

NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF 15 PROXIMAL VILLAGES OF AnGPS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT UNDER CSR PROGRAMME



**FINAL REPORT
SUBMITTED
TO
ANTA GAS POWER STATION, NTPC Ltd., P.O. ANTA,
DISTRICT, BARAN RAJASTHAN, INDIA**

**SUBMITTED BY
Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)
(Established and Supported by KRIBHCO – Govt. of India)
137, 2nd Floor, Laxman Path, Shyam Nagar,
Jaipur – 302019, Rajasthan**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

S1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of the Needs Assessment Survey (NAS) commissioned by NTPC in accordance with its policy on Corporate Social Responsibility – Community Development (CSR-CD). It addresses the issues of ‘Community and Peripheral Development’ in the neighborhood area of its operations in district Baran.

S2. OBJECTIVE

In accordance with the NTPC’s policy on CSR-CD, this report identifies the needs of the specific communities on four broad themes, which are Education, Health, Livelihood and Peripheral Development. Further, it suggests areas of intervention and convergence with the government and presents a five year Village Development Plan for each survey Village.

S3. METHODOLOGY

Primary data was collected through various participatory and interactive techniques. These include Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to identify the felt needs of the communities, household surveys to assess the existing situation of the communities and focus group discussions. Secondary data was collected through government and other sources to ascertain the allocation of funds and provisions made for the development activities of the concerned villages.

S4. SAMPLE

Fifteen pre-determined villages in and around the NTPC’s area of operation were surveyed for the purpose of this report. Data was collected from all the households. The sample villages fall under 10 Panchayat Samitis of district Baran. Villages that were reached for the purpose of this study are – Akhedi, Alipura, Anta, Badwa, Bala Khada, Bamuliya Kala, Bamuliya Jogiyana, Dabarikakaji, Kachari, Molshi, Nagda Ki Jhopadi, Pachal Kala, Tam Khada, Sorkhand Kala, and Ratadiya,

KEY FINDINGS

S5. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Analysis of the population indicates poor sex ratio when compared to district Baran, the state of Rajasthan as well as the country. The child sex ratio (CSR) of the villages (877.22) is alarming. This suggests high discrimination against girl child and has strong implications on society. It urges for immediate attention and action.

In spite of high unemployment rates among women, only 5% of the population has membership in Self Help Groups. There is a need to either increase the membership in

these groups to form new SHGs. SHGs serve to address multiple issues – not just poverty but facilitate empowerment of women and can help in addressing reproductive health, education and economic issues of the women.

The villages have a distinct character that emerges out of its caste distribution of the population. 57% of the population belongs to OBC category, followed by 28% Schedule castes.

S6. INFRASTRUCTURE

There is a general scarcity of health facilities such as primary and sub health centers in the villages. Few aanganwadi centers exist in some villages and suggest a need for more. Facilities for recreation and sports are not sufficient, so is the case with roads. Not all the villages have access through *pucca roads*. Within the villages accessibility is limited through *kuccha roads*. This suggests need for appropriate roads within the villages and improvement in the condition of roads for better connectivity and accessibility.

The major area of concern in almost all villages is insufficient or complete lack of drainage facility in some villages. Such insufficiency has led to a number of consequences such as impact on health and prevalence of diseases like malaria and typhoid. Number of villages expressed a need to either renovate existing drainage facilities or construct new ones.

Lack of sanitation facilities across the survey villages was observed. Consequently, need for latrines were expressed in the majority of cases. Need to construct latrines in all the households have been put forth by the respective villages in their village development plans.

Of the 15 villages only 10 have electricity supply. In addition, insufficient connections for agricultural purposes were observed. As well as this 40% of the requests for such connections are pending. A need for 102 such connections was assessed through the survey. Sufficient agricultural electric connections may improve the productivity as well as contribute substantially to the economic development of the society.

Women reported problems in their routine activities due to lack of appropriate infrastructure. Mobility of persons with disability is severely affected by the conditions of roads within and outside the villages.

S7. EMPLOYMENT

The survey reveals high dependency rates. 78% of the population is dependent on 22%, which suggests that unemployment rates are high. The main source of income is through agriculture followed by daily wage labor. Interestingly, a higher percentage of people work as labors than in agriculture. Gender disparity is depicted by an over all participation of only 20.8% of women in various occupations.

Women need to be empowered. The PRA exercise revealed lack of autonomy among women due to high male dominance. Women are mostly engaged in agricultural activities and are not allowed to move outside the village to under other activities.

S8. OCCUPATIONAL NEEDS OF WOMEN

Need was expressed for improved seeds, breeds and tools, training in Artificial Insemination (AI), pasture land development catering to the need of livestock rearing and trainings in marketing. Women were keen to take training on home based industries related to manufacturing of incense sticks and soap. They have also expressed need for grain banks and milk collection centers to give a new life to their existing livelihood options.

S9. SCOPE OF SELF EMPLOYMENT

Besides the agriculture and allied activities as a major livelihood options, people have come up with wide array of options for self employment, which is market linked and most importantly they want to take it up after proper training. People wish to take up grocery shops as a self employment options at the same time there was keen interests' put forth on computer training, welding works, water pump, mobile repair, etc to start their own units after appropriate training. Training should be credit linked with bank as after successful completion of the course and credit linkages can be established with banks to ground the set up. Women are also willing to take up options like vending, and tailoring as Income Generation Activities for them selves.

S10. CREDIT AND LOAN

Most of the loan is being taken for various consumption purposes like medical treatment, personal work, marriages, etc. Since the income level is not at all encouraging, therefore they always end up with paying huge amount of interests, more than the principle amount, being paid by generations.

S11. AGRICULTURE

At present the farm management being used by the farmers is conventional and needs to be improved in terms of use of technology, improved varieties of seeds and adoption of modern farm practices. The source of income from agriculture is on which the farmers heavily depend and therefore the aforementioned needs attention.

In the sampled villages most of the irrigation work is being disposed by canals and tube wells. Maintenance of irrigation is on top most agenda of the villagers.

S12. LIVESTOCK

Analysis reveals low livestock productivity and immense scope for animal husbandry to improve the economic status and provide livelihood for many.

The major focus of the development program should be on developing the pasture land. While survey many villages have been recorded to have allotted lands for developing the pasture land and sanctioned an amount too. The need is also to convert the encroached

land areas into open grazing land in order to facilitate the adequate fodder availability to the animals thereby ensuring their economic importance.

The farmers have to strive really hard to fend themselves and their livestock. 83% of the villagers revert to wage laborers during the lean season and buy fodder for their animals. 12% of the villagers depend on credit from the various sources to buy fodder for their livestock while only 3% fulfill the needs of their livestock from jungles.

S13. AVAILABILITY OF WATER

Open sources are providing lot of irrigation support in sampled villages but availability throughout the year is not there. On the contrary the closed sources of irrigation like tube wells maintain the water availability as high as 86% of the year. Results can be more conducive if the maintenance of ponds (widening and deepening), canals (deepening and cementing), well (deepening), etc will be done at least once in a year.

S14. ENERGY (FUEL WOOD)

While the requirement of fuel wood is not met for the whole year most of the productive time of people is spent in wandering around in gathering the dry wooden sticks. Moreover excessive use of the fuel wood causes imbalance of ecology. During the survey it has been found that smokeless *chulhas* have been provided to the villagers. This would be helpful in reducing the pressure of fuel wood production.

S15. EDUCATION

While all the villages have schools, the condition of these schools is not appropriate. Analysis shows that not even a single school is in perfect condition. There is a dire need to improve infrastructure of the schools. Infrastructural issues include construction of new class rooms, boundary walls and roof tops. In some cases need to build new schools or upgrading existing ones to a higher standard was put forth.

Computer and Physical education needs to be incorporated as suggested by villagers to be able to move on with the current world. In addition, need for free uniforms and sports equipment, a common room and a library was expressed during PRA.

The net enrolment in schools reveals a predictive trend that higher numbers of boys are enrolled in schools compared to girls. One of the reasons attributed towards this trend is non-availability of senior level schools within the village. As discussed earlier, a common issue in terms of gender discrimination has been restricted mobility of women. Thus, after primary and middle school girls are not allowed to study further because they would need to move outside of the village which traditionally not accepted.

S16. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Interestingly, the demand and need for vocational training appears to be quite high. However cutting across gender, disparity is indicative of extremes. A very small number of women expressed desire to undertake training – only 24 women compared to 202

males. Vocational training was more popular among youngsters in the age group of 19 to 32.

Inclination towards market driven training was evident by the shift in the kind of training opportunities from traditional to latest avenues of income generation – for example desire to take training in mobile phone repairing among men and computer training among women.

Vocational Training needs of the villages are as follows

- A new training institute within the vicinity of survey villages
- Emphasis on loan facility either through government and/or banks to be able to under take a training course
- Equipment in case of tailoring and computer training
- Linkage with the job market through internships and apprenticeships
- Marketing skills as a component of training for starting an enterprise or home based business.

S17. HEALTH

In addition to infrastructural needs to construct new PHCs and sub centers as well as *aanganwadi* centers, survey reveals that attention must be given to hygiene and sanitation. The major cause of concern and diseases from which the villagers are affected are malaria, pneumonia and yellow fever. These diseases frequently attack the villagers. 71% of the total respondents are infected by malaria which is due to poor sanitary conditions in the villages. There is a need to spread awareness among the villagers regarding the causes and cure of such diseases.

Tuberculosis is also prevalent in these villages. There is a greater need for awareness and action to supply Information Education and Communication (IEC) material related to these diseases. In addition health camps must be organized. For elderly, need for health camps on cataracts were expressed.

As in the village development plans of the government there is minimal provision for such activities. It was assessed that health camps must be organized to address these issues. Camps organized by the government agencies suffer from poor quality and are not reliable.

S18. PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Persons with disability need special attention. Their condition is generally worse. Lack of awareness on the government schemes and information on individual conditions is a matter of concern. A general apathy was lack of appropriate equipment such as tricycles or Braille etc.

Discrimination against persons with disability was observed to be prevalent across all the sections of the community. Low self worth, uncertainty about future etc

Persons with disability expressed such needs that could help them lead a comparatively easier life. This is indicated by a huge demand in acquiring a tricycle. The priority was to

gain livelihood support such as training or loan facility to start a grocery store which requires limited movement.

- Tricycle
- Mechanized cycles
- Free medical help and access to disabled pension
- Training in income generation activities

S19. FOCUS OF GOVERNMENTS' VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND POSSIBILITIES OF CONVERGENCE

The focus of the government's development plans includes increasing enrolments rates and literacy rates. The eleventh five year plans as proposed by Gram Sabha have provisions for infrastructural facilities but they are not sufficient and to the extent as needed by the villagers. An additional support to the government on this is very much needed. While Sarv Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA) may provide free uniform, and local self governance support with infrastructure; there is however, no provision for a library and common rooms as desired by the villagers.

Under Health and Hygiene, there is a provision for sanitation facilities. However, the budgets appear to be limited. There could be a possibility to share the costs for improving the sanitation condition of the villages, especially with the construction of Latrines. In addition to this convergence could be in the form of establishing adequate primary health care facilities within the villages as well as share the responsibility of maintenance with Panchayats.

S20. ENVIRONMENT

Plantation and afforestation is high on agenda of the government. Considerable funds have been allocated over a period of five year in phase manner. In addition, provisions for pasture land development and water harvesting are also represented in cognizance with the need of the villages. Here it may be possible to provide technical inputs and adapt some part of the land for pasture development.

Water harvesting system needs to be systematically improved and incorporated. Advanced technical inputs may be provided to the government in such cases and additional inputs through peripheral activities could also be undertaken.

S21. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The agenda under different schemes of the government is related to the production of Agriculture and Milk Products with a proposed target to increase the safe by 30%. Assistance could be provided in the form of trainings as desired and expressed by the community. Trainings and capacity building of the farmers and livestock rearers has a particular emphasis in all the survey villages. These trainings could be in the form of imparting advanced technical knowledge, improvement of farm practices, knowledge on improved seeds and familiarity with technical equipment.

In addition, the targets set by the government in terms of the supply of improved seeds are far less than the demand. Here, additional supplies could be made available in specific villages.

Similarly the access to artificial insemination (AI) services is limited and the need for such services has been greatly emphasized. The government village development plan proposes to provide such service to 50% of the farmers. However, additional assistance may be provided through veterinary camps covering particular areas where the reach of the government is poor.

Need for establishing a food bank and a grain bank also emerged during discussions and there is no such provision in the current development plan of the government.

S22. POVERTY

The village development plans of the government include 100% conversion of BPL to APL, provisions for the conversion of 90% *kachha* houses to *pakka* and *pakka* houses for households without a house.

During discussion with the villagers, similar needs as mentioned above emerged. While these needs are addressed by the government, other indicators of poverty such as sufficient and timely meals, social security in old age, discrimination against persons with disability need to be addressed. Poverty is an outcome of number of similar factors.

S23. PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Even though there are various schemes available for the persons with disability, awareness levels are low. Consequently, the schemes are not availed as desired. An awareness campaign would allow utility of these schemes to an optimum level. Besides this insensitivity among the community members towards persons with disability is a major issue, which needs to be addressed.

Keen interest to take up employment and undertake vocational training also emerged during discussions. Further, unavailability of any special education centre has led to the lack of education and low enrolments in the school. Establishment of a special education centre for the persons with disability within the vicinity of the villages may improve their quality of life.

Broadly, there are provisions in terms of reservations in various vocational training institutes, but there is no specific service delivery mechanism that can address individual needs of the persons with disability. Community sensitization and awareness of schemes appears to be the priority in addition to establishment of a center for special education.

S24. NEEDS OF WOMEN

Women in particular placed emphasis on arrangements for vocational training in specific trades and setting up of micro enterprises for home based income generation activities. In addition to this number of common issues related to women that need to be addressed and their solutions were identified in all the survey villages.

- Needs of women that emerged during the survey are as follows
- Conversion of *kuccha* roads to *pucca* roads
- Upgrading of primary and upper primary schools to senior schools
- Separate bathing area for women (*ghats*)
- Drinking water facilities through installation of hand pumps within the vicinity of households
- Sanitation facilities and construction of latrines
- Vocational training and financial support in setting up of micro enterprises for income generation
- Training on animal husbandry and veterinary services
- And establishment of *anganwadi* centers

S25. SUSTAINABILITY

An attempt was made to ensure the sustainability of the projects under various sectors if taken up by NTPC. Community members and their representatives expressed their willingness for the same. However, during discussions it emerged that extensive discussions may need to be held with the community members and their representatives on specific projects that NTPC may wish to implement. In addition to this, community members displayed a positive response in taking up the responsibility and enter into an agreement with NTPC for the benefit of their villages. However, this may be done on mutual agreement after detailed discussions on specifics.

A broad guideline for ensuring the sustainability of the projects that emerged during the discussions was formation of Village Development Committees (VDC) in respective villages and implement projects through public private partnerships.

S26. BENEFITS TO NTPC

It was noted that the efforts of NTPC would be welcome by the community members of the survey villages. Recognizing the fact that these efforts would ensure lasting benefits, the existent reputation of NTPC would be further strengthened thereby directly making a positive contribution to its goodwill.

The responses of the community participants on NTPC's initiatives were observed to be very encouraging.

In addition to this, media could play a vital role in highlighting the efforts of NTPC. This would generate publicity in mass media and build on the existing reputation. This could further strengthen brand value and equity of NTPC as well as enhance the brand image of NTPC not only in the local geography but country wide.

Such efforts could also lead to other benefits such as partnerships with the government agencies from which NTPC could harness long term benefits.

It was also observed that there is an abundant scope of capitalizing on the human resource available in these communities that if channelized could ensure a way for valuable human resource mobilization for NTPC's operations.

More so, activities under CSR may pave an easy access to vast natural resource that could be utilized in the benefit of both the society and NTPC.

The SCR activity, as is largely perceived, is a form of investment and opportunity that if properly utilized may reap substantial to the organization benefits in the long run.

S27. CONCLUSION

The village development plans are made in consultation with the community through Gram Sabah, these appear to address the needs of the community. However, it may be noted that at the implementation stage these plans often are fraught with problem of inadequate funds, lack of proper planning, corruption, vested interests and political agendas.

Hence while ascertaining the scope for convergence with the government activities, care must be taken to ascertain realistic possibilities for implementation.

S28. IN NUTSHELL

[Possible area of Interventions for NTPC Ltd]

- 1 Women – empowerment, home based income generation activities, vocational training
- 2 Education – free uniform, construction of common rooms and library, computer education and physical education, additional schools for girls, furniture and equipment in schools
- 3 Vocational Trainings – establishment of a vocational training center within the vicinity of the villages with a curriculum designed to suit market demands. Vocational training for persons with disability
- 4 Agriculture/live stock – infrastructure such as agriculture electric connections, assistance with buying improved tools and equipment, capacity building, supply and/or knowledge of better variety of seeds, pasture land development and trainings on animal husbandry.
- 5 Health – improvement in sanitary conditions of the villages, assistance with construction of latrines, improvement in drainage system, health camps and awareness campaigns on malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis, yellow fever and pneumonia. Construction of new PHCs and new Aganwadi centers.
- 6 Persons with disability: Establishment of center for special education, sensitization of the community towards disabled and awareness on govt. schemes as well as assistance with buying assistive devices.

CORPORATE AND PROJECT INITIATIVES

The following budget indicates the common needs of the survey villages that could be taken up as project initiatives by NTPC Ltd. The nature of activities is such that they would need to be implemented each year over a period of five years to ensure the fulfillment of long term CSR-CD objectives of NTPC Ltd.

BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR COMMON NEEDS OF ALL THE SURVEY VILLAGES

S. No	Name of The Sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total
				Rupees in Lacs					
I	Education								
	Year 1	Scholarship for poor students MBA/Engineering/Medical/ Other professional Degree Programs.	10 persons	0.3					7.3
		Kanya Shiksha protshan Scheme.	15 persons	0.25					
		Distribution of study material for Govt. and other schools.	15 schools	2					
		Distribution of school uniforms for poor students of Govt. Schools.	15 schools	1.75					
		Children's play exercise equipment for the govt. schools.	15 schools	3					
	Year 2	Scholarship for poor students MBA/Engineering/Medical/ Other professional Degree Programs.	10 persons		0.3				7.3
		Kanya Shiksha protshan Scheme.	15 persons		0.25				

	Distribution of study material for Govt. and other schools.	3 schools		2				
	Distribution of school uniforms for poor students of Govt. Schools.	3 schools		1.75				
Year 3	Scholarship for poor students MBA/Engineering/Medical/ Other professional Degree Programs.	10 persons			0.3			7.3
	Kanya Shiksha protshan Scheme.	15 persons			0.25			
	Distribution of study material for Govt. and other schools.	3 schools			2			
	Distribution of school uniforms for poor students of Govt. Schools.	3 schools			1.75			
Year 4	Scholarship for poor students MBA/Engineering/Medical/ Other professional Degree Programs.	10 persons				0.3		7.3
	Kanya Shiksha protshan Scheme.	15 persons				0.25		
	Distribution of study material for Govt. and other schools.	3 schools				2		
	Distribution of school uniforms for poor students of Govt. Schools.	3 schools				1.75		
Year 5	Scholarship for poor students MBA/Engineering/Medical/ Other professional Degree Programs.	10 persons					0.3	7.3
	Kanya Shiksha protshan Scheme.	15 persons					0.25	
	Distribution of study material for Govt. and other schools.	3 schools					2	
	Distribution of school uniforms for poor students of Govt. Schools.	3 schools					1.75	
							Sub Total	36.5
II	Energy							
Year 1	Installation of <i>Smokeless Chullas</i>	35 HH	0.35					0.35
Year 2	Installation of <i>Smokeless Chullas</i>	35 HH		0.35				0.35

Year 3	Installation of <i>Smokeless Chullas</i>	35 HH			0.35			0.35
Year 4	Installation of <i>Smokeless Chullas</i>	35 HH				0.35		0.35
Year 5	Installation of <i>Smokeless Chullas</i>	35 HH					0.35	0.35
							Sub Total	1.75
III	Social and Economic Development (additional needs for livelihood)							
Year 1	Vocational Trainings of Unemployed Youths of all the villages	30 P	0.8					2.15
	Vocational Trainings of SC/ST/OBC person's	20 P	0.6					
	Sponsorship for ITI student in Govt ITI, Anta	5 p	0.75					
Year 2	Vocational Trainings of Unemployed Youths of all the villages	30 P		0.8				2.15
	Vocational Trainings of SC/ST/OBC person's	20 P		0.6				
	Sponsorship for ITI student in Govt ITI, Anta	5 p		0.75				
Year 3	Vocational Trainings of Unemployed Youths of all the villages	30 P			0.8			2.15
	Vocational Trainings of SC/ST/OBC person's	20 P			0.6			
	Sponsorship for ITI student in Govt ITI, Anta	5 p			0.75			
Year 4	Vocational Trainings of Unemployed Youths of all the villages	30 P				0.8		2.15

		Vocational Trainings of SC/ST/OBC person's	20 P				0.6	
		Sponsorship for ITI student in Govt ITI, Anta	5 p				0.75	
Year 5		Vocational Trainings of Unemployed Youths of all the villages	30 P				0.8	2.15
		Vocational Trainings of SC/ST/OBC person's	20 P				0.6	
		Sponsorship for ITI student in Govt ITI, Anta	5 p				0.75	
							Sub Total	10.75
IV	Agriculture							
Year 1		Training and Demonstration of Vermi Compost and Installation of Vermi Unit	3 Villages	0.45				1.15
		Multi-purpose tool bar for efficient and economic agricultural practices	3 Villages	0.7				
Year 2		Training and Demonstration of Vermi Compost and Installation of Vermi Unit	50 P		0.45			1.15
		Multi-purpose tool bar for efficient and economic agricultural practices	3 Villages		0.7			
Year 3		Training and Demonstration of Vermi Compost and Installation of Vermi Unit	50 P			0.45		1.15
		Multi-purpose tool bar for efficient and economic agricultural practices	3 Villages			0.7		

Year 4	Training and Demonstration of Vermi Compost and Installation of Vermi Unit	50 P				0.45		1.15
	Multi-purpose tool bar for efficient and economic agricultural practices	3 Villages				0.7		
Year 5	Training and Demonstration of Vermi Compost and Installation of Vermi Unit	50 P					0.45	1.15
	Multi-purpose tool bar for efficient and economic agricultural practices	3 Villages					0.7	
						Sub Total		5.75
V Animal Husbandry								
Year 1	Veterinary Camp	3 villages	0.3					0.3
Year 2	Veterinary Camp	3 villages		0.3				0.3
Year 3	Veterinary Camp	3 villages			0.3			0.3
Year 4	Veterinary Camp	3 villages				0.3		0.3
Year 5	Veterinary Camp	3 villages					0.3	0.3
						Sub Total		1.5
VII Person with Disabilities								
Year 1	Distribution of artificial limbs and wheel chair for persons with physical disabilities	20 p	0.5					0.5
Year 2	Distribution of artificial limbs and wheel chair for persons with physical disabilities	20 p		0.5				0.5

Year 3	Distribution of artificial limbs and wheel chair for persons with physical disabilities	20 p			0.5			0.5
Year 4	Distribution of artificial limbs and wheel chair for persons with physical disabilities	20 p				0.5		0.5
Year 5	Distribution of artificial limbs and wheel chair for persons with physical disabilities	20 p					0.5	0.5
							Sub Total	2.5
VIII	Water							
Year 1	Installation of Handpumps (8 nos.)	100 HH	4					4
Year 2	Installation of Handpumps	100 HH		4				4
Year 3	Installation of Handpumps	100 HH			4			4
Year 4	Installation of Handpumps	100 HH				4		4
Year 5	Installation of Handpumps	100 HH					4	4
							Sub Total	20
	Total		15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	
	Grand Total							78.75

