



**NAVJIVAN FOUNDATION**

Service to Mankind  
Service to God !!!

# **Navjivan Foundation Annual Report For The Year 2016-17**

**Let Us Think Better**

**& Do Better**

**Live For Others  
Is The  
Real Meanning  
Of  
Human Life**

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LOVE TO  
HUMANAN  
LOVE TO  
NATION

# About Thinking

The economic development of India largely depends upon a few factors, which prove to be decisive. According to the World Bank, for a better economic development, India needs to give due priorities in various issues like infrastructure, public sector reform, agricultural and rural development, reforms in lagging states, removal of labor regulations and HIV/AIDS. But in our opinion first concentration on the proper research of data by the help of real working NGO & the Govt. should find out that NGOs those struggling. In the same time have to detect on the reason for not request to Govt for any funding.

The economic reform of 1991 played a pivotal role in the economic development of India. Reaping its benefit, the growth of the country reached around 7.5% in the late 2000s. It is also expected to double the average income within a decade. According to the analysts, if India can push more fundamental market reforms, it will be able to sustain the rate and can even achieve the government's target. The economic development of India was dominated by socialist-influenced policies, state-owned sectors, and red tape & extensive regulations, collectively known as "License Raj". It led the country and its economy isolated from the world economy. However the scenario started changing from the mid-1980s, when India began opening up its market slowly through economic liberalization.

The policy played a huge impact on the economic development of India. The Indian economic development got a boost through its economic reform in 1991 and again through its renewal in the 2000s. Since then, the face of economic development of India has changed completely. India is world's 12<sup>th</sup> largest economy and also the 4<sup>th</sup> largest in terms of purchasing power parity adjusted exchange rates (PPP). It is the 128<sup>th</sup> largest in the world on per capita basis and 118<sup>th</sup> by PPP. However, states have a major role to play in the economic development of India.

Agriculture, along with other allied sectors like fishing, forestry, and logging play a major role in the economic development in India. In 2005, these sectors accounted for almost 18.6% of the GDP. India holds the second position worldwide in terms of farm output. It also generated works for 60% of the total workforce. Though, currently seeing a steady decline of its share in the GDP, it is still the largest economic sector of the country.

In India, a steady growth has been observed in the yields per unit area of all the crops since 1950 and the reason behind this is the fact that, special emphasis was given on agriculture in the five-year plans. In 1965, the country saw green revolution. Improvements came in the various areas like irrigation, technology, provision of agricultural credit, application of modern agricultural practices and subsidies.

India has done considerably well in agriculture and allied sectors. The country is the world's largest producer of tea, coconut, cashew nuts, black pepper, turmeric, ginger and milk. India also has the largest cattle population in the world. It is world's second largest producer of sugar, rice, wheat and inland fish. It is in the third position in the list of tobacco producers in the world. India also produces 10% of the overall fruit production in the world, holding the first position in banana and sapota production.

India occupies 14<sup>th</sup> position in the world in industrial output. The manufacturing sector along with gas, electricity, quarrying and mining account for 27.5% of the country's GDP. It also employs 17% of total workers. The economic reforms of 1991 brought a number of foreign companies to the Indian market. As a result, it saw the privatization of several public sector

industries. Expansion in the production of FMCG (Fast-moving Consumer Goods) started taking place. Indian companies started facing foreign competitions, including the cheap Chinese imports. However, they managed to handle it by cutting down costs, refurbishing management, banking on technology and low labor costs and concentrating on new products designing.

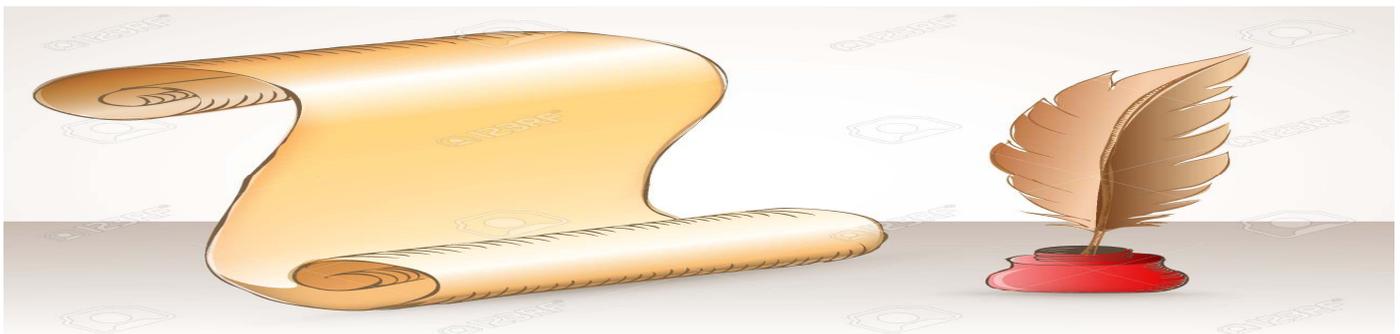
In services output, India occupies 15th spot in the world. Around 23% of the total workforce in India works in service industry. This is also the sector which provides quick growth with a growth rate of 7.5% during 1991-2000 from 4.5% in 1951-80. With a substantial growth in IT sector, a number of foreign consumers showing interests in India's service exports as India has got low cost, educated, highly skilled workers in abundance. Besides this, ITES-BPO sector has also become a big source of employment for a number of youths.

Since liberalization, India has seen substantial banking reforms. On one hand, one could see the mergers of banks, competitiveness and reducing government interference, on the other hand one can also see the presence of several private and foreign players in the banking and insurance sectors. Currently the banking sector in India has got maturity in terms of supply, reach-even and product range. The Indian banks are also said to have clean, transparent and strong balance sheets comparing to their Asian counterparts. But now a day's bank are trying to cheat public by increasing their initial money deposit after demonetisation on the year of 2016-17. Here the question arise if all the money recovery in this period why the bank immediate raise up such type of deposit. More over for public benefit and raise up economy standard the banks and the insurance has vital role & these should raise up in-between by winning the faith of people.

The local Govt should use proper tax system but not in the way of force to the public by monopoly power. The Govt. should do like this if public pay tax, theirs would more benefit and to see this benefit the general public attract towards tax payment. More over tax payment properly & properly doing social work can develop a nation to be a development country.

General public of India knows that the political leaders are involve with corruption & the general people not getting justice properly and on if they pay tax that should go the political leaders stomach. No proper development in rural and the local NGO or districts collectors to BDO all are under the umbrella of local political leaders . Some where we see that in India some works are doing several times although that work in good condition bur most of the areas now underdeveloped. Neither some funded BGO nor the Ministers concentrate on that areas now a instance as Kalahandi in the state of Odisha. Because Navjivan Foundation working several years in the state of odisha without any funding from anywhere as the local & the centre has well known about its work but not concentrate on funding & tried how to develop the working standard. Like this many more things it find out in the Odisha state & on administration several times send public grievances but as a result no changes made.

So moreover we feel that public awareness for the country development is most important factor. When every public feel that their duty to develop the nation it is no doubt a country can make a developed country, otherwise speak loudly & nothing happen.



# GDP of India

Gross domestic product is the best way to measure a country's economy. GDP is the total value of everything produced by all the people and companies in the country. It doesn't matter if they are citizens or foreign-owned companies. If they are located within the country's boundaries, the government counts their production as GDP.

The components of GDP are:

Personal Consumption Expenditures plus Business Investment plus Government Spending plus (Exports minus Imports).

Now that you know what the components are, it's easy to calculate a country's gross domestic product using this standard formula:  $C + I + G + (X - M)$ .

There are many different ways to measure a country's GDP. It's important to know all the different types and how they are used.

**Nominal GDP:** This is the raw measurement that includes price increases. The Bureau of Economic Analysis measures nominal GDP quarterly.

**Real GDP:** To compare economic output from one year to another, you must account for the effects of inflation. To do this, the BEA calculates real GDP. It does this by using a price deflator, which tells you how much prices have changed since a base year.

**Growth Rate:** The GDP growth rate is the percent increase in GDP from quarter to quarter. It tells you exactly how fast a country's economy is growing. Most countries use real GDP to remove the effect of inflation.

**GDP per Capita:** This is the best way to compare gross domestic product between countries. That's because some countries have an enormous economic output because they have so many people. To get a more accurate picture, it's helpful to use GDP per capita. This divides gross domestic product by the number of residents. It's a good measure of the country's standard of living.

The best way to compare gross domestic product by year, and to other countries, is with real GDP per capita. This takes out the effects of inflation, exchange rates and differences in population.

The different measures of GDP are great tools for comparing the economies of other countries or how an economy changes over time. When economists talk about the "size" of an economy, they are referring to GDP.

