

**INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS FOR ANKOLA TALUK
KARNATAKA STATE
INDIA**



[DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#)

Mr. Irshad Ahamed Shaikh, Secretary

#196, 3rd Cross, Vidhana Soudha Layout, Laggere, Bangalore - 560058

Karnataka State, India.

Tel: +91-80-28396898

Mobile: +91-8970880027, +91-9738989855

Email: info@developmentforumngo.org

Website: www.developmentforumngo.org



PROJECT OUTLINE:

[DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#), with the sole intention of ensuring a holistic development of Ankola region of Uttar-kannada district in the state of Karnataka has conceived of 8 projects which directly embark on providing impetus for the development. None of the projects are profit oriented.

The projects are as here under:

- Specialty Hospital
- Engineering College
- High Schools
- Hostel
- Dental college
- Road Construction
- Water supply and sewage
- Electrification

Synopsis of all the above projects which are annexed can be perused for details.

The break-up of the project costs are as under:

Sl.no	Particulars	Numbers	Amount in Cr
1	Land	100 acres	25
2	Medical College and Specialty Hospital	1	150
3	Engineering College	1	50
4	High Schools	4	32
5	Hostel	1	8
6	Dental college	1	10
7	Cancer Hospital	1	200
8	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS		
a	Land Development & Road Constrn.	1200 kms	350
b	Water supply	20 kms radius /35000 house holds	75



c	Water sewage	85 Villages / 35000 house holds	75
d	Electrification	85 villages	19.50
TOTAL			994.50

The total project cost for the infrastructural development of Ankola Taluk comprising 85 villages catering to 35,000 households is roughly estimated at 994.50 crores.

Detailed project reports are yet to be prepared after conducting a detailed survey with plan design and estimates.

SYNOPSIS OF PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE AND MEDICAL HOSPITAL PROJECT FOR ANKOLA TALUK

INDIAN HEALTHCARE STATUS – BACKGROUND

India constitutes 17% of the world's population but contributes 20% of the disease burden. It has not been able to achieve the national goal set for year 2000 for reduction in MMR, Polio, BCG cases by the National Health Policy 1983.

The bed density per thousand populations in India is only 0.86 which is one-third of the world average of 2.60 Urban-rural divide persists with rural India bearing three-fourth of the ailment burden of India, but has only one ninth of hospital beds.

India's government spending is around 1.2% of the GDP on health care services, among the lowest in the World. Even more disturbing is the gradual decrease in the proportion of government spending. With the financial position of the state governments deteriorating, the budgetary allocations have not proportionately grown and at present 85% of the funds allocated are going towards the salaries of the concerned department. No fresh investments from the Government have been forthcoming.

There exists huge demand-supply gap in terms of the hospital beds. The country lags behind international standards on healthcare infrastructure and facilities specifically in the majority of government hospitals which are grossly overburdened. India has 94 beds per 100,000 populations as compared to the WHO norm of 333 beds per 100,000.



Due to epidemiological transition increasing metabolic disorders, degenerative diseases, chronic diseases such as cancers, heart diseases etc., and has made it imperative to develop a good secondary level care system and super specialty services.

Karnataka has 1.24 allopathic doctors per thousand population. This is more than the average ratio of other States in India. Hence this reservoir of doctors has to be tapped to serve in the rural region.

In order to be comparable with the healthcare parameters of other developing countries, India's healthcare sector faces many challenges. For example, to reach a ratio of two beds per 1000 population by 2025, an additional 177 billion beds will be required which will need a total investment of US\$86 billion.

Lack of finances and awareness contribute to 70% of ailments remaining untreated in rural areas. (Source: National Health Accounts, India, 2002, WHO)

For the desired changes and an affordable healthy growth of the health care sector, a well-defined partnership between the government and the NGO sector is essential.

THE PROJECT

AIM: To provide modernized health-care systems and medical education to the rural populace of Ankola region at a cost affordable to the rural poor on a Self-sustainable basis without being a burden on government for recurring expenditure.

