

**Proposal for Integrated Livelihood Development Programme
of Khed Taluka, Pune District
Village: Kharpud and Khopewadi**



Submitted to:

ROTARY CLUB, PIMPRI, PUNE

Submitted by:

BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune



Table of Contents

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1.1	Background	4
1.2	Statement of the problem	4
1.3	Objectives.....	5
2	MAIN TEXT	6
2.1	General Information	6
2.1.1	Location.....	6
2.1.2	Basic Infrastructure.....	6
2.1.3	Description of Village	6
	Population of Kharpud	7
2.1.4	Soils	8
2.1.5	Climate and Rainfall	8
2.1.6	Present availability of water and existing problems that need to be addressed in respect to water.....	8
2.1.7	Present Agricultural activities and how the proposed Interventions will help to improve the present lacunae.....	8
2.1.8	Animal Husbandry details.....	8
2.1.9	Health & Sanitation.....	9
2.1.10	Education	9
2.1.11	Electric Supply	9
3	Duration of the project.....	10
4	Proposed Measures	10
4.1	Water resource Development	10
4.1.1	Group well - Khopewadi village:	10
	Spring development- Kharpud Village:	10
4.1.2	Farm ponds- Khopewadi village:.....	11
4.1.3	Repair of existing Check dam- Kharpud Village:	12
4.1.4	Construction of new check dam- Kharpud village	13
4.1.5	Lift Irrigation Scheme- Kharpud village.....	14
4.1.6	Drip irrigation.....	14
4.2	Agriculture Development Activity.....	14
4.2.1	Demonstration of Horticulture plants on bunds	14
4.2.2	Mixed farming /vegetable cultivation.....	14
4.3	Livestock Development Activity.....	15

4.3.1	Training in villages/Demonstrations/Exposure.....	15
4.3.2	Examination of Fecal Samples for identification of Endoparasites.....	15
4.3.3	Deworming.....	16
4.3.4	Vaccination cost for PPR, HS,ET and FMD.....	16
4.3.5	Ectoparasite control.....	16
4.3.6	Concentrate feeding to Elite bucks.....	16
4.3.7	Introduction of good management practices.....	16
4.3.8	Enrichment of poor quality straw.....	16
4.3.9	Diagnostic Tests for buck.....	16
5	Budget.....	17
6	Annexure.....	20
7	DPR Preparation Cost:.....	31

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Background

The increased gap between demand and availability of water is becoming a crucial issue in Maharashtra. Maharashtra is the third largest State in Union of India considering population as well as area. Efficient water management and optimum utilization of essential, scarce and valuable water is very essential to minimize the effects of water crisis in future. Due to increasing water demand and degradation of natural resources, per capita water availability and agriculture productivity is also reducing.

The integrated livelihood development programme is thus planned to be demonstrated in two villages in Khed Taluka of Pune which is one of the distress districts in Maharashtra. The systematic and scientific management based on the principles of water management and use improves agriculture production of treated landscapes thereby raising the income of resource poor families and whose livelihood is dependent on agriculture. Integration of water, Agriculture, and livestock can act as a growth engine to rainfed areas by making dependents aware about the importance of water conservation, water management, agriculture development and better livestock management.

Holistic watershed management approach to rural development in partnership with villagers has been successful together in applying the knowledge and ideas with social understanding and technical base. It also supports enrichment of environment.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Kharpud and Khopewadi villages are underlain by Deccan Trap Basalt and major parts of the villages adjoining the hilly areas as well as the entire northern, south western and south eastern parts have low ground water development potential. The Average annual rainfall of the villages is around 850 mm approx. The majority of the population in the villages belongs to Mahadev koli tribes (ST). It is one of the most backward areas of the district. The majority population grows rice, nagli and wari in kharif season. They take only one crop. Even if the rainfall is more in these areas, the villages are surrounded by high slopes making it difficult for the water to percolate. Most of the water is lost as runoff with very less percolation. The people face difficulty to take second crop due to unavailability of water. There is a need to address these problems of the people so that we can increase their income and livelihood.

1.3 Objectives

- To improve water availability in the region through site specific water resource development measures
- To enable the farmers to cultivate second crop
- Improved access to water for different uses.
- Increase the income of the farmers
- Make them aware of the new techniques in agriculture and livestock
- To provide them additional livelihood options.

2 MAIN TEXT

2.1 General Information

2.1.1 Location

Kharpud and Khopewadi villages are located in Khed Tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 49km away from sub-district headquarter Rajgurunagar and 90km away from district headquarter Pune. As per 2009 stats, Kharpud village is also a gram panchayat while Khopewadi village comes under the gram panchayat of Parsul Village. It is located between 73°20' E to 74°00' E and 18°50' N to 19°10' N.