S29. CONSOLIDATED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

S. No	Name of the Sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. funds available under various Schemes	
				(Rupees in Lacs)							
I	Education										
	Year 1	1. Construction of rooms in school	1514 P	6.7					57.89		
		2. Furniture's for school		5.75							
		3. Maintenance of school building		1							
		4. Construction of water tank		4.88							
		5. Construction of a shed for midday meal		1.95							
		6. Construction of school boundaries		1.55							
		7. Construction of toilet in school		6							
		8. Appointment of teachers for the school		4.71							
		9. Bus for pick and drop for school children		1.25							
		10. Construction of Building at Primary school Khawspura		1							

		11. Renovation of Hall at Govt. Middle School at Garh		2.2					
		12. Construction of 2 rooms for Govt. middle School at Bamori		1					
		13. School furniture for Govt. Sanskrit Middle School, Anta		1.75					
				7.25					
				2.5					
				2.5					
				2					
				1.95					
				1.95					
	Year 2	10. Boundary wall in school	643 P		1				30.6
		11. Construction of playground	138 HH		1.3				
		12. Construction of rooms			7				
		13. Electricity connection in schools			1.5				
		14. Maintenance of school			1				
		15. Construction of kitchen shed			9.7				
		16. Fencing of playground			1.5				
					1.5				
					3.5				
					1.6				

					1				
	Year 3	17. Construction of girls school	359 P			10			26.45
		18. Boundary wall of schools	65 HH			2.5			
		19. Construction of veranda				2.2			
		20. Training for advanced courses				0.5			
		21. Construction of shed for midday meal				10			
		22. Lab in school				1			
						0.25			
	Year 4	23. Construction of Primary School	140 P				10		12.7
		24. Library facility in the school	178 HH				0.3		
		25. Boundary for school playground					0.9		
							1.5		
	Year 5	26. Laboratory for school	166 P					1	1.8
		27. Library facility in the village school						0.8	
		Sub Total	2642 P						129.4
			381 HH						

II Health & Hygiene									
Year 1	1. Establishment of health sub-center	15 P	5					46.35	
	2. Free medical facilities	1797 HH	0.1						
	3. Lab in CHC		5						
	4. Extension of CHC and increasing the bed capacity		2.25						
	5. Establishment of PHC		2						
	6. Immunization of infants		3						
	7. Training midwives		1						
	8. Drainage system nearby Govt. Primary School, Kawaspura		0.5						
			20.5						
			2						
		5							
Year 2	1. Establishment of PHC	442 HH		0.75				5.75	
	2. Training of midwives			5					
Year 3	1. Construction of ANM accommodation	2:00 PM			3			8	
	2. Construction of health sub centers	405 HH			2				

						3				
	Year 4	1. Construction of Ayurvedic Bhawan	599 HH				3		11	
		2. Construction of PHC					5			
							3			
	Year 5	1. Establishment of PHC	604 HH					5	15	
		2. Health camps						5		
								5		
		Sub Total	17 P						86.1	
			3847 HH							
III	Animal Husbandry								SGRY	
	Year 1	1. Separate room for milk collection (Dairy)	1050 HH	4.2					31.55	1
		2. Buffalo rearing as a livelihood option		7.2						0.4
		3. Development of pasture land		0.95						5
		4. Cattle breed improvement		3						0.5
		5. Immunization of cattle		1						5
		6. Establishment of veterinary hospital		2.4						0.3
				0.7						
				1.2						

				10.1					
				0.8					
	Year 2	1. Water tank for livestock's	811 HH		1.5				14.25
		2. Pasture land development of 42 ha			1.75				
		3. Arrangement of milk collection unit			0.75				
		4. Goat rearing			2				
		5. Immunization of cattle			1				
		6. Artificial Insemination facilities			1.95				
		7. Poultry Birds Improvement			3.5				
		8. Cattle breed improvement			0.6				
		9. Treatment and sterilization of animals			1				
		10. Poultry farming							
	Year 3	11. Improved variety of cattle	544 HH			1			4.5
		12. Water tanks for animals				1			
		13. Pasture land development				1			
		14. Animal camps				1.5			
	Year 4	15. Establishment of Veterinary sub-center	320 HH				2.5		2.75

		16. Creating barricades for animals				0.25			
		17. Cattle breed improvement							
	Year 5	18. Establishment of veterinary hospital	383 HH				3.45	9.95	
		19. Improved poultry birds					2		
		20. Poultry farm					4		
							0.5		
		Sub Total	3108 HH					62.8	
IV	Energy								12.2
	Year 1	1. Installation of 2 transformer	25 HH	10				10	
		2. Connections to HH							
		3. Connection to farmers							
		4. Smokeless <i>chulhas</i>							
		5. Electrification for agriculture							
	Year 2	1. Electricity for agriculture connection							
	Year 3	1. Connection to SC/ST communities	466 HH			1.75		2.75	
		2. Addressing the pending requests for connection				1			
		Street lights in village							

		3. Connection for agriculture to farmers								
		Sub Total	491 HH					12.75		
V	Road & Bridges									
	Year 1	1. CC roads	2448 HH	5				97		
		2. BT roads		7.5						
		3. Bridges		2						
		4. Rappat		5.5						
		5. Maintenance of roads and bridges		8						
				9						
				15						
				24.6						
				3.2						
				6.25						
				9						
				0.25						
	Year 2		1. Bridges	1058 HH		2.75			26.05	
			2. BT roads			1.2				
						9.6				
						0.5				
						10				
						2				
	Year 3	1. Stone pavements	894 HH			1.2		30.65		

		2. CC roads				6.5				
		3. BT roads				0.45				
		4. Bridges				20				
						2.5				
	Year 4	1. Connecting Roads	195 HH					3		6
		2. Construction of bridges						3		
		Sub Total	4595 HH							159.7
VI	Sanitation									
	Year 1	1. Sanitation facility – drainage on both sides of road	1748 HH	0.5						46.75
		2. Drainage		1.5						
		3. Construction of latrines in households		2						
		4. Construction of compost pits		3						
		5. Smokeless stoves/ <i>chulha</i>		6.5						
				4						
				5.5						
				15						
				2.55						
				5						
				1.2						

	Year 2	6. Widening up of ponds and tanks	1143 HH		2			13.05	
		7. Construction of <i>pucca</i> drainage			2.25				
					3				
					3.75				
					2.05				
	Year 3	8. Construction of community latrines	1026 HH			1.75		20.35	
		9. Construction of proper system for water logging				13.3			
		10. Individual latrines for HH				1			
						1			
						1.3			
						1.25			
						0.75			
	Year 5	11. Construction of Latrines	95 HH				0.5	1	
							0.5		
		Sub Total	4012 HH					81.15	

VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
	Year 1	1. Training and employment opportunities to unemployed	512 P	2.5					45.55	
		2. Training to women on livelihood	1322 HH	3						
		3. Old age pensions		2.75						
		4. Vocational Training of Women for Self Employment	68 P	9						
				1						
				2						
				15.3						
				2						
				5						
				2						
				1						
	Year 2	1. Brick roads	89 P		2				8.8	
		2. Vocational Training of Women for Self Employment			1.8					
			130 HH		5					

	Year 3	1. Women training centers-polytechnic	65 P			7		19.8	
			130 HH			2.8			
						10			
	Year 4	1. Women related micro enterprises	172 P				1	10.8	
		2. Training and exposure visits	130 HH				6.8		
							3		
	Year 5	1. Training to unemployed youth	330 P					8	13.8
		2. Training to unemployed women	65 HH					3.8	
		3. Stitching center for women						2	
		Sub Total	1168 P						98.75
			1777 HH						
	VIII Water Harvesting								TFC/SFC/NREGA
	Year 1	1. Cementing of minor irrigation projects	118 P	1.6				56.55	1.6
		2. Hand pumps	1952 HH	14.75					1.5
		3. Tube wells		4					0.7
		4. Deepening of wells		0.8					1
		5. Drinking water arrangement in health center		2					0.75
		6. Construction of water tank		4.5					0.5
		7. Deepening of ponds		13.65					0.4

		8. Water canal in populated area		5.7				2.5
		9. Anikut		1.05				1.2
				2				1
				4.5				TFC/SFC 4.00
				1.5				NREGA 2.50
				0.5				
	Year 2	1. Cleanliness, and widening of river from both banks	1078 HH		2.6			78.55
		2. Tube wells			3			
		3. Hand pumps			3			
		4. Construction of Anikuts			2			
		5. Revival of dry hand pumps			46			
		6. Revival dry wells			0.25			
		7. Construction of supply water line			0.5			
		8. Construction of wells			21.2			
		9. Construction of a Tank						
		10. Stone pavements on minor irrigation projects						
		11. Drinking water facility for animals						

	Year 3	1. Hand pumps – 5	752 HH			0.3		13.35		
		2. construction of public water tanks				0.7				
		3. Hand pump on funeral ground				5				
		4. Drinking water facility for animals				0.4				
		5. Deepening of ponds				1.3				
		6. Public tap				1.25				
		7. Anikut				0.25				
						0.25				
						0.3				
						3.6				
Year 4	1. Stone Pavements on both the banks of river (bathing areas – <i>ghat</i>)	294 HH				5		7.15		
						2. Public water tank				1.2
						3. Drinking water facility for animals				0.25
										0.2
Year 5	1. Drinking water facility for animals	52 HH					1	1		
		Sub Total	118 P					156.6	17.65	
			4128 HH							

IX	Land & House								IAY
	Year 1	1. Land for building houses	88 HH	0.25				54.75	9.25
		2. Pucca houses for poor families		6			1.58		
				11.5			10		
				6.25			20		
				15.75			6.25		
				6			6		
							7.75		
				3			2		
				12			2.5		
							3.75		
							30		
							12.25		
							2		
	Year 2	1. Pucca houses for poor	45 HH	9.25			29.25		
				2					
				10					
				2					
	Year 3	1. Pucca house for poor	476 HH			6	21.5		
		2. Construction of Panchayat Bhavan				10.5			
		3. Construction of Community Hall				5			

	Year 5	1. Construction of <i>Pucca</i> houses	35 HH					30	30	
		Sub Total	644 HH						135.5	113.33
X	Afforestation									NREGA
	Year 1	1. Land development for afforestation	524 HH	1.25					7.95	3
		2. Expenditure for plantations		3.5						1
				3.2						
	Year 3	1. Plantations	209 HH			1			1	
	Year 4	1. Plantations on both side of roads	466 HH				0.5		1	
							0.5			
	Year 5	1. Plantation	263 HH					1	1	
		Sub Total	1462 HH						10.95	4
XI	Agriculture									
	Year 1	1. Grain Bank has be established	115 P	3.75					9.25	
		2. Training of farmers	259 HH	1.25						
		3. Improved seeds and training on advance agricultural practices		2.25						
				0.5						
				1						
				0.5						
	Year 2	4. Improved and high yielding varieties of trees[fruits]	279 HH		0.84				19.99	

		3. Community latrines			0.25				
		4. Construction of Community halls			3				
		5. Public park			3				
	Year 3	1. Construction of Community hall	251 HH			3.3			9
		2. Construction of Panchayat Bhavan				5.7			
		3. Construction of Latrines							
		4. Security walls							
	Year 4	1. Post Office	469 HH				4.2		4.2
		2. Construction of Anganwadi Center							
		3. Crèches							
	Year 5	1. Construction of Aganwadi center	108 HH					3.5	3.5
		2. Construction of latrines							
		Sub Total	90 P						26.2
			1494 HH						
XIII	Others								
	Year 1	1. Renovation of Funeral Ground	660	5.5					9.85
		2. Construction of temple		3					
		3. Maintenance of temple		0.85					

		4. Construction of 2 community halls		0.5					
	Year 2	1. Barricades from prevention of wild animals	692		3				7.25
		2. Shed and platform for funeral ground			1.25				
		3. Public park			1				
					2				
	Year 3	1. Boundary of temple	115 P			1.5			6.3
		2. Construction of Community Hall	470			1.5			
		3. Security fencing for animals				0.3			
						3			
	Year 4	1. Construction of park and garden	726				0.6		3.45
		2. Wall to safe guard animals					1		
		3. Shed on funeral ground					0.75		
		4. Construction of bathing area near temple					0.25		
							0.85		
	Year 5	Separate bathing area for women	72 P					0.25	0.55

			58					0.3		
		Sub Total	187 P						27.4	
			2606 HH							
		Total (Rupees in Lacs)		473.4	245	165	70.6	84.6		
		GRAND TOTAL (Rupees in Lacs)							1038.6	147.18

NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY



SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with its mission of being socially responsible corporate entity with thrust on community development (CD), NTPC aims to focus on implementing CD programs in the affected/ neighboring villages around its operating stations. To accomplish this mission, it is imperative to carry out survey to identify the social economic and cultural needs of the villages, societies that can facilitate in formulating a comprehensive long-term development program. The whole exercise aims to set long-term CD priorities, which could be achieved within the specified time frame. Very briefly, it's a way of assessing of what the group or community members see as their most important needs for improving the community life. The results of the survey then guide future actions. Generally, the needs that are rated most important are the ones that get addressed on priority.

Needs could be of three kinds, (1) Felt needs, (2) Perceived needs, and (3) forced (put on) needs. Felt needs are those, which are of immediate requirements in terms of day to day life of people, un-fulfillment of these needs is felt by people in their life and restrict their capacity to realize their full potential. The perceived needs are those, which others (outsiders) perceive, which are often not real and critical in nature. Any program based on them fails to mobilize people or generate supports and ultimately does not achieve its objectives in terms of benefits and sustainability. Forced needs are those needs that are influenced by local leaders and creamy layer of any community. These needs are not for the greater common good but deliberately designed by this creamy layer for their own good. Therefore, the NAS has to make clear-cut distinction between different kinds of needs and come out with set of felt needs and priorities them on the basis of criticality.

1.1 A NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY HELPS TO UNDERSTAND THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY

- To learn more about what group or community needs are. A good survey can supplement sharp-eyed observations and experiences. It can give detailed information from a larger and more representative group of people than from observation alone.
- To get a more honest and objective description of needs than people might tell publicly.
- To become aware of possible needs that can never be seen as particularly important or perceived as non-existent.
- To document needs, as is required in many applications for funding, and as is almost always helpful in advocating or lobbying for the cause.
- To make sure any actions or programs undertaken are in line with needs that are expressed by the community.

1.2 AND ALSO FOR TWO MORE REASONS, WHICH ARE LESS COMMONLY UNDERSTOOD

To get more group and community support for the actions in the action one will soon undertake. That's because if people have stated a need for a particular course of action, they are more likely to support it.

To get “community participation” and more people actually involved in the subsequent action itself. "Community Participation," means facilitating the active involvement of different community groups, together with the other stakeholders¹, and the development and research agents working with the community and decision makers.

Further, the NAS critically analyses the gaps between needs and available resources in terms of government/local bodies, NTPC's erstwhile/existing interventions to avoid wastage of resources because of duplicity. It also provides suggestion for the adjustment plan.

¹ **Stakeholders** include community members, active community groups, local and regional authorities, NGOs, government technical services or other institutions working at the community level, policy makers who are or should be involved with a given development initiative.

SECTION2. OBJECTIVES

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE NEED ASSESMENT SURVEY

- The present status of development related issues based on various development indicators including those health, education, employment and socio-cultural development
- Present needs as well as the changed/ growing needs for community development for a time horizon of five years prioritizing them according to their criticality,
- Programs available and being run by government/ Panchayats / local bodies to cater to these needs,
- The gaps between the community needs and the programs available,
- NAS will also suggest potential solutions/ programs for filling the gaps.

3. METHODOLOGY

Primary data was collected through various participatory and interactive techniques so that the needs and requirements of the villagers could be assessed rather than adapting a blanket approach. The following techniques were used

- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- Focus Group Discussions
- House hold survey

The emphasis was given on complete enumeration to cover all the households on all the relevant aspects to avoid any extrapolation.

To design the primary research, help of secondary data was taken during the selection of indicators. This data was collected from Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, departments, opinion leaders etc.



PRA WITH THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY

3.1 SAMPLE

Under the study total 15 villages have been covered from 10 Panchayat Samitis of district Baran, in and around NTPC plant. The villages covered are – Akhedi, Alipura, Anta, Badwa, Bala Khada, Bamuliya Kala, Bamuliya Jogiyan, Dabarikakaji, Kachari, Molkhi, Nagda Ki Jhopadi, Pachal Kala, Tam Khada, Sorkhand Kala, and Ratadiya.

3.2 LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

This survey was very much people oriented due to the nature of it being a participatory rural appraisal (PRA). Such methods require participation of the community members who would need to take time out from their daily chores and maintain their presence for discussions. Often these discussions would last longer.

It was, thus, a challenge to ensure community participation for longer duration. Field researchers had to wait till evening so that people would gather in the villages and could be called upon. However, after hectic days work and other engagements, anybody would want to rest. In such a situation extra efforts were needed to motivate and convince people for participation in the PRA. Though, once they realised the importance of the survey, information started following in.

In general, it was also challenging to convince women folk for group discussions. This was due to the existent patriarchal norms largely prevalent in the community. Nonetheless, every effort was made to ensure their participation in the survey - though the participation may not have been as much as would be desired, but it was fairly well.

Over all, there was a general excitement observed in the participants, who often tend to look forward for some deliverables and in many cases interaction with them seemed to raise their expectations. The expectations were generally in the form of service delivery from NTPC. The field team judiciously clarified the objectives of the survey.

With regards persons with disability, these expectations went quite high. At times field team has to face emotionally charged individuals who would just pose one question, ‘is NTPC going to get me a tricycle?’ On the one hand, it depicted the enormity of the hardships faced by persons with disability, and on the other hand, it left the team overwhelmed.

Lack of data or willingness on behalf of the government officials as well as Panchayati Raj members to disclose five year plans of the survey villages was a major constraint. Nonetheless, with consistent efforts and by way of using appropriate communication tactics the task was achieved to a large extent. Data, however, was incomplete in one way or the other. More so, in all the cases the plan had financial details for just the first year.

SECTION 4. AREA PROFILE

4. AREA PROFILE

The study was carried out in Baran district of Rajasthan. The district is bound in the north and north-west by Kota, Jhalawar and Bundi districts and in the west by Chittaurgarh. For administrative purposes, the district has been divided into three sub-divisions viz., Baran, Shahbad and Chhabra. All together Baran consists of seven tehsils.



4.1 SOME BASIC FACTS ABOUT DISTRICT BARAN

Table 1

Indicators of Human Resources*		
Population	persons	10,22,568
Density of population	persons per sq. km	146
Literacy	per cent	60.37
Total working population	per cent	33.07
Percentage distribution of work force**		
Cultivators	per cent	57.98
Agricultural laborers	per cent	20.95
Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs	per cent	3.94
Other workers	per cent	17.13

(*)(**)Govt. of India Census 2001

- 4.2 ELECTRICITY** - There are three power houses in Baran district with a generation capacity of 12 MW. These are located at Baran and Chhabra. As on 31 March 2000, of the 1070 villages, 1037 villages had access to electricity supply.
- 4.3 WATER** - Water resources for irrigation is available from Chambal canal in the tehsils of Baran and Mangrol. In addition water supply is met through wells/tube wells. Under the drinking water supply schemes of the government 5 towns of the district have been covered. Presently, 39 water supply schemes are operating in the district.
- 4.4 ROAD TRANSPORT** - The district is well connected to rest of Rajasthan. The total road length in the district was 1,491 kms as on 31 March 2000.
- 4.5 RAIL TRANSPORT** - The district is connected by 95 kms of railway line on Kota- Baran route.
- 4.6 AIR TRANSPORT** - The nearest airport is at Jaipur which is located at a distance of 239 kms.

SECTION 5. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

5. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table 2

Demographic Indicators (15 Survey Villages)*	
Particulars	Figures
Total Population in numbers	14939
Total Number of Males	7831
Total Number of Females	7108
Sex ratio	907.7
Child Sex Ratio	877.22
Percentage of Joint Families	35
Percentage of Individual Families	65
Percentage of population above poverty line (APL)	76
Percentage of Population below poverty line (BPL)	24
Percentage of Population with BPL or Ration Card	92
Percentage of population with membership of Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Co-operatives	5

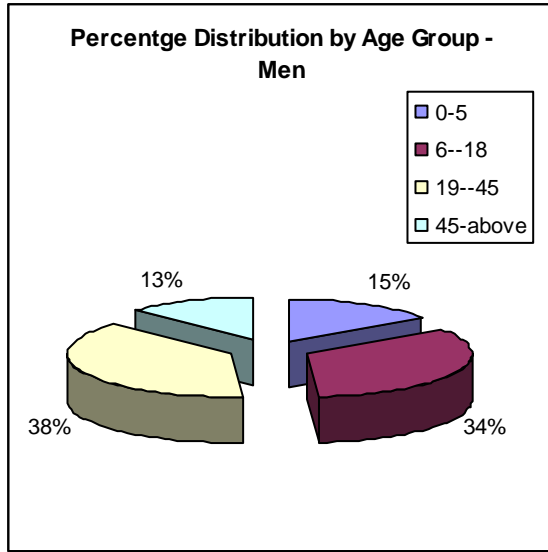
* Primary Data

Table 1, presents the demographic picture of the survey villages. Sex ratio of 907.7 is comparatively lower than that of the country (933) as well as the state of Rajasthan (921) and district Baran (909). The state of Rajasthan, in general, figures among the states with the worst sex ratio in the country. However, the sex ratio of the survey villages is worrisome and far less than the comparative figures mentioned above.

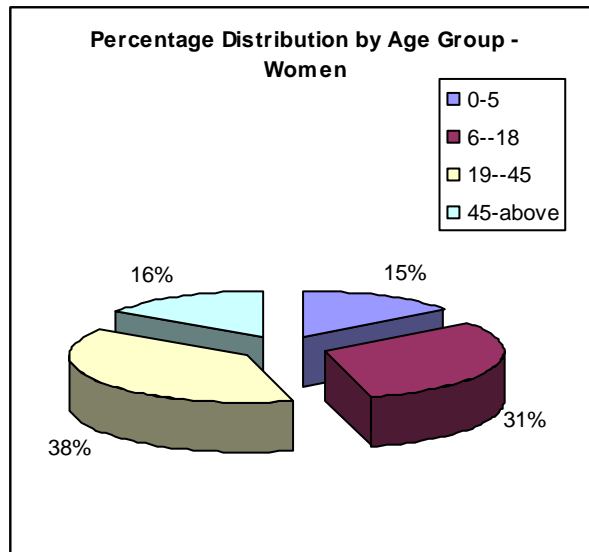
The survey is also suggestive of a strong discrimination against the girl child. The child sex ratio (CSR) is one such crucial indicator of discrimination against girl child. In case of the survey villages the figures are truly alarming. CSR of the survey villages was observed to be just 877.22 and among the lowest figures in the country.

While CSR for Baran is (918), fairly better than the state (909) as well the country (929), it is reflective of warning signs in the particular villages surveyed. Low child sex ratio is an outcome of many forms of gender discrimination. These include well researched causes ranging from female feticide, infanticide and dowry to low social worth assigned to girl child and as a consequence of traditional belief system that has predominantly been working against women. By and large the survey suggests a need for urgent interventions to improve the dignity of girl child.

5.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS



Graph 1



Graph 2

Majority of the population falls within an active age group of 19 to 45 years. Percentage distribution of the population as shown in graph 1 and 2 suggests a considerable potential for higher education and vocational training as well as reproductive health services. It is also indicative of likely human resource participation that could be available for participation in the development activities of the survey villages.

5.2 CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Table 3

Caste	Percentage (%)
Other Backward Caste (OBC)	57
Schedule Caste (SC)	28
Schedule Tribe (ST)	8
General	7

The population has a distinct character in terms of having a maximum number of persons belonging to OBC category and a fair majority to SC category.