REASONS FOR SELECTING ANKOLA REGION: The region, whose target group the proposed hospital intends to address to i.e., the taluk of Ankola and its surrounding rural populace, has a bed to population ratio of 30 to 1 Lakh (w.r.t. Govt. hospitals), even much below the Indian average

MEANS: To construct a 500 bedded hospital/College with modern equipments and to run the hospital with a non profit motive in tune with the objectives of the NGO, [DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#).

LACUNAE IN THE PRESENT SYSTEM: The survey conducted by the FORUM reveals that the below mentioned factors are the reasons for the ill-functioning of the govt. hospitals in the region.



- Lack of access to public hospitals
- Inconvenient timings and facilities
- Absence of Healthcare personnel
- Long waiting period
- Poor quality of care in the public hospitals
- The private hospitals are ill known for their high costs, which are unaffordable to the rural people

The proposed hospital project intends to address the above grievances and provide effective health care to the rural populace

ADDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES – HOW?

With modern diagnostics and treatment facilities including provision for surgical procedures under one campus, the hospital would provide complete medical care.

The advanced treatment facilities at very low and affordable cost would attract patients from across the district.

FINANCIAL DETAIL:

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (CRORES)
PLANT MACHINERIES AND EQUIPMENT	105.00
OTHER FIXED ASSETS :	15.00
WORKING CAPITAL (1ST YEAR OF OPERATION) :	35.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (NON-RECURRING + RECURRING)	150.00

ENGINEERING COLLEGE

There is need of engineering college in India for the development of country and give the better opportunity to the general merit. But in our country reservation system will not cater the merit of the general student as well as not application of technology by developed technology. Now a day's hiring of technology and running of administration is the main tool of the Indian's industry. The economic progress of a country is strongly linked with the quality of education. It is therefore necessary for our technical educators to undertake



periodic review of the curriculum and subject content of the technical programmes to ensure that they are up to date, not outmoded or obsolete and effectively fulfill the technological requirements of the country. During the past three decades, many steps have been taken in India to improve the quality of technical education. These include evolution of model syllabi, quality improvement programmes for teachers; encouraging interaction with industry through consultancy and continuing education programmes; and providing impetus for expanding infrastructural facilities in emerging technologies. For economic growth and prosperity, the need is to produce highly professional and competent engineers. This could be achieved by imparting quality teaching to students. Towards this, some norms and standards of engineering education need to be laid down so as to educate the students with appropriate skills suitable for a rapidly changing industrial scenario.

The Objectives with which [DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#) intends to initiate establishment of engineering college at Ankola are:

- To create world-class institutions for education in engineering with an intellectually alive atmosphere of research.
- To create a unique technical institute for technology development in the country in which education will be totally integrated with state-of-the-art research.
- To create a four-year B. Tech. program in engineering.
- To create a cadre of high-caliber, internationally well-known faculty members which will be devoted to teaching as well as research and technology development activities in engineering.

Financial Considerations

The proposed Institute will be developed in two phases. For the first six years, the Institute will be funded in project mode. After this phase is over, it will be funded as per the modified block grant scheme of Government of India.

The Estimated cost for

- Buildings in academic complex area,
- Buildings in Residential complex area,



- Internal roads and paths, storm water drains, landscaping and horticulture operations,
- Electric supply, generating sets, external lighting and data networking,
- Water supply with water tanks and distribution network, waste water treatment systems

Works out tentatively to Rs. 50 Crores.

The projected figures are only approximate costs. A detailed project report after detailed survey and analysis is in the process of formation.

SYNOPSIS OF HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT FOR ANKOLA TALUK

THE PERSPECTIVE

INDIAN EDUCATION SCENARIO

".....Every society that values social justice and is anxious to improve the lot of the common man and cultivate all available talent must ensure progressive equality of opportunity to all sections of the population. This is the only guarantee for the building up of an egalitarian and human society in which the exploitation of the weak will be minimized"

(The Education Commission, GOI.)

