

2025

**===== BEYOND THE FLOODWATER:
STORIES OF RELIEF AND RESILIENCE IN
ANDHRA PRADESH**



Deeksha – Centre for Learning and Action
Hyderabad



Divi's Laboratories Ltd.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

**Support to State Disaster Management Authority
for Flood Relief in Andhra Pradesh**

A CSR INITIATIVE OF DIVI'S

2025

Report Prepared by
Deeksha – Centre for Learning and Action



Divi's Laboratories Ltd.,
1-72/23(P)/DIVIs/303,
Divi's Towers, Babukhan Lane,
Cyber Hills Colony, Gachibowli,
Hyderabad, Telangana – 500081

Deeksha – Centre for Learning and Action,
108, SVP Apartments, Plot 48,
HUDA Complex, Saroornagar,
Hyderabad,
Telangana – 500035

BEYOND THE FLOODWATER: STORIES OF RELIEF AND RESILIENCE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

PREFACE

A disaster represents more than just a destructive incident. The United Nations defines a disaster as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community at any scale, resulting from hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability, and capacity. This interaction leads to human, material, economic and environmental losses that overwhelm the affected community's ability to cope using its own resources. Disasters create multidimensional impacts that extend beyond immediate physical damage to affect social structures, economic systems and environmental conditions.

Long before contemporary disaster management frameworks emerged, ancient civilisations developed sophisticated understandings of calamities. In India, Kautilya referred to disasters in his renowned treatise *Arthashastra*, written around 300 BC. Disasters are broadly categorized into natural disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, avalanches, and wildfire; and human made disasters, such as terrorist attacks, oil spills, and power outages. However, the distinction between the two is not always clear, as human actions can intensify the impact of natural hazards. Disasters result in human, material, economic and environmental losses. Climate change is also influencing the frequency and intensity of disasters associated with extreme weather events.

CONTEXT

India is highly vulnerable to both natural and human made disasters due to its diverse geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions. As many as 27 of the country's 35 states and union territories are disaster-prone. The Himalayan region is susceptible to seismic activity, western India frequently faces drought, coastal regions are exposed to tropical cyclones and tsunamis, and hilly areas are prone to landslides and avalanches. As a result, India is considered one of the ten most disaster-prone countries in the world.

Andhra Pradesh is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, especially cyclones and floods, with coastal districts and rural communities facing the highest risk. The state's long eastern

coastline makes it one of the most cyclone-prone regions in India. Inland areas are also susceptible to flash floods and riverine flooding during the monsoon season (June–September), when heavy rainfall can inundate low-lying areas. Recognizing these risks, the state has strengthened its disaster management systems through measures such as the development of a flood hazard atlas and the deployment of NDRF teams across vulnerable regions.

Despite these efforts, the floods of 2024 caused widespread devastation across the state. Exceptionally heavy rainfall and the overflowing Krishna River and Budameru Rivulet triggered severe flooding in several districts, including Vijayawada city. The disaster affected more than 6.4 lakh people, displaced thousands of cattle, and damaged crops across nearly 2.06 lakh hectares. Around 42,000 people were evacuated and sheltered in 176 relief camps across the state. The scale of destruction highlighted the urgent need for coordinated relief and recovery efforts.

In such emergency situations, collaboration between the public and private sectors becomes crucial. By pooling resources, expertise, and institutional capacities, these partnerships can significantly strengthen relief and response mechanisms. In line with this spirit, Divi's proactively extended its support to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in carrying out relief efforts during the devastating floods of 2024.

DIVI'S CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Driven by the passion to serve the communities Divi's Laboratories, a leading manufacturer of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), undertake a wide range of initiatives under its Corporate Social Responsibility wing. It includes from infrastructure support, skill building, health care services, to scholarships and extending emergency relief support to the governments when time comes.

Responding to the emergency situation that caused due to the catastrophic floods in Andhra Pradesh, Divi's extended support to the state government towards emergency relief activities. Divi's intended to learn the impact of this support, and hence, Deeksha – Centre for Learning and Action was approached to do the impact assessment of the intervention.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is to assess the impact of the emergency relief support provided by Divi's laboratories to Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority in response to the devastating floods. The study will focus on understanding how the relief support contributed to address the immediate needs of the affected communities.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

To understand the reach and coverage of the relief initiatives in the affected areas and to examine the effectiveness of the intervention in meeting the urgent needs of the flood affected communities, including access to essential services and relief materials.