SECTION 6. INFRASTRUCTURE

6. INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 4

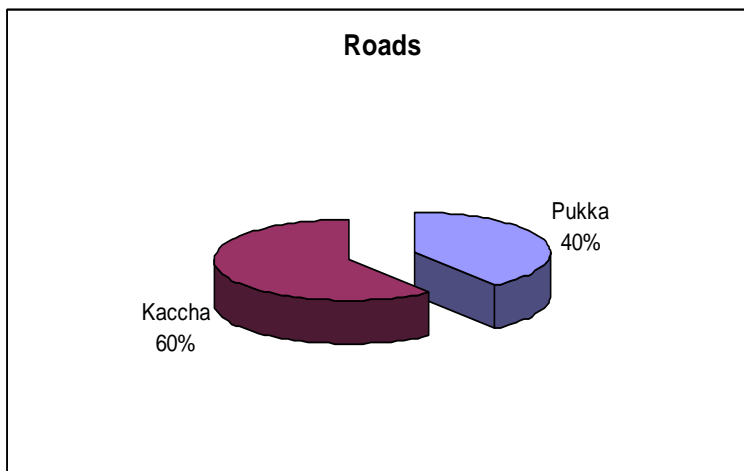
Type of Infrastructure	No
Burning Ghats	15
Health Care Facilities	8
Temples	128
Pucca Platforms	11
Total Number of Schools	17
Panchayat Samitis	5
Anganwadi Centers	8
Community Halls	5

Table 4 above, represents the types of infrastructural facilities available in the sample villages. It appears that health care facilities are not available to approximately 57 per cent of the survey villages and so is the case with *anganwadi centers*. People appear to have strong faith in religion as is indicated by a huge number of religious facilities in the villages.

The facts above indicate a need to provide additional public infrastructure that have a direct impact on the two most important indicators of human development i.e., health and education. The survey observed a clear need for basic amenities including community halls, health facilities and *anganwadi centers*.

6.1 ROADS

Graph 3



The graph types of roads available within the sample villages. 60% of the roads in the villages are *kaccha roads*; while an average of 40% roads are *pukka roads*. During the survey it was found that the roads connecting to the villages are generally in poor conditions and many of the villages are not even connected by a proper tarmac road. A total of only

6 villages are connected through *pukka roads*. As a consequence transportation facilities and access is poor.

Moreover, women and persons with locomotive disabilities expressed difficulty in mobility due to *kuccha roads* within the villages. As well as this, women who have to walk to the wells or ponds located at a distance to fetch water and to collect fuel wood from nearby localities suffer from fatigue. *Kuccha roads* not only consume additional time in traveling, but also lead to physical injuries and accidents.

6.2 DRAINAGE FACILITY

The results reveal that only 10 villages have drainage facilities, while five villages are yet to have such facilities. Drainage facilities are crucial for the over quality of life. Benefits of sanitation and hygienic living conditions are directly linked to good drainage system. In the villages where drainage system exists, it needs one or the other kind of maintenance, repair or renovation. The drainages are either logged or leaking, thus causing health hazards. It was found that poor and non-existent drainage system in the survey villages has lead to far reaching consequences on health and quality of life.

There is an immense need to improve the existing drainage facilities and construct new ones in the villages where it is non existent. This is also revealed by the health status of the villages. As would be discussed later, diseases like malaria and typhoid are very common and affecting substantial number of lives in these villages.

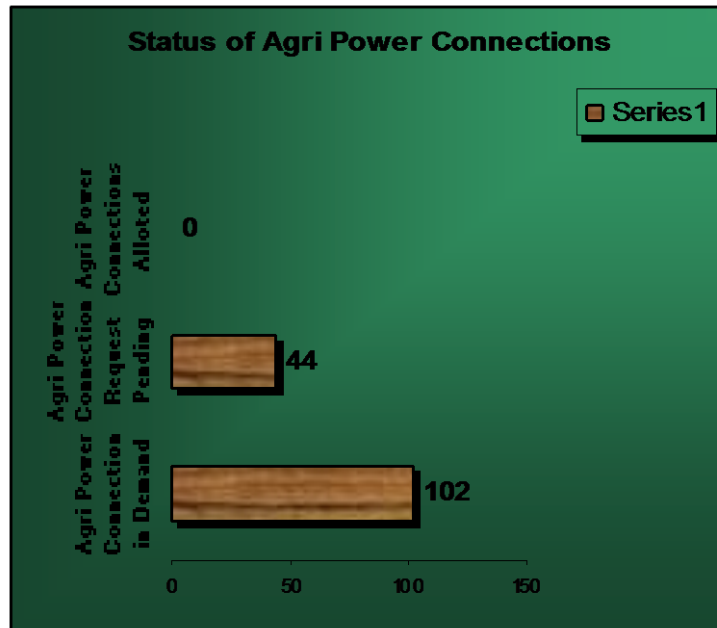
6.3 ELECTRICITY

6.31 AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Not all the villages were found to be electrified. Five of the fifteen villages do not have any kind of electric supply. A clear need for regular power supply emerged in these villages. Electric supply is another major indicator that severely affects the quality of life. Availability of regular electric supply would improve agricultural production, establish new enterprises for livelihood generation and lead to an increase in the economic status of the villages. It also bears an impact on the employment status of young people who would want to engage in setting up of micro enterprises.

6.32 CONNECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE (AGRI-CONNECTIONS)

In addition, there appears to be a huge demand for *agri-connections*. This is also due to the fact that the economy is fairly agriculture based with a sizeable chunk of cultivable land and rich black soil. The status of electricity within village is clearly visible in the graph. A total of 102 such connections are required. However, none has been allotted so far.



Graph 4

Availability of *agri – connections* may contribute substantially to the economy of the survey villages.

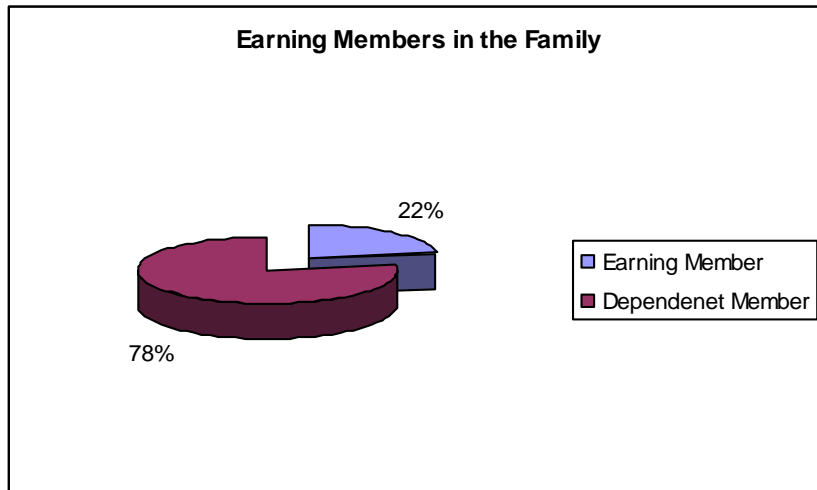
SECTION 7. EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONS

7. EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATIONS

The following section deals with occupational pattern, incomes, savings and expenditures along with requirement folds under credit and how they are being met.

The dependency levels appear to be very high. 78% of the total population in the survey villages is dependent on 22% of members. The implications of this could be vast in terms of unemployment.

Graph 5

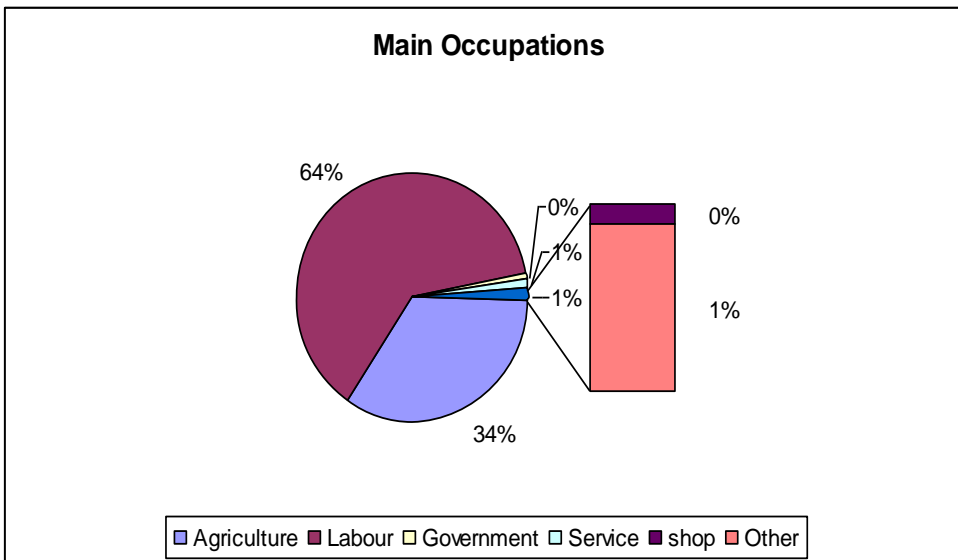


Further, it suggests a need for greater employment

opportunities and provision for livelihood options so that the number of earning members could be increased, consequently decreasing dependency levels. Also, it was observed that seasonal laborers who are able to find employment occasionally form a considerable proportion of this population. In addition dependency levels are high because 35.7% of the total population surveyed are either below the age of 18 or above the age of 60 years, which means they are least likely to engage in economic activity.

The results reveal that social security, old age pension and greater avenues of employment must be generated. The focus of such initiatives should be youth who is largely unemployed.

7.1 MAIN OCCUPATIONS



Graph 6

As is evident that majority of the working population is engaged in labor (63.3%), followed by

agriculture as main occupation (33.5%). The township called ‘Anta’ located nearby to the survey villages, at an average distance of 16 kilometers, attracts majority of the labor force.

The survey also revealed high gender disparity among the working class. It is indicated by an over all participation of only 20.8% of women in various occupations. Due to agriculture as the main source of occupation that could be engaged in within the village, most of the women are thus involved in agri-related activities. Lack of mobility among women due to male dominance appears to be the main reason. In general, the participation of women in economic activities is far less in comparison to their counter parts. Interestingly, of all the 15 villages, only three women work outside their respective villages.

7.2 SOURCES OF INCOME

The highest percentage of contribution to the income is through agricultural activities. While the percentage of people working as laborers is more, they earn comparatively far less than other occupations.

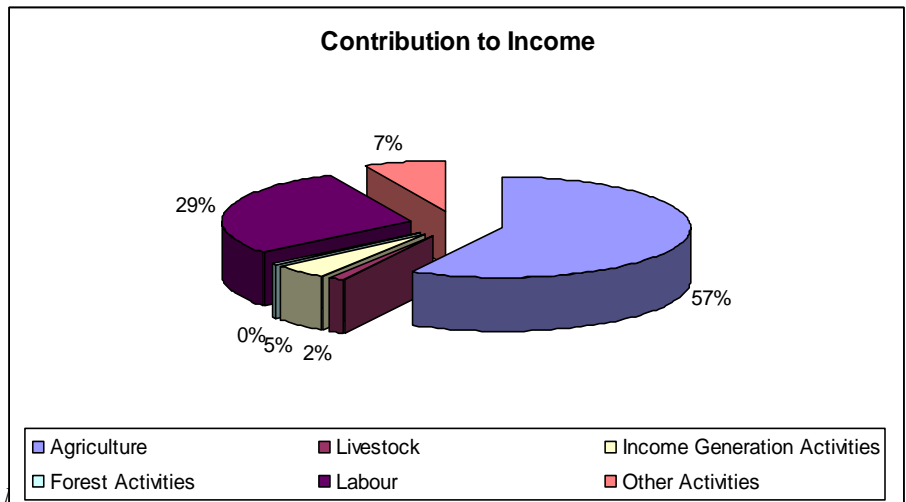
57% of the total income is contributed by only 33.5% of the working population who are engaged in agricultural activities. In contrast, 63.3% of laborers contribute only 29% of the total income of the working population.

This again calls for enhanced employment opportunities for greater earnings, especially through capacity building on alternate source of livelihood options other than daily wage laborers. These may include trainings on home based income generation activities, encouraging participation in livestock activities for income generation and other modes of self employment as expressed by the community members.

Total population engaged in various economic activities in the age group of 19 to 45 years is 48%. Of this percentage, population working in various sectors is as follows

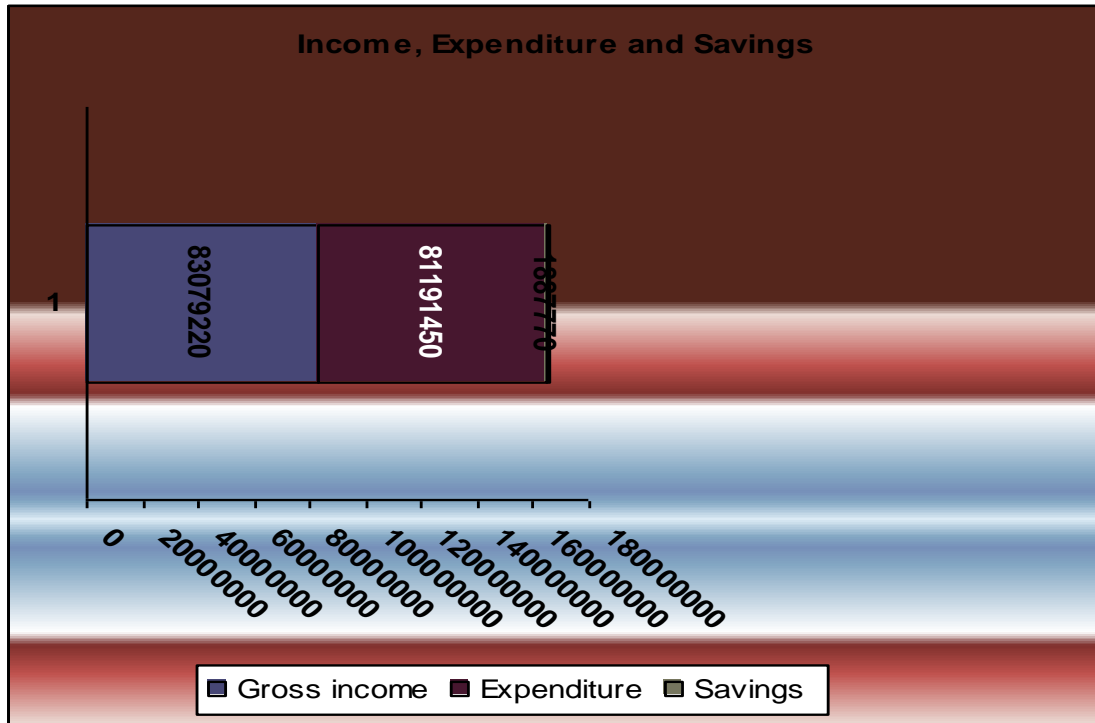
- Agriculture 33.5%
- Labor 63.3%
- Public Sector Employees (Government Services) 0.47%
- Services 1.45%
- Shop 0.15%
- Other 1.16%

Graph 7



7.3 INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS

Graph 8



The survey observed that the agriculture produce per hectare is not very encouraging - the reason being lack of awareness and skills to utilize modern agricultural techniques. This results in abysmally low or no saving potential of the farmers. Same is the case with livestock; the second most promising livelihood option for the villagers- the yield of milk per animal is very low.

The discussions with the community members revealed need for improved variety of seeds, training on proper application of fertilizers and pesticides, and provision for modern agricultural tools. There is a dire need to address crucial issues such as better animal management including fodder management and breed improvement through appropriate interventions to harness the potential available within. The analysis also revealed a need for grain banks and milk collection centers to give a new life to their existing livelihood options related to agriculture and allied activities.

7.4 EMPLOYMENT NEEDS

The community members, especially, both young men and women very prompt regarding employment needs, be it agriculture, livestock, skill based training programs or setting up of small enterprises / cottage industries. It emerged that there is a need for training in Artificial Insemination (AI), pasture land development catering to the need of livestock

rearing as well as trainings in several trades of Industrial Training Institute and others like incense sticks and soap making by women.

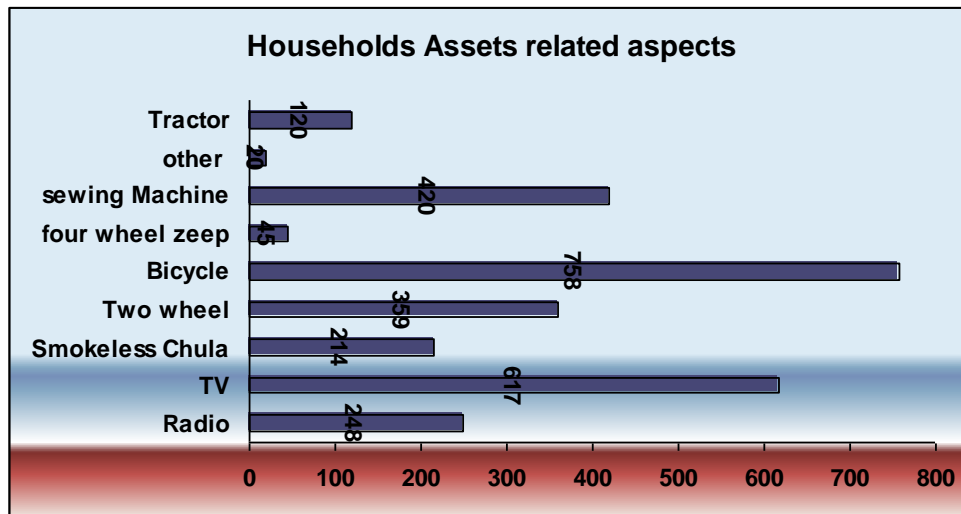
SCOPE FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT

In addition to the above stated needs, wide arrays of options for self employment were put forth. It is interesting to note that the self employment interests expressed are modern and most importantly they want to take them up after appropriate training. People wish to take up grocery shops as a form of self employment option are also keen on computer training and vocational training in trades such as welding works, water pump repairs and maintenance, mobile repair, etc. It was also expressed that the trainings should be credit linked with banks after successful completion of the courses. Credit linkages with banks are thought to be crucial in establishing a set up.

Women, in particular, expressed their willingness to take up four major options, which are vending, tailoring, manufacturing of incense sticks and soap making as Income Generation Activities.

7.6 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

7.61 THE ASSETS OF DAILY USE



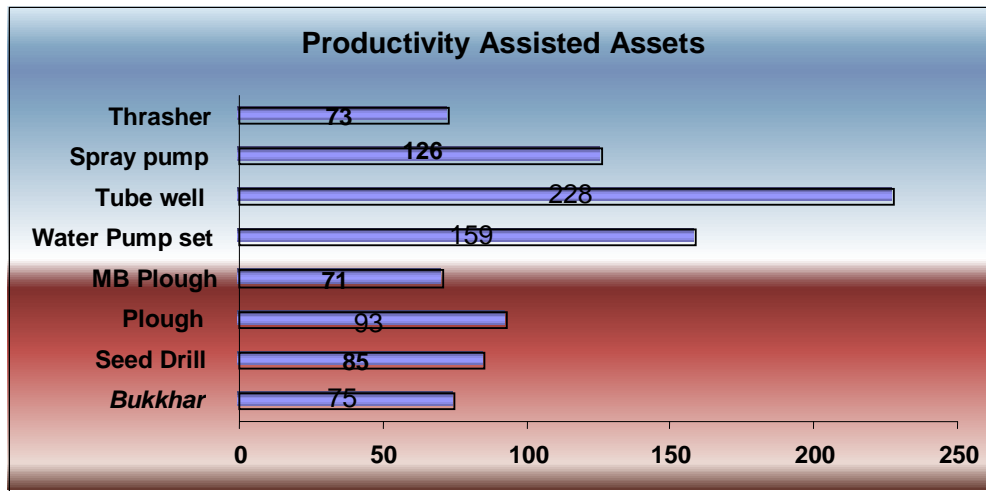
Graph 9

The assets of daily use are mainly bicycle, which scores highest. Other assets of daily use are Television (TV) and sewing machine. Women in the villages engage in stitching work, thus, many of them own sewing machines. Television is the most important medium of information and entertainment and only 600 households own TV sets. Other assets found within the sample are tractor, smokeless *chulas*, four wheeler jeep, radio and two wheelers.

7.62 PRODUCTIVITY ASSISTED ASSETS

The assets related to agricultural activities within the sample are tube well, water pump sets, MB plough, seed drill, *Bukkar* and spray pump. However, the existing number of productivity related assets does not support the production capacity of the survey villages. A need to provide additional equipment to enhance agricultural production emerged greatly and the requirements have been set forth in the village development plan of respective villages.

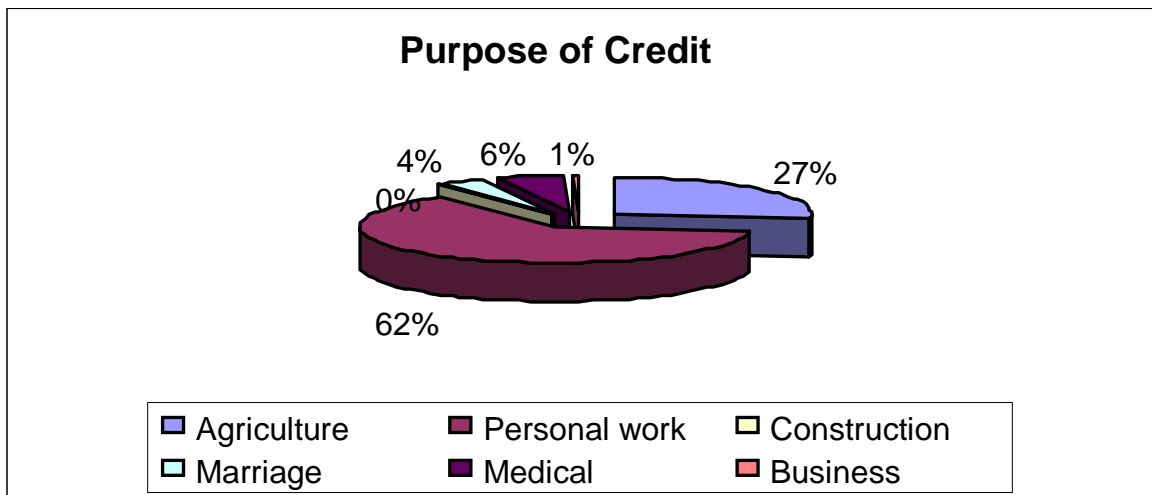
Graph 10



7.7 CREDIT

7.71 PURPOSE OF CREDIT

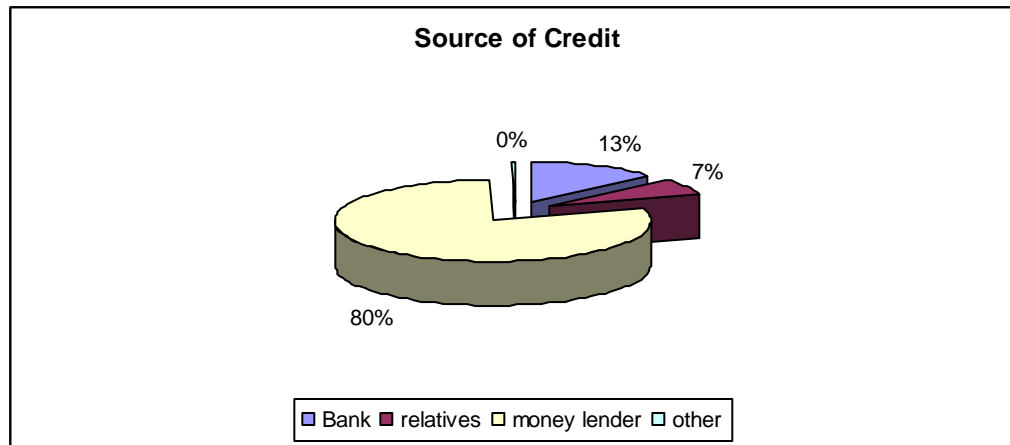
Graph 11



Data shows that credit is being accessed for both the purposes - production as well as consumption. For different needs of agriculture like seeds, pesticides and fertilizers and buying of agricultural equipment etc., credit is taken usually at a rate of 27%. Loan facilities are also availed for various purposes such as medical treatment, personal work, marriages, etc. Since the income levels are not that encouraging, therefore debtors end up paying huge amounts of interest – at times more than the principle amount that is paid through generations.