The growth rate measures whether the economy is growing more quickly or more slowly than the quarter before. If it produces less than the quarter before, it contracts and the growth rate is negative. This signals a recession. If it stays negative long enough, the recession turns into a depression. As bad as a recession is, you also don't want the growth rate to be too high. Then you'll get inflation. The ideal growth rate is 2-3 percent.

Investors look at the growth rate to decide if they should adjust their asset allocation. They also compare country growth rates to decide where the best opportunities are. Most investors like to purchase shares of companies that are in rapidly growing countries.

In our country GDP or Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2016-17 is likely to attain a level of 121.65 lakh crore INR, with growth rate of 7.1 percent over the GDP for the year 2015-16 of 113.58 lakh crore INR. Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices in the year 2016-17

is projected at Rs. 152.51 lakh crore, with growth rate of 11.5 percent against Rs. 136.75 lakh crore for 2015-16.

At constant prices GVA (Gross Value Added), GNI (Gross National Income) and NNI (Net National Income) of India is estimated at 111.68 lakh crore, 120.28 lakh crore, and 106.67 lakh crore, respectively. At current prices, these figures are 137.51 lakh crore, 150.83 lakh crore, and 134.86 lakh crore.

According to International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook (October-2016), GDP (nominal) of India in 2016 at current prices is \$2,251 billion. India contributes 2.99% of total world's GDP in exchange rate basis. India shares 17.5 percent of the total world population and 2.4 percent of the world surface area. India is now 7th largest economy of the world.

India is behind by only \$237 and \$399 bill. from 6th and 5th ranked France and United Kingdom, respectively. It is projected that India will be 6th largest economy of world in 2019 by overtaking France and will become 5th largest in 2019 by overtaking United Kingdom with GDP (Nominal) of \$3,297.

India is at 3rd position after China and Japan among Asian Countries. India shares 8.50% of total Asia's GDP (nominal).

On the basis of PPP, economy of India stands at 8,720.5 billion international dollar, 3rd largest economy of the world after United States and China. India contributes 7.32% of total world's gdp (ppp). India shares 15.98% of total Asia's GDP (PPP). Gross domestic product (GDP) of India at purchasing power parity (PPP) is 3.87 times more than GDP at nominal.

As developing country in India the GDP development may be by the changing policies of Govt., and try to develop the public & private sector not by pen & paper but on real nature. Our Govt. give importance on MSME but no proper result yet. More students comes to take courses but at practical fields they are not doing properly business as no proper market condition to sell theirs commodities.

The banks & investment companies, which have major factor to rise of Indian economy but this type of organization but these sector failures like above .On recent after demonetization 2016-17 when Govt. declared that every banks of much money 7 they can utilise that money on proper investment like sanctioning loan to public & other sector but in-between some banks declared that they are going on loss and increase theirs deposit amount five times like as STATE BANK OF INDIA & some banks DOUBLE like other private banks. On another side second exploit public if THREE times withdraw money from ATM some amount would deduct, (in metro city three times & other five times). If security money deposited less than fix by bank would deduct money from depositors account. So it is clear that this is exploitation to public. Organization asks question that when every banks have plenty of money why they raise up the deposit money. We are not against the raise up money deposit on security but the time was wrong & on SBI cases most of the banks & holders are living under RURAL & poor standard of leaving, so on one side Govt. declared that every Indian should have bank account & another side bank exploit like this. In this case the frustration of public goes to local Govt. So if public not with Govt. how that country develop. We are not against on policy of anyone whose have desire to develop the country but the time factor & policy create problem to develop Indian economy.

Agricultural development another important factor to raise up Indian economy. As a developing country & the farmers effected by natural calamity, so the Govt. duty to help them by awareness how theirs cultivation save from disaster. The abilities should develop by providing modern technology, seeds & subsidy on fertilizer & sanction loan with very low of interest with subsidy as the case may be. (some thins happing in our country but by pen & papers, where as the actual benefits not reach near the need persons as we have focus several times on India Avas corruption & neither centre nor state have proper role to solve this). Most of the agriculture land in India has



single production like on monsoon it gives only rice and there after no cultivation produce thereafter because on this background no proper water facility provide by Govt. to the farmers.

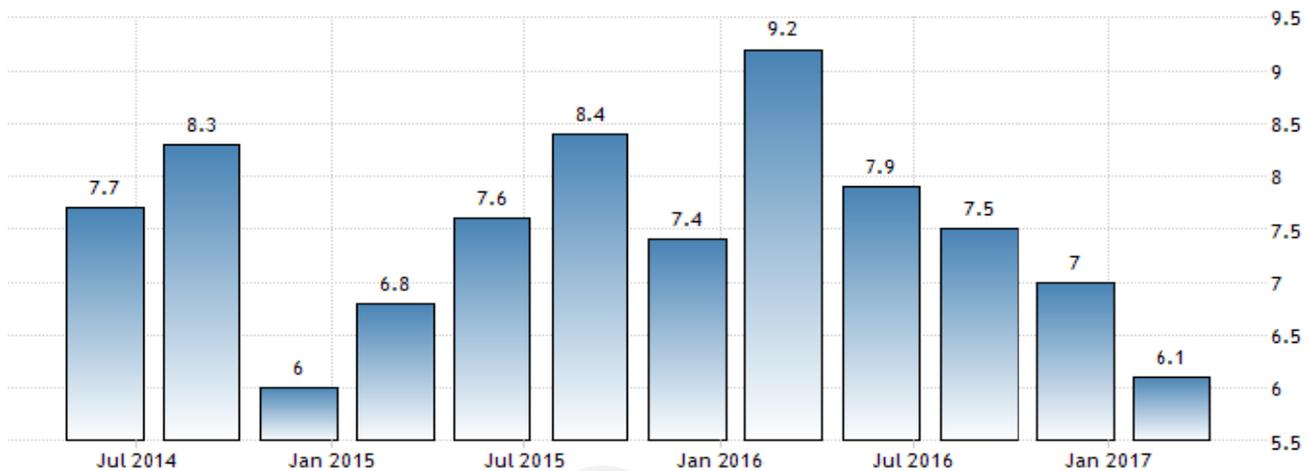
Employment & Education restrict to develop of Indian standard most of the people have no shelter to stay & no clothing to wear on. Any how they collect food for living like our area of work in Odisha, Kalahandi on where on medical treatment people carrying dead body on his shoulder how public think for his nation. More over to say when people think about their duty for the nation, at that time we can develop. If Govt. do according to their policies that would not get proper result like. So proper employment, education, health & shelter if received by a person than he can change mind for developing his country. In our country these things need a person first for his daily life how he participate his duty towards developing our nation.

Research of data is the important factor to develop a country. The proper data give feedback for make statistics to prepare policies of Govt. but in our country among the collected data most of them are furzy as the working institutions are received payment very low and in another side due to lack of proper education & not duty oriented the collected date becoming wrong & on that wrong data we analysis our future as our decision to see India a developed country on the year of 2023 & World Bank decision to change all developing countries 2030. The real NGO can do such type of work but the Govt to find that NGOs & give them as autonomous body. The Govt. should focus the NGOs those are running without any funding for more than years with proper work, that indicates that NGOs have desire to give proper service to nation.

Public revenue if collect more by way of proper collection create nation a developed country but in this case we can say that if any Govt. with force collect revenue , that revenue may not develop that country as a result the public dissatisfaction changes Govt. in next time although the purpose is super. So the awareness should create among the public with full fill theirs desire along giving benefit those people have tax payers as a result more revenue collect which raise up the country standard.

Social service & correction-Social service organization has great role for country development but in our country these type of organization made with the help of political leaders & administration level people to earn money. Several times several cases comes in front pages of news papers circulated in India. The political leaders comes to politics for earn money & wealth and both of these received from Indian politics. World people known most of the political leaders in India keeping theirs deposit in abroad & these politicians have no qualification but they control the senior officers whose have good academic carrier. More over for seeing a healthy GDP we making plans but not performing in honest way as a result we are after independence 70 years passed we now a day's begging to others with seeing day dream.

INDIA GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE



# Research

Research is the back bone of statistics to which entire economy of the country or the universe stand if our data not correct we can get in proper destination. But now a day's these data manipulated in developing countries & illiteracy, poverty & corruption is the major factor behind it. The developing countries Govt. should focus on it properly.

In our country the field of social research differs greatly from that of the other countries in the west because India, unlike any other country, presents several of social problems, which are peculiar to her social situations and social relationship.

India has her peculiar traditions and customs and her various social problems will have to be viewed in their own perspective. We can certainly benefit ourselves from the experiences and techniques derived from the researches in the other countries. But, at the sometime, a new technique will have to be developed and new experiences gained.

