



AN EVALUATION STUDY
ON
VIKAS MEIN JAN SAHYOG
PROGRAMME
IN
HIMACHAL PRADESH

ISSUED BY :
Planning Department
Himachal Pradesh

PREFACE

The programme "Gaon Bhi Apna, Kam Bhi Apna was introduced in 1991-92 to elicit effective people's participation through decentralized planning. In 1994 the programme was restructured and renamed as "Vikas Main Jan Sahyog". Under this participatory programme people come forward for meeting their most intensively felt needs with a public participation supplemented with Government budgetary support. After the feed back from the public, different slabs have been introduced for the public and Government participation of the programme. The public and government contribution ratio for Tribal Areas, Backward Declared Areas of the Pradesh and villages having 50% and more than 50% population of SC/ST/OBC (or all the three categories) is 15:85. This contribution ratio for other rural areas and urban areas is 25:75 and 50:50 respectively. But the contribution ratio in urban areas for the construction of government Educational, Health, Veterinary institution buildings, Water Supply & Sewerage and Hand Pumps is 25:75. The contribution ratio for the schemes to be constructed in the memory of some one is 50:50 in both the rural as well as urban areas.

The State Government has decided to make a comprehensive review of this programme by conducting an evaluation study to assess the efficacy of this scheme. Accordingly, present study was conducted to assess the various aspects such as people's participation, utilization of funds for infrastructural development, completion and maintenance of assets, utility of assets created for the people and employment generation under this programme.

The scope of the study was whole of Himachal Pradesh. A detailed schedule was designed to collect wide range of information on all aspects of the scheme covered under Vikas Main Jan Sahyog Programme. Out of total 6671 schemes, 626 schemes covering Community Assets, Drinking Water, Irrigation, Roads and Schools were selected for the study. The main findings of the study are:

- i) Out of 626 schemes, the estimated cost of 96% of the schemes were below Rs. 5 lakh. 2% each of the schemes were between Rs. 5 to 10 lakh and above Rs. 10 lakh. Concluding thereby that people prefer smaller schemes.*
- ii) Out of 626 schemes, sharing pattern of 47% schemes was 15:85, 52% schemes 25:75 and 1% schemes were in the sharing pattern of 50:50 which depicts that this scheme is more popular in the rural areas. This fact is also substantiated with the finding that in sharing pattern of 50:50 category only 1% of the total sample schemes fall.*
- iii) Out of 626 schemes works of 610 schemes i.e. 97.5% were completed.*
- iv) Out of total investment of 834.23 lakh the public contribution was Rs. 165.64 lakh and rest was Govt. share.*

- v) *The study has revealed that 99% of the schemes were functional due to the people's participation input in the programme.*
- vi) *99% of labour force were employed for construction of works under VMJS from within the village resulting in a very high employment generation of this programme in rural economy.*

The study has come out with the findings indicating the successful implementation of the programme. This study shows that any programme having public participation not only lead to the additional mobilisation of resources but also create sense of belongingness among the public which ensures the sustainability of the programme.

I hope that the planners, policy formulator and the researcher will find this publication very useful .

Dated :

*(Arvind Mehta) I.A.S.
Secretary (Planning) to the
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State Government decided to undertake a comprehensive review of VMJS programme and accordingly, this study was conducted to assess the various aspects of the scheme such as people's participation, utilization of funds for infrastructural development, completion and maintenance of assets, utility of assets created for the rural population, social acceptability of programme, employment generation under this programme and to know the quality of work.

The study has been conducted in all the 12 districts of the State. The systematic stratified random sampling with multi-stage sampling technique for the selection of sample was adopted. 10% sample was drawn from each strata after stratifying the works on the basis of activity and estimated cost within the district. Out of 6671 total number of schemes, a sample size of 644 schemes was selected for this study. But the analysis of the report is based on 626 schemes as 12 schemes were not reported and 6 schedules were rejected during scrutiny. The completed schemes .from the year 1995-96 to 1999-2000 were covered under this study.