7.72 SOURCES OF CREDIT

Graph 12

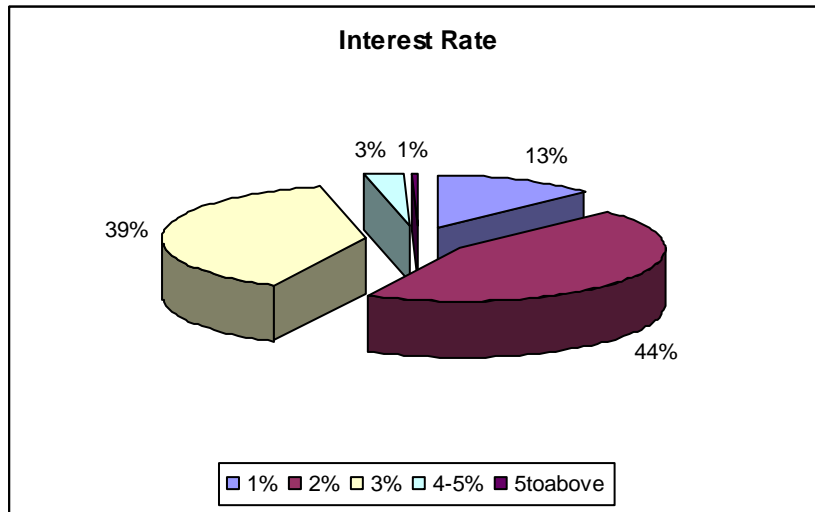


The main source of credit disbursement in the villages is money lenders, who appear to have levied very high interest rates against collaterals. 80% of the credit need is being met by the money lenders. Only 13% of the respondents are accessing bank as a source of availing credit facilities. Relatives also play an important role in helping each other during the time of need.

If the development initiatives are vouching for self employment and support to agriculture and livestock activities, then serious efforts need to focus on credit facilitation through Self Help Groups (SHGs), Voluntary Organizations, NGOs cooperative societies, etc., on lesser interest rates. Besides making the arrangements for credit facilities, efforts should also be made to provide livelihood options. It may be useful to start micro credit programs that could graduate to micro finance schemes and ultimately result in the formation of micro enterprises.

7.8 INTEREST RATES

Graph 13



repay the interests.

The interest rates at which credit is availed are very high and it is mainly due to the influence of the money lenders. There is no regulatory authority to control them hence high interest rates. Most of the credit is being availed for household consumption, therefore most of the times they fail to even

8. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE

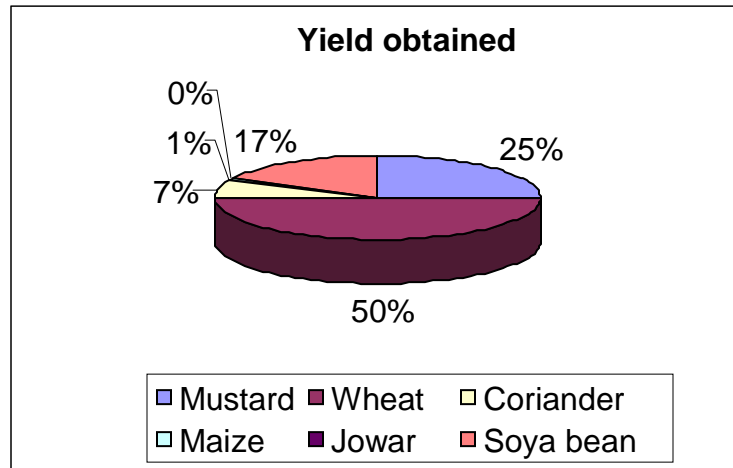
Table 5

Type of Crop	Crop	Lokavan	3765	3077	Pusa-16	Pusa bold	Deshi	Black Gold	JS335	Jay kisan	Other
Rabi Crop	Mustard	0	0	0	4	595	36	19	0	89	902-1 4001-7 bio-19-1 kundani-2 kisan-1 poonamgold-2 sada-5 gold-1 varuna-1 vasundhar-2 nath sona- 5 aruna-6 TH45-1, TR60-1
Rabi Crop	Wheat	712	42	28	0	1	3	0	0	0	377-3 3665-3 3770-13776-1 6537-2 8198-1 kali-1 rajsid-1 cheti65-1 CR-16 -1 sada-8
Rabi Crop	Coriander	0	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	CR16-1 rajsid-1 cheti65-1 CR-16 -1 sada-8
Kharif Crop	Maize	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	kali-1sankar-2 sada-2 white-3 seti-1 JS335-2 ganga-2
Kharif Crop	Jowar	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	sankar-1
Kharif Crop	Soyabean	0	0	0	14	3	2	0	559	3	b435-1 kali-1 max-1PKS-2 pomosola-1 ganga- gaurav-1

The table above enumerates the constituents of the agricultural resource profile of the villages. The type of crops which are cultivated by the farmers in the *rabi* and *kharif* seasons have also been listed along with their Hybrid varieties. 60-70% of population in the sample villages depends on agriculture. The farm management and agricultural practices used at present by the farmers are conventional that need to be improved in terms of use of technology, improved varieties of seeds and adoption of modern farm practices.

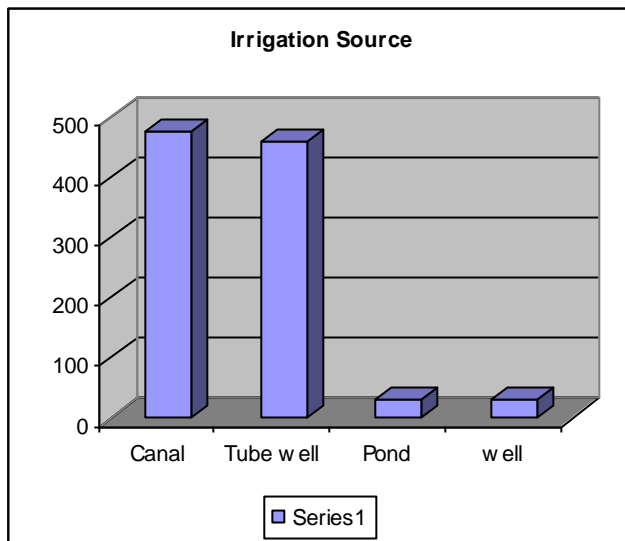
8.1 YIELD OBTAINED

Graph 14



The graph tries to portray the yield of various crops in the survey villages. For example 50% of the total agricultural produce is of Jowar, followed by Soya bean which is 17% of the total produce. The yield of mustard is only 25% of the total agricultural produce.

8.2 SOURCES OF IRRIGATION



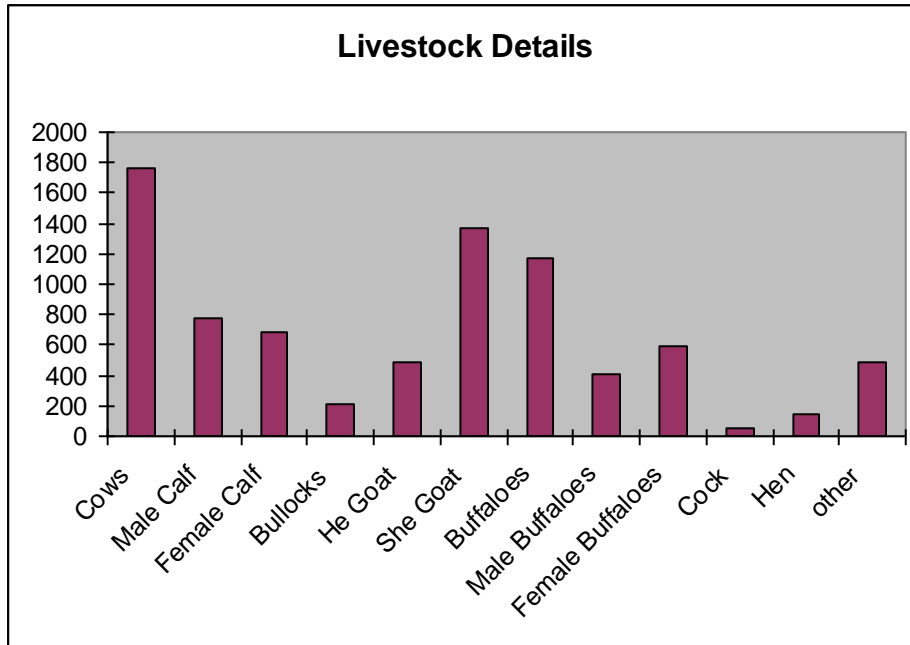
Graph 15

In the survey villages canals and tube wells comprise the major source of irrigation.

As is evident from the graph scope of digging more number of well and ponds exists to support more and more crop production.

Maintenance of irrigation facilities is top most agenda of the villagers.

8.3 LIVESTOCK



Graph 16

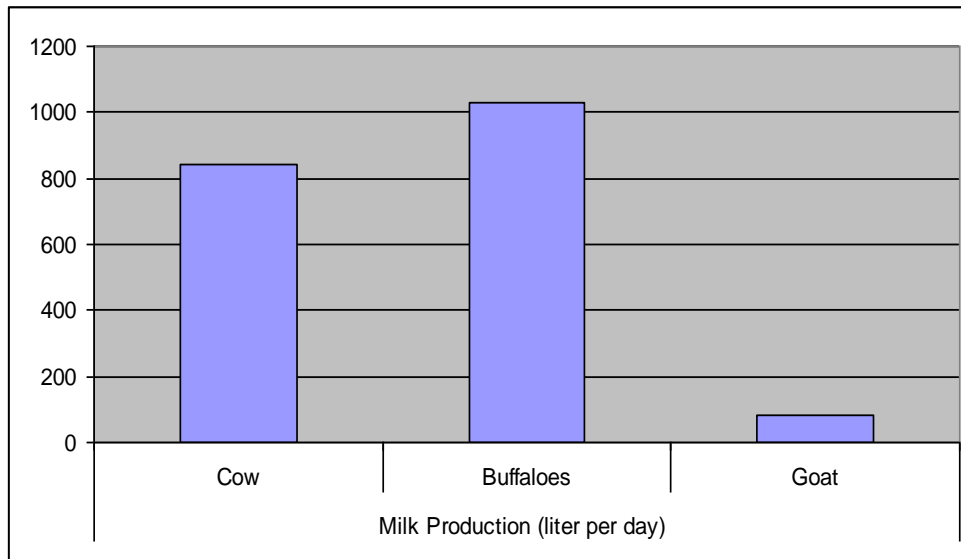
In the sample villages' livestock is found in abundance.

Population of cows, buffaloes and goats are encouraging.

There are approximately 1200 buffaloes and 1700 cows in 15 villages.

The scenario of animal husbandry seems to be highly dependable as secondary source of income next to agriculture. As a consequence of this need has emerged for livestock management and trainings in rearing as well as veterinary services including first aid.

8.4 MILK PRODUCTION

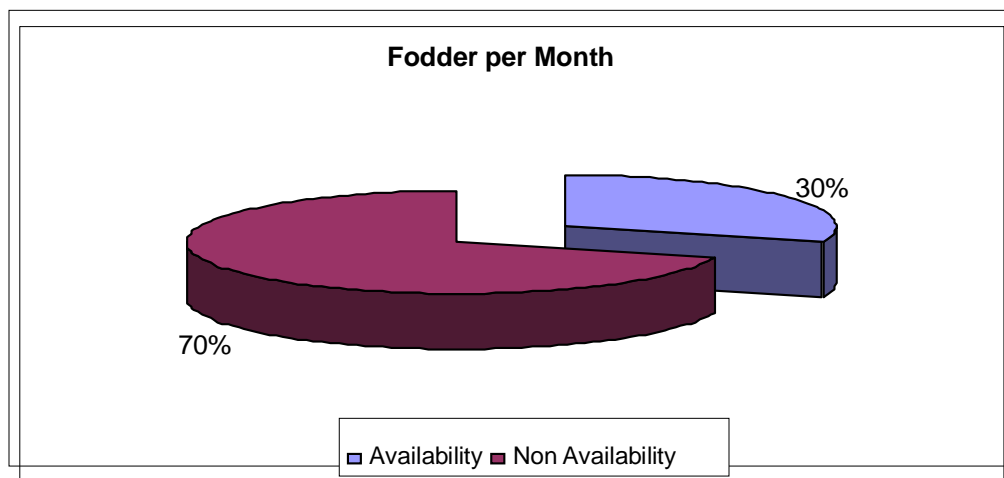


Graph 17

The graph depicts the production of milk in liters on daily basis. On an average the total population of buffaloes in 15 villages produces 1000 liters of milk every day while the

cows produce approximately 810 liters of milk every day. On analyzing the graphs above it is clearly evident that scope of animal husbandry is immense in improving the source of income. Therefore, the major focus of the development program should be on developing the pasture land. Survey villages have been recorded to have allotted lands for developing the pasture land along with a specific amount sanctioned for this purpose. The need is also to convert the encroached land areas by the rearers into open grazing land. This would facilitate adequate fodder availability to the animals thereby ensuring their economic importance. The milk producing capacity of the cattle can be further improved by improving their breed and an through adequate provision of Artificial Insemination (AI) facilities.

8.5 AVAILABILITY OF FODDER IN A MONTH



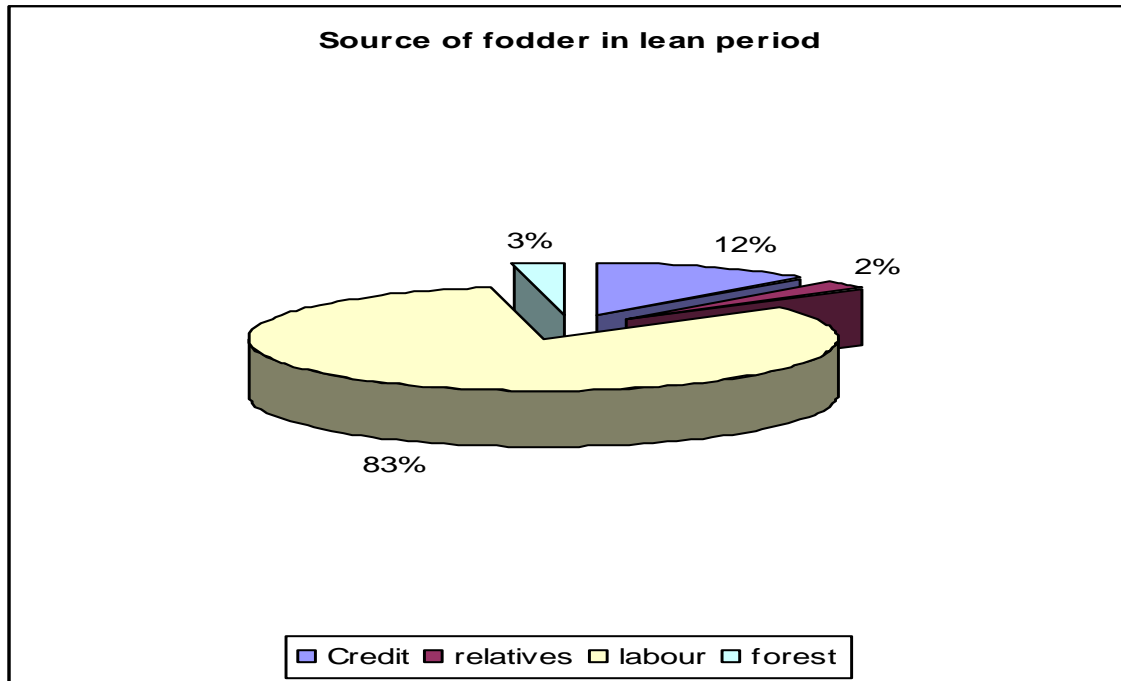
Graph 18

The requirement of fodder is one of the key factors in determining proper rearing of animals on daily basis. 30% of the fodder is available to the farmers to feed their cattle.

The rest of the fodder has to be arranged for by the farmers. For this very reason pasture land development has emerged as one of the major thrust areas for the government as well as a key need of the community.

8.6 SOURCE OF FODDER IN LEAN PERIOD

Graph 19



In the lean season farmers have to strive really hard to fend themselves and their livestock. 83% of the villagers revert to labor work during the lean season and buy fodder for their animals. 12% of the villagers depend on credit from various sources to buy fodder for their livestock while only 3% are able to fulfill the needs of their livestock from jungles. The lean season is the most difficult phase of the farmers when he has nothing to do for supporting his income. The situations are tough and dependence on the natural sources is skeptical. It is in this season that rearing the livestock becomes a major burden for the farmer. It is also during this time of the year that the farmers are overburdened with the loans at unfair interests as they have no choice.

SECTION 9. DAILY ACTIVITY CLOCK

Discussions were held with different groups of men and women separately to know their daily activity clock. The analysis suggests men are generally available from 10 am to 12 am and 4 pm to 8pm. Women are available between 10 am and 12 am or from 12 to 5 when they are off from the fields.

SECTION 10. NATURAL RESOURCE

10. NATURAL RESOURCE



10.1 LAND USE PATTERN

The village level data on land use pattern is pooled in the table below

Table 6

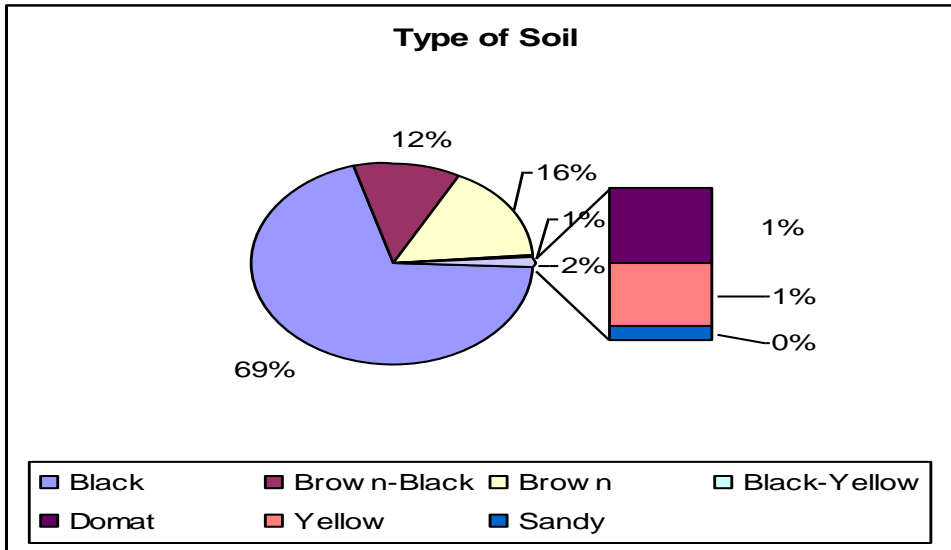
Land Use Pattern		
Particulars	Land in Bhigas	Percentage
Irrigated	13784	86.25
Non-Irrigated	2199	13.75
Total Available Land	15983	100

The availability of agricultural facilities and water sources for agriculture seems to be quite high, however, unutilized. 86.25% of the total land is irrigated while as 98.49 of the total land is cultivable in the survey villages.

Table 7

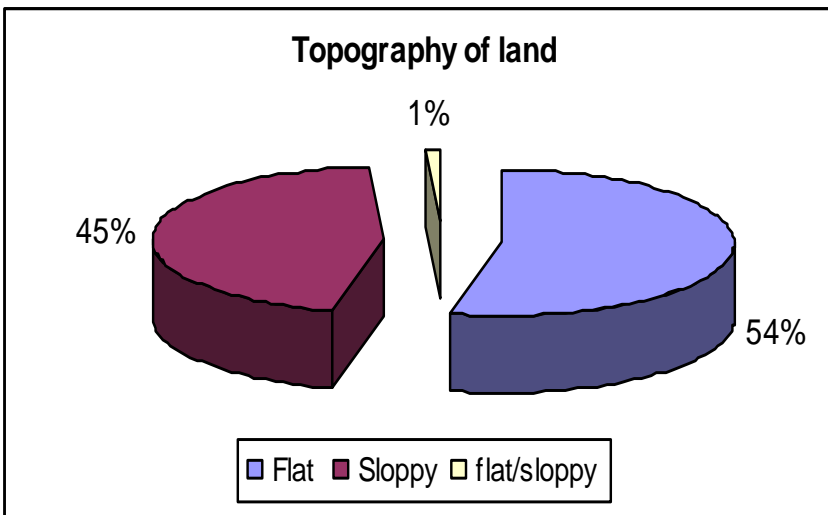
Land Use		
Particulars	Land in Bhigas	Percentage
Cultivable Land	15353	98.49
Waste Land	179	1.14
Pastures	56	0.35
Total	15588	100

However, with a little scope for pasturing in terms of available land, over all the utility of the land and water resources could be maximized with appropriate efforts.



Graph 20

The graph here depicts the nature of soil in which a particular crop grows the best. On black soil almost all the crops in Rajasthan can be grown while on brown soil only wheat

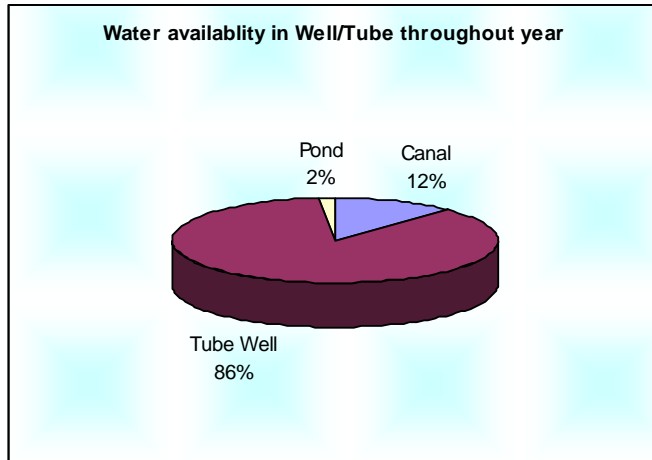


Graph 22
and Soya bean can be cultivated. The nature of soil for growing a crop is a significant determinant of the crop yield which depends on many factors of which black soil seems to be the most appropriate. It is also very

important to administer the knowledge on technologies regarding improved practices of farming so that they are able to produce more with less of risks and difficulties.

