

# ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE PROPOSED N.G.O.

## “PRABALGAD SAWARDHAN ADIVASI SAMAJIK VIKAS SANSTHA”

For the economic development of the Adivasi village

### Prabal-Machi

By generating revenue through tourism.



## A FUNDING PROPOSAL

By

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# CHAPTER 1

## ABOUT PRABAL-MACHI

Machi Prabal is an ancient and beautiful village. It is situated half-way up a mountain (such a plateau or ledge is called a "machi" in Marathi) at the base of the fort Prabalgad. Because of the two forts Prabalgad and Kalavantin and the natural beauty of the surrounding regions, many visitors and fort-enthusiasts are attracted to this place.

### 1.1 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AT PRABAL-MACHI

Tourists come to this area for two major reasons:

1. To experience the lush beauty of the pristine forest and mountains that are pure and largely untouched by the way of life in big cities.
2. To visit the picturesque ruins of two forts, Prabalgad and Kalavantin-Durg, which date from the time of the Maratha ruler Shivaji.

#### 1.1.1 PRABALGAD

Fort Muranjan or Prabalgad can be seen from Mumbai-Pune express highway. On the East side of fort one will find Ulahas River, Matheran, on the west side Gadhi River, Chanderi and Peb forts, the city of Mumbai, on the south side, the Patalganga river, Manikgad and on the north side, the Karnala fort. One can view the twinkling lights of Mumbai city, Rasayani, Panvel and nearby areas from this height.



##### 1.1.1.1 The History of this Fort<sup>1</sup>

This fort was built to keep an eye on the ancient ports of Panvel and Kalyan situated in North Konkan. From the study of the caves in this fort it is estimated that it was constructed at the time



of Buddha. The Shilahar and Yadav dynasties made it an army camp because of the strong man-made caves engraved in this fort and named it 'Muranjan'. It was built at the time of the Bahamani Empire. Afterwards it came under the Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmednagar. When the Nizam Shahi dynasty was on the verge of collapse, Shahaji Raje came to their support, but the Mughal emperor Shahajehan and

Adil Shah of Bijapur both sent their army separately to defeat Shahaji. When Shahaji came to know this, he moved his army to fort Kondhana and fort Murumbdev.

He then requested help against the Mughal and Adilshahi forces from Siddhis of Janjira, but was refused. So Shahaji tried to get help from the Portuguese in the city of Chaul, but failed again. Finally Shahaji, with his wife Jijabai and son young Shivaji moved on Muranjan fort along with army. Later in 1636 Shivaji left Muranjan fort. In the same year 1636 the Agreement of Mahuli was made according to which the North Konkan went under the Mughal Empire who granted authority to Adilshaha of Vijapur to rule the area in return for tribute. Shivaji grabbed this opportunity. He defeated More of Javli and captured the Javli area. At the same time a brave Sardar of Shivaji, Abaji Mahadev won the area of Kalyan, Bhiwandi and Rayri. That time fort Muranjan came under swarajya of Shivaji. Shivaji changed the name of this fort from "Muranjan" to "Prabalgad" (Prabal means "strong"). Later on, in 1665, according to Treaty of Purandar, Prabalgad was one of the twenty-three forts which were handed over to the Mughal empire. The Mughal Sardar Jaysingh placed a Rajput named Kesarsingh Hada in charge of the fort Prabalgad. In 1658, the Marathas under Shivaji re-took the fort once again. The Mughal Sardar Kesar Singh committed suicide realising that defeat was imminent. The Rajput ladies in the fort committed Jauhar (self-immolation) to escape dishonour. The mother and son of Kesar Singh who had hidden themselves in the fort were granted freedom by the order of Shivaji. In the investigation of the fort great amount of wealth was found.

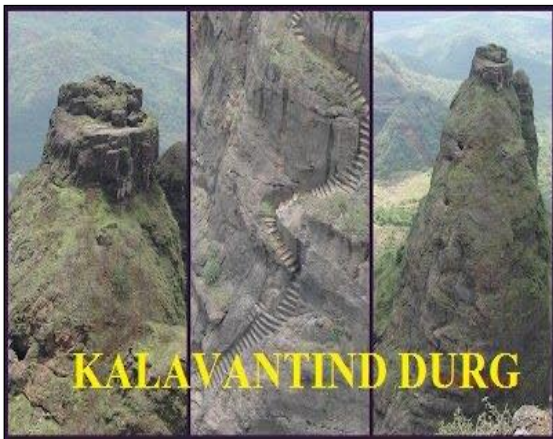
### 1.1.1.2 Prabalgad: Sights to see

The flat top area of the fort is covered by dense forest. There is a Ganesh Temple at the top. There are



also some scenic ruins of old buildings and a few water tanks. In order to explore them one will need a local guide. The British Government wanted to develop Prabalgad as a hill station like Matheran but were thwarted in this plan on account of the difficulties caused by the lack of water which, though sufficient for the existing residents, would not have met the requirements if more people had come to stay as per their plan. Because of the dense forest it is not always easy to find paths for walking, but if one perseveres and reaches the top of the fort one will be rewarded with a panoramic view of the of different points of Matheran, the neighbouring hill-station.