So far social researches in India have been carried out as a pastime activity and truly speaking, due seriousness has never been attached and it would be no exaggeration to say that social researches in India were mostly motivated by certain specific considerations. Researches by individuals mainly concentrated on problems that were on the face of it very interesting and that could be easily crashed at the counter of the Government agencies or the non Government sponsored institutions.

Research of data is the important factor to develop a country. The proper data give feedback for make statistics to prepare policies of Govt. but in our country among the collected data most of them are furzy as the working institutions are received payment very low and in another side due to lack of proper education & not duty oriented the collected date becoming wrong & on that wrong data we analysis our future as our decision to see India a developed country on the year of 2023 & World Bank decision to change all developing countries 2030.

The real NGO can do such type of work but the Govt to find that NGOs & give them as autonomous body. The Govt. should focus the NGOs those are running without any funding for more than years with proper work, that indicates that NGOs have desire to give proper service to nation.

Principles of Good Research are all research is different but the following factors are common to all good pieces of research involving social care service users, their families and carers and staff working in this area.

\*There is a clear statement of research aims, which defines the research question.

\*There is an information sheet for participants, which sets out clearly what the research is about, what it will involve and consent is obtained in writing on a consent form prior to research beginning.

\*The methodology is appropriate to the research question. So, if the research is into people's perceptions, a more qualitative, unstructured interview may be appropriate. If the research aims to identify the scale of a problem or need, a more quantitative, randomised, statistical sample survey may be more appropriate. Good research can often use a combination of methodologies, which complement one another.

\*The research should be carried out in an unbiased fashion. As far as possible the researcher should not influence the results of the research in any way. If this is likely, it needs to be addressed explicitly and systematically.

\*From the beginning, the research should have appropriate and sufficient resources in terms of people, time, transport, money etc. allocated to it.

\*The people conducting the research should be trained in research and research methods and this training should provide:

a) Knowledge around appropriate information gathering techniques,

b) An understanding of research issues,

c) An understanding of the research area

d) An understanding of the issues around dealing with vulnerable social care clients and housing clients, especially regarding risk, privacy and sensitivity and the possible need for support.

\*Those involved in designing, conducting, analysing and supervising the research should have a full understanding of the subject area.

\*In some instances, it helps if the researcher has experience of working in the area. However, this can also be a negative factor, as sometimes research benefits from the fresh eyes and ears of an outsider, which may lead to less bias.

\*If applicable, the information generated from the research will inform the policy-making process.

\*All research should be ethical and not harmful in any way to the participants.

Navjivan Foundation has more experience staffs in the research field and more than 10 years experience in the different sectors like AFC, OASCS, Agree watch Indicus, IMRB, ORG, TNS, DRS, IMRS, MODS Acinailon etc. with Quantitative techniques and research methodologies, Designing & Organizing Research Studies, Evaluation & Impact Assessment, Need Assessment & Baseline Studies, Education and Health, Women Empowerment, Nutrition, Displacement and Development, Field Management, Rehabilitation & Resettlement, Poverty Alleviations, Environment, PRA Techniques, Rural Development, Education, PDS, field Of Finance & cooperation, Rural Development, Tribal Development, Agriculture, Expertise in the area of Research and Evaluation particularly related to Migration, child Rights, Training, Education & Political Research, expert in the area of Rural and Urban development with Computer Education, Gender Studies, Labour, Planning and Management, Expert in the area of training and capacity building, Monitoring and Evaluation, IEC and Public Relation and Communication, Trafficking, Conducting Qualitative Research Technique, Quantitative Techniques and Field Management & Rural Development etc. So in the place of organizing camp the organization collect research data through its experience staffs in various localities.



# Social

Now a days in India the real human being those dedicated their life for the society we cannot find such type of people . Political leaders comes to politics for earning money & the people make NGO for earning money .So no one want to spend a while of time from his life for the society.

We have great desire to form a human being with good social nature with a living in good society. The term Social refers to a characteristic of living organisms (humans in particular, though biologists also apply the term to populations of other animals).

It always refers to the interaction of organisms with other organisms and to their collective co-existence, irrespective of whether they are aware of it or not, and irrespective of whether the interaction is voluntary or involuntary and Society or human society is the manner or condition in which the members of a community live together for their mutual benefit. By extension, society denotes the people of a region or country, sometimes even the world, taken as a whole.

Used in the sense of an association, a society is a body of individuals outlined by the bounds of functional interdependence, possibly comprising characteristics such as national or cultural identity, social solidarity, language or hierarchical organization.

Human societies are characterized by patterns of relationships between individuals sharing a distinctive culture and institutions. Like other communities or groups, a society allows its members to achieve needs or wishes they could not fulfill alone.

A society, however, may be ontologically independent of, and utterly irreducible to, the qualities of constituent individuals; it may act to oppression. The urbanization and rationalization inherent in some, particularly Western capitalist, societies, has been associated with feelings of isolation and social anomie. More broadly, a society is an economic, social or industrial infrastructure, made up of a varied collection of individuals. Members of a society may be from different ethnic groups.

A society may be a particular ethnic group, such as the Saxons; a nation state, such as Bhutan; a broader cultural group, such as a Western society. The word society may also refer to an organized voluntary association of people for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes. A society may even, though more by means of metaphor refer to a social organism such as an ant colony.

So the people living in the society are social nature and if any one try to be unsocial will punishable by the local rule. Because for the safety of society some general rules are made. Social services are a range of public services provided by government, private, and non-profit organizations.

These public services aim to create more effective organizations, build stronger communities, and promote equality and opportunity.

Social services include the benefits and facilities such as education, food subsidies, health care, police, fire service, job training and subsidized housing, adoption, community management, policy research, and lobbying.



# Awareness On Road safety

Road traffic injuries cause considerable economic losses to individuals, their families, and to nations as a whole. These losses arise from the cost of treatment as well as lost productivity for those killed or disabled by their injuries, and for family members who need to take time off work or school to care for the injured. Road traffic crashes cost most countries 3% of their gross domestic product. Let us see important factors:-

- About 1.25 million people die each year as a result of road traffic crashes.
- Road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among people aged between 15 and 29 years.
- 90% of the world's fatalities on the roads occur in low- and middle-income countries, even though these countries have approximately 54% of the world's vehicles.
- Nearly half of those dying on the world's roads are "vulnerable road users": pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists.
- Road traffic crashes cost most countries 3% of their gross domestic product.
- Without sustained action, road traffic crashes are predicted to become the seventh leading cause of death by 2030.
- The newly adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has set an ambitious target of halving the global number of deaths and injuries from road traffic crashes by 2020.

Every year the lives of approximately 1.25 million people are cut short as a result of a road traffic crash. Between 20 and 50 million more people suffer non-fatal injuries, with many incurring a disability as a result of their injury.

Socioeconomic status on risk factor is more than 90% of road traffic deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Road traffic injury death rates are highest in the African region. Even within high-income countries, people from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely to be involved in road traffic crashes. The People aged between 15 and 44 years account for 48% of global road traffic deaths.

From a young age, males are more likely to be involved in road traffic crashes than females. About three quarters (73%) of all road traffic deaths occur among young males under the age of 25 years who are almost 3 times as likely to be killed in a road traffic crash as young females.

Risk factors of the Safe System approach: accommodating human error-The Safe System approach to road safety aims to ensure a safe transport system for all road users. Such an approach takes into account people's vulnerability to serious injuries in road traffic crashes and recognizes that the system should be designed to be forgiving of human error.

The cornerstones of this approach are safe roads and roadsides, safe speeds, safe vehicles, and safe road users, all of which must be addressed in order to eliminate fatal crashes and reduce serious injuries.

## Speeding

- An increase in average speed is directly related both to the likelihood of a crash occurring and to the severity of the consequences of the crash. For example, an increase of 1 km/h in mean vehicle speed results in an increase of 3% in the incidence of crashes resulting in injury and an increase of 4–5% in the incidence of fatal crashes.
- An adult pedestrian's risk of dying is less than 20% if struck by a car at 50 km/h and almost 60% if hit at 80 km/h.

## Driving under the influence of alcohol and other psychoactive substances

- Driving under the influence of alcohol and any psychoactive substance or drug increases the risk of a crash that results in death or serious injuries.

- In the case of drink-driving, the risk of a road traffic crash starts at low levels of blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and increases significantly when the driver's BAC is  $\geq 0.04$  g/dl.
- In the case of drug-driving, the risk of incurring a road traffic crash is increased to differing degrees depending on the psychoactive drug used. For example, the risk of a fatal crash occurring among those who have used amphetamines is about 5 times the risk of someone who hasn't.

