

Community Development And Poverty Alleviation

Popularisation and promotion of simple, cheap, quick, result yielding technologies to the rural areas to enhance the productivity and quality of life standards has been a thrust area to the policy makers and introduction and popularisation of non-conventional sources of energy, low cost sanitation, minor irrigation, dairying, poultry, sheep rearing, low cost housing etc. has been given impetus thus paving way for a number of NGOs working in this direction. Various National and International Agencies including the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, CAPART etc., extends vital support including funding to NGOs.

*A sample project proposal for "**Community Development and Poverty Alleviation**" is given in detail under the heading of **Integrated Rural Development (Gramya Vikas Chetana)**.*

PROJECT PROPOSAL ON

**Integrated Rural Development
(Gramya Vikas Chetana) "**

PROJECT PROPOSAL ON Integrated Rural Development (Gramya Vikas Chetana)

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Project - An Overview

1.1 About the Project

This project is aimed at launching a special programme called "Gramya Vikas Chetana" (Pursuit of village welfare) targeting the Rural poor. The objective of this programme is to direct the attention of the project functionaries to various urgent needs of the target groups in the areas of education, health, hygiene, sanitation, environment etc. This is an integrated approach envisaged to create greater awareness among the development partners in these different fields and to identify areas of action. A series of interventions with collaborative approach will be put forth to promote integrated development in the targeted area.

The project is conceived with an initial capital outlay of Rs. 78,45,000/- The detailed break-up of which is given at Chapter - 7 of this proposal.

Initially, the project is targeted at providing social facilities and services to 5 villages under the programme, extended over a period of 36 month from the date of inception.

1.2 Scope of the project

After independence of the country from colonial rule, a process of planned development was embarked upon. During the early five year plans, it was expected that the benefits of planned development will reach the Rural poor on the premier of trickledown theory. However, the gap between the rich and poor widened further during this period prompting the policy makers to look for alternative models and means for encompassing the rural poor in the ambit of socio-economic development. They have realized the importance of tenacious social approach providing the judicious life support system to the rural poor in order to improve their living standards and enhance productivity. Popularisation and promotion of simple, cheap, quick, result yielding technologies to the Rural areas to enhance productivity and quality of life standards has been a thrust area to the policy makers and introduction of low cost housing, low cost sanitation, non-conventional energy sources, acquiring productive assets for income generation etc., has been given impetus thus paving way for a number of Non-governmental Organizations to intervene in this direction. Various national and international agencies including Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Social Welfare, HUDCO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, CAPART, IREDA etc., extends vital support including funding to the non-governmental organizations to undertake different need based interventions.

With a view to promote integrated development in the targeted area, the project gave due importance to various social aspects of development. It was found that the social and economic aspects of development are not only closely interrelated but often with

inadequacies or problems on the social front will become serious obstacles to socio-economic development. Pressing social problems inhibits initiatives for economic advancement by the poor. In this context, this project recognized significance of providing the minimum needs relating to housing, education, health, sanitation and environment.

1.3 Project objectives & Target group

a) Objectives of the programme

- Promoting integrated development through social facilities and services
- Rural reconstruction through local initiative, people's participation and mobilization of resources.
- To stimulate and channelise the potential of man's consciousness in a creative direction.
- To facilitate improvement of infrastructure and support facilities to the poor and backward communities to attain self-reliance.
- To evolve new, improved low cost techniques in the areas of health, sanitation, housing and environment for the betterment of living standards of rural poor.
- To enrich the environment through social forestry
- To provide full time employment in their own farms.
- To harness the wastelands, and increase the income levels by encouraging horticultural plantation.
- To bring significant change in general level of awareness about socio-economic changes.

b) Target area

Around 5 villages, each individual family will be viewed as one operative social unit. Around 1000 such units will be targeted under the programme.

1.4 Components of the rural development

The pursuit of village welfare conceived in this project will have the following components.

- Identification of beneficiaries
- Awareness building about their situation
- Improvement of living standards by extending social facilities in the areas of housing, health, sanitation, education, environment and religious-cultural issues.
- Extending support services to strengthen the infrastructure
- Motivating and directing the village mass to contribute their labour voluntarily (Shramdhan)
- Co-ordination and integration of various developmental partners, promotional agencies.