METHODOLOGY

The impact assessment of the emergency relief provided by Divi's during the flood situation in Andhra Pradesh was conducted using a mixed-methods approach. It involved field visits, interactions with flood victims, government officials and volunteers involved in relief work.

SAMPLE

A purposive sampling method was used to select affected locations and the beneficiaries who received relief assistance. Snowball method was used to interact with the beneficiaries in the identified locations.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY

An amount of ₹.5,00,00,000.00 was contributed by Divi's to the State Disaster Management Authority towards emergency relief to the flood victims in Andhra Pradesh.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

The study team from Deeksha visited a few communities where emergency flood relief material was supplied. During the visits the team interacted with several people from various backgrounds. The following pages provide an overview of the observations from these different interactions:

 In response to the devastating floods in Andhra Pradesh, the state government has issued a call for public support to aid the victims.

- ✚ The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has encouraged industries and citizens to come forward to contribute generously.
- ✚ Responding to the call, Divi's made a contribution of ₹.5 crores to the State Relief Fund for flood relief measures with a motive to "extend helping hand" to the state authorities in this alarming situation.
- ✚ Flood relief efforts typically involve support from multiple agencies including government departments, NGOs, corporates and private donors. This overlap makes it difficult to isolate the specific impact of a single contribution.
- ✚ As the major damage caused by the breach in the Budameru rivulet and the resulting flash floods was concentrated in the residential areas of central Vijayawada along the canals, the government's relief operations were largely focused in these locations. The flooding was sudden and unexpected, and these areas were not adequately prepared to handle such an event. Given the scale of damage and the intensity of relief activities observed, the study examined the government-led response in these colonies, assuming that the emergency flood relief contribution made by Divi's to the State Disaster Management Authority formed part of these broader relief efforts.
- ✚ To understand the ground realities, experiences of affected communities and the nature of relief support provided during the floods, the study team visited Ajit Singh Nagar, VAMBAY colony, New Rajarajeswari peta in Vijayawada city and interacted with about 48 residents and 5 volunteers who participated in the flood relief activities.
- ✚ Ajit Singh Nagar, initially developed as a slum in 1960s, where many poor people and slum dwellers were given house sites, gradually transformed into a middle-class area with infrastructure development over the past six decades. In 2005, with the introduction of Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission (JNNURM) multi-storied buildings were constructed to provide housing to more slum dwellers. Currently, over 40,000 families are residing in Ajit Singh Nagar.
- ✚ The team visited this apartment housing of three storied buildings. Each building has 36 flats. There are 50 such buildings in the colony among which 30 are occupied while the remaining are yet to be allocated to the beneficiaries.

- ✚ VAMBAY colony was constructed under Valmiki Ambedkar Avas Yojana scheme in early 2000s and later linked with Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) housing scheme. The colony is densely populated with urban poor families. These are also apartments similar to Ajit Singh Nagar colony. There are more than 1200 households living here.
- ✚ The New Rajarajeswari Peta lies adjacent to the Budameru rivulet. The colony was created to provide housing to the poor and accommodate communities evicted from footpaths and those living on the riverbanks of Krishna River, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). It has densely constructed single storied houses, but later some families restructured their houses and constructed second stair too.
- ✚ This settlement is in a low-lying area and is prone to flooding by canals and rivulets surrounding it, and it affected by the 2024 floods in Vijayawada.
- ✚ All these three locations largely share common characters with regard to the demography, infrastructure, development facilities, etc. All the three areas are situated in the central part of Vijayawada, affected by the 2024 floods.
- ✚ These colonies are dense, low-income housing settlements built as part of the government scheme to provide shelter for the urban poor. Families here largely belong to vulnerable caste groups – Dalit, Tribal and Minorities.
- ✚ Men mostly work as daily wage labourers, construction workers, carpenters, auto-rickshaw drivers or sanitation workers while women engage in domestic work, ragpicking, vegetable vending, petty trades or tailoring.
- ✚ Though majority of the children attending schools, some adolescents and youth engaged in income generation work. Some children also engage in daily wage work or help their parents in their work to contribute to the family requirements.
- ✚ These areas are located in proximity to the Budameru Rivulet that breached on 1st September 2024 due to torrential rains and heavy water runoff from upstream, causing flash floods. It had a devastating impact on the residents of these colonies.
- ✚ The day started as any other rainy day. Most of the residents being daily wage workers and domestic workers they left for work early in the morning leaving children and elders at

home. Some stayed back as it was a Sunday, and also difficult to find work on a damped day with continuous rains.