#### **Non-use of motorcycle helmets, seat-belts, and child restraints**

- Wearing a motorcycle helmet correctly can reduce the risk of death by almost 40% and the risk of severe injury by over 70%.
- Wearing a seat-belt reduces the risk of a fatality among front-seat passengers by 40–50% and of rear-seat passengers by between 25–75%.
- If correctly installed and used, child restraints reduce deaths among infants by approximately 70% and deaths among small children by between 54% and 80%.

**Distracted driving**-There are many types of distractions that can lead to impaired driving. The distraction caused by mobile phones is a growing concern for road safety.

- Drivers using mobile phones are approximately 4 times more likely to be involved in a crash than drivers not using a mobile phone. Using a phone while driving slows reaction times (notably braking reaction time, but also reaction to traffic signals), and makes it difficult to keep in the correct lane, and to keep the correct following distances.
- Hands-free phones are not much safer than hand-held phone sets, and texting considerably increases the risk of a crash.

**Unsafe road infrastructure**-The design of roads can have a considerable impact on their safety. Ideally, roads should be designed keeping in mind the safety of all road users.

This would mean making sure that there are adequate facilities for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists. Measures such as footpaths, cycling lanes, safe crossing points, and other traffic calming measures can be critical to reducing the risk of injury among these road users.

**Unsafe vehicles**-Safe vehicles play a critical role in averting crashes and reducing the likelihood of serious injury. There are a number of UN regulations on vehicle safety that, if applied to countries' manufacturing and production standards, would potentially save many lives.

These include requiring vehicle manufacturers to meet front and side impact regulations, to include electronic stability control (to prevent over-steering) and to ensure airbags and seat-belts are fitted in all vehicles. Without these basic standards the risk of traffic injuries – both to those in the vehicle and those out of it – is considerably increased.

**Inadequate post-crash care**-Delays in detecting and providing care for those involved in a road traffic crash increase the severity of injuries. Care of injuries after a crash has occurred is extremely time-sensitive: delays of minutes can make the difference between life and death.

**Inadequate law enforcement of traffic laws**-If traffic laws on drink-driving, seat-belt wearing, speed limits, helmets, and child restraints are not enforced, they cannot bring about the expected reduction in road traffic fatalities and injuries related to specific behaviours.

Thus, if traffic laws are not enforced or are perceived as not being enforced it is likely they will not be complied with and therefore will have very little chance of influencing behaviour.

**Effective enforcement** includes establishing, regularly updating, and enforcing laws at the national, municipal, and local levels that address the above mentioned risk factors. It includes also the definition of appropriate penalties.

To see all these details of WHO Navjivan Foundation always give importance on awareness on road safety by the students rally of youth mass.



# Disaster Save From Fire

Fire affected in rural India is continuing for ever as this is happening due to uneducation, negligence and poverty reason where as its protection doesn't have to be difficult. Even the simplest things can help save you and your family from a home fire. It happening specially in thatched house in India. Every year organization help to these type of people by way of money, reseltor, clothing & food with proper awareness.



## Accidents and Carelessness

Many people believe that if they are careful they are much less likely to have a fire. While it is true that being careful will make you safer it will not stop fire from happening. Most fires are not caused from carelessness. They are caused from everyday living that is almost impossible for us to change.



## Electrical Wiring, Electrical Outlets and Faulty Wiring

Whether it's in an electrical outlet or a short in the wall, many fires are caused by electrical wiring. Older homes are particularly susceptible, as they were not wired for the many, many appliances that we have filled our homes with. Many homes that were built in the 50's -70's have aluminum wiring that gets very hot and increases the chance of fire.

## Appliances

Lamps, toasters and even baby monitors can short out. Be particularly careful with older appliances and extension cords. Even new appliances can be the source of a home fire. To be safe, appliances should be unplugged when not in use. Unfortunately, not all appliances can be unplugged, leaving your home at risk 24 hours a day.

## Heating

Heating is another major cause of residential fire deaths. This is especially true in in states at the time cold season states and among wood stove users in the north.

## Unattended Stoves

Another cause of residential fires is cooking, but not due to defective stoves or ovens. Often, it is because of unattended pots or the burner being left on accidentally -and who hasn't done that at least once or twice?

## Children Playing with Matches

Children and grandchildren playing with matches are a major source of home fires. According to the Burn Awareness Coalition, burns are the number one cause of accidental deaths in children under two, fire and burn injuries are the second leading cause of accidental deaths in children ages 1-4, and the third leading cause of injury and death for ages 1-18. Matches and lighters in the hands of young children are a significant factor in fire fatalities. Educating parents and grandparents to the seriousness of this issue is paramount.



# **Save water & Save Life**

Several times organization arranges camps on save water as this is rear in supply. People waste water in river & ponds by thronging garbage like statues after puja and cases using unnecessary water flowing in bath room. So our purpose to give awareness & save human life from uncertain problem,

Water consumption in world -Agriculture is the greatest strain on water, accounting for over 70% of global water withdrawals. The water needed to produce the stuff we buy is huge.97.5% of the world's water is locked in seas and oceans, too salty for human use. Of the 2.5% remaining, most is in the ice caps. Humanity depends on the tiny proportion of the planet's water that is available as fresh water.

Privatisation of water-Like land in developing countries, water supplies are being used at an unprecedented rate for crop production, including crops for livestock feeds and biofuels.

The people are being pushed off their lands to feed the growing demand for water elsewhere. And as the population grows, it means water resources will become even more stretched. In addition, the more water that is used by people, the less there is for our environment. Reducing water waste helps protect wildlife and saves energy needed for treating and pumping water for use in our homes.

So it's more important than ever we use water carefully and don't waste it.Here are ten easy ways you can do your bit to save water.

1.Turn off the taps-Leaving a tap running while brushing teeth uses 6 litres of water a minute. And by fixing a dripping tap you can save over 60 litres of water a week. Turn off the tap while you brush your teeth.

2.Boil what you need-Only boil as many cups of water as you need for yourself or your tea round – We will be saving water, money and energy.

3.Shower with less-It's easy to linger in the shower when you're sleepy in the morning – four-minute timers can help. And switching to an efficient shower head will allow you to lather up in less water.

4. Save up your dirty clothes-Washing a full machine load of clothes uses less water and energy than 2 half-loads. This means lower bills as well.

5. Get a low-flush toilet-The average household flushes the loo 5,000 times per year. Modern dual-flush systems use just 6 litres – or 4 with a reduced flush – much less than the 13 litres for each old-style single flush.

6. Eat less meat-Rearing animals for meat and dairy is incredibly water-intensive. By cutting down on the amount of meat you eat, you could slash your water use drastically.

7. Steam your veggies-As well as using less water than boiling, steaming retains more nutrients. If you do boil, try adding the water used as a tasty stock to soups. Or let it cool and use it to water house or garden plants.

8. Reduce food waste-It takes a lot of water to produce our cereal, fruit and other food. More than half of the 7 million tonnes of food and drink UK households bin every year could be eaten. So plan a week's menu and go shopping with a list - get more handy advice from Love Food Hate Waste.

Check use-by dates so you don't suddenly have to throw stuff out. Use leftovers to create new meals. This will help you waste less food – and save the average household £480 a year.

9. Time your gardening-Water outdoor plants in the early morning or at the end of the day. This stops water evaporating straight away in sunlight and heat. Also, water onto the soil rather than

leaves. This makes sure the liquid goes straight to the roots, where it's needed.

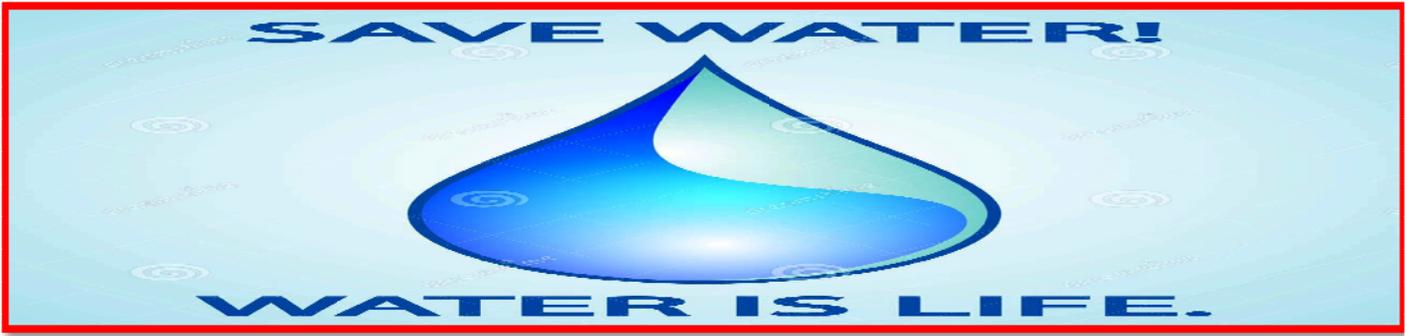
10. Catch rainwater-Installing water butts saves you turning on the tap to water the garden — saving up to 5,000 litres of water a year. And your plants will thank you for rainwater rather than treated tap water. You can also cut water use by 33% by watering plants manually instead of using automatic sprinklers.