1.5 Strategies and approach

The strategy of the programme is to direct the attention of the project functionaries to the various urgent and minimum needs of the target group in the areas of housing, sanitation, education, health, environment. The following interventions are proposed under the programme.

- a) The target group families, who are living in dilapidated huts will be encouraged to improve their housing so as to have hygienic living conditions.
- b) The project will Endeavour to improve the educational facilities by providing basic inputs, strengthening basic infrastructure and improve the level of education through adult literacy campaigns.
- c) The project will improve the health care by pressing-in mobile hospital and holding periodical health and immunization camps.
- d) The project will Endeavour to create greater awareness about the need for sanitation and promote some traditional practices, low cost sanitation techniques and alternative technologies to improve quality of life.
- e) The project will provide monthly pensions to socially incapable for an initial project plan period.
- f) Encouragement will be given for traditional religio-cultural activities.
- g) The project will accomplish overall development of the social infrastructure through organizing Shramadhan.
- h) With the aim of bringing about integrated development of the target group, the project will co-ordinate with various developmental agencies, co-operative and commercial banks, manufacturers of agricultural inputs, research institutions and other non-governmental agencies.

A detailed approach and programme methodology is given under chapter - 4 of this proposal.

1.6 Project cost and means of finance

The project integrated rural development entitled "Gramya Vikas Chetana" is proposed with an initial capital investment of Rs.78,45,000/- out of which the implementing agency is expected to pool up the contribution from the beneficiaries to an extent of Rs.6,55,000/- and the rest of the gap would be bridged out of grant-in aid from some national/international funding agency. A detailed cost of the project along with a break-up of components is given under chapter - 7 of this proposal.

1.7 Organisation and Man power

The Executive Secretary/President of the implementing agency will assume overall superintendence of the project in the capacity of project leader. He will be assisted by an agriculture & horticultural expert and five supervisors. Five social workers and certain external resource persons in the area of health and education.

The overall requirement of various personnel and the schedule of their salaries and wages is given at chapter - 6 of this proposal.

Well trained, responsive and highly motivated social workers and supervisors with philanthropic outlook and service approach will be picked up for the assignment. All the social workers will be asked to live within the targeted village.

1.8 Implementation schedule

The project duration will be 3 years from the date of conceiving the project. The break-up of various activities along with the schedule of implementation is given at chapter - 8 of this proposal.

1.9 Impact analysis

The programme will be monitored at regular intervals by an individual project advisory committee constituted for the purpose of advising the project functionary on various issues of project planning and implementation.

- Comparison of pre-development and post-development living standards
- Comparison of pre-development and post-development income levels
- Assessing the confidence levels of the target groups.
- General awareness about socio-economic changes.
- Marked improvement in community participation etc. will be used as indicators for evaluating the success levels of the project.

The Project Advisory Committee will also review the accounts and audited statements of the implementing agency.

The programme will be reviewed periodically by the Executive Committee of the Implementing Agency through an effective Management Information System (MIS) and appropriate modifications to achieve the desired objective would be incorporated as and when necessary.

2

Social Facilities and Services for integrated Rural Development - Scope for Voluntary Interventions

After independence of the country from colonial rule, a process of planned development was embarked upon. During the early five year plans, it was expected that the benefits of planned development will reach the rural poor on the premise of trickledown theory. However, the gap between the rich and poor widened further during this period prompting the policy makers to look for alternative models and means for encompassing the rural poor in the ambit of socio-economic development. Then commencing from the 4th five year plan, the concept of direct attack on poverty was espoused and elaborated in the succeeding plan periods. Many new development programmes and schemes were devised to directly assist various vulnerable sections of the population. The small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies were established to help these section of rural community to acquire and develop their productive resources and incomes. The drought prone area programme was launched to help the farmers in the drought prone area to stabilize their agricultural activities as subsidiary enterprises for raising their income levels. The priority sectors of the economy were specifically defined. Agricultural and rural industries and the commercial banks were inducted into the field of rural financing to provide credit facilities to the weaker sections of the society. The integrated rural development programme was introduced all over the country to identify the rural families below poverty line and to help them acquire productive assets. The minimum needs programme was launched to provide all the villages in the country the basic needs like primary education, potable water, electricity, health and nutrition.