- ✚ Water started rushing into the new RR peta first somewhere around 8 in the morning and by 8.30 it started entering into the houses in the Vambay colony and Ajit Singh Nagar colony, which are situated little higher than RR peta.
- ✚ By 9 in the morning, water reached almost two feet level in most of the area and much higher in further low-lying areas, inundating the houses. There was no time for the families to shift their material to a safe place. Some could lock their main doors and some could not even do that due to water force and increasing water levels every minute.
- ✚ There was no option for the families living in ground floor but to reach upstairs. It was heartening to learn that each of the families living on second and third floors accommodated another family from submerged houses despite limited space and poverty.
- ✚ They all shared the limited food available in their houses and survived till the relief teams arrived with food packets.
- ✚ Majority of the family members who went out for work could manage to return back as they have not gone much far before the water reached dangerous levels. But those who could not come back to their own homes landed in their relatives' homes or reached the shelters set up by the government.
- ✚ Government gave a flood alert warning in the settlements along the Krishna River bank and arranged temporary relief camps to provide shelter to the evicted families. However, nobody expected the flash floods caused by the breach to Budameru rivulet and hence the authorities could not alert the people living along the canal.
- ✚ Due to the availability of mobile phones most of the people could communicate about the situation but by the next day battery of their phones got discharged and there was no power supply to recharge. Power supply was cutoff to avoid any undesirable incidents with electrical shocks.
- ✚ Power was restored only after ensuring that the water receded completely and the walls are dry. Till that time, almost for one month, those colonies were in dark.

- ✚ All the respondents shared that the problems they faced were unimaginable. It was a lifetime experience which none of them want to re-experience or recall. But at the end of the conversations, they all felt relieved saying that it helped them to ventilate their pain, anger, dissatisfaction while they had lot of appreciation too for the emergency relief they received and the efforts of the government to help the affected people.
- ✚ Government tried hard to reach these colonies using boats to rescue stranded people, especially the elderly, the mothers with small children and the sick. It provided food, water and milk to the people trapped in the flood water.
- ✚ Venkateswaramma and Ramulu, an elderly couple, live in the ground floor in the housing colony of Ajit Singh Nagar. They were resting after having breakfast in the morning and were unaware of the flood. They thought the noises and shouting were of some fight outside and ignored. When one youth came to their home knocking at the door wildly, they realized that their flat also filled with water up to ankle level, and the shouts are to alert people. They were taken to one of the flats in the first floor. By the time they reached upstairs their flat filled with water till waist level. They escaped a danger. They were happy with the daily food relief they received, thrice a day.
- ✚ Initially for two days NDRF teams arrived at the buildings in boats and distributed food, water and milk. Next two days the trucks used to reach only up to the Ajit Singh Nagar flyover due to
- ✚ Later, the material would reach at one spot in the colonies through a tractor, a van and a lorry. For many families it was difficult to access it as strong male persons used to barge on to the vehicle and grab the material. The team who brought the material also could not control them.
- ✚ Drones were also used to drop kits of food, water and milk on the buildings. However, sometimes the material would get dropped outside the terrace or used to fell in the mud water. They shared that, in such times they would clean it a bit and eat the food.
- ✚ Majority of the respondents informed that the food was tasty and sufficient for a person. Milk helped them to gain strength and keep them warm during those rainy days. However, water was not sufficient because they were using the same water for all purposes.