The Education system of a country does not function in isolation from the society of which it is a part. Hierarchies of castes, economic status, gender relations and cultural diversities as well as uneven economic development also deeply influence issues relating to access and equity in education. Though India was widely acclaimed as a land of knowledge and wisdom during ancient times yet access to education was limited to selected strata of the society. The societal distribution of responsibility and accountability may have been justified in those days but in today's context deeply entrenched social inequalities between various social groups and castes, the centuries old social prejudices and inequalities, based on caste at birth, continue to proposed challenges for national development. Extending education opportunities to the marginalized groups has been considered an antidote to this longstanding discrimination by the framers of the Constitution. Several attempts have been



made by social reformers and others to make education accessible to the marginal groups with varying degrees of success.

Concepts:

An inclusive learning environment is an essential attribute of high quality education. The concepts of social inclusion and exclusion are used in many debates around injustice and inequality. These concepts have found their way into mainstream discussions of education policy. These developments necessitated that schools may be viewed as facilitators for exercising the Right to Education for growing children and youth. This school reform approach favours the evolution from integrated education to inclusive education.

Current Status:

The biggest change in education in the last five years is the focus on Learners in a proactive manner. This being so, learners are central to attempts to improve the quality of education. While this may appear obvious as logic, it needs to be consciously reflected in practice. Education, to be inclusive needs to be responsive to the diverse needs and circumstances of learners.

Secondary Education:

Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the young person's for higher education and also for the world of work.

There has not been any fundamental change over the past few years in the structure and organization of secondary education. The period since the nineties especially since last decade has witnessed growth in response to the demand generated by the expansion of elementary education. While state financing of secondary education continues to grow, participation of nongovernmental organizations has also increased in the management of secondary schools with official recognition, and in many cases, with financial assistance. The scheme of boarding and hostel facilities for girl students of secondary schools provides for financial assistance to voluntary organizations for running hostels for girl students of secondary schools. The Govt. admits performance of the scheme is not up to the mark. The scheme is proposed to be restructured and merged with the new umbrella scheme of 'Universalisation of Access and Improvement of Quality of Secondary Education'. In spite of



all these measures it may be observed that out of 87.5% of the total budget earmarked for school education, Secondary Education in Karnataka gets only about 30 % of the allocations.

THE PROJECT:

In view of the perspectives as detailed in page 1, the FORUM's school project has been envisaged.

AIM:

To ensure holistic development of Ankola region.

REASON:

As most of the members of the FORUM originate from the region, there is a sense of belongingness about the region.

There is a vast scope for development of the region.

About 75% of the population lives in rural and underdeveloped areas.

The need for a source of income other than agriculture is necessitated as the area is covered by covered by nearly 80% of forest land. And secondary education is the primary requisite towards finding divergent means of income.

MEANS:

To raise funds from corporate and other entities for establishing the residential school.

To incorporate govt. schemes for setting up additional infrastructural facilities viz., toilets, hostels, etc.

ESTABLISHMENT:

To establish 4 residential school for 1000 students imparting the best of secondary school education in the region.



BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR EACH SCHOOL

S.No	Particulars	Budget in (CRORES)
1	Formal Education	1.5
2	Fixed Assets	5
3	Computer Literacy for students	1
4	Administration	0.5
5	TOTAL	8.0

Hence the total Budget of the school project i.e., for four schools comes to 32 Crores. These figures have been arrived at tentatively.

SYNOPSIS OF SECONDARY STUDENTS HOSTEL PROJECT FOR ANKOLA TALUK

HOSTEL – THE PROJECT

Children hostel project was born aiming to host take care and give support for a full education to a pocket of children from remote villages belonging to the taluk of Ankola.

The Hostel provides the children with all the needed care, being material, social or emotional, inside a harmonic and familiar atmosphere.

Children come from very poor remote villages, belonging to bosom of families who whether have broken their fragile balance due to some big problem that led them to that situation or whether they are living in a so precarious way that can't afford sending child to school, a school in general rather far away from their home. In that situation, children spend most of time playing, roaming or helping in home work or in the fields.

The project aims to be as complete as possible, not limiting only to give that mere attention to the children or a punctual or temporal instruction, but its goal is wider. A great care is paid for avoiding the uprooting of the child from his family or from the environment where he was grown up, and so, when the school time is over, or in holiday or even some weekend, children are sent home, in order they can share with their families that what is targeting to be an improvement in their life.

