DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AD1006 - Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA)

उन्नत भारत अभियान
UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN

EMPOWERING RURAL INDIAN WOMEN FOR EQUALITY, GROWTH, AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

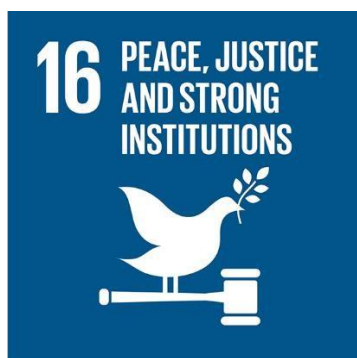**Location:** Kottur Village, Kanchipuram District.

REPORT

Submitted by

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UBA FOCUSING-AREA MAPPING WITH SDG AND JUSTIFICATION

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

This **Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.**

This project directly contributes to fostering inclusive development and institutional responsiveness by empowering rural women through equitable access to opportunities, skill-building, and grievance redressal. The **Shakti Kendra** acts as a localized empowerment hub, enabling women to engage with governance structures, access entitlements, and participate in decision-making processes.

- **16.6** – **Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions.**
  Shakti Kendra maintains records of beneficiaries, skill-training progress, and scheme facilitation to ensure fair and transparent service delivery for women.

- **16.7** – **Ensure inclusive and participatory decision-making.**
  Women from SHGs, local youth, and Panchayat representatives co-manage the center, encouraging participatory planning, feedback mechanisms, and local leadership.

- **16.3 – Provide access to justice for all.**
  The hub facilitates structured grievance redressal support for women facing gender-based issues, economic exclusion, or denial of welfare rights, ensuring access to justice and equal opportunity.

UBA SEG - Project Proposal Format

Title of The Technology

"Shakti Kendra – Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood Advancement Hub" is a Community-led empowerment center to enhance the skills, economic independence, and social rights of women in Kottur Village, Kanchipuram District..

Introduction

Kottur village in Uthiramerur block, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu, continues to experience gender disparities in access to education, employment, health, and leadership opportunities. Despite the existence of national schemes such as NRLM (livelihoods and SHGs), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (education and welfare), Mahila Shakti Kendra (empowerment support), and Stand-Up India (entrepreneurship), many women in rural areas remain unaware or unable to benefit from them due to sociocultural norms, lack of information, digital divide, and limited mobility.

There is an urgent need for a localized, inclusive support system that fosters women's participation in economic and social development. Current challenges such as financial dependence, low skill levels, poor awareness of rights, and limited access to government schemes keep rural women in a cycle of poverty and marginalization.

This proposal, titled **"Shakti Kendra – Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood Advancement Hub"** aims to establish a community-driven center in Kottur that serves as a one-stop resource for empowering women through capacity building, skill development, digital inclusion, health awareness, and access to government welfare schemes. The center will also provide safe spaces for leadership training, SHG strengthening, and entrepreneurship incubation. By equipping women with knowledge, resources, and networks, the project envisions enabling sustainable and inclusive development led by empowered rural women.

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Detailed Project Report on Women Empowerment in Kottur, Tamil Nadu

Kottur is a rural village situated in the Kancheepuram district of Tamil Nadu. It is characterized by a small but vibrant population, with a total of 1,215 people, where the male population stands at 604 and the female population at 611. The village spans across 290 hectares, offering a picturesque rural landscape. Despite its beauty, Kottur faces numerous socio-economic challenges, especially concerning the well-being of its residents.

Age Distribution: Kottur's population has a mixed age distribution, typical of rural India, where a significant portion of the population is engaged in agricultural labor. A large proportion of the population is young, with children making up a sizable portion of the village. However, the lack of adequate educational infrastructure has created a barrier to effective schooling, especially for girls, which results in limited opportunities for this younger generation to improve their educational and economic prospects.

Economic and Occupational Patterns: The village's economy is primarily agrarian, with most of the population dependent on agriculture as their main livelihood. Seasonal agricultural activities dictate the work schedule in the village. During the agricultural season, a majority of the adults are involved in farming activities, while in the off-season, households turn to the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for additional income. This scheme guarantees 100 days of unskilled manual labor per adult per year, ensuring some financial security during lean agricultural periods.

