

STEALING FROM THE POOR

A REPORT ON THE CORRUPTION IN THE WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

Report no. 6 of 2002

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“It is easier to steal from the poor precisely because they are poor. They neither see nor understand programme guidelines, false measurement books of work done, false receipts of payments made and all the evidence and papers that a rapacious bureaucracy fabricates to conceal the theft of public money and pass the simple test of the annual paper audit.

The absence of a physical audit in India makes it a blind audit. Why a physical audit has not been introduced all these years is simply because it is so inconvenient for the corrupt and the corrupt rule the system. The implementing department/agency does the physical verification of its own work. Does it require great intelligence to say that this is meant to protect corruption, not remove it?”

- *The extent of corruption is 61 % in terracing work.*
- *In four villages the expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 24 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs is the estimated misappropriation.*
- *In one village 18 bunds out of 46 are “missing”.*
- *Bogus wages paid amount to 62 %.*
- *Bogus payment for work not done ranges from 17 % to 39 %.*

**CORRUPT GOVT. DEPT. AND NGO REFUSE
TO SHOW MUSTERS / VOUCHERS**

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STEALING FROM THE POOR

Watershed Development

Summary of findings and recommendations

Watershed management and improvement is vital for sustainable dry land farming. The objective is to conserve soil and moisture by reducing surface run-off, increasing percolation and augmenting ground water resources. Works implemented under this programme consist of terracing, nala bunding (using earthen or cement bunds), small dams, tree planting, underground bandharas etc. These works have been done by the non-governmental organizations and by the Agricultural Department of the State Government. Corruption was found in both cases. The survey was conducted in four villages in which, both, the Government and the NGO had executed works.

Main findings

- Misappropriation of three types was found.
 - (1) The first method was by doing the **terracing work by tractors** but falsely showing on record that the work was done by manual labour and claiming bogus expenditure from the government. Tractor costs are much lower. The NGO was found to have done this on a large scale. The landowners on whose fields the work was done have themselves stated that labourers were not employed and the work was done through tractors. These statements have been recorded. **THE MISAPPROPRIATION WAS 61 %.** (Annexure-2 shows the comparative costs of terracing by manual and mechanical methods, based upon the rates declared by the Government. Using tractors is cheaper by more than 50%. The figure of 61% is based upon field enquiry and the statements of beneficiaries, as mentioned above.)
 - (2) The second method was by showing false expenditure on **bunds not actually constructed**. The Government Department of Agriculture was found to have done this. **THE MISAPPROPRIATION WAS 17 % TO 39 %.**

(3) The third method was to **pay the labour less** than the amount shown on the muster. The government had done this. The method used for calculating this misappropriation, in the absence of musters, has been indicated in the next section in the case studies. The actual costs have been estimated on the basis of the statements of the landowners/labourers which have been recorded. These costs have been compared with the statement of expenditure given by the government. **THE MISAPPROPRIATION WAS 62 %.**

- *The NGO and the Government did not cooperate with the institute and did not provide copies of muster rolls for verification by the institute. If this record is provided massive corruption would be exposed. Since the muster rolls were not shown the information regarding the works sampled was obtained from the actual beneficiaries and others.*

Work done by NGO

- In four villages in Nasik district (Bhimkhet, Jad, Mohalangi and Talwade Digar) where work was executed by an NGO, Navnirman, it was found that the **extent of misappropriation was 61%**. Out of Rs. 24,78,654 paid to the NGO for terracing the estimated misappropriation was over Rs. 15 lakhs. The NGO claimed excess expenditure by making it appear that the work was done through labourers whereas it was actually done mechanically through tractors which is much cheaper. (Please also see the next section on case studies and methodology for calculating misappropriation.)
- The money was stolen from the poor. Not using labour intensive methods of work execution also defeated one of the objectives of the scheme of generating employment for the poor.
- Two cement bunds constructed by the same NGO at Bhimkhet and Mohalangi at a cost of Rs. 3,48,535 were of poor quality and were leaking.
- The NGO, Navnirman, has refused to show the false musters prepared showing the names of labourers and payments made to them on the basis of which it claimed the money from the government. Three teams from the institute had asked for photocopies of musters. Details of work and expenditure were provided but the false documents were not shown.

