

BASE LINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (BLSES) REPORT OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

BINA & BHANEGAON OPEN CAST (WCL, NAGPUR AREA, MAHARASHTRA)

DRAFT FINAL REPORT



Sponsored By



GENERAL MANAGER (Mining)
OFFICE OF THE AREA GENERAL MANAGER
NAGPUR AREA, WCL, NAGPUR

Consultant Agency



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PREAMBLE

The objective of Coal India's Modified R&R Policy of CIL/ WCL/ Right to fair compensation and transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, Schedule I, II, III and IV is to improve or at least regain the former living standards and the earning capacity of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) after reasonable transition period. Such an objective is conceived and executed as a Development Programme through the preparation and implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plans (RAPs). In order to prepare such action plans, it is necessary to have baseline data on the demographic, social and economic status of the community which are likely to lose their means of livelihood and homestead due to acquisition of land for the project. A detailed socio-economic study can provide the necessary data that can be used to formulate a viable and practicable RAP for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in line with their entitlement. Baseline survey should be done within the frame work of Modified R&R Policy of CIL/ WCL/ Right to fair compensation and transparency in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, Schedule I, II, III and IV.

As per the norms and guideline of district annual plan (general) schemes of district planning committee office of district collector Jalgaon, Evaluation and Social Impact Assessment of works taken under DAP(Gen.) schemes for **JALGAON** district in Nashik division of Maharashtra state where assigned to HGVBS in the reporting period. The list of works taken for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 under Eco-Tourism Scheme and Tanda wasti Sudhar Yojana was given by the Jalgaon DPO Office. The selected works has been verified through field visit and findings, observations have been recorded in DPO approved evaluation & Social impact assessment instruments (*FGD, HH and Scheme Schedule*).

We are grateful to District Planning Committee, Jalgaon for showing confidence in us and assigning the Evaluation & Social Impact Assessment of works in 11 blocks of Jalgaon district. We are also thankful to all respective Officers in district with related block & village level Officials & Staff for support and documents.

We are also thankful to respondents in all Evaluated & Verified Urban and Rural localities for providing us the necessary help in conducting observations & interviews. Our team of Experts deserves thanks for carrying out entire Field & Report Writing work meticulously as per the instructions of the DPO, Jalgaon. Thanks to our Team of Computer Operator for carefully carrying out the data entry and DTP work for the report.

Chandrapur

June, 2018

Mr. Harshwardhan Pipare

President, HGVBS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	: Assistant Conservator of Forest
BDO	: Block Development Officer
DC	: District Collector
DPO	: District Planning Officer
DAP	: District Annual Plan
DCF	: Deputy Conservator of Forest
DPC	: District PLANNING COMMITTEE
FGD	: Focal Group Discussion
GP	: Gram Panchayat
GPS	: Global Position System
HGVBS	: Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha
HH	: Household
IEC	: Information Education Communication
JFM	: Joint Forest Management
IMIS	: Integrated Management Information System
MJP	: Maharashtra Jivan Pradhikaran
PRI	: Panchayats Raj Institution
PIA	: Project Implementing Agency
RFO	: Range Forest Officer
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SHG	: Self Help Group
SC	: Schedule Caste
ST	: Schedule Tribes
PIA	: Project Implementation Agency
WRD	: Water Resource Department
ZP	: Zila Parishad



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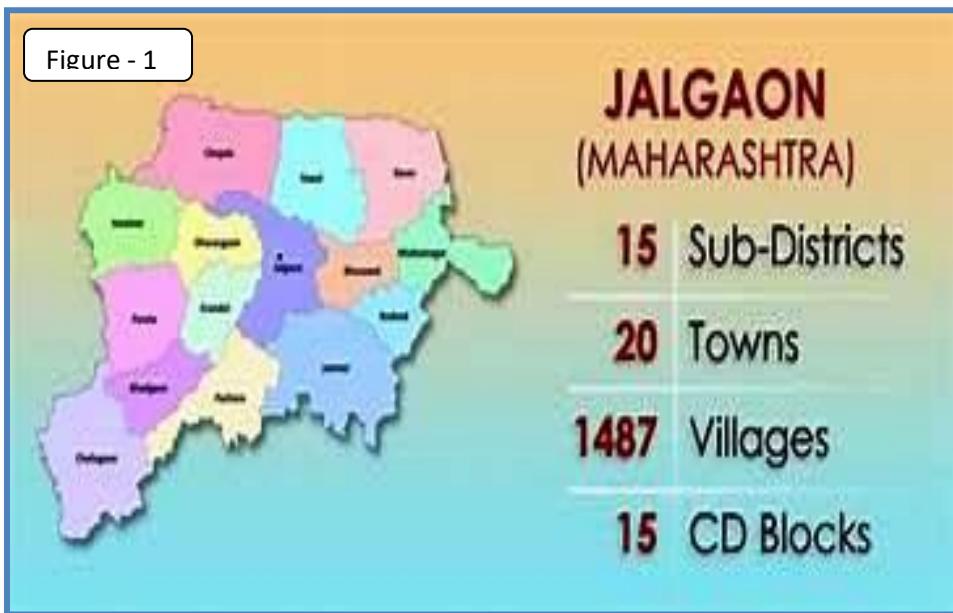


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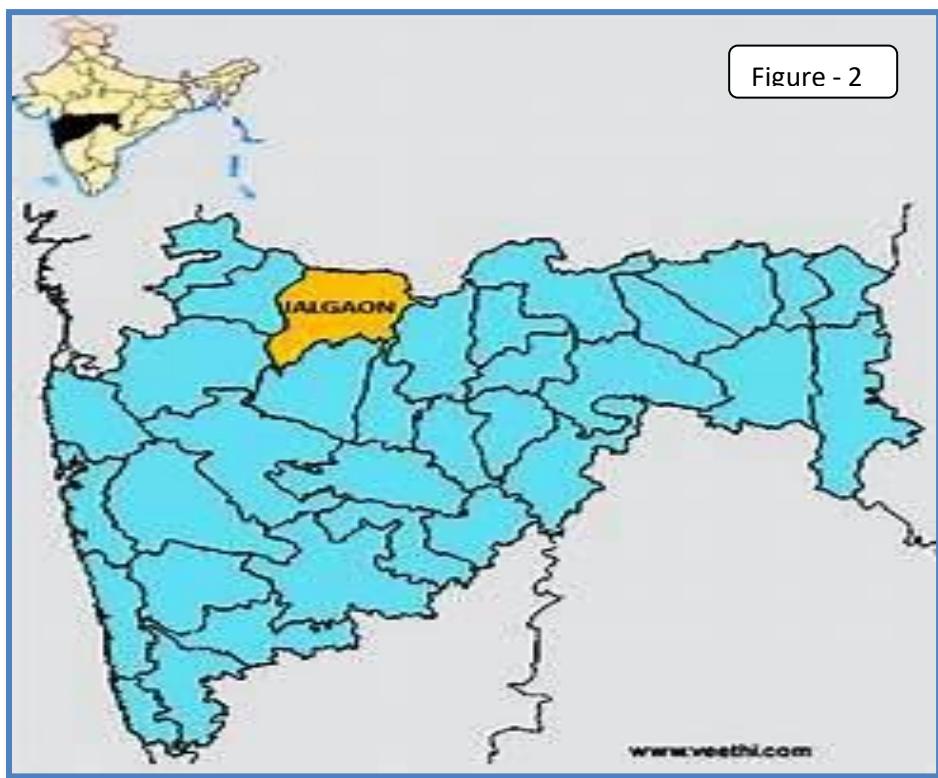
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INDEX MAP OF DISTRICT

District - JALGAON



State – MAHARASHTRA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As per article 243ZD of the 74th amendment, District Planning Committees have been constituted in each district since the year 1998. The function of this District Planning Committee is to consider the plans prepared by the district Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and prepare a consolidated draft development plan for the district as a whole. Preparation and implementation of district Annual Plans (general) is one of the most important instruments for General Economic Development of the State. The essential goals of planning are creation of employment opportunities, improvement of standard of living of the people below the poverty line and attainment of self-reliance and creation of infrastructure. About 1800 schemes have been implemented by different administrative departments and their regional offices for all over development of state. These schemes have been classified as state level and district level. The third party evaluation is required to know the achievement of objectives and problems/constraints occurred during implementation of developmental schemes. For this third party evaluation of developmental schemes, planning department government of Maharashtra has made Empanelment of Renowned Organization vide GR no. **eqekv 1016@iz-dz- 78@dk&14717** on dated 22 July 2016.

Evaluation & SIA Agency:

As per the mandate of the third party evaluation of district annual plan (general) to know the achievement of objectives and problems/constraints occurred during implementation of developmental schemes. District planning committee, Jalgaon call request of limited tender from empanelled agency with reference to GR no. **eqekv 1016@iz-dz- 78@dk&14717** on dated 22 July 2016 of Planning department, Government of Maharashtra. After detail evaluation of Technical and financial proposal submitted by empaneled agencies and with the agency selection norms, DPC Jalgaon have award the work of evaluation and social impact assessment of Jalgaon district annual plan (general) schemes for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 to HGVBS, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) as per terms mentioned in Work Order.

Target, Physical & Financial Achievements:

Year wise target with physical and financial status information was given by DPO, Jalgaon under assignment which HGVBS had covered under study are as follows.

Eco-Tourism Scheme:

Financial Year	Target (Lakhs)	Expenditure (Lakhs)	Sanctioned Works
2013-14	299.01	299.01	50
2014-15	214.36	214.36	40
2015-16	357.55	357.55	99
Total			189



Tanda Vesti Sudhar Yojana:

Financial Year	Target (Lakhs)	Expenditure (Lakhs)	Sanctioned Works
2013-14	100.00	100.00	50
2014-15	12.00	12.00	06
2015-16	4.40	4.40	02
Total			58

Van-Parytan / Eco-Tourism Scheme:

With the rise of national tourists to sanctuaries, tiger reserves and forest areas, forests, waterfalls and fascinating places in the state due to the trend of tourists. It is important for the people to live up to that position, the locals who have the livelihood on this area and they are also very important to the Forest department of the district. Natural waste /forest cover for the local people has also been important on the ground. Considering the aspects of the development of nature tourism, the preservation of local culture, protection of the local people, importance of the forestry and protected areas for the benefit of both tourists & local citizens and to guide the implementation of the tourism scheme; Nature tourism program in the State is implemented by the State and the district level and funds are distributed from the general district annual schemes for the development of one per cent development/ecotourism based on forest department.

Tanda Vesti Sudhar Yojana:

Many castes of the Nomad tribe of Maharashtra still stray and migrate. Laman, Banjar, Dhangar, Pardhi are the group of tandas where these communities have lived for many years whereas such tents or habitations are not available to the basic facilities, whereas modernization is in the trend, but the majority society is living the lives of the poor. For this, it is necessary to improve the tanda wadi or hustle to live a stable life in this society. In Maharashtra state, on the basis of Dalit Wasti Sudhar yojana implemented for schedule caste a scheme Tanda Wasti Sudhar Yojana for Vimukt Jati, Nomadic Tribes and Special backward class was started from the financial year 2003.

Carried Out Activities under Assignment:

For effective and proper evaluation & social impact assessment of assigned schemes, HGVBS Evaluators was carried out below mentioned activates in working period.

- Process of Approaches and Methodology for evaluation & SIA
- Preparation of Evaluation & SIA Schedules
- Selection Methodology applied for Evaluation & SIA
- Pilot Study with prepared Survey tools for Evaluation & SIA.
- Rectification in Survey Schedule after pilot if any.
- Preparation of Instructional Manuals for field work
- Organize training programme for Field Investigator and Supervisor
- Work in the field



- Scrutiny and rectification of data acquired in field work.
- Validation and Tabulation in electronic form of data collected in field work.
- Evaluation & SIA Final Report preparation and suggest Recommendation.
- Submission of Raw and Final data filled in Schedules.

SCHEME WISE FINDINGS & OBSERVATIONS:

Eco-Tourism Scheme Output:

The interactions with the stakeholders, General public, households, other opinion leader with regard to the output of various works / activities taken under the eco-tourism scheme in each of the verified works/villages, it was found that all interacted & physically verified 184 works/activities are very useful to community / visitors / tourist / students which has so many orientation like enhance academic knowledge, keep healthy environment, reduce emission of carbon monoxide, greenery raising, balance ecology, supportive help to wild animal from created drinking water sources in some activities, security of forest land, integrated development of forest, social development, Livelihood development of local peoples, revenue generation, garden / hill station development, supportive in environmental sustainability maintenance etc. Apart from above general indirect & direct output from work / activities taken under eco-tourism scheme, following are some specific output of eco-tourism scheme:

- Generation of 114870 Mondays on executed work.
- 13940 man-days generation for SC Population
- 43003 man-days generation for ST Population
- 26105 man-days generation for women
- Collectively generation of 7-8 lakhs revenue from different activities taken under scheme from visitors/tourists.
- Employment to JFM Members.
- Infrastructure development in forest area
- Availability of Various sources through scheme component
- Enhancement of forest Tourism and increase the frequency of tourist/visitors.

Overall Satisfaction of Beneficiaries/Users/Villagers:

To know the overall satisfaction of beneficiaries/users/villagers some question was asked to respondents among FGD & HH, it was found that Overall implementation of various works/activities under eco-tourism scheme was satisfactory and all are very useful to community.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation:

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation of Eco-tourism scheme is important. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women in works/activities implementation during the inspection



visits in visited villages. It was reported that, more than 40% women members are benefited on wage employment of various works taken under the scheme in substantial manner.

Usage and Usefulness of Assets created under Scheme:

To identify the proper usage and usefulness of various assets created under scheme in all verified villages, 274 peoples through FGD and 65 households was consulted by evaluation team and it was found that all the assets created through various activities under scheme like equipment & instruments in garden, pagoda, water facility, fencing, educational van & other assets in work list etc. are regularly used by beneficiaries, users, visitors & Tourist.

Direct/Indirect Benefit under Scheme:

To know the direct and indirect benefits of various works/activities taken under eco-tourism scheme, information was collected through schedules with interaction of peoples in scheme implementation surrounding areas. It was found that all consulted 339 peoples said that executed work/activities under the scheme gives good benefit to local peoples directly in terms of they have better access to various facility due to infrastructure development, Execution of water supply pipeline most of the nearest peoples have access of water in summer season, JFM and SHG get benefits of employment through micro enterprises as of visitors/tourist, wage employment to adjacent area peoples, Scope and exposure to innovative things as of various innovative ideas execution under scheme, educational enhancement, health fitness, developments of Childs with the help of various equipment & instruments in garden, increase in pilgrims numbers as of religious places area development, forest development which give protection to wild animal and help in ecological, environmental balance.

Development of Area and Human being:

Information & verification on development of area and human being was collected in all visited villages/work sites from consultation with 339 peoples through FGD & HH Schedule. On detail observation & interaction it is found that area had been developed due the execution of works & activities under the scheme. On the probing of human being development, more than 90% respondent stated that the standard of living has been improved due to the implementation of scheme in area. Especially poor people have got wage employment and micro enterprises. Education Van Nakshtra plantation gives development of brain in juvenile and adolescents group visitors/tourist.

Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana Output:

The interactions with the stakeholders, General public, households, other opinion leader with regard to the output of works taken under the tanda vasti sudhar yojana in each of the verified villages, it was found that all interacted & physically verified 55 works are very useful to community which has many orientation like approach road, keep healthy environment, approach to various institutions & adjacent villages/city,



Community development, Livelihood development of local peoples, supportive in vector borne disease control. Apart from above general indirect & direct output from works taken under scheme, below is some specific output of tanda vasti sudhar yojana:

- Generation of 10450 Mondays on executed work.
- 140 man-days generation for SC Population
- 360 man-days generation for ST Population
- 3610 man-days generation for women
- Employment to workers in Villages.
- Infrastructure development in GP.

Overall Satisfaction of Beneficiaries/Villagers:

To know the overall satisfaction of beneficiaries/villagers some question was asked to respondents among peoples through FGD & HH, it was found that Overall implementation of various works under scheme was satisfactory and all are very useful to community.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation:

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation of tanda vasti sudhar yojana is important. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women in works implementation during the inspection visits in visited villages. It was reported that, more than 45% women members are benefited on wage employment of works taken under the scheme in substantial manner.

Usage and Usefulness of Assets created under Scheme:

To identify the proper usage and usefulness of assets created under tanda vasti sudhar yojana in all verified villages, 479 peoples through FGD and 275 households was consulted by evaluation team and it was found that all the assets created through under scheme are regularly used by villagers.

Direct/Indirect Benefit under Scheme:

To know the direct and indirect benefits of various works taken under scheme, information was collected through schedules with interaction of peoples in scheme implementation surrounding areas. It was found that all consulted 754 peoples said that executed works under the scheme gives good benefit to local peoples directly in terms of they have better access to various facility due to infrastructure development, wage employment to local peoples and market linkage under scheme. In term of indirect benefits, peoples in surrounding area get healthy environment, access to developed infrastructure.

Development of Area and Human being:

Information & verification on development of area and human being was collected in all visited villages/work sites from consultation with 754 peoples through FGD & HH Schedule. On detail observation & interaction it is found that area had been developed



due the execution of works under the scheme. On the probing of human being development, more than 96% respondent stated that the standard of living has been improved due to the implementation of tanda vasti sudhar yojana in area.

SUGGESATION AND RECCOMENDATIONS:

Eco-Tourism Scheme: The low levels of awareness contribute not just too low levels of implementation, but also have poor coverage of designated target. Under Eco-tourism scheme, IEC program should be organized and more attention should be given from JFM and Gram Panchayat level to overcome issues in uses of supplied gymnastic equipment's & instruments in garden, regular maintenance of created assets, the hindrances in tourism development and sustainable environment development.

Suggestions

1. There should be more awareness about the eco-tourism destinations in Jalgaon district by the tourism and forest department through broachers, pamphlets, media advertisements etc.
2. More infrastructural facilities like roads, hospitals, hotels etc have to be provided at the eco-tourism destinations.
3. Locals should be allowed to participate in the activities of the forest departments in order to get better support from them.
4. Shopping facilities of the eco-tourism destinations must be increased and indigenous products have to be popularized.
5. Instead of making the eco-tourism destinations as 'holiday spots', it must be changed to 'learning spots'.
6. Forest should establish more hotels at the eco-tourism destinations and should be able to provide local food, local entertainments etc.
7. Good gardening system should be introduced at the tourism destinations in order to give better environment.
8. Introduce proper enforcement of rules at the tourism destinations with the help of police and similar agencies.
9. Sufficient funds must be made available from the Government for eco-tourism purpose
10. Proper attention towards long term sustainability.