### 1.1.2 KALAVANTIN-DURG (Fort):



This fort is just opposite to Prabalgad. It is also visible from Mumbai-Pune highway. According to stories, the fort was built for a queen named Kalavantin. Steps leading up to the fort have been cut into the rock face of the hill. From the peak of this hill you can see Matheran, Chanderi, Peb, Ershal, and Karnala forts, and also the Mumbai city. The Adivasi People of Machi-Prabal village observe the custom of dancing on every Holi (Shimga) Festival at the top of

Kalavantin fort. These people have a long-standing relationship with this fort and it has become a part of their heritage .

### 1.2 THE WAY TO PRABAL-MACHI



The two hill forts are visible from Mumbai- Pune highway. There is a way to fort from Shedung village which is at the point where the Kalamboli-Mumbai bypass road meets the Mumbai-Pune highway. 6 seater Minidor auto-rickshaws are available from Gandhi Hospital and Old Panvel to Thakurwadi. For a group of 10 people the auto-rickshaw (Minidor) fare is around Rs. 200 to 250. Another choice is to catch the hourly

State-Transport bus at the Panvel Bus Depot. The bus fare from Panvel to Thakurwadi bus is Rs. 14 per person. Thakurwadi is the terminal stop of this bus, and from Thakurwadi onwards

visitors can complete their journey to the fort on foot. To fully explore this area, one will need at least two days. However, many visitors have had some difficulty in finding food and lodging near this village. Some visitors would return home after a one day tour and others would spend the night sleeping outdoors on the grass and eating whatever they could bring or manage to obtain. It was also hard for ladies and children to stay here comfortably.

### **1.3 THE GENESIS OF THE PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED NGO**

In order to provide a solution to this problem, the Bhutambara family has started in 2011 a Kalavantin Durg & Prabalgad Dharshan Guide, Room & Food Service to help visitors. Under this, visitors are provided a tour package including every service they would require. The Bhutambare family provides these services using their own home as the base of operations. The tour package currently provided to the tourists visiting Prabal-machi, as well as the regulations that the visitors are expected to follow are given in Appendix A at the end of this document. Information about facilities currently provided to tourists can also be found at the website of the tourist guide service of the Bhutambara family.<sup>2</sup>

Based on the success of this venture started at a small level, the Bhutambara family decided to start an NGO so as to involve the entire village in providing services to tourists, and thereby provide opportunity for employment and social uplift for the entire village. This project proposal covers the proposed activities of this NGO.

(Once the NGO has been set up successfully, a much better tour package, with more facilities and adventure activity, is expected to be provided to the tourists under the auspices of the NGO)

## CHAPTER 2

### A PARTIAL OUTLINE OF THE MISSION OF THE PROPOSED NGO

The mission of the NGO “Prabalgad Sawardhan Adivasi Samajik Vikas Sanstha” is outlined below.

This NGO will function with the overall aim of developing the standard of living of the adivasis in Prabal-machi and eventually adivasis in other places of Raigad district. With this goal in mind, the NGO proposes to perform the following activities

1. The eternal protection and enhancement of Prabalgad fort, Kalavantin castle, Prabalamachi water fall and the surrounding wilderness as well as a variety of plans for tourism development at Prabalgad fort (Undertakings) and proceed to execute the overall development of the localized scheduled tribes (Adivasi) peoples.
2. Prabalgad fort, Kalavantin castle, Prabalamachi water fall to be part of the forest department through the involvement of the local peoples.
3. Land planning for the Prabalgad localized scheduled tribes (Adivasi) peoples for the daily needs such as firewood, fodder, essential forest products etc.
4. To give the historical information of the Prabalgad fort through the involvement of the localized scheduled tribes (Adivasi) people to the visitors and to promote that information.
5. To stop the tree cutting, hunting, conflagration and to co-operate the forest authorities through the involvement of the localized scheduled tribes (Adivasi) people.
6. To execute various tourism programs and undertakings at Prabalgad and accordingly give the employment opportunities for the localized scheduled tribes (Adivasi) peoples situated at Prabalgad fort as well as co-operate for the daily bread.
7. To maintain the roads or construct new roads going towards Prabalgad fort, Kalavantin castle, Prabalamachi water fall as well as to fix route / road indicators board on the way. To make arrangement of drinking water at Prabalgad fort.
8. The fees collected from the visitors will be utilized for the preparation of the information board, to clean the surroundings, to protect the fort and to appoint the guide for the visitors as well as for the all-around development of the localized scheduled tribes (Adivasi) peoples.