10.2 AVAILABILITY OF WATER IN WELLS OR TUBE WELLS THROUGHOUT YEAR

Graph 23



Although the open sources are proving as the major source of irrigation in the survey villages but availability of water varies through the year which remains on the lower side. On the contrary, closed sources of irrigation like tube wells maintain high water availability throughout the year. Results can be more conducive if the maintenance of ponds (widening and deepening), canals (deepening and cementing), well (deepening), etc could be done at least once in a

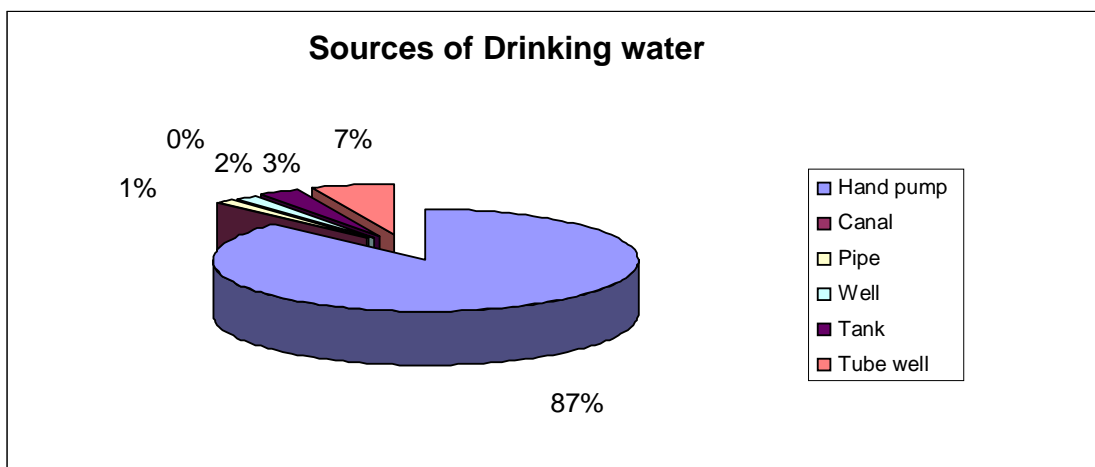
year.

10.3 WATER RESOURCES

10.31 SOURCES OF POTABLE WATER

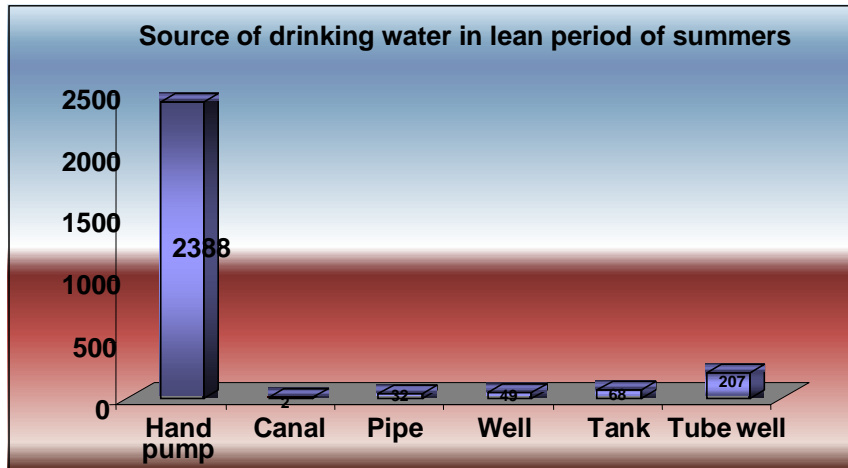
87% of the potable water requirement is fulfilled through hand pumps while 7% is fulfilled from tube wells. The other sources of drinking water are canal, tanks and wells, but the dependence on them is limited. It was observed that some villages depend only on wells and tube wells for meeting their requirement of drinking water.

Graph 24



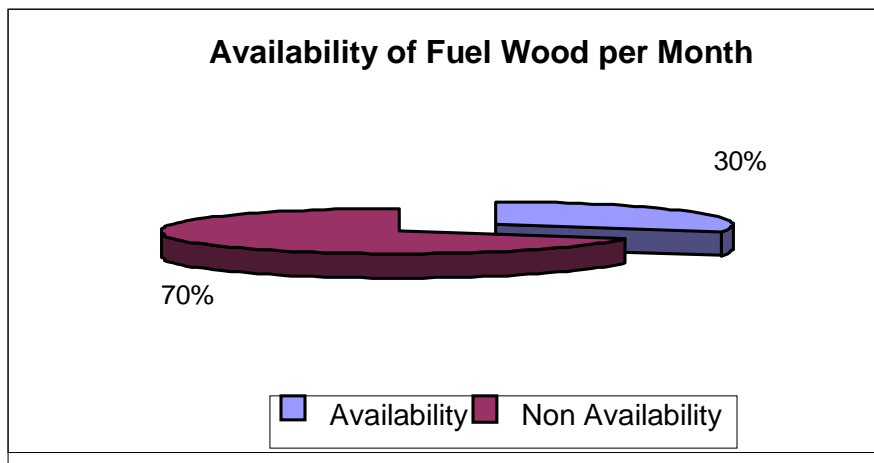
10.32 SOURCE OF POTABLE WATER IN LEAN PERIOD OF SUMMERS

Even during the peak summer season the most dependable source of drinking water is the hand pumps followed by the tube wells. The rest of the sources dry up and remain inappropriate for the drinking purposes. The no. of hand pumps in each surveyed villages is also very high while no. of ponds is very low.



Graph 25
10.4 ENERGY

10.41 AVAILABILITY OF FUEL WOOD



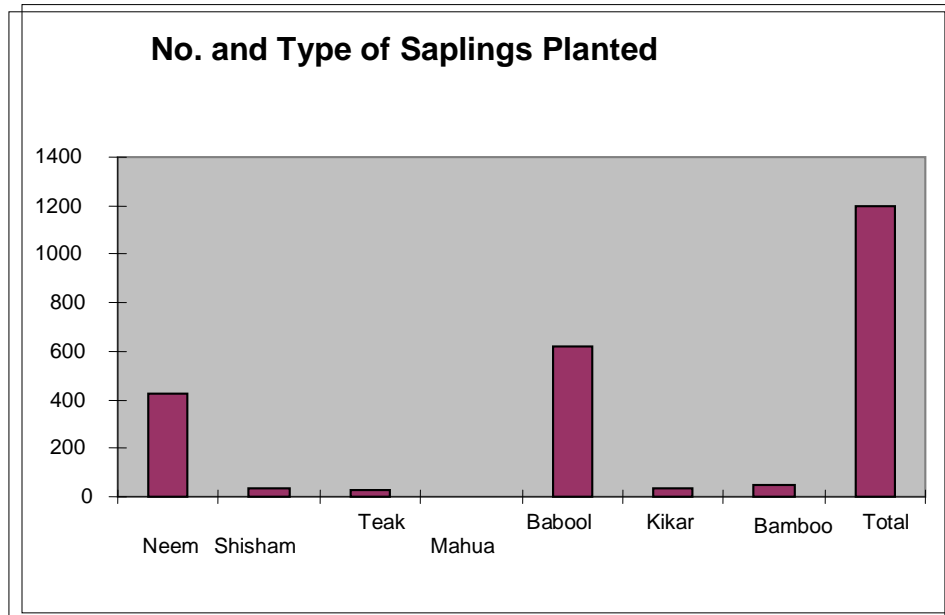
Graph 26

The requirement of fuel wood is not met for the whole year and most of the productive time of the community members, especially women is spent wandering around for gathering of dry wooden sticks. Moreover, excessive use of the fuel wood causes imbalance of ecology. During the survey it was found that smokeless *chulhas* have been provided to the villagers and need for more such stoves was expressed by the

participants. If provided, it would help considerably save time that could be further used for other productive activities and also maintain the ecological balance.

10.5 THE PLANTATIONS ON THE FIELD BOUNDARY

Graph 27



Various trees have been planted in the recent years as part of afforesting the waste lands in and around the villages. The graph exhibits the numbers and types of various trees that were distributed by the government departments for promoting afforestation. In total 1200 saplings of plants/trees such as *Babool*, *Neem*, *Bamboo*, *Sheesham* etc. were planted.

The community expressed need for more such afforestation efforts and plantation of various trees in a around the villages.

SECTION 11.**EDUCATION****11. EDUCATION****Table 8**

Particulars	Survey Villages	District Baran	Rajasthan	India
Total Literacy Rate	54.1%	60.37%	38.55%	64.84 %
Total Number of Schools	17*			
Total number of students enrolled in Schools	2709			
Percentage of male students enrolled in schools	57			
Percentage of female students enrolled in schools	43			
Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5		112.15	97.25	95.39
Number of primary schools per thousand population	1.13			
Average distance to nearest school (km)	1.15			
Ratio of boys to girls in primary schools		139.07	101.60	97.53
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary schools		83.17	92.43	93.07
Total Number of Vocational Training Institutes	0	5 Public		
	0	1 Private		

* Middle School (1), High School (1) and Higher Secondary School (1)

While most of the villages have schools, the condition of these schools is not appropriate. Analysis shows that not even a single school is in perfect condition. In the following paragraphs details of the common and specific issues related to education in general, and schools in particular are listed. If these problems are addressed, it may lead to a considerable increase in the enrolments.

The report reveals that most of the problems are related to poor condition of school infrastructure. The problems and issues did not vary irrespective of the type of school.

Issues have been classified into four broad categories that include infrastructure, curriculum, staff and equipment.



YOUNGSTERS DISCUSSING THEIR EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

11.1 COMMON PROBLEMS/ ISSUES

Infrastructural

- Lack of boundary walls, broken boundary walls
- Improper conditions of school play ground.
- Poor road connectivity to school, usually access is through *kuccha* roads
- Damaged buildings, broken rooftops that leads to seepage during rainy seasons
- Insufficient class rooms
- Broken furniture or insufficient furniture
- Malfunctioning telephones or lack of communication facilities
- Lack of nurseries for plantation in primary schools

Issues related to curriculum

- Lack of computer education
- Lack physical education

Issues related to staff

- Lack of teachers and class IV employees

Issues related to equipment

- Insufficient study material, uniform and lack of sports kit and non-availability of musical instruments

Incidentally, all the schools appear to have satisfactory sanitation and drinking water facilities. No issues were reported by the community participants, apart from the village called 'Alipura' where problems related to water facility in the primary school was expressed.

The above mentioned issues have led to an over all dissatisfaction among the students as well as the community. All most all the villages expressed a need for a boundary wall in schools, especially in the primary schools. Boundary walls ensure safety and security of the students. Insufficient class rooms have led to sitting of students under the sun while at school and to overloaded class rooms during rains. Appropriate school environment is quite crucial to keep children motivated and continue their studies efficiently.

11.2 NEEDS OF THE SURVEY VILLAGES

In addition to the common needs that emerged, specific needs of the villages related to educational establishments are mentioned below.

Common Needs

- Library and common rooms should be built in all the schools
- Computer education must be imparted in all the schools

Village wise Specific Needs

Village Bamuliya Jogiyar

- Construction of the school boundary of middle school
- Renovation of roof top in the middle school
- Free of cost uniform for school going children
- Existing middle school should be upgraded to 10th standard

Village Alipura

- Construction of a water tank in the primary school

Village Pachal Kalan

- Separate primary school needed

Village Kachari

- Construction of the school boundary
- Increase in the salary of the staff

Village Molki

- Primary school should be upgrade to middle

The emphasis in general was to improve the quality of teaching in the schools. It was noted that efficiency in teaching must be improved with the appointment of quality teachers.

11.3 GENDER DISPARITY

The analysis of net enrolment in schools revealed a predictive trend that higher numbers of boys are enrolled in schools compared to girls. One of the reasons attributed towards this trend is non-availability of senior schools within the village. As discussed earlier, a common issue in terms of gender discrimination has been restricted mobility of women. Thus, after primary and middle school girls are not allowed to study further because they would need to move outside of the village which is not accepted traditionally. Another reason is less worth attributed to the education of girls. This is due to the fact that investment in girls' education is not considered valuable. Girls, as in other parts of Rajasthan are considered to be '*paraya dhan*', who leave their home after marriage and are perceived to contribute economically less to their families. Another reason is lack of unemployment in boys whereby the thinking goes that if boys are not able to gain livelihood after education, how would girls do.

11.4 EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ON EDUCATION AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND GAPS

Existing development programs of the government focus on all the infrastructural needs and are in line with the demands as outlined by the community members. This is due to the fact that government plans are developed in consultation with 'Gram Saba' where village development plans are often discussed and devised.

However, despite a very good understanding of the developmental needs many such observations may remain on paper. The funds are made available, but due to administrative delays, they are either not utilized on time or the quality of work done is not satisfactory.

In addition, analysis of the government village development plans reveals no provision for community needs such as free uniforms or incorporation of additional courses such as

computer education or physical education. There is no provision of common room and library in the current five year plans (2007 – 2012).

11.5 VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Interestingly, the need for vocational training appears to be very high. However, as mentioned earlier gender disparity here is also indicative of extremes. More men compared to women want to undertake vocational training. Vocational training was more popular among youngsters in the age group of 19 to 32.

The nature of trainings in demand is also determined by gender. For example, it is observed that women are keen to learn tailoring skills due to the fact that the occupation as a tailor could be undertaken at home. Similarly, trainings/occupations that are perceived to allow women earn from home appear to be in demand such as home based enterprise or cottage industry. In the case of survey villages women expressed desire to undertake training in just two types of occupations as given below.

Inclination towards market driven training was evident from interest in latest avenues of income generation – for example desire to take training in mobile phone repairing among men and computer training among women.

11.6 COURSES IN DEMAND AMONG MALES

- Motor winding
- Carpentry
- Tailoring
- Welding
- Electrical Repairing
- Driving
- Automobile Mechanic
- Computer training
- Water pump repairing
- Mobile repairing

11.7 COURSE IN DEMAND AMONG FEMALES

- Tailoring
- Computer
- Soap production through home (cottage Industries)
- Production of Incense Sticks from home

The objective of the trainings for both men and women was income generation. However women preferred to start their own business, with greater interest in cottage industries, while men were inclined to either find a job or start an enterprise.

11.8 NEEDS

A variety of needs were expressed by both men and women in order to be able to take vocational training. First and foremost among them was availability of training institutes. Baran has 5 public and 1 private Industrial Training Institute. However, these institutes have limited seats and capacity for taking admissions. In addition, trainings imparted may not necessarily be market oriented. Moreover, the competition to take admissions is high and often candidates from rural backgrounds are not able to make it to them.

In addition, the following needs were noted in order to be able to undertake successful training. These needs emerged to be similar for males and females.

- Emphasis on loan facility either through government and/or banks to be able to under take a training course
- Equipment in case of tailoring and computer training
- Linkage with the job market through internships and apprenticeships
- Marketing skills as a component of training for starting an enterprise or home based business.

NTPC may substantially benefit the communities in question if training needs are addressed. This may include opening up of a training institute within the periphery of survey villages as per the courses in demand. On the one hand, it could provide economic benefits to the community and help them achieve suitable employment and on the other hand, NTPC may enjoy benefits of goodwill by enabling the youth to achieve much needed employment.

11.9 RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN EDUCATION

Two facts have clearly emerged so far. Firstly, the need for common rooms and library in secondary schools and incorporation of additional courses such as computer and physical education, secondly, that these needs are not addressed in the current five year developmental plan of the government.

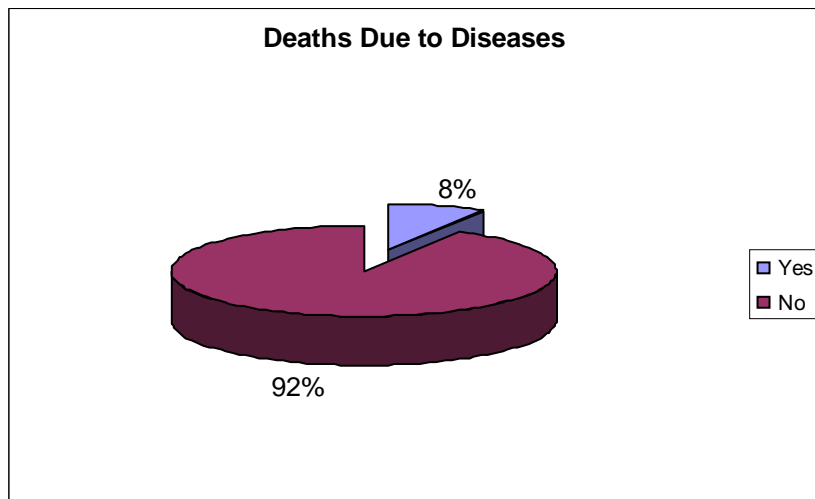
It may thus be suggested that within the framework of CSR-CD policy, NTPC could take up either both the activities or one of them to start with by establishing computer education centers in the survey villages. This could be done in a participatory way by sharing appropriate management and maintenance responsibilities with the villagers. Monitoring could be done by NTPC officials. This will not only encourage high rate of participation in educational activities, but contribute substantially towards the social upliftment of the villages. More so, computer education has clearly emerged as a demand among women for occupational activities. An appropriate initiative would thus address existent gender disparity as well.

12. HEALTH

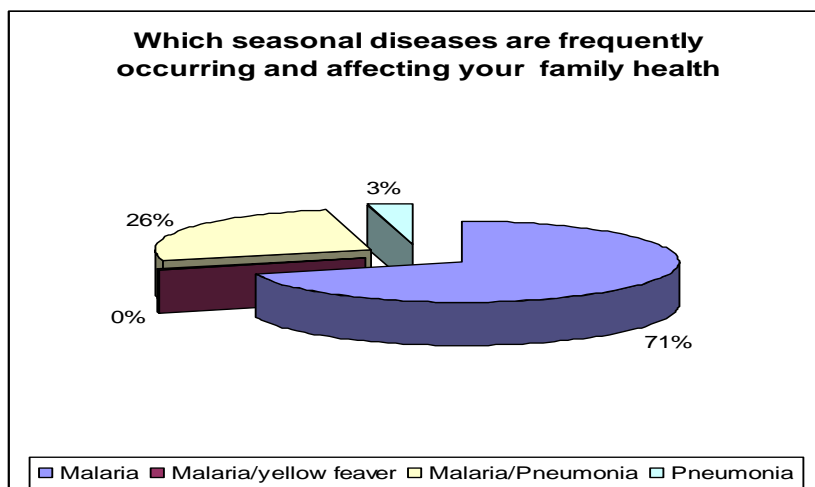
12.1 THE DEATHS CAUSED DUE TO DISEASES

8% of the total respondents died due to some or the other diseases in the past years while 92% have died due to reasons other than the diseases or infections. The establishment of even health sub centers in the villages is very scarce and the nearest CHC or PHC is as far as 9-12 kms from the villages. The district hospitals are even farther as far as 51 kms in case of few villages. The reason of unavailability of medical aid to the diseased is also the lack of any local doctor within the villages.

Graph 28



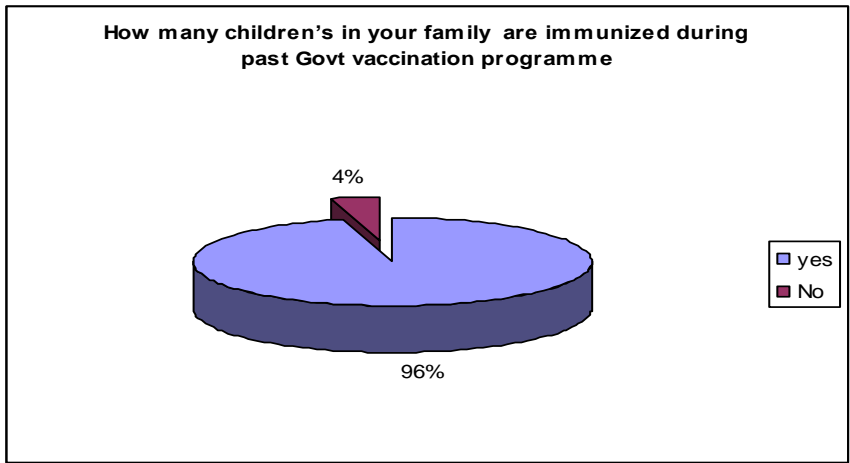
12.2 DISEASES



Graph 29

As is enlisted in the graph some of the major diseases from which the villagers are affected are malaria, pneumonia and yellow fever. These diseases frequently attack the villagers. 71% of the total respondents are infected by malaria which is probably due to poor sanitary conditions in the villages. During the survey it was found that the majority of the villagers have demanded for construction of a proper and *pucca* drainage system. The absence of proper care is a reason for pneumonia attacks and there is a need to spread awareness among the villagers on preventive measures and cure of such diseases.

12.3 IMMUNIZATION

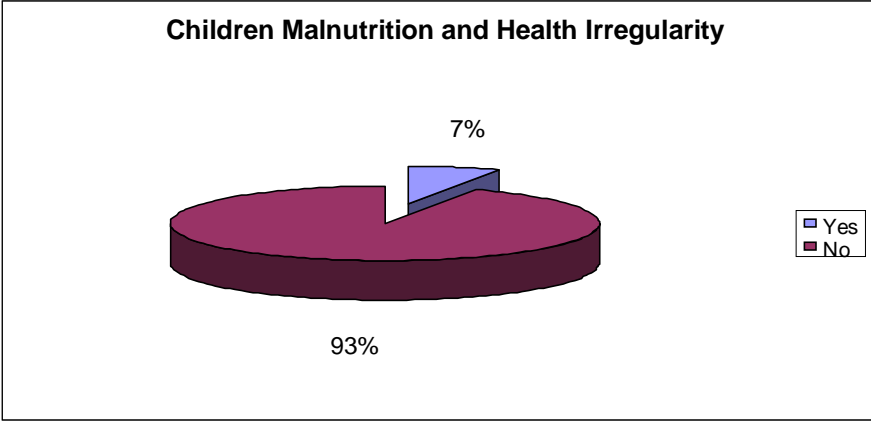


Graph 30

A high percentage of children and infants are given vaccination regularly. 96% of the total respondents had immunized their children while only 4% recorded that they have not immunized their

children. The efficacy of government's program as well as the awareness among the villagers is evident from the graph.

12.4 HEALTH IRREGULARITY

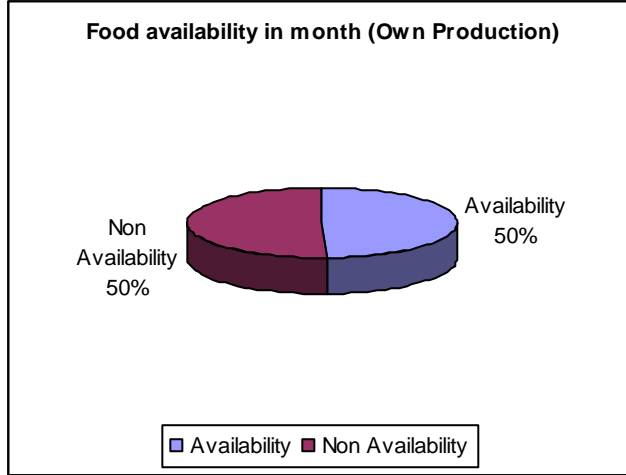


Graph 40

The graph shows a positive picture. Only 7% of the total respondents have been recorded to be suffering from malnutrition or irregularity. The graph depicts that the food security

amongst villagers in terms of availing two square meals a day is present. An important indicator of human development the figures signify better state of people at present.

12.5 FOOD AVAILABILITY PER MONTH

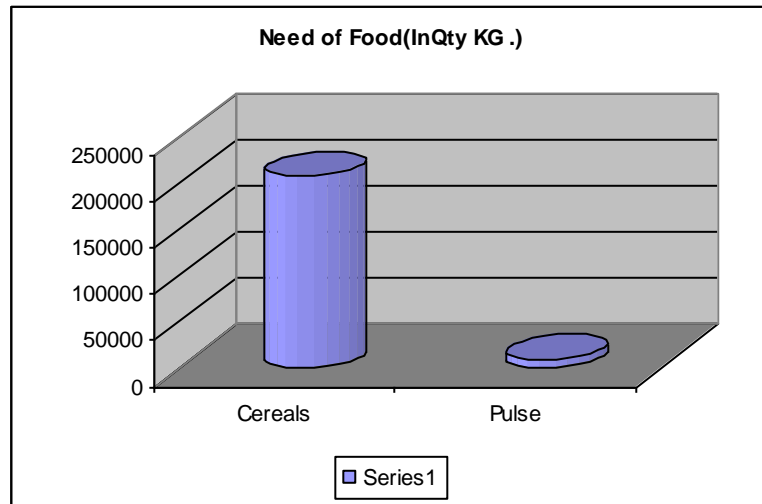


Graph 41

50% of the food requirement is met by the villagers from their own farm produce while the other 50% either buy food from other sources or are provided for by relatives and neighbors. The later are agriculture laborers and/or marginal laborers who either own small land holdings which is not sufficient to produce sufficient food produce to meet their yearly requirements or ones who do not have any land holdings at all .