2.1.2 Basic Infrastructure

Kharpud and Khopewadi villages are accessible by pakka road. The village is accessible by State-transport bus as well as private jeep and auto from the block place. The basic infrastructure such as power supply, roads, drinking water, telephone, primary school, and multipurpose credit cooperative society along with the required domestic amenities are not readily available at the place. People use their mobile phones for communication Purpose, No telephone booth available. There is no shop in the villages to meet the required needs of day to day life. To meet the banking needs, the villagers have to go to village Pait at a distance of 22 K.m where the branch of Bank of Maharashtra is located.

2.1.3 Description of Village

Kharpud

The total geographical area of village is 1432 hectares. Kharpud has a total population of 605 people. There are about 110 houses in Kharpud village.

Kharpud is a medium size village located in Khed Taluka of Pune district, Maharashtra with total 110 families residing. The Kharpud village has population of 605 of which 306 are males while 299 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Kharpud village population of children with age 0-6 is 103 which makes up 17.02 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Kharpud village is 977 which is higher than Maharashtra state average of 929. Child Sex Ratio for the Kharpud as per census is 1060, higher than Maharashtra average of 894.

Population of Kharpud

Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
605	306	299

Caste Factor

In Kharpud village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 87.44 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 3.80 % of total population in Kharpud village.

Work Profile

In Kharpud village out of total population, 342 were engaged in work activities. 79.53 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 20.47 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 342 workers engaged in Main Work, 250 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 17 were Agricultural labourer.

Khopewadi.

The total geographical area of village is 653.04 hectares. Kharpud has a total population of 327 people. There are about 77 houses in Kharpud village.

Khopewadi is a small size village located in Khed Taluka of Pune district, Maharashtra with total 71 families residing. The Khopewadi village has population of 327 of which 149 are males while 178 are females as per Population Census 2011.

In Khopewadi village population of children with age 0-6 makes up 11.71 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Khopewadi village is 935 which is higher than Maharashtra state average of 929. Child Sex Ratio for the Khopewadi as per census is 800, lower than Maharashtra average of 894.

Population of Khopewadi

Total Population	Male Population	Female Population
327	149	178

Caste Factor

In Khopewadi village, most of the village population is from Schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 67.29 % while Schedule Caste (SC) were 3.53 % of total population in Parsul village.

Work Profile

In Khopewadi village out of total population, 98.87 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 1.13 % were involved in Marginal

activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 147 workers engaged in Main Work, 131 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 16 were Agricultural labourer.

2.1.4 Soils

Soils derived from Deccan trap, are more or less uniform and subdivided into light brown soils, and laterite soils. Shallow and very shallow soils are mainly found in villages and they are light brown in colour due to the heavy rainfall. These soils are characterized, loamy to clay loam in texture with granular to sub-granular, blocky in structure and shallow in depth. The organic matter and nitrogen content is less, phosphate and potash level are low to moderate with less fertility. These soils are well drained, fairly moisture retentive.

2.1.5 Climate and Rainfall

Average rainfall of both the villages is around 1870 mm. Water scarcity period extends from February –March to May –June every year. The area receives its annual precipitation from the SouthWest monsoon. The rainy season normally starts in the second week of June and lasts till the beginning of the October. The average annual rainfall, **777.00** mm, is recorded for the past 10 years from the **Khed** Rainguage Station

2.1.6 Present availability of water and existing problems that need to be addressed in respect to water

Average rainfall of both the villages around 1870 mm and in both the villages rain feed agriculture is there. Second crop cultivated on available moisture, but area is limited. Water is available for drinking up to February month. The existing problem of availability of water can be addressed by construction of lift irrigation scheme, making of farm pond and repairing of check dam, by doing this intervention the outcome will be availability of water for drinking and outcome will be farmers can give protective irrigation and some area can bring under second crop cultivation .

2.1.7 Present Agricultural activities and how the proposed Interventions will help to improve the present lacunae

Presently in both the villages in Kharif, Paddy and minor millet are cultivating under rain feed cultivation and second crop cultivated like gram, pea and masur on available moisture, low yield and crop area is limited. Proposed intervention measure will help in second crop cultivation and cropping intensity will be increased.

2.1.8 Animal Husbandry details

Animal Population	Kharpud	Khopewadi
Goat	350	500
Cows and bullocks	50	30
Total animal population	400	530

Proposed intervention will helps improve in health of goats, reduce in mortality and body weight gain in goats.

2.1.9 Health & Sanitation

Particulars	Kharpud	Khopewadi
No of Toilets	Toilets are there , data not available	Toilets are there , data not available
Availability of clean drinking water	Clean drinking water not available	Clean drinking water not available
Measures to keep drinking water sources clean	Not Taken	Not Taken
Distance of Primary Health Center from Villages	8 km	5 km

2.1.10 Education

Particulars	Kharpud	Khopewadi
School	Z.P School Kharpud up to 7 th std.	.P School Kharpud up to 4 th std.
Dropout	0 %	0 %

Literacy Rates:

Kharpud village has lower literacy rate compared to Maharashtra. In 2011, literacy rate of Kharpud village was 72.71 % compared to 82.34 % of Maharashtra. In Kharpud Male literacy stands at 89.06 % while female literacy rate was 55.69 %.