The results of the present study show that this programme is useful to a greater extent for creation of assets in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas on a need felt basis. In 97.51% cases, the works taken under this programme were completed in a stipulated period. The average Government and public participation ratio in financial terms was 80:20. About 99% of the completed schemes were functional. However, on the maintenance part, results of the study indicate that only in 2% cases the maintenance funds were utilized. In 73% cases Development Committees have been constituted to oversee the work under VMJS programme. This programme has also helped in employment generation at the local level as 99% of the labour force employed was from within the village.

The detailed findings of the study are as under :

- ❖ Under VMJS Programme, first preference of the people is to build road (31%) followed by Community Assets(26%), Schools (24%) Irrigation 11% and Drinking Water(8%).
- ❖ Out of 626 schemes, estimated cost of 96% of the total schemes was below Rs. 5 lakh and 2% each of the schemes between Rs 5 to 10 lakh and above 10 lakh.
- ❖ In 99.6% cases the estimated cost of the schemes was equal to actual amount sanctioned and there was no cost escalation observed under this scheme.
- ❖ In terms of investment 52% of the total amount was invested in the schemes below Rs 5 lakh and 48% investment was utilized in the schemes of Rs 5 to 10 lakh and above Rs 10 lakh.
- ❖ In terms of investment 48% of the share of investment goes to Schools followed by Community Assets (29%), Roads (15%), Irrigation (6%) and Drinking Water (2%).

- ❖ Out of 626 schemes, sharing pattern of 47% of the schemes was 15:85, 52% schemes 25:75 and 1% scheme was in the sharing pattern of 50:50. The scheme is more popular in rural areas. Only 1% cases of the schemes bearing the name of the particular person fall in the category of sharing pattern of 50:50 and in 99% cases community schemes are preferred.
- ❖ In total investment of Rs. 834.23 lakh, Rs 668.59 lakh i.e. 80% comprises Govt. share and Rs. 165.64 lakh i.e. 20% is public share under the sample.
- ❖ Out of 626 schemes, 610 schemes i.e. 97.5% were completed.
- ❖ Out of total completed schemes, 73% of the schemes were completed within one year, 19% took 2 years for completion and 8% schemes took more than 2 years
- ❖ 99% of the schemes were found functional
- ❖ Only 32% UCs/CCs were submitted
- ❖ In 2% cases beneficiaries have utilized the maintenance fund. In case of 79% of the schemes need for the use of maintenance fund was not felt and 18% were not aware of the maintenance fund.
- ❖ In 73% of the cases Development Committees have been constituted.
- ❖ 99% of the labour force employed under this programme was from within the village.
- ❖ Out of total investment, 21.5% was observed as labour cost.
- ❖ The average wage paid to the labour was Rs 56/- per day.

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CHAPTER- I

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 The State Government has started a programme named "**Gaon Bhi Apna or Kam Bhi Apna**" in the year 1991-92 as a step in the area of decentralised planning and Public participation. A detailed review of this scheme was carried out after two years of its implementation which led to the restructuring and renaming of the Programme as "**Vikas Main Jan Sahyog**". Over the years certain changes/amendments have been carried out in its implementation but by and large basic frame work and objectives of the scheme remained the same as was envisaged at the very outset of the Programme. Basic approach behind this programme was to ensure people's participation at the grass root level with an objective of supplementing the Government efforts in the area of infrastructural development and ensure the sustainability of assets in future.

1.1.2 There is people's participation from the stage of identification of the scheme based on local priorities up to the level of its execution as is clear from the very nomenclature of the Scheme. According to the guidelines of the scheme a community or an individual can approach the DC/ADC/ADM/SDM/DPO/BDO for taking up a particular work under this scheme and thereafter the community or an individual can submit the approved plan alongwith the requisite contribution and other necessary documents required as per the guidelines of the scheme. People's contribution varies according to the nature/type of scheme and location of the scheme i.e. whether in the urban area, rural area, backward area, or SCI/ST population predominant area.