Community Challenges: The most pressing challenges faced by Kottur are related to poverty, lack of basic infrastructure, limited access to quality education, and gender-based disparities. The absence of proper educational facilities, such as classrooms, toilets, and digital tools, is a major barrier to improving literacy

rates, especially among females. Additionally, the lack of adequate healthcare services and the absence of effective sanitation facilities contribute to the village's poor socio-economic indicators.

Demographic Profile of Kottur Village

- **Total Households:** 81
- **Total Population:** 862
- **Gender Distribution:**
  - **Male:** 457
  - **Female:** 465
- **Gender Ratio:** 1017 females per 1000 males
- **Average Household Size:** 4 members per family

Assessment Based on Education in Kottur Village

Education is a key factor in the socio-economic development of any region, and in Kottur, it remains a significant challenge. The educational status of the village is a major concern, particularly when it comes to gender disparity. While education is recognized as a basic necessity for development, Kottur's schools and infrastructure face numerous deficiencies, contributing to the high rates of illiteracy, especially among women.

Proposed Solution

1. Educational Status of the Population: The literacy rates in Kottur reveal a stark divide between males and females. Among the male population, the literacy rate is relatively higher, though still low by national standards. Of the 457 males in the village:

- 120 males have received primary education,
- 80 have completed secondary education,
- 30 have reached higher secondary education, and

- 15 have graduated or attained higher education. However, 212 males remain non-literate, which indicates a significant portion of the population that still lacks even basic literacy skills.

On the other hand, the female literacy rate is far lower. Among the 465 females in Kottur:

- 95 females have completed primary education,
- 65 females have completed secondary education,
- 20 females have completed higher secondary education, and
- Only 5 females have reached graduation or above.

A troubling 280 females are non-literate, which highlights the critical gap in female education. This disparity reflects broader gender norms in rural areas, where girls are often expected to prioritize domestic duties over education, resulting in lower enrollment and retention rates for girls in school.

2. Major Occupation and Its Impact on Education: The primary occupation in Kottur is agriculture, with many residents engaged in farming activities that are dependent on seasonal cycles. During the harvest season, agricultural work becomes the focus, leaving little time for children, especially girls, to attend school. This seasonal employment in farming also limits the opportunity for economic advancement, reinforcing the cycle of poverty. Families that rely on agriculture often prioritize the education of male children, as they are seen as the future breadwinners. Consequently, girls face greater barriers to education, contributing to the gender disparity in literacy.

3. Employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): The MGNREGS provides rural households with the opportunity to earn a minimum guaranteed wage for unskilled labor during the off-season. In Kottur, this program plays a crucial role in supporting families during agricultural downtimes. While this scheme helps in reducing rural poverty, it also highlights the limited scope for educational advancement.

Women, in particular, benefit from this program, as it provides a source of income during periods when farming activities are not in full swing. However, it also diverts attention from other developmental activities like education, which further compounds the issue of low literacy rates.

4. Current Educational Infrastructure and Challenges: The village's educational infrastructure is woefully inadequate. The existing primary and secondary schools, along with Anganwadi centers, lack essential facilities such as proper classrooms, toilets, playgrounds, and teaching aids. The absence of digital tools further exacerbates the situation, preventing children from accessing modern educational resources that could stimulate learning. The lack of basic amenities and infrastructure in these institutions discourages children from attending school regularly, particularly girls, as they face additional social and cultural barriers. Without significant improvements in educational infrastructure, the literacy rates in Kottur will continue to remain low, especially among women, thereby hindering overall village development. The lack of digital infrastructure is another critical issue that limits exposure to modern learning methods. To address this challenge, the village requires urgent interventions aimed at improving basic education facilities, enhancing access to digital learning tools, and promoting female education. Kottur's educational challenges are deeply intertwined with gender disparity, inadequate infrastructure, and the economic structure of the village. A targeted approach that addresses these issues is necessary for improving literacy rates and empowering women through education. Empowering women through education will not only contribute to their personal growth but also lead to the overall development of Kottur, fostering a more prosperous and equitable society.

Objectives of the Intervention

The intervention in Kottur village under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan focuses on addressing the deep-rooted socio-economic challenges, particularly in the areas of education, health, and economic empowerment for women. The key objectives of this intervention are designed to foster sustainable development by improving the quality of life for women and ensuring their active participation in the development process of the village.