Impact of work

- The impact on crop production was significant for wheat, rice and pulses. The details are indicated below:

Type of crop	Increase in production after land improvement
1. Wheat	6.4 times
2. Bajari	1.4 times
3. Nagali	1.1 times
4. Rice	3.2 times
5. Pulses	2.2 times
6. Ground nut	1.02 times

Work done by govt.

- The institute met with even more resistance from the government in disclosing records. The government has also executed watershed development works. In spite of several letters to the Agricultural Officer, Satana, and his head office in Pune, and in spite of several telephone calls and 5 trips to his office, the AO, Satana, gave some information regarding only three villages after two and a half months. And even this was incomplete. But the muster roll showing payment to labourers was not provided even though the institute was willing to pay the cost of photocopying. The muster roll is the main voucher in support of major payments made.
- The misappropriation by government officials in terms of showing expenditure on bunds not constructed ranges from 17 % to 39 % as indicated below:

Misappropriation through bogus work

Village	Bunds shown on record	Bunds not made	Amount of theft (Rs.)	% theft	Year
Jad	5	1	1,80,648	23%	mud bunds made 95-96
Talwade Digar	46	18	14,00,000 (estimate)	39%	Mud bunds made 92-96
Bhimkhet	8	1	1,97,000	17%	Mud bunds made 93-96

- The extent of misappropriation by government officials paying wages less than that shown on record is 62 % as indicated below:

Misappropriation through bogus wages

Village	No.of bunds verified	Cost of verified bunds (Rs.)	Wages received as stated by labourers	Amount of theft	% of theft	See case study no.
Jad	4	6,23,093	1,37,081	4,86,012	78%	2
Bhimkhet	7	10,15,000	3,92,000	6,23,000	61%	4
Talwade Digar	10	10,02,203	4,81,057	5,21,146	52%	3
Total		26,40,296	10,10,138	16,30,158	62%	

(Please also see the section on case studies and methodology of calculating misappropriation).

- Of the five bunds in Jad, two were built by the Government on the farms of Shri Lahanu Ahire, former MLA, and his nephew, Shri Raghunath Ahire. It would have to be ascertained if this was a technical necessity and whether or not other areas with poorer farmers could have been selected instead for land improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A physical audit to be carried out by the audit department should be introduced. Exclusive reliance on a paper/voucher audit is inadequate and has bred corruption.
- However till this reform in the audit system is implemented, an independent agency should do the test physical audit (through actual physical verification of a sample of works).
- Physical test checking of a few works should be prescribed for senior bureaucrats like conservators and secretaries.
- The Government should immediately prosecute the corrupt NGO and those government officials who released funds to the NGO. For works done by the government department the corrupt officials should be prosecuted. Where corruption is so evident, departmental enquiries would not suffice.
- This institute should be empowered to obtain copies of records from all government departments to conduct studies/surveys. Government should issue instructions to all departments immediately.
- Action should be taken against officials for not showing the records.
- Awareness campaigns (also through NGOs, where ever possible) should be launched so that beneficiaries understand the scheme and the method of wage calculation etc.
- A detail work plan for each watershed should be prepared which should contain the survey number-wise location of works to be done. This would ensure that the ridge to valley approach is followed in undertaking the work. This would also ensure that corruption through double counting of works is avoided especially when multiple agencies are working. Physical verification by test checking would become possible by selecting works for inspection from the watershed plan. At present the inspecting officer relies on the list given by the implementing department.

- The villagers/beneficiaries should be involved in preparing the watershed plan so that they know the works that are to be done and could monitor the work and use of funds.
- Priorities for the types and location of works to be done should be fixed in consultation with the beneficiaries. For individual beneficiary works like paddy bunding, terracing/leveling, farm ponds etc. it is important to determine location for targeting the poor.
- These findings should be circulated throughout the state through the media so that implementing agencies, both government and NGOs, could see a deterrent against corruption and could also attempt to implement the recommendations.
- For other recommendations regarding policy issues please see the other reports.

Acknowledgement

The institute is grateful for the excellent and dedicated work done by Dr. Robin Tribhuvan in data collection and analysis.