While the policy thrust is in favour of direct assistance to the poor, the implementation posed great many problems. The development programmes in India are to be administered by bureaucracy which was accustomed to mainly dealing with and catering to the needs of elite sections of the society. The rural poor themselves are almost and always unorganized and plagued with illiteracy and ignorance making it difficult for them to appreciate the significance of new programmes and to utilize them affectively. The felt needs of rural poor and the inflexible development schmes and programmes couldnot be matched, leading to wastage of scarce resources. It was realized that close involvement of people in the planning and implementation of basic needs and anti-poverty programmes was essential for success. People's partipation was sought to be brought out through the involvement of local self-government besides voluntary agencies and non-governmental organizations. The NGOs working with the rural poor found roles for themselves in helping the target groups to avail of various programs implemented by the Government. The inevitable need for greater involvement of people's organization in the deep process is further stressed in the current plan period.

3

Project Planning and Methodology

3.1 The Project

This project is contemplating to launch a special programme called "Gramya Vikas Chetana" the objectives of which is to direct the attention of the project functionaries to various urgent needs of the target groups in the areas of housing, education, health, hygiene, sanitation, environmental protection etc. Under this programme, efforts will be made to create greater awareness among the participants in these different fields and to identify areas of action. This awareness programme will be implemented for an initial period of one year. The next stage of the project is to launch several tangible interventions to achieve overall objectives of the programme. The total duration of this project is 3 years from the date of inception.

3.2 Project Implementation

Some of the notable activities of the project in the areas of social needs are detailed as under.

a) Housing

The target group families, who are living in dilapidated huts or houses will be encouraged to improve their housing so as to have hygienic living conditions. They will be provided financial assistance by the project for repairing the houses, construction of wall, roofing etc. Assistance will also be given to the deserving indigent families without agricultural holdings who were otherwise not participants in this project. The concept of self-help will be pursued in the area of housing as in other cases, whereby the project provides free material assistance for completing some part construction work and the beneficiary would bring-in his own contribution in the form of material and labour.

This project will also help the target families in availing of the facilities provided by the state Government and other institutions for development of housing. The project personnel will be appropriately educated about these schemes to equip them to assist the target groups. It will motivate the families to participate in the following schemes, help them to complete various procedural formalities and will pursue with the concerned departments and other agencies for sanction of the facilities.

- Low cost housing schemes under which grants of Rs. 5,000/- each will be provided by the Government to poor families.

- The housing scheme supported by HUDCO under which long term loan will be provided for construction of houses.
- Janata Housing scheme under which housing unit costing more than Rs. 4,500/- will be given a subsidy of Rs. 2000/-

The following will be the targeted plan under this programme.

Purpose	No. of identified families	Amount of assistance (in Rs.)
a) New house construction	750	22,50,000.00
b) House repair	100	1,00,000.00
c) Roof repair	100	1,00,000.00
d) Wall construction	50	50,000.00
	1000	25,00,000.00

b) Education

This project will endeavour to improve the educational facilities and also the level of education in the village. The coverage included both Children and Adults.

i) Improving schools

As many of the Rural schools were found to be lacking in basic facilities like classrooms, furniture, play grounds. The project will introduce a scheme to motivate the community to bring about improvements. Under the scheme, the project will finance a part of expenditure on developing these facilities, if the local community contributed the rest.

The purpose wise distribution of aid proposed under the scheme is as follows:

Project aid for improving rural schools

Purpose	Amount (Rs.)	No. of schools covered	No. of children benefited
1. Furniture and fixture	10,000.00	5	250
2. Digging wells	10,000.00	5	250
3. Improvement of school premises and play ground	25,000.00	5	250
4. Developing school garden	2,000.00	5	250
5. Construction of class rooms, stage etc.	25,000.00	5	250
6. Construction of mud fence and trenching	10,000.00	5	250
	82,000.00		

The project will encourage target group families to enroll their children in the schools by giving grants @ Rs. 150 for buying books, stationery and dress materials.

ii) Adult-education

Adult education for both sexes will be given importance in this project. In the initial years, the social workers will be encouraged to conduct adult education classes under the scheme implemented by the state government.