Recommendation:

- Gram sabha resolution / JFM meeting Resolution should be give prior importance before taking works/activities under Eco-Tourism Scheme
- Composition of internal quality supervision team who should be regulates the quality of construction and supplied materials on monthly basis.
- All work should be allocated to contractor through e-tender procurement process.
- Documents for all works / activities should be maintained and update regularly.



- One copy of work details should be kept at work site office or PIA level office.
- Payment should be disbursed through cheque in bank only.
- Proper awareness of scheme should initiate before commence the work in field so that local peoples/workers should benefited.
- **Safety and Security Measures:** Security measures taken by forest are not sufficient in work site of jalgaon district. There should be provision for proper security to tourists. Special care should be given to women tourists and children.
- **Waste Management:** Waste management is an important aspect for promoting ecotourism. The tourist spots should be 'plastic free'. Adequate waste boxes should be kept in all tourist areas to keep the surroundings clean. Protection and conservation of total bio diversity and implement animal welfare programmes for wildlife protection. Public participation is essential in protecting the fauna and flora from wildfires, maintain rare and uniqueness in coral reefs, mangrove, forests etc.
- Motivate the local community to increase their involvement in sustainable tourism activities. Provide training programmes to local people and communities.

Tanda Vesti Sudhar Yojana: Under Tanda vesti sudhar Yojana, IEC program should be organized and more attention should be given from Gram Panchayat level to overcome misuse of road connectivity, association with drainage line & maintenance of constructed concrete road. Public should be made more aware about the adverse effect of misuse, Overall implementation of tanda vesti sudhar yojana was found to be good in all visited villages.

Conclusion:

1. Social interactions and social integrations have increased due to construction of concrete roads under tanda vesti sudhar yojana.
2. Service delivery by the Government staff has also improved since now the officials from departments like Bank, health, and family planning visit more frequently.
3. Reduction in time to respond in emergency cases by Police officials. Improvement in post and telegraph services and commuting to banks has become easier.
4. Visit of doctors and health workers was found more frequent and regular in habitations where roads are better maintained.
5. Some critical indicators on mother and child health were also found poor in the habitations where roads are not maintained.
6. Improved road connectivity has resulted in very significant improvements in the status of education facilities in the villages and also access to higher education facilities available in the nearby cities.
7. Increase in number of schools after the construction of roads is better in habitations where roads are maintained.
8. Reduction in travel time to schools after the roads were constructed was also found much better in visited habitations.



Suggestions:

- Focused should be on Road construction materials for reduction of costs
- Performance based design and specifications
- Network planning with focus on accessibility, and not connectivity
- Maintenance mechanism for rural roads including maintenance management system
- Innovative funding for construction and maintenance of rural roads Proper attention towards long term sustainability.
- Regular Monitoring and Supervision.
- All work should be allocated to contractor through e-tender procurement process.
- Documents for all works should be maintained and update regularly.
- One copy of work details should be kept at work site office or PIA level office.
- Payment should be disbursed through cheque in bank only.

Recommendation:

- Rural roads have been proved to be catalytic for economic development and poverty alleviation in rural areas this objective should be pursued further with more vigor. They are also essential for providing basic access to the services like health, education, administration, etc.
- For integrated development of rural connectivity in tanda vasti, up gradation is required to be included in addition to new connectivity links.
- Tanda vasti sudhar roads development targets will require continuance of the programme. The structure and systems of delivery developed so far should be strengthened and continued.
- Maintenance may be taken to the top of the priority list to sustain the assets created and reap the benefits.
- Economy in design and specification to be pursued through performance based designs and use of locally available and marginal materials.
- Low cost marginal and industrial waste may be promoted for rural road construction; necessary design and specifications are developed.
- The standard construction technology should be used for ensuring quality of construction; however, wherever possible labour based construction methods also may be adopted. Routine and periodic maintenance should be planned and executed with due budgeting.
- Since the roads are to be owned by the PRIs, a community based maintenance programme may be adopted with hierarchical arrangement with District for higher level maintenance while routine maintenance being the responsibility of PRIs.
- A method of citizens' audit should be adopted to provide more transparency in the design and construction stages; while the planning already takes care of this aspect through their participation in various ways.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief Introduction of District:

Much of the early history of the region presently known as Jalgaon district is still obscure. It is the eastern part of what was formerly called Khandesh. The early name of Khandesh was Rasika. In 10-12th century A.D; it constituted a part of Seuna- desa under the Yadavas and later with the advent of Muslims it came to be known as Khandesh, the country of Khans. The present Jalgaon district formed a part of erstwhile Khandesh district. In 1906, the erstwhile Khandesh district was divided into two districts called West Khandesh and East Khandesh with their headquarters at Dhule and Jalgaon respectively. The following tahsils were separated from Khandesh district to form East Khandesh district: (i) Amalner (ii) Parola Peta (iii) Bhusawal (iv) Edlabad Peta (v) Chalisgaon (vi) Chopda (vii) Erondol (viii) Jalgaon (ix) Jamner (x) Pachora (xi) Bhadgaon Peta (xii) Raver (xiii) Yawal.

In 1917 Parola Peta was upgraded as tahsil. Subsequently Edlabad Peta and Bhadgaon Peta were also elevated to tahsil status. In 1950, thirteen villages of Chalisgaon tahsil were transferred to Aurangabad district. Re-organization of states in 1956 resulted in the inclusion of the district in Bombay state and subsequently in 1960 it became a part of Maharashtra state. On 10th October 1960, the name of the district was changed to Jalgaon District. The North Maharashtra University is located in Jalgaon.

Figure - 3



North Maharashtra University

Jalgaon district is included in Nashik division. Jalgaon district has 20 towns and 1513 villages are spread over 15 tahsils, viz. Chopda (119), Yawal (91), Raver (117), Muktainagar (85), Bodwad (53), Bhusawal (50), Jalgaon (87), Erandol (65), Dharangaon (89), Amalner (154), Parola (116), Bhadgaon (59), Chalisgaon (142), Pachora (127) and Jamner (159). For administrative purpose the district is divided into four sub division, 1)

Jalgaon 2) Bhusawal 3) Amalner and 4) Pachora. The Jalgaon subdivision includes 4 tahsils, Amalner sub-division includes 3 tahsils, Pachora sub-division includes 3 tahsils and Bhusawal sub-division includes 5 tahsils. The District collector along with the district Judge, Superintendent of Police, Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad and other Senior Officers of State Government look after the development and regulatory functions in the district. At taluk level, the Tahsildar, Block Development Officer, Judicial Magistrate, Deputy Engineers and other Officers, look after their respective departments for development and regulatory functions.

District Highlights – 2011 Census

- *The district is famous for production of Bananas; Bananas produced in the district are of delicious quality and are exported to most of the districts of the state and Delhi as well as some foreign countries also. Out of total area under Banana production is Maharashtra State, the $\frac{3}{4}$ of the area is in Jalgaon district alone.*
- *Jalgaon is called the main gate of world famous caves of Ajantha.*
- *The economy of the district is primarily dependent on agriculture 70.9 per cent of the total workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers.*
- *Nashirabad Village in Jalgaon taluk is the most populated (26131) and Wadgaon Nimb village in Jamner taluk is the least populated (15).*
- *Bhusawal taluk is having the lowest number of villages (50) in the district.*
- *The effective literacy rate of Jalgaon district is 78.2 percent, Males and Females literacy rate are 85.4 percent and 70.6 percent respectively.*

Jalgaon is bounded by the state of Madhya Pradesh to the north and by the districts of Buldhana to the east, Jalna to the southeast, Aurangabad to the south, Nashik to the southwest, and Dhule to the west. On average, Jalgaon receives between 77 cm and 80 cm of rainfall per year. In the easternmost part of the district—i.e., in Yawal—the average annual rainfall is 77 cm; in Bhusawal, Pachora, and the city of Jalgaon, it is 79 cm; and in Jamner, it is 80 cm. The Tapti River flows through Jalgaon from the north. Its total length is 724 km, of which 208 km are in Maharashtra. The Tapti has numerous tributaries in and around Jalgaon, including the Aner, Bhuleshwar, Biswa, Chandrabhaga, Dolar, Gadgi, Kapara, Katpurna, Man, Morana, Nalganga, Nand, Pedhi, Sipana, and Wan Rivers. The languages spoken in Jalgaon include (Ahirani), a dialect of Khandeshi with approximately 780,000 speakers, similar to Marathi and Bhili; Palya Bareli, a Bhil language with approximately 10,000 speakers, centered in Madhya Pradesh and Rathwi Bareli, a Bhil language with approximately 64,000 speakers, written in the Devanagari script and mutually unintelligible with Palya Bareli.

Table 1.1: Jalgaon District Profile at a glance

State	Maharashtra, India
Administrative division	Nashik
Area	11765 square Km



Villages	Total	1513
	Inhabited	1487
	Uninhabited	26
Towns	Total	20
	Statutory	15
	Census	5
Demographics		
Population	4229917	
Male	2197365	
Female	2032552	
Rural	2887206	
Urban	1342711	
Household	Normal	899306
	Institutional	2491
	Houseless	1846
Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	Total	925
	Rural	924
	Urban	927
Population density	360/persons per sq Km	
Literacy	78.20%	
Population Growth	14.86% (2001 -2011)	
Main Economic Activity	Agriculture	

Source : Census 2011

Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samitis correspond to the district and C.D. Block boundaries except that the municipal areas are not covered by them. The Zila Parishad, elects its President and Vice-President from amongst the elected members. The term of office of members is five years. An officer in the senior scale of I.A.S. is deputed by the State government as the Chief Executive Officer to the Zila Parishad. The Parishad is also assisted by various departments of the district. At the community Development Block level, each Panchayat Samiti has an elected Chairman and Vice Chairman. The Block Development and Panchayat Officer works as Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti. The executive authority for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Maharashtra Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samitis (C.D. Blocks) Act, vests in the Chief Executive Officer and the Block Development and Panchayat Officer respectively.

The statutory urban local bodies are municipal councils, municipal committees, etc. The urban local bodies elect councilors from each of the ward and their term is five years. Process of governance at the lowest level is Gram Panchayat which makes adequate arrangements for development in various fields in rural areas.

1.2 Socio-Economic Summary of District:

The detailed socio-economic & socio-cultural profile of Jalgaon district has been studied from secondary data of various sources to collect comprehensive information



related to population (male & female), social status of vulnerable group, education, occupation, income status of district population and district economy related various parameter etc. Please see the below table.

Table 1.2 : Socio-Economic Summary of District				
Socio-Economic Head	Socio-Economic Sub Head	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
Religion	Hindu	1802246	1655369	3457615
	Muslim	286303	273958	560261
	Christian	3540	3551	7091
	Sikh	1613	1478	3091
	Buddhist	73777	70088	143865
	Jain	14205	13199	27404
	Other religions & persuasions	4870	4792	9662
	Religion not stated	10811	10117	20928
Caste	General	1687788	1548489	3236277
	Schedule Caste	199427	189846	389273
	Schedule Tribes	310150	294217	604367
Occupation	Agricultural Labourer	496023	441151	937174
	Cultivators	253594	130765	384359
	Household Industry Worker	23032	15898	38390
	Other Worker	413823	89285	503108
	Non -Worker	1010893	1355453	2366346
	Employer	42537	3773	46310
	Employee	215959	46272	262231
	Single Worker	94949	11934	106883
	Family Worker	22079	7929	30008
Adolescent and youth	10-14	227537	195186	422723
	15-19	221597	186999	408596
	20-24	213114	187419	400533
	Adolescent (10-19)	449134	382185	831319
	Youth (15-24)	434711	374418	809129
Education	Illiterate	568142	769893	1338035
	Literate	1629223	1262659	2891882
	Below Primary	334651	301067	635718
	Primary	328174	321116	649290
	Middle	237707	180491	418198
	SSC	277761	191792	469553
	HSC	195575	115242	310817
	Graduate & Above	140004	69711	209715
	Technical Diploma	32619	5294	37913
	Unclassified	6978	7380	14358

Source : Census 2011



1.3 Overview of DPC and District Annual Plan:

After the formation of the State of Maharashtra in the year 1960, the State Government adopted a policy of balanced development by considering district as a unit for planning of Five Year Plan and District Annual Plan. For this purpose, District Planning and Development Councils were constituted in each district. As per article 243ZD of the 74th amendment District Planning Committees have been constituted in each district since the year 1998.

Constitution of District Planning Committees:

- The number of members of the District Planning Committees depends upon the population of the district. A district with a population of up to 20 lakh, between 20 to 30 lakh and more than 30 lakh, will have 30, 40 and 50 members respectively on its District Planning Committee.
- The Minister-in-charge of the district is the ex- officio Chairperson, the President of the Zilla Parishad is the ex- officio Member and the District Collector is the Member Secretary of the District Planning Committee.
- The State Government nominates the Minister from the District as Co-Chairperson of the Committee. The Hon. Governor nominates one member from amongst the members of the Statutory Development Board for the concerned region, as its representative. The Minister-in-charge of the district nominates two members from amongst the MPs/MLAs/MLCs of the district. The Government also nominates 2 or 4 members respectively to District Planning Committee consisting of 40 or 50 members.
- In addition to the above members, the MPs/MLAs/MLCs of the District (other than those nominated as above), one member of State Planning Board, Divisional Commissioner for the district, Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, Officer on Special Duty (Planning) in the Office of Divisional Commissioner and persons knowledgeable in District Planning nominated by the Minister-in-charge of the district are "special invitees" on the District Planning Committee.
- Minimum 80% of the members of the District Planning Committee should be elected from amongst themselves by the elected members of Panchayat and Municipalities in proportion to the population of rural area and urban areas in the Districts. Elections to District Planning Committees have been conducted and 33 District Planning Committees have been constituted between November,2008 to December 2009.

Role of District Planning Committee in District Planning:

The main function of the District Planning Committee is to consider and consolidate the District Annual Plan prepared by Panchayat and Municipalities in the District and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. While preparing such a draft, it is expected to provide funds to such areas where funds are not provided under State or Central Government Schemes. It is also necessary to consider the Human



Development Index, the physical and social status of the District and the needs of the district. To identify the needs of a particular district, participation at the lowest level of a local autonomous body is necessary. The elected members of the local autonomous body should discuss the needs of their areas and suggest measures to fulfill the needs. Only then will it be possible to provide funds for needful areas through participative planning for benefit of the people.

The District Plan is funded through the State Annual Plan. Each year, the Planning Department prepares annual plan in the limits of the resources informed by the Finance Department. The district plan size is determined on the assumed size of the annual plan and the ceilings are communicated to the DPCs for preparing their draft plans. The size of district plan depends on the size of State Annual Plan and it includes funds from Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. The amount available for district plan is distributed among various districts on the basis of the following formula:

Table 1.3 : Fund distribution Formula for district plan		
S. N.	Item	% of total
1	Total General Population of the District	30
2	General Rural Population in the district	20
3	Area of the District	30
4	Human Development Index	20
	Total	100

Modified Procedure:

- The working of the District Planning Committee has been modified from the year 2008-09. Accordingly after the Draft Plan of the district prepared by the District Planning Committee is approved by Government, the necessary funds are placed under direct control of the District Collector for distribution to the concerned Implementing Agency according to its needs. The powers to give Administrative Approval for different schemes of the District Planning Committee, excluding schemes of the local autonomous bodies, have also been delegated to the Collector. Since such proposals no longer need to be submitted to the Government implementation of schemes is expedited.
- Also a scheme named as “Innovative Scheme” is proposed to be implemented from the Year 2010-11 in all the Districts under the District Plan and for this scheme Districts can spend 4.5% on the local needs from the total outlay of the District.
- From the Year 2010-11, the Districts under the District Plan can spend 5% of total outlay for the purpose of Evaluation and Data Entry etc.

Evaluation and Social Impact Assessment:

About 1800 schemes have been implemented by different administrative departments and their regional offices for all over development of state. These schemes have been classified as state level and district level. The third party evaluation is required to know



the achievement of objectives and problems/constraints occurred during implementation of developmental schemes. For this third party evaluation of developmental schemes Planning department, government of Maharashtra has made Empanelment of Renowned Organization vide GR no. eqekv 1016@iz-dz- 78@dk&14717 on dated 22 July 2016.

1.4 Eco – Tourism Scheme (Forest) Outline:

Over the years, the tourism industry has witnessed steady growth and has become a crucial cog in the socio-economic progress of any country. Today, the sector offers far more diversified services than ever before, and it has become imperative to incorporate these services in the mainstream industry. As a consequence, these new and traditional tourism services are closely linked with the development of new destinations. Tourism has become one of the major sectors in international commerce, and represents, at the same time, one of the main income sources for many developing countries. In addition, the tourism sector has the potential to generate high employment opportunities and at the same time, the spending of both domestic and foreign visitors produces a cascading effect of new money through the economy via the multiplier effect. Thus, keeping the global as well as local developments in perspective, the Government of Maharashtra understands the importance of the Tourism Sector and the opportunity it presents. The state has identified Tourism as a priority sector. Government of Maharashtra proposes to launch the New Maharashtra Tourism Policy which will replace the existing Tourism Policy of Maharashtra released in 2006.

Wild Life Sanctuaries and National Parks of the State have established themselves as the major tourist's attraction centers. Similarly, for creating ecological awareness, tourist places in the non-protected as well as outside the National Parks and Sanctuaries are needed to be developed. For developing such ecotourism spots throughout the state in consonance with the Ecotourism policy of the State, various development works are taken up under this scheme at the selected places which are convenient for the tourists to visit and enjoy natural beauty.

General description of the Van-Parytan / Eco-Tourism Scheme:

With the rise of national tourists to sanctuaries, tiger reserves and forest areas, forests, waterfalls and fascinating places in the state due to the trend of tourists. It is also important for the people to live up to that position as well as the locals who have the livelihood on this area. Also, they are very important to Forest department of the district. Natural waste / forest cover for the local people has been important on the ground. Considering the aspects of the development of nature tourism, preservation of local culture, protection of the local people, importance of the forestry and protected areas for the benefit of both tourists & local citizens and to guide the implementation of the tourism scheme. Nature tourism program in the State is implemented by the State and the district level and funds are distributed from the general district annual schemes



for the development of one per cent development / ecotourism based on forest department. During the execution / implementation of works under the eco-tourism scheme, it is expected to get necessary sanction as per the Forest conservation Act 1980.