9. To terminate the outdated tradition ruling in the scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) through the seminars, discussions and make changes in the culture. To organizing the De-addiction camps.
10. To protect the tribal art, culture & to inspire them to take education & encourage them to stand with respect.
11. To promote & give scope to the skills in the youngster of the Scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) students on the behalf of "Prabalgad Sanvardhan Adiwasi Vikas Sanstha " and co-operate them.
12. To distribute notebooks, textbooks and uniforms for the poor and needy youngster of the Scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) students. To arrange programs for the prize distribution for the talented students. To increase self-confidence in children, decision making skills and creating a curious attitude towards education.
13. To make development in the person's social, educational, cultural and intellectual area.
14. To create education awareness in the minds of scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) peoples by various educational and academic institutions to be established & run such as Junior KG, senior KG, Primary, Secondary, High School, College, Marathi, Hindi and English medium Schools, D. Ed, B.Ed. College, Polytechnic, Medical Colleges, ITI, Engineering, Agriculture Colleges etc.
15. To provide information of the various Government Schemes and to assistance scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) students to get the benefit.
16. To celebrate the various festivals such as Holi, Pithori Amawasya, Budh Pournima, Mahashivratri, Dahi Handi, Ganeshotsav, Navratra, Kojagiri Pournima, Haldi Kunku as well as National festivals 26<sup>th</sup> January, 15<sup>th</sup> August etc. To celebrate the anniversary of the Adiwasi venerable patriarch and promotion of their thought. i.e. Birsa Munda, Nagwa Mahadu Katakari
17. To arrange the scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) program such as cultural program, singing, dancing and preserve them.
18. To provide information regarding the various scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) schemes and assistance to get the benefit. Organize educational camps for the guidance to the students.
19. To organize the employment guidance camp for the unemployed students.

20. To provide information to the scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) women's regarding various Government Schemes and open centers for profession training.
21. To provide Medical facilities & ambulance for the scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) peoples. Also Blood Donation Camp, Health Medical Checkup Camp, and Ophthalmology Camp to be held.
22. To help the scheduled tribes (Adiwasi) peoples when found in the calamity and provide essential items.

With the growth of the NGO and its reach in the future, we wish to be able to help tribals of other places in Prabal-Machi Village , and as the next step, other districts of Maharashtra also in the above ways.

## CHAPTER 3

# PROPOSED PLANS TO DEVELOP TOURISM AT PRABAL-MACHI

## 3.1 CONSTRUCTING WOODEN HUTS FOR TOURIST LODGING



Fig. 3.1 An artistic depiction of the proposed huts to be constructed

### 3.1.1 THE PROPOSAL:

**We propose to construct 15-20 wooden cottages for tourists to stay.**

### 3.1.2 THE MOTIVATION

Many tourists who come to stay at Prabalgad have expressed dissatisfaction about staying in furnished rooms with modern furniture and flooring. The reason for this is that these tourists want to experience staying in huts such as the ones our villagers use.

Thus, by constructing such huts, we would be helping them to experience first-hand the life of a villager in Prabal-machi.

### 3.1.3 SPECIFICATIONS OF THE HUTS

1. We propose to build 20 cottages.
2. These huts are to be spread out in a piece of land of area 0.25 acres (10 gunta), which is part of a larger piece of private property of area 2 acres, owned by myself.
3. Each hut is to occupy an area of around 12 ft. by 12 ft.
4. Thus each hut will be capable of housing two adults.
5. There will be a gap of at least one hut between any two huts.

### 3.1.4 MATERIALS TO BE USED

1. The walls are to be made of the dried Karvi shrub, and will be plastered with cow-dung, or alternatively, painted with attractive colours. Each hut will require around 30 bundles of this shrub.
2. The roof is to be made of thatched grass.
3. The walls and the roof of each hut are to be supported by nine pillars made from trunks of felled trees.
4. The floor, laid with beaten earth, is to be smeared with a paste of cow dung.