1.1.3 VMJS Programme is in operation in the entire State both tribal areas as well as non-tribal areas. As per the norms, funds are apportioned among the districts, 60% on the basis of population and 40% on the basis of area. Schemes sanctioned above Rs. five lakh are over and above the normal financial allocations made to the Districts.

1.1.4 The designated sanctioning authorities of schemes according to their financial powers are as under:

	Initial	Revised
1. Dy Commissioner	Rs. 1.00 lakh	Rs. 5.00 lakh
2. Pr. Adviser (Planning)	Rs. 3.00 lakh	Rs. 10.00 lakh
3. Pr. Secretary (Planning)	Rs. 7.00 lakh	Rs. 20.00 lakh
4. Finance Department		Above Rs. 20.00 lakh

1.1.5 The sharing pattern for urban area is 50:50 except Government Educational, Health, and Veterinary institution buildings, Water Supply, Sewerage and Hand Pumps where public and government contribution is 25 :75 in urban areas also, for the rural areas 25:75 and for SCs / STs populated area and backward area it is 15:85. An amount i.e. 10% of public and Government share is kept for maintenance of asset created. The public share is collected in advance by the D.C. and the funds are released keeping in view the availability of budget under VMJS programme.

1.1.6 Under this programme Government share is not provided to such works where the financial assistance is already provided by Central Government, State Government or any other source. In addition, such cases are not considered where there is already a budget provision in the State Budget. The financial support for the religious institutions is provided only for the community assets.

1.1.7 **The priority of works given under this programme is as under:**

1. C/O school buildings
2. C/O multipurpose community assets
3. C/O motorable roads and rope-ways
4. C/O Irrigation schemes/drinking water schemes/installation of hand pumps
5. C/O buildings for public health services
6. Provision of important missing links such as three phase transmission lines, transformers, X-Rays plant and Ambulance etc.

1.1.8 In addition, there is provision up to Rs. 10 lakh investment by the Government for providing special facilities on pilot basis at places of tourist interest under Vikas Main Jan Shayog, on matching share basis by local communities or Hotel Association.

1.1.9 The local committee of the public sharers is given first priority for the **execution of work**. If the sanctioned work is to be executed by the private agencies /Committees including PT As, such agencies should be registered. The sanctioned work is required to be completed within a period of one year *form* the date of sanction.

1.1.10 There is very strong in built mechanism for monitoring of works in progress. For this purpose, local committees based on the size of the schemes have been constituted For schemes up to Rs. fifty Thousand, members of the committee comprise Chairman of Panchayat Samitti, Block Development Officer and Junior Engineer. For works up to one lakh, Members of the Zila Parishad of the concerned Division and Sub-Oivisional Officer are additional members and for works above Rs. One lakh, Chairman of Zila Parishad, Deputy Commissioner, XEN, Chairman of concerned Panchayat Samitti and BOO are the members of the monitoring committee. About 68% of the sanctioned schemes are monitored by the various designated authorities.

2. Need of the Study

1.2.1 In a State Level Technical Advisory Committee meeting held on 30th oct. 2002, it was decided that to conduct evaluation studies including the VMJS. In this meeting it was also decided that evaluation study on VMJS Programme may be conducted by the Planning Department. The field work of the study was done by the District Planning Cells.

1.2.2. Since the VMJS Programme has been under implementation since 1991 and significant amount of Plan funds have been invested on this programme, it was decided to take stock of the extent of usefulness and social acceptability of this programme in various districts including tribal districts.