12.6 NEED FOR FOOD

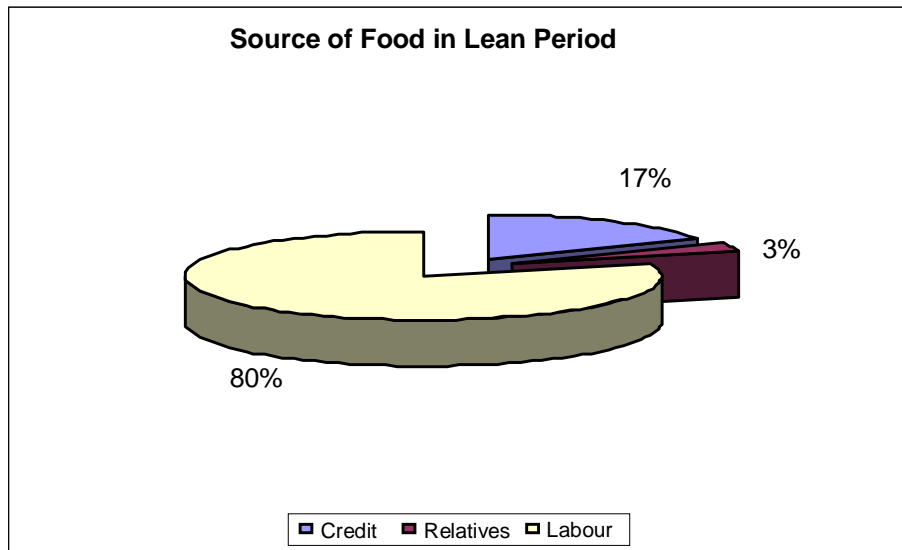
The requirement of cereals is approximately 2 10 000 kilograms while that of pulses is 40,000 kilos per year. The production of cereals is comparatively lower while that of pulses is more. It is clear that the need felt to buy is much more than those of pulses.



Graph 42

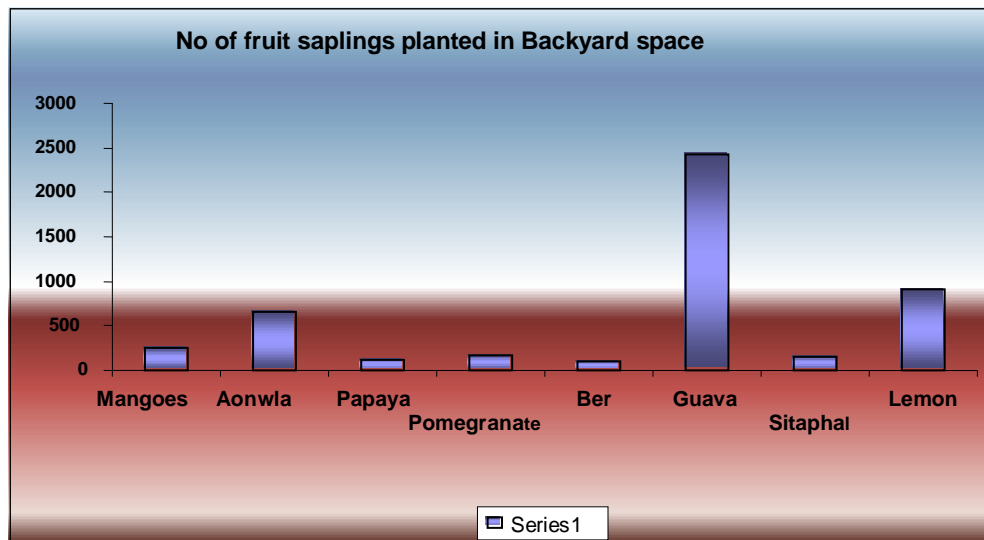
12.7 SOURCE OF FOOD IN LEAN PERIOD

The villagers have to depend on various external sources in order to meet their food requirements in the lean season. The major sources wherefrom they borrow are relatives, or take credits on exorbitant rates from the money lenders. While 80% of the total respondents revert to wage laborers during the lean season to support their livelihood, only 17% of the respondents depend on the credit taken from money lenders and fulfill their food requirements during the period.



Graph 43

12.8 NUMBER OF FRUIT SAPLINGS PLANTED IN BACKYARD GARDENS



Graph 44

The graph above shows the variety of fruit plants and the number of saplings which have been planted I the homesteads of the villagers in the recent years. The figures are encouraging as far as the nos. of the saplings is concerned. The guava trees that have been planted exceed in no. from any other plant which is 23000. no. of lemon trees that have been planted are 700 followed by the *awla* plants which are 600 in nos. the trend of planting trees has grown as people have become more and more conscious regarding the importance of conserving the environment. The plantation of the fruit trees as a part of horticulture is also done on a large scale with a motive to reap benefits in 4-5 years from the production of fruits on the farm.

SECTION 13.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

13. PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Total number of persons with disability in the 15 survey villages was 118, which accounts for 0.7% of the total population. This is far less than the national average which stands at 4 to 5% of the total population. Of the total number of persons with disability 66.94% are male and 33.05% are female.

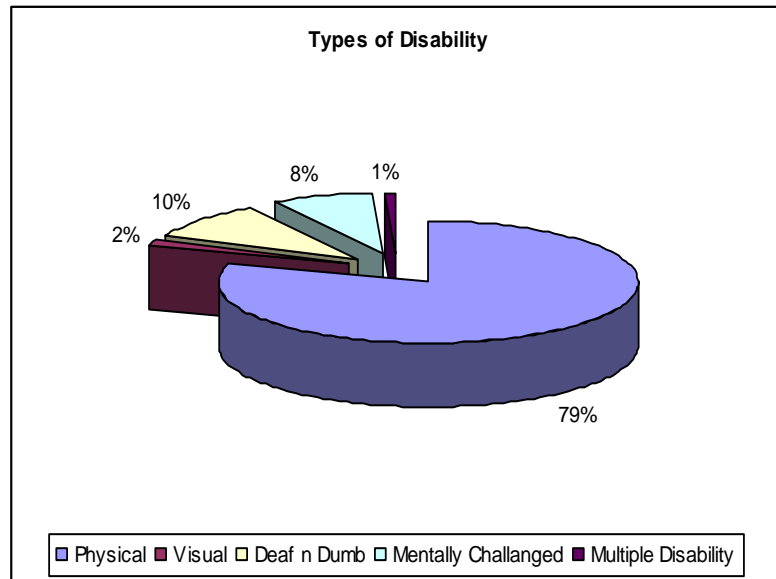
Table below gives the age wise distribution of persons with disability.

Table 9

Age Group	Percentage	Number
0 -6	3.38	4
7 – 14	8.47	10
15 – 45	69.49	82
45 & above	18.64	22

Graph 45

Five types of disabilities were recorded during the survey. These include physically challenged, visually impaired, deaf and dumb, mentally challenged and multiple disability. As is shown in the graph physical disability appears to be dominant in the area. The reasons assigned to this were high incidences of polio and accidents as well as severe diseases



such as cancer in one case. It was also reported that the high presence of fluoride in water could be one of the major causes of disability.

13.1 ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT OR OTHER SOURCES

Only 3% of the disabled had received vocational training. Interestingly, the training was undertaken in public ITIs that have provisions for seats under the category of disabled persons. 90% of the persons with disability did not receive any form of assistance from

the government or any other sources. Just one person reported to have received government disability pension, while as one child received Rs 60 once in his school days.

13.2 ISSUES

- Access to community building, school and religious places is limited.
- Lack of visibility
- Access to education is almost negligible due to insufficient provisions for persons with disability in schools. This includes lack of assistive devices, insensitivity towards persons with disability, inaccessible classrooms or seating facility etc.
- Unsatisfactory and non congenial attitude of teacher, society and even friends
- Calling by nicknames and taunting
- Lack of self worth and uncertainty about future
- Lack of appropriate employment opportunities and support for the same from family members
- Poor economic status within the family
- Discrimination is prevalent at all the levels of society, such as persons with disability are not allowed to attend marriages, or participate in religious functions as well as general activities of the community
- Perceived as useless by the society
- Low self worth and self esteem as well as negative attitude towards life
- Economically dependent on family members

13.3 NEEDS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Persons with disability expressed such needs that could help them lead a comparatively easier life. This is indicated by a huge demand in acquiring a tricycle in all the survey villages. The priority was to gain livelihood support such as training or loan facility to start a grocery store which requires limited movement. During the survey needs emerged to be common for all the persons with disability in all the survey villages. No specific needs were mentioned.

13.31 COMMON NEEDS

- Tricycle
- Mechanized cycles
- Free medical help and access to disabled pension
- Training and financial support with income generation activities

In all the survey villages it was observed that the access to government schemes as well knowledge on such schemes is very less. The priority areas for NTPC could be to work on two ends that is awareness and employment generation activities which are directly linked to self worth. It may address the uncertainty about the future of the persons with disabilities.

In addition NTPC may run a campaign through the organization of health camps specially meant for persons with disabilities and promote preventive measures. In the case of survey villages fluoride content is reported to be high and perceived as one of the major causes for disability. Measures in this regard could be taken as well.

SPECIFIC NEEDS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY THAT EMERGED FROM PARTICULAR SURVEY VILLAGES

Table 10

Specific Needs									
S. No	Name of the Village	Total Beneficiaries		Category of Persons with Disabilities					Needs
		Male	Female	Physically Challenged	Deaf	Mentally Retarded	Visually Impaired	Deaf & Dumb	
1	Dabri Kakaji	5	4	6	2	0	0	1	Livelihood support
2	Badwa	9	2	11	0	0		0	Tricycle (7 nos.) and Mechanized cycle (4 nos.) Livelihood support -Tailoring for women and grocery store for men Free medical help and pension. Training in other forms of income generation activities.
3	Nagda Ki Jhopadi	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	Free medical facilities, pension and financial support for income generation activities
4	Pachal Kalan	12	2	13	0	0	0	1	Tricycle (11 nos.)
5	Tamkheda	14	4	12	0	4	2	0	Tricycle (12 nos.) and financial support with income generation activities
6	Molki	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	Tricycle (3nos.), training and financial support with setting up of income generation activities
	Total	53	13						

14. NEEDS OF WOMEN

In this section, the report has attempted to identify common and village specific issues and needs of women as expressed by them during the survey.

Women in particular placed emphasis on arrangements for vocational training in specific trades and setting up of micro enterprises for home based income generation activities. In addition to this number of common issues related to women that need to be addressed and their solutions were identified in all the survey villages.



14.1 COMMON ISSUES

Roads: As discussed earlier, the roads within the villages are *kuccha* roads. Women are often engaged in fetching water, collection of fuel wood and work on agricultural fields nearby whilst carrying heavy loads on their head. They make extensive use of these *kuccha* roads which result in fatigue, injuries due to accidents and excessive time for travel.

Women participants, thus, expressed a strong need for the construction of *pucca* roads to make their daily life easier and comparatively free of hardships.

Sanitation: Lack of appropriate sanitation facilities is another problem faced by women of the survey villages. Insufficient number of latrines, especially for women

folk, was another issue raised by them. The need for construction of latrines in the survey households emerged strongly.

Drinking water facilities: It was observed that women often need to travel some distance to fetch drinking water. Non availability of hand pumps within the household is a major issue that needs to be addressed. Here the need for installation of hand pumps within the vicinity of households was expressed.

Education of girls: The survey revealed that the drop out rates among girls on reaching senior and higher secondary schooling is more compared to boys. The reason assigned by the young girls was insufficient number of such schools within the vicinity of the villages. As was noted earlier, that the existence of male dominance and patriarchal norms do not allow girls and women to move outside of their homes. As a consequence they are not able to travel outside of their villages to enroll for further education, in spite of strong interest in continuing their education. A need for opening up of senior and higher secondary schools, especially for girls, with the vicinity of the survey villages was thus felt. Further, existing schools could be enhanced to senior level so that girls can continue their education.

Health of livestock: Another common issue that was raised during the discussions was about the health and care of livestock. Women folks are mostly engaged in such activities and do not possess any training in managing the health of their livestock. During any condition when their livestock falls sick they are left with no support and depend on conventional methods of treatment. Women strongly felt a need for training on first aid treatment of livestock as well as modern methods of livestock management. It was also observed that such trainings can greatly improve the economic status of the households engaged in livestock rearing. Further more, need for organizing veterinary at village level was also felt by the women of all the villages.

14.2 VOCATIONAL TRAININGS AND INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES

Women are keen to undertake trades that could help them generate income from home to support their families. In some cases, they also expressed interest in setting up of a micro enterprise. Income generation activities and vocational trainings emerged to be the main needs for young women in the survey villages. Table below gives village wise details of the needs as expressed by women participants.

Table 11

Micro Enterprise and Vocational Training Needs of Women in Particular Villages			
S.No	Village	Type of Trainings/Micro Enterprise	Total Beneficiaries
1	Badwa		
		Tailoring Work	13
		Training on Animal Husbandry	4

	Micro-Enterprise	Soap Manufacturing	3
		Manufacturing of Incense Sticks	1
	Sub Total		21
2	Akhedi		
	Vocational Trainings	Tailoring Work	11
		Computer Trainings	8
	Micro-Enterprise	Soap Manufacturing	7
	Sub Total		26
3	Nagda Ki Jhopadi		
	Vocational Trainings	Training on Animal Husbandry	3
		Tailoring Work	5
	Micro-Enterprise	Soap Manufacturing	10
	Sub Total		18
4	Alipura		
	Vocational Trainings	Women Polytechnic	65
	Micro Enterprise	Soap Manufacturing	
		Manufacturing of Incense Sticks	43
	Sub Total		108
5	Bamuliya Jogiyani		
		Stitching Center for Women	75
	Sub Total		75
6	Babri Kakaji		
	Micro Enterprise	Soap Manufacturing	19
		Manufacturing of Incense Sticks	14
	Sub Total		33
7	Ratadiya	Vocational Training of women for self employment	21
	Sub Total		21
	Total		302

In addition to the above, village wise other specific needs as expressed by women are enumerated below.

Table 12

Village wise other specific needs as expressed by the participants

Village	Felt Needs	Beneficiaries
Pachal Kalan	Separate bathing area for women	90
Badwa	Separate bathing area for Women	25
	Construction of Anganwadi Center	
Alipura	Separate bathing area for Women	65
	Permanent employment for person with disabilities	1
	Pension for widows	2
	Pension for old age women	1
Bamuliya Jogiyana	Separate bathing area for Women	72
Bala Kheda	Separate bathing area for Women	58
	Total	314

Bamuliya Kalan	Sanitation Facilities/Construction of Latrines in all the households
	Establishment of an Anganwadi Center
	Means of transport should be made available
Ratadiya	Financial and training Support with income generation activities, however, participants were not able to identify a trade that they would like to pursue

15. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN VILLAGES

Following development programs from government are available in the sample villages, covering social security, income generation activities, education, health, family planning, potable water, agriculture, and hygiene and sanitation. However, these programs appear to have very little coverage and seem to exist only on papers. The details of such programs were not available during the time of survey. The schemes under which funds are available for the current financial year are listed in the respective development plans of each village.

Table 13

S. No	Government Programs
1.	Kisan Credit Card
2.	Sahkari Bank
3.	District Poverty Initiative Program (DPIP)
4.	Swarnjayanti Gram Rojgar Yojna (SGRY)
5.	Student Insurance Policy
6.	Family Planning
7.	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojna (PMRY)
8.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Rojgar Yojna (JRY)
9.	Sprinkler Irrigation Programme
10.	Plantation
11.	Minikit (better quality seeds)
12.	Agriculture tools
13.	Infrastructure Related Programs
14.	Drought Relief Work
15.	Agriculture Power Connections
16.	Janata Jal Yojana
17.	Student Scholarship
18.	Mid Day Meal
19.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojna (SGSY)
20.	Watershed Development Programs

**16. SECTORS IN WHICH THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF CONVERGENCE
WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN NEXT FIVE YEARS.**

Development Goals of the Government for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for all the Survey Villages are as follows. These goals could be an indication of what government plans to do in the next five years and suggest likelihood for convergence in specific sectors with the government over next five years. For the current year, funds available under specific government schemes have been listed in respective village development plans.

16.1 EDUCATION

- 100% enrolment of 6 to 14 years age group
- 20% of the senior secondary students must be enrolled in higher education
- 50% of the pass out from higher secondary must undertake vocational training
- Total literacy rate to be achieved 90%

16.2 HEALTH AND HYGIENE

- To achieve CBR of 20% and IMR of 40%
- 100% immunization between 0-1 year age group
- 100% DOT treatment for TB patients
- 100% supplementary food for pre and post natal care
- 100% supplementary food for 0-3 and 3-6 year old
- 100% households with sanitation facilities

16.3 ENVIRONMENT

- Plantation and Their care (No. of Plants will be decided by Panchyat)
- Separate pasture land will be developed for fodder bank and open pasture will be closed in stages
- Water harvesting structures will be made to collect rain water

16.4 POVERTY

- All BPL to APL conversion - 100%
- HH without house will having Pakka Houses
- 90% Kacha Houses will be converted into Pakka

16.5 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

- Under different Schemes Production of Agriculture and Milk Products will increase by 30%
- Access to AI Service by 50% Farmers
- 10% increase in Crop production improve seeds

16.6 VILLAGE CONNECTIVITY

- ❑ All village with population of 500 and Tribel and Desert Villages of up to 250 populations will be connected by Pakka Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
- ❑ Under MukhayMantri Sadak Yojna Upgradation of WBM and NONWBM Roads in to BT Road
- ❑ BT road connectivity to important places like religious and tourism
- ❑ Under NREG gravel roads for villages having pop from 250 to 500
- ❑ Renovation of roads - time frame for the same is 6 to 8 for national highways, 8 to 10 yrs for important district roads and 8tto10 yrs for other roads of villages & districts
- ❑ Construction of CC roads on highways and other important roads passing through high population area

16.7 FOOD SECURITY

- ❑ 100 % food security for all the poor families who do not have proper two tie meal, under various schemes for government

17. SUSTAINABILITY

An attempt was made to ensure the sustainability of the projects under various sectors if taken up by NTPC. Community members and their representatives expressed their willingness for the same. However, during discussions it emerged that extensive discussions may need to be held with the community members and their representatives on specific projects that NTPC may wish to implement. In addition to this, community members displayed a positive response in taking up the responsibility and enter into an agreement with NTPC for the benefit of their villages. However, this may be done on mutual agreement after detailed discussions on specifics.

A broad guideline for ensuring the sustainability of the projects that emerged during the discussions was formation of Village Development Committees (VDC) in respective villages and implement projects through public private partnerships.

The participants were of the opinion that in each village a VDC should be formed. VDC must comprise of 8 to 10 reliable and trust worthy people elected by the villagers in respective villages. The committee members must represent all the castes, men and women as well as children in addition to a member each from panchayat, anaganwadi center, and auxiliary nurse midwives (ANM) and a teacher. VDC could act as an executive body that may have defined roles, rules and regulations as well as be made accountable to NTPC. The main role of the VDC in each village would be to implement the project activities and ensure participation of the community members in project activities. For example, while NTPC could fund a project partially, some funds could be raised through contribution from the community members of each village by VDC.

Further VDC can have a revolving fund generated from the community members through regular monetary contribution at fixed intervals of time over a year. These funds could be utilized for running VDC as well maintenance and repair of project activities whenever needed. VDC can also ensure that the human resource be utilized from among the community members by way of contribution as free labor and equipment for construction of various facilities, supply trainers for vocational training and teachers for schools where the salary could be borne by the VDC, etc. if needed.

The activities of 15 VDCs could be monitored by a federation. Federation may comprise of an elected community member from each survey village. Members elected should be other than the members of VDC. While federation may act as a governing body with specific roles and responsibilities devised within the framework of project activities.

The main role of the federation would be to monitor progress and ensure that the project activities are in accordance with the guidelines of NTPC. Along with VDC it may be held responsible for generating the partial funds and set a system to ensure contribution from the community members of all the survey villages.

Federation would be directly responsible and report to NTPC. The federation and VDC may do the planning and implementation of the project components including generation and utilization of contributory funds over five years in consultation with the community members and other stake holders. It could directly liaison with the government agencies from time to time on various issues such as appropriate utilization of government funds under various schemes, build partnerships with government departments and represent the villages in development activities of the government.

18. BENEFITS TO NTPC

It was noted that the efforts of NTPC would be welcome by the community members of the survey villages. Recognizing the fact that these efforts would ensure lasting benefits, the existent reputation of NTPC would be further strengthened thereby directly making a positive contribution to its goodwill.

The responses of the community participants on NTPC's initiatives were observed to be very encouraging.

In addition to this, media could play a vital role in highlighting the efforts of NTPC. This would generate publicity in mass media and build on the existing reputation. This could further strengthen brand value and equity of NTPC as well as enhance the brand image of NTPC not only in the local geography but country wide.

Such efforts could also lead to other benefits such as partnerships with the government agencies from which NTPC could harness long term benefits.

It was also observed that there is an abundant scope of capitalizing on the human resource available in these communities that if channelized could ensure a way for valuable human resource mobilization for NTPC's operations.

More so, activities under CSR may pave an easy access to vast natural resource that could be utilized in the benefit of both the society and NTPC.

The SCR activity, as is largely perceived, is a form of investment and opportunity that if properly utilized may reap substantial to the organization benefits in the long run.



VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

VILLAGE: PACHAL KALAN

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
				In lacs							
I	Education										
	Year 1	Construction of rooms in school Furniture's for school Maintenance of school building Construction of water tank Construction of a shed for midday meal	89 P	4.00 0.50 1.00 0.20 1.00					6.70		
	Year 2	Boundary wall in school	62 P		1.00				1.00		
	Year 3	Construction of girls school	60 P			10.00			10.00		
	Year 4	Construction of Primary School in Bairwa Basti	68 HH				10.00		10.00		
	Year 5	Laboratory for school	54 P					1.00	1.00		
								Sub Total	28.70		
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 1	Establishment of health sub-center	256 HH	3.00					3.00		
	Year 2	Establishment of PHC	256 HH		5.00				5.00		
	Year 3	ANM house	2 P			2.00			2.00		
								Sub Total	10.00		
III	Animal Husbandry										

	Year 1	Separate room for milk collection (Dairy)	30 HH	0.70				0.70	
	Year 2	Water tank for livestock Pasture land development of 42 ha	124 HH		0.45 1.50			1.95	
	Year 4	Establishment of Veterinary sub-center	120 HH						
							Sub Total	2.65	
IV	Energy								
	Year 1	Installation of transformer Connections to HH	112 HH						
	Year 2	Electricity for agriculture connection	18 HH						
	Year 3	Connection to SC/ST communities Addressing the pending requests for connection	52 HH						
V	Road & Bridges								
	Year 1 1.	Road construction from Pachal Kalan to Badgaon -5 km Construction of Community hall Gravel road Pachal Kalan to Devpura Community center Rajaswa Parivar ghar nirman	256 HH	3.00				15.00	PMGSY
	Year 2	Construction of bridge near funeral ground Community <i>Bawdi</i> maintenance Boundary of Panchayat Bhawan Brick road const from Chagan Singh's house to Badilal Meena's house Administrative building Brick road from Jagnath Meena's house to main road Brick road const from Shivraj Singh's home to Badi Lal Bheela's house	256 HH		1.00 3.00 0.80 1.00 0.80 0.50 0.50			9.60	

		Brick road from Chiitar Lal 's house to Sitaram Gochar's house Drainage const-from Sitaram's house to Laxminarayan's Badi Brick road construction from Sri Krishna Meena's house 400*12 Brick road from Srikrishna Malis home to river			0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50				
	Year 3	Construction of Stone Pavements road in Factory Mohalla Brick road construction from Jagdish Galab's house to river-500*12 CC road from Shyam Galabs home to Ramesh Tiwaris home CC road from Shivraj Singh's house to Sitaram's house CC road from Chagan Singhs home to Badilal Brick road const from Rampal Meena's home to Shravan lal's house-500*12	256 HH		1.00 0.50 2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00			6.50	
								Sub Total	31.10
VI	Sanitation								
	Year 1	Sanitation facility – drainage on both sides of road Construction of latrines in schools	256 HH 102 P	5.00 0.50				5.50	
	Year 2	Widening up of ponds and tanks Construction of <i>pucca</i> roads	256 HH		0.75 3.00			3.75	
	Year 3	Construction of community latrines Construction of proper system for water logging	25 HH 40 HH		0.50 0.80			1.30	

								Sub Total	10..55	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 1									TFC/SFC-4.00 NREGA-2.50
	Year 2	Cleanliness, and widening of river from both banks Construction of Tube wells Construction of anikut Revival of dry hand pumps Revival of 20 dry wells Establishment of supply water line Construction of 2 wells Construction of a water tank	256 HH 256 HH 256 HH 256 HH 256 HH 48 HH 36 HH		1.00 2.00 4.00 2.50 4.00 25.0 5.00 2.50.				46.0	
	Year 3	Hand pumps – 5	50 HH			1.25			1.25	
	Year 4	Stone Pavements on both the banks of river (bathing areas – <i>ghat</i>)	256 HH				0.25		0.25	
								Sub Total	47..50	6.50
IX	Land & House									
	Year 1	Land for building houses	15 HH	15.7 5					15.75	IAY-7.75

								Sub Total	15.75	7.75
X	Afforestation									
	Year 1	Land development for afforestation Expenditure for plantations	256 HH	1.20 2.00					3.20	NREGA-3.00
								Sub Total	3.20	3.00
XI	Agriculture									
	Year 1	Establishment of Grain Bank	75 HH	0.50					0.50	
								Sub Total	0.50	
XII	Basic Amenities									
	Year 4	Post Office								
	Year 5	Aganwadi in Gurjar Basti Construction of latrines	78 HH 30 HH					3.00 0.50	3.50	
								Sub Total	3.50	
XIII	Others									
	Year 1	Renovation of Funeral Ground Construction of temple Roof of Hanunam Temple Separate bathing area for Women CC road from Haromohan's house to Badri Meena House Chatri for Beejasar Mata Temple	256 HH	0.25 -					0.85	
	Year 2	Construction of Peeplaaj Mata's Temple Boundary of DevNarayn Temple								
	Year 3	Boundary for Devsthan Mata's Temple Separate bathing area for men Boundary for Hanuman Temple	115 P			0.30			0.30	
	Year 4	Boundary for Ganesha Temple Construction of Park in Peeplaaj Mata's Temple Garden of DevNarayn Temple								
	Year 5	Park in Hanuman Temple								

		Construction of Kali Mata Temple								
							Sub Total		1.15	
		Total		51.2	67.3	21.35	10.25	4.50		
		Grand Total		0	0				154.60	17.25

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: ALIPURA

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
				In lacs							
I	Education										
	Year 1	Free education facilities for poor Construction of boundaries-800 ft Construction of toilet in the school Construction of store room & kitchen shed	110 P	4.50 0.25 1.00					5.75		
	Year 2	Construction of school boundary and play ground	110 P		1.30				1.30		
	Year 4	Library facility in the village	110 HH				0.30		0.30		
								Sub Total	7.35		
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 5	Construction of a Primary Health Center	110 HH					5.0	5.0		
								Sub Total	5.0		
III	Animal Husbandry										
	Year 1	Development of pasture land-20ha	85 HH	1.20					1.20		
	Year 3	Supply of improved breed animals Water tanks for animals	63 HH 63 HH			1.00 0.50			1.50		
	Year 5	Construction of a Veterinary hospital Improved poultry birds	79 HH 94 HH					3.0 1.0	4.00		
								Sub Total	6.70		
IV	Energy										

	Year 3	Street lights in village	110 HH			1.00				1.0	
									Sub Total	1.00	
V	Road & Bridges										
	Year 1	Road till school CC road in entire village CC road from bus stand to Mataji-2.5 km Bridge construction- <i>Jua ke gol par</i> Bridge construction -Mahar dam Bridge construction near Brijmohan's field Bridge construction near school Bridge construction near sShankarlalji's field Bridge construction near <i>Kota ka gela</i> Rapat near <i>ghat area</i>	110 HH	20.0 1.00 0.50 0.50 0.30 0.50 1.00 0.30						24.60	
	Year 3	Stone pavements from bathing area (<i>ghat</i>) to village	110 HH			0.45				0.45	
									Sub Total	25.05	
VI	Sanitation										
	Year 1	Sanitation facility – <i>Pucca</i> open drainage system Construction of latrines in each HH	110 HH	5.00 10.0						15.00	
									Sub Total	15.00	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)										
	Year 1	Training and employment opportunities to	78 P	2.00						2.0	

		the unemployed									
	Year 3	Women training centers (polytechnic)	65 P			10.0				10.0	
									Sub Total	12.00	
VIII	Water Harvesting										
	Year 1	Drainage facility through minor irrigation projects Hand pumps (3) Deepening of 8 wells Cementing of minor irrigation	42 HH 18 HH 80 HH 21 HH	0.50 0.75 2.40 10.0						13.65	TFC -0.75
	Year 2	Construction of public water tanks	24 HH		0.25					0.25	
	Year 3	Hand pump on funeral ground	110 HH			0.25				0.25	
									Sub Total	14.15	0.75
IX	Land & House										
	Year 1	Pucca houses to 14 BPL families	14 HH	3.00						3.00	IAY-2.00
									Sub Total	3.00	
X	Afforestation										
	Year 4	Plantation on both sides of road	110 HH				0.50			0.50	
									Sub Total	0.50	2.00
XI	Agriculture										
	Year 2	Improved and high yielding varieties of trees (fruits)	40 HH		0.20					0.20	
	Year 4	Training and exposure visits on improved agricultural practices. Improved tools for agriculture	52 HH				2.00 5.00			7.0	
	Year 5	Work on land development	110 HH					3.0		3.0	
									Sub Total	10.20	
XII	Basic Amenities										

	Year 2	Separate bathing area for women Aganwadi center	65 P		0.30 3.00					3.30	
									Sub Total	3.30	
XIII	Others										
		Total		65.20	5.05	13.20	7.80	12.00			
		Grand Total								103.25	2.75

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: RATADIYA

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			In lacs							
	Year 1	Construction of two rooms in senior secondary school	48 P	1.00					1.00		
	Year 2	Play ground in Higher Secondary School Free education and uniforms for poor children Construction of 2 class rooms Construction of school boundary-160m Electricity connection in the school Maintenance of floor and roof Kitchen shed	118 P		0.50 0.50 2.00 2.50 1.00 0.50				7.00		
								Sub Total	8.00		
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 1	Free medical facilities	251 HH	1.00					1.0		
	Year 4	Construction of Auyurvedic Bhawan	251 HH				3.00		3.0		
								Sub Total	4.00		
III	Animal Husbandry										
	Year 2	Arrangement of milk collection unit (dairy) Buffalo rearing as an option of livelihood	79 HH 51 HH		2.50 1.00				3.50		
								Sub Total	3.50		
IV	Energy										

	Year 1	Electrification arrangements	70 HH		-					
V	Road & Bridges									
VI	Sanitation									
	Year 1	Construction of Nalla (drainage)	251	1.20					2.55	
		Stone pavements on drainage (nalia)	HH	0.85						
		Construction of Latrines (10)		0.50						
								Sub Total	2.55	
VII	Socio-economic development (additional demands)									
	Year 1	Training for unemployed youth	118 P	1.00					15.30	
		Goat rearing as an option of livelihood	42 HH	0.30						
		Renovation of old <i>pulia</i>		10.00						
		Bridge construction on Teja ji road		1.00						
		Bridge construction on way to health sub-center	251	1.00						
		Bridge construction near Ganesh ji temple	HH	0.50						
		Bridge construction -Harijan Basti, Bawdi, near school playground		1.50						
								Sub Total	15.30	
VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 1	Arrangement of drinking water in health center	251 HH	0.20					5.70	TFC-0.50
		Hand pump in high school	118 P	0.50						
		Construction of 2 tube wells	28 HH	2.00						
		Deepening of 10 wells	251 HH	3.00						
								Sub Total	5.70	0.50
IX	Land & House									IAY-2.50
	Year 2	Arrangement of 3 houses for BPL families	3 HH		2.00				2.00	

								Sub Total	2.00	2.50
X	Afforestation									
XI	Agriculture									
XII	Basic Amenities									
	Year 3	Community hall near Teja ji Temple Construction of latrines Construction of 1000m drainage	251 HH 50 HH 251 HH			4.00 0.25 1.45			5.70	
								Sub Total	5.70	
XIII	Others									
	Year 4	1. Bathing area in front of Teja ji Temple	251 HH				0.25		0.25	
								Sub Total	0.25	
		Total		25.55	12.50	5.70	3.25	0.00		
		Grand Total							47.00	3.00

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: MOLKI

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			In lacs							
	Year 1	Maintenance of school building Store and shed construction Appointment of teacher for the school	81 P	1.20 3.50 0.18					4.88		
	Year 2	Boundary of Primary School	29 P		1.50				1.50		
									Sub Total	6.38	
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 4	Construction of PHCs	88 HH					5.00	5.00		
									Sub Total	5.00	
III	Animal Husbandry										
IV	Energy										
V	Road & Bridges										
	Year 1	Construction of Stone Pavements Construction of CC road	88 HH	0.45 2.75					3.20	MMGSY	
									Sub Total	3.20	
VI	Sanitation										
	Year 1	Drainage system	88 HH	5.00					5.00		

								Sub Total	5.00	
VII	Socio-economic development (additional demands)									
	Year 1	Training to women on livelihood skills	42 P	1.00					2.00	
		Training to unemployed youth	61 P	1.00						
								Sub Total	2.00	
VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 1	Construction of Water Tank	88 HH	0.65					1.05	TFC-0.40
		Construction of hand pump		0.40						
								Sub Total	1.05	0.40
IX	Land & House									
	Year 1	Construction of 15 houses for poor families	15 HH	12.00					12.00	IAY-3.75
								Sub Total	12.00	3.75
X	Afforestation									
XI	Agriculture									
	Year 2	Improved agricultural tools	23 HH		2.50				2.50	
	Year 3	Supply of improved variety of seeds	32 HH			1.25			1.25	
								Sub Total	3.75	
XII	Basic Amenities									
XIII	Others									
		Total		28.13	4.00	1.25		5.00		
		Grand Total							38.38	4.15

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: **BAMULIYA KALAN**

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			In lacs							
	Year 1	Construction of 2 classrooms Repair of school building Construction of shed for midday meal	130 P	0.50 0.20 1.25					1.95		
									Sub Total	1.95	
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 1	Health camps Immunization of infants	263 HH	0.50 -					0.50		
	Year 3	Construction of Health Sub center	263 HH			3.00			3.00		
									Sub Total	3.50	
III	Animal Husbandry										
	Year 1	Cattle breed improvement Pasture land development	32 HH	0.50 9.60					10.10		
	Year 2	Improved breeds of buffalos for rearing Goat rearing Training on poultry farming	22 HH 36 HH 14 HH		0.30 0.20 0.10				0.60	SGRY-5.00	
									Sub Total	10.70	
IV	Energy										
V	Road & Bridges									PMGSY	

	Year 1	Connecting road from Kachari to Dabri Kakaji Brick road const from house of Harlal ji Galab to school CC road from Meghdal to Vimal Sharmas house	263 HH	5.00 0.40 0.85					6.25	
								Sub Total	6.25	
VI	Sanitation									
	Year 2	Stone pavement in open drainage system Construction of 1000foot of drainage Construction of 1000foot of <i>pucca</i> road Construction of toilet in school	263 HH	0.45 0.60 0.75 0.25					2.05	
	Year 3	Individual latrines for HHs	263 HH			1.25			1.25	
								Sub Total	3.30	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
	Year 1	Brick road from Birjilal Gurjar's house to fields Rapat pulia on anikut	263 HH	2.00 3.00					5.00	
	Year 5	Training to unemployed youth Micro enterprises to women	94 P 43 P					1.00 1.00	2.00	
								Sub Total	7.00	
VIII	Water Harvesting									

	Year 1	Boring of 2 hand pumps Deepening of a pond Cement pipes for drinking water	22 HH 56 HH 263 HH	1.00 1.00					2.00	
	Year 2	Hand pump on Funeral Ground	263 HH		0.50				0.50	
	Year 3	Public Tap	18 HH			0.25			0.25	
	Year 4	Drinking water facility for animals	28 HH				0.20		0.20	
								Sub Total	2.95	
IX	Land & House									
	Year 5	Construction of 35 <i>Pucca</i> houses for BPL families	35 HH					30.00	30.00	IAY-30.00 (for Year 1)
								Sub Total	30.00	30.00
X	Afforestation									NREGA-1.00
	Year 5	Plantations	263 HH					1.00	1.00	
								Sub Total	1.00	1.00
XI	Agriculture									
	Year 1	Agricultural training	115 P	1.00					1.00	
								Sub Total	1.00	
XII	Basic Amenities									
XIII	Others									
	Year 2	Shed and platform on Funeral Ground	263 HH		1.00				1.0	
	Year 3	Construction of Community Hall	263 HH			3.00			3.00	
								Sub Total	4.00	
		Total		26.80	4.15	7.50	0.20	33.00		
		Grand Total							71.65	36.00

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: TAMKHEDA

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			In lacs							
	Year 1	Furniture in the school Maintenance of school building Commencing a new subject in school	86 P	0.50 0.45 0.60					1.55		
	Year 2	3 Rooms in primary school	45 P		1.00				1.00		
	Year 3	Construction of play ground	150 P			2.50			2.50		
							Sub Total		5.05		
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 5	Health camps	138 HH					5.00	5.00		
							Sub Total		5.00		
III	Animal Husbandry										
	Year 1	Pasture land development on 5.02 ha	138 HH	0.80					0.80	SGRY-0.30	
	Year 5	Immunization to cattle's	50 HH					0.50	0.50		
							Sub Total		1.30	0.30	
IV	Energy										
V	Road & Bridges										

	Year 1	Construction of roads from Rama Sarum Meena's house to Lala Bai's house Bridge construction from Mahendra Sumans house to Mahadev bridge Brick road construction from main road to Phatia kuvaan	138 HH	2.00 5.00 2.00					9.00	PMGSY
	Year 2	Stone pavements	138 HH		0.50				0.50	
	Year 3	Construction of bridges (pulia) -2	138 HH			20.00			20.0	
								Sub Total	29.50	
VI	Sanitation									
	Year 1	Construction of 1000foot drainage Construction of 1000 foot pucca road	138 HH	0.45 0.75					1.20	
	Year 5	Construction of Latrines	65 HH					0.50	0.50	
								Sub Total	1.70	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
	Year 1	Training for self employment	74 P	1.00					1.00	
	Year 4	Women related micro enterprises Training and exposure visits	52 P				1.00 2.00		3.00	
								Sub Total	4.00	

VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 1	Hand pumps - 5 Deepening of pond	60 HH	3.50 1.00					4.50	TFC-2.50
	Year 3	Drinking water facility for animals	63 HH		0.30				0.30	
								Sub Total	4.80	2.50
IX	Land & House									
	Year 3	Pucca houses to for 7 BPL families	7 HH			6.00			6.00	
								Sub Total	6.00	
X	Afforestation									
XI	Agriculture									
	Year 2	Supply of improved variety of seeds Supply of improved tools	18 HH 25 HH		0.45 5.00				5.45	
								Sub Total	5.45	
XII	Basic Amenities									
XIII	Others									
	Year 4	Shed on funeral ground	138 HH				0.85		0.85	
								Sub Total	0.85	
		Total		18.05	7.25	28.50	3.85	6.00		
		Grand Total							63.65	2.80

P = Persons, HH = Households

	Year 1	Arrangement of laboratory in CHC Construction of First floor of CHC Building for 20 bed Male and 20 bed female and provision of Blood Bank in the same campus Drainage system nearby Govt. Primary School, Kawaspura	157 HH	2.00 3.50 15.00 2.00					22.50	
								Sub Total	22.50	
III	Animal Husbandry									
IV	Energy									
V	Road & Bridges									
	Year 1	Pitching (leakage proofing) from canal to Bambori (2.5 kms)	157 HH	0.25					0.25	
								Sub Total	0.25	
VI	Sanitation									
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
	Year 1	Vocational Training of Women for Self Employment	68 P	2.00					2.00	

	Year 2	Vocational Training of Women for Self Employment			1.80				1.80	
	Year 3	Vocational Training of Women for Self Employment				1.80			1.80	
	Year 4	Vocational Training of Women for Self Employment					1.80		1.80	
	Year 5	Vocational Training of Women for Self Employment						1.80	1.80	
								Sub Total	9.20	
VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 1	Filter plant for drinking water Deepening of Khadi (natural reservoir of rain water) Water canal to be covered in highly populated area	157 HH	0.50 1.00					1.50	
								Sub Total	1.50	
IX	Land & House									
X	Afforestation									
XI	Agriculture									
XII	Basic Amenities									
XIII	Others									
	Year 2	Public park	157 HH		2.00				2.00	
								Sub Total	2.00	

		Total		28.25	11.70	1.80	1.80	1.80		
				46.50	13.50					
		Grand Total							39.95	0.00
									65.40	

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: BAMULIYA JOGIYAN

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			In lacs							
	Year 1	Maintenance of school building Appointment of an English teacher in school Furniture required in the school Construction of boundary wall-170 meters	91 P	1.00 0.21 0.75 2.75					4.71		
	Year 2	Fencing of Play ground in Primary School Free uniforms in schools	35 P		1.50				1.50		
	Year 4	Construction of boundary wall of school	102 P				0.90		0.90		
							Sub Total		7.11		
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 1	Establishment of PHC	209 HH					5.00	5.00		
							Sub Total		5.00		
III	Animal Husbandry										
	Year 2	Immunization of cattle	116 HH		1.00				1.00		
							Sub Total		1.00		
IV	Energy										
	Year 1	Electricity connection to all farmers Installation of smokeless	120 HH 209 HH								

		stove/ <i>chulha</i> in the households								
V	Road & Bridges									
	Year 1	<i>Pucca</i> road from Bamuliya to NTPC	209 HH	-						
	Year 2	Stone pavements in the entire village	209 HH		10.00				10.00	
							Sub Total		10.00	
VI	Sanitation									
VII	Socio-economic development (additional demands)									
	Year 1	Old age pension		-						
	Year 2	Training and promotion of self employment	89 P		5.00				5.00	
	Year 5	Stitching center for women	75 P					2.00	2.00	
							Sub Total		7.00	
VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 1	Exit arrangement for canal	209 HH	0.50					0.50	TFC – 1.20
	Year 3	Installation of hand pumps – 5	65 HH			2.50			3.60	
		Development of ponds	209 HH			1.10				
	Year 4	Construction of Public water tanks	100 HH				0.50		0.50	

IX	Land & House						Sub Total	4.60	1.20	
	Year 3	<i>Pucca</i> houses for 8 BPL families	8 HH			6.50			10.50	IAY-12.25
		Construction of Community Hall	209 HH			4.00				
							Sub Total	10.50	12.25	
X	Afforestation									
	Year 3	Plantation (Fruits)	209 HH			1.00			1.00	
							Sub Total	1.00		
XI	Agriculture									
	Year 2	Supply of improved tools for agriculture	48 HH		2.00				2.00	
	Year 5	Supply of Improved seeds	23 HH					0.50	0.50	
							Sub Total	2.50		
XII	Basic Amenities									
	Year 2	Construction of latrines	50 HH		0.25				0.25	
	Year 4	Construction of Anganwadi Center Crèches	209 HH				3.00 1.20		4.20	
							Sub Total	4.45		
XIII	Others									
	Year 1	Arrangement of shed on Funeral Ground	209 HH	0.50					0.50	
	Year 5	Separate bathing area for women	72 P					0.25	0.25	
							Sub Total	0.75		
		Total		5.71	19.75	15.10	5.60	7.75		
		Grand Total							53.91	13.45

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: BALA KHEDA

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5		Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			In lacs							
	Year 1	Construction of additional 4 rooms in schools	62 P	1.25					1.25		
	Year 3	Construction of Veranda in school	62 P			0.50			0.50		
	Year 5	Construction of boundary wall of school	112 P					0.80	0.80		
							Sub Total		2.55		
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 4	Construction of Health sub center	260 HH				3.00		3.00		
							Sub Total		3.00		
III	Animal Husbandry										
IV	Energy										
V	Road & Bridges										
	Year 1	Construction of CC road in the village Construction of stone pavement within the village	260 HH	1.25 0.45					1.70		
	Year 2	Construction of bridge (<i>pulia</i>) near school	260 HH		2.00				2.00		
	Year 3	Cementing of canals	260 HH			2.50			2.50		

								Sub Total	6.20	
VI	Sanitation									
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 2	Construction of Anikuts Deepening of well Hand pumps 5 nos.	260 HH 50 HH 62 HH		20.00 0.20 1.00				21.20	TFC-1.00
								Sub Total	21.20	1.00
IX	Land & House									
	Year 2	Implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana (<i>Pucca</i> houses to poor people)	10 HH		2.00				2.00	IAY-2.00
	Year 3	Construction of Panchayat Bhawan	260 HH			5.00			5.00	
								Sub Total	7.00	2.00
X	Afforestation									
XI	Agriculture									
	Year 1	Supply of Improved variety of seeds	25 HH	0.50					0.50	
	Year 5	Supply of Improved tools	30 HH					0.50	0.50	
								Sub Total	1.00	
XII	Basic Amenities									
	Year 2	Construction of Aganwadi	260 HH		3.00				3.00	

		Center								
	Year 4	Construction of Post office	260 HH							
XIII	Others						Sub Total	3.00		
	Year 5	Separate bathing area (<i>ghat</i>) for women	58 HH					0.30	0.30	
							Sub Total	0.30		
		Total		3.45	28.20	8.00	3.00	1.60		
		Grand Total							44.25	3.00

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: KACHARI

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only
				(In lacs)						
I	Education									
	Year 1	Repairing of roof of the school's	18 P*	1.00					1.00	
	Year 2	Development of playing grounds	138 HH*		1.50				1.50	
	Year 3	Training for advanced Course	13 P			10.00			10.00	
							Sub Total		12.50	
II	Health & Hygiene									
	Year 1	Establishment of CHC	138 HH	5.00					5.00	
							Sub Total		5.00	
III	Animal Husbandry									
	Year 1	Establishment of vet center Development of pasture land- 32.66ha	95 HH	3.00 1.20					4.20	
	Year 2	Treatment and sterilization of animals	52 HH		1.50				1.50	
	Year 3	Organizing animal camps	95 HH			1.00			1.00	
	Year 4	Creating barricades for the	138 HH				2.50		2.50	

		animals to enter into the village.								
								Sub Total	9.00	
IV	Energy									
	Year 1	Pending request for non-agricultural connection in 5 HH	5 HH	-						
	Year 3	Demand of electricity connection for agriculture operations in 10 HH	10 HH			-				
V	Road & Bridges									
	Year 1	Gravel road till Bamuliya Jogiyam Construction of bridges on way to Kachari to Bamuliya Jogiyam & construction of Rapat	138 HH	3.00 2.00					5.00	NREGA
								Sub Total	5.00	
VI	Sanitation									
	Year 1	Compost pits (4 Nos.)	26 HH	0.50					0.50	
	Year 2	Smokeless <i>Chulhas</i>	138 HH		2.00				2.00	
	Year 3	Construction of community latrines Construction of proper system for water logging	138 HH			0.75 1.00			1.75	
								Sub Total	4.25	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
VIII	Water Harvesting									