### 3.1.5 FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED:

1. Each hut will have an attached toilet-cum-bathroom.
2. Instead of installing plumbing for running water, it would be easier and more practical to supply water in buckets to each room.
3. There will also be a storage area for luggage in each hut, so that there is sufficient place for sitting/sleeping unencumbered.
4. Each room will have 2 electric lights, 2 wall sockets, and a table or pedestal fan. (There are future plans to provide power through solar panels, but for now, the power will be drawn from the electricity board.)
5. Each room will have 1 small table, 1 earthen pot (matka), 2 mats (there will be no cots), 2 pillows, 2 chaddars (blankets), and 2 bed-sheets.
6. There will be a small garden in front of each hut.

### 3.1.6 PERMITS:

1. Permits will have to be obtained to cut down trees to be used as pillars for the huts.
  - a. If such permission is not obtainable, these trees will have to be purchased from timber merchants.
2. Permission may be required from the electricity board to draw power for these huts.

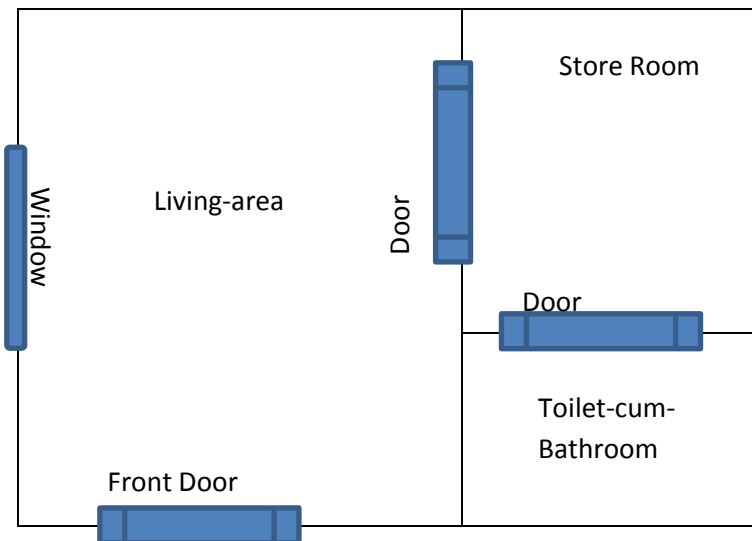


Fig. 3.2 A rough plan of a single hut

### 3.1.7 PROJECTED INVESTMENT FOR THE COTTAGES AND INCOME FROM THEM

#### 3.1.7.1 PROJECTED INVESTMENT REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE HUTS

	MATERIAL	QUANTITY	RATE (in Rupees)	TOTAL COST (Rs)
1	Karvi Shrub (material + labour charge)	30 Bundles	200 per bundle	6000
2	Tree trunks for pillars + labour charge	9 Trees	200 per tree	1800
3	Wooden beams for roof	30	20 per beam	600
4	Karvi wall-making labour charges	3 days labour	600 per day	1800
5	Roof-building labour charges	3 days labour	600 per day	1800
6	Beaten-earth floor labour charges (including clay, sand, cowdung,) & garden-planting charges	3 days labour	600 per day	1800
7	Grass bundles for roof + labour charges	30 bundles	30 per bundle	900
8	Water, rocks, hard sand for construction + labour charges for gathering these	3 days labour	500 per day	1500
9	Toilet-cum-bathroom construction, (including toilet seats, cement, labour charges)		2000	2000
10	Electric Lights	2		1300
	Wall Sockets	2		
	Table/Pedestal fan	1		
11	Table (wood + labour charges)	1	500	550
	Earthen pot (matka)	1	50	
12	Mats	2	100 per mat	1500
	Pillows	2	100 per pillow	
	Chaddars (Blankets)	2	300 per chaddar	
	Bed-sheets	2	250 per bedsheet	
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT FOR A SINGLE HUT</b>				<b>21550</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT FOR 21 HUTS (1 EXTRA HUT FOR THE SHOP*)</b>				<b>431000</b>

*\*To be described in the next section*

#### 3.1.7.2 PROJECTED INCOME TO BE OBTAINED FROM LODGING FEES FOR HUTS

The below calculation is based on the assumption that tourists use the lodging facilities only on weekends. (This is the current trend among the tourists who come to this region.)