Children hostel project looks optimistic with the proposed active and personal involvement of benevolent people.



The mission of this hostel project is to provide students in general and secondary students in particular, with a safe and convenient place to live and study.

The hostel project proposes to provide safe housing for students.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

- To provide basic necessities of food, educational facilities and housing accommodation.
- To cooperate, amalgamate and coordinate with other bodies of societies, having similar aims of this society for the purpose of promoting or achieving the objects of the society.
- To mobilize support and maintain educational activities irrespective of religion, caste, community and social status without profit motive.
- To equip the students and to provide residential accommodation, equipment and maintenance free of charge.
- To foster cultural and recreational activities that will serve to enrich the lives of the students.
- To promote and engage in education and in the developmental works of the weaker sections of the people.

IMPLEMENTATION:

The Hostel is designed to include a study room, a multimedia room, the bedrooms, a refectory, a kitchen, a room service, an infirmary and a library.

To follow all the operational procedures, an audit committee will be created. The committee will be responsible for establishing an annual list of candidates who, based on requests, will be reviewed according to specific criteria such as origin, social situation, age and educational attainment of the students.

The basic criteria to be followed for selection of students to reside in the hostel will be based on factors such as economic status, immediate family support and other relevant issues.

This Hostel is proposed to be located in Ankola taluk.

The proposed intake of students is intended to be 200.



The board of trustees and the staff are responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the Hostel. Staff in the Hostel would produce a narrative report about the educational progress and implementation. Evaluation of the performance would be done twice a year.

HOSTEL PROJECT – BUDGET

A Hostel community was made by the FORUM to survey the hostel proposal and its viability. This committee has submitted the tentative preliminary budgeted project report which is as under.

Capacity	200	students
Room size (Area)	200	Sq.ft for 2 students

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENT

200 students	40000	sq.ft
General requirement		
Dinning, Kitchen, Stores.	10000	sq.ft
Office, Account, Admin.	2500	sq.ft
Library, Sports, T.V, Computer.	7500	sq.ft
Parents meeting Room / waiting room.	2500	sq.ft
TOTAL	62500	sq.ft

DETAILS OF PROJECT COST

PARTICULARS	In CRORE
Construction of 62,500 sq. ft. @ 1000 per sq. ft.	6.25
Furnishing of Rooms Rs. 25,000/- per room for 100 rooms	0.25
Furniture for all general Facility of 22500 sq.ft @ 500 / sq.ft	1.125
Total cost of project say	7.625

MAINTENANCE OF THE PROJECT – RECURRING EXPENSES

Staff	Monthly Salary	Yearly Expenses in lakhs
3 Cashier/Accountant	Rs.10000	Rs. 3.6
5 Junior clerk / Typist	Rs. 6000	Rs. 3.6



2 Librarian	Rs. 7500	Rs. 1.8
2 Wardens	Rs. 5000	Rs. 1.2
2 Cooks	Rs. 5000	Rs. 1.2
8 Kitchen and room helpers	Rs. 4000	Rs. 2.4
10 sweepers	Rs. 3000	Rs. 3.6
2 Gardener	Rs. 3000	Rs. 0.72
2 security Guards	Rs. 5000	Rs. 1.2
Maintenance of the project		Rs. 4.0
TOTAL		Rs. 32.68

The total project cost of the secondary students' hostel is around Rs. 8 crores.

DENTAL COLLEGE

Dental education occupies a place of pride in the field of medical studies. The basic aim of the dental colleges is to provide health-oriented courses that emphasize the prevention of oral diseases. In a human body mouth is considered to be the mirror dental health being intimately related is part and parcel of the general health and well being of an individual. With increasing awareness in oral health and surge in the demand for cosmetic dental care together with technological advances in delivery of dental care, need for trained professionals in this field is ever increasing. As dentistry offers a satisfying, rewarding and lucrative career, it has become the subject of choice for aspiring professionals of tomorrow. Dentists are doing a great job today. Right from fulfilling the basic needs of restoration and prosthesis of common man, they are designing smiles of models, actors and others who want to enhance their confidence. They are doing well both in the public and the private sector. But with time their number is increasing and so is the competition amongst them. Moreover there is a very few number of seats for further specialization. There is now a dire need of these professionals to explore new areas and widen their scope of employment. One of the upcoming branches for them is Public Health. After BDS, students can opt for a specialization in any of the regular disciplines. There are new emerging areas like aesthetic dentistry, implantology and forensic orantology. The past decade has witnessed many new dental colleges coming up. Still, there is immense scope for dental surgeons in view of the high incidence of dental problems. There is one dentist on a population of approximately