Arun Bhatia,
Commissioner, TRTI.
8.11.2002

Case studies & Methodology for calculating misappropriation

CASE STUDY - 1

Table No.1
Statement showing time taken and area improved by terracing
as stated by the beneficiaries

Village	No.of beneficiaries who gave the area & time	Area improved (Hectares)	Time taken for terracing work by tractor (days)
Bhimkhet	9	19.27	113
Jad	7	5.72	46
Mohalangi	0	-	-
Talwade Digar	2	3.30	30
Total	18	28.29	189

1) Per day average area improved by tractor = $\frac{2829 \text{ R}}{189 \text{ days}} = 14.96 = 15 \text{ ares approximately}$

2) Per day tractor cost (hire charges)

From the oral information received by villagers, in the year 1998 there were different tractor charges per day i.e. Rs. 900, Rs.1000 and Rs. 1100.

Hence average tractor charge per day is = $\frac{900 + 1000 + 1100}{3} = \text{Rs. } 1000$

3) Per are tractor hire charges = Per day tractor charge
 = Per day area improved in ares
 = Rs.1000
 = 15 are
 = Rs. 66.66
 = Approximately Rs. 67/- per are

Based on this calculation the villagewise misappropriation done by Navnirman for terracing work in four villages of Satana block, in Nasik district is given below-

CASE STUDY - 2

Misappropriation by payment of less wages than that shown on record

Anil Raghunath Ahire on whose farm Government had constructed one Mud Bund, worth Rs.1,82,548/- was interviewed to find out whether so much money was spent. Labourers who worked on Anil's farm were interviewed. An informal discussion with the labourers revealed the following facts :

- a) It took 15 days for constructing the bund on Shri Ahire's farm.
- b) 35 families i.e. 70 labourers worked in this project.
- c) Payment was based on work done by one family.
- d) The labourers said they received Rs.700/- to 1000/- per family for 15 days. We researchers along with labourers took Rs.1000 as the amount given to each family and multiplied it by 35 to get final figure of Rs.35,000/-
- e) On being asked if any additional payment was made, the labourers stated that Rs.5000/- was given to them as a lump sum.

8) Thus out of the total 1,82,548.00 shown on records as money spent by the Government, only 40,000/- i.e. 22% was spent in reality and 78% of the amount, i.e. Rs.1,42,548/- was misappropriated by the officials. Individual statements of beneficiaries were taken to validate the findings.

9) Thus, in Jad village 78% of the amount for 4 bunds i.e. Rs. 4,86,012/- was misappropriated.

CASE STUDY - 3

We took one case of Parbat Dodha Patil to assess approximately how much was paid to the labourers including other overheads. The details of Parbat's case are as follows :-

1. Amount on record for Parbat's (one) nala bund shown by Government is Rs.93,550.
2. Labourers paid for digging were 35 families having approximately 70 members. Payment was however, made per family Rs.250/- on weekly basis. The digging work went on for 5 days. We multiplied 35 families into 250 x 5 days to get a figure of Rs.8750.00
3. Further more, the labourers said approximately 10 tractors gravel was brought from the mountains at the rate of approximately Rs.500/- per tractor. Hence gravel costed Rs.5000/-
4. Mud for bunds was brought from the field, in 25 tractor trips at the rate of Rs.500/-, hence Rs.12,500/-.
5. Transporting stones from the mountains to the nala bund site, worked out to Rs.200 per tractor into 25 trips which works out to about Rs.5000/-
6. Rs.5000/- given to 35 labourers for stone pitching.
7. Leveling with the help of bullocks for 21 days per pair owner was paid Rs.750/- hence total of Rs.9000 was paid to 12 pairs.
8. Considering the above heads of expenditure as told by the labourers and given individually in writing, the total cost of Parbat's bund as calculated by labourers worked out to Rs.45,250.00.

CASE STUDY - 4

A case study of Bhavrao Choudhary. Bhavrao Choudhary is a tribal on whose farm a bund worth Rs.89,000/-. After calculating the cost of the bund as revealed by the labourers it worked out to Rs.56,000/-.

The details are as follows :-

1.	40 families have about 85 members worked on the project for one month.	
2.	Payment was made to one family on the basis of work output.	
3.	Out of the 40 families who worked as labourers :	
	i) Rs.200 was given per week to 10 families, hence Rs. 200 x 10 x 4 =	8000.
	ii) Rs.350 was given per week to 20 families, hence Rs.350 x 20 x 4 =	28000.
	iii) Rs.500 was given per week to 10 families, hence Rs.500 x 10 x 4 =	20000
<hr/> <hr/>		
Total		56000
<hr/> <hr/>		

Rs.56,000/- included digging levelling, pitching and other works associated with construction of the bund.