3. Scope of the Study

1.3.1 This study has been conducted in 12 districts of the State. Under this study the following schemes have been selected:

1. Community Assets
2. Drinking Water Supply
3. Irrigation
4. Roads
5. Schools

4. Time period of study

1.4.1 The schemes completed from 1995-96 to 1999-2000 were covered under this evaluation study.

CHAPTER-II

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

2.1.1 The main objectives of the study are :

- i) To assess level of public participation / contribution made and funds utilised for the schemes in fulfilling local developmental needs in terms of infrastructural development at the Panchayat / Village level.
- ii) To study the time taken for the sanction of schemes completed and maintenance of schemes .
- iii) To evaluate the importance / utility of the assets created for the benefit of the local people.
- iv) To study the views of the local representatives regarding the social acceptability of the programme .
- v) To estimate the direct employment generation in rural areas under this programme.
- vi) To evaluate the Quality of the work undertaken under this programme and the extent of usefulness of the schemes prioritised by the people in rural areas.

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING DESIGN:

3.1.1 It was decided to adopt stratified random sampling with multi-stage sampling technique for the selection of sample under the study. While selecting schemes from the districts, the entire universe was divided into two strata.

- i) Strata-I Tribal Areas
- ii) Strata-II Non-Tribal Areas.

3.1.2 It was further decided that proportion of schemes sample from Non- Tribal and Tribal districts would be in the ratio of 90%: 10%.

2. Sampling Size

3.2.1 In this study, systematic stratified sampling design was adopted to work out the 10% sample and the following sample was selected:-

	<u>Name of Category</u>	<u>Total No of Schemes</u>	<u>Sample size</u>
i)	Community Assets	1734	166
ii)	Drinking Water	534	55
iii)	Irrigation	734	72
iv)	Roads	2068	199
v)	Schools	1601	152
		-----	-----
		Total	6671
		-----	-----
		6671	644
		-----	-----

3.2.2 The sample was further stratified into the following three categories based on the estimated cost.

- i) Estimated cost < than as five lakh.
- ii) Estimated cost Rs. five lakh one to Rs. ten lakhs.
- iii) Estimated cost Rs. ten lakh one and above.

3.2.3 After stratifying the works on the basis of activity and estimated cost within the district, 10% sample was drawn from each strata .Out of the total sample of 644 schemes, 615 schemes fall in the range of the estimated cost of less than Rs. 5 lakh, 14 schemes were in the range of Rs. 5.00 to 10.00 lakh and the rest 15 schemes were above 10 lakh.

Following table gives the activity-wise/ cost-wise breakup of the sampled schemes:

Category	Less than Rs. Five Lakh	Rs. Five lakh to Rs. Ten lakh	Above Rs. Ten lakh	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.Community Assets	155	5	6	166
2.Drinking Water	55	-	-	55
3. Irrigation	71	1	-	72
4. Roads	195	2	2	199
5.Schools	139	6	7	152
Total:	615	14	15	644

3.2.4. District-wise details of the selected schemes are as under:

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of schemes	Activity-wise detail				
			Comm unity Assets	Drinking Water	Irrigation	Roads	School s
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1	Bilaspur	22	5	2	3	8	4
2	Chamba	61	9	15	3	30	4
3	Hamirpur	84	23	6	4	7	44
4	Kangra	91	26	8	3	29	25
5	Kinnaur	15	9	0	1	2	3
6	Kullu	71	14	0	16	34	7
7	L & S	10	5	0	2	1	2
8	Mandi	124	25	13	9	55	22
9	Shimla	46	8	4	14	14	6
10	Sirmour	17	6	0	4	4	3
11	Solan	54	19	3	12	9	11
12	Una	49	17	4	1	6	21
Total		644	166	55	72	199	152

3.2.5 The analysis of the report is based on 626 schemes as out of the sample of 644 schemes 12 were non reported cases and 6 schedules were rejected during survey.