26,000 in the urban areas, and one on a population of 3 lakh in rural areas. Dentistry in India is no more constrained to plucking out decayed tooth or filling up discolored teeth. There is an increasing curiosity among the youth, particularly girls to take up dentistry as a chosen area of profession. Policy makers are either unaware or not interested in the lack of adequate opportunities for the graduates that roll out of dental colleges. Since many of these trained hands are either deprived of opportunities or severely underpaid, they cease to work or switch to various other professions. India has more than 250 dental institutions, producing 15,000 to 20,000 BDS graduates every year. There has been phenomenal expansion in the facilities for Professional education, Medical, Dental, and Technical Management etc. In the expanded professional education, we have today a large numbers of privately run and self-financial institutions operating in different parts of the Country. With the advent of Ngo's in the field the health care delivered to the consumer will be affordable. It is with this concept in view that an initiation for establishing dental college has been taken up by [DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#).

Plant capacity: 100 Students in Dental College ,4 year course with Dental College
Plant & machinery: 10 crores

SYNOPSIS OF ROAD CONNECTIVITY PROJECT FOR ANKOLA TALUK

Rural Road connectivity is a key component of rural development, since it promotes access to economic and social services, thereby generating increased agricultural productivity, non-agriculture employment as well as non-agricultural productivity, which in turn expands rural growth opportunities and real income through which poverty can be reduced.

A study carried out by the International Food Policy Research Institute on linkages between government expenditure and poverty in rural India has revealed that an investment of Rs 1 crore in roads lifts 1650 poor persons above the poverty line. Public investment on roads impacts rural poverty through its effect on improved agricultural Productivity, higher non-farm employment opportunities and increased rural wages. Improvement in agricultural productivity not only reduces rural poverty directly by increasing income of poor households, it also causes decline in poverty indirectly by raising agricultural wages and



lowering food prices (since poor households are net buyers of food grains). Similarly, increased non-farm employment and higher rural wages also enhance incomes of the rural poor and consequently, reduce rural poverty. This study estimated that while the 'productivity effect' of government spending on rural roads accounts for 24 per cent of total impact on poverty, increased non-farm employment accounts for 55 per cent and higher rural wages accounts for the remaining 31 per cent. Further, of the total productivity effect on poverty, 75 per cent arises from the direct impact of roads in increasing incomes, while the remaining 25 per cent arises from lower food prices (15 percent) and increased wages (10 per cent). Similar results are found in other developing countries.

Project Cycle: Sub-Project Details:

The entire project cycle or process is divided into four phases of work:

- Corridor Prioritization encompasses tasks related to the prioritization of the project Corridors through preparation and approval of the District Rural Road Plan and the road under the core network. The road under core network details are shall be disclosed to the community subsequent to its finalization.
- Project Planning and Design: The planning and design phases involves:
First task involves, finalization of alignment, inventorization of social including sites for land accretion² and environmental features, considering aspects of road safety and scope for future growth, consultation with the land owners/community and identification of likely PAPs through community planning during transect walk.
Second task involves design of road geometrics and enhancement measures based on the outcome of the first task and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)
- Construction Stage: The stage involves where actual constriction of PMGSY Road begins. The stage includes earthwork, sub-base and base course, constriction of culverts and drains, etc. with main focus on public and worker safety. Monitoring plays the important role in this stage to ensure all measures are followed as per the contract document, which includes DPR.
- Post Construction Stage: The post constriction scenario tasks include Reclamation of temporary used land for disposal of waste, storage of material, etc.; borrow areas, water bodies; etc. The other tasks that need to be undertaken include managing the induced development and tree plantation.