- Thus, on an average Rs.33,000/- was siphoned by the Government officials per bund, hence for seven bunds the amount works out to Rs.2,31,000.00
- If Rs.2,31,000.00 is added to the amount 1,97,000 for the physically missing bund the total of misappropriated funds for 8 bunds works out to 4,28,000 in Bhimkhet village.
- Labourers in Bhimkhet said, their thumb impressions and signatures were taken on the muster.
- Yet another observation in Bhimkhet revealed by the labourers was that out of 40 families 30 were paid Rs. 200 to 350 per week, because they never fought on the issue of calculation whereas the remain 10 families fought with the officials and were paid Rs.500/- per week.

Conclusion - greater the level of ignorance about calculations and attitude to accept injustice, among the labourers, lesser the weekly wages.

- Lastly, the area shown on paper to construct bunds was more on paper, but less in reality after verification.
- Out of the seven beneficiaries interviewed in Bhimkhet 6 i.e. 86% said construction of mud bunds did not have any impact on their crop pattern and production. They produced Ragi & Pulses before and after the construction of bunds.

Table No.1
Villagewise Nala Bunds constructed by Navnirman, Nashik

Sr. No	Village Name	No. of Nala bunds shown			No. of Bundhs physically existed at the time of survey			Remarks
		Mud bund	Cement bund	Total	Mud bund	Cement bund	Total	
1	Bhimkhet	6	1	7	6	1	7	Cement bund is leaking
2	Jad	5	-	5	5	-	5	-
3	Mohalangi	4	1	5	4	1	5	Cement bund is leaking
4	Talwade Digar	3	-	3	3	-	3	-
	Total	18	2	20	18	2	20	-

Table No.2
Wastage of Government Grants
due to improper construcion of Nala bunds

Sr. No.	Name of village	Bund type	No. of Bunds	No. of Bunds having leakage	Expenditure (Wastage of money) (Rs.)
1	Bhimkhet	Mud bund	6	-	-
		Cement	1	1	154935
		Total	7	1	154935
2	Jad	Mud bund	5	-	-
		Cement	-	-	-
		Total	5	-	-
3	Mohlangi	Mud bund	4	-	-
		Cement	1	1	193600
		Total	5	1	193600
4	Talwade Digar	Mud bund	3	-	-
		Cement	-	-	-
		Total	3	-	-
Total			20	2	348535

Table No. 3
Misappropriation in amount received by Navnirman for terracing work
in four villages of Satana taluka in Nashik District.

Sr. No.	Name of village	Terracing area covered (Hect)	Amount shown by Navanirman for terracing	Tractor cost charges for terracing (approx) (Rs.)	Misappropriation amount (approx)	Per-centage
1	Mohalangri	42.86	7,12,020	287162	424858	60%
2	Jad	28.34	5,04,750	189878	314872	62%
3	Bhimakhet	28.75	533,220	192625	340595	64%
4	Talwade Digar	42.49	7,28,664	284683	1524306	61%
	Total	142.44	24,78,654	954348	1524306	61%

Note : 61% of the total amount allocated by the Government to Navnirman was misutilised.

39 out of 54 land owners stated that the N.G.O. used tractors and work was not done through laboureres. In addition to this, statements of other persons members of Gram Pancnayat, Sarpanch, ex-M.L.A. etc.were also recorded. These persons have said that tractors were used in the village for terracing work and this work was not done by labourers. Some landholders might have been pressurised by the N.G.O. since they were obliged to the N.G.O. for doing the work on their fields. These labourers might have also shared the illegal profit made by the N.G.O. On checking the musters the truth will surface. On the basis of the evidence collected it can be concluded that tractors were used in all fields. It is also unreasonable to believe that on some field tractors were used and on others only labourers are used.