TIME FRAME FOR WHICH INCOME IS CALCULATED	INCOME (Rs.)
Per week for a single hut	300
Per month for a single hut	1200
Per year for a single hut	15600
<b>Per year for 20 huts</b>	<b>312000</b>

### 3.2 SETTING UP A SHOP TO SELL HANDICRAFT ITEMS AND LOCALLY GROWN TRIBAL PRODUCE



Fig 3.3 A mosaic showing the various items that are proposed to be sold at the shop.

#### 3.2.1 THE PROPOSAL

To build a shop to sell handicraft items, and also to sell food cultivated in the village or collected from the surrounding forest by tribals.

#### 3.2.2 THE MOTIVATION

Several tourists and trekkers have expressed a desire to purchase from the tribal villagers the food that is unique to this village and thus not easily obtainable outside in the cities. This includes honey, vegetables and fruits collected from the surrounding forest, grains like ragi that are produced by organic farming deep inside the forest, and also a local delicacy: live crabs caught from their natural habitat. Also, handicraft items produced by traditional methods followed by tribal artisans will be offered for sale.

#### 3.2.3 CONSTRUCTION OF THE SHOP

1. The construction of the shop is to be of the same type as that of the huts outlined in the previous section.
2. Around 50 bundles of the karvi shrub will be required for the shop, which is to be around 20 ft. by 20 ft. in dimension.

3. It will also require nine tree trunks to be used as pillars, and the roof will be made of thatched grass.

#### **3.2.4 ITEMS TO BE SOLD** *(Marathi names are shown in brackets prefixed with “Mr:”)*

1. Honey collected from the forest.
2. Ragi (grown in the forest).(Mr: Nachani)
3. Vari (Proso-millet), grown in the forest.
4. Fruits like the Wild Karanda (Mr: Karwanth), Raankel (wild bananas growing on the hills) (Mr: Rankel), (Mr: thoran), Cluster Fig, (Mr: Umber),
5. Pickled Wild Karanda, pickled chilies, and several other types of pickles.
6. Kandmool (root vegetables) like sweet potato (Mr: Ratala), elephant-foot yam (Mr: Suran), (Mr: Chiktikand), (Mr: Lawandikand), (Mr: Halinda), (Kadukandh), (Mr: Godkand), (Mr: ChaiKand)
7. Vegetables (Mr: Pachangali), (Mr:Kolibaji), (Mr: Kombadibaji), (Mr: Kailabaji), Cassia Tora (Mr: Takala), Leaf of the Plumed Cockscomb (Mr: Kurudu), Teasel Gourd (Mr: Kantoli), leaf and root of Tora *Colocasia esculenta* (Mr: Alu), Dragon Stalk Yam (Mr: Sherla, locally called Shevli)
8. Live black crabs and white crabs caught from the forest. (this is a local delicacy) These live in holes near streams.
9. Handicraft items like Warli Paintings on various media in collaboration with experts in Warli painting from neighbouring tribal villages.

#### **3.2.5 PERMITS**

10. All items sold from the store will have a wrapper/sticker with the name of the NGO, and with appropriate certification from organisations like the FAO if necessary.
11. Folk medicines obtained from the forest can also be sold, if approval can be obtained from the relevant medical bodies.

#### **3.2.6 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:**

This will require at least one employee to perform the duties of a shopkeeper and a few others to cultivate and gather produce from the forest and supply them to the shop.

### 3.3 VALLEY CROSSING PROJECT



Fig. 3.4 Photo of valley crossing from Kalavantin to Prabalgad, organized by an outside organization in the past.

#### 3.3.1 THE PROPOSAL

Valley crossing is a mountaineering activity of crossing from one high point to another by means of a rope stretched between the points. **In this project, it is proposed to set up this activity of valley crossing from the peak of Prabalgad (which is at a higher altitude) to the peak of Kalavantin-durg.**

#### 3.3.2 THE MOTIVATION

1. A vast majority of the tourists who come to this locality for trekking are also lovers of adventure sports and mountaineering activities. Many of these tourists have expressed a desire to indulge in the adventure activity of valley crossing in this locality. When this valley crossing activity was set up on a temporary basis by other organisers, it was met with an enthusiastic response from tourists.
2. This will provide a highly exciting addition to the pre-existing trekking tour package that is being provided to tourists visiting this place. It is hoped that, if conducted properly, word will spread about this among the adventure tourist community and this will result in a greater inflow of tourists to this area. This will generate more income for the village



and can thus provide a means for the uplift of the standard of living of the villagers and provide a boost to the village economy.