Khopewadi village has lower literacy rate compared to Maharashtra. In 2011, literacy rate of Khopewadi village was 69.68 % compared to 82.34 % of Maharashtra. In Khopewadi Male literacy stands at 78.19 % while female literacy rate was 60.78 %

2.1.11 Electric Supply

Particulars	Kharpud	Khopewadi
Electric Supply	100%	100%

Following information will be available after completion of Focus group discussion, PRA and analysis of secondary data, need assessment situation analysis and DPR.

Community Needs Assessment & Participation: We must have a dialogue with the Community (or its representatives) and give them an opportunity to Articulate

- 1) What they perceive as their felt needs
- 2) How they will participate in creating a plan for fulfilling these needs
- 3) How they propose to work together and share the work that may be needed from them.
- 4) How they will co-operate with each other to maximize the benefits of the resources that will become available to them (e.g.: if the Project were to provide a small number of mechanized agriculture Implements to the Village)
- 5) Do they have any ideas of how they can increase the Incomes of the Community through Cooperative marketing.
- 6) How they plan to make the Villages compliant with Safe Sanitary Practices and avoid contamination of Water Sources
- 6) How they plan to keep in touch with the Club on a Regular basis and provide reports of progress.

Sustainability: this must come from the Villagers. Local Authorities, other NGOs etc., with Rotary Playing the Role of Catalyst

3 Duration of the project

The project will be implemented for 1 year

4 Proposed Measures

4.1 Water resource Development

4.1.1 Group well - Khopewadi village:

Wells are the main source of water in the village. There are no underground springs in these regions which can feed these wells.

3-5 villagers can come together to construct wells. These wells can also be fed by water channels. Water can be made available to cultivate the second crop. Water can be available until January-February in these wells.

Spring development- Kharpud Village:

There are two live springs in the village. This spring can be tapped for water availability through spring development activity.



4.1.2 Farm ponds- Khopewadi village:

1-2 villagers can come together to construct the farm ponds. These farm ponds will be constructed in the vicinity where water channels flow during the rainy season. These farm ponds can be 3m deep and 20x 20 m in size. Water channels can be diverted in these farm ponds. *Lined Ponds are not proposed in these regions due to presence of crabs. It is observed that crabs chew and damage the liners.*

These farm ponds can extend the water availability till December which may help to take a second crop of small duration.



Figure 1: Proposed area for farm ponds



Figure 2: Sites where farm ponds can be constructed

4.1.3 Repair of existing Check dam- Kharpud Village:

There is a check dam at 18°59'50.24"N, 73°36'3.56"E. The check dam is damaged however, if a reinforced padadi work, top coping and repair of main wall is done then it will benefit at least 10 farmers to cultivate the second crop. At the same time there is a scope for providing diversion arrangement which will benefit downstream farmers.



Figure 3: Damaged check dam

4.1.4 Construction of new check dam- Kharpud village

There is no site available for construction of a new check dam in Khopewadi village but a very good site ((18°59'42.97"N, 73°35'40.17"E) is available for construction of Check dam in Kharpud village. Water can be harvested in this Check dam till December- January and farmers can cultivate their second crop.



Figure 4: Site proposed for the new check dam



Figure 5: Site proposed for the new check dam

4.1.5 Lift Irrigation Scheme- Kharpud village

It is proposed that the water should be lifted from the percolation dam for the irrigation purpose. Solar pumps can be used for the lifting. This activity can benefit around 40 households in the village. The water can be lifted from the percolation tank and stored in a water tank through which water can be made available for irrigation through pipeline or gravity. The NOC from the Zilla Parishad will be taken by the Gram Panchayat and User groups.



4.1.6 Drip irrigation

In Rabi season the water available can be provided through drip to ensure good water use efficiency. Drip irrigation will be provided for small holders and demonstration will be done on 0.10 ha.

4.2 Agriculture Development Activity

4.2.1 Demonstration of Horticulture plants on bunds

The objective is to providing quality planting material of trees like Mango, Jackfruit and guava trees on bunds. This will helps as a windbreak effect and improves microclimatic conditions for better crop production. The introduction of tree component into the farming systems result soil protection from erosion and increase vegetation in agricultural fields and also gives fruit which take care of nutrition.

Support of 10 plants/family trees like Mango, Jackfruit and guava @ 60 Rs/plant including transportation will be given+ 40 Rs/pit for pit filling material like bone mill + cakes (organic material)

Contribution:-Labor contribution for pitting, planting, watering and aftercare of plants

4.2.2 Mixed farming /vegetable cultivation

The main objective is to enhancing farmers' net income and generating new employment opportunities through diversification of crops especially vegetable enterprises. Under this intervention quality seed of vegetables like beans, fruit vegetables and leafy vegetables will be

introduced with INM and IPM measure for quality vegetable production with improved cultivation practices during the season.