TABLE No. 4
Misappropriation in amount received by Navnirman
for terracing work in Talwade Digar

Sr. No.	Survey No.	Labour cost shown by Navnirman (Rs.)	Area covered (hectare)	Tractor cost (charges) (approx.) (Rs)	Misappropriation (approx.) (Rs.)	Percentage
1.	125 to 129	79,430.00	4.40	29480	49950	63%
2.	130	59,449.00	3.30	22110	37339	63%
3.	119, 120,132	2,01,000.00	11.20	75040	125960	63%
4.	131	52,370.00	3.30	22110	30260	58%
5.	121	51,015.00	3.70	24790	26225	51%
6.	118	35,040.00	1.95	13065	21975	63%
7.	134	26,105.00	1.50	10050	16055	62%
8.	117	35,980.00	2.00	13400	22580	63%
9.	138	28,505.00	1.74	11658	16847	59%
10	140	59,100.00	3.30	22110	36990	63%
11.	114, 115	46,900.00	3.10	20770	26130	56%
12.	155	53,770.00	3.00	20100	33670	63%
	Total	7,28,664	42.49	284683	443981	61%

Table No.5
Misappropriation Amount received by Navnirman
for Terracing work in Jad.

Sr. No	Survey No.	Labour cost shown by Navnirman (Rs.)	Area covered (hect.)	Tractor cost (charges) (Approx.) (Rs.)	Misappropriation Amount (Approx.) (Rs.)	Percentage
1.	116,73	86,060/-	4.75	31825	54235	63%
2.	117,118/ A + B	92,040/-	5.10	34170	57870	63%
3.	66, 67, 68, 69	76,740/-	4.35	29145	47595	62%
4.	65	65,540/-	3.85	25795	39745	61%
5.	60	53,030/-	2.94	19698	33332	63%
6.	64	33,200/-	1.87	12529	20671	62%
7.	63, 61	53,010/-	2.94	19698	33312	63%
8.	121	45,130	2.54	17018	28112	62%
	Total	5,04,750/-	28.34	189878	314872	62%

Table No. 6
Misappropriation Amount received by Navnirman
for Terracing work in Mohalangi.

Sr. No	Survey No.	Labour cost shown by Navnirman (Rs.)	Area covered (hect.)	Tractor cost (charges) approx. (Rs.)	Approx. misappropriation amount (Rs.)	Percentage
1.	24,37,38, 39	1,24,470/-	8.81	59027	65443	53%
2.	25/1+2+3	63,520/-	3.86	25862	37658	59%
3.	36/1+2	95,030/-	5.40	36180	58850	62%
4.	34	42,500/-	2.37	15879	26621	63%
5.	33	25,040/-	1.40	9380	15660	63%
6.	46	37,840/-	2.50	16750	21090	56%
7.	49	34,280/-	1.92	12864	21416	62%
8.	50/1+2+3	73,000/-	4.80	32160	40840	56%
9.	63/1+2	44,020/-	2.49	16683	27337	62%
10.	59	37,010/-	2.06	13802	23208	63%
11.	34/29-23	51,100/-	2.45	16415	34685	68%
12.	34/3+5+6	84,210/-	4.80	32160	52050	62%
	Total	7,12,020/-	42.86	287162	424858	60%

Table No. 7
Misappropriation Amount received by Navnirman
for terracing work in Bhimkhet

Sr. No	Survey No.	Labour cost shown by Navnirman (Rs.)	Area covered (hect.)	Tractor cost (approx.) (Rs.)	Misappropriation (approx.) (Rs.)	Percentage
1.	69 to 73	1,67,000/-	8.35	55945	111055	67%
2.	86, 87	87,500/-	4.40	29480	58020	66%
3.	64	45,450/-	2.60	17420	28030	62%
4.	62	46,860/-	2.60	17420	29440	62%
5.	61	53,000/-	3.00	20100	32900	62%
6.	59,60	53,600/-	3.00	20100	33500	63%
7.	56	41,010/-	2.60	17420	23590	58%
8.	57	38,800/-	2.20	14740	24060	62%
	Total	5,33,220/-	28.75	192625	340595	64%

TABLE 8

N.G.O.WISE, D.P.A.P. AND E.A.S. GRANT DISBURSED BY D.R.D.A., NASHIK FOR WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT WORKS DURING THE YEARS