3.2.6. The coverage of this study was from the year 1995-96 to 1999-2000.

CHAPTER-IV

OVERALL RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1.1 A sample of 644 schemes was drawn out of total 6671 schemes consisting of various categories of assets created under Vikas Main Jan Sahyog Programme. The results of the study are based on 626 schemes as 12 schemes were non reported and 6 schedules were rejected. The assets created have been classified under five broad activities i.e. Community Assets (include Crematoria, Sarai, Community centre, Rain shelter, Mela Ground, Mahila Mandal Bhawan, Janj Ghar, etc.); Drinking Water (Baulies, Water Supply Schemes, Hand Pumps, Drinking Water Tanks, etc.); Irrigation (Irrigation tanks, Irrigation Schemes, Irrigation Wells, Kuhals and Field Channels); Roads (Paths, Foot paths, link roads, Mule roads, Street pavements, culverts, pully, Bridges and Tractor roads) and Schools (Additional rooms, Toilets, Boundary wall, retaining wall, play ground and Stadium). A table showing the details of total No. of schemes under sample frame, number of schemes sampled and actual number of schemes on which analysis is based are given below:

TABLE-1

COMPOSITION OF ASSETS CREATED

Sr. No.	Schemes	Total No. of schemes	Sample Schemes	%age of composition
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Community Assets	1734	161	26
2.	Drinking Water	534	51	8
3.	Irrigation	734	72	11
4.	Roads	2068	192	31
5.	Schools	1601	150	24
Total		6671	626	100

4.1.2 From the table above it is seen that under Vikas Main Jan Sahyog Programme, first preference of the people is to build Roads (31%) followed by Community Assets (26%), Schools (24%), Irrigation (11%) and Drinking Water (8%).

4.1.3

The graphic representation of the above table is given in Figure-I:

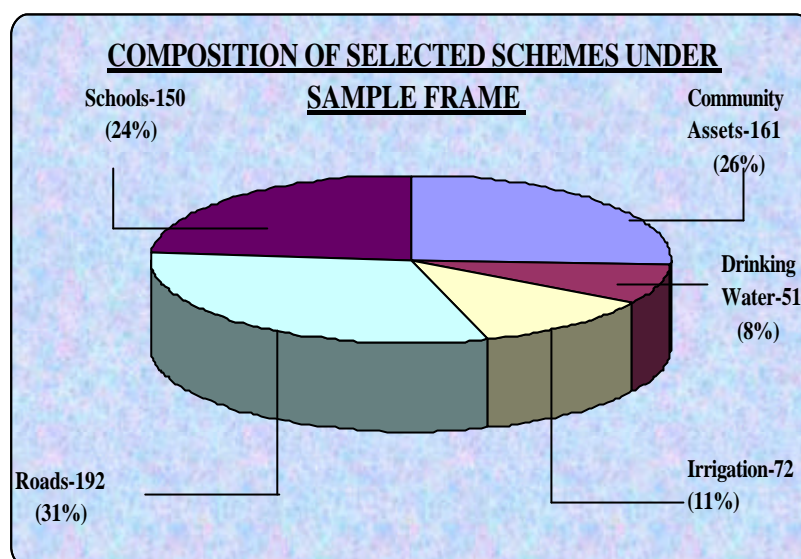


FIGURE-I

4.1.4 Out of total 626. schemes the estimated cost of 603 schemes was below Rs. 5.00 lakh and of 12 schemes was Rs. 5.00 to 10.00 lakh and for 11 schemes the estimated cost was above Rs. 10.00 lakh. Under Vikas Main Jan Sahyog Programme, the highest priority has been given by the people to the schemes costing below Rs. 5.00 lakh as 96% of the total schemes fall in this category and 2% each fall in the category of Rs. 5.00 to 10.00 lakh and above Rs. 10.00 lakh.