- ✚ Jyoti from new RR peta shared that they would keep containers on their terrace to collect rain water, boil it and consume.
- ✚ Chinnathalli from Vambay colony reported that the food would become stale by the time it reaches them. Adding to this Rani said, mostly they used to get hot food and they were consuming it as and when they receive. But sometimes it used to get spoiled by the time they eat as it was packed in plastic covers.
- ✚ They shared that there were no shops and provisions and vegetables were not available due to non-availability of the material even in the shops away from these colonies due to interruption in the road transportation. Where they were available the rates were sky rocketed. The residents received dry ration kits, containing rice, dal, cooking oil, salt, sugar, turmeric, chilly-powder, onions and potatoes, only after one week, when the water started receding.
- ✚ That time also the ground floor families could not cook as their homes are filled with mud, silt, filth and all the essentials got spoiled. Many families lost their vessels and utensils too as they washed away in the flood water.
- ✚ All their clothes, documents, bedsheets and children's books got spoiled. They had to discard most of their clothes and buy new ones. Meanwhile, government distributed minimum required clothes – a saree, a lungi, a dress for girl child, a vest, one towel and a bedsheet, for a family. Later, some philanthropic organisations, religious groups, NGOs and independent donors also distributed some relief material.
- ✚ All of them were sympathetic towards the officials involved as they were continuously on duty even in that non-stop rain and flood water to ensure safety of the people, and no one go hungry.
- ✚ They had survived without regular water even to use for washrooms, wash hands and used vessels. Most of them used rain water collected from open balconies and terraces for washing purposes in a limited way.
- ✚ Swetha, a third-year degree student, shared her experience: *"it was like a hell... I can't even explain how we managed periods during those flood days. We didn't have sanitary pads, no waste clothes, no privacy to change, no water to wash ourselves... Each of us have dramatic stories to share our experiences! Some NGO reached us, sent a word through*

local SHG leaders, provided one packet each to those who required. We got tears with gratitude”.

- ✚ P. Geetha, a small roadside fancy-cum-kirana shop owner in JNNURM Colony, Ajit Singh Nagar, recalled the events of 1 September 2024. Soon after opening her shop, she noticed people gathered near the main drain saying that water was rushing from Budameru. Within minutes, the drain overflowed and water entered the streets, reaching nearly one foot.
- ✚ Assuming it was due to heavy rain, Geetha closed her shop and went home nearby. About half an hour later, loud noises outside drew her to the balcony, where she saw roads flooded and ground-floor houses submerged in nearly two to three feet of water. Her shop was also half-submerged, damaging the materials inside. The water remained for a week and took more than ten days to fully recede.
- ✚ All the materials in the shop were spoiled, the refrigerator became irreparable, and the shop was filled with silt and debris. She spent around ₹1.5 lakh to restart her business, in addition to the losses she had already suffered. As the shop was not licensed, it had no insurance and was not eligible for government compensation. Like other residents living on the first floor and above, she received ₹10,000 as relief assistance.
- ✚ Almost all families whose homes were inundated received ₹25,000 as compensation, while those residing above the ground floor received ₹10,000. The government also provided ₹3,000 to two-wheeler owners and ₹5,000 to auto-rickshaw owners from these areas towards repair costs.
- ✚ All the white ration card holders were given additional supplies like dal, cooking oil, salt, potatoes, and onions along with the rice they regularly receive.
- ✚ Most of the residents expressed appreciation for the government’s prompt support during those distressing times. They acknowledged the efforts made to reach every family despite the chaotic conditions in the narrow lanes of the colonies.
- ✚ However, many residents felt that there was little empathy among the general public, as stronger individuals often grabbed relief materials, leaving vulnerable people marginalized. They noted that authorities struggled to control such mob behaviour.