Sr. No.	Name of N.G.O.	Watershed Allotted		Grant disposed		Expenditure		Status of work		Recovery	
		D.P.A.P.	E.A.S.	D.P.A.P.	E.A.S.	D.P.A.P.	E.A.S.	D.P.A.P.	E.A.S.	D.P.A.P.	E.A.S.
1.	Navnirman, Satana	6	4	107.89	49.53	105.32	46.69	Progressive	-	-	
2.	Vanrai, Malegaon	4	6	39.22	47.24	30.92	45.71	Progressive	3.80	2.86	
3.	Bhagirat, Nashik	-	6	-	29.71	-	22.24	Progressive	-	2.54	
4.	Navnirman, Peth	6	2	20.51	7.91	8.84	2.79	Closed	8.94	3.42	
5.	Janakalyan Sanstha, Dindori	4	2	10.90	1.50	7.88	2.09	Closed	2.61-	-	
6.	Suyash Charitable Surgana Trust	3	2	13.04	1.50	7.00	-	Closed	3.87	1.50	
7.	Urban & Rural Social Institute, Peth	7	-	-	7.82	-	3.46	Closed	-	5.24	
8.	Vachan, Igatpuri	6	3	12.00	12.00	17.84	11.15	Closed	6.01	-	
9.	Yojak, Chandwad	6	4	33.55	21.98	27.58	17.05	Closed	7.63	-	
10.	Snehbandh, Nashik	5	2	27.70	5.68	24.94	8.13	Closed	0.71	2.35	
Total		40	38	276.73	184.87	230.32	159.31	-	33.57	18.01	

**Tables prepared by analysing 54 schedules administered,
to assess NGO's work.**

Table No. 9

**AWARENESS AMONG BENEFICIARIES REGARDING TOTAL GRANT
RECEIVED BY NAVNIRMAN FOR WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT.**

Sr. No.	Awareness Level	No.of Beneficiaries	Percentage
1.	Aware of total grant amount received	0	0
2.	Not aware of total grant amount received	54	100%
Total		54	100%

Table No. 10

**STATEMENT SHOWING VILLAGEWISE BENEFICIARIES
UNDER B.P.L.CATEGORY**

Sr. No.	Name of the villages	No.of beneficiaries	B.P.L. status		Percentage of B.P.L.
			Yes	No	
1.	Bhimkhet	14	10	4	71
2.	Jad	13	8	5	62
3.	Moholangi	14	13	1	93
4.	Talwade Digar	13	12	1	92
Total		54	43	11	80

Note : This question was addressed to 54 families in 4 villages namely Bhimkhet, Jad, Mohalangi & Talwade Digar villages of Satana, to evaluate work done by Navnirman.

TABLE No. 11
STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF LAND HOLDING OF VILLAGE BENEFICIARIES

Sr. No	Village	Beneficiary	Land holding						
			Upto 1 acre	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	Above 6 acres
I.	Bhimkhet	14	-	3 (21)	1 (7)	--	1 (7)	--	9 (64)
II.	Jad	13	-	2 (15)	3 (23)	3 (23)	2 (15)	--	3 (23)
III.	Moholangi	14	1 (7)	1 (7)	6 (43)	2 (14)	--	--	4 (29)
IV	Talwade Digar	13	1 (8)	4 (31)	1 (8)	1 (8)	1 (8)	-	5 (38)
	Total	54	2 (4)	10 (19)	11 (20)	6 (11)	4 (7)	--	21 (39)

TABLE No.12
NO. OF BENEFICIARIES HAVING IRRIGATION FACILITY IN 4 VILLAGES OF SATANA TAHSIL

Sr. No.	Village	Total no. of beneficiaries	Irrigation facility				No irrigation facility families
			Well	River	Lake	Stream	
1.	Bhimkhet	14	6	3	-	-	5
2.	Jad	13	4	-	-	-	9
3.	Mohalangi	14	3	-	-	-	11
4.	Talawade (Digar)	13	3	-	-	-	10
	Total	54	16 (30%)	3(6%)	- (0)	- (0)	35 (65%)

Note : Figures in the bracket indicates percentage.

TABLE No.13
STATUS OF ELECTRIC AND DIESEL PUMP IN 4 VILLAGES STUDIED

Sr. No.	Name of the village	Total No. of beneficiaries	Electric pump	Diesel pump	Total A+B	Percentage	
						Electric	Diesel
1.	Bhimkhet	14	9	-	9	64	-
2.	Jad	13	2	-	2	15	-
3.	Moholangi	14	3	-	3	21	-
4.	Talwade Digar	13	1	-	1	8	-
Total		54	15	-	15	28	-