4.1.5 Activity-wise details of sample schemes, with percentage, are given in the following table -2. :

TABLE- 2

CATEGORY AND SIZE OF INVESTMENT – WISE SURVEYED SCHEMES

Sr. No.	Category of scheme	Total No. of Schemes	Below Rs. 5.00 Lakh	Rs-5.00 – Rs 10.00 Lakh	Above Rs. 10.00 Lakh
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6
2.	Community Assets	161	153	4	4
3.	Drinking Water	51	51	0	0
4.	Irrigation	72	71	1	0
5.	Roads	192	189	2	1
6.	Schools	150	139	5	6
Total		626 (100%)	603 (96%)	12 (2%)	11 (2%)

4.1.6. Graphic presentation of table-2 is given in Figure-2

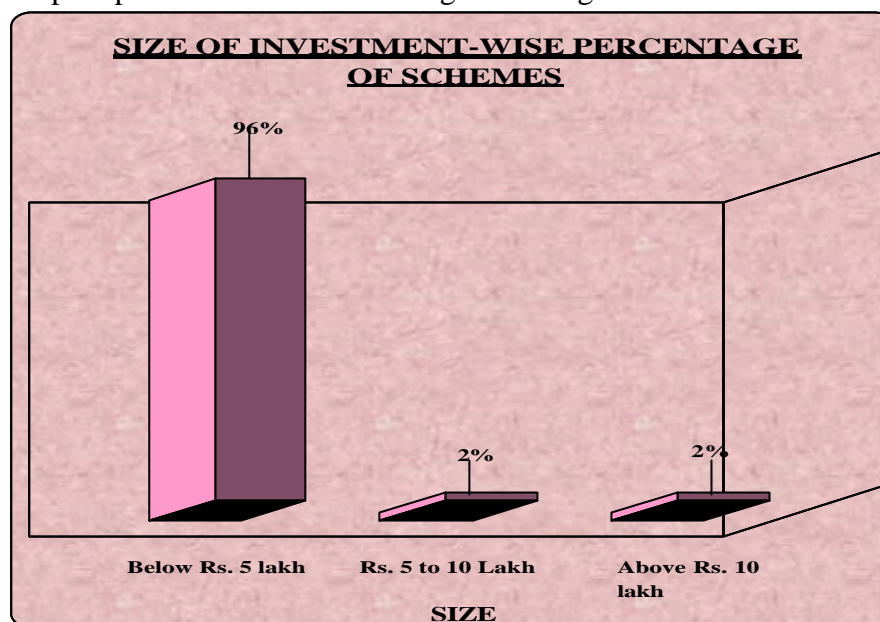


FIGURE-2

4.1.7. The information on estimated cost and actual amount sanctioned was also collected. It is found that out of 837.08 lakh of estimated cost Rs. 834.23 lakh was sanctioned i.e.99.6%. Therefore, it is concluded that proposals submitted by the public were mostly in order .

4.1.8 The aggregate sanctioned amount of the sampled schemes is Rs. 834.23 lakh including Govt. and private share. The analysis is based on the 9.38% of the total schemes and the time period covered under the study is five years. The average annual investment under the programme in respect of sampled schemes comes to Rs. 166.85 lakh. The average annual releases by the Government under these schemes during the period under study are Rs. 1243.20 lakh. For further analysis sanctioned amount has been taken as investment.

2. Investment Pattern:

Table No.3 below gives the comparative position of No. of schemes and percentage viz a viz their share in total investment.

TABLE-3
AMOUNT SANCTIONED

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of scheme	No. of Schemes (%age)	Amount sanctioned / Investment (%age)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Below Rs. 5.00 Lakh	603 (96)	434.44 (52)
2.	5.00 – 10.00 Lakh	12 (2)	80.00 (17)
3.	Above 10.00 Lakh	11 (2)	319.79 (31)
Total		626 (100)	834.23 (100)