Works in Van-Parytan/Ecotourism scheme implemented by forest department:

1. **Nisarg tourism related work** : Development of the catchment area, basalt, grazing development in urban areas, elegant species plantation, solar-based lamps, kitchen wall, paragliding vending surfing, lodging, access to entry of tourists, barricades, close-circuit cameras etc.
2. **Nature tourism works:** Improvement of nature tourism, observation monorail, patronage, guardianship, bird watching, boating, transport, machination, rehabilitation, forestry and improvement of the same building for the purpose of reaching the tourism destination for nature tourism, guide boards, housing system, home stages, utility facilities and related works. Management, Eco-Friendly toiletries, solid waste management, drinking water, tourists travel vehicles shopping etc.
3. **Local employment generation and Livelihood works:** Sales of fixed product sales, public-money-credit, capacity building, rural handicrafts, employment generation of local people, training and practice courses, and homestead work etc.
4. **Promotion and publicity:** To organize training programs in the context of Nature Discourse, Audio-Visual Tools, Clockwork and similar subjects, publications, organizing exhibitions, organizing exhibitions, local public, employees, guides, private trips, managers and hospitality services.

Implementation of the scheme:

1. **Preparation of Development Plan for nature tourism :**

In the nature tourism Plan, the development plan should be prepared for the planning of a comprehensive for 3 to 5 year period by including adequate and viable areas of tourist potential. Under the influence of the alumni / tourism expert, the architect of the field should be acquired. Since these works are being implemented in the scheme, the capital expenditure should be included mainly in the proposed work. Since the development of the project is completed and the viability of the joint management / gram pariser development committees / handmade operations are expected to be maintained, maintenance and expenditure should not be included in the expenditure plan. As per the requirement, the relevant provisions of the Central Government and other sections of the State Governments should be formulated to form a consistent and integrated development plan.

2. **Receipt of sanction for development plan:**

Site wise development plan should be submitted to Maharashtra Tourism Development Board for approval. In addition, the plans for the development of the scheme in the annual budget of the additional should be included. The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Tourism Development Board should verify and approve the draft received.



Implementation of the plan:

- a. Preparation of Detailed Budget for the work involved in the approved plan and technical clearance of the Authority should be obtained.
- b. For administrative approval of various aspects of the draft, the proposals should be submitted to the concerned District Collector and Member Secretary of the Planning Commission and work should be done by getting the funds.
- c. A copy of the administrative approval order passed by District Planning Committee, District Collector and Member Secretary, should be sent to the concerned Forest Guard (Regional / Wildlife).
- d. After the work undertaken under the scheme, and after completion of the work, the Photographs should be preserved and should be made available to the departmental office for preservation.
- e. The utility certificate and work completion certificate will be submitted by the end of the financial year and submitted by the concerned forest officer (Regional Wildlife Social Welfare Department and Development Corporation) to the district collector and member secretary of the district planning committee and the senior office.
- f. Care should be taken during the promotion of nature tourism activities that the Forests Act of 1927, Forests Act 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Biodiversity Act, 2002, Environment (Protection) 1986, and other existing Acts and Rules should not be violated.

Institutional Structure for Implementation:



1.5 Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana Outline:

Government of Maharashtra has introduced Tanda/Vasti Development Scheme from the year 2003-04 to achieve infrastructural development of Tandas of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. This Scheme is drafted and being implemented "On the Basis of the Scheme of **Improvement of Dalit Vasti**". This Scheme provides basic amenities to Tandas of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes, such as drinking water, electrification, construction of latrines, gutters and approach roads etc.

General description of the Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana:

Many castes of the Nomad tribe of Maharashtra still stray and migrate. Laman, Banjar, Dhangar, Pardhi are the group of tandas where these communities have lived for many years whereas such tents or habitations are not available to the basic facilities, whereas modernization is in the trend, but the majority society is living the lives of the poor. For this, it is necessary to improve the tanda wadi or hustle to live a stable life in this society.

In Maharashtra state on the basis of Dalit Vasti Sudhar yojana implemented for schedule caste a scheme Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana for Vimukt Jati, Nomadic Tribes and Special backward class was started from the financial year 2003 on the basis of following criteria and implementation guideline.

Criteria and Implementation of Tanda / Vasti Improvement Plan:

A) The formula for the scheme's subsidy will be as follows:

1) Tanda/Vasti with 50 to 100 population	-	Rs.2,00,000 / -
2) Tanda/Vasti with 100 to 150 population	-	Rs. 3,00,000 / -
3) Tanda/Vasti of more than Rs. 150 population	-	Rs. 5,00,000 / -

B) The following basic features will be provided in below mentioned priority:

- 1) Electrification
- 2) Drinking water
- 3) Roads under
- 4) Drainage
- 5) Toilets, Reading rooms & connecting road to the main road as per possibility

Implementation Process of the scheme:

- In villages where there are such tandas or hamlets near the villages and villages in the urban areas, some villages may be situated on the Gairan land. In the case of these people, it should be submitted to the respective Gram Panchayat by resolving the implementation of a scheme called the Tanda Vasti Improvement Scheme along with a group of people living in tandas.

The Gramsevak should present it to the concerned Panchayat Samiti. The Public Works Engineer of the Panchayat Samiti should be scrutinized and prepared a plan and submit it to District Social Welfare Officer (Group-A) Zilla Parishad at the



Zilla Parishad level and according to the approval of the Zilla Parishad, the Social Welfare Officer, at ZP level. Special District Social Welfare Officer will submit this proposal for administrative and financial wages for the final approval of Director, Vimukta Jati, Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes Directorate, Maharashtra State Pune.

- Divisional Social Welfare Officer, Special District Social Welfare Officer and Social Welfare Officer, Zilla Parishad will directly control this work and submit their progress report to the Director, Vimukta Jati, Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes Directorate Maharashtra state Pune and the Government.
- Gram panchayat should take into account the local situation and needs of the infrastructure facilities. Construction works and maps should be prepared by the junior engineer of Panchayat Samiti.
- In the name of Gramsevak, Block development officer and Special District Social Welfare Officer open a joint bank account and pay the amount of work for it and keep its account.
- The amount sanctioned for this work will not be diverted for any other purpose.

1.6 Brief Introduction of Evaluation & SIA Agency:

As per the mandate of the third party evaluation of district annual plan (general) to know the achievement of objectives and problems/constraints occurred during implementation of developmental schemes. District planning committee, Jalgaon call request of limited tender from empanelled agency with reference to GR no. eqekv 1016@iz-dz- 78@dk&14717 on dated 22 July 2016 of Planning department, Government of Maharashtra. After detail evaluation of Technical and financial proposal submitted by empaneled agency and with the agency selection norms DPC, Jalgaon have award the work of evaluation and social impact assessment of Jalgaon district annual plan (general) schemes for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 to HGVBS, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) as per terms mentioned in Work Order.

HGVBS Organization is one of the well-known voluntary organizations in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra State in India, have been sincerely working on national level in Monitoring, Evaluation, Assessment, Verification, Community Mobilization & livelihood sector since last 20 years having mandate to impart Skill education, Capacity Building Training and to produce quality entrepreneurs in different disciplines of various livelihood development areas and to provide consultancy, development support for improving Natural & human resource for generation and dissemination of knowledge for the community Mobilization, Assessment of various central & state government developmental programme, to serve the nation in terms of food and nutritional security, city & village Development, employment generation, poverty alleviation and economic prosperity. The brief description about organization is as follows:



Table 1.4 : Brief introduction of HGVBS	
Name:	Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha, Chandrapur
Established (year):	Nov. 1997 Date : 10/08/1997
Registration Details: (Act & reg. number)	Society Registration Act (1860) : 470/97(chd) Bombay Public Trust Act (1950) : F - 5864 PAN Card Registration - AAATH4269C Service Tax Registration - AAATH4269CSD001 FCRA Registration – 083810060 TAN Registration No. – NGPH04217D 12AA Registration No. – PC/CIT-3438
Registered Address:	Watchal Bhawan, Ground Floor, Viveknagar, Mul Road, Chandrapur.(M.S) PIN : 442402, www.harshal.org.in 07172-272427, 07172-270936, hrda_chd1@rediffmail.com
Geographical working area(s):	Urban, Rural, Slum, Remote, Backward, Epidemic region & Tribal Extremist Areas in Maharashtra & all State of India.
Target Population:	Farmer, Labor, Diseased Peoples, Students, SC & ST, Cultivators, Weaker section, Women, BPL, Senior citizen,

Team Deputed for Evaluation & SIA of DAP (Gen.) Schemes:

Table 1.5 : Evaluation & SIA Team detail				
S.N.	Team Member	Education	Exp. Year	Designation
1	Dr. Sandeep Pipare	BDS, MBA, PhD (a)	18	Program Director, E&SIA
2	Dr. Vijay Kargirwar	MBBS, PSM (M)	36	Assistant Director, E&SIA
3	Dr. Jaydeo Swami	B. E. Rtd GM,BSNL	32	Evaluator cum Supervisor
4	Mr. Laxman Karangale	PGDBM, M.Sc., BSc	36	Evaluator cum Supervisor
5	Mr. Pravin Mathankar	MA, BPED, BA	18	Evaluator cum Supervisor
6	Mr. Mahendra Sidam	MSW, BSW	10	Evaluator cum Supervisor
7	Mr. Mohan Naikar	BE	8	Evaluator cum Supervisor



CHAPTER 2: SCOPE APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

2.1. Scope of Work:

Evaluation and social impact assessment through universal survey of activities executed for last three years (2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16) under scheme Eco-Tourism implemented by Deputy conservator of Forest Jalgaon & Yaval and Tanda Vesti Sudhar Yojana implemented by Assistant Commissioner, Social Welfare Jalgaon for District Planning Committee, Collectorate office Jalgaon. The details about target, physical & financial achievements, different components of schemes and carried out activities are as follows:

Target, Physical & Financial Achievements:

Year wise target with physical and financial status information was given by DPO, Jalgaon under assignment which HGVBS had covered under study are as follows.

Eco-Tourism Scheme:

Table 2.1 : Target, Physical & Financial Achievements Eco-Tourism			
Financial Year	Target (Lakhs)	Expenditure (Lakhs)	Sanctioned Works
2013-14	299.01	299.01	50
2014-15	214.36	214.36	40
2015-16	357.55	357.55	99
Total			189

Tanda Vesti Sudhar Yojana:

Table 2.2 : Target, Physical & Financial Achievements Tanda Vesti Sudhar			
Financial Year	Target (Lakhs)	Expenditure (Lakhs)	Sanctioned Works
2013-14	100.00	100.00	50
2014-15	12.00	12.00	06
2015-16	4.40	4.40	02
Total			58

Different Component of Schemes:

HGVBS Evaluators are required to visit the assigned blocks, villages, work sites ascertain the implementation of the schemes vis-à-vis the guidelines, interact with the officials, verify the assets created and interview the villagers and submit report on the key issues related to the different components of the schemes/Yojana such as:

- Awareness and reach of the Scheme/Yojana
- Implementation Environment
- Community Involvement in implementation
- Selection Processes of Beneficiaries & Works



- Financial Management – Release & Utilization of funds
- Technological issues, Skill up-gradation & Training
- Quality of construction, Operation & Maintenance of Assets
- Transparency in implementation processes. Vigilance & Monitoring
- Role analysis of Programme Managers
- Role & performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions, functionaries
- Any specific issue/subject mentioned in the ToR for the assignment.

Carried Out Activities under Assignment:

For effective and proper evaluation & social impact assessment of assigned schemes, HGVBS Evaluators was carried out below mentioned activates in working period.

- Process of Approaches and Methodology for evaluation & SIA
- Preparation of Evaluation & SIA Schedules
- Selection Methodology applied for Evaluation & SIA
- Pilot Study with prepared Survey tools for Evaluation & SIA.
- Rectification in Survey Schedule after pilot if any.
- Preparation of Instructional Manuals for field work
- Organize training programme for Field Investigator and Supervisor
- Work in the field
- Scrutiny and rectification of data acquired in field work.
- Validation and Tabulation in electronic form of data collected in field work.
- Evaluation & SIA Final Report preparation and suggest Recommendation.
- Submission of Raw and Final data filled in Schedules.

2.2. Selection of households, FGD and Sample size:

The approaches & methodology applied for selection of households, execution of FGD, Verification of executed works/ activities and preparation of assessment tools etc. in evaluation and social impact assessment of schemes implemented under district annual plan (general) in rural, urban & peri-urban concerned in Jalgaon district are as follows:

Focus on People-Centric Assessment:

Having identified all the probable impacts, the focus should be on creating social impacts, i.e. making strategic social investments that have a lasting benefit on society. This is through aligning approaches to support community development by engaging multiple stakeholders. This means emphasizing the most significant social and cultural impacts, giving high priority to impacts identified and perceived by the community themselves. Hence, it is necessary to identify other area & people (beyond the programme area), which are under direct or indirect impact of the effective implementation of programme. However, both the area and people studied had defined clearly. It is important to only target the people / area that have directly bearing on the satisfactory achievement.



Approach to Task:

The field activities commenced with physical visit on a executed work sites, sample size of 5 households or 5 persons who utilizing the assets created under Eco-tourism and Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana schemes and Focal group discussion with group of 10-20 peoples who are directly or indirectly concerned with the facility/assets created under Eco –tourism and Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana schemes of DAP (Gen.). A mix of data collection tools – Scheme Schedule, Household Schedule and FGD Schedule with potential beneficiaries and vulnerable groups were prepared by HGVBS under the consultation of DPO authority, Jalgaon.

Data Collection Methods/Selection of Household:

Eco-Tourism (Forest): Primarily Key information interview & Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups from the community and personal interviews with the individuals from the staffs of Forest department. The Scheme Schedule has been used to collect information through desk review and field visits on existing conditions, include coverage, sources, access, quality, type, Functionality / usage, construction / supplied quality, visitor / tourist arrangement, Cleanliness of works component, Maintenance of activities, tariff collection, Violence of different forest acts, utilization of fund, status of completion and awareness of public utility of activity covered under eco-tourism within the defined area. Before initiating the Group Discussion, rapport building exercise has been carried out with the villagers. Also qualitative information is being collected though informal local level consultations and discussions with the programme stakeholders by using Scheme Schedule. Data from the various schedules were supplemented by the collection of secondary data, observation, and community walkthroughs. 100% Physical verification of Executed activity and filling of respective schedule 5 respondents were selected by simple random sampling from different part of village or among visitors to activities places so that all type of representation should cover.

Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana: The research employed qualitative research methods, primarily Key information interview & Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups from the community and Household interviews with the individuals (including the elderly and the sick) from the family. The Household Schedule has been used to collect information through desk review and field visits on existing conditions, include access, type, usage, construction quality (if any), quality, work completion status, fund utilization, transparency in execution and awareness of Eco-tourism and Tanda vasti sudhar yojana within the defined area.

Before initiating the Group Discussion, rapport building exercise has been carried out with the villagers/peoples. Also qualitative information is being collected though informal local level consultations and discussions with the programme stakeholders by using scheme schedule. Data from the various schedules were supplemented by the



collection of secondary data, observation, and community walkthroughs. Household to know the social impact about the executed activity and filling of household schedule was selected by simple random sampling i.e. 5 households were selected from different part of village so that whole geographical area of village should represent. Also among these 5 households 1-SC, 1-ST, 1-APL, 1-BPL & 1-Women headed household category was preferred for actual interaction and physical verification as per the availability in particular village.

Sample Size:

Eco-Tourism (Forest): Various Tourism related activities taken by forest department under eco-tourism schemes were selected for physical verification and 5 households/Peoples/Visitors along with group of 10-20 peoples in each village/activity site were selected to know the social impact of executed activities under district annual plan from allocated and visited villages/work sites. A mix of data collection tools – Scheme Schedule, Household Schedule and FGD Schedule, etc. were undertaken. A final round of discussions was held with district & block officials after the physical visit. Name of the Villages and the number of household & other Schedule taken for the verification are as follows.

Table 2.3 : Sample Size under Eco-tourism						
S. n.	Village Name	Block	HHS	FGD	Activities	
1	Manudevi	Yawal	1	1	16	
2	Mordharan	Yawal	1	1	09	
3	Rajwad	Parola	0	0	00	
4	Padmalaya	Erando	1	1	18	
5	Waghra	Parola	1	2	28	
6	Pahan	Pachora	0	1	01	
7	Unapdev	Chopada	1	1	15	
8	Mahadeo Mal	Bhusawal	1	2	11	
9	Malegaon	Muktai Nagar	1	1	16	
10	Charthana	Bhusawal	1	1	18	
11	Hartala	Muktai Nagar	1	1	12	
12	Shevga	Jamner	1	1	10	
13	Pal	Raver	1	1	21	
14	Landorkhori	Jalgaon	1	1	8	
15	Kumbharkhori	Jalgaon	1	1	1	
Total			13	16	184	
<i>Source : Primary Data Collection</i>						

Tanda Vesti Sudhar Yojana: Connectivity Roads & drainage line constructed under tanda vesti sudhar yojana in each village were selected for physical verification and 5



household with group of 10-20 peoples in each village/activity site were selected to know the social impact of executed activities under district annual plan from allocated & visited villages as per the availability. A mix of data collection tools – Scheme Schedule, Household Schedule and FGD Schedule etc. were undertaken. A final round of discussions was held with district & block officials after the physical visit. Name of the Villages and the number of household & other Schedule taken for the verification are as follows.