Conclusion

For rural progress to be truly inclusive and sustainable, the empowerment of women must take center stage. The **Shakti Kendra** in Kottur aspires to redefine how rural women access opportunities, voice concerns, and participate in development. By simplifying access to welfare schemes, building skills, and creating a safe space for leadership, the center will foster confidence, self-reliance, and community engagement among women. This initiative will not only uplift individual lives but also strengthen the foundation of inclusive rural development through empowered, aware, and active women leaders.

3. Brief Objective/s of the Project

The primary objective of this project is to empower rural women in Kottur village through the establishment of a community-managed resource and support center, the *Shakti Kendra*. This hub will act as a one-stop platform to access government schemes, build livelihoods, enhance digital literacy, and address social and economic barriers faced by women.

It aims to improve participation, promote gender equity, and ensure sustainable development by creating safe, inclusive, and knowledge-driven spaces for women. The following detailed objectives outline the core goals of the project:

1. Facilitating Access to Government Welfare Schemes

Objective: Ensure rural women and SHG members access and benefit from government schemes related to health, livelihood, security, and entrepreneurship.

Details:

- Establish a *Shakti Kendra* with trained women volunteers to help with accessing schemes like NRLM, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PMMVY, Ayushman Bharat, Ujjwala Yojana, and Stand-Up India.
- Assist in filling online/offline forms, collecting documents, and tracking applications.
- Maintain a scheme-wise beneficiary database to monitor inclusion and service delivery.

2. Promoting Policy Awareness and Women-Centric Education

Objective: Improve awareness of welfare schemes, legal rights, health services, and entrepreneurship among rural women.

Details:

- Conduct regular awareness drives, home visits, and SHG meetings using women-friendly posters, videos, and vernacular content.
- Organize "Women's Rights Days", focusing on specific schemes and success stories.
- Leverage local channels like WhatsApp, notice boards, and community radio for outreach.

3. Establishing a Gender-Sensitive Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Objective: Create a local, safe grievance system where women can report issues related to scheme delays, harassment, exclusion, or denial of rights.

Details:

- Set up a dedicated helpdesk at the *Shakti Kendra* for digital and manual complaint registration. Use government grievance portals and liaise with authorities to follow up on issues.

4. Empowering Women and Marginalized Groups

Objective: Promote social inclusion and ensure proactive participation of women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and SC/ST households.

Details:

- Train selected SHG women or "Shakti Doots" as facilitators.
- Host women-only training and support sessions on financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and health schemes.
- Ensure a women-friendly space at the hub for dialogue, expression, and collective action.

5. Capacity Building of SHGs and Local Institutions

Objective: Strengthen the ability of women's groups and panchayat representatives to manage schemes, run microenterprises, and lead development activities.

Details:

- Conduct leadership, bookkeeping, and digital tools training for SHGs and Panchayat members.
- Create user-friendly dashboards to monitor scheme utilization and women-led initiatives.
- Use participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools to involve women in planning and feedback.

6. Strengthening Digital Literacy and Online Access

Objective: Equip rural women with digital skills to navigate portals, apply for schemes, and become digitally independent.

Details:

- Train youth and SHG members on using mobile apps, e-governance websites (e.g., nrega.nic.in, pmayg.nic.in), and digital grievance portals. Provide basic computer

training to help villagers navigate UIDAI, Ration Card portals, health card registrations, etc.

- Set up **e-Seva points** with devices, printers, and internet connectivity.

7. Building a Scalable and Replicable Governance Model

Objective: Design the Shakthi Kendra Hub as a low-cost, community-run model that can be replicated in other rural areas with minimal government support.

Details:

- Use **locally trained volunteers**, low-cost solar-powered infrastructure, and open-source documentation.
- Develop a **Shakthi Kendra Toolkit** consisting of training manuals, process charts, posters, and templates for easy implementation.
- Partner with educational institutions, CSR units, and local NGOs for long-term capacity building and expansion.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

Objective: Develop a robust framework for assessing the reach, impact, and effectiveness of the project over its entire life cycle.

Details:

- Conduct **baseline surveys** to document current levels of awareness and access to schemes.
- Maintain **monthly performance reports** capturing the number of beneficiaries served, applications filed, grievances resolved, and training sessions held.
- Carry out **mid-term and end-line assessments** with support from local institutions to track progress and gather feedback.
- Document case studies, testimonials, and photos for evidence-based reporting and knowledge sharing.