Sr. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
1	Seed support	1200
2	Organic Manure/ Fertilizers	2000
3	Bio- Pesticide/ Crop Protection measures	1000
4	Training and exposure at village level	800
	TOTAL	5000

4.3 Livestock Development Activity

4.3.1 Training in villages/Demonstrations/Exposure

Capacity building (Training) of Goat Keepers and Buck Keepers will be done with the objective to Promote Good Management Practices. Exposure visits of goat keepers to Progressive Goat Farms will also organized.

Details of cost for Exposure Visit activity for 10 people

Sr. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
1	Travel	4000
2	Food Expenses	3000
3	Honorarium	2000
4	Miscellaneous and stationery charges	1000
	TOTAL	10,000

Details of cost for Training activity

Sr. No	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
1	Food Expenses	6000
2	Demonstration	2000
3	Training material and stationery charges	2000
	TOTAL	10,000

4.3.2 Examination of Fecal Samples for identification of Endoparasites

Fecal sample examination will be carried out for specific de-worming. This will be undertaken before de-worming.

Cost Rs 50/sample for identification of Endoparasites

4.3.3 Deworming

It is proposed to carry out de-worming for control Endoparasites. Deworming will be carried out in every quarter i.e. four de-worming in a year.

Cost Rs 5/animal/de-worming

4.3.4 Vaccination cost for PPR, HS,ET and FMD

Maharashtra is prone to diseases such as Peste des Petits of Ruminants (PPR), Enterotoxaemia (ET), Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). Therefore, these vaccinations are proposed to be carried out under the project- ET(2), FMD(2) HS(2) and PPR(1) no.

Cost Rs 3.60/animal/vaccination

4.3.5 Ectoparasite control

Ecto-parasites not only cause anemia, but also lead to loss of weight and damage of the skin. They are also carriers of other diseases. Therefore, Ectoparasite control measures will be taken for ensuring control by spraying the insecticides on animals and in their sheds.

Cost Rs. 10/ animal

4.3.6 Concentrate feeding to Elite bucks

This activity includes maintaining elite Bucks for genetic improvement of local goats. To maintain the breeding efficiency of bucks, feed concentrate will be provided to bucks.

Cost Rs. 3000/ animal/year @ 300 gm conc./day/animal including transportation

4.3.7 Introduction of good management practices

Adoption of innovative ideas in fodder development like plantation of fodder trees, azolla, and silage and leaf meal production will help for better growth of goats and help to combat fodder scarcity.

Cost Rs. 3000/unit including seeds/plants, fertilizers, material for silage making (Bag) etc

4.3.8 Enrichment of poor quality straw

Demonstration will be given in the field to enrich straw quality with available straw.

Cost Rs. 1000/ demo with material cost including transportation

4.3.9 Diagnostic Tests for buck

Bucks will be screened for major diseases, to check spread of genital diseases having zoonotic importance such as Brucellosis and John's diseases. Tuberculosis will be tested and the bucks which test negative, will be maintained while the bucks which test positive will be immediately culled from the herd

Cost Rs. 300/animal - Collection of Blood samples and testing of various diseases changes in lab.

Livestock development program Outcome - The integrated programmes like capacity building, breeding, fodder development, feed supplementation to elite bucks and marketing are source of motivation to organize the goat sector and its long term sustainability.

Genetic improvement of local breeds will enhance productivity and profitability. Mass de-worming and vaccinations, better housing and introduction of Good Management Practices will

lead to increase productivity and marketable surplus. Adoption of innovative ideas in fodder development like backyard plantation of fodder trees, azolla, and silage and leaf meal production will help in the growth of goats and help to combat fodder scarcity.

Considering the profitability of goat husbandry with good husbandry practices, it is expected that the average herd size of goats is expected to increase by 25-40%. As goat rearing will be in the care of women, it will facilitate their empowerment.

