water conservation structures was done this year. Check dams and ponds would be constructed and processions will be taken out to create awareness. Over 1500 villages were made self-reliant in terms of water needs. Around 4500 groups of small and marginal farmers were formed and water-dialogues were held at gram panchayat level to create awareness among villagers. .

Jal Abhishek Abhiyan includes the activities to manage fresh water as a sustainable resource to protect the water environment and to meet the current and future human demand. Water availability, both in terms of quantity and quality, has declined in many parts of Madhya Pradesh.

With Jal Abhishek Abhiyan, Arogya Public Welfare Organisation did a kind of approach for practising traditional methods of rain water harvesting. It includes practices to recharge ground water through storm run off and roof top water collection, diversion and collection of run offs into dry tanks, playgrounds, parks and other vacant places. This is done to raise the water level at the drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh. Various publicity campaign activities comprising of nukkad natak, media vans, dancing troops and prachar raths were performed at different developmental blocks of Madhya Pradesh.

The organisation has developed a comprehensive strategy to further the impact of its campaign for participatory, equitable and decentralised paradigm for water management.

A look at the activities under Jal Abhishek Abhiyan:

1. Six days program under publicity-circulation campaign was held in Dist.Ujjain and all its development blocks from 17th March 2011. The publicity was in the form of Nukkad natak by Vanya.



2. Six days program under publicity-circulation campaign in the form of Nukkad Nataks was implemented in Dist. Dewas from 18th March 2011 at all its development blocks.
3. Ten days program under publicity -circulation campaign of Jal Abhishek Abhiyan was implemented from 21st March 2011 at all developmental blocks of Dist. Jhabua by Vanya.
4. Three days program under publicity-circulation campaign in the form of nukkad nataks was implemented in Dist. Neemach from 25th March 2011 at all its development blocks.
5. Thirty five days program under publicity circulation campaign in the form of Nukkad nataks and musical troops was implemented in Dist. Khargaon from 13th May 2011 at all its developmental blocks.



Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. TSC as a part of reform principles was

initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme was reconstructed making it demand driven and people centered. Under TSC strong emphasis is given to Information, Education and Communication

Proper sanitation is not important not only for general point of view but it has a vital role to play in our individual and social life too. Sanitation is one of the basic determinants of quality of life and human development index. Good sanitation practices prevent contamination of water and soil and thereby prevent diseases.

Total Sanitation Campaign was launched, advocating of a shift from a high subsidy to a low subsidy regime, a greater household involvement and demand responsiveness and providing for the promotion of a range of toilet options to promote increased affordability. The TSC gives emphasis on Information,



Education and Communication (IEC) for demand generation of sanitation facilities, providing for stronger backup systems such as trained masons and building materials through rural sanitary marts and production centres and including a thrust on school sanitation as an entry point for encouraging wider acceptance of sanitation by rural masses as key strategies.

It also lays emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for bringing about attitudinal and behavioural changes for relevant sanitation and hygiene practices from a young age.

Arogya Public Welfare Organisation clearly understands that individual health and hygiene is largely dependent on adequate availability of drinking water and proper sanitation, and thus it organises a Human Resource Development, Capacity Building and Hygiene Education for effective behaviour change or activities to increase awareness among the rural people. Also it looks that the “demand driven approach” to adopt with increased emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment.

A vast majority of Indians are devoid of basic and adequate healthcare facilities. Available facilities are also often in deplorable conditions with

shortages of medicines, doctors and nursing personnels. In its latest report, World Health Organisation (WHO) identifies India along with other poorest nations in Africa and South Asia as having the greatest shortage of healthcare professionals.

India has around 650,000 physicians with a density of 0.60 physicians per 1000 people. In comparison, the U.S. has 2.56 per 1000 and most Western nations have at least four times higher density of doctors than India. With a huge percentage of the population affected in some way or the other with these ailments, it is imperative that the healthcare facilities in the country be armed with enough ammunition to fight these ailments. Arogya Public Welfare Organisation provides Healthcare related activities through govt. grant and other assistance. They perform publicity campaigns in the form of nukkad natak, dance troops, moving vans and prachar raths.

A look at the activities under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) :

1. A publicity-circulation program comprising of Musical troops and publicity vans, under TSC was implemented in from January 27th January at 100 developmental blocks of Dist. Tikamgarh by Vanya.