- ✚ Young residents from Ajit Singh Nagar and Vambay Colony shared, *“We strongly appreciate the decent behaviour and patience of the police. They tried to control the mobs and helped women, children, and the elderly. Their patience in handling such aggressive groups prevented the situation from escalating into riots.”*
- ✚ Ramya, a helper at an Anganwadi Centre, reported that all the play and learning materials, charts, and visual aids used for teaching children were lost as the centre was submerged in floodwater. Eggs and other food supplies meant for daily distribution to beneficiaries were also soaked and spoiled. The ICDS later replaced the lost materials.
- ✚ Yashoda and Venkateswara Rao, a couple from Vambay Colony, ran a roadside tiffin centre on a cart. Their cart, along with plates and utensils stored nearby, was washed away in the floods, leaving them without a livelihood. However, they soon received ₹25,000 as flood compensation, which they used to restart their business. They are gradually recovering and expressed gratitude for the prompt government support.
- ✚ Women from all three locations shared that their houses were filled with mud and filth, while the surroundings were strewn with debris, spoiled food, and waste, causing a foul smell. Sanitation workers played a crucial role in clearing the streets and removing large amounts of waste, including discarded clothes and other household materials from the homes. The residents acknowledged their efforts and expressed their indebtedness to the sanitation workers, noting that the timely cleaning helped prevent the outbreak of diseases such as cholera.
- ✚ Some women added that *“government fire engines were deployed to help us clean our homes. They used large pipes to wash out the dirt and silt stuck to the floors and walls. Without their intervention, it would have been very difficult for us to clean our houses, as there was no electricity to run the motors and the water supply was disrupted for several days due to damage to the pumps and supply pipes. Almost all of us depended on hand pumps, which we normally did not use.”*
- ✚ Srinu, a sanitation worker, shared that he had worked for a municipal contractor for more than eight years, putting in immense effort. During the floods, however, he could not attend his duties because his own house was inundated and his family was trapped. He felt deeply disappointed, as they had already lost most of their household belongings and

he also faced a loss of wages. Later, the contractors were removed and the workers were directly hired by the municipality. He expressed gratitude to the government for this decision and for the emergency relief provided to the affected families.

✚ Alongside the relief measures undertaken by government agencies, several local volunteers and community members played a crucial role in supporting affected families during the crisis.

✚ The study team felt that the volunteers' experiences were heartbreaking with so much pain and strain they took to help the families trapped in the floods.

✚ Sridevi shared that she stood in waist-deep water for nearly 6–7 hours a day for three days, moving from place to place to assist officials in identifying affected families and enrolling them for compensation. She fell sick after three days and had to seek treatment at a health camp. She felt saddened that she could no longer contribute to the ongoing relief efforts.

✚ Lakshmi assisted revenue department officials in field assessments, braving floodwaters and the surrounding filth. Although she managed the difficult conditions, she found it particularly distressing to encounter snakes and dead animals. The experience affected her deeply, and she struggled to eat and sleep properly even after the situation returned to normal.

✚ Kavitha reported that she made hundreds of phone calls to connect people stranded in different locations due to the floods and disrupted transportation. She used her mobile phone until it discharged during the first two days of the floods and relied on a fully charged power bank to continue contacting officials and emergency services. Through her efforts, she helped rescue teams reach those in need and assisted families in accessing boats that could not enter the narrow lanes. Residents around the area greatly appreciated Kavitha for her courage and determination in helping many people during the crisis.

✚ Ravi and Sravan made at least 6–7 trips each day to a point near the Ajit Singh Nagar flyover to collect crates of water and packets of milk. They carried the heavy loads on their shoulders and distributed them to residents trapped in their homes. Each time, they carried nearly 50 kilograms on their shoulders while braving the strong water currents. It was not easy, their shoulders became swollen and injured by the third day, yet they did

not give up. They continued their efforts until relief vans and lorries were able to reach the colonies directly.

- ✚ Kudos to all those selfless individuals who contributed to humanity in their own ways, from the Divi's Laboratories to the courageous women and young people in the communities.
- ✚ Special respect is due to the government officials, agencies, and volunteers who took part in the relief operations and helped flood victims survive by providing essential services, despite the multiple loopholes and challenges in the relief efforts.
- ✚ These few experiences and examples of collaborative efforts speak volumes about the collective response during the crisis. The study team attempted to capture as many such experiences as possible.

LIMITATIONS

While the study attempts to understand the impact of the financial support provided by Divi's to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for flood relief activities, certain limitations need to be acknowledged.

- Since there was no specific location designated for the utilisation of funds, it was not possible to assess the impact exact within a clearly defined geographical area.
- As the funds were pooled with other sources by the government, attributing specific outcomes solely to Divi's contribution was challenging.
- As the contribution supported broader government-led relief efforts, the impact assessment reflects the overall contribution to the relief ecosystem rather than direct attribution at the beneficiary level.
- Despite multiple efforts, the study team was unable to meet with government authorities and therefore could not capture their perspectives.