5 Budget

Find the excel sheet attached

Approximate costing for proposed development interventions in project area

		Units proposed Total	Tentative unit cost (Rs.)	Total Tentative Amount (Rs.)	Shramadan Total	Amount Requested from Rotary Total (Rs.)
A	Water resources development					
1	Group Well /Spring development	4	350,000	1,400,000	140,000	1,260,000
2	Ponds (20x20x3)	5	65,000	325,000	48,750	276,250
3	Check dam repair	1	500,000	500,000	75,000	425,000
4	Construction of new check dam	1	750,000	750,000	75,000	675,000
5	Lift Irrigation Scheme	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	150,000	1,350,000
6	Demonstration of Drip Irrigation (wadi plots only)	20	15,000	300,000	-	300,000
	Subtotal A			4,775,000	488,750	4,286,250
B	Agriculture development activity					
1	Demonstration of horticulture plants on bunds	200	1,000	200,000	-	200,000
2	Vegetable cultivation	90	5,000	450,000	-	450,000
	Subtotal B			650,000	-	650,000
C	Livestock development activity					
1	Training and capacity building of goat keepers	4	10,000	40,000	-	40,000
2	Examination of Faecal Samples	65	50	3,250	-	3,250
3	Deworming	650	20	13,000	-	13,000
4	Vaccination cost for ET,HS, PPR, FMD	650	25	16,250	-	16,250
5	Ectoparasite control	650	10	6,500	-	6,500
6	Concentrate feeding to elite bucks	10	3,000	30,000	-	30,000
7	Introduction of good management practices	20	3,000	60,000	-	60,000
8	Enrichment of poor quality straw	10	1,000	10,000	-	10,000
9	Diagnostic Tests for buck	10	300	3,000	-	3,000
	Subtotal C			182,000		182,000
	Total (A to C)			5,607,000	488,750	5,118,250
D	Salary and Travel Expenses			560,700		560,700
	Total (A to D)			6,167,700	488,750	5,678,950

Note: Above costing, expected beneficiaries and expected area benefiting are tentative and approximate. Actual detailed survey, cost estimate for each of the site is necessary before implementation process.

Total Estimated Budget: In rupees **Fifty Six Lakhs Seventy Eight thousand nine hundred and Fifty only.**

6 Annexure

Unit cost break up and strategy note for all the activities

Estimate for Construction of Well which includes Well Deepening, Well construction and Excavation

Name of Project - Integrated Livelihood Development Programme, Rotary Club, Pimpri

Name of Village - Khopewadi, Tal. Khed, Dist. Pune

Name of Activity - Well excavation & RCC Construction.

Abstract

Sr. No.	Particular	Total Amount (Rs)
1	Well Excavation	200000.00
2	Well Construction	133000.00
	Total cost Rs.	333000.00
3	Add 5% contingencies	16650.00
	Total estimated cost Rs.	349650.00
	Total roundup estimated cost Rs.	350000

In words Rs. Three Lacs Fifty Thousand only

NOTE: Detail estimate with quantities is also available. The above table indicates the summary of the expenses required for construction of well.

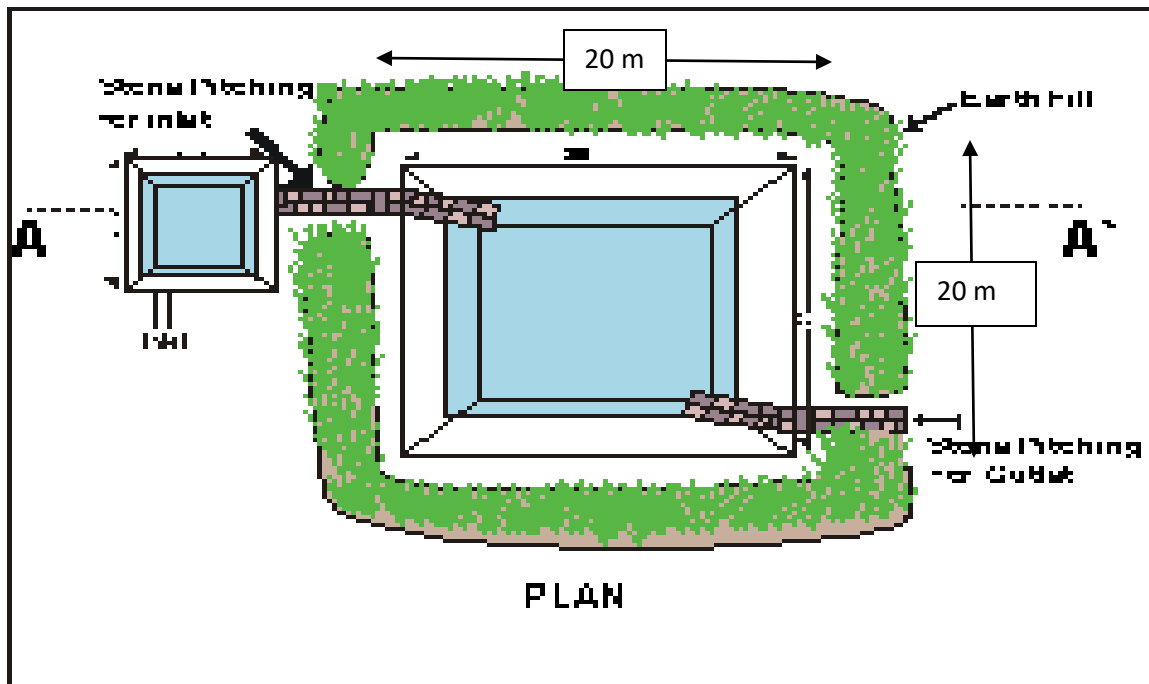
Above costing is tentative and approximate. Actual detailed survey, cost estimate for each of the site is necessary before implementation process.