The project will provide requisite textbooks, slates and other accessories. The project will initiate on Adult Literacy drive called "Akshar Kranthi" within the first year where the Adult education classes could be conducted will be identified all over the operational area. In the second stage of the campaign, a survey of illiterate adults will be conducted. After the preparatory steps, the Adult literacy programme called "Akha Jyothi" will be launched with the financial assistance of the Government of India under the National Literacy mission.

While temporary teachers will be appointed to conduct the classes, the project would provide much of the required back-up support. The initial work of identification of localities for establishing the centers, surveying the illiterate population and enrolling them for literacy classes will be attended by social workers. Supervision of the classes will be entrusted to supervisors.

The following will be the deployment of funds under the said programme.

Sl.	Purpose	Amount (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Survey	10,000.00	1,000
2.	Literacy programme	1,00,000.00	1,000
		1,10,000.00	

C) Health care

The services of mobile hospital will be used in this project. The following medical facilities will be made available under this programme.

Programme	No. of camps	Beneficiaries
1. Health camps	180	18,000
2. Vaccination camps	50	1,250

The following will be deployment of funds under this programme.

Sl. No.	Programme	Amount to be spent (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Mobile hospital	10,00,000.00	1,000 families
2.	Health camps	90,000.00	18,000
3.	Vaccination camps	25,000.00	1,250
		11,15,000.00	

The social workers in the course of their regular visits to the target group families will identify persons afflicted with TB, Malaria and other ailments and will refer them for treatment. Deserving poor families will be provided with monetary assistance for medical treatment.

d) Women and child welfare

Twenty representatives from Mahila Mandals and youth associations will be selected for providing appropriate training. A five day training programme will be arranged with the help of women and child development project of the Government. The training will cover subjects on nutrition, first-aid, mother and child care, vaccination etc. Plans are there to utilize the services of these Mahila Mandals by providing financial assistance to conduct their own activities.

The following is the deployment of funds under this programme

Sl. No.	Programme	Amount (Rs.)	No of beneficiaries
1.	Leadership Development programmes 3 nos.	15,000.00	60
2.	Multi-purpose health worker	25,000.00	20
		40,000.00	

e) Family planning

The concept of planned parenthood will be propagated amongst the target group. Men and women in the reproductive age groups will be encouraged to participate in family planning. The project will distribute oral pills and contraceptives free of cost to the members of the target group.

The following will be the amount to be spent under this programme.

Sl.No.	Programmes	Nos.	Cost (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Awareness programme	6	12,000.00	600
2.	Distribute of oral pills & contraceptives		25,000.00	600
			37,000.00	

f) Sanitation

As a result of poverty and ignorance, the target group families could not take care of sanitation. Usually, they live in dark and damp huts with unclean surroundings. The project functionaries will make efforts to create awareness about the need for sanitation as the basis for better quality of life. The project will promote some of the traditional practices conducive to hygienic living. The practice of plastering the floor within the house and the surrounding living place with dung in slums will be encouraged. The simple practices will have considerable impact on the sanitary conditions of many houses. The project personnel will educate the families about the importance of clean drinking water and personal hygiene. In order to provide hygienic alternative to defecation in the open, the project will encourage pit latrines. These latrines are expected to cost around Rs. 1200/- per unit out of which the project is planning to provide Rs. 900/- per unit as incentive. 100 latrines are being planned to be constructed to begin with. The families belonging to weaker sections who are allotted house sites by the Government are expected to be covered under the scheme.

The following funds will be deployed under the scheme

Sl.No.	Programme	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)	Beneficiaries
1	Low cost pit latrines	100	1,20,000/-	500

g) Smokeless chullahs :

Certain state governments have been prompting the use of these chullahs which are fuel efficient cooking stoves based on the fuel wood. In view of the need for conserving fuel wood reserves, which are the main source of fuel for rural poor, the project will play an active part in introducing these stoves. The project will take up the following deficiencies owing to which the stoves could not take off in the Rural areas, with an appropriate technical agency for necessary improvements.