Table 2.4 : Sample Size under Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana

S. n.	Tanda/Village Name	GP Name	Block	HHS	FGD	Activities
1	Subhas Wadi	Subhaswadi	Jalgaon	1	1	1
2	Abhoda	Abhoda bj	Raver	1	1	1
3	Vanjari Tanda	Pal	Raver	1	1	1
4	Dhanwad	Dhanwad	Jalgaon	1	1	1
5	Vitner Tanda	Vitner	Jalgaon	1	1	1
6	Lonwadi	Lonwadi Khurd	Jalgaon	1	1	1
7	Sewalal Nagar	Borkheda	Muktai Nagar	1	1	1
8	Vanjari Tanda	Icchapur	Muktai Nagar	1	1	1
9	Ramdeobaba Nagar	Takli	Muktai Nagar	1	1	1
10	Morgaon Tanda	Morgaon	Jamner	1	1	1
11	Kumbhari Khurd	Kumbhari kh.	Jamner	1	1	1
12	Mandve bujurg	Mandve bujurg	Jamner	1	1	1
13	Shankarpura Tanda	Nagan khurd	Jamner	1	1	1
14	Hol Haveli	Mahurkhede	Jamner	1	1	1
15	Naik Tanda	Sonari	Jamner	1	1	1
16	Rampur Tanda	Dohari	Jamner	1	1	1
17	Mundkhede	Mundkhede	Jamner	1	1	1
18	Naik Tanda	Lihe Digar	Jamner	1	1	1
19	Zopadi Tanda	Lihe Digar	Jamner	1	1	1
20	Malkheda Tanda	Malkheda	Jamner	1	1	1
21	Londhari Tanda	Londhari bj	Jamner	1	1	1
22	Sevagipipri Tanda	Shevgipipri	Jamner	1	1	1
23	Dare Tanda	Londhe	Chalosgaon	1	1	1
24	Krushnapuri Tanda-1	Londhe	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
25	Krushnapuri Tanda-2	Londhe	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
26	Krushnapuri Tanda-3	Londhe	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
27	Visapur Tanda	Visapur	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
28	Londhe Tanda	Londhe	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
29	Rajmane Tanda	Kadmadu	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
30	Abhone Tanda	Kadmadu	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
31	Sevanagar	Sevanagar	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
32	Vithalwadi	Sevanagar	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
33	Saygaon Tanda	Saygaon	Chalisgaon	1	1	1



34	Lahan Tanda	Bodhare	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
35	Bodhare-1	Bodhare	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
36	Chawhan Tanda	Lonje	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
37	Morgaon	Morgaon	Jamner	1	1	1
38	Vishnunagar Tanda-1	Odhare	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
39	Valthan Tanda - 32	Valthan	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
40	Bhoi Beldar Wada	Icchapur	Muktai Nagar	1	1	1
41	Khedgaon Tanda	Khedgaon	Erondal	1	1	1
42	Anand Nagar	Anand Nagar	Erondal	1	1	1
43	Ramnagar	Sarve (Bk)	Parola	1	1	1
44	Vasanthanagar Tanda	Vasantha Nagar	Parola	1	1	1
45	Wadgaon p.a.	Chahutre	Parola	1	1	1
46	Chahutre	Wadgaon p.a.	Parola	1	1	1
47	Shirsamani Tanda	Shirsamani	Parola	1	1	1
48	Wadgaon Ambe (kh)	Wadgaon Ambe	Pachora	1	1	1
49	Wadgaon Ambe (BK)	Wadgaon Ambe	Pachora	1	1	1
50	Roopnagar	Palaskheda	Bhadgaon	1	1	1
51	Talvan Tanda	Achaltaon	Bhadgaon	1	1	1
52	Vasantha Wadi	Achaltaon	Bhadgaon	1	1	1
53	Khadaki Tanda	Khadki	Jamner	1	1	1
54	Chawhan Tanda	Lonje	Chalisgaon	0	0	0
55	Deulgaon Gujar	Deulgaon	Jamner	0	0	0
56	Palaskhede Kakar	Deulgaon Gujri	Jamner	0	0	0
57	Rampur	Rampur	Jamner	1	1	1
58	Gorakhpur Tanda	Pimparkhed	Chalisgaon	1	1	1
Total				55	55	55

Source : Primary Data Collection

2.3 Details of Verified Works/Activities and Assessment Tools:

Verified Works Details:

Various Tourism related activities taken by forest department under eco-tourism schemes and Connectivity Roads & drainage constructed under tanda vasti sudhar yojana in each village were selected for physical verification the details are as follows.



Table 2.5 : Details of Verified Works/Activities

S.N.	Village	Name of Work/Activity	Names of Scheme	Sanction Year	Executed Year	Amount (Lakh)		Name of PIA
						Estim.	Actual	
1	Manudevi	Solar and Submersible pump purchase	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.52	0.52	RFO, Yawal West
2	Manudevi	Purchasing of Solar Streets & Home Lights	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	5.81	5.81	RFO, Yawal West
3	Manudevi	Erection of Bore well For Drinking Water	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.65	0.65	RFO, Yawal West
4	Manudevi	Cement Bandhara Construction -03	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	14.99	14.99	RFO, Yawal East
5	Manudevi	Beatification of Van Udyan	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	6.77	6.77	RFO, Yawal East
6	Manudevi	Shrub Plantation In Van Udyan	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2.39	2.39	RFO, Yawal East
7	Manudevi	Sintex Tank & Water Platform Pipeline -147	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	3.39	3.39	RFO, Yawal West
8	Manudevi	Chain Link Fencing & Entry Gate (ON 1477)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	5.49	5.49	RFO, Yawal West
9	Manudevi	Sintex Tank Water Platform Pipeline -147	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	4.31	4.31	RFO, Yawal West
10	Manudevi	Shobhivanti Zadezudape Lomp. No. 147	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.58	1.58	RFO, Yawal West
11	Manudevi	Shobhivanti Zadezudape (Hedge). No. 147	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.15	2.15	RFO, Yawal West
12	Manudevi	Hirvalicha Galicha-Com.No-147	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.45	2.45	RFO, Yawal West
13	Manudevi	Construction of Niwara In Comptt-No-147	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	4.52	4.52	RFO, Yawal West
14	Manudevi	Flower Bed And Shrub Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.8	2.8	RFO, Yawal West
15	Manudevi	Chain-link fencing for protection Adegaon garden	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.69	2.69	RFO, Yawal West
16	Manudevi	Lawn in Vanvihar Spot Compt no. -147	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.15	2.15	RFO, Yawal West
17	Mordharan	Creation of Green bed Lawn & Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.94	1.94	RFO, Yawal East
18	Mordharan	Sintex Tank & Water Platform Pipeline -77	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.9	1.9	RFO, Yawal East
19	Mordharan	Erection of Lokhandi Nirikshan Stand	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.02	2.02	RFO, Yawal East
20	Mordharan	Hedge Plantation on both side at Nakshtra van	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.26	2.26	RFO, Yawal East
21	Mordharan	Plantation of shrub hedge steps in C no. 77	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2	2	RFO, Yawal East
22	Mordharan	Paver Block Placement	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2.97	2.97	RFO, Yawal East
23	Mordharan	Cement Bandhara at charmali no. 83-03	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2.91	2.91	RFO, Yawal East
24	Mordharan	Plantation of Shrub Hedge steps at no. 77	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.96	2.96	RFO, Yawal East
25	Mordharan	Herbal Garden Plantation in Rest house area	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.63	3.63	RFO, Yawal East
26	Rajwad	Pagoda	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.23	0	RFO, Erandol



27	Rajwad	RCC Watch Tower	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.04	0	RFO, Erandol
28	Rajwad	Shrub Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1	0	RFO, Erandol
29	Rajwad	Lawn Bed	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.99	0	RFO, Erandol
30	Rajwad	Flower Bed	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.91	0	RFO, Erandol
31	Rajwad	Kamal Kund	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.21	0	RFO, Erandol
32	Padmalaya	Board In Van Chetana Kendra	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	5.39	5.39	RFO, Erandol
33	Padmalaya	Natural Trail	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	0.11	0.11	RFO, Erandol
34	Padmalaya	Water Supply	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	74.56	74.56	RFO, Erandol
35	Padmalaya	Chain-link Fencing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	20.28	20.28	RFO, Erandol
36	Padmalaya	Cement Dam	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.99	RFO, Erandol
37	Padmalaya	Shrub Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.7	0.7	RFO, Erandol
38	Padmalaya	Lawn Bed	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.95	0.95	RFO, Erandol
39	Padmalaya	Cement Dam	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.98	2.98	RFO, Erandol
40	Padmalaya	Flower Bed	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.68	0.68	RFO, Erandol
41	Padmalaya	Fencing Garden Right Side	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3	3	RFO, Erandol
42	Padmalaya	Fencing Rest House	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.99	RFO, Erandol
43	Padmalaya	Cement Dam	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.99	RFO, Erandol
44	Padmalaya	Fencing Garden Left Side	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.96	2.96	RFO, Erandol
45	Padmalaya	Fencing towards Bhim Kund	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.78	2.78	RFO, Erandol
46	Padmalaya	Fencing Garden Side	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.91	2.91	RFO, Erandol
47	Padmalaya	Fencing Nature Trail Right Side	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.9	2.9	RFO, Erandol
48	Padmalaya	Fencing Nature Trail Left Side	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.66	2.66	RFO, Erandol
49	Padmalaya	Garden Equipment	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	8.82	8.82	RFO, Erandol
50	Waghra	Pagoda- 1	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	4.39	4.39	RFO, Parala
51	Waghra	Van bandhara	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	10	10	RFO, Parala
52	Waghra	Well Digging	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	1.54	1.54	RFO, Parala
53	Waghra	Nature Trail	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	1.47	1.38	RFO, Parala
54	Waghra	Gully Plugging	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	13.17	13.17	RFO, Parala



55	Waghra	Garden Equipment	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	1.81	1.81	RFO, Parala
56	Waghra	Paver Block	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.84	RFO, Parola
57	Waghra	Pagoda	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3	2.85	RFO, Parola
58	Waghra	Cement Bench	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.04	0.04	RFO, Parola
59	Waghra	Watch Tower	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.86	1.86	RFO, Parola
60	Waghra	Cement Dam-1	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.96	RFO, Parola
61	Waghra	Cement Dam-2	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.99	RFO, Parola
62	Waghra	Cement Dam-4	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.99	RFO, Parola
63	Waghra	W.C. and Toilet	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.79	3.79	RFO, Parola
64	Waghra	Gully Plugging	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.64	0.64	RFO, Parola
65	Waghra	Gal Kadhane /MVD	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.85	2.85	RFO, Parola
66	Waghra	Fence Nursery	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.88	3	RFO, Parola
67	Waghra	Cement Dam -3	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.99	RFO, Parola
68	Waghra	Nakshatra Van	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.05	2.85	RFO, Parola
69	Waghra	Garden Equipment	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.99	2.99	RFO, Parola
70	Waghra	Fencing East Of Nursery	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.89	2.75	RFO, Parola
71	Waghra	Chain Link Fencing In front of Pagoda	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3	2.86	RFO, Parola
72	Waghra	Fruit Plants Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.17	1.1	RFO, Parola
73	Waghra	Panchawati Van	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.16	1.08	RFO, Parola
74	Waghra	Fencing With Gate	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.87	2.73	RFO, Parola
75	Waghra	Fencing East Of temple	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.95	2.78	RFO, Parola
76	Waghra	Foot Bridge	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	6.8	5.97	RFO, Parola
77	Waghra	Fencing Back Of Nursery	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.89	2.75	RFO, Parola
78	Pahan	Chain Link Fencing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	4.71	4.71	RFO, Pachora
79	Unapdev	Hedge Plantation near Public Hall area	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	1.13	1.13	RFO, Karjana
80	Unapdev	Rose Garden Near Rest house & roadside	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	3.72	3.72	RFO, Karjana
81	Unapdev	Landscaping Of Herbal & Medicine Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.97	2.97	RFO, Karjana
82	Unapdev	Sprinkler & Drip set For Rose Garden	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.93	2.93	RFO, Karjana



83	Unapdev	Hedge Plantation & Lawn Pagoda Railway Station	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	4.98	4.98	RFO, Karjana
84	Unapdev	Purchasing of Water Cooler & Water Purifier	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.61	0.61	RFO, Karjana
85	Unapdev	Heavy duty Clearing saw Grass Cutter Machine	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.48	0.48	RFO, Karjana
86	Unapdev	Garden Near Pond	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	4.84	4.84	RFO, Karjana
87	Unapdev	Hedge Plantation with Paver Block	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	4.2	4.2	RFO, Karjana
88	Unapdev	Lawn on Slope at rushi gumfa	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2.19	2.19	RFO, Karjana
89	Unapdev	Green Lawn Under tree Shed at no. 197	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.45	2.45	RFO, Karjana
90	Unapdev	Green Lawn and Hedge Plantation-part2	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.77	2.77	RFO, Karjana
91	Unapdev	Green Lawn Flower Bed Garden	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	0.81	0.81	RFO, Karjana
92	Unapdev	Drain Removal Of Excess Water In Kund	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	4.03	4.03	RFO, Karjana
93	Unapdev	Sprinkler & Drip set For Van Udyan at Unapdeo	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.93	2.93	RFO, Karjana
94	Mahadeo Mal	Plantation SYO (540/2000)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.9	3.9	RFO, Muktinagar
95	Mahadeo Mal	Garden Equipment	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	6.63	6.63	RFO, Muktinagar
96	Mahadeo Mal	Tall Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	8.25	8.25	RFO, Muktinagar
97	Mahadeo Mal	Irrigated Plantation 2000 Plants	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.32	1.32	RFO, Muktinagar
98	Mahadeo Mal	Nisarg Nirvachan Kendra	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	6.62	6.62	RFO, Muktinagar
99	Mahadeo Mal	Watch Tower	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	3.23	3.23	RFO, Muktinagar
100	Mahadeo Mal	Protection Hut	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.26	2.26	RFO, Muktinagar
101	Mahadeo Mal	Well Digging	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	6.32	6.32	RFO, Muktinagar
102	Mahadeo Mal	10000 Liter Water Tank And Pipeline	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	7.6	7.6	RFO, Muktinagar
103	Mahadeo Mal	Chain Link Fencing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	9.7	9.7	RFO, Muktinagar
104	Mahadeo Mal	Pagoda-4	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	10.57	10.57	RFO, Muktinagar
105	Malegaon	Plantation SYP (540/2000 Plants)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.9	3.9	RFO, Muktinagar
106	Malegaon	Pipe Line	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.4	1.4	RFO, Muktinagar
107	Malegaon	Garden Maintenance	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.04	2.04	RFO, Muktinagar
108	Malegaon	Landscaping	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	5.54	5.54	RFO, Muktinagar
109	Malegaon	Digging Well and construction	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	6.21	6.21	RFO, Muktinagar
110	Malegaon	Protection Wall	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	9.99	9.99	RFO, Muktinagar



111	Malegaon	Chain-link Fencing 200 RMT	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	9.61	9.61	RFO, Muktainagar
112	Malegaon	Chain-link Fencing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2.75	2.75	RFO, Muktainagar
113	Malegaon	Nature Trail	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	8.24	8.24	RFO, Muktainagar
114	Malegaon	Water Tank and Pipe Line	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	9.74	9.74	RFO, Muktainagar
115	Malegaon	Forest Park	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	8.93	8.93	RFO, Muktainagar
116	Malegaon	Ladies Toilet	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	3	3	RFO, Muktainagar
117	Malegaon	Irrigated Plantation of 2000 plants	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.32	1.32	RFO, Muktainagar
118	Malegaon	Garden Equipment	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	8.13	8.13	RFO, Muktainagar
119	Malegaon	Tall Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	8.26	8.26	RFO, Muktainagar
120	Malegaon	Chain Link Fencing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	3.13	3.13	RFO, Muktainagar
121	Charthana	Water Roller	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.9	0.9	RFO, Vadoda
122	Charthana	Ladies Toilet	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2.75	2.75	RFO, Vadoda
123	Charthana	Pedal Boat-2	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.6	1.6	RFO, Vadoda
124	Charthana	Jacket	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.20	0.20	RFO, Vadoda
125	Charthana	Paver Block and Steps	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2	1.66	RFO, Vadoda
126	Charthana	Lawn	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.45	1.45	RFO, Vadoda
127	Charthana	Inspection Hut - New	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	19.68	19.68	RFO, Vadoda
128	Charthana	Coffee Tea Machine	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.11	0.11	RFO, Vadoda
129	Charthana	Zorbing Ball -2	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.36	0.36	RFO, Vadoda
130	Charthana	Board in Van Chetana Kendra-15	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.97	1.97	RFO, Vadoda
131	Charthana	Board in Van Chetana Kendra-17	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.98	1.98	RFO, Vadoda
132	Charthana	Water Platform	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.80	2.80	RFO, Vadoda
133	Charthana	Material for Nirikshan Kuti	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	4.15	4.15	RFO, Vadoda
134	Charthana	Irrigated Plantation 600 Plants	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.64	1.64	RFO, Vadoda
135	Charthana	Gents Toilet	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	3.53	3.53	RFO, Vadoda
136	Charthana	Tall plantation-600	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2	1.66	RFO, Vadoda
137	Charthana	Pop Corn Machine- 1	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.14	0.14	RFO, Vadoda
138	Charthana	Security Guard Cabin	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.15	1.15	RFO, Vadoda



139	Hartala	Garden Equipment (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	8.13	8.13	RFO, Muktainagar
140	Hartala	Bird Watching Ota (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	1.1	1.1	RFO, Muktainagar
141	Hartala	Tall Plantation (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	8.26	8.26	RFO, Muktainagar
142	Hartala	Maintenance of Forest Park	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	4.07	4.07	RFO, Muktainagar
143	Hartala	Plantation SYO (540/2000 Plants)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.9	3.9	RFO, Muktainagar
144	Hartala	Van Chetana Kendra	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	5.08	5.08	RFO, Muktainagar
145	Hartala	Beautification in Forest Park	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	7.17	7.17	RFO, Muktainagar
146	Hartala	Chain-link Fencing (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.75	2.75	RFO, Muktainagar
147	Hartala	Well Digging (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	5.29	5.29	RFO, Muktainagar
148	Hartala	Chain-link Fencing (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	9.62	9.62	RFO, Muktainagar
149	Hartala	Irrigated Plantation 2000 Plants (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.32	1.32	RFO, Muktainagar
150	Hartala	Ladies/Gents Toilet (2406/3622)	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	3.67	3.67	RFO, Muktainagar
151	Shevga	Water Platform	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.96	2.96	RFO, Jamner
152	Shevga	Tall Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2	2	RFO, Jamner
153	Shevga	Natura Trail	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	0.16	0.16	RFO, Jamner
154	Shevga	Well Digging	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	0.91	0.91	RFO, Jamner
155	Shevga	Irrigated Plantation 2000 plants	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	1.32	1.32	RFO, Jamner
156	Shevga	Ladies / Gents toilet	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	4.07	4.07	RFO, Jamner
157	Shevga	Wild Life Toys & Solar Light	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	5.07	5.07	RFO, Jamner
158	Shevga	Nakshatra Van	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3.05	3.05	RFO, Jamner
159	Shevga	Gully Plugging	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.48	1.48	RFO, Jamner
160	Shevga	Chain Link Fencing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	22.44	22.44	RFO, Jamner
161	Pal	Shrub Plantation In Step Garden at Anupam Rest	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	0.56	0.56	RFO, Pal
162	Pal	Retaining Wall in front of Anupam Rest House	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	6.75	6.75	RFO, Pal
163	Pal	Ladies and Gents Toilet construction	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	3.95	3.95	RFO, Pal
164	Pal	Construction of Paver Block at Anjan Rest House	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2	2	RFO, Pal
165	Pal	Nirikshan Manora construction at no. 57	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	2.91	2.91	RFO, Pal
166	Pal	Path Way In Camp No 288 Pal, Park	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3	3	RFO, Pal