Estimate for Recharge Farm Ponds (20x20x3)

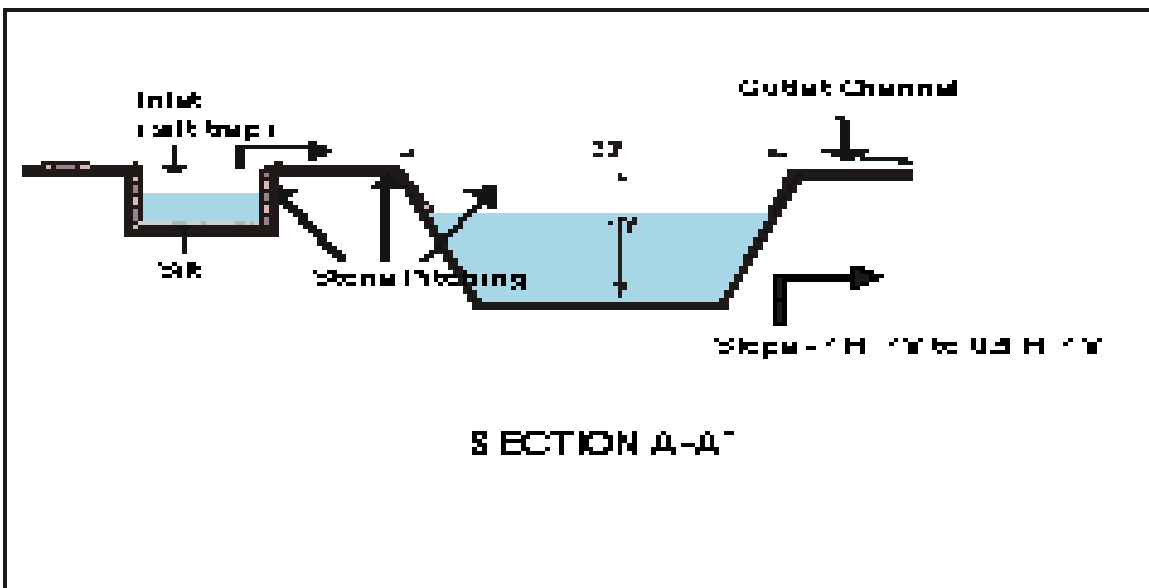
RECHARGE Minor Pond

Name of Project		Rotary Club, Pimpri
Name of Work	-	Construction of Farm Pond
Size of pond	-	20x20x3
Total number of ponds proposed	-	5
Cost per farm pond Rs.	-	65000.00
Total cost of proposed ponds Rs.	-	325000
Community Contribution 15%	-	48750
Support	-	276250

NOTE: Above costing is tentative and approximate. Actual detailed survey, cost estimate for each of the site is necessary before implementation process.



PLAN



SECTION A-A'

Plan and Section of a Farm Pond

Farm Pond Estimate

Sr. No.	Item	Strata assumed	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Total amount Rs.	Labour	Machinery
1	Site cleaning		576	sq. met	4.13	2378.88	2378.88	0
2	Excavation work of farm pond							
	up to 0.50m depth	Soil + Murrum	190.13	cub. Met	40.35	7671.75	0	7671.75
	0.50 to 1.0 m		171.13	cub. Met	40.35	6905.10	0	6905.10
	1.0 to 1.50 m depth	Murrum	153.13	cub. Met	50	7656.50	0	7656.50
	1.50 to 2.0 m depth lead included	hard murrum	136.13	cub. Met	60	8167.80	0	8167.80
	2.0m To 2.50 m depth lead incl.	hard murrum with boulders	120.13	cub. Met	112.35	13496.61	0	13496.61
	Total Cost of Pond Excavation						43897.75	2378.88
3	Soil transport Lead							
	10 m (40% soil)		308.26	cub. Met.	4.3	1325.52	0	1325.52
	20 m (40 % soil)		308.26	cub. Met.	6.1	1880.39	0	1880.39
	Total for transport of soil to form a bund around pond						3205.90	0
4	Excavation for inlet	Soil + Murrum	10	cub. Met	40.35	403.50	0.00	403.50
5	Excavation for outlet	Soil + Murrum	10	cub. Met	40.35	403.50	0.00	403.50
6	Pitching for inlet and outlet		58	sq. met	115.16	6679.28	6679.28	
7	Stone transport for pitching		11.6	cub. Met	176.44	2046.70		2046.70
8	Silt trap		Lumpsum			1000.00		1000.00
9	Bund formation and compaction		92	meter	lumpsum	2500.00		2500.00
10	vegetation cover on bund					500.00	500.00	
	subtotal 4 to 10					13532.98	7179.28	6353.70
			sub total for inlet, outlet, bund			13532.98	7179.28	6353.70
			sub total cost of farm pond			60636.63	9558.16	53457.35
			Signage lumpsum			5000.00		
			Grand total cost of pond			65636.63	9558.16	53457.35
			say			65000.00		