The stoves could not pick up in the rural areas for the following reasons :

- The people do not know it's usage
- Lack of interest
- Non-availability of help persons trained in setting up the stoves
- Pipes and other components are in disrepair.
- Not possible to cook food for large families

Though adoption of new stoves would be helpful in affecting considerable economy in use of fuelwood, they have not been adopted to a significant extent. Lack of awareness amongst the people about the depletion of forest resources and long term consequences of indiscriminate use of these resources has acted as bottleneck in the large scale adoption of these new stoves. Intensive educational drive in the villages is necessary to motivate the people to use fuelwood efficient stoves. Training adequate number of persons in all localities in construction of stoves will also enable more families to set up the stove.

The following is the amount allocated under this head.

Sl.	Particulars of the programme	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)	Beneficiaries
1.	Awareness programmes	6	12,000.00	750
2.	Training programmes for construction workers	3	15,000.00	30
3.	Demo units	5	1,000.00	-
			28,000.00	

h) Monthly pensions :

The project will provide monthly pensions for the entire project period of 3 years to poor families, who are not recipients of the pension from the State Government. Such assistance will be provided to the families whose main earning members were incapacitated on account of serious illness and to aged widows and destitute.

The project will provide monthly pension to 50 persons out of which 35 recipients belonging to the families living in extreme poverty, 15 recipients will be heads of house holds suffering from grave diseases like TB, Cancer etc. The pensions will be given monthly for a period of 3 years to help the families to tide over particularly difficult period. The pension will be in the range of Rs. 250 per month.

The following amount would be spent under the programme

Sl.	Programme	Amount (Rs.)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Monthly pensions	4,50,000/-	50

i) Religio-cultural

One of the distinguishing feature of this project is the manner in which the project will harness the religious and cultural activities to strengthen the development orientation of the target group. In the rural society, religion and culture will have a very important place to strengthen the bonds of

community life. The traditional religion and cultural activities are designated for edification as much, as they are sure to break the monotony in life. The gradual decline in these areas of rural life has been accompanied by other forms of diversion and entertainment such as gambling, consumption of liquor etc. which have contributed in no small measure to the impoverishment of rural poor.

Religious life and ethical ideas, in wider sense, have the potential for inculcating the desired behavioural patterns conducive to all-round development of human beings. The involvement of target groups in the project, optimum utilization of various forms of assistance provided to them and the general level of honesty among them, have been considerably influenced by the finer religious and cultural interventions of the project.

j) Cultural activities

Folk arts, ritualistic and entertaining which are marked by lively costumes, ornaments, decorations, music, dancing and singing. Many of these folk art forms represents the heritage of socially and economically depressed communities. The project will encourage these folk arts by providing funds for exhibitions during melas and other occasions. The performance before large audiences will raise the self esteem of the artisans and motivate others to take these forms. The outstanding performs will be identified and sponsored to perform at Taluq. District and state level festivals.

The following funds will be spent under this programme

Sl.No.	Particulars	Nos.	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Dress material, costume, jewellery etc.	LS	25,000.00
2.	Exhibition	6	50,000.00
3.	Competitions & complimentaries	3	60,000.00
			1,35,000.00

k) Community participation and shram dhan (voluntary labour contribution)

Village development works will be promoted by the project by organizing shramdhan with participation of target group families and other residents of villages.

The project would provide material costs as scheduled hereunder.