### 3.3.3 CONSTRUCTION

1. Ropes will be strung from Prabalgad (at a higher altitude) to Kalavantin-durg (at a lower altitude).
2. The person doing the crossing will be able to traverse from one point to another by being suspended from a harness to a pulley that moves over the rope.
3. The speed of the traversal can be controlled by ropes attached to the harness. The ends of these control ropes will be held by operators at the two end-points and will be let out or pulled in as the situation demands.
4. A tentative list of the equipment required, along with pictures and the approximate cost of the equipment (obtained from the websites of leading mountaineering equipment suppliers in India, as shown by the links to the sites) is given in the table shown in the next page.

### 3.3.4 DURATION

1. This valley crossing activity will be conducted mainly in the weekends, for around 8 months of the year (i.e., except for the rainy season)

### 3.3.5 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES









1. This project is expected to be able to provide employment for at least 6 people.
2. These people will be selected from among the tribals in the Prabalgad-machi village.
3. The selected workers will be sent to obtain training from reputed training organisations who have vast experience in conducting this valley crossing activity.
4. Once they have completed their training they will receive certificates from the organization from where they have been trained.
5. This will ensure that the safety of the tourists who indulge in this activity is made a top priority.
6. By providing such employment opportunities for the tribals, the whole family of each worker will be able to improve their standard of living.

### 3.3.6 PERMITS

1. To organize such adventure sports certain “No-Objection Certificates” will have to be obtained from the relevant government departments (E.g., Forest Department, Police, Gram-panchayat).

### 3.3.7 MOUNTAINEERING EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR VALLEY CROSSING

NAME OF EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY	IMAGE	TOTAL PRICE (approx.)	Price Estimated based on information from
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1	Static Rope (10 mm)	2000 ft.		₹90656	<a href="#">Amazon</a>
2	Rope (11 mm)	1400 ft.		₹67315.64	<a href="#">REI</a>
3	Carabiner (Screw Type)	10 Nos.		₹ 16493.4	<a href="#">REI</a>
4	Carabiner (Spring Type)	10 Nos.		₹ 2719	<a href="#">Amazon</a>
5	Seat Safety Harness	06 Nos.		₹ 53390.61	<a href="#">REI</a>
6	Body Harness	06 Nos.		₹ 18760.59	<a href="#">Amazon</a>
7	Hand Gloves	10 Pairs		₹ 20679.1	<a href="#">REI</a>
8	Bolt	06 Nos.		₹ 1174.11	<a href="#">Amazon</a>

<b>9</b> Descender 05 Nos.		₹ 34943.75 <a href="#">REI</a>
<b>10</b> Helmet 05 Nos.		₹ 16759.02 <a href="#">REI</a>
<b>11</b> Hammer (Wooden & Iron) 02 each		₹ 15659.01 <a href="#">Amazon</a>
<b>12</b> Grigri 04 Nos.		₹ 22386.00 <a href="#">REI</a>
<b>13</b> Tandem Speed Pulleys 06 Nos.		₹ 28542.15 <a href="#">Amazon</a>
<b>14</b> Fixed Pulleys 02 Nos.		₹ 1477.48 <a href="#">Amazon</a>
<b>15</b> Slings (3 m length) 10 Nos.		₹ 13977.5 <a href="#">Amazon</a>

16	D-Ring	06 Nos.		₹ 2515.95	<a href="#">REI</a>
17	Pitons	30 Nos.		₹ 12579.75	<a href="#">Amazon</a>
<b>TOTAL CCOST:</b>				<b>₹ 420029.06</b>	

The above table represents only a rough estimate of the cost of purchasing the equipment necessary for the valley crossing project. This was prepared based on an informal estimate provided by an employee at another organization which organizes such adventure sports. Once the fund has been sanctioned, it will be easy to approach various suppliers and experts in this field for their input and advice and thus obtain from a trusted supplier a proper and comprehensive quotation listing out all the necessary equipment in appropriate quantities, and their pricing as available locally (i.e., preferably from Maharashtra, unless it is economically more advantageous to obtain the equipment from elsewhere.)

### 3.3.8 PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET FOR THE VALLEY CROSSING ACTIVITY

The estimated investment required and the projected profit from this activity are shown below.