Estimate for Check Dam Repair

Estimate of Repair/Maintenance work for check dam

Name of village:- Kharpud		Check Dam Repair			
Observation & Solution:-		1. Structure was observed - Main wall damaged, Water cushion damaged, & silt deposited in structure.2. Suggestion for repairing - Main wall repairing by UCR & Desiltation of soil from CD. Water cushion construction. etc.			
Sr. No.	Item	Total Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount Rs.
1	Cleaning and removal of material	lumpsum			5000.00
2	Excavation for padadi work, Wate cushion and desiltation	1351.48	cum	120.00	162177.60
3	Bed concreting 1 :4:8 for padadi work, foundation of water cushion	48.30	cum	3500.00	169050.00
4	PCC 1:2:4 for padadi work and coping	15.26	cum	5000.00	76300.00
5	Plumb concreting for cushion	6.36	cum	3500.00	22260.00
6	Providing cushion work 1:8	10.6	cum	670.30	7109.42
7	Steel for padadi work	140.24	kg	37.00	5188.88
8	Form work for Padadi,	78.44	sq. met.	47.30	3710.21
Total cost 1 to 8					450796.11
Transport cost of Material					26163.89
Cost of dam repair					476960.00
Contingency (5% of total cost)					23848.00
TOTAL COST Rs.					500808.00
SAY Rs.					500000.00

NOTE: Above costing is tentative and approximate. Actual detailed survey, cost estimate for each of the site is necessary before implementation process.

Estimate for Construction of New Check Dam

Integrated Livelihood Programme- Khed, Rotary Club, Pimpri Project

Name of Activity - Construction of New Check Dam

Name of Village - Kharpud, Tal- Khed, Dist-Pune

Estimated Cost for construction of New Check Dam

Sr. No	Particulars	Amount
1	Cross Section and L- Section Survey of the Nala	5000
2	Site Cleaning	5000
3	Excavation of Foundation	740000
4	Construction of Main Structure which includes Main wall, Side wall, Apron, abutment, etc, cost of cement bags, sand, gravels, Skill labour cost, lift, etc	
5	Providing coping and Padadi Work	
6	Dewatering, steel for walkway and equipments	
	Total Cost	750000

NOTE: Above costing is tentative and approximate. Actual detailed survey, cost estimate for each of the site is necessary before implementation process.

Lift Irrigation Scheme

Name of Activity - Lift Irrigation Scheme
Name of Village - Kharpud, Tal- Khed, Dist-Pune
Estimated Cost for providing lift irrigation Scheme

Sr. No	Particulars	Amount
1	Surveying and Mapping of the site: General /traversing, Topographic, contour, L- section for rising main, distribution system, pump house location, water lifting point.	10,000.00
2	Cost required for providing civil works: costing for source well, pump house, providing pipeline, excavation, laying, refilling of trenches, distribution chambers and Main Delivery Chamber.	400,000.00
3	Cost required for providing Mechanical works: Pumpsets, Values, Etc	200,000.00
5	Costing for providing Solar Panel and Pump of 7.5 Hp	850,000.00
6	Miscellaneous and other cost	40,000.00
	Total Cost	1,500,000.00

NOTE: Above costing is tentative and approximate. Actual detailed survey, cost estimate for each of the site is necessary before implementation process.

Drip Irrigation Demonstration

Drip Estimate

Particulars	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount	Contribution
Area	1	acre			
Total no. of emitters per acre	6500	Nos	3	19500	
Length of sub-main pipe (50 mm dia)	150	m	20	3000	
Length of laterals (12 mmF)	3500	m	5	17500	
start, washer and end cap connectors	2	Nos	495	990	
ball valves				500	
dummies				550	
2" Venturi with accessories	1	Nos	4000	4000	
Screen Filter (2" size)	1	Nos	5000	5000	
Erection charges				1000	
Total cost (excluding pumping system)				52540	
3 HP Motor Pump set				7500	2250
Total cost with pumping system*				60040	
For 0.10 ha				15010	
SAY				15000	2250

NOTE: Drip will be done for demonstration purpose only on 10 guntha area of a farmer.