167	PAL	Sprinkler & Drip Irrigation near canteen area	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.55	2.55	RFO, Pal
168	PAL	Beautification near canteen and Niwara	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	4.12	4.12	RFO, Pal
169	PAL	Main Gate to Anupuram Rest Natural Pedestrian	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.97	2.97	RFO, Pal
170	PAL	Sprinkler & Drip system in rest house area	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.86	2.86	RFO, Pal
171	PAL	Chain Link Fencing Near Water Tank	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.98	2.98	RFO, Pal
172	PAL	Construction of Kitchen in Anupam Gest house.	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3	3	RFO, Pal
173	PAL	Repairing of the Hanging Bridge.	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3	3	RFO, Pal
174	PAL	Drinking Water Facility for Tourist - 03	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	1.63	1.63	RFO, Pal
175	PAL	Heavy Duty Cleaning Saw Grass Cutter	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.48	0.48	RFO, Pal
176	PAL	Display Board of wild animals & Protection	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.46	0.46	RFO, Pal
177	PAL	Purchas of Molded Chairs for Nirvachan Kendra.	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	0.4	0.4	RFO, Pal
178	PAL	Chain Link fencing near WC Unit of Baniya tree	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.97	0.4	RFO, Pal
179	PAL	Chain Link fencing near Anjan Rest house.	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.97	0.4	RFO, Pal
180	PAL	UCR Masonry Wall with railing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	3	3	RFO, Pal
181	PAL	Net Shed Udyan Construction	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	2.13	2.13	RFO, Pal
182	Landorkhori	Board in Van Chetna Kendra	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	2.3	2.3	RFO, Jalgaon
183	Landorkhori	Road Side Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	5.75	5.75	RFO, Jalgaon
184	Landorkhori	Construction of Water Tank & Water Supply	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2013-14	2013-14	33.35	33.35	RFO, Jalgaon
185	Landorkhori	Water Supply	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	13.1	13.1	RFO, Jalgaon
186	Landorkhori	Road Side Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2014-15	2014-15	3.5	3.5	RFO, Jalgaon
187	Landorkhori	Hedge Plantation	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	6.84	6.84	RFO, Jalgaon
188	Landorkhori	Lawn & Flower Bed	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	6.35	6.35	RFO, Jalgaon
189	Landorkhori	Road Side Plantation TYO	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	9.65	9.65	RFO, Jalgaon
190	Kumbharkhori	Chain-link Fencing	Eco -Tourism / VanParyatan	2015-16	2015-16	48.38	48.38	RFO, Jalgaon
1	Subhas Wadi	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	4.07	4.07	GP, Subhaswadi
2	Abhoda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Abhoda bj
3	Vanjari Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2014-15	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Pal
4	Dhanwad	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Dhanwad



5	Vitner Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	0	GP, Vitner
6	Lonwadi	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Lonwadi Kh.
7	Sewalal Nagar	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2015-16	2015-16	2.00	1.70	GP, Borkheda
8	Vanjari Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2014-15	2014-15	2.00	0	GP, Icchapur
9	Ramdeobaba Nagar	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2014-15	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Takli
10	Morgaon Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2015-16	2015-16	2.00	4.00	GP, Morgaon
11	Kumbhari Khurd	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Kumbhari kh.
12	Mandve bujurg	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Mandve bj
13	Shankarpura Tanda	Cement Road & Drainage Construction	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Nagan khurd
14	Hol Haveli	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	1.84	GP, Mahurkhede
15	Naik Tanda	Cement Road & Drainage Construction	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	0	GP, Sonari
16	Rampur Tanda	Cement Road Construction	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Dohari
17	Mundkhede	Cement Road & Drainage Construction	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Mundkhede
18	Naik Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Lihe Digar
19	Zopadi Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Lihe Digar
20	Malkheda Tanda	Cement Road Construction	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	1.78	GP, Malkheda
21	Londhari Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Londhari bj
22	Sevagipipri Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Shevgipipri
23	Dare Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Londhe
24	Krushnapuri Tanda-1	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Londhe
25	Krushnapuri Tanda-2	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Londhe
26	Krushnapuri Tanda-3	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Londhe
27	Visapur Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Visapur
28	Londhe Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Londhe
29	Rajmane Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Kadmadu
30	Abhone Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Kadmadu
31	Sevanagar	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	1.78	GP, Sevanagar
32	Vithalwadi	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	1.78	GP, Sevanagar



JALGAON - EVALUATION & SIA OF WORKS UNDER DAP(GEN) SCHEMES 2017-18

33	Saygaon Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2014-15	2015-16	2.00	1.99	GP, Saygaon
34	Lahan Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2014-15	2015-16	2.00	1.99	GP, Bodhare
35	Bodhare-1	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2015-16	2.00	1.99	GP, Bodhare
36	Chawhan Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2015-16	2.00	2.00	GP, Lonje
37	Morgaon	Construction Of Concrete Road/ Drainage	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Morgaon
38	Vishnunagar Tanda-1	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Odhare
39	Valthan Tanda - 32	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Valthan
40	Bhoi Beldar Wada	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2014-15	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Icchapur
41	Khedgaon Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Khedgaon
42	Anand Nagar	Construction Of Concrete Road/ Drainage	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Anand Nagar
43	Ramnagar	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Sarve (Bk)
44	Vasanthanagar Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Vasantha Nagar
45	Wadgaon p.a.	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Chahutre
46	Chahutre	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2013-14	2.00	2.00	GP, Wadgaon p.a.
47	Shirsamani Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Shirsamani
48	Wadgaon Ambe (kh)	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Wadgaon Ambe
49	Wadgaon Ambe (BK)	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Wadgaon Ambe
50	Roopnagar	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Palaskheda
51	Talvan Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Achalgaon
52	Vasanth Wadi	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Achalgaon
53	Khadaki Tanda	Drainage /Concrete Road constructions	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Khadki
54	Chawhan Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2015-16	2.00	2.00	GP, Lonje
55	Deulgaon Gujari	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2015-16	2.00	2.00	GP, Deulgaon
56	Palaskhede Kakar	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2015-16	2.00	2.00	GP, Deulgaon Gujri
57	Rampur	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Rampur
58	Gorakhpur Tanda	Construction Of Concrete Road	Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana	2013-14	2014-15	2.00	2.00	GP, Pimparkhed
Total						988.9	956.5	

Source : Primary Data Collection



Assessment Tools:

A mix of data collection techniques was deployed to gather information as assessment/survey tools. These included:

1. Scheme Schedule
2. Household Schedule,
3. FGD Schedule,
4. In-depth Interviews with stakeholders

The formats of mentioned schedules are attached as appendix with this report.

Quality control of Data collection:

▪ Field Level Scrutiny

The Evaluators/field investigators/Supervisors team had exchanged the collected data among them and scrutinizes various schedules at the end of each day. It was the concurrent scrutiny to avoid mistakes, omission, inconsistencies, clerical errors, incomplete information etc. Rectification work, whenever needed, was carried out the next day by visiting the working area again as per requirement. The Evaluators record question wise answers in the form on the schedule data sheets. The field team takes the responsibility of authenticity of the data/ information given in the sheets.

▪ Research Institution level Scrutiny

At the institutional level, the scrutiny of the records was done to cover mainly the following checks before sending the data for computer entry.

1. The number of schedules
2. The status codes of the schedules
3. The method of random selection of Households
4. All codes/details entered on test response sheets
5. Validity of information, interdependency of variables etc. and
6. Totals, accuracy of conversions of units, if applicable

Data Analysis and Reporting:

The following methods of data analysis were employed to make evaluative judgment against the agreed upon basis for assessment, i.e. the district requirements and Results Framework:

Descriptive analysis was used to understand the contexts in which district works, and to describe its portfolio of interventions. It was used as a first step, before moving on to more interpretative approaches.

Content analysis constituted the core of the qualitative analysis. Documents and interview notes will be analyzed to identify common trends, themes, and patterns for each of the key units of analysis. It was used to flag diverging views and opposite trends.



Quantitative/Statistical analysis was used to interpret quantitative data. It was principally be used to assess assignment's objectives, and to quantitatively analyze different characteristics of the interventions portfolio as categorized by geographic, thematic, or other criteria.

Comparative analysis was be used to examine findings across different regions, themes, and other criteria as deemed important; and to identify good practices, innovative approaches, and lessons learned. This type of analysis was throughout the process, to examine information and data from stakeholder consultations and document/file and literature review.

Reporting:

Validation of Preliminary Findings

Towards the end of the data collection phase, the Evaluation Team were identify and synthesize the emerging findings, issues, trends, and opportunities to respond to the key questions for the overall evaluation. These were summarized in hard copy report. The Team Leader and selected members of the team was share and discuss the contents of the report with the district planning Officials and other stakeholders. This exercise was used to validate emerging findings, discuss and resolve potential issues, and inform subsequent data collection if and as necessary.

Draft and Final Evaluation & SIA Reports

Following the completion of data collection and analysis, the Evaluation Team was prepared a **draft/Final Evaluation & SIA report**. A draft outline for the overall report is provided in the Chapter page. The Evaluation Team was seeking one rounds of integrated feedback from the district Officials/Evaluation Task Force, and revises the report as required.



CHAPTER 3: SCHEME WISE FINDINGS & OBSERVATIONS

3.1 Introduction:

HGVBS were required to visit 15 villages in 11 Talukas for Eco-tourism and 58 villages in 9 talukas for Tanda vasti sudhar yojana during their visit in Jalgaon district. The DPC did the selection of Blocks/Villages as per the allocation of fund/schemes of concerned departments.

Formats for secondary data collection from District, Block and Village level were circulated and the officials were asked to provide the information accordingly. The village and works coverage in evaluation and SIA works at Jalgaon district is provided in the chapter – 02 page no. 30-39.

3.2 Eco-Tourism/Van Parytan:

3.2.1 Verification & Evaluation level:

HGVBS were required to visit 190 works taken under eco-tourism scheme by forest department for 15 villages in 11 Blocks during their visit in Jalgaon district. The list of 190 works with 15 villages was provided to HGVBS by DPO and concerned department. A copy of Scheme Schedule format used for collecting information during this verification visit is provided at attached Appendix. Evaluator's findings in this chapter are based on what we observed in these 190 works in 15 villages including physical verification, documents observations and our discussions with stakeholders/task implementing officials in field, village, block & district. The findings of Eco-tourism scheme in villages in light of various key observations in the district are enumerated ahead:

Awareness and Reach of the Programme:

The interactions with the Range forest officer and others staffs, General public, PRI members and other opinion leader regard to the awareness of the programme revealed that the staffs, officers, JFM Members & villagers all villages/work site were well aware about the scheme and their component implementation. NGO/CBO was not reported about association in implementation of the scheme at all. The reach of message to marginalized/weaker sections was sufficient in all 184 visited works, however 6 works in Rajvad village was not started yet.

Implementation Environment:

The study further sought to assess the implementation environment under the scheme. Work sanction and execution year was same in more than 90% visited works under the scheme. All the executed works under Eco-tourism was implemented by Range level forest officers with the help of their subordinate staffs and contractors. All the implementing officers received funds for execution of sanction scheme in same year, so there was no issue of fund lacking and PIA will free for safe and free execution of works



in stipulated time period. All the executed works have the technical and Administrative approval from competent authority. The Administrative approval is given by DPDC/DPC and technical approval was issued by technical persons in forest i.e. ACF and other line departments like MJP, ZP Departments. All the work has been executed as per term and conditions mentioned in the administrative and technical approval letter. The respondents further affirmed that all the payment details were been not available for public scrutiny before payment of funds in all visited villages. In 34% visited villages, during interaction it was found that both male and females were equally work under schemer component. All the visited 184 works under eco-tourism scheme were executed as per approved estimate & plan.

Selection Process of Beneficiaries and Works:

With respect to the selection process under the scheme, the community, area development, environmental sustainable, livelihood generating, wild life supportive, income generating and tourist attraction enhancing works/activities with respect to priority mentioned in Maharashtra Tourism development policy were selected for execution by implementing agency. During the evaluation, it was reported that surrounding area's workers especially JFM relating were assigned the work on daily wages on labor components as per need. Out of 184 evaluated works more than 60% works has the component of labor which will gives livelihood to local peoples and 40% activities was taken for purchasing of materials, equipment, instruments etc.

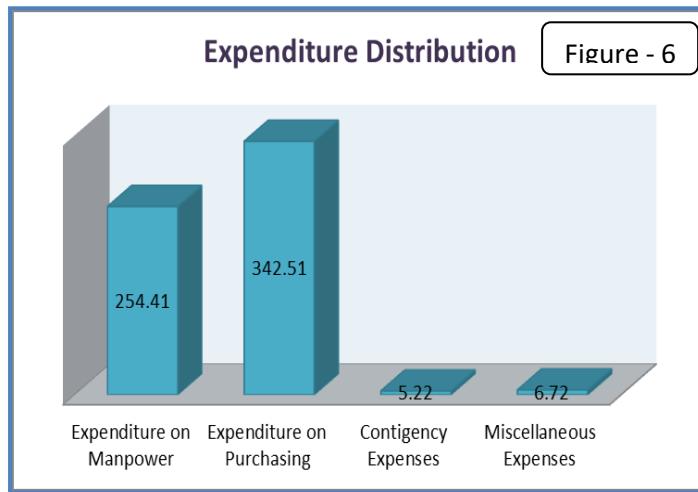
Transparency in Implementation Process:

Transparency in the process of implementation ensures the validity of any programme/scheme and hence is of paramount importance. In view of its significance, Method of Work Execution, the PIA Officers/Staffs, were inquired about various issues related to the transparency aspect. It was observed that 164 works out of 184 was taken by own /self and rest work were executed through contractors. The contractors who work under the schemes were selected through rate contract and tender only. Estimates and plan was prepared by technical persons in forest department. Most of works taken under eco-tourism was resolute by JFM and PRI as per the requirement. As per the mandate of sanction required under Forest related Act 1927, 1972, 1986, 2002 & land ownership, information asked to concerned officers and it was found that most of the evaluated works/activities were taken the approval of concerned forest act as per the need. In most of the visited villages on verification of documents related to work/activity execution, it was found that all concerned documents were not updated as per the requirements so we faced problem for cross verification of wages & other entry. Information displays board with details at the work site was not seen in most of the works/activities site. Besides proper documents maintenance is as important as its implementation. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding the photographs of work (before work start, during Work, after completion) however; it was found that only few PIAs have maintained such documents in their office.



Financial Management:

The finance management mechanism needs to be accurately designed for timely and assured payments with successful completion of works/activities in stipulated time period. During the evaluation & verification, it became known that the wage payment was carried out by transferring funds to the workers' bank account. Payment of wages was reported to be delayed for sometimes. Most of PIA has joint Bank A/C for payment and they have the Bill Voucher, Audit Report, utilization & Work Completion Certificate. All executed works in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 has the audit report of executed work expenditure from chartered accountant. PIA utilizes all received grants in more than 90% works and rest 10% works executing PIA was failed to expend all received amount due to their reasons. On probing the reason of less utilization the respondent not replied any answer. Various eco-tourism related activities/works had been taken under scheme whose costing was ranges from Rs. 11000 to 74.50 Lakhs. Details about the different works executed under schemes are given chapter no. 2. Few PIA under eco-tourism were not shown their record hence we are failed to evaluate the financial regularity. Expenditure done under the schemes was in Capital and Revenue mode, in some works it was collectively expended on both modes. More than 70% payment disbursement was made through bank by most of the PIA. On the basis of figure noted by respondent on expenditure of Manpower & Purchasing was Rs. 254.41 & Rs. 342.51 lakhs respectively under the eco-tourism scheme.



Current Status and Quality of Work:

Besides proper supervision, current status of verified works/activities is as important as its implementation. Total 190 works was verified in assignment period out of which 184 was completed in stipulated time period whereas 6 works/activities in Rajwad village were not started yet. As per information given by the respondents, JFM is the only agency who bears the responsibility of operation & maintenance for completed work. The quality of work done under the eco-tourism schemes was found satisfactory. In visited village total 184 works which was taken in last 3 years has been verified / inspect and discussion held with villagers, it was found that, work is satisfactory concerned with their selection, guideline accordance, Quality status and usefulness to community. Mandatory Sanction about forest conservation Act 1980 was taken during work Execution by PIA for 119 Works / Activities as per the need. The work / activities wise



details for all 184 works about the quality, observation and recommendation are given in appendix pictorial summary.



Figure - 7

Vigilance and Monitoring:

Besides proper supervision, vigilance and monitoring of work is as important as its implementation. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding the inspection visits of Division, Block & District level officials & functionaries in each of the visited works/villages. It was reported in all the villages that the RFO, Forester & sometime DFO were regularly monitor. An effective Quality Management Mechanism was not established for works execution in any visited Range. Also, an internal quality supervision team has not been constituted for quality supervision of works in any Range. It was reported from attended functionary that vigilance and monitoring done at all levels like Range, Block, Division and district level. At the local level (GP/VC level), the vigilance & monitoring committee teams are not existed. However, vigilance and monitoring will do from Range level.

Role and Performance of PRIs, JFM, Functionaries:

In all visited villages it was reported that only 25% PRIs representative are aware about the various components in schemes. Coordination with PRI representatives were not seen in most of the visited villages or work site. However, in some places coordination with JFM was exclusively seen and most of the works are taken with resolution of JFM committee. But the JFM members are not much aware about the execution of various activities under eco-tourism scheme. So the proper awareness and notable representation is required in scheme component implementation.

Access and Usage of Assets created under scheme:

The interactions with the stakeholders, General public, households with regard to the access to assets created in each of the visited villages, it was found that all interacted & physically verified 184 works/activities have good access to visitors, villagers & tourists. Furthermore, it was learnt that implementing agency and district administration have taken satisfactory effort to provide access to assets created under eco-tourism schemes for everyone in visited all 14 villages.

The interactions with the Stakeholders, General public, households with regard to the usage of created assets under scheme in each of the visited villages, it was found

that all interacted & physically verified 184 works/activities are regularly using by Users/villagers/visitors/tourists as per their needs. Also mostly all works/activities taken under the scheme are very useful to community. There was no. of activities taken are very useful to students/community as these works have academic orientation, 40% taken activities are includes the plantation of very species which are very useful for health environments to visitors/tourists also. Physical appearance of placed works/activities shows the regular use of same for all physically verified works.

Technology used for construction/Erection of Assets:

The interactions with the Stakeholders with regard to the technology used for construction or erection of various assets creation through works under the scheme in each of the visited villages/work sites; it was found that all the physically verified 184 assets under works was constructed as per the plan, design and scheme guideline. Innovative or other than routine technology has been seen in some verified works i.e. **“various Van renamed by Mythological origin”** these presentation shows the integration of nation, religion which will inspire for good thinks to visitors/tourist/students also.