Organization has arranges some camps for save people from summer hit with giving drink to the thirsty can be in the form of making monetary or food donations to the local food bank, soup kitchen, and other initiatives that bring food and drink to the poor. Organization every year in different areas arranges few days continuous arranges camps in the time of sunstroke movement with providing different flavour of glucose made water. Moreover, giving drink to the thirsty can also be accomplished through our role as voters and through our lifestyle choices.



**SAVE WATER SAVE UNIVERSE**



**Drinking Water Is Rare In Supply**



# Youth Day Celebration

Yoba Dibas Palana (Youth Day Celebration) Cycle Sova Yatra (Cycle Rally By Girls Students)-Topic Of Women Empowerment-Save Girl Child-Save Women Life arranged in the state of Odisha as National Youth Day (Yuva Diwas or Swami Vivekananda Birthday) is celebrated with the great joy and enthusiasm in India every year on 12<sup>th</sup> of January. It is celebrated to commemorate the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, maker of the modern India. It was first declared by the Government of India in the year 1984 to celebrate the birthday of Swami Vivekananda as the National Youth Day. Since then (1985), it is started celebrating as the National Youth Day all over the country.



This day is the aim of great importance of distributing the ideas and ideals of the Swami Vivekananda among the youths of India.

It is the great way to wake up the eternal energy of the youths as well as their big efforts to make the country developed.

More over Youth is the period between childhood and adulthood, described as the period of physical and psychological development from the onset of puberty to maturity and early adulthood. Definitions of the specific age range that constitutes youth vary. An individual's actual maturity may not correspond to their chronological age, as immature individuals exist at all ages. This world is waiting for some good news for the development of youth society. So the youth development is needed at present time.

India has the largest number of youth who are the major strength and the future of the Navjivan Foundation. The country, with such a young force, has a huge possibility of growth. Almost two-third of India's youth live in rural areas. Thus, it is necessary to reach out to them and make them literate and build the capacities for rural employability. The most of the volunteers from different part of country are youth mass.

These masses are taking good steps for awareness among the rural people and collect public grievances across the country. On the field of social, medical and legal way these youth mass satisfy their role. To develop the sense of national integration among youth has become the most important need of the country, as the youth have been misled by sectarian forces, fundamentalists & they have been misguided to involve in antisocial, anti-national activists and angering the unity & integrity of country. So many youth camps have organized by Navjivan Foundation on fight against this unsocial people and creating awareness on health and education etc. The rural youth were invited to participate in this camps & the respond is highly encouraging. Some eminent speakers were also invited to highlight the role for youth for nation building & national integration. Functionaries of Navjivan Foundation has also attended other so many programs organized by different organizations to encourage them.



# World AIDS Day

World AIDS Day is celebrated every year all over the world on 1<sup>st</sup> of December to raise the public awareness about AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome). AIDS is a pandemic disease caused due to the infection of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

The day is celebrated by the like Navjivan Foundation, government organizations, other NGOs, civil society and other health officials by organizing the speeches or forums discussion related to the AIDS.

## Major Symptoms of AIDS:

- Influenza (flu)
- Headache
- Fever
- Sore throat
- Muscle soreness
- Mouth or genital ulcers
- Swollen lymph glands, mainly on the neck
- Joint pain
- Persistent fatigue
- Unexplained weight loss
- Tendency to catch infections
- Diarrhea
- Cough and shortness of breath
- Persistent white spots or unusual lesions on your tongue or in your mouth
- Soaking night sweats
- Skin rashes
- Blurred and distorted vision

## Major Causes of AIDS:

**Sexual Contact:** The most frequent mode of transmission of HIV is through sexual contact with an infected person

**Using infected needles:** HIV can be transmitted through needles and syringes contaminated with infected blood

**Blood transfusion:** In some cases, the virus may be transmitted through blood transfusion

**From mother to child:** A pregnant woman infected with HIV virus can transmit the virus to her foetus through their shared blood circulation. An infected nursing mother can also transmit HIV to her baby through her breast milk

## Prevention

Avoiding AIDS is as easy as ABC;

A= Abstain

B= Be faithful

C= Condomise

- Spreading awareness amongst the masses

- Using condoms to reduces the risk of HIV/AIDS
- Using auto disposal syringes helps to prevent HIV infections
- Choosing male circumcision which is the surgical removal of the foreskin (prepuce) from the human penis
- Transfusing blood safely only from authorized and accredited blood banks
- Counselling of HIV positive pregnant mother on the issue of how to prevent parent to child transmission (PPTCT)

#### Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

- There is no cure for HIV infection. However, effective antiretroviral therapy (ARV) can control the virus and help prevent transmission so that people with HIV, and those at substantial risk, can enjoy healthy, long and productive lives. Anti-retroviral therapy (ART) effectively suppresses replication, if taken at the right time. ART is now available free to all those who need it. Public health facilities are mandated to ensure that ART is provided to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA). Special emphasis is given to the treatment of sero-positive women and infected children.
- Fight against AIDS/HIV by wearing a red ribbon, the International symbol of HIV awareness and support.

#### What is HIV?

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS.

#### How HIV spreads?

The HIV spreads through body fluids:

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal fluid
- Breast milk
- Other additional body fluids that may transmit the virus that healthcare workers may come into contact with are:
  - Cerebrospinal fluid surrounding the brain and the spinal cord
  - Synovial fluid surrounding bone joints
  - Amniotic fluid surrounding a foetus

#### What is AIDS?

AIDS stands for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

#### How can I avoid being infected through sex?

In order to prevent infection of HIV/AIDS be faithful towards your sexual partner. The use of condoms is most effective method for preventing infection through sex.

#### Can injections transmit HIV infection?

Yes, infected needle transmits the infection. When you have an injection, make sure that the needle and syringe come only from a disposable package.

#### What are the chances of getting HIV infection if I want to have a tattoo or my ears pierced?

When you are having a tattoo or getting your ears pierced, there is a high risk of getting HIV infection. You should be very careful when you are going for a tattoo, ear piercing, acupuncture and dental treatment.

#### Is there any treatment for HIV/AIDS?

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) is the best possible treatment of HIV/AIDS; it can lead a patient towards a better life.

#### Is it safe to work with someone infected with HIV?

Yes it is safe to work with infected person. HIV/AIDS does not spread through physical contact such

as touching or shaking hands with an infected person. It is only spread by the sexual contact or through body fluids.

If a person becomes infected with HIV, does that mean he/she has AIDS?

No, it is not certain that everyone with HIV infection will get AIDS. The disease may develop gradually.

Is it mandatory to take HIV test?

No, it is not mandatory. However, it is desirable to undergo HIV test once in six months, especially when you are at a higher risk.

Who is at higher Risk?

- Sex workers and their partners
- Intravenous drug users
- Truck drivers
- Labour migrants
- Refugees
- Prisoners

If I am HIV Positive, what should I do?

If you have been tested positive for HIV, consider the following:

- Consult with your healthcare professional for a complete medical check-up for HIV infection
- Take proper treatment and act on the advice of the Doctor.
- Get tested for TB and other STDs
- Inform your sexual partner(s)
- Protect yourself from any additional exposure to HIV
- Avoid drug and alcohol use
- Practice good nutrition, and avoid fatigue and stress
- Seek support from friends and family
- Find a support group of people who are going through similar experiences
- Do not donate blood, plasma, semen, body organs or other tissue

If I test HIV negative, does that mean that my partner is HIV negative also?

No, your HIV test result reveals only your HIV status. Neither your negative or positive test result will tell you whether your partner has HIV or not.

How does a mother transmit HIV to her unborn child?

An HIV-infected mother can transmit the HIV to her child in her womb through her blood. In this situation baby is more at risk. Transmission of the virus can also occur at the time of birth when the baby is exposed to the mother's blood and to some extent transmission can occur through breast milk.

What happens if a woman has a positive test result?

If a woman has a positive test result immediately she should consult with her doctor about special medical care to reduce the risk of her baby being infected.

How safe are condoms in preventing HIV?

Consistent and correct usage of condoms is effective in preventing the spread of HIV through the sexual route.

Is oral sex unsafe?

Oral sex does carry a risk of infection but infection from oral sex alone seems to be very rare.

What is ICTC?

ICTC stands for Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre.

What is the role of ICTC in the prevention of HIV/AIDS?  
Integrated Counselling and Testing (ICT) provides people with an opportunity to learn and accept their HIV status in a confidential and enabling environment and to cope with the stress arising out of HIV infection.