CONCLUSION

The study highlights the severe impact of the floods on residents of the affected colonies, including damage to homes, livelihoods, household belongings, and community facilities.

Many families faced significant hardships during the initial days, with limited access to food, safe water, sanitation, and other basic necessities.

In this context, the financial support provided by Divi's Laboratories to the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards emergency flood relief played an important role in strengthening the government's response. The support contributed to the broader relief efforts that enabled the timely distribution of food, essential supplies, and financial assistance to affected families.

The study also highlights the critical role played by government officials, emergency services, sanitation workers, and community volunteers in supporting rescue and relief operations. Their coordinated efforts, along with strong community solidarity, helped many families cope with the crisis and begin the process of recovery.

Overall, the experiences underline the importance of collaborative action between government institutions, corporate contributions, frontline workers, and community members in responding effectively to disaster situations.

PHOTO GALLERY



Pic 1 – SDMA team shifting rescued children to a relief shelter in Ajitsingh Nagar



Pic 2 & 3 – SDMA & NDRF teams helping people wade through the floodwaters to reach safe shelters

Pic 4 – Large sections of the forest destroyed by the heavy rains and strong winds





Pic 5 – Residential colonies in Ajitsingh Nagar submerged in the floodwater



Pic 6 – Railway tracks damaged by flooding; stranded people rescued by SDMA team and Fire Department personnel



Pic 7 – Power substation submerged in the floodwaters



Pic 8 & 9 – Chief Minister and officials visiting affected areas and reviewing ongoing relief operations



వరద బాధితుల కోసం దివీస్ భారీ విరాళం

- ◆ మంత్రి లోకేశ్ కు రూ.5 కోట్ల చెక్కు లిందజేత
- ◆ ఇప్పటికే ఆహార సరఫరా కోసం రూ.4.8 కోట్లు ఖర్చు చేసిన దివీస్

అమరావతి (నైతస్వరథం): విజయవాడను ముంచెత్తిన వరదల కారణంగా దెబ్బతిన్న బాధితులను ఆదుకునేందుకు దివీస్ సంస్థ భారీ విరాళంతో ముందుకు వచ్చింది. దివీస్ సీఈఓ దివి కిరణ్ ఆధివారం హైదరాబాద్ లో మంత్రి నారా లోకేశ్ ను కలిసి ఐదు కోట్ల రూపాయల చెక్కును అందజేశారు. ఈనెల 1 నుంచి 8వ తేదీ వరకు వరద బాధితులకు అహారాన్ని అందజేసేందుకు గాను అక్షయపాత్ర ఫౌండేషన్ కు మరో రూ.4.8 కోట్లను దివీస్ సంస్థ అందజేసింది. మొత్తంగా రాష్ట్రంలో వరద బాధితుల కోసం 9.8 కోట్ల రూపాయల విరాళాన్ని అందించిన దివీస్ సంస్థను మంత్రి నారా లోకేశ్ ఆభినందించారు. ముఖ్యమంత్రి



చంద్రబాబునాయుడు పిలుపుతో వరద బాధితులను ఆదుకునేందుకు ముందుకు

వస్తున్న దాతలకు లోకేశ్ కృతజ్ఞతలు తెలిపారు.

Pic 10 - News report in a regional newspaper on Divi's CEO handing over a cheque to the AP minister



Pic 11 – Interaction with community women in New Rajarajeswari Peta



Pic 12 – Residents at Vambay colony sharing their experiences with the study team



Pic 13 – Small shop owner recounting how she survived the floods but lost her shop



Pic 14 – A couple re-establishing their tiffin centre after losing it in the floods



Pic 15 – A roadside petty business severely affected by the floods, forcing the owner to take double loans to restart



Pic 16 – Residents of JNNURM colony in Ajitsingh Nagar explaining their experiences to the study team



Pic 17, 18 & 19 – Views of residential apartments in Vambay colony and the JNNURM township in Ajitsingh Nagar



Pic 20 – Sharing their trauma brought relief; residents also expressed gratitude for the support received



Pic 21 – Earn to lose, lose to gain: this cab driver's philosophy for enduring life's losses

We are not just a collection of individuals, we are a community
and we have a responsibility to look out for one another

– Barak Obama

@@_@_@_@_