Scheme Output:

The interactions with the stakeholders, General public, households, other opinion leader with regard to the output of various works / activities taken under the eco-tourism scheme in each of the verified works/villages, it was found that all interacted & physically verified 184 works/activities are very useful to community / visitors / tourist / students which has so many orientation like enhance academic knowledge, keep healthy environment, reduce emission of carbon monoxide, greenery raising, balance ecology, supportive help to wild animal from created drinking water sources in some activities, security of forest land, integrated development of forest, social development, Livelihood development of local peoples, revenue generation, garden / hill station development, supportive in environmental sustainability maintenance etc. Apart from above general indirect & direct output from work / activities taken under eco-tourism scheme, following are some specific output of eco-tourism scheme:

- Generation of 114870 Mondays on executed work.
- 13940 man-days generation for SC Population
- 43003 man-days generation for ST Population
- 26105 man-days generation for women
- Collectively generation of 7-8 lakhs revenue from different activities taken under scheme from visitors/tourists.
- Employment to JFM Members.
- Infrastructure development in forest area
- Availability of Various sources through scheme component
- Enhancement of forest Tourism and increase the frequency of tourist/visitors.



3.2.2 Social Impact Assessment level:

In addition to evaluation of 190 works / activities taken under eco-tourism we have the mandate of assessment of social impact of the selected / erected / created works. Hence HGVBS were assessed the social impact of 184 works/activities taken under eco-tourism scheme by forest department for 14 villages in 11 Blocks during their visit in Jalgaon district. A copy of FGD and HH Schedule used for collecting information on social impact of said works/activities during the verification visit is provided at attached Appendix. Impact findings given in this chapter are based on what we observed and noted in these 184 works in 14 villages include discussions with group of 10-20 peoples through FGD schedule and interpersonal communication with households or direct & indirect beneficiaries through HH schedule among the adjacent areas / villages, Visitors/tourist in work sites.



Total 274 respondents through FGD schedule and 65 respondents through HH schedule were consulted. The findings reference to social impact from work/activities taken under Eco-tourism scheme in light of various key observations in the district are enumerated ahead:

Work Implementation:

To recognize the awareness of various component of scheme among the community for social interest, Information was asked to respondents and perception received from them are enumerated below.

Table 3.1 : Findings and Observations at a glance in eco-tourism	
Information on scheme	Responses from respondent
DAP (gen.) Scheme taken up in the village	78% respondents stated that DAP scheme have been taken in village
DAP (gen) Scheme's activities under taken in village	72% respondents was aware about the various works have been taken under DAP scheme in their village.
Enumeration of DAP (gen.) work name	58% respondents stated that Collectively range of 1-10 works / activities was taken in villages under DAP(gen.)
Awareness about total expenditure on DAP activities	Only 32% respondents was aware about the total expenditure on DAP activities.

Overall quality of construction	82% respondents are stated that overall quality of various works/activities under DAP are good and satisfactory.
Awareness about wage employment in DAP (gen.) work.	More than 94% respondents was aware about the wage employment in DAP work.
Convergence linkages in DAP (gen.)	Only 43% respondents was aware about the Convergence linkages in DAP (gen.)
Community usefulness of convergence	Only 24% respondents think about the Community usefulness of convergence
Gram Sabha discussion and passes of resolution before taking up of the DAP Schemes	84% respondents stated that Gram Sabha discussion and passes of resolution before taking up of the DAP Schemes.
Frequency of field visit of Officials on worksite	26% respondents are stated that Frequency of field visit of Officials on worksite is twice in a month however 13% stated about 2 months frequency.
SHGs receipt of financial assistance under DAP (gen.)	All respondents are very much unaware about the SHGs receipt of financial assistance under DAP (gen.)
No. of Tourist has been increased for tourism after DAP (gen.) implementation	More than 96% respondents are stated that tourist number has been increases after the implementation of eco-tourism scheme.
Benefit of village under Livelihood, Health, Education & Economy aspect	Only 43% respondents feel that village got benefits under Livelihood, Health, Education & Economy aspect after DAP.
Special efforts/ suitable works under DAP (gen.) for the vulnerable sections	Only 33% respondents replied that suitable works for the vulnerable sections have been taken under DAP (gen.).
Progress of works if any	All respondents feel that progress of works under DAP are good.

Overall Satisfaction of Beneficiaries/Users/Villagers:

To know the overall satisfaction of beneficiaries/users/villagers some question was asked to respondents among FGD & HH, it was found that Overall implementation of various works/activities under eco-tourism scheme was satisfactory and all are very useful to community. However, in visited villages/work sites total 339 respondents were probed during the visit and it was reported that more than 95% interacted respondent were found to be satisfied with the implementation of scheme.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation:

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation of Eco-tourism scheme is important. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women in works/activities implementation during the inspection visits in visited villages. It was reported that, more than 40% women members are benefited on wage employment of various works taken under the scheme in substantial manner. In 65 of interviewed house holders maximum women gets more works than



men as women are more interested than men in works/activities selected under the schemes. Same activities were proposed for both groups, discrimination not seen in visited villages in work distribution. Also all women wage seeker are adequately paid as per the rates and they spend money and improved their status in the family through income generation.

Usage and Usefulness of Assets created under Scheme:

To identify the proper usage and usefulness of various assets created under scheme in all verified villages, 274 peoples through FGD and 65 households was consulted by evaluation team and it was found that all the assets created through various activities under scheme like equipment & instruments in garden, pagoda, water facility, fencing, educational van & other assets in work list etc. are regularly used by beneficiaries, users, visitors & Tourist. Every created asset was maintained in good condition by implementing agency. Also, as per the perception of consulted 339 peoples, all created assets are very useful to community, users and visitors/tourist.

Direct/Indirect Benefit under Scheme:

Every schemes/programme implementation has good scope for facility access, employment generation directly and indirectly. To know the direct and indirect benefits of various works/activities taken under eco-tourism scheme, information was collected through schedules with interaction of peoples in scheme implementation surrounding areas. It was found that all consulted 339 peoples said that executed work/activities under the scheme gives good benefit to local peoples directly in terms of they have better access to various facility due to infrastructure development, Execution of water supply pipeline most of the nearest peoples have access of water in summer season, JFM and SHG get benefits of employment through micro enterprises as of visitors/tourist, wage employment to adjacent area peoples, Scope and exposure to innovative things as of various innovative ideas execution under scheme, educational enhancement, health fitness, developments of Childs with the help of various equipment & instruments in garden, increase in pilgrims numbers as of religious places area development, forest development which give protection to wild animal and help in ecological, environmental balance. PIA also has wide scope for generation of revenue through entry fees which will helpful in maintenance of created assets. In term of indirect benefits, peoples in surrounding area get healthy environment, scope for employment & enterprises development, access to developed infrastructure or facility and knowledge building.

Development of Area and Human being:

Information & verification on development of area and human being was collected in all visited villages/work sites from consultation with 339 peoples through FGD & HH Schedule. On detail observation & interaction it is found that area had been developed due the execution of works & activities under the scheme. Consulted 339 respondents



further proudly replied that their village becomes highlighted in district & adjacent district areas and attracting the visitors/tourists.



On the probing of human being development, more than 90% respondent stated that the standard of living has been improved due to the implementation of scheme in area. Especially poor people have got wage employment and micro enterprises. Accesses of various facilities, local peoples have good scope for individual development. Health environment creation through various works/activities keep peoples free from various health related issues. Erection of various equipment and instruments in garden are taking care of visitors/tourist health fitness which gives immense scope of human development. Education Van Nakshtra plantation gives development of brain in juvenile and adolescents group visitors/tourist.

3.3 Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana:

3.3.1 Verification & Evaluation level:

HGVBS were required to visit 58 works taken under Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana by Social Welfare department through Zila Parishad Jalgaon for 58 villages in 9 Blocks during their visit in Jalgaon district. The list of 58 works with 58 villages was provided to HGVBS by DPO and concerned department. However, only 55 works which completed till date of visit was shown by PIA and 3 works was not started yet. A copy of Scheme Schedule format used for collecting information during this verification visit is provided at attached Appendix. Evaluator's findings in this chapter are based on what we observed in these 55 works in 55 villages including physical verification, documents observations and our discussions with stakeholders/task implementing officials in field, village, block & district. The findings of Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana in villages in light of various key observations in the district are enumerated ahead:

Awareness and Reach of the Programme:

The interactions with Sarpanch, Gram Sevak and others staffs, General public, PRI members and other opinion leader regard to the awareness of the programme revealed that the staffs, officers, PRI Members & villagers in all visited villages/work site were

well aware about the scheme and their component implementation. NGO/CBO was not reported about association in implementation of the scheme at all. The reach of message to marginalized/weaker sections was sufficient in all 55 visited works.

Implementation Environment:

The study further sought to assess the implementation environment under the scheme. Work sanction and execution year was same in more than 92% visited works under the scheme. All the executed works under Tanda vasti sudhar yojana was implemented by Gram panchayat with the help of their staffs and contractors. All the implementing agencies received funds for execution of sanction scheme in same year, so there was no issue of fund lacking and PIA will free for safe and free execution of works in stipulated time period. All the executed works have the technical and Administrative approval from competent authority. The Administrative approval is given by DPDC/DPC, social welfare department and technical approval was issued by technical persons in Zila parishad i.e. sub-divisional engineer, Deputy Engineer. All the work has been executed as per term and conditions mentioned in the administrative and technical approval letter. The respondents further affirmed that all the payment details were been not available for public scrutiny before payment of funds in all visited villages. In 34% visited villages, during interaction it was found that both male and females were equally work under schemer component. All the visited 55 works under eco-tourism scheme were executed as per approved estimate & plan.

Selection Process of Beneficiaries and Works:

With respect to the selection process under the scheme, the community & area development, environmental sustainable and livelihood generating works with respect to priority mentioned in guideline of Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana were selected for execution by implementing agency. Especially the selected work was Construction of Concrete Road and Road with Drainage line development. During the evaluation, it was reported that surrounding area's workers through gram panchayat & contractor were assigned the work on daily wages on labor components as per need. Out of 55 evaluated works all works has the component of labor which will gives livelihood to local peoples.

Transparency in Implementation Process:

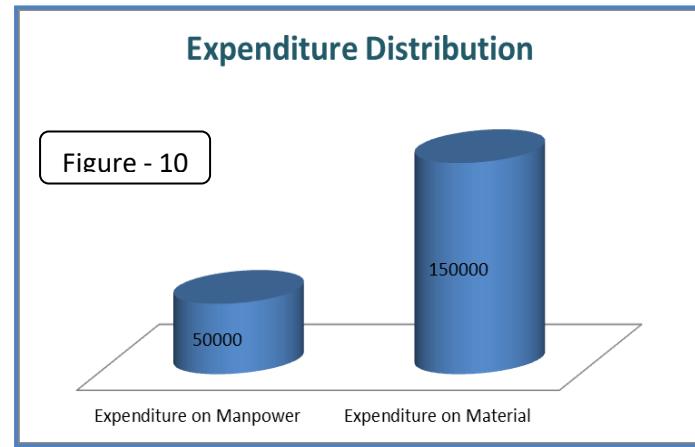
Transparency in the process of implementation ensures the validity of any programme/scheme and hence is of paramount importance. In view of its significance, Method of Work Execution, the PIA Officers/Staffs, were inquired about various issues related to the transparency aspect. It was observed that 41 works out of 55 was taken by own /self (GP) and rest work were executed through contractors. The contractors who work under the schemes were selected through rate contract and tender only. Estimates and plan was prepared by technical persons in Zila parishad. Most of works taken under tanda vasti sudhar yojana was resolute by PRI as per the requirement. In



most of the visited villages on verification of documents related to work execution, it was found that all concerned documents were not updated as per the requirements so we faced problem for cross verification of wages & other entry. Information displays board with details at the work site was not seen in most of the works site. Besides proper documents maintenance is as important as its implementation. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding the photographs of work (before work start, during Work, after completion) however; it was found that only few PIAs have maintained such documents in their office.

Financial Management:

The finance management mechanism needs to be accurately designed for timely and assured payments with successful completion of works in stipulated time period. During the evaluation & verification, it became known that the wage payment was carried out by transferring funds to the workers by cash.



Payment of wages was reported to be delayed for sometimes. Most of PIA has joint Bank A/C for payment and they have the Bill Voucher, Audit Report, utilization & Work Completion Certificate. All executed works in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 has the audit report of executed work expenditure from chartered accountant. PIA utilizes all received grants in more than 97% works and rest 3% works executing PIA was failed to expend all received amount due to their reasons. On probing the reason of less utilization the respondent not replied any answer. The assistance amount under scheme was 2 lakhs in 50 GPs and rest GPs received more than 2 lakhs. Details about the works executed under schemes are given chapter no. 2. Few PIA under Scheme were not shown their record hence we are failed to evaluate the financial regularity. Expenditure done under the schemes was in Capital mode only. About 60% payment disbursement was made through bank by most of the PIA. On the basis of figure noted by respondent on expenditure of Manpower & Purchasing was Rs. 0.45 - 0.50 & Rs. 1.50 -1.55 lakhs respectively under the scheme.

Current Status and Quality of Work:

Current status and quality of verified works is also noted during the visit. Total 58 works was verified in assignment period out of which 55 was completed in stipulated time period whereas 3 works not started yet. As per information given by the respondents, GP is the only agency who bears the responsibility of operation & maintenance for completed work. The quality of work done under the schemes was found satisfactory.



In visited village total 55 works which was taken in last 3 years has been verified / inspect and discussion held with villagers, it was found that, work is satisfactory concerned with their selection, guideline accordance, Quality status and usefulness to community. The work wise details for all 55 works about the quality, observation and recommendation are given in appendix pictorial summary.



Vigilance and Monitoring:

Besides proper supervision, vigilance and monitoring of work is as important as its implementation. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding the inspection visits of Division, Block & District level officials & functionaries in each of the visited works/villages. It was reported in all the villages that the BDO, Sub divisional engineer, Social welfare coordinator & sometime CEO, ZP were regularly monitor. An effective Quality Management Mechanism was not established for works execution in any visited Villages. Also, an internal quality supervision team has not been constituted for quality supervision of works in any GP. It was reported from attended functionary that vigilance and monitoring done at levels like Block, Division and district level. At the local level (GP/VC level), the vigilance & monitoring committee teams are not existed.

Role and Performance of PRIs & Functionaries:

In all visited villages it was reported that more than 75% PRIs representative are aware about the various components in schemes. Coordination with PRI representatives were not seen in most of the visited villages or work site. However, in some places coordination with GP was exclusively seen and all the works are taken with resolution of GP committee. But the PRI members are not seen in very much aware about the execution of various activities under scheme. So the proper awareness and notable representation is required in scheme component implementation.

Access and Usage of Assets created under scheme:

The interactions with the stakeholders, General public, households with regard to the access to assets created in each of the visited villages, it was found that all interacted & physically verified 55 works have good access to visitors & villagers. Furthermore, it was learnt that implementing agency and district administration have taken satisfactory effort to provide access to assets created under Tanda vasti sudhar yojana for peoples lived in tanda vasti of village/GP.

The interactions with the Stakeholders, General public, households with regard to the usage of created assets under scheme in each of the visited villages, it was found that all interacted & physically verified 55 works are regularly using by Tanda vasti peoples and villagers. Also mostly all works taken under the scheme are very useful to community. Physical appearance of constructed works shows the regular use of same for all physically verified works.

Technology used for construction/Erection of Assets:

The interactions with the Stakeholders with regard to the technology used for construction or erection of various assets creation through works under the scheme in each of the visited villages/work sites; it was found that all the physically verified 55 assets under works was constructed as per the plan, design and scheme guideline. Innovative or other than routine technology has not been seen in any GP.

Scheme Output:

The interactions with the stakeholders, General public, households, other opinion leader with regard to the output of works taken under the tanda vasti sudhar yojana in each of the verified villages, it was found that all interacted & physically verified 55 works are very useful to community which has many orientation like approach road, keep healthy environment, approach to various institutions & adjacent villages/city, Community development, Livelihood development of local peoples, supportive in vector borne disease control. Apart from above general indirect & direct output from works taken under scheme, below is some specific output of tanda vasti sudhar yojana:

- Generation of 10450 Mondays on executed work.
- 140 man-days generation for SC Population
- 360 man-days generation for ST Population
- 3610 man-days generation for women
- Employment to workers in Villages.
- Infrastructure development in GP.

3.3.2 Social Impact Assessment level:

In addition to evaluation of 58 works taken under tanda vasti sudhar yojana, we have the mandate of assessment of social impact of the selected / erected / created works. Hence HGVBS were assessed the social impact of 55 works taken under scheme by



gram panchayat for 55 villages in 8 Blocks during their visit in Jalgaon district. A copy of FGD and HH Schedule used for collecting information on social impact of said works, during the verification visit is provided at attached Appendix. Impact findings given in this chapter are based on what we observed and noted in these 55 works in 55 villages include discussions with group of 10-20 peoples through FGD schedule and interpersonal communication with households or direct & indirect beneficiaries through HH schedule among the adjacent areas / villages.



Total 479 respondents through FGD schedule and 275 respondents through HH schedule were consulted. The findings reference to social impact from works taken under tanda vasti sudhar yojana in light of various key observations in the district is enumerated ahead:

Work Implementation:

To recognize the awareness of various component of tanda vasti sudhar yojana among the community for social interest, Information was asked to respondents and perception received from them are enumerated below.

Table 3.2 : Findings and Observations at a glance in Tanda Vasti Sudhar Yojana

Information on scheme	Responses from respondent
DAP (gen.) Scheme taken up in the village	68% respondents stated that DAP scheme have been taken in village
DAP (gen) Scheme's activities under taken in village	77% respondents was aware about the various works have been taken under DAP scheme in their village.
Enumeration of DAP (gen.) work name	74% respondents stated that construction of concrete road & drainage line are works was taken in villages under DAP(gen.)
Awareness about total expenditure on DAP activities	Only 42% respondents was aware about the total expenditure on DAP activities.
Overall quality of construction	88% respondents are stated that overall quality of works under DAP are good and satisfactory.
Awareness about wage employment in DAP (gen.) work.	More than 64% respondents was aware about the wage employment in DAP work.
Convergence linkages in DAP (gen.)	Only 23% respondents was aware about the Convergence linkages in DAP (gen.)