What precautions should be taken while treating HIV and TB at the same time?  
If the patient has both the diseases at the same time, the patient should be treated under the supervision of an experienced physician. Certain anti-TB medications may affect the levels of anti-HIV medications and vice versa.

World AIDS Day was first visualized by the Thomas Netter and James W. Bunn in the month of August in 1987. Thomas Netter and James W. Bunn both are the public information officers for the AIDS Global Programme at the WHO (World Health Organization) in Geneva, Switzerland. They had shared their idea about the AIDS day to Dr. Jonathan Mann (Director of the AIDS Global Programme), who had approved the idea and recommended the World AIDS Day observance on 1<sup>st</sup> of December in the year 1988.



# Youth Integrity

The young generation is the foundation of any nation. As none of the buildings can survive without a strong foundation, a nation can also not survive and progress without a well-qualified, efficient and dedicated young generation. The youth, if provided right motivation and opportunities, can transform any country into a superpower. However, it is not possible without their being filled with a spirit of national integration.

National integration actually means combining all the people in the country into a single whole and bringing them on one platform. It is a sentiment that makes us proud of our heritage and it binds all people in one common bond. The progress of any nation depends on its youth who share the significant responsibility of taking the nation on the path of harmonious growth. They should rise above all differences of caste, creed, religion, and language to live up to the spirit of national integration.

The integration of any nation undoubtedly depends on its youth. After all, they are the one who carry the onerous responsibility of handling matters concerning national interests. As far as national integration is concerned, they are required to work towards curing all the ills preventing unity among the citizens of the country.

The role of youth in achieving the desired goal of national integration can be to bring forth fresh ideas that can be formulated into policies towards curbing religious fanaticism and biases regarding cast, creed and community.

Let all the youth, in whichever part of the country they live must put united and collective efforts strengthening the hands of the Government to overtake all impediments affecting national integration and to pursue willingly all strategies which help promoting national integration.

Youth force in developing economy is found to be passive & inactive. Reasons of which is manifold. Technical training proved to be an agent of economic development and entrepreneurship, which is the need of the hour. Last year 72 youth members have taken vocational training on electronics, scientifically cultivation in agriculture field, tailoring has started their own units.

This organization have an franchise computer institution running in Baruni, Begusarai, Bihar named with Lord Buddha Institute Of Computer Science and the institution has given franchise for public awareness and for education to youth for youth development. Lord Buddha Institute Of Computer science works with youth ages 14-23, both who are in Inter or school (metric pass) to Graduation.

We have designed programs that fit the schedules, needs of Indian rural youth. It is essential to understand that we do not have students at school. We are not a school. Rather, we have trainees who are engaged in a training curriculum. The reason that these distinctions are so crucial to our program is a pedagogical one. Our motto is Learning To Learn. To create confidence among women to mobilize the resource for families & social purpose Navjivan Foundation has under taken various workshop & training programme for generating income. To make the rural families self- sufficient & over come poverty some self help groups have been formed in different villages by organization. Some women have developed their independent entrepreneur of these groups.

Youth learn to solve their own problems, using the resources that are available to them--namely, other youth, the curriculum, books and the Internet and to helping them some instructor have appointed .This type of learning is contrary - to what our youth experience in their schooling. where pedagogically they have adopted stance of being filled up by an adult with answers. Navjivan Foundation "Lord Buddha Institute Of Computer science" seeks to break this learning model. It is

our goal that a youth who has attended our program will be more independent in their learning and move forward with confidence in their future knowing that what they need to learn, they will be able to learn. 23, both who are in school and those who are not.

Youth Unit Show National & International Integrity-Youth Should In Front Seat For Make Nation Great -12 January 2016-Minimarathan By Odisha Branch. Awareness, awarded volunteers those have done good work along with local people who dedicated theirs for the society development.



# Water Day Celebration

India is the second most populous country in the world, with more than 1 billion citizens. Roughly half of India's population, a staggering 569 million, practice open defecation.

The World Bank estimates that 21 percent of communicable diseases in India are linked to unsafe water and the lack of hygiene practices. Further, more than 500 children under the age of five die each day from diarrhea in India alone.

Recently, we had the pleasure of viewing joyous scenes of villagers from of India, they used their new water stations for the first time. This was indeed a cause for community celebration. The women and girls who came to collect water will no longer have to walk great distances, only to find dirty, contaminated water.

Organization arranges awareness of door to door with the help of save Water Weeks From March 22 as World Water Day with youth mass from different colleges & schools by cycle rally.



# Medical

Navjivan Foundation is the responsibility of constituent for the awareness on the health or the medical in the states and territories of India. The purpose of this organization is raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health. Several times organization has arranged several blood donation camps for the poor people.



Navjivan Foundation also includes entities through the simple process by using its medical related brochures which are world class. India is a magnet for medical tourists, who are able to get medical treatments and surgeries at a fraction of the cost of these procedures in developed countries. The Apollo set of hospitals, for example, thrives on this business. Each hospital, however, must also set aside a number of beds for the poor.

However, as the BBC reported, access to these services by the poor is plagued with corruption. While many foreign medical experts criticize medical tourism, many private hospitals are able to demonstrate that their level of care is comparable, if not better, than that received in developed countries.

Organization suggest to the people on our country whose have living life in poverty try to keep maintenance their body himself regular, safe and enjoyable physical activity is essential to maintain a healthy life at all ages.

There are many benefits of physical activity, such as efficient functioning of heart and lungs, strengthening of bones and increased muscle strength. We will also feel better. This does not mean we have to try and become Olympic athletes. It is just a question of increasing what we do already. Being active and doing exercise can also be enjoyable. Age is no barrier to taking up a new sport or physical activity. If you are not doing any exercise at present, it is good to start gently and then build up so that your body will gradually get used to being more active and you are far less likely to strain any muscles.

If you are taking any medicine, you must discuss with your doctor before taking up a vigorous exercise. There are so many different ways to keep fit. You should find one you enjoy. Walking is the best form of exercise and brisk walking to the extent of getting tired is what you need to do. If you have mobility problems at the moment, ask your doctor or physiotherapist for an exercise programme, which will meet your needs.

We have arranged free medical health camp was organised for regular three days in different rural areas of Odisha In this medical camp, the team of doctors like Eye Surgeon, CGHS, General



Physician, General Physician, Homoeopathist checked the problems related to health, eyes, heart problem, and skin disorder of all the children and adults.

Around 600 people were benefitted from these type of camps. Homeopathic medicines were also given to the people. In this health camp people got awareness about health and medicine. The health camp aim at promoting health seeking behaviour in the long term and thus, unlike a general curative health camp, these camps also majorly work on building awareness regarding common ailments, family planning methods, nutrition and hygiene and sanitation. These camps provide comprehensive health services free of any cost. Our volunteers donate blood in this time.



# Anti Drugs Programme

Anti Drugs , Save From Disease , Not Neglect To Patient, Try To Walk Life On Gandhiji Principle Etc. Pada Yatra & Fruit Distribution Among Patients On Dated 2nd October By Odisha volunteers. Organization started with the mission to prevent crime by identifying drug peddlers, bootleggers, drug addicts, alcoholics, first offenders, men, women, adolescents, and even children. Once identified they were motivated to schools, vocational training centres, counseling services, treatment centres, health care clinics, etc.

Started as a drug therapy clinic in 2003, It used treatment and rehabilitation of the drug addicts as a tool to break the drug and crime–social rejection spiral.

The aim of our organization the day is to make India free from drug and to preserve the talent. Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi condemned the use of drugs.

Drug addiction leads to chronic brain diseases. Drugs are one of the greatest evils for our society. It not only affects the individual but also the society. It causes loss of ability to make rational decisions and takes precedence over everything else – career, family, loved ones, friends and even civic sense. Most people start to take drugs for experiment, fun and curiosity while some succumb to peer-pressure. Some people misuse life saving medicines as drugs.

Drug addition may be difficult to deal with but recovery from drug addiction is not impossible.

## Adverse effects of Drugs

- Health problems
- Memory disorders
- Difficulty in balancing and walking
- Anxiety, depression and sleep disturbances
- Sudden weight loss or weight gain.
- Liver disease, epilepsy and increased risk of cancer
- Low blood sugar, high blood pressure and cholesterol level
- Heart disease
- Decreased immunity
- Interference with reproductive fertility

## Behavioral and Psychological Changes

- Drop in performance at work place
- Loss of interest and suspicious behaviors
- Violent attitude
- Change in personality

## Social effects

Drugs addicts face problems in their social as well in personal lives. They are likely to engage in anti social activities.

## Financial Loss

Drug addicts beg, borrow or steal money to satisfy their quest.

## How to Deal with Drug and Drug Addicts

A well known saying is "Attack the problem, not the person".