Work proposed	No. of units	Amount
1. Approach roads	50 kms	2,50,000.00
2. Foot bridges	5	25,000.00
3. Cleaning temple premises	15	5,000.00
4. Construction of youth clubs and mahila mandals	5	25,000.00
5. Planting avenue trees	500	10,000.00
6. Desilting water tanks	3	30,000.00
		3,45,000.00

1) Co-ordination and integration

With the aim of bringing about integrated development of the target group families, the project will co-ordinate its programmes with various developmental organizations, commercial banks, manufacturers of agricultural inputs, research institutes and other NGOs. Since, it is difficult for individual families to have complete knowledge about programmes and facilities offered by various developmental agencies, this project will act as a source of information at village level and identify the programmes of various agencies suiting to the needs and conditions of individual families. These external agencies which do not have their own network of field functionaries, will certainly find, highly motivated network of project functionaries, as very helpful allies in implementing their respective programmes successfully. This will achieve considerable integration in the delivery of developmental services to the target group families enabling them to overcome poverty as best as possible.

The project will co-ordinate with the manufacturers of Agricultural inputs like fertilizer and pesticide and encourage them to have test launch their products free of cost.

The project will co-ordinate with the cashew development council and coconut development board to derive technical as well as funding support to raise saplings and grow horticultural crops.

4

Infrastructure Planning

4.1 Infrastructure

The following parameters may be adopted while determining the infrastructural requirements of the project. They serve merely as guidelines for formulation of the project and may vary from project to project to suit their individual requirements.

a) Land & building

The project will be operated for a brief period of 3 years from the date of inception. Hence it is not advisable on the part of the implementing agency to have its own premises in the area of command. Instead, the project can be accommodated in a hired premises of around 1,000 sft.

b) Requirement of office equipment

1. Personal computer with printer	-	1
2. Type writer	-	1
3. Telephone	-	1

c) Requirement of training equipment

1. Public address system	-	1
2. Flip charts	-	10
3. Teaching aids	-	LS
4. Colour TV with VCD player	-	1

d) Requirement of Misc. equipment

1. Earth working tools	-	LS
2. First aid kits	-	5

e) Mobile health station

DCM closed van completely equipped with examination bench, transfusion equipment, oxygen and other emergency aids	-	1
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f) Office furniture

Tables	-	3
Chairs	-	25
Almirahs	-	2
TV Stand	-	1
Computer table with chair	-	1
Coffer chest	-	1

5

Organisation and Man-power

5.1 Organisation

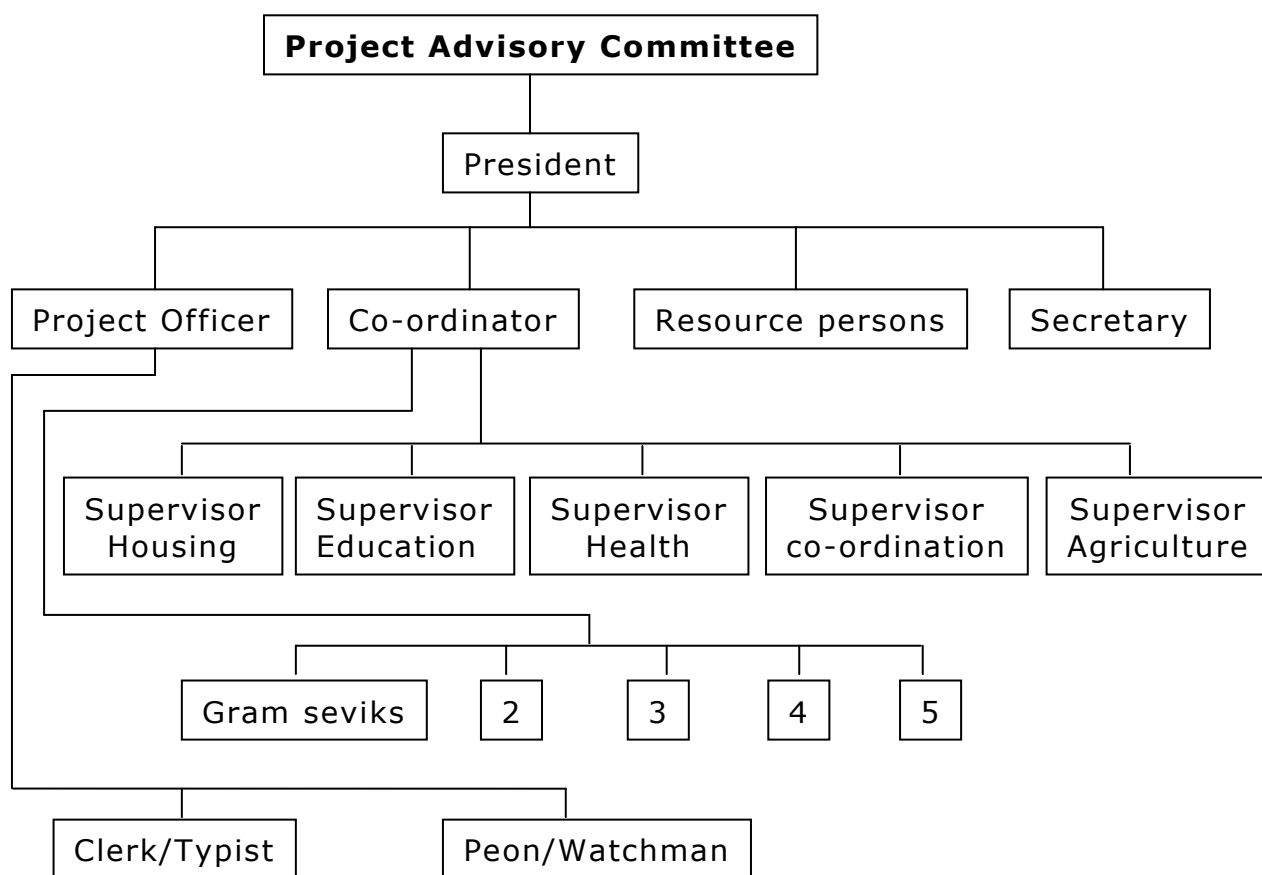
The project will be headed by President/Secretary of the Implementing Agency and he will be the overall in-charge of the implementation of the project. He will receive the directive principles and guidance from the Project Advisory Committee specially constituted with the following members.