	Year 1	Hand pumps (4 Nos.)	36 HH	1.60					1.60	TFC-1.60
	Year 2	Tube well (1 No.)	8 HH		1.00				2.60	
	Year 3	Deepening of well and pond	138 HH			0.30			0.30	
	Year 4	Construction of tank	138 HH				5.00		5.00	
							Sub Total		9.50	1.60
IX	Land & House									
	Year 1	Land for building houses	12 HH	0.25					0.25	
	Year 2	Construction of <i>pucca</i> houses for 12 BPL families	12 HH		9.25				9.25	IAY-9.25
							Sub Total		9.50	9.25
X	Afforestation									
	Year 1	Land available for afforestation Expenditure for plantations	138 HH	- 1.25					1.25	
							Sub Total		1.25	
XI	Agriculture									
XII	Basic Amenities									
XIII	Others									
		Total		18.80	16.85	13.05	7.50			
		Grand Total							56.00	10.85

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: BADWA

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only		
I	Education			(In lacs)								
	Year 1	Construction of 3 class rooms furniture for school construction of toilet in the school maintenance of school building	126 P	1.50 0.25 0.25 0.20						2.20		
	Year 3	Construction of shed for midday meal	48 P			1.00				1.00		
									Sub Total	3.20		
II	Health & Hygiene											
	Year 5	Construction of Primary Health Center	356 HH					5.00		5.00		
									Sub total	5.00		
III	Animal Husbandry											
	Year 1	Establishment of veterinary center Development of pasture land	285 HH	1.20 6.00						7.20	SGRY-1.00	
	Year 3	Organizing the camps	200 HH			1.00				1.00		
	Year 5	Construction of Veterinary center Improved poultry birds	285 HH					3.00 0.45		3.45		
									Sub Total	11.65	1.00	
IV	Energy											
	Year 1	Electricity connection for 25 HH	25 HH	10.00						10.00		

	Year 3	Street lights in village	356 HH			1.75			1.75	
								Sub Total	11.75	
V	Road & Bridges									
	Year 1	BT Road (from Badwa to Morajari) (from Badwa to Limadi) (from badwa to medwa) Construction of pulia (mewda road, bade road, near PHC, Lal Badi, Secondary school)	356 HH	2.00 1.00 2.00 2.50					7.50	PMGSY
								Sub Total	7.50	
VI	Sanitation									
	Year 1	Sanitation facility – <i>Pucca</i> open drainage system	356 HH	1.50					1.50	
	Year 2	Pucca underground drainage system	356 HH		2.25				2.25	
	Year 3	Construction of latrines in each Household of the village	255 HH			13.30			13.30	
								Sub Total	17.05	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
	Year 1	Construction of Community hall	356 HH	2.50					2.50	
	Year 3	Women training centers (polytechnic)	21 P			7.00			7.00	
								Sub Total	9.50	

VIII	Water Harvesting										
	Year 1	Drainage facility on minor irrigation projects Hand pumps 4 Deepening of 8 wells Cementing of minor irrigation	42 HH 356 HH	1.60 0.75 2.40 10.00						14.75	TFC-1.50
	Year 2	Construction of public water tanks	356 HH		3.00					3.00	
	Year 3	Hand pump on funeral ground	18 HH			0.70				0.70	
									Sub Total	18.45	1.50
IX	Land & House										
	Year 1	Constuction of Pucca houses for 8 BPL families	8 HH	6.00						6.00	IAY-1.58
									Sub Total	6.00	1.58
X	Afforestation										
	Year 4	Plantation on both sides of road	356 HH			0.50				0.50	
									Sub Total	0.50	
XI	Agriculture										
	Year 2	Improved and high yielding varieties of trees (fruits)	53 HH		0.84					0.84	
	Year 4	Training and exposure visits on improved agricultural practices. Improved tools for agriculture	194 HH			1.00 3.50				4.50	
	Year 5	Work on land development	356 HH					3.00		3.00	
									Sub Total	8.34	
XII	Basic Amenities										
	Year 2	Separate bathing area for women Aganwadi center	25 P 356 HH		0.25 3.00					3.25	

								Sub Total	3.25	
XIII	Others									
		Total		51.65	9.34	24.75	5.00	11.45		
		Grand Total							102.19	4.08

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: SORKHAND KALAN

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5		Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			(In lacs)								
	Year 1	Construction of two rooms in primary school	24 P	1.00						1.00		
	Year 2	Construction of rooms Maintenance of floor and roof Kitchen shed	82 P		1.00 0.50 2.00					3.50		
	Year 3	Lab development	26 P			0.25				0.25		
	Year 4	Boundary for school playground	38 P				1.50			1.50		
									Sub Total	6.25		
II	Health & Hygiene											
	Year 1	Training of midwives	130 HH	0.10						0.10		
									Sub Total	0.10		
III	Animal Husbandry											
	Year 1	Hybrid animals	48 HH	0.95						0.95		
	Year 2	Poultry farming	10 HH		1.75					1.75		
	Year 4	Breed improvement of cows and buffaloes	62 HH				0.25			0.25		
									Sub Total	2.95		
IV	Energy											
	Year 1	Electrification arrangements for agricultural connections (7 HH)	7 HH	-								

V	Road & Bridges										NREGA
	Year 1	Gravel road from Sorkhand Kalan to Canal	130 HH	2.00						2.00	
	Year 2	Bridge on the way to Devpura	130 HH		2.75					2.75	
	Year 3	Road connectivity (Kachari to Sorkhand Kalan)	130 HH			1.20				1.20	
	Year 4	Road connecting "Sundarkhari"	130 HH				3.00			3.00	
									Sub Total	8.95	
VI	Sanitation										
	Year 1	Construction of Nalla (drainage)-1000m	130 HH	2.00						2.00	
	Year 2	Stone pavements on drainage -1700m	130 HH		3.00					3.00	
	Year 3	Community Sanitation facilities	130 HH			1.00				1.00	
									Sub Total	6.00	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)										
	Year 1	Brick road construction in ward no.2 from Nandlal Gurjar's house to Mohanlal Suman's house	130 HH	1.00						3.00	
		Brick road construction in ward no.2 from Goplilal Godhar's house to Parmanand Painter's's house		1.00							

		Brick road construction in ward no.3 from Chitarlal Bairwa's house to Kankali Mataji's house		1.00							
	Year 2	Brick road construction in ward no. 1 from state upper primary school to Vivrilal Bairwa's house	130 HH		2.00					2.00	
	Year 3	Boundary wall along Panchayat Bhavan	130 HH			1.00				1.00	
	Year 4	Brick road construction from Brijmohan Chaurasia to Sheetla Mataji	130 HH				1.00			1.00	
									Sub Total	7.00	
VIII	Water Harvesting										
	Year 1	To store the water of Daaye Nahar into the pond through lifting 5 Hand pumps 1 Tube well	130 HH 65 HH 14 HH	0.50 2.50 1.00						4.00	TFC-0.70
	Year 2	Water tank	65 HH		3.00					3.00	
	Year 3	Construction of Anikut	130 HH			5.00				5.00	
									Sub Total	12.00	0.70
IX	Land & House										Year 1 IAY 10.00
	Year 2	Construction of 12 <i>pucca</i> houses for BPL families	12 HH		10.00					10.00	
									Sub Total	10.00	10.00
X	Afforestation										
	Year 1	Plantation of trees for wood & furniture	130 HH	3.50						3.50	
									Sub Total	3.50	
XI	Agriculture										

XII	Basic Amenities										
XIII	Others										
	Year 1	Soil and land conservation	130 HH	5.50						5.50	
	Year 2	Prevention from wild animals	130 HH		3.00					3.00	
	Year 4	Boundary area in front of Hanuman Temple	130 HH				0.60			0.60	
									Sub Total	9.10	
		Total		22.05	29.00	8.45	6.35	0.00			
		Grand Total								65.85	10.70

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: NAGDA KI JHOPADI

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only		
I	Education			(In lacs)								
	Year 1	Maintenance of school building Store and shed construction Appointment of teacher for the school	136 P	0.50 1.00 0.25					1.75			
	Year 2	Boundary of Primary School	38 P	1.60					1.60			
								Sub Total	3.35			
II	Health & Hygiene											
	Year 1	Construction of PHCs	186 HH	5.00					5.00			
	Year 2	Training of midwives	186 HH		0.75				0.75			
								Sub Total	5.75			
III	Animal Husbandry											
	Year 1	Establishment of veterinary hospital	186 HH	3.00					3.00			
	Year 2	Artificial Insemination facilities	112 HH		0.75				0.75			
	Year 3	Pasture land development-23ha	186 HH			1.00			1.00			
								Sub Total	4.75			
IV	Energy											

V	Road & Bridges										
	Year 1	Sampoorna gram Kharanja Nirman Nali Nirman Tin shed on funeral ground	136 HH	5.00 0.50							5.50
										Sub Total	5.50
VI	Sanitation										
	Year 1	1. Drainage system -800m 2. construction of <i>pucca</i> road-500m 3.	186 HH	1.00 2.00							3.00
	Year 3	Construction of Latrines	80 HH			0.75					0.75
										Sub Total	3.75
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)										
	Year 1	Training to women on livelihood skills Training to unemployed youth	18 P 32 P	1.25 1.50							2.75
										Sub Total	2.75
VIII	Water Harvesting										
	Year 1	Construction of 2 Hand Pumps	26 HH	0.80							0.80
										Sub Total	0.80
IX	Land & House										
	Year 1	Construction of 15 houses for BPL families	15 HH	11.50							11.50
										Sub Total	11.50
											20.00
X	Afforestation										
XI	Agriculture										
	Year 1	Improved seeds	36 HH	3.75							3.75

	Year 2	Improved agricultural tools	32 HH		5.00				5.00	
								Sub Total	8.75	
XII	Basic Amenities									
	Year 1	Aganwadi	186 HH	3.00					3.00	
								Sub Total	3.00	
XIII	Others									
		Total		41.65	6.50	1.75				
		Grand Total							49.90	20.00

P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: DABRI KAKAJI

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only	
I	Education			(In lacs)							
	Year 1	Construction of classrooms Repair of school building Construction of shed for midday meal	149 P 32 P	0.50 0.20 1.25						1.95	
									Sub Total	1.95	
II	Health & Hygiene										
	Year 1	Health camps Immunization of infants	142 HH 15 P	1.00 1.25						2.25	
	Year 3	Construction of Health Sub center	142 HH			3.00				3.00	
									Sub Total	5.25	
III	Animal Husbandry										
	Year 1	Cattle breed improvement	86 HH	1.00						1.00	
	Year 2	Improved breeds of buffalos for rearing Goat rearing Poultry birds improvement Pasture development	102 HH		0.75 0.75 0.50 0.20					2.20	in Year 1 for Pasture development SGRY-0.40
	Year 5	Poultry farm	4 HH					2.00		2.00	
									Sub Total	5.20	0.40
IV	Energy										

VIII	Water Harvesting										
	Year 1	Boring of 2 hand pumps Deepening of a pond	24 HH 62 HH	1.00 1.00						2.00	TFC-1.00 SGRY-5.00
	Year 2	Cement pipes for drinking water	102 HH		2.00					2.00	
	Year 3	Hand pump on Funeral Ground	28 HH			0.40				0.40	
	Year 4	Public Tap	28 HH				1.20			1.20	
	Year 5	Drinking water facility for animals	52 HH					1.00		1.00	
									Sub Total	6.60	6.00
IX	Land & House										
	Year 1	Construction of 9 Pucca houses for BPL families	9 HH	6.25						6.25	IAY-6.25
									Sub Total	6.25	6.25
X	Afforestation										
XI	Agriculture										
	Year 1	Agricultural training	82 HH	1.25						1.25	
									Sub Total	1.25	
XII	Basic Amenities										
XIII	Others										
	Year 2	Shed and platform on Funeral Ground	142 HH		1.25					1.25	
	Year 3	Construction of Community Hall	142 HH			1.50				1.50	
	Year 4	Wall to safe guard from animals	142 HH				1.00			1.00	
									Sub Total	3.75	
		Total		38.20	5.45	5.90	2.20	11.00			

		Grand Total							62.75	12.65
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P = Persons, HH = Households

VILLAGE: AKHEDI

S. No	Name of the sector	Projects	Total Beneficiaries	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	Total	Govt. Funds Available under Schemes for Year 1 only		
I	Education			(In lacs)								
	Year 1	Furniture in the school Maintenance of school building Commencing a new subject in school	120 P	0.50 0.20 1.25					1.95			
	Year 2	Rooms in primary school	57 P		1.00				1.00			
	Year 3	Construction of play ground	65 HH			2.20			2.20			
								Sub Total	5.15			
II	Health & Hygiene											
	Year 1	Health camps	65 HH	2.00					2.00			
								Sub Total	2.00			
III	Animal Husbandry											
	Year 1	Pasture land development on 6.20 ha	65 HH	2.40					2.40	SGRY-0.50		
	Year 2	Immunization to cattle's	43 HH		1.00				1.00			
								Sub Total	3.40	0.50		
IV	Energy											
V	Road & Bridges									MMGSY		
	Year 1	Construction of roads from Ramasarum meena's house to Lala bai's house	65 HH	2.00					9.00			

		Bridge construction from Mahendra sumans house to Mahadev bridge		5.00						
		Brick road construction from main road to Phatia kuvaan		2.00						
	Year 2	Stone pavements	65 HH		1.20				1.20	
	Year 4	Construction of bridges (<i>pulia</i>) -2	65 HH				3.00		3.00	
								Sub Total	13.20	
VI	Sanitation									
	Year 1	Construction of 700foot drainage Construction of 700 foot <i>pucca</i> road	65 HH	1.20 2.80					4.00	
	Year 5	Construction of 6 Latrines	30 HH					0.50	0.50	
								Sub Total	4.50	
VII	Socio-economic Development (Additional Demands)									
	Year 1	Training for self employment	68 P	1.00					1.00	
	Year 4	Women related micro enterprises Training and exposure visits	26 P 94 P				5.00		5.00	
								Sub Total	6.00	
VIII	Water Harvesting									
	Year 1	Hand pumps - 5 Deepening of pond	50 HH	3.50 1.00					4.50	
	Year 3	Drinking water facility for animals	38 HH			1.30			1.30	

									Sub Total	5.80	
IX	Land & House										
	Year 2	Construction <i>Pucca</i> houses for 8 BPL families	8 HH		6.00					6.00	IAY-6.00
									Sub Total	6.00	6.00
X	Afforestation										
XI	Agriculture										
	Year 1	Improved variety of seeds	41 HH	2.25						2.25	
	Year 2	Improved tools	40 HH		4.00					4.00	
									Sub Total	6.25	
XII	Basic Amenities										
XIII	Others										
	Year 1	Two community halls	65 HH	3.00						3.00	
	Year 3	Security wall	65 HH			1.50				1.50	
	Year 4	Shed on funeral ground	65 HH				0.75			0.75	
									Sub Total	5.25	
		Total		30.10	13.20	5.00	8.75	0.50			
		Grand Total								57.55	6.50

P = Persons, HH = Households

**AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FROM THE GOVERNMENT UNDER VARIOUS
SCHEMES FOR EACH SURVEY VILLAGE**

VILLAGE: AKHEDI

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Construction of roads	MMGSY	
2	Development of pastures	SGRY	0.50
3	Construction of houses	IAY	6.00
Total			6.50

VILLAGE: ALIPURA

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	0.75
2	Construction of houses	IAY	2.00
Total			2.75

VILLAGE: BADWA

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	1.00
2	Construction of roads	PMGSY	
3	Pasture land development	SGRY	1.50
4	Construction of houses	IAY	1.58
Total			4.08

VILLAGE: BALA KHEDA

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	1.00
2	Construction of houses	IAY	2.00
Total			3.00

VILLAGE: BAMULIYA KALAN

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Construction of roads	PMGSY	
2	Pasture development	SGRY	5.00
3	Afforestation	schemes	1.00
4	Construction of houses	IAY	30.00
Total			36.00

VILLAGE: BAMULIYA JOGIYAN

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	1.20
2	Construction of roads	NREGA	
3	Construction of houses	IAY	12.25
Total			13.45

VILLAGE: DABARI KAKAJI

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	1.00
2	Deepening of well/pond	SGRY	5.00
3	Construction of roads	PMGSY	
4	Construction of houses	IAY	6.25
5	Pasture development	SGRY	0.40
Total			12.65

VILLAGE: KACHARI

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	1.60
2	Construction of roads	NREGA	
3	Construction of houses	IAY	9.25
Total			10.85

VILLAGE: MOLKI

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	0.40
2	Construction of roads	MMGSY	
3	Construction of houses	IAY	3.75
Total			4.15

VILLAGE: NAGDA KI JHOPADI

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Construction of houses	IAY	20.00
Total			20.00

VILLAGE: PACHAL KALAN

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Well digging	TFC/SFC	4.00
2	Construction of tanks	NREGA	2.50
3	Construction of houses	IAY	7.75
4	Rainwater harvesting	scheme	2.00
5	Afforestation	NREGA	1.00
6	Construction of roads	PMGSY NREGA	
Total			17.25

VILLAGE: RATADIYA

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	0.50
2	Construction of houses	IAY	2.50
Total			3.00

VILLAGE: SORKHAND KALAN

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	0.70
2	Roads	NREG	
3	Construction of houses	IAY	10.00
Total			10.70

VILLAGE: TAMKHEDA

S. No	Name of the project	The scheme or plan for supporting the project	Funds under the scheme (Rs. In Lacs)
1	Hand pumps	TFC	2.50
2	Construction of roads	PMGSY	
3	Pasture development	SGRY	0.30
Total			2.80

Need Assessment Survey of Project Affected families of proximal villages of AnGPS

For

**Developing Long-Term Community Development Plan
Under CSR-CD**

Survey Agency -Gramin Vikas Trust, [Rajasthan]

Household Level Questionnaire

Date.....

AREA PROFILE	
Name of Village	
Name of Gram Panchayat and Tehsil	
GENERAL PROFILE	
Name of Respondent i.e House Hold head with fathers/husband name	
Sex [Male /Female]	
Age	
Marital Status[Married /unmarried]	
Type of Family [Joint /Individual]	

Category [BPL/APL]				
Are you having BPL Card or Ration Card [Y/N]				
Category [SC/ST/OBC/General]				
Caste/ Clan				
Main Profession[Agriculture/Service/Labour/Unemployed]				
Are you member of any Self Help groups/Cooperatives? [Yes/No] if yes, when you were associated and give other details				
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE				
No of family Members				
Age Groups	0-5 Years	6-18 Years	19-45 Years	Above 45 Years
No of Male members				
No of Female Members				
LAND PROFILE				
Total Land [In Bigha]				
Irrigated land [In Bigha]				
Unirrigated land [In Bigha]				
Waste land[In Bigha]				
Cultivable land [In Bigha]				

Pasture land [In Bigha]	
Type of soil [Black, Brown-black, Red]	
Topography of land [Flat or sloppy]	
Irrigation Source [Well, Tube well, Pond, Check dam,] <i>Specify Numbers</i>	
Availability of water Depth in Well or tube well throughout year [In months]	
Availability of water in ponds or check dam throughout year [In months]	

EDUCATION PROFILE			
No of boys attending school			
No of Girls attending school			
Distance to Nearest School [In Kms]			
No of literate Males			
No of literate Females			
LIVESTOCK PROFILE			
No of Cows	Cows:	Male Calf :	Female Calf :
No of Bullocks			
No of Goats	Total:	He –Goat:	She –Goat:
No of Buffaloes	Total:	Male :	Female:
No of Cock Hen	Total:	Cock :	Hen :
No of Other animals			
Milk Production [In Liter per Day]	Cows:	Buffaloes:	Goats:
Egg Production [per month]			

NRM PROFILE				
Name of Rabi Crop		Mustard	Wheat	Coriander
Variety used				
Cropped area	In bigha			
Type of soil used				
Yield obtained	Qtl per bigha			
Name of Kharif Crop		Maize,	Jowar	Soyabean
Variety used				
Cropped area	In bigha			
Type of soil used				
Yield obtained	Qtl per bigha			
How much FYM [Deshi Khad] you produced from your agriculture field?	In Qtl per Year			
Where you are using FYM [Crop cultivation, Fruit plantation]				
FOOD/FODDER/FUEL WOOD AVAILABILITY				
Requirement of food per month	In quantity	Cereals :	Pulse:	
Food availability through own production	In months			
Food Non availability	In months			

Source of food in lean period	Credit/relatives/labour				
Requirement of fodder per month	In quantity				
Fodder availability	In months				
Fodder Non availability	In months				
Source of fodder in lean period	Credit/relatives/labour				
Fuel wood availability	In months				
Fuel wood Non availability	In months				
Source of fuel wood in lean period	Forest/Credit/relatives/labour				
No of fruit saplings planted in Backyard space	In Numbers	Mangoes	Aonwla	Pomegranate	Ber
	In Numbers	Guava	Sitaphal	Lemon	Total
No of fruit plants survived in Backyard space	In totality				
Which plant you need to plant now. Specify required quantity	In numbers				
No of forestry saplings planted on field boundary	In Numbers	Neem	Shisham	Teak	Mahua

		Babool	Kikar	Bamboo	Total
No of Forestry plants survived in Backyard space	In Numbers In totality				
Which forestry plants you need to plant now. <i>Specify required quantity</i>	In numbers				
HEALTH RELATED ASPECTS					
Which seasonal diseases are frequently occurring and affecting your family health [Malaria/Measles, HIV/TB/Pneumonia					
How many children's in your family are immunized during past Govt vaccination programme					
WATER RESOURCES PROFILE					
Sources of Drinking water	<i>Well/Hand pump/ Tube well</i>				
Source of drinking water in lean period summers	Well//Handpump/Tubewell				
Households Assets related aspects	Name of Asset				
Daily Use Assets	<i>Radio</i>				
	TV				
	Gas Chula				
	<i>Two wheel</i>				
	<i>Bicycle</i>				

	Four wheel Zeep				
	Sewing Machine				
	Others				
Productivity assisted Assets	Tractor				
	Agriculture implements	Bukhar	Seed Drill	Plough	MB Plough
	Water Pump set				
	Tube well				
	Spray pump				
	Thresher				
ECONOMIC PROFILE					
No of earning members in the Family					
No of dependent members in the Family					
Income from Agriculture per year	In Rupees				
Income from Livestock per year	In Rupees				

Income from Income Generation activities per Year	In Rupees				
Income from Forest Activities per year	In Rupees				
Income from labour per year	In Rupees				
Income from other Activities per year	In Rupees				
Total Gross income per year	In Rupees				
Total expenditure per year	In Rupees				
Total savings per year	In Rupees				
CREDIT RELATED ASPECTS	Source of credit Bank/relatives/money lender	Amt. Of Credit till date	Amt of repayment till date	Interest rate	Purpose of Credit
INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD NEED ASSESSMENT					
Related to Agriculture					
Related to family health					
Related to education & Literacy					
Related to family economy					

Related to women development	
Related to village infrastructure	
Related to unemployment	
Related to Capacity building through Training[Skill /vocational]	
Have you participated any kind of community development training programme? Specify the subject on training and its organizer. And what was the follow up of training.	
What kind of skills you and your family members are possessing in order to improving livelihood?	
What kind of training you need for yourself and other family members and why?	
Did you benefited by any Govt Development interventions related to community development? Please give in details with impact on livelihood of your family.	
What kind of Development programme, were not addressed properly by Govt, should be now executed by NTPC under their CSR-CD programme.	
Any other additional information [Please mention here any other additional information related to social ,economical and cultural needs of project affected families]	