Sr. No.	Month	Monthly Tourist No.	Per Tourist Fees	Monthly Labour Cost	Monthly Maintenance Charge	Gross Monthly Profit	Monthly Net Profit
1	January	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
2	February	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
3	March	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
4	April	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
5	May	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
6	June	0	0	0		0	0
7	July	0	0	0		0	0
8	August	0	0	0		0	0
9	September	0	0	0		0	0
10	October	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
11	November	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
12	December	400	300	30000	30000	120000	60000
<b>Yearly Total</b>	<b>Total = 8</b>	<b>Total = 3200</b>	<b>Total = 960000</b>	<b>Total = 240000</b>	<b>Total = 240000</b>	<b>Total = 960000</b>	<b>Total = 480000</b>

The projected maintenance charges are the charges that will probably required over an entire year (based on the equipment that will wear out and will have to be replaced). This may not be the same every year. This is a conservative estimate. If less equipment needs to be replaced, the maintenance charges will be lower. These charges are shown assuming that the equipment is of such quality that they will not last more than a year. If higher quality equipment is used, they will not require replacement as frequently as once a year, and may even last for three to five years before requiring replacement. These charges are shown spread out over the entire year.

The above balance sheet has been prepared based on the current inflow of tourists. If the tourist inflow increases, it is hoped that profits will increase. Also, once this project gets underway, we plan to visit various tour organisers across Maharashtra (there are around 500 such tour organisers) and make them aware of the facilities available here and encourage them to send tourists to Prabal-machi. Also, we plan to advertise this tourist and adventure sports facilities here through pamphlets in the neighboring localities.

## **CONCLUSION**

By means of the all the activities proposed in this document, we hope to

1. Improve the standard of living of the adivasi tribals.
2. Provide awareness and education to end the cultural isolation of tribals from the rest of the nation.
3. Provide employment opportunities for the tribal youth and those who are unemployed, who are otherwise exposed to the temptation to indulge in illegal activities.
4. Create a secure environment for the growth of the future generation
5. Function as a bridge between individuals and organisations from more developed regions and the tribals from villages in far-flung areas so as to enable people with good intentions to provide help for the development of the tribal community.

## APPENDIX A: Current Tour Package & Regulations for Tourists

<b>PRABALGAD &amp; KALAVANTIN DHARSHAN MOUNTAIN TREKKING TOUR GROUP PACKAGE WITH FOOD, ROOM, GUIDE : Rs.999/- Per person (EVERY WEEKEND : 2 DAY'S 1 NIGHT)</b>	
<b>TOUR - SITES:</b>	Prabalgad, Kalavantin (Prabalmachi), Panvel, Raigad
<b>TOUR DURATION :</b>	First day 6 AM to Second Day 6 PM
<b>INSTUCTIONS:</b>	Please arrive on or before 10:00 AM on the first day at the below address: Please call for travel arrangements Panvel to Thakurwadi to arrive at Prabalmachi Village, Panvel, Raigad (Maharashtra)
<b>SCHEDULE OF DAY ONE :</b>	
<b>Before 10:00 AM -Reaching Prabalmachi (Hotel) Please ensure that you arrive at Prabalmachi in time.</b>	
10:00 AM to 11:00 AM	- Tea, Breakfast, Shifting Luggage to Room
11:00 AM to 01:00 PM	- Prabalgad Room to Kalavantin Dharshan Tour
01:00 PM to 02:00 PM	- Return Journey from Kalavantin ( to Hotel ) for lunch
02:00 PM to 03:00 PM	- Lunch Time ( at Hotel)
03:00 PM to 05:00 PM	- Rest in allotted room
05:00 PM to 07:00 PM	- Experience the sunset from the peak of hill point With Tea & Snacks
07:00 PM to 07:30 PM	- Experience the twinkling lights of Mumbai, Rasayani, from the height
07:30 PM to 08:00 PM	- Evening Break to freshen up.
08:00 PM to 10:00 PM	- Games & Activities (Carom or Chess Game)
10:00 PM to 11:00 PM	- Dinner Time (At Hotel )
11:00 PM to 11:30 PM	- Few Tips on Trekking, and Briefing about next day's program
11:30 PM to 06:00 AM	- Good Night and Sweet Dreams
<b>SCHEDULE OF DAY TWO :</b>	
06:00 AM to 07:00 AM	- Good Morning & Bath
07:00 AM to 07:30 AM	- Tea, Snacks
07:30 AM to 01:00 PM	- Tour from Lodging to Prabalgad [Breakfast in Prabalgad at 11AM]
01:00 PM to 02:00 PM	- Return Journey Pabalgad (to Hotel )
02:00 PM to 03:00 PM	- Lunch (at Hotel)
03:00 PM to 03:30 PM	- Rest (at Lodging)
03:00 PM to 04:00 PM	- Tea & Snacks and Taking-leave.
04:00 PM	- You can start your return Journey to your Homes
<b>TOUR PACKAGE : Rs.999/- Per person (INCLUSIVE OF FOLLOWING SERVICES/THINGS)</b>	
2 Lunch Unlimited (With Rice, Dal, 2 Veg Dishes, Bhakari or Chapatti, Papad, Pickle )	