Conclusion

In summary, **the Shakti Kendra Hub** project is envisioned as a transformative grassroots initiative aimed at bridging the critical last-mile gap between rural policy formulation and effective ground-level implementation in Kottur village. By establishing a reliable, accessible, and citizen-centric platform, the project brings governance closer to the people through enhanced policy awareness, seamless access to welfare schemes, and localized grievance redressal mechanisms.

Empowering the community—especially women and marginalized groups—through facilitation, capacity building, and digital literacy, the initiative seeks to promote inclusive rural development. Ultimately, it aims to create a replicable, community-driven model of decentralized governance that strengthens service delivery, fosters participatory development, and upholds dignity, equity, and accountability.

Impact on Village/Beneficiaries

- Enhanced livelihood opportunities through effective implementation of MGNREGA and NRLM.
- Improved housing access under PMAY-G for vulnerable households.
- Better health and sanitation outcomes via SBM-G and Ayushman Bharat awareness.
- Increased community ownership and participation in development processes.
- Empowered women and SHGs leading village-level awareness and facilitation efforts.

Duration of Implementation: 6 months

Sustainability Plan

- Gradual handover of *Shakti Kendra* operations to the Gram Panchayat post-project.
- Training SHG leaders as "Policy Ambassadors" for continued scheme facilitation.
- Organizing annual policy awareness camps during village festivals to maintain momentum.
- Collaborating with CSR arms of local industries and NGOs for long-term support and scaling.

Total Proposed Budget: ₹1,00,000

Category	Amount (INR)
VDFC Setup (equipment + furnishings)	₹30,000
Awareness Materials & IEC Campaigns	₹20,000
Training & Honorarium for Resource Persons	₹25,000
Digital Infrastructure (Kiosk, Connectivity)	₹15,000
Monitoring & Evaluation Tools	₹5,000
Contingency	₹5,000
Total	**₹1,00,000**

Conclusion

The proposed *Shakti Kendra* intervention in Kottur Village demonstrates how inclusive and community-driven implementation of rural development policies can catalyze sustainable change. Despite the presence of several welfare schemes, barriers such as lack of awareness, digital illiteracy, and procedural complexity continue to exclude many rural citizens from their entitlements. This project directly addresses these challenges by establishing a one-stop service center managed by the community, where citizens—especially women—receive support in navigating government schemes, accessing digital services, and resolving grievances. Through capacity building, local leadership, and strategic partnerships, the initiative fosters a culture of transparency, participation, and trust in public systems.

6. Sustainability and Follow-Up Support

Objective: To ensure the Shakthi Kendra Hub remains operational, relevant, and community-owned even after the project period ends.

Activities:

- **Community Ownership & Volunteer Network**:
  Form a local management committee comprising SHG members, youth volunteers, and panchayat representatives to operate and maintain the Shakthi Kendra Hub.

- **Grama Sevak Training**:
  Identify and train local "Grama Sevaks" to continue scheme facilitation, grievance handling, and citizen support.

- **Digital Resource Repository**:
  Develop a digital library with scheme guidelines, application templates, and step-by-step videos (accessible offline and in Tamil).

- **Integration with Panchayat Services**:
  Ensure that the Shakthi Kendra Hub is embedded in the Panchayat's routine functioning, including weekly planning and community outreach.

- **Partnerships with NGOs & CSR Units**:
  Seek long-term collaboration with NGOs, educational institutions, and corporate CSR divisions for ongoing material support, mentoring, and outreach activities.

- **Policy Engagement**:
  Share project outcomes with local and district-level officials to seek institutional backing for expansion into neighbouring villages.

8. Funds Raised

Our organization is actively working on securing funds through CSR partnerships, government development grants, and collaborations with civil society organizations. We have initiated preliminary discussions with local Panchayat and district-level officials to explore co-funding opportunities. Additionally, we have received partial contributions from individual donors and are in the process of engaging with corporate CSR units to secure the remaining funds needed for the establishment and ongoing operation of the Shakti Kendra Hub in Kottur village.