TABLE No. 14
PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY OF FOOD GRAINS BEFORE & AFTER TERRACING

Sr. No.	Name of village	Scheduled No.	Before						After					
			0 to 2 months	2 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 10	10 to 12	0 to 2 months	2 to 4	4 to 6	6 to 8	8 to 10	10 to 12
I.	Bhimkhet	14	6 (43)	3 (21)	1 (7)	3 (21)	--	1 (7)	--	4 (29)	4 (29)	2 (14)	1 (7)	3 (21)
II.	Jad	13	--	2 (15)	5 (38)	4 (31)	--	2 (15)	--	--	1 (8)	--	2 (15)	10 (77)
III.	Moholangi	14	--	2 (14)	1 (7)	3 (21)	3 (21)	5 (36)	--	--	1 (7)	3 (21)	2 (14)	8 (57)
IV.	Talwade Digar	13	1 (8)	9 (69)	1 (8)	--	--	2 (15)	--	6 (46)	3 (23)	1 (8)	3 (23)	
Total		54	7 (13)	16(30)	8 (15)	10(19)	3 (6)	10 (19)	4 (7)	12(22)	8 (15)	6 (11)	24(44)	

Note : Figures in the bracket indicates percentage

TABLE No. 15

PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS IN 4 VILLAGES OF SATANA TAHSIL

S. N.	Name of village	Sch No.	Before										After										
			Jawar	Wheat	Bajari	Nagli	Rice	Pulses	Groundnut	Maize	Fruits	Vegetables	Jawar	Wheat	Bajari	Nagli	Rice	Pulses	Groundnut	Maize	Fruits	Vegetables	
I.	Bhimkhet	14	350	400	200	2850	2300	487	-	-	-	200	1950	600	4000	6200	690	-	-	-	-	-	-
II	Jad	13	900	200	100	2550	450	130	-	-	1000	1400	500	4700	3080	730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III	Moholangi	14	1950	350	500	5850	2100	500	600	-	1450	2250	1250	4550	6380	1555	460	200	-	-	-	-	-
IV	Talwade Digar	13	-	-	4150	150	-	480	2840	-	-	500	4950	450	-	535	4420	-	-	5000	1200	-	-
	Total	54	3200	950	4950	12400	4850	1597	3440	-	2650	6100	7300	13700	15660	3510	4880	200	5000	1200	-	-	-

ANNEXURE -1

RESEARCH TEAM

Guide, Analysis & Commentary

Shri Arun Bhatia,
Commissioner

and

Dr. Robin D. Tribhuwan,
Anthropologist

Supervision, Data Collection & Analysis

Shri S.B. Darade,
Research Officer

DTP Work

Shri S.R. Kute, Stenographer (HG)
Shri D.D. Gaikwad, Stenographer (LG)
Smt. S.S. Bhutkar, Steno-typist
Smt. A.J. Gaikwad, Steno-typist

Investigators

Shri R.L. Biraris, Curator

Shri G.K. Jadhav, Research Assistant

Shri G.C. Londhe, Research Assistant

Shri P.B. Kudale, Research Assistant

Shri K.R. Nangare, Statistical Assistant

Shri S.B. Khade, Statistical Assistant

Shri B.B. Navale, Statistical Assistant

Shri R.V. Raghatwan, Cameraman-cum-Projector Operator

Shri Sanjaykumar Naik, Investigator (Sr)

Shri R.M. Mandave, Jr. Clerk

Shri R.S. Pawar, Investigator

Drivers

Shri A.B. Kadam

Shri R.G. Jadhav

ANNEXURE -2

Statement showing comparative cost of terracing by manual and mechanical methods. (The table gives the cost of excavation of one cubic meter of soil and transportation up till 10 meters)

Name of Parimandal	Area Category	Cost of doing the work by labour (Govt. of Maharashtra, P.W.D.Pune Region) (Rs).		Cost of doing the work using tractor as communicated by Jt. Director Soil Conservation and Water Management Commissionerate of Agriculture Pune, on 12/09/2002 for the year 1997-98	Cost saving using tractor instead of labour by applying the labour cost of 1998 (Rs).	% of saving
		2001	1998			
Parimandal 3	TSP/Hilly Area	21.62	17.02	7.35	9.67	56.82
	Other Area	18.80	14.80	7.00	7.80	52.70
Parimandal 4	TSP/Hilly Area	20.70	16.10	7.35	8.65	53.73
	Other Area	18.00	14.00	7.00	7.00	50.00

ANNEXURE - 2A

जा.क्र.मृद-६/मजगी/९२/२००२
मृद संधारण व पाणलोट क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन
कृषि आयुक्तालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य,
पुणे - ४११ ००१, दिनांक १२.९.२००२

प्रति,

मा.आयुक्त,
आदिवासी संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था,
२८ क्विन्स गार्डन,
पुणे- ४११ ००१.