### **RULES & REGULATIONS FOR TOURISTS: A NOTE TO ORGANISERS**

**Please ensure that the participants in the tour organised by you are made aware of the below rules and regulations.**

1. Every participant must carry all the things/items mentioned in "Things/items to Carry".
2. Every participant joining the tour must carry the Tour Schedule. All are advised to entrust a copy of the same to someone at their homes.
3. The participants must follow the instructions and orders given by the Tour Leader.
4. The participants will be divided into groups and they must follow the instructions given by their group leaders.
5. All the participants are expected to stay friendly with one another during the Tour.
6. No participant is to go anywhere without prior permission of the Tour Leader
7. Smoking, consuming Alcohol, Drugs, Gutkha, Paan Masala etc. are strictly prohibited.
8. Nothing is to be left behind or discarded at the trek spot. Carry an extra plastic bag for wrappers, waste, etc. Do not litter around the trek spot.
9. Please do not to comment anything negative about any Historical Character, Buildings, Place, Villagers and their life etc.
10. No refund or transfer of fees shall be made in any case.
11. Please be advised that the mobile network may not be very strong in certain areas.
12. The Guide & Lodging service provider does not accept any liability for damage, loss, injury, accident, delay, breakdowns, irregularity which may occur on account of any cause whatsoever.
13. Strict action will be taken in case of any indiscipline reported against the participants in the Tour.
14. Participants, who are allergic to anything or suffering from any disease or illness must inform the Tour Leader(s) before participating in the Tour.
15. Participation Certificates will be issued only for the purpose of self-progress review by the participant and not for presenting anywhere else as merit card.
16. Participants will follow all rules, regulations and instructions given by the Guide & Lodging service and its leader during the Tour.
17. At any stage, if you feel unwell, inform the Group Leader or Tour Leader immediately.
18. A trek is by nature an adventurous activity. Every participant will sign a 'Risk Form'. This form states that the participant participates in the Tour at his/her own risk. Ensuring that the participants sign such a document is the responsibility of the Tour Organizer's, and not that of the Guide & Lodging service providers.
19. The Guide & Lodging service reserves the right to add, modify, or delete any rule/regulation at any time, without notice to the participant and he/she will be liable to follow the same during Tour.

**Please contact the following members if you require any further details:-**

**Mr.Nilesh Bhutambara-** Mob:-08056186321 Dial with "zero" (**Inquiry, For All Information** )

**Mr.Sandip Bhasma-** Mob:-9028570190 (**Tour Guide**)

**Mr.Namdew , Balu-** Mob:-9209461474, 8097089491, (**Food and Room Service**)

**Mail-ID :** [kalavantinprabalgad@gmail.com](mailto:kalavantinprabalgad@gmail.com) **Website :** [www.prabalgad.jigsy.com](http://www.prabalgad.jigsy.com)



## ENDNOTES

1. This scanty history was culled from the following resources:
  - a. Milind Gunaji, *Offbeat Tracks in Maharashtra*, Popular Prakashan, 2010
  - b. Trekkers' Heaven: *Prabalgad Fort (Muranjan)*  
Online: <http://www.trekved.com/trekking-places/22-prabalgad-fort-muranjan.html>
  - c. Hikes & Treks: *Prabalgad*  
Online: <http://www.hikesandtreks.com/prabalgad.html>
  - d. Rudolph Furtado, *Prabalgad Trek*  
Online: <http://prabalgadtrek.blogspot.com/2012/07/monsoon-trek-to-prabalgad-fort.html>
  - e. Uday Dhadve, *Prabalgad Trek and Valley Crossing*  
Online: <http://meuday.com/prabalgad-trek/>
2. Kalavantin-Durg & Prabalgad Darshan Hotel Room & Guide Service  
Online: <http://prabalgad.jigsy.com/> , Accessed: 30 May, 2013

CONTACT US	
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<b>Mobile</b>	08056186321
<b>E-mail</b>	neel.nilesh0506@gmail.com kalavantinprabalgad@gmail.com
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://prabalgad.jigsy.com/">http://prabalgad.jigsy.com/</a>