9. Describe Your Role at Various Stages of the Project

As the Project Coordinator, I will oversee the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the Shakthi Kendra Hub in Kottur Village:

1. **Planning**: Identify policy implementation gaps, conduct community needs assessment, and coordinate with stakeholders to define project goals.
2. **Implementation**: Set up the Hub, organize training, coordinate outreach events, and facilitate scheme access.
3. **Monitoring**: Track Hub performance, grievance resolutions, and citizen participation metrics.
4. **Evaluation**: Measure impact through data analysis, feedback collection, and reporting.
5. **Sustainability**: Build community ownership, train local volunteers, and create linkages with Panchayat and CSR partners to ensure continuity post-project.
6. **Impact Measurement**: Track Hub performance, grievance resolutions, and citizen participation metrics.

10. Process of Execution of the Project

The execution of the project **"Shakthi Kendra Hub – One-Stop Centre for Rural Policy Implementation and Grievance Redressal"** will follow a structured, multi-phase approach designed for effective engagement, streamlined service delivery, and long-term sustainability.

1. Initial Planning and Community Engagement

The project will begin with mapping stakeholders including Panchayat officials, SHG leaders, youth representatives, and local NGOs. Introductory meetings and Gram Sabha sessions will be conducted to present the project vision, gather local feedback, and secure community participation. A **needs assessment survey** will collect baseline data on scheme awareness, access issues, and common grievances.

2. Shakthi Kendra Hub Infrastructure Setup

A centrally located space within the village will be selected for setting up the Shakthi Kendra Hub. The space will be equipped with a computer, printer, solar backup, Wi-Fi, IEC materials, and user-friendly visual boards. Local volunteers (Grama Sevaks) will be trained to run the hub and facilitate services.

3. Capacity Building and Scheme Facilitation

A series of workshops will be organized to train villagers on various schemes like MGNREGA, PMAY-G, NRLM, SBM-G, and Ayushman Bharat. Step-by-step guidance on online applications and grievance redressal mechanisms will be provided. Special focus will be given to **women, elderly, and vulnerable communities**. Printed guides in Tamil will also be distributed.

4. Digital Literacy and Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The Hub will assist villagers in registering and tracking grievances via portals like CPGRAMS or state-specific systems. Volunteers will also provide basic digital training to access government apps and services independently. A **grievance register** and a **scheme access tracker** will be maintained for transparency.

5. Monitoring and Feedback System

Monthly monitoring reports will document services provided, grievances resolved, and scheme enrollments supported. Regular feedback will be collected from users to evaluate service quality. A mid-term and end-term impact assessment will be conducted to evaluate knowledge gain and scheme access improvements.

6. Sustainability Planning

To ensure longevity, a **local management committee** will be formed to oversee the Hub post-project. Volunteers will be trained for long-term facilitation, and CSR engagement will be initiated to fund maintenance and future upgrades. The model will be documented for replication in other villages.

7. Final Reporting and Documentation

At the conclusion, a comprehensive impact report with case studies, photos, and data visualizations will be shared with stakeholders and policymakers. The learnings will be presented in local governance meetings and district forums to explore scale-up potential.

11. Impact on Village / Beneficiaries

The Shakthi Kendra Hub project will bridge the implementation gap between rural policies and beneficiaries in Kottur Village. By creating a local access point for government schemes and grievance resolution, it will directly enhance awareness, reduce procedural delays, and increase participation in development initiatives.

1. Awareness and Access

Villagers will gain knowledge of over 10 major rural schemes. Many will enroll in entitlements they previously missed due to lack of awareness or support.

2. Empowerment of Women and SHGs

Women-led SHGs will receive direct facilitation under NRLM and other entrepreneurship programmes. Women volunteers will take on leadership roles within the Hub.

3. Real-Time Grievance Redressal

A structured system for registering and escalating grievances will drastically reduce pending cases related to jobs, pensions, housing, and public services.

4. Strengthened Governance

Panchayat officials will benefit from access to data and citizen feedback, improving their coordination with higher-level departments and service delivery.

5. Replication Potential

Once successful, the Shakthi Kendra Hub model can be extended to neighboring villages, promoting decentralized governance across rural clusters.

12. Duration of Implementation of Project: 6 Months

The total duration for the implementation of the Shakthi Kendra Hub project in Kottur Village is **6 months**. This includes planning (1 month), infrastructure setup and training (1 month), implementation and outreach (3 months), and monitoring and final reporting (1 month).

13. How to Maintain Future Sustainability of Installed Technology in the Village

Ensuring the sustainability of the Shakthi Kendra Hub beyond the initial implementation phase is critical for its long-term impact. A robust plan that includes community ownership, training, policy integration, and continued funding will support the initiative in becoming a self-reliant rural governance model.