## Give emotional support

With emotional support drug addicts can recover faster.

## Cultivate Strong will

- Decide that you want to make a change and stop taking drugs.
- Be honest with yourself and with your efforts.

### Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation involves psychotherapy, counselling and addressing various aspects of your life including personal and professional life.

### Join a support group

When we interact with people who have a similar problem, their stories and experiences will encourage you in speedy recovery.

### Stay away from addicts

Change your social circle if people misguide you to such temptation.

### Get involved in activities

Get involved in creative and recreational activities such as playing games, setting new goals, meditation and yoga.

### Social Support

Connect with family and friends and involve yourself in social activities. Social groups also have responsibility to help addicts ^ invite people join with us.



# Legal

Real Legal Awareness For Nation-Our social worker in the time of election aware the people by bicky & door to door for not taking Bribe from any political parties & go to choose their leaders who fit for next five years ruling –purpose for development of nation & avoid corruption

With elections under way in of India, all Indian citizens who are eligible to vote are given a chance to exercise their franchise and participate in the electoral process. The Indian Constitution has granted the right to vote to all Indian citizens of sound mind above the age of 18, irrespective of an individual's caste, religion, social or economic status. This right is universally granted to all Indians, with a few exceptions.

As a voter, you are entitled to certain rights and privileges as laid down by the Constitution, which safeguards the rights of the voter. It also lays down the conditions under which this privilege is granted to citizens. Voting is not a fundamental right, but is a legal right granted to citizens.

But now a days the political leaders purchase theirs vote from public by distributing money, country liquor, liquor etc. As a result for our country proper leader not come to rule us. The corrupted people becoming leader & contril naturally by way of corruption. Poverty and illiteracy is the main factor of these of type problems. Organization tried to knowledge the public on the time period of election by awareness.



# Choose A Good Leader For Healthy Nation



Our India has several serious problems some of the glaring ones being poverty, lack of water, lack of sanitation, inability to manage wastes in cities and villages, rampant corruption, lack of education, inadequate medical help especially to the poor, poor infrastructure etc. Etc. The list goes on which happening for the incapability of our politicians.

Most of the problems can be solved by smart and patriotic politicians which we made through our awareness for choosing good leader for our country ruler. Main focus of our awareness are the following. We have requested to people that all politicians must have a minimum standard of education. For example, if one is a health minister he must at least be a qualified doctor, a minister in charge of industry must at least be a qualified engineer or a professionally qualified industrialist.

The problems with India is that many of the politicians are barely qualified educationally. This must change immediately and the Indian constitution must incorporate a politically independent body to approve and vet those candidates competing for different positions in elections.

To control corruption it has to be made absolutely mandatory for every minister, MP to declare his assets, income and income tax remittances. Every minister, MP and responsible government officer must be accountable to the work he or she is doing and must be reviewed periodically. There must be a norm, a base standard or a target which they should achieve during their tenure as a minister or an officer, failing which they should be questioned by an interdependent authority and sacked from their posts, if necessary. This clause should be firmly embedded in the Indian Constitution.

We would like to draw the example of Singapore. Singapore was a backward country a few years ago. Now, it has achieved the status of a developed country. How was this possible? By following some of the points, I mentioned above, particularly, the qualifications and dedication of ministers. If a minister is found to be corrupt he is promptly sacked and can never be a minister or a politician again. The streets in the city are very clean, no litter, no dumping of waste and there is a very efficient waste disposal system in place. The citizens of Singapore have a very high standard of living which is one of the highest in Asia. Singapore has very good leadership and good leaders will make a big difference. We are sure that India can also follow the example of Singapore and prosper.

# Miscellaneous & Culture

**MISCELLANEOUS CULTURE**-Under this state 15 percent of the people having different religion and now a days it exceed to 25 percent . These people have several tradition and culture which received by the local people. Now a days by the TV media from rural to urban creat a miscellaneous culture along with Odisha tradition al culture and create a mix culture.

**ODISHA CULTURE**-The culture of Odisha is Aryan culture because people of Odisha being ruled by various rulers, their culture along with art and craft was also emerged accordingly. It is the language and the culture of the Arians seen in Odisha. These people who made their entry from the north eastern state can be defined as those very primitive nor can term them to have a different culture beground.

Thus the present time people living of Odisha as a result of the racial and culture amalgamation. Also the geography of the state contribute to its culture for state stands as a costal corridor between the north and the south India and having a blend of the races and culture of the Aryans and the Dravidians.

Though the people of the state are slowly getting urbanised still certain primitive traditional value are kept alive in its original or ancient form for the major person of the state largely in rural form. The people of Odisha are known for their rich culture heritage and have an amalgamation of the Jagannath cult, The Vaishnav cult, the Buddsium cult and Sivayat cult.

Odia apart being the oldest language of the state is also most common spoken and the official language of the state where at least 85 percent of the total population speak this language.

**CUSTOMS AND TRADITION**-Most of the persons in odisa including tribal persons follow the tradition pertain to Hindus with a small variation depending on the various racial groups they originate from and finally it is display as a blend. Mostly all the religious and the social ceremonies like as wedding, birth and death including singing songs, rural dances along with feasts.

The people believe in supernatural being and they do not one standard God and or sprit for their belief change as new one comes their way. These super natural being very from each other by composition ,function, character and nature. Some are charitable , some are impractical and some are ill disposed to which more importance are given by the people.

The main outlook of tribal people was that of the prediction of the environment for all the ritual activities are based on the natural powers. Any disaster or calamity caused to the people is belived to be due to the curse of malicious act of the Gods or ancestors.

At time of religious festivals and fairs sacrifices of different kinds of livestock along with rituals are quite common among the people. They belief it is the way to appease the Gods and sprits. Any decision making is conformed and only after the appeasement of Gods and good emens for the people and extremely superstitious of nature. All there spiritual needs to created by the functional heads of various communities like in the Saoras community-the priests are divided in to three categories namely the Buyya are those who preside over agricultural festivals offer and sacrifices.

The function of priest or prophet and medicine man put together are taken care by the kundan. The sacerdotal head among the Juang is called Nagam or Buita ,Pujhari or Sisa among the Bondos and jani among the Kondhs.

Instead of these in some rural areas people obey & respect to Jagannath culture like Rath Yatra, and several festival like 13 festivals celebrate in Odiys house with 12 months of the year. When festival celebrate people of Odisha enjoy this with full of joy. Some main cultural photos attached.

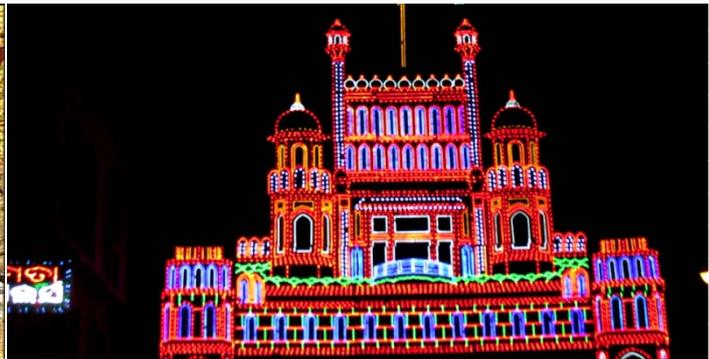
# RAJA FESTIVAL



# RATH YATRS



# DURGAPUJA



# DIWALI



# HOLI



# SANTAL FESTIVAL



# GOTI PUA OR ODAHSI



# KUMAR PURNIMA



# Development Of Regional Language

For The Development Of Regional Language Odiya & Culture -Poets Conference ,Cultural Programme & Award Distribution - 16Th June 2016 By Odisha Branch Office In Odisha. As this language and its writer, poets are gradually decreasing. In modern time people of Odisha forget their own language because most of youth going to abroad and out state for earning as such state local politices & poverty not develop to the educated persons. So when the people go to outside of state they and their family grew there and learn that state or abroad culture. So we have arrange these type of programme to develop the culture & language of Orissa. We awareness by speech about its old story how the brave people detect these language and sacrifice theirs time for this language.



The language Odiya or Oriya as it was called till recently belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. Odiya, Bengali, Assamese and Maithili all come from the same Eastern Magadhi Apabhramsa.

Odiya has its origins pinned to the 10th century. In the 16th and 17th century, as in the case of other Indian languages, Odiya too suffered changes due to the influence of Sanskrit.

The Odiya Literature can be classified into five parts viz. Old Odiya (10th century-1300), Early Middle Odiya (1300-1500), Middle Odiya (1500-1700), Late Middle Odiya (1700-1850) and Modern Odiya (1850 till present day). Odiya literature is a mish-mash of ups and downs from its ancient glory to slumping down into almost non-entity.