विषय :- मजगी कामाचे तांत्रिक अभिप्रायाबाबत.

संदर्भ :- आपले पत्र क्रमांक -आवि/११०२/प्रक्र १९१/का-
५/(मू)/०२/३३६९, दिनांक ३०.८.२००२

उपरोक्त संदर्भिय पत्रास अनुसरून कळविण्यात येते की, (१) मजुरांकरवी मजगी काम करण्यासाठी खर्चाचे मंजूर मापदंड (cost Norm) सन १९९७ व १९९८ साठी सारखेच असून परिमंडळ-३ जनजाती उपयोजना/डोंगराळ क्षेत्रासाठी रुपये २०९२६/- व इतर क्षेत्रासाठी रुपये १८२१७/- तर परिमंडळ-४ जनजाती उपयोजना/डोंगराळ क्षेत्रासाठी रुपये १८२१७/- व इतर क्षेत्रासाठी रुपये १५८६४/- प्रति हेक्टर असे आहेत. (२) ट्रॅक्टरद्वारे मजगी काम करण्यासाठी सन १९९७ व १९९८ चे खात्याचे दरसूची नुसार जमिनीमध्ये मऊ मुरुमाचे प्रमाण २५ टक्केपेक्षा जास्त नाही, अशा जमिनीत यंत्राच्या सहाय्याने (बुलडोझर, ट्रॅक्टर) खोदकाम करणे, खोदून काढलेली माती निर्देश केल्याप्रमाणे १० मीटर अंतरावर व १ मिटर उंचीपर्यंत पसरविणे व बांध तयार करणे याकामासाठी परिमंडळ-३ व ४ च्या जनजाती उपयोजना/डोंगराळ क्षेत्रासाठी रुपये ७.३५ प्रति घ.मि. व इतर क्षेत्रासाठी रुपये ७.०० प्रति घ.मि. खर्च येतो.

सही/-

कृषि सह संचालक
यांच्या मान्यतेने

कृषि सह संचालक
मृद संधारण व पाणलोट क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन
कृषि आयुक्तालय, म.रा., पुणे-१ करिता

ANNEXURE - 2 B

जोडपत्र एक

रोजगार हमी योजनेखालील सर्व प्रकारच्या कामांना लागू करण्यात आलेल्या मजूरीची दर अनुसूची १० एप्रिल २००१ पासून

अ.क्र.	बाब	युनिट	युनिटाचा दर रुपये							
			परिमंडळ (१)		परिमंडळ (२)		परिमंडळ (३)		परिमंडळ (४)	
			जनजाती / उपयोजना / डोंगराळ क्षेत्र	इतर	जनजाती / उपयोजना / डोंगराळ क्षेत्र	इतर	जनजाती / उपयोजना / डोंगराळ क्षेत्र	इतर	जनजाती / उपयोजना / डोंगराळ क्षेत्र	इतर
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११
१ (अ)	जमिनीमध्ये व मऊ मुरुमात २५ टक्क्यांहून अधिक मऊ मुरुम नसेल अशा ठिकाणी खोदकाम करणे व खोदून काढलेली माती निर्देश देण्यात आले असतील त्याप्रमाणे १० मीटर अंतरापर्यंत व १ मीटर ऊंचीपर्यंत नेऊन टाकणे / पसरविणे.	घनमीटर	२३.४६	२०.४०	२२.५४	१९.६०	२१.६२	१८.८०	२०.७०	१८.००
(ब)	जमिनीमध्ये वा मऊ मुरुमात २५ टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त परंतु ५० टक्क्यांपेक्षा कमी मऊ मुरुम असेल अशा ठिकाणी खोदकाम करणे व खोदून काढलेली माती निर्देश देण्यात आले असतील त्याप्रमाणे १० मीटर अंतरापर्यंत व १ मीटर ऊंचीपर्यंत नेऊन टाकणे / पसरविणे	घनमीटर	२५.४०	२२.०९	२४.३९	२१.२१	२३.३९	२०.३४	२२.४४	१९.५०