1. Community Ownership and Governance

- A **Village Resource Management Committee (VRMC)** will be created to take over day-to-day operations.
- SHG leaders, Panchayat representatives, and youth volunteers will rotate responsibility for oversight, encouraging shared ownership.
- The community will co-develop usage policies and a grievance redressal protocol.

2. Capacity Building and Local Champions

- Selected volunteers will be trained as "**Grama Sevaks**" to facilitate scheme access, maintain records, and support fellow villagers.
- Refresher trainings and peer learning sessions will ensure continuity of knowledge even after the project ends.

3. Technical Maintenance and Upkeep

- Basic troubleshooting skills will be taught to volunteers to maintain digital infrastructure (computer, printer, solar panels).
- Monthly maintenance checks will be scheduled, and a local technician will be identified for complex issues.

4. Integration with Panchayat and Block Office

- The Shakthi Kendra Hub will be integrated with existing Panchayat operations to become part of regular governance workflows.
- Panchayat officers will use the data generated from the Hub to align village development planning with actual needs.

5. Institutional Partnerships and CSR Support

- Local institutions like colleges, NGOs, and social enterprises will be engaged for long-term support and volunteer engagement.
- CSR partnerships will be pursued for hardware upgrades, awareness material, and expanding services to new schemes.

6. Documentation and Model Replication

- All training manuals, forms, SOPs, and impact reports will be compiled into a **"Shakthi Kendra Toolkit"** to help scale the model in other villages.
- Success stories and case studies will be shared with district and state-level development authorities to gain policy-level attention.

14. Impact of This Work on Learning of Citizens

This project will greatly improve citizen literacy around government schemes, digital platforms, and grievance processes. Villagers will learn how to access public services without dependency on middlemen and gain confidence in navigating government systems. Increased exposure to rights, entitlements, and participation opportunities will lead to a more informed, proactive community.

15. Impact of This Work on Local Governance

The Shakthi Kendra Hub will enhance the capacity of local governance bodies by acting as a data-driven support system. Panchayat leaders will gain insights from feedback loops, enabling better resource allocation and coordination with line departments. This fosters a more transparent, accountable, and people-centered governance ecosystem.

16. Role of PI After Completion of the Project

After the completion of the project, the Principal Investigator (PI) will:

- Continue to support the local committee for 6 months to ensure proper transition.
- Provide technical and strategic guidance to community volunteers.
- Document learnings and explore scale-up opportunities through district and policy-level advocacy.
- Liaise with potential partners to secure funding for upgrades and replicability in neighbouring villages.

17. Duration of Monitoring by PI Post Completion of the Project

The Principal Investigator (PI) will monitor the **Shakthi Kendra Hub** project for an additional **6 months after the official completion** of the implementation phase. This extended monitoring period is essential to ensure a smooth transition from project-based operations to a fully self-sustained, community-led model.

Tracking Usage and Impact

The Project Implementer (PI) will track key performance indicators such as the number of villagers utilizing the Shakti Kendra Hub, the schemes accessed, the types of grievances filed, and the status of their resolution. This will be done through detailed data logs, beneficiary tracking systems, and regular surveys to assess user satisfaction and engagement levels. The analysis will also include the efficiency of service delivery and any bottlenecks in the process.

Community Engagement and Feedback

To ensure the Shakti Kendra Hub remains responsive to the evolving needs of the community, the PI will organize bi-monthly community feedback sessions. These forums will provide a

platform for villagers to share their experiences, suggest improvements, and discuss challenges they face. This participatory approach will ensure that the Hub continuously adapts to the needs of the community members and feel empowered in the decision-making process.

Reporting and Knowledge Sharing

After the 6-month monitoring period, the PI will compile a comprehensive report that assesses the project's sustainability and impact. The report will include:

- Quantitative data on scheme access rates, grievance resolution outcomes, and overall participation.
- Success stories and testimonials from beneficiaries showcasing how the Hub improved their access to welfare schemes.
- An analysis of the community's self-governance capacity and their involvement in the project.
- Recommendations for replicating the model in other villages based on lessons learned.
- Insights to inform future funding applications and advocacy efforts for policy improvements in rural governance and development.

This will provide an evidence-based understanding of the Hub's effectiveness and a roadmap for future growth.