Note : Amount sanctioned has been taken as investment

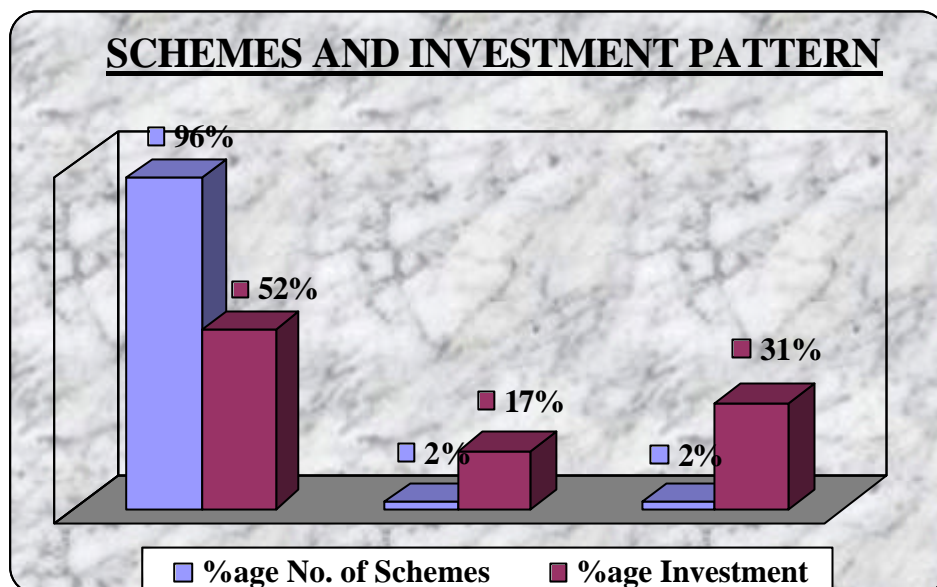


FIGURE-3

4.2.1 Out of total investment 52 percent are invested in the schemes costing below Rs. 5 lakhs, 17 percent in the schemes costing Rs. 5 to 10 lakh and 31% in the schemes costing above Rs. 10 lakh.

4.2.2. While analyzing the investment pattern in the different assets created, it is seen that 48% of the share of total investment goes to schools followed by Community Assets (29%) , Roads (15%), Irrigation (6%) and Drinking Water (2%). Table 4 given below shows the share of investment in different assets created.

**TABLE-4
ASSET-WISE INVESTMENT**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of scheme	Total No. of sample Schemes	Amount sanctioned /investment	% age sanctioned amount
1.	2.	3.	4	5
1.	Community Assets	161	240.26	29
2.	Drinking Water	51	16.56	2
3.	Irrigation	72	53.62	6
4.	Roads	192	123.65	15
5.	Schools	150	400.14	48
Total		626	834.23	100

4.2.3. The following diagram depicts the activity-wise details of investment:

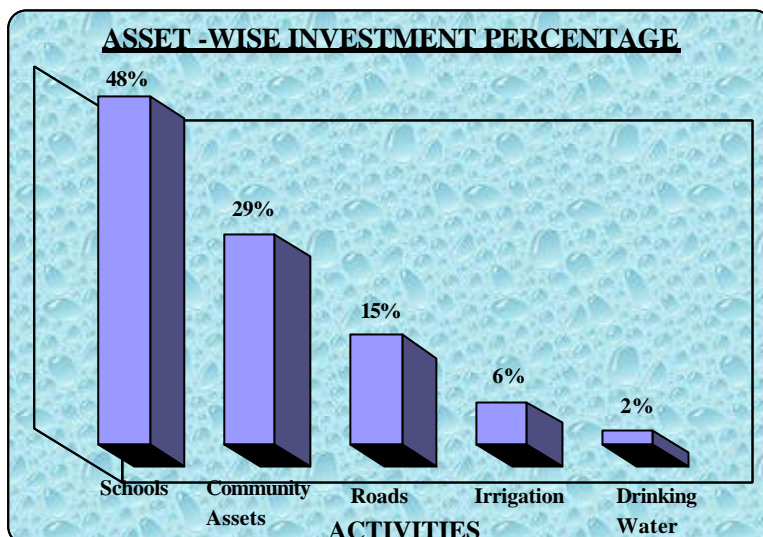


FIGURE-4

3. Sharing Pattern:

4.3.1 As per the guidelines of VMJS Programme, sharing pattern for the urban areas is 50:50 except Government Educational, Health, Veterinary institution buildings, Water Supply, Sewerage and Hand Pumps where public and government contribution is 25:75 in urban areas also, for Rural area 25:75 and for the SCs/STs populated area and Backward area 15:85.