Agriculture Development Activity Budget

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of Units			Unit cost (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs.)	Description/Remarks
		Khar pud	Khope wadi	Total			
1	Demonstration of Horticulture plants on bunds	130	70	200	1,000	200,00	<p>The objective is to providing quality planting material of trees like Mango, Jackfruit and guava trees on bunds. This will helps as a windbreak effect and improves microclimatic conditions for better crop production. The introduction of tree component into the farming systems result soil protection from erosion and increase vegetation in agricultural fields and also gives fruit which take care of nutrition.</p> <p>Support of 10 plants/family trees like Mango, Jackfruit and guava @ 60 Rs/plant including transportation will be given+ 40 Rs/pit, pit filling material like bone mill + cakes (organic material)</p> <p>Contribution:-Labor contribution for pitting, planting, watering and aftercare of plants</p>
2	Mixed farming /vegetable cultivation	40	50	90	5000	450,000	<p>The main objective is to enhancing farmers' net income and generating new employment opportunities through diversification of crops especially vegetable enterprises. Under this intervention quality seed of vegetables like beans, fruit vegetables and leafy vegetables will be introduced with INM and IPM measure for quality vegetable production with improved cultivation practices during the season.</p> <p>Support - Rs.1200 seed support</p> <p>Rs. 2000 Organic manure/fertilizers</p> <p>Rs. 1000 Bio pesticide/crop protection</p> <p>Rs. 800 for training/exposure at village</p>
		Total				750,000	

Livestock Development Activity Budget

	Particulars	No. of Units			Unit cost (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs.)	Description/Remarks
		Khar pud	Khope wadi	Total			
1	Training in villages/Demonstrations/Exposure	2	2	4	10,000	40000	Capacity building (Training) of Goat Keepers and Buck Keepers with objective to Promote Good Management Practices. Exposure visits of goats keepers to Progressive Goat Farms also organized. Cost Rs. 10000/ training or exposure Exposure includes 4000 travel + 3000 food + 2000 honorarium+ 1000 other charges for 10 people Training - 6000 food + 2000 demonstration material+ 2000 training material
2	Examination of Faecal Samples for identification of Endoparsites	3	30	65	50	3250	Faecal sample examination will be carried out for specific de-worming. This will be undertaken before de-worming. Cost Rs 50/sample for identification of Endoparsites
3	Deworming		300	650	20	13000	It is proposed to carry out de-worming for control Endoparsites. Deworming will be carried out in every quarter i.e. four de-wormings in a year. Cost Rs 5/animal/de-worming
4	Vaccination cost for PPR,HS,ET andFMD	350	300	650	25	16250	Maharashtra is prone to diseases such as Peste des Petits of Ruminants (PPR), Enterotoxaemia (ET), Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). Therefore, these vaccinations are proposed to be carried out under the project- ET(2), FMD(2) HS(2) and PPR(1) no. Cost Rs 3.60/animal/vaccination
5	Ectoparasite control	350	300	650	10	6500	Ecto-parasites not only cause anaemia, but also lead to loss of weight and damage of the skin. They are also carriers of other diseases. Therefore, Ectoparasite control measures will be

							taken for ensuring control by spraying the insecticides on animals and in their sheds. Cost Rs. 10/ animal
6	Concentrate feeding to Elite bucks	5	5	10	3,000	30000	Maintaining elite Bucks for genetic improvement of local goats. To maintain the breeding efficiency of bucks, feed concentrate will be provided to bucks. Cost Rs. 3000/ animal/year @ 300 gm conc./day/animal including transportation
7	Introduction of good management practices	10	10	20	3,000	60000	Adoption of innovative ideas in fodder development like plantation of fodder trees, azolla, and silage and leaf meal production will help for better growth of goats and help to combat fodder scarcity. Cost Rs. 3000/unit including seeds/plants, fertilizers , material for silage making (Bag) etc.
8	Enrichment of poor quality straw	5	5	10	1,000	10000	Demonstration will be given in the field to enrich straw quality with available straw. Cost Rs. 1000/ demo with material cost including transportation
9	Diagnostic Tests for buck	5	5	10	300	3000	Bucks will be screened for major diseases, to check spread of genital diseases having zoonotic importance such as Brucellosis and John's diseases. Tuberculosis will be tested and the bucks which test negative, will be maintained while the bucks which test positive will be immediately culled from the herd Cost Rs. 300/animal - Collection of Blood samples and testing of various diseases changes in lab.
		Total				182000	

7 DPR Preparation Cost:

The breakup of cost required for DPR preparation is given below. This is calculated considering that 1 month will be required for baseline and socio Economic survey, and survey for engineering design and estimation. The other 1 month will be required for analysis of data, its interpretation and report writing and compilation.

Sr No	Activity planned	Unit	Unit rate	Units	Total Amount
1	Primary data collection (Maps survey number, information, Baseline Survey, PRA etc.)	villages	3000	20	60000
	Volunteers (2)	months	10000	1	20000
	subtotal 1				80000
2	Manpower costs				
	Engineers (2 engineers)	months	35000	1	70000
	MSW (1)	months	15000	1	15000
	Travel	months	5000	2	60000
	Meetings, workshops	Nos	20000	1	20000
	Miscellaneous (Report writing, Printing, communication, stationary, usage charge computer and laptop use etc)	lumpsum	3000	1	3000
	Subtotal 2				168000
	Grand Total				248000