Community usefulness of convergence	Only 32% respondents think about the Community usefulness of convergence
Gram Sabha discussion and passes of resolution before taking up of the DAP Schemes	68% respondents stated that Gram Sabha discussion and passes of resolution before taking up of the DAP Schemes.
Frequency of field visit of Officials on worksite	66% respondents are stated that Frequency of field visit of Officials on worksite is twice in a month.
SHGs receipt of financial assistance under DAP (gen.)	All respondents are very much unaware about the SHGs receipt of financial assistance under DAP (gen.)
Number of Public or Private passenger vehicles serving the habitation has increase.	More than 90% respondents are stated that public & private passenger number has been increases after the implementation of tanda vasti sudhar yojana.
Number of Public or Private Goods Transport vehicles serving the habitation has increased?	
Benefit of village under Livelihood, Health, Education & Economy aspect	63% respondents feel that village got benefits under Livelihood, Health, Education & Economy aspect after DAP.
Special efforts/ suitable works under DAP (gen.) for the vulnerable sections	92% respondents replied that suitable works for the vulnerable sections have been taken under DAP (gen.).

Overall Satisfaction of Beneficiaries/Villagers:

To know the overall satisfaction of beneficiaries/villagers some question was asked to respondents among peoples through FGD & HH, it was found that Overall implementation of various works under scheme was satisfactory and all are very useful to community. However, in visited villages/work sites total 754 respondents were probed during the visit and it was reported that more than 91% interacted respondent were found to be satisfied with the implementation of scheme.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation:

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation of tanda vasti sudhar yojana is important. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women in works implementation during the inspection visits in visited villages. It was reported that, more than 45% women members are benefited on wage employment of works taken under the scheme in substantial manner. In 275 of interviewed house holders maximum women gets more works than men as women are more interested than men in works. Discrimination not seen in visited villages in work distribution. Also all women wage seeker are adequately paid as per the rates and they spend money and improved their status in the family through income generation.

Usage and Usefulness of Assets created under Scheme:

To identify the proper usage and usefulness of assets created under tanda vasti sudhar



yojana in all verified villages, 479 peoples through FGD and 275 households was consulted by evaluation team and it was found that all the assets created through under scheme are regularly used by villagers. Most of the created asset was maintained in good condition by implementing agency. Also, as per the perception of consulted 754 peoples, all created assets are very useful to community.

Direct/Indirect Benefit under Scheme:

Every schemes/programme implementation has good scope for facility access, employment generation directly and indirectly. To know the direct and indirect benefits of various works taken under scheme, information was collected through schedules with interaction of peoples in scheme implementation surrounding areas.



It was found that all consulted 754 peoples said that executed works under the scheme gives good benefit to local peoples directly in terms of they have better access to various facility due to infrastructure development, wage employment to local peoples and market linkage under scheme. In term of indirect benefits, peoples in surrounding area get healthy environment, access to developed infrastructure.

Development of Area and Human being:

Information & verification on development of area and human being was collected in all visited villages/work sites from consultation with 754 peoples through FGD & HH Schedule. On detail observation & interaction it is found that area had been developed due the execution of works under the scheme. On the probing of human being development, more than 96% respondent stated that the standard of living has been improved due to the implementation of tanda vasti sudhar yojana in area. Especially poor people have got wage employment and micro enterprises. Accesses to various facilities, local peoples have good scope for individual development. Healthy environment creation through road & drainage line management, keep peoples free from various health related issues.

CHAPTER 4: SUGGESATION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion on overall implementation of Programme:

Eco-Tourism Scheme:

Ecotourism is entirely a new approach in tourism. Ecotourism is a preserving travel to natural areas to appreciate the cultural and natural history of the environment, taking care not to disturb the integrity of the ecosystem, while creating economic opportunities that make conservation and protection of natural resources advantageous to the local people. In short, ecotourism can be categorized as tourism programme that is - "Nature based, ecologically sustainable, where education and interpretation is a major constituent and where local people are benefited." The assessment reaches the conclusion that the present eco-tourism centers are facing several problems. The suggestions given above can rectify these problems up to a certain extend. Eco-tourism is a very good exploitation area for the government. The tourism department must establish eco-parks all over Maharashtra so as to protect the greenery of our state and also to increase our status in the world tourism map.

The low levels of awareness contribute not just too low levels of implementation, but also have poor coverage of designated target. Under Eco-tourism scheme, IEC program should be organized and more attention should be given from JFM and Gram Panchayat level to overcome issues in uses of supplied gymnastic equipment's & instruments in garden, regular maintenance of created assets, the hindrances in tourism development and sustainable environment development.

Suggestions

1. There should be more awareness about the eco-tourism destinations in Jalgaon district by the tourism and forest department through broachers, pamphlets, media advertisements etc.
2. More websites should be commenced in order to give more information about the tourism destinations.
3. More activities have to be introduced and performed by the government to promote eco-tourism.
4. Sanitation facilities should be increased and improved by the authorities in order to provide better facilities to the visitors.
5. More infrastructural facilities like roads, hospitals, hotels etc have to be provided at the eco-tourism destinations.
6. The transportation facilities to the eco-tourism destinations should be increased.
7. Locals should be allowed to participate in the activities of the forest departments in order to get better support from them.
8. Shopping facilities of the eco-tourism destinations must be increased and indigenous products have to be popularized.



9. Shows like musical fountain, laser show etc must be made technological and should be showed at all times.
10. Instead of making the eco-tourism destinations as 'holiday spots', it must be changed to 'learning spots'.
11. Forest should establish more hotels at the eco-tourism destinations and should be able to provide local food, local entertainments etc.
12. Cultural programmes should be introduced at the eco-tourism destinations as a medium of cultural exchange.
13. Professionalism in hospitality management should be enforced.
14. Good gardening system should be introduced at the tourism destinations in order to give better environment.
15. Introduce proper enforcement of rules at the tourism destinations with the help of police and similar agencies.
16. Sufficient funds must be made available from the Government for eco-tourism purpose
17. Proper attention towards long term sustainability.

Recommendation:

- Gram sabha resolution / JFM meeting Resolution should be give prior importance before taking works/activities under Eco-Tourism Scheme
- Composition of internal quality supervision team who should be regulates the quality of construction and supply materials on monthly basis.
- Composition of Vigilance & Monitoring Committee at work site/village level and their role should be strengthened.
- All work should be allocated to contractor through e-tender procurement process.
- Focus should be given to construct the women sanitary complex and more community toilets at work site.
- Documents for all works / activities should be maintained and update regularly.
- One copy of work details should be kept at work site office or PIA level office.
- Payment should be disbursed through cheque in bank only.
- This community type Latrines facility may create further employment in form of compost and fuel gas.
- Proper awareness of scheme should initiate before commence the work in field so that local peoples/workers should benefited.
- **Safety and Security Measures:** Security measures taken by forest are not sufficient in work site of jalgaon district. There should be provision for proper security to tourists. Special care should be given to women tourists and children.
- **Waste Management:** Waste management is an important aspect for promoting ecotourism. The tourist spots should be 'plastic free'. Adequate waste boxes should be kept in all tourist areas to keep the surroundings clean. These wastes should be collected and disposed in a scientific manner.



- Protection and conservation of total bio diversity and implement animal welfare programmes for wildlife protection. Public participation is essential in protecting the fauna and flora from wildfires, maintain rare and uniqueness in coral reefs, mangrove, forests etc.
- Motivate the local community to increase their involvement in sustainable tourism activities. Provide training programmes to local people and communities.
- Construct more ecotourism facilities by using eco-friendly techniques like solar energy, capture and utilization of rain water, recycling of garbage, natural cross-ventilation instead of air-conditioning, a high level self-sufficiency in food generation through orchards, ecological farms, aquaculture.
- There is wide scope for hill tourism in Jalgaon district especially in Pal village.
- Regular Supervision and Monitoring.

Tanda Vesti Sudhar Yojana:

Roads are a lifeline for rural communities, linking them to markets, education, health and other facilities. Better roads provide improved market access which, in turn results in favorable input and output prices and improving the economic condition of the rural poor. The rural road connectivity is a key component of rural development, which promotes access to economic and social services and thereby generating increased agricultural income and productive employment opportunities in rural India as well as ensures sustainable poverty reduction. To enable the process of developing rural India, various schemes are being implemented across the districts of the country. As a part of this, Tanda vesti sudhar yojana on the basis of Dalit vesti sudhar yojana was launched by Maharashtra government to increase internal road connectivity of village with a view to promote greater access to economic and social services and thereby, generating increased economic and social opportunities in rural India. The investments on rural roads validate their need both in terms of the social and economic returns to the society.

Under Tanda vesti sudhar Yojana, IEC program should be organized and more attention should be given from Gram Panchayat level to overcome misuse of road connectivity, association with drainage line & maintenance of constructed concrete road. Public should be made more aware about the adverse effect of misuse, Overall implementation of tanda vesti sudhar yojana was found to be good in all visited villages.

Conclusion:

1. Social interactions and social integrations have increased due to construction of concrete roads under tanda vesti sudhar yojana.
2. Service delivery by the Government staff has also improved since now the officials from departments like Bank, health, and family planning visit more frequently.
3. Parents are no longer reluctant to marry their daughters in remote villages. Relatives find it easier to attend marriage ceremonies due to convenience in travel.



4. Women have started coming into the private domain and actively participating in various social activities. With ample income generating activities emerging from various sections, social Frequency of visit of Government officials increased significantly, because of which there has been improvement in implementation of various schemes.
5. Reduction in time to respond in emergency cases by Police officials. Improvement in post and telegraph services and commuting to banks has become easier.
6. Visit of doctors and health workers was found more frequent and regular in habitations where roads are better maintained.
7. Some critical indicators on mother and child health were also found poor in the habitations where roads are not maintained.
8. Improved road connectivity has resulted in very significant improvements in the status of education facilities in the villages and also access to higher education facilities available in the nearby cities.
9. Increase in number of schools after the construction of roads is better in habitations where roads are maintained.
10. Reduction in travel time to schools after the roads were constructed was also found much better in visited habitations.

Suggestions:

- Focused on Road construction materials for reduction of costs
- Performance based design and specifications
- Network planning with focus on accessibility, and not connectivity
- Maintenance mechanism for rural roads including maintenance management system
- Innovative funding for construction and maintenance of rural roads Proper attention towards long term sustainability.
- Regular Monitoring and Supervision.
- Gram sabha resolution should be give prior importance before taking works/activities under tanda vasti sudhar yojana.
- Composition of internal quality supervision team who should be regulates the quality of construction and supply materials on weekly basis.
- All work should be allocated to contractor through e-tender procurement process.
- Documents for all works should be maintained and update regularly.
- One copy of work details should be kept at work site office or PIA level office.
- Payment should be disbursed through cheque in bank only.

Recommendation:

- Rural roads have been proved to be catalytic for economic development and poverty alleviation in rural areas this objective should be pursued further with more vigor. They are also essential for providing basic access to the services like health, education, administration, etc.



- For integrated development of rural connectivity in tanda vasti, upgradation is required to be included in addition to new connectivity links.
- Tanda vasti sudhar roads development targets will require continuance of the programme. The structure and systems of delivery developed so far should be strengthened and continued.
- Maintenance may be taken to the top of the priority list to sustain the assets created and reap the benefits.
- Economy in design and specification to be pursued through performance based designs and use of locally available and marginal materials.
- Low cost marginal and industrial waste may be promoted for rural road construction; necessary design and specifications are developed.
- The standard construction technology should be used for ensuring quality of construction; however, wherever possible labour based construction methods also may be adopted. Routine and periodic maintenance should be planned and executed with due budgeting
- Since the roads are to be owned by the PRIs, a community based maintenance programme may be adopted with hierarchical arrangement with District for higher level maintenance while routine maintenance being the responsibility of PRIs.
- A method of citizens' audit should be adopted to provide more transparency in the design and construction stages; while the planning already takes care of this aspect through their participation in various ways.

4.2 Overview of the support and co-operation provided by the district:

Overall support and cooperation provided by the district administration was good. All concerned officials and functionaries was very helpful, provide all required documentary information as per need in given period and positively accompanied with us in filed visit of 55 villages.



All block and village level functionaries and elected representative was enthusiastically and voluntarily provided support and cooperation in field work during evaluation visit.



CHAPTER 5: SUCCESS STORIES / CASE STUDIES – IF ANY

5.1 Observation Details:

1. Success Story: Landorkhori Van-uddyan, Jalgaon



Fact Detail:

HGVBS evaluator team was visited to landorkhori Van-Uddyan in Jalgaon district during the evaluation & social impact assessment of Eco-tourism and Tanda vasti Sudhar Yojana Schemes of DAP (Gen.) as per the allocation order of DPC Authority. It was very happy and interesting to hear from Mr Patil, Range Forest Officer, Jalgaon about that the Jalgaon district has developed a Van-Uddyan under Eco-tourism Scheme and this district play a model for rest of districts in Maharashtra state.

We are also very enthusiastic to see the exact application of various methodology and activities taken up by DCF and RFO, Jalgaon in Van-Uddyan. However when we saw in field it is found that number of activities have been constructed, erected and creation of various facilities like Van Nakshtra, Plantation of various species, road for jogging, Pagoda, walking strip, Seating benches, Chess board, water pond, hanging bridge etc. Execution of water supply pipeline nearest peoples have access of water in summer season, JFM and SHG get benefits of employment through micro enterprises as of visitors/tourist, wage employment to adjacent area peoples, Scope and exposure to innovative things as of various innovative ideas, educational enhancement, health fitness, developments of Childs with the help of various equipment & instruments in garden, forest development which give protection to wild animal and help in ecological, environmental balance

Third Party Evaluation of 2 DAP (General) Schemes

For
District Planning Committee, Jalgaon, Government of Maharashtra

District : Jalgaon State : Maharashtra	
EVENTS	PLACE/ DATE/ TIME
Arrival	22-01-2018 noon around (4.30-5.10pm) at residence place by Own Vehicle by Road from Nagpur. Evaluator - 4 Persons.
Planning of field visit and Data Collection.	22-01-2018 at 4.30pm at District Head Quarter, Jalgaon OR 23-01-2018 at 10.30am at District Head Quarter, Jalgaon
Field visit to Works taken under DAP Scheme for Interaction with the Officials, Opinion leader, Beneficiaries, Stake Holders and the public, verification of assets, inspection of records etc	23-01-2018 at 11am to 15-01-2018
Programme to be Monitor	1. Eco-Tourism 2. Tanda wasti Sudhar Yojana
Documents to be keep ready during visit	1. <i>Technical Sanction Letter to DPR and Work</i> 2. <i>Administrative Sanction Letter to DPR and Work</i> 3. <i>Photographs (start/work/work completion)</i> 4. <i>Utilization Certificate & Work Completion Certificate</i> 5. <i>Gram panchayat Resolution</i> 6. <i>Tanda Wasti Resolution</i> 7. <i>Plan & Estimate</i> 8. <i>Bank Detail and Statement</i> 9. <i>Annual Audit Report</i> 10. <i>Work Inspection Report by district level official</i> 11. <i>MB Book, Bill Voucher File & Payment Vouchers</i> 12. <i>Documents Related to Forest Conservation Act 1927, 1927, 1972, 1986, 2002 (if applicable)</i> 13. <i>Sabhapati Panchayat Samiti forwarding Letter to Special SWO, Jalgaon (if applicable)</i>
Officers & Staffs Attendance Required	▪ District In charge Officer of above Programme in Entry Meeting. ▪ Block & Village Level Officers & Programme concerned staffs during field visit.
Note: This is a tentative plan changes may occur as per requirements.	

Dr. P. Sandeep



मुल्यांकन नियोजन जळगांव वनविभाग जळगांव.

अ.क्र	तालुका	वगक्षेत्र	गांवाचे नांव	वर्षगिहाय कामाची संख्या			मुल्यांकन दिनांक
				13-14	14-15	15-16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	जळगांव	जळगांव	लांडोरखोरी	3	1	25	23 ते 25-1-2018.
			कुमारखोरी	0	0	2	
20	भुसावळ	मुक्ताईनगर	महादेवगाळ	8	2	2	Arrival at Bhusawal at 6-7pm by Road On 25/01/2018 Field Visit
			हरताळा	4	6	3	
			माळगांव	6	6	4	
3	भुसावळ	वडोदा	चारठाण	5	3	11	26/01/2018 to 31/01/2018
4	जागनेर	जागनेर	शेवगा	4	2	4	
			रामपूर	0	1	0	Arrival at Erandol at 6-7pm by Road On 31/01/2018 (2 persons Mr. L.T. Karangale & Sidam) Field Visit
5	एरंडोल	एरंडोल	पदगालय	4	1	14	
			राजवड	0	0	6	01/02/2018 to 03/02/2018 Arrival at Erandol at 6-7pm by Road On 29/01/2018 (2 persons Dr. Kargirwar & Mathankar) Field Visit
6	पारोळा	पारोळा	वाघा	0	6	22	30/01/2018 to 01/02/2018 Departure to nagpur at 7pm on 01/02/2018
7	पाचोरा	पाचोरा	पहाण	0	0	1	

Contact Person: Mr. L. T. Karangale - 9527040300
Mathankar - 9822951404

Dr. Sandeep
Chief Evaluator, HGVBS
9422135329

मुल्यांकन नियोजन - तांडा वर्ती सुधार योजना जळगांव.