2. Publicity – circulation campaign comprising of nukkad natak, video vans was implemented in Dist. Ratlam from 28th May 2011 at all development blocks of the district by Vanya.
3. Publicity-circulation program under Total Sanitation Campaign was implemented in Dist. Dewas from 7th June at all development blocks of the district by Vanya.
4. A wall writing program under Total Sanitation Campaign was implemented in 895 village Panchayats of Dist. Dhar from 27th December 2010 at all development blocks by Vanya.

5. Publicity circulation program under Total Sanitation Campaign was implemented in 180 village Panchayats of Dist. Alirajpur from 07th March 2012



at all development blocks of Dist. Alirajpur by Vanya.

6. A publicity circulation campaign under TSC was implemented in Dist. Raisen and all its development blocks from 6th January 2012 by Vanya. It comprises of musical troops, nukkad natak and rallies.
7. A campaign consisting of nukkad natak, training programs and rally regarding sanitation awareness under publicity circulation campaign was implemented in Dist. Sagar and all its development blocks from 30th July 2011 by Vanya.



8. A publicity campaign at 109 places by moving van and wall writing at 444 places of Dist. Ujjain was done which started from 22nd September 2012.

9. A program under publicity campaign at 104 Gram Panchayats

- of Dist. Khargaon was held from 13th March 2012, which comprises of Nukkad Nataks, presentations by Musical troops and Video van.
10. Ten Wall writing programs under publicity campaign was organised at Dist. Khargaon from 13th March 2012.
 11. A program comprising of Nukkad nataks, puppet shows , video van presentations was done at 180 developmental blocks of Dist. Alirajpur from 7th March 2012.
 12. Wall writing program under publicity circulation campaign was held at Dist. Dhar and its development blocks from 17th June 2011 by Vanya.
 13. Also Nukkad nataks, video van presentations was held at Dist. Dhar and its development blocks from 9th September 2011 under publicity circulation campaign by Vanya.
 14. A publicity circulation campaign act was done at Dist. Khargaon from 19th September 2011 by Vanya.

Madhya Pradesh AIDS Control Society (MPSACS)

It is well said “Awareness is not just noticing what’s going around you, but what’s going on within you as well”. MPSACS is a successfully running AIDS control society which is run by State Government. The basic aim of this Society is to develop awareness among the people for fighting against the deadly disease called AIDS with the help of publicity campaigns and learning programs.

The representatives of Arogya Public Welfare Society visited various districts at Madhya Pradesh and implemented various educational programs and activities for the common people so that these people could also contribute from their end for eradicating this deadly disease completely from society.



This Society organises awareness campaigns in various districts where public was informed about the help provided by the Govt. through publicity campaign dance troops, nukkad nataks, musical groups and video vans were used as publicity material. It even organises training workshops to create awareness where trainers from various districts come and take part in it.

Red Ribbon Express:

The Red Ribbon Express was launched in India on World AIDS Day, December 1, 2007. The seven coach train was flagged off by United Progressive Alliance Chairperson Sonia Gandhi. The Red Ribbon Express became the first time information and awareness about HIV/AIDS was disseminated through a train service , Indian Railways. Initial talk of the HIV/AIDS awareness train began over two years before its launch. The idea of the Red Ribbon Express was developed by the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, the National AIDS Control Organisation and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan in 2004.



The Red Ribbon Express second phase was flagged off by Sonia Gandhi on World AIDS Day, 2009. This second phase aimed to reach out to a larger portion of the rural poor and the government hoped that more people would get tested and treated. The train was designed and fabricated by JWT (Delhi Office, India).

Arogya Public Welfare Organisation is committed to long term sustainable health care. Our work includes educating health professionals and community health workers, strengthening health facilities, fighting diseases like AIDS. It conducts humanitarian assistance programmes for the rural people on Madhya Pradesh. Their pattern of educating youth is based on publicity campaigns through nukkad nataks, video vans, dancing troops and prachar raths.



A look at the programs under MPSACS:

1. Three days program under publicity campaign was implemented at Dist. Bhopal by MPSACS which continued from 6th to 8th of August 2010. Under this campaign, nukkad nataks were presented by Vanya.
2. Three days program under publicity campaign was implemented at Dist. Ratlam from 8th August 2010 which comprises of nukkad natak.
3. Three days program under publicity campaign was implemented at Dist. Mandsaur which started from 9th August 2010 comprising of nukkad nataks.
4. Again three days program under publicity campaign was implemented at Dist. Shivpuri which started from 10th August 2010 comprising of nukkad nataks.
5. Three days program under publicity campaign was implemented at Dist. Katni from 11th August 2010 where Red Ribbon Express along with the mobile van visited various places to organise the act.
6. Three days program under publicity campaign was organised at Dist. Shahdol from 12th August 2010, where awareness was created with the help of nukkad nataks done at various parts of the district.
7. Again three days nukkad natak under publicity campaign was organised at Dist. Satna from 13th August 2010.



MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MNREGA)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment to rural house hold whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

To beat the high incidence of starvation deaths, continuous drought conditions, decrease in employment opportunities in rural areas provided the context for

this act, though this was the demand of various agriculture labour unions and people's organisations.



For fair implementation of “NREGS” run by Government and for better livelihood, a publicity program had been created out in various districts of Madhya Pradesh. The objective

of this organisation is the upliftment and development of the people belonging to the so called backward classes and the people living below poverty line by providing them adequate training and encouragement. This is done to improve their standard of living.

Formation of development blocks where these trainings could be provided is yet another important activity of this organisation. It performs the developmental activities by the help of surveys and researches. This organisation helps in successful running of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) and several other such employment activities.



The basic objective of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY) is to provide employment to the rural people living below poverty line. This is done to improve their standard of living and make them self employed. The persons taking up self employment are called swarozgaris. They may take up the activity either individually or in Groups, called the Self Help Groups.

Effective Self Employment not only means choosing the right activity but also carrying out the activity in the right manner. The training to Self Help Groups under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY) comprises of three days program under which first day is used for imparting basic information of the employment ideas. On second day, record maintenance activities are taught to them. Third day is utilised for grading work.

This year Arogya Public Welfare Organisation organised many of the activities and programs with Udyami Vikas Sansthan.



Let's have a look at the activities done:

1. A publicity-circulation campaign was implemented at Dist. Alirajpur under MNREGA from 6th March 2012. It comprises of nukkad natak, video vans and musical troops.
2. Twenty one days training program was implemented from 30th May 2011 at developmental blocks of Dist. Singrauli where 189 trainees attended this campaign.
3. Twenty one days training program under MNREGA was implemented at developmental blocks of Dist. Sidhi from 27th May 2011.
4. Twenty one days training program from 11th October to 04th November 2010, was implemented at Dist. Jhabua and its developmental blocks.
5. Twenty one days training program under MNREGA was implemented at six developmental blocks of Dist. Bhopal from 8th December 2010. A training session of stitching, incense stick, candle making for the people living BPL at Dist. Shahdol was implemented from 08th May 2012.

6. A training program for production and selling of Aloevera under Self – Employment was done at eight developmental blocks of Dist. Chindwada from 20th April 2012. 100 trainees which comes under BPL attended this training campaign.
7. A training program for motor winding and stitching was done for 11 trainees under BPL at developmental block Lahagdua under Dist. Chindwada from 20th April 2012.
8. The training for having small scale self business of Fabrication, Carpentry and cycle store was provided to Fourty trainees from BPL who were from developmental block of Dist. Chindwada. The training program started from 25th April 2012.
9. A training on having tent house decoration and cycle store business was given to 16 trainees from the developmental blocks of Dist. Chindwada from 20th April 2012.
10. A training program from 13th July 2012, for tailoring and handicraft was organised at developmental blocks of Dist. Shivpuri for thirteen and sixteen trainees respectively.
11. Fourty days program for the people living BPL was implemented under publicity-circulation campaign comprising of Nukkad nataks at Dist. Tikamgarh from 11th March 2011.



Conclusion

With this, Arogya Public Welfare Society has tried its level best in achieving all its targets for the year 2011-2012. The Organisation is thankful to all the people associated and the Government for making it successful. This year also like every other year, the Organisation was able to fulfil its mission and vision.

This report consists of the complete details of the activities done. With this the Organisation has played its active part in working for the paradigm of development and governance that is democratic and completely above the differences of caste, creed and religion.

Now it is the sole duty and responsibility of the people of these districts to follow and preach the noble rule of simple living and high thinking. Also they should practice the learning gained from the Arogya Public Welfare Organisation to make it successful. Arogya Public Welfare Organisation is a community-based, voluntary, non-profit making organisation, providing activities like Educational, Health-care purpose, Social, Service to mankind, Environmental and cultural services.

This report has been made to support Organisation and set the focus on their monitoring and evaluation procedures so that the orientation towards the outcomes and impacts could be increased. The success of any organisation, depend not only on the effective work of its people associated but the co-operation and support of the people concerned. The Organisation tried to cover each and every developmental block of Madhya Pradesh in the best possible way. The key idea was to bring people together as a group and work along with each other such that growth of one person simultaneously helps in the growth of another and hence help in the development and progress of the Nation.