- a) President of the Implementing Agency - Chairman
- b) Secretary of the IA - Member Secretary /Convener
- c) Nominee from the funding agency - Member
- d) Nominee from the DRDA - Member
- e) Nominee from the Dept. of Adult and Continuing Education - Member
- f) Local youth leader - Member
- g) Local women - Member
- h) Nominee from the media - Member

The project leader will be assisted by a project officer, who will be responsible for day-to-day administration of the project. The project leader will also be assisted by project co-coordinator, supervisors and gram sevakas.

The service of expert people in the areas of agriculture, horticulture and health will be employed as assignment to assignment basis.

5.2 Organisational chart



5.3 Schedule of salaries & wages

Sl. No.	Category	Nos.	per head per month (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)
1.	Project officer	1	5,000.00	5,000.00
2.	Project coordinator	1	3,500.00	3,500.00
3.	Supervisors	5	3,000.00	15,000.00
4.	Gram Seviks	5	2,500.00	12,500.00
5.	Clerk/Typist	1	2,500.00	2,500.00
6.	Peon/watchman	1	2,000.00	2,000.00
		14		40,500.00

6

Project Cost & Method of Financing

6.1 Project Cost

The total cost of the programme consisting of the components mentioned hereunder works out to Rs. 78,45,000/-.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Housing	25,00,000.00
2.	Education	1,92,000.00
3.	Health	11,15,000.00
4.	Women & Child development	40,000.00
5.	Family planning	37,000.00
6.	Sanitation	1,20,000.00
7.	Smokeless chullahs	28,000.00
8.	Monthly pensions	4,50,000.00
9.	Cultural issues	1,35,000.00
10.	Community development through shramdhan	3,45,000.00
11.	Office equipment & Furniture	
	a) Personal computer with printer	45,000.00
	b) Type writer	10,000.00
	c) Telephone	1,000.00
	d) Public address system	5,000.00
	e) Flip charts	500.00
	f) Teaching aids	5,000.00
	g) Colour TV with VCD player	20,000.00
	h) Earth working tools	5,000.00
	i) First aid kits	3,500.00
	j) Furniture	10,000.00
		1,05,000.00
	Total of a to j	1,05,000.00
12.	Mobile health station	11,15,000.00
13.	Miscellaneous	25,000.00
		<u>62,07,000.00</u>