The earliest use of prose can be found in the Madala Panji or the Palm-leaf Chronicles of the Jagannatha temple at Puri, which date back to the 12th century. Sarala-dasa (Sidheswar Panda) of the 14th century was the first great poet of Odiya, who adapted the classic Mahabharata into simple Odiya and wrote the Chandi Purana and the Vilanka mayana in praise of goddess Durga. Arjuna-dasa wrote the first long Odiya poem called Rama-bibha. The Odiya literature was distinctly religious in nature up to 1500 AD. Odiya literature upto 1500 AD mainly covers poems and proses with religion, gods and goddesses as the main theme.

The next era, more commonly called the Jagannatha Dasa Period, stretches till the 1700 AD and was markedly influenced by the Vaishnava movement, which the compositions of Shri Chaitanya emphasized on. His works brought in a new evolution in Odiya literature. Balarama Dasa, Jagannatha Dasa, Yasovanta, Ananta and Acyutananda were the main exponents who have made a substantial contribution to religious literature in Odiya. Balarama Das (author of Odiya Ramayana and Mahabharata), Jaganath Das (Bhagawata Purana) and Ananta Das, Yesowanta Das and Achutananda Das mainly emphasised on translation and adaptation of Sanskrit texts. A few prominent works of this period include the Usabhilasa of Sisu Sankara Dasa, the Rahasya- manjari of Deva-durlabha Dasa and the Rukmini-bibha of Kartikka Dasa. During the commencement of the 17th century a new variety of novels in verse also had evolved, Haravali of Ramachandra Pattanayaka set the trend for the emergence of a new form of novel in verse and is still beyond



# No Religion & No Cast Only Integrity

Religion & Cast For Peace & Integrity Of India-Triranga Jatra On Dated 15th August 2016 (Journey Of Tricolors)- Odisha Branch In Odisha. National integration is actually a harmonious situation that binds the people of India together. The nation is built by its people so all the people must live in unity for the development of the nation as a whole. We must have a common identity, as Indians, to promote national integration.



WE are in your thirties or above, then you must have heard a patriotic song on the DD channel – ‘mile sur mera tumhara’ – promoting national integration. India is a diverse nation in terms of culture, language, religion, caste, people, cuisine and everything. So, after independence, national integration was one of the main tasks for political leaders. The concept became further important, as various states in India were formed in 1956 on the basis of languages. Moreover, some of the states like Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir even started asking to become a separate country though these were an integral part of India.

If we peep into the history of ancient India, then religion played an important role in uniting the people and the nation. Common devotion created the feeling of affinity that helped in the integration of the nation. Two main languages, Sanskrit and Pali, had also played the same role. But with the invasion of foreign rulers, more religions and languages got added in the country leading to much greater diversification than ever. Feelings of jealousy, and religion-based separation started raising its head and disturbed the country’s unity. With the British rule came their ‘divide and rule’ policy. They created a difference between Hindu and Muslims on the basis of religion and that was the greatest setback to India’s national integration. Along with this, just for the sake of rule, differences between rich and poor, rural and urban, upper and lower had also been created. But, in spite of all this, people were one and we got Independence because of our national unity.

After independence the government favored tolerance, secularism and national integration. The constitution of India tried its best to provide equal opportunities to its entire people irrespective of caste, religion, creed, place of birth etc. Hindi was made an official language of the country. In spite of all the efforts, still there is a gap and the spirit of unity is evaporating quickly. Loyalty to religion and language is more important than devotion to the motherland. The most serious threats to the national integration of India are – linguistic differences, communalism and regionalism. Also issues like intolerance and selfishness are acting as threats to unity.

How to promote national integration in India on this question organization has achieve this goal, every citizen of India must first identify himself or herself as Indian not as Bengali, Punjabi, south Indian or north Indian. At present, the identification is on the basis of state, language, religion, caste and culture but not at all on the basis of country. Being Indian is our common identify and we must say it proudly.

Communalism is the greatest challenge that divides our country. Communalism was greatly encouraged during British rule as they wanted to rule our country with their 'divide and rule' policy. Then in 1947, with the Partition, communalism played its ugly role again, killing thousands of innocent peoples. So, to promote national integration and unity, one must leave communalism and think above his or her religion. We need to promote communal harmony.

Then we must understand that language is just a way to communicate but it is not meant to define any personality. I am born in a particular family so I have acquired all the traits of that family. But what if I were born in another family and another religion? I must have followed that faith and spoken that language. So, it is your birth that defines your religion, not you. We must respect each other's language and religion. Due recognition to several languages has been given by in our Constitution. But, we as individuals, recognize just one language that we speak, ignoring all other languages. As a responsible citizen we must respect every language that is spoken in India

Since childhood, kids should be taught that they are Indians and deep sense of patriotism must be developed.

We must recognize that India is a diverse nation having different religions, languages, dresses, food, etc. To promote national integration in India, there should be a respect for diversity. All these are nothing but just people's mindsets.

We think and act the way our society wants us to think and act. But all the societal dogmas need to tackled and examined so that we can follow the right path. Education plays an important role in changing the mindset of the people. Along with education that is provided in schools, it is the duty of the parents to guide their kids in the right direction. Parental education needs to be monitored regularly. Parents must work on communal harmony and teach their kids the importance of national integration and unity.

More over we all are Indian and our entity to do better for the nation with a good unit without any cast or religion.



# Salute To Patriot Respect To Poets

Organization with respect organized a silent rally with candle march for our solders who dedicated theirs life for the nation. We respect them with tearful eyes.



Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order for the country, whole day & night they're never lose their sight.

Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order for us they're on border because they follows only order.

Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order why their festivals are bullets & bombs, why not they got happiness' tombs?

Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order why their favourite colour is blood, why their duties are gone to mud?

Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order because of them we're alive as honey is safe behind the hive,

Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order why they don't have respect? as politicians want, as they expect,

Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order wake up all & give respect, as we want, as we expect,

Salute to the Indian Soldier who can't break their order I'll give salute again & again, because, for soldiers I've no complain,

Salute ..... Salute..... Salute..... Salute..... Salute



Saradiya (Autumn) Kabi (Poets) Milan In The State Of Odisha On Dated 10.10.2016 By Odisha Branch - To Develop Regional Language. It has so far organized many poetry conferences, readings and workshops and in future proposes to continue doing so. It has arranged several All-Odisha Poetry Competitions, including school children & college level youth mass. Certificates awarded to the best poets.

A local poet is a person who writes poetry .Poets may describe themselves as such or be described as such by others. A poet may simply be a writer of poetry, or may perform their art to an audience.

The work of a poet is essentially one of communication, either expressing ideas in a literal sense, such as writing about a specific event or place, or metaphorically. Poets have existed since

antiquity, in nearly all languages, and have produced works that vary greatly in different cultures and time periods.

Throughout each civilization and language, poets have used various styles that have changed through the course of literary history, resulting in a history of poets as diverse as the literature they have produced.

Poets of earlier times were often well read and highly educated people while others were to a large extent self-educated.



Poetry means literary work in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; poems collectively or as a genre of literature.

People of different style of poem give on that in to poem is called poetry in simple séance. In regional language when children forget to our past history like as past culture, tradition etc. we have arrange these type programme as a result the seniors can give proper touch to the young mass for regional tradition and culture.

# Conclusion

It is clear that the process of economic and social change create new prospects and new hazards for every generation This requires constant adjustment on the part of the social service. Political considerations and levels of recourses largely determine how social service are organized and how responsibilities are appointed between the statutory, voluntary and private sectors

Even in prosperous societies the scale and diversity of needs is such that the formal social service and obliged to utilise and support informal system of social care and mutual aid.

The idea of the welfare state universal provider for the largely passive population has never had any reality in fact nor much serious support in political theory. There is widespread evidence of a general trend toward the development of closer links between the formal and informal systems of social care, although this might lead to further variation in social welfare services as societies become more sensitive to their indigenous cultural diversity and develop their own responses to change.

The role of NGO is not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights work. They can work to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally. NGOs play a critical part in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation which we played from 2003 without any support of any body, govt or companies but here is question when in India has more than NGO working , so why it not changes to developing country!

India so many funded NGO's are doing for betterment of society and working for poor people to provide them food, shelter, education, clothes and some NGOs are to help women from women harassment, some NGOs are to help people to fight against severe diseases like cancer, HIV, heart failure, liver transplant and many more dangerous diseases. They provide needy people money for their treatment, proper guidance for their treatment and proper match of heart, liver, bone marrow, blood for their treatment.

Most funded our country NGO really works for others but as we know every coin has two sides and there are many corrupted people who can work for their own vested interests in the name of NGOs and they are the ones who are spoiling the name of NGO and a good cause in society but if everyone at NGO is going to work for needy people it will really make a better India.

THE END