The preliminary survey conducted by [DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#) indicates that Ankola Taluk consist of 85 villages comprising of about 1200 kms. of road coverage area.

Our vision is to develop the whole of Ankola Taluk holistically. Hence we intend to construct roads for all the perimeters of road able area the initial cost worked out for arriving at an approximate figure indicates that an investment of about Rs. 350 crores for construction of roads in Ankola Taluk.

These figures are only indicative and do not include preoperative expenditure involved in the process. A detailed project proposal is on the anvil.

SYNOPSIS OF WATER SUPPLY PROJECT FOR ANKOLA TALUK

The objective of the DEVELOPMENT FORUM's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Ankola Taluk is to improve rural water supply and sanitation services through progressive decentralization, community participation, and enhanced accountability. There are three components to the project. The first component of the project is capacity and sector development. This component will support the building of institutional capacity for implementing, managing and sustaining the project activities, along with sector development studies to inform policy decisions. The second component of the project is infrastructure development. This component will support improvements in water supply and sanitation services in the project habitations through new infrastructure integrated with source strengthening measures and sanitation programs. The third component of the project is project implementation support. This component supports the setting-up and operationalizing the project support unit for implementing the project, including the establishment of the monitoring and evaluation system and sector information system.

Project Preparation:

[DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#) is responsible for the project preparation phase, which can take several years to conduct feasibility studies and prepare engineering and technical designs, to name only a few of the work products required Beneficiaries and stakeholders are also consulted now to obtain their feedback and enlist their support for the project. Due to the



amount of time, effort and resources involved, the full commitment of the Organization to the project is vital

WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND HEALTH:

Water, which is essential for life, growth and health, can also be a source of spread of disease and cause of ill-health, if contaminated or improperly handled and stored. Safe drinking water and improved sanitation play a major role in the overall well-being of the people, with a significant bearing on the infant mortality rate, death rate, longevity and productivity.

The poor, both in rural and urban areas, bear a disproportionate burden of non-availability of water, as well as of poor quality. They often supplement public sources of water with supplies obtained at high prices from other sources. Women bear the physical burden of fetching water. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of water contamination. Water-Borne Diseases: 70-80 per cent of illnesses are related to water contamination and poor sanitation. The national objectives of reducing morbidity and mortality largely depend on the reduction of diarrhea and jaundice. In fact, no water supply and sanitation programme can be successful if water-related illnesses are not reduced. It is a matter of concern that despite the progress made with water supply, the level of water-related sickness continues to be high.

Causes of contamination of water are indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and chemicals, poor hygienic environment of the water sources, improper disposal of sewage and solid waste, pollution from untreated industrial effluents, over-exploitation leading to quality degradation. Thus, the supply of additional quantity of water by itself does not ensure good health; proper handling of water and prevention of contamination are also equally important.

Among the most important elements of the rural sanitation package are:

- Safe handling of drinking water.
- Disposal of waste water.
- Safe disposal of human excreta. Human excreta are associated with more than 50 percent of diseases.



- Safe solid waste disposal.
- Home sanitation and food hygiene.
- Personal hygiene, particularly, washing one's hand with soap.
- Sanitation in community.

Recent studies have shown the importance of washing one's hands with soap as it reduces diarrheal disease by 43 per cent. Respiratory problems such as sniffles and coughs were also brought down by 45 per cent when hands were washed five times a day. Safe sanitation practices should be made a compulsory part of school curricula, and of all programmes where women are trained in community, economic and health issues affecting the household.

Groundwater:

Ankola taluk has an abundant replenishable groundwater resource. As per studies less than 50 per cent of the ground water sources in Ankola taluk have been exploited. Open wells are the major groundwater extraction structures in Ankola taluk and traditionally, most of the people have been depending on homestead open wells for domestic purposes. However, studies done by revealed that the ground water level in the Taluk is declining. After making an assessment of the above parameters described above [DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#) conducted a survey of the number of households which have to be covered under its proposed Project. The statistical data collected revealed that about 35,000 households have to be covered in the whole of Ankola Taluk with an average distance radius of 20 Kms.

[DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#) intends to supply drinking water to all this households with the best possible purity content. Keeping in view all the parameters described above, [DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#) intends to establish potable water plants which includes

- Pipelines,
- Storage tanks,
- Settlement tanks,
- Pumping stations,
- Chlorinization Plant.



Detailed cost estimates and design are being worked out. A prima-facie calculation has enabled us to estimate the project cost to be around 75 crores exclusive of the pre-operative costs involved.

SYNOPSIS OF WATER SEWAGE TREATMENT PROJECT FOR ANKOLA TALUK

The prevailing systems mainly use simple toilets to discard the waste water either directly into the porous underground or into simple holes. At the same time many villages still supplement their water supply from shallow wells which are often located in the direct neighbourhood of the toilets. Even if landowners consider the possible contamination of their well through their own toilet and locate them far apart they cannot avoid the location of their neighbour's toilet close to their well. A similar risk of water body contamination occurs where villages situated on the banks of a small estuary/lagoon discharge their wastewater without treatment. It is expected that Small Scale Wastewater Treatment Plants (SSWTP), under certain circumstances, are the solution for these problems. More specifically the SSWTP technology could be applied where

- Conventional sewage is simply too costly,
- Environmental conditions require a high effluent quality,
- Conventional on-site treatment proved to be of low community acceptance,
- Low technology solution, such as composting toilets seems to be inappropriate.

Purpose of the Project

The main purpose of the project is to identify:

- Current wastewater disposal and treatment techniques,
- Ongoing sanitation initiatives and projects,
- Stakeholders in the sanitation sector,
- The administration structures related to sanitation projects,
- A possible project implementation agency,
- Sites for future pilot projects.

The basic infrastructural requirements needed for establishing such plants for 35,000 households in 85 villages of Ankola Taluk are:



Pipelines b) Pumping stations c) STP d) drainage lines.

A rough estimate to encompass this entire infrastructure to cover all the households will be Rs. 75 Crores

SYNOPSIS OF ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY PROJECT FOR ANKOLA TALUK

While assessing the financial viability of the service models it is important to assume that the marginal cost of extending the supply will be above the average cost of supply for the utility. However the marginal cost of extending supply needs to be considered in conjunction with a) the loss reduction potential and b) the overall economic benefits that accrue to the society.

Utilities need to investigate avenues for reducing cost of rural expansion through a) demand side management and b) technical solutions like distributed generation and isolated grid. Expansion of rural access to electricity should preferably be through smaller and focused entities.

For the financial viability assessment, a load profile of a typical village has been taken as follows:

Number of households – 200 having an average load of 0.4 KW giving a total load of 80 KW

Number of pump sets – 50 an average load of 5 HP per pump set giving a total load of 185 KW

Others (Public Lighting, Commercial, Industrial) – 75 KW

Distribution assumptions:

Cost of Distribution Network – Rs. 2.6 crores / MW

Distribution Loss – 10%

Collection Efficiency – 90%

Electrical Power Pole Installation Cost

ASSEMBLY NAME	power pole 25 ft
CONSTRUCTION CATEGORY	Rough Electric



SUBCATEGORY	Electric Utility Hookups
CONSTRUCTION ITEM DESCRIPTION	Electrical estimating unit cost for installation of a 25 foot power pole.
UNIT SIZE	One electrical power pole.
LABOR COSTS	We figure that installing one power pole will take about 2.7 hours of skilled labor and 3 hours of unskilled labor. This includes placement of the pole, installation of guy wires and backfilling.
MATERIAL COSTS	One power pole, 50 feet of anchor cable and one anchor rod.
HARD CONSTRUCTION COST, TYPICAL	Rs. 15,000/-

Keeping in perspective all the above parameters the analysis done by [DEVELOPMENT FORUM](#) indicates that the cost estimate of Rs. 1.5 crores is needed for installation of poles to all the beneficiary villages. And a cost of Rs. 18 crores is needed for establishing distribution network.

A total of Rs. 19.5 crores is envisaged for the Ankola electric power supply project.