Total of Sl. No. 1 to 13 on pg. 17 62,07,000.00

14. Recurring costs

a) Salaries & wages for the entire project period 14,58,000.00

b) Administration overheads @ Rs. 60,000 per annum for the entire project period 1,80,000.00

Rs. 78,45,000.00

6.2 Method of Financing

a) Contribution from the target group families in the areas of housing and sanitation @ 25% of the costs involved Rs. 6,55,000.00

b) Grant-in-aid assistance Rs. 71,90,000.00

Rs. 78,45,000.00

7

Collaborative Approaches

The project will co-ordinate and tie-up wherever necessary with the following developmental programmes of the central and state government.

a) Waste land development

Subsidy @ Rs.1,500/- will be provided by certain State Governments and surplus land will be allotted under land reforms programme. The assistance is intended for development of land and purchase of work families.

b) National programme for massive assistance to small farmers

Digging wells, purchasing pump-sets subsidy @ 25% will be provided by the cost.

c) IRDP

This scheme aims at providing productive assets to the families living below poverty line. 25 to 50% of the investment is given as subsidy and the balance as loan.

d) TRYSEM

Free training to Rural youth and artisans

e) Bio-gas programmes

This programme promotes construction of bio-gas plants and 25-50% will be provided as subsidy.

f) Asha Kiran

Free insurance programme from GIC

g) Pension to the handicapped from State Government

h) Pension scheme to destitutes from State Government.

i) Maternity allowance @ Rs.100/- per month for immediate 3 months after child birth from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

j) Janatha housing scheme

k) Akshara Sneha - from Department of Adult and Continuing education.

8

Impact Analysis

8.1 Impact :

This project promotes sustainable development by rehabilitating the poor in their natural environment. In no case, any individual will be uprooted from the soil. The thrust of the developmental programmes has been environmentally beneficial. The large scale, horticultural plantation and social forestry are bound to increase the tree cover. Much of the denuded land which has been planted to horticultural crops will be saved from further degradation. The stress on organic farming methods in combination with judicious use of chemical fertilizers is also a redeeming factor.

8.2 Indicators

- a) Comparison of pre-development and post development income levels.
- b) Comparison of pre-development and post-development living conditions.
- c) Increase in the level of confidence
- d) Capacity to self-help
- e) Increased participation in community development
- f) Increased level of awareness about socio-economic conditions.
- g) Marked improvement in housing, health, clothing, education and sanitation.

9

Project Implementation Schedule

9.1 Project Duration : 36 months

9.2 Implementing Schedule

Year - 1

Month 1 - 3

1. Baseline survey
2. Identification of beneficiaries
3. Funding dossiers

Month 4 - 6

1. Formation of Project Advisory Committee (PAC)
2. Awareness camps
3. Field activities
4. Pension schemes

Month 7 - 9

1. Health camps
2. Rural sanitation programmes
3. Formation of youth/mahila mandals
4. Project advisory committee meeting

Month 10-12

1. Housing improvement programmes
2. Social forestry
3. Leadership development training
4. Identification of Adult Literacy Centres
5. PAC

Year - 2

Month 1 - 3

1. Health camps
2. Family planning campaigns
3. Adult literacy
4. PAC

Month 4 - 6

1. Folk art teams
2. Community development through shramdhan
3. PAC

Month 7 - 9

1. Folk art exhibition
2. Desilting of tanks
3. School improvement programmes
4. Horticultural cropping
5. PAC

Month 10 -12

1. Health camps
2. Distribution of contraceptive pills
3. Adult literacy programmes
4. Shramdhans
5. PAC

Year - 3

Month 1 - 3

1. Rural sanitation
2. Improvement of roads
3. Immunization camps
4. PAC

Month 4 - 6

1. Health camps
2. Construction of youth clubs
3. Training programmes for construction workers
4. Improved chullahs
5. PAC

Month 7 - 9

1. Adult literacy
2. Improvement of Agriculture
3. Health camps
4. PAC

Month 10 - 12

1. Evaluation
2. Institutional linkages
3. Withdrawal/termination of the project