Kind Attention: SSWO, Jalgaon & BDO, Bhusawal, Jamner, Erandol, Pachora, Bhadgaon, Parola & Chalisgaon

अंक्र.	तालुका	गांवाचे नांव	वर्षनिहाय कामाची संख्या 2013 to 2016	मुल्यांकन दिनांक.
1	जळगांव	सुभाषवाडी, धानवड, लोणवाडी, विठ्ठनेर.	4	23/02/2018
2	रावेर	पाल, अभोळ	2	22/02/2018
3	भुसावळ मुक्ताईनगर	ईच्छापुर, टाकळी, बेलदारवाडा, बोरखेडा,	4	Arrival at Bhusawal at 6-7pm by Road On 25/01/2018 (2 persons Dr. Vijay Kargirwar & Mathankar) Field Visit 26/01/2018 to 31/01/2018
4	जामनेर	मोरगांव, लिहेदिगर, शेवगेप्रिपी, रामपुर, लोढरी बु, देऊळगांव, देऊळगांवगुजरी, डोहरी, मांडवे बु, मोरगांव, महूरखेडे, नागण खु, मालखेडा, सोनारी, मुदखेडे, लिहेदिगर, खडकी, कुभारी खु//	18	Arrival at Erandol at 6-7pm by Road On 29/01/2018 (2 persons Dr. Vijay Kargirwar & Mathankar) Field Visit 30/01/2018 to 01/02/2018
5	पाचोरा	वडगांव, आंबे बु. वडगांव आंबे खु.	2	Arrival at Chalisgaon at 6-7 am by train On 06/02/2018 (2 persons Dr. Vijay Kargirwar & Mathankar) Field Visit 06/02/2018 to 12/02/2018
6	एरडोल	आनंदनगर, खेडगांव.	2	
7	चाळीसगांव	बोढरे, सायगांव, लोनजे, चव्हाणतांडा, वलठाण, कृष्णापूरी तांडा-1, कृष्णातांडा नं. 2, कृष्णापूरी तांडा नं. 3, लोढे तांडा, गोरखपुर तांडा, दरेतांडा, सेवानगर, विठ्ठलवाडी, अगोणतांडा, राजमाने तांडा, बोडरे-1, विष्णुनगर तांडा 1, विसापुर तांडा.	18	
8	भडगाव	वसंतवाडी, कळवण, रुपनगर,	3	
9	पारोळा	वडगांव, चहूत्रे, शिरसमणी, वसंतनगर, सार्व,	5	
		एकूण	58	

Contact Person: Dr. Vijay Kargirwar - 9503057551
Mathankar - 9822951404

Dr. Sandeep,
Chief Evaluator, HGVBS
9422135329

Evalution Visit Tour Plan

From Chandrapur to Chalisgaon arriving from Sevagram Exp. Arrival at 6.00 AM on dated
15/02/2018

S.N.	GP	Block	Date of Visit
1	Krishnapuri	Chalisgaon	15/2/2018
2	Saigaon	Chalisgaon	15/2/2018
3	Lonaje	Chalisgaon	16/2/2018
4	Chavantanda	Chalisgaon	16/2/2018
5	Valthan	Chalisgaon	16/2/2018
6	Lodhetanda	Chalisgaon	17/2/2018
7	Gorkhapurtanda	Chalisgaon	17/2/2018
8	Daretanda	Chalisgaon	17/2/2018
9	Sevanagar	Chalisgaon	18/2/2018
10	Vitthalwadi	Chalisgaon	18/2/2018
11	Vitthalwadi	Chalisgaon	18/2/2018
12	Abhontanda	Chalisgaon	19/2/2018
13	Abhontanda	Chalisgaon	19/2/2018
14	Rajmanetanda	Chalisgaon	19/2/2018
15	Bodare-1	Chalisgaon	20/2/2018
16	Vishnunagartanda-1	Chalisgaon	20/2/2018
17	Visapurtanda	Chalisgaon	20/2/2018
18	Wadgaon	Parola	21/2/2018
19	Chahutre	Parola	21/2/2018
20	Shirsmeni	Parola	22/2/2018
21	Vasantnagar	Parola	22/2/2018
22	Sarve	Parola	22/2/2018
23	Vadgaon	Pachora	23/2/2018
24	Aambe (B), VadgaonAmbe(K)	Pachora	23/2/2018
25	Anandnagar	Arandol	23/2/2018
26	Khodgaon	Arandol	24/2/2018
27	Vasantwadi	Bhadgaon	24/2/2018
28	Kalvan	Bhadgaon	24/2/2018
29	Roopnagar	Bhadgaon	24/2/2018


 PRESIDENT/SECRETARY
 HARSHAL GRAMIN VIKAS BAHUDESHIYA
 SANSTHA, DHABA. (MANGALPETH)
 R. No. F-5864-MH-470-97



**SCHEME SCHEDULE / योजना प्रपत्र**Date & Time of Inspection
तपासणी दिनांक व वेळ

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Schedule No
प्रपत्र क्रमांक

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1. Basic Scheme Information / योजनेची पायाभूत माहीती :

Habitation/Range Name पाडा / क्षेत्राचे नाव		Village Name गावाचे नाव	
Gram Panchayat Name ग्राम पंचायतचे नाव		Block Name तालुकाचे नाव	
District / जिल्हा		State / राज्य	
Longitude / अक्षांश		Latitude / रेखांश	
Total Village HH गावात एकूण कुटुंबधारक		Village Population गावाची लोकसंख्या	
Total Village SC/ST HH गावात अजा/अज युवांची कुटुंबधारक		Village BPL HH बीपीएल कुटुंबधारक	
Names of Scheme योजनेचे नाव			
Scheme Sanction Year योजना मंजूर वर्ष		Scheme Executed Year योजना कार्यान्वयन वर्ष	
Fund Receipt Year अनुदान प्राप्त वर्ष			
Name of PIA कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणेचे नाव			
Name of Department विभागाचे नाव			
Number of Work Proposed प्रस्तावित कामांची संख्या			
Name of Sanction Authority मंजूरी देणा—या समीतीचे नाव			
Date of Technical Approval to DPR संविअ तांत्रीक मंजूरी दिनांक		Admin. Approval Date of DPR संविअ प्रशासकीय मंजूरी दिनांक	
<i>This schedule will be administered in a personal Interview mode with the PIA in charge/Staff, villagers</i>			

2. Respondent Information/ प्रतिसाददाराची माहीती :

S. n. अ.क्र.	Name of Respondents प्रतिसाददाराचे नाव	Designation पदनाम	Age/Sex वय / लिंग	Contact No. संपर्क क्रमांक
1				
2				
3				
4				



EA: Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha, Chandrapur(MS) |

1



HARSHAL GVBS CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)

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**Evaluation & Social Impact Assessment of DAP (Gen) Schemes
District Planning Committee, JALGAON (GoM)**



3. Overall Evaluation Parameter/ संपूर्ण मुल्यांकन घटक :

• **WORK IMPLEMENTATION (Work Completion) / कार्य अंमलबजावणी (कामपूर्तता) :**

Implementation particulars / मुल्यांकन तपशिल		Responses / प्रतिसाद				
Name of Work/Activity काम / उपक्रमाचे नाव						
Work Sanction Year काम मंजूर वर्ष				Work Executed Year काम कार्यान्वयन वर्ष		
Work Execution Period काम कार्यान्वयन कालावधी				Fund Receipt Year अनुदान प्राप्त वर्ष		
Names of villages covered समाविष्ट गावांचे नाव						
Name of PIA कार्यान्वयन यंत्रणेचे नाव				Department Name विभागाचे नाव		
Method of Work Execution काम राबविण्याची पद्धत (V)		स्वतः/ कंत्राटदार	Method of Contractor Selection कंत्राटदार निवड पद्धत (V)	दरपत्रक/निविदा/ नोंदणीकृत/ई-निविदा		
Name of Authority for TS तांत्रीकमंजूरी प्राधिकरणाचे नाव						
Name & Designation of Estimate & Plan Maker अंदाजपत्रक व नकाशे तयार करण्याचे नाव व पदनाम						
Name & No. of Contractor कंत्राटदाराचे नाव व क्रमांक						
Date of Technical Approval to work कामाचा तांत्रीक मंजूरी दिनांक				Admin. Approval Date of Work कामाचा प्रशासकीय मंजूरी दिनांक		
Date of GP/Tanda wasti Resolution ग्रा.पं. / तांडावस्ती ठरावाचा दिनांक				Date of JFM Com. Resolution संयुक्त बनव्यव. स. ठराव दिनांक		
Date of Commencement of work काम सुरु केल्याचा दिनांक				Date of Completion of Work काम पूर्ण झाल्याचा दिनांक		
Estimated Amount of work (Lakh) वामाची अंदाजपत्रकीय रक्कम (लाखात)				Actual Amount of Work (Lakh) वामासाठी खर्चीत रक्कम (लाखात)		
Work/Activity Detail (Physically) / काम / उपक्रमाची माहीती (भौतिक)						
Particular/ तपशिल	Total No. एकूण संख्या	Unit Ha/No	Length(m) लांबी (मी)	Width(m) रुदी (मी)	Height(m) डंची (मी)	Remark/ शेरा
Work Measurement कामाचे मोजमाप						
Work Numbers कामाची संख्या						
Activities Numbers उपक्रमाची संख्या						
Write Brief on Work including (Forest related Act 1927, 1972, 1986, 2002 & land ownership / संक्षिप्त वामाची माहीती (वन संबंधित कायदे 1927, 1972, 1986, 2002 आणी जागा मालकीसह) लिहिणे :						



EA: Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha, Chandrapur(MS) |

2



HARSHAL GVBS CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)

Evaluation & Social Impact Assessment of DAP (Gen) Schemes
District Planning Committee, JALGAON (GoM)



Status of Work on the date of Inspection (Ongoing/Completed/Not Started/Incomplete) तपासणी तारखेच्या दिवशी कामाची स्थिती (चालू / पूर्ण / प्रारंभ नाही / अपूर्ण)		
Whether work implemented as per the approved Technical Sanction norms? (Yes / No) मंजूर तांत्रिक मंजुरी नियमांच्या अनुसार काम कार्यान्वयित आहे का? (होय / नाही)		
Whether work implemented as per the approved Administrative Sanction? (Yes / No) मान्यताप्राप्त प्रशासकीय मंजुरीनुसार काम कार्यान्वयित आहे का? (होय / नाही)		
Total Grant Receipt (lakh) एकूण प्राप्त अनूदान (लाख)		Total Grant Utilized (lakh) एकूण उपयोगीत अनूदान (लाख)
Convergence Grant Utilized (lakh) सांगड उपयोगीत अनूदान (लाख)		Total Grant Unutilized (lakh) एकूण अनूपयोगीत अनूदान (लाख)
Capital Expenditure (Lakh) भांडवली खर्च (लाख)		Revenue Expenditure (Lakh) महसूली खर्च (लाख)
Expenditure by Cash (Lakh) रोकडव्वारे खर्च (लाख)		Expenditure by Bank (Lakh) धनादेश व्वारे खर्च (लाख)
Expenditure on Manpower (Lakh) मनूष्यबळ वरील खर्च (लाख)		Expenses on Purchasing (Lakh) खरेदीवरील खर्च (लाख)
Expenditure on Contingency (Lakh) आकस्मित खर्च (लाख)		Miscellaneous Expenses (Lakh) किरकोळ खर्च (लाख)
Total Numbers of Mondays generated on executed work. अंमलात आणलेल्या कामावरील एकूण मानव दिवस संख्या.		
Other got Wage employment (no) रोजगाराची संधी प्राप्त संख्या— इतर		SC got Wage employment(no) रोजगाराची संधी प्राप्त संख्या—अजा
Women got Wage employment (no) रोजगाराची संधी प्राप्त संख्या—महिला		ST got Wage employment(no) रोजगाराची संधी प्राप्त संख्या—अज
Whether work executed as per approved estimate & plan? (Yes/No) मंजूर अंदाजपत्रक व नकाशे नुसार काम कार्यान्वयित आहे का? (होय / नाही)		
Whether information displays board with details at the work site? (Yes/No) कामाच्या टिकाणी माहिती बोर्ड तपशीलाने प्रदर्शित केलेली आहे काय? (होय / नाही)		
Overall quality of Work/Activity (Satisfactory-1, Not Satisfactory-2, Needs improvement-3) एकदरीत कामाची गुणवत्ता (समाधानकारक—1, समाधानकारक नाही—2, सुधारणा आवश्यक—3)		
Present condition of work at the time of visit (Good -1, Average -2, Poor-3) भेटच्या वेळी कामाची स्थिती (चांगले —1, सरासरी —2, वाईट —3)		
Usefulness of the work to community? (Very useful -1, Only somewhat useful - 2, Not at all-3) समाजासाठी कामाची उपयुक्तता? (खूप उपयुक्त —1, केवळ काहीसे उपयुक्त — 2, सर्वच नाही 3)		
Implementation Processes and Social Impact / काम पूर्ण झाल्याचा दिनांक		
Who bear the responsibility of operation & maintenance for completed work? पूर्ण झालेल्या कामाच्या देखभाल दुरुस्तीची जबाबदारी कोणाची आहे?		
Mandatory Sanction about forest conservation Act 1980 was taken during work Exe? वन संवर्धन कायदा 1980 अंतर्गत अनिवार्य मंजुरी मिळविण्यावर कार्यवाही झाली का?		YES/NO
PIA have the photographs of work (before work start, during Work, after completion) पीआयएकडे कामाची छायाचित्रे आहेत (सुरु करण्यापुर्वी, सुरु असताना, पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर)		YES/NO
PIA has Bill Voucher, Audit Report, Utilization & Work Completion Certificate. पीआयएकडे बिल व्हाउचर, ऑडिट रिपोर्ट, उपयोगीता आणि काम पूर्णता प्रमाणपत्र आहे.		YES/NO
Whether PIA has joint Bank A/C for payment (Gramsewak+ BDO + Special SWO) पीआयएकडे पेमेंट करण्यासाठी संयुक्त बँक खाते आहे का.		YES/NO

PIA Sign & Name

Signature & Name, Supervisor, HGVBS



EA: Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha, Chandrapur(MS) |

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HARSHAL GVBS CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)

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**FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) SCHEDULE**

Date & Time of FGD

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FGD No

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1. Basic Project Information:

Village Name

--

Tanda/Range Name

--

Gram Panchayat Name

--

Block Name

--

District Name

--

State Name

--

This schedule shall be administered in a focused group discussion mode with the villagers, general public, Scheme beneficiaries, PRI officials & members, members of JFM and discuss with other opinion leaders in the village & provide his/her observations/responses on the questions below.

2. FGD & Participant Information:

Type of Group (Please Tick)	Male	Female		Mixed
Total members present				

Instruction: Ideal group size for FGD will be around 10-15 people. In case of mixed group try to maintain the number of participant approximately equal (50% male & 50% female). Also take Photograph.

S. n.	Name of Participant in FGD	Sex (M/F)	Designation	Signature
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				



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3. Overall Evaluation Parameter:

Work Implementation:

Perception & Assessment on work implementation : (Yes - 1, No - 2)			
1	Was a District Annual Plan (Gen) work taken up in the village? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
2	No. of DAP activity undertaken in village.		
3	Enumerate Name of DAP work :		
4	Are you aware about the total expenditure on DAP activities? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
5	If yes, what about the total expenditure? (mention amount)		
6	Overall quality of construction (Satisfactory-1, Not Satisfactory-2, Needs improvement-3)		
7	Total No. of Beneficiaries who benefited under DAP Schemes work in village?		
8	No. of Women, SC, ST, LL and MF in village benefited?		
9	Whether you aware about getting a wage employment in DAP work? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
10	Was a convergence and linkages developed under DAP work? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
11	If yes, How does the community at large rate the usefulness of convergence in the DAP work? (Very useful -1, Only somewhat useful - 2, Not at all-3)		
12	Has the Gram Sabha discussed and passed a resolution before taking up of the DAP Schemes in village? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
13	Has the Gram Sabha discussed and passed a resolution to DPR? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
14	Frequency of field visit of Officials in village in a month (no.)		
15	Whether SHGs received any financial assistance under DAP? If Yes, How many SHGs?		
16	Whether No. of Tourist has been increased for tourism after DAP implementation?		
17	Whether benefit the village under Livelihood, Health, Education, Economy aspect?		
18	Was an awareness program of livelihood activities under DAP taken up in the village?		
19	Was an Income generating activities initiated under DAP in the village? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		
20	If Yes, Total No. of Beneficiaries?		
21	Are the villagers satisfied with selection/sanction/execution processes? (Yes -1, No -2)		
22	Whether any special efforts/ suitable works under DAP have been taken up in the village for the vulnerable sections? (Yes - 1, No - 2)		

Overall Assessment:

Perception & overall Assessment by Community on DAP Planning, Process, Implementation & performance : (Yes - 1, No - 2)			
1	How does the community at large rate the usefulness of the DAP work and Livelihood activities? (Very useful -1, Only somewhat useful - 2, Not at all-3)		
2	Perception Level of Planning, Process, Implementation & performance under DAP? (Satisfactory-1, Not Satisfactory-2, Needs improvement-3)		
3	Overall assessment of the progress of works. (Good - 1, Satisfactory- 2, & Poor -3)		

**Signature & Name
FGD Coordinator/Supervisor, HGVBS**



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**HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE / कुटुंबधारक प्रपत्र**

Date & Time of Interview

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HHS No

--	--	--

1. Basic Project Information:

Village Name

Tanda/Range Name

Gram Panchayat Name

Block Name

District Name

State Name

*This schedule will be administered in a personal Interview mode with the villagers***2. Household Information/ कुटुंबधारकाची माहीती :**

S. n. अ.क.	Name of Household प्रतिसाददाराचे नाव	Occupation पदनाम	Age/Sex वय / लिंग	Contact No. संपर्क क्रमांक
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

3. Overall Evaluation Parameter/ संपूर्ण मुल्यांकन घटक :

Perception & Social impact Assessment : (Yes - 1, No - 2)		1	2	3	4	5
1	Was a District Annual Plan (Gen) work taken up in the village? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					
2	No. of DAP activity undertaken in village.					
3	Are you aware about the total expenditure on DAP activities? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					
4	If yes, what about the total expenditure? (mention amount)					
5	Overall quality of construction (Satisfactory-1, Not Satisfactory-2, Needs improvement-3)					
6	Whether you got any benefit under DAP Schemes work in village?					
7	Whether you aware about getting a wage employment in DAP work? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					



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Evaluation & Social Impact Assessment of DAP (Gen) Schemes
District Planning Committee, JALGAON (GoM)



8	Was a convergence and linkages developed under DAP work? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					
9	If yes, How does the community at large rate the usefulness of convergence in the DAP work? (Very useful -1, Only somewhat useful -2, Not at all-3)					
10	Has the Gram Sabha discussed and passed a resolution before taking up of the DAP Schemes in village? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					
11	Has the Gram Sabha discussed and passed a resolution to work? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					
12	Frequency of field visit of Officials in village in a month (no.)					
13	Whether SHGs received any financial assistance under DAP? If Yes, How many SHGs?					
14	Whether No. of Tourist has been increased for tourism after DAP implementation?					
15	Whether benefit the village under Livelihood, Health, Education, Economy aspect?					
16	Was an awareness program of livelihood activities under DAP taken up in the village?					
17	Was an Income generating activities initiated under DAP in the village? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					
18	If Yes, Total No. of Beneficiaries?					
19	Are the villagers satisfied with selection/ sanction/execution processes? (Yes -1, No -2)					
20	Whether any special efforts/ suitable works under DAP have been taken up in the village for the vulnerable sections? (Yes - 1, No - 2)					
21	Any Suggestion about improvement of Living Standard of villagers through specific work selection under DAP Scheme work?					

Household Sign & Name

Signature & Name, Supervisor, HGVBS



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