4.3.2 The analysis of the results shows that out of 626 schemes 47% schemes falls under 15:85 sharing category, 52% under 25:75 and 1% under 50:50 sharing pattern. It is revealed from this analysis that higher the Govt. contribution higher is the public demand for the scheme under the VMJS as 99% schemes are falling in the Govt. contribution of 85% and 75%. It is also revealed that this scheme is benefiting the rural areas. It is also concluded that the scheme is more popular in rural areas. The only 1% schemes were sanctioned in the sharing pattern of 50:50. Among different activities sharing pattern has no specific trend. Table No.5 depicts the sharing pattern among different activities.

TABLE-5
ACTIVITY-WISE SHARING PATTERN

Sr No.	Activity	Total No of sample schemes	Sharing Pattern-wise No of schemes		
			15:85	25:75	50:50
1..	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Community Assets	161 (100)	61 (39)	97 (59)	3 (2)
2.	Drinking Water	51 (100)	30 (59)	21 (41)	-
3.	Irrigation	72 (100)	27 (38)	45 (62)	-
4.	Roads	192 (100)	123 (57)	68 (42)	1 (1)
5.	Schools	150 (100)	52 (45)	94 (53)	4 (2)
Total		626	293	325	8
%age to total		(100)	(47)	(52)	(1)

4.3.3. Following graphs show the No. of schemes under different proportion of sharing and sharing trend among different categories.

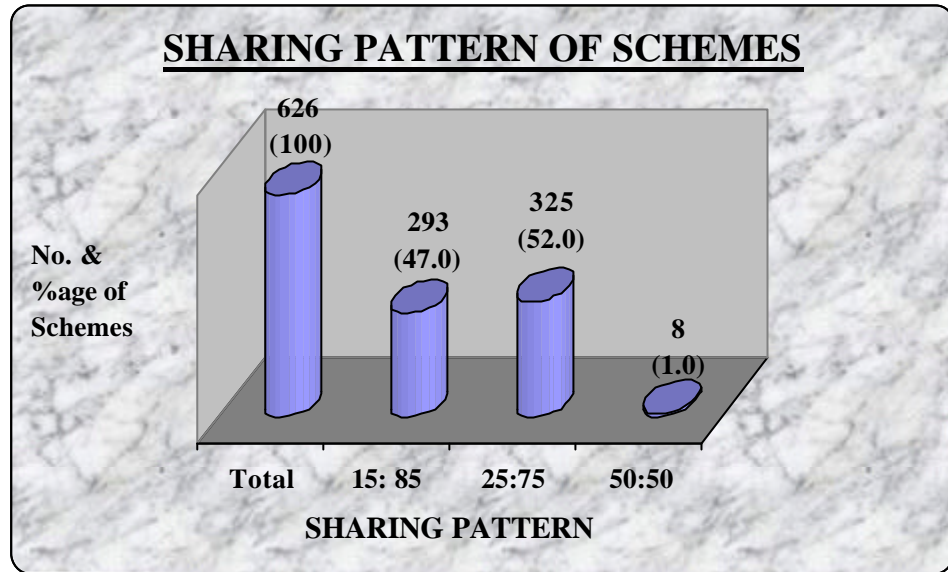


FIGURE-5

SHARING PATTERN AND ACTIVITY -WISE %AGE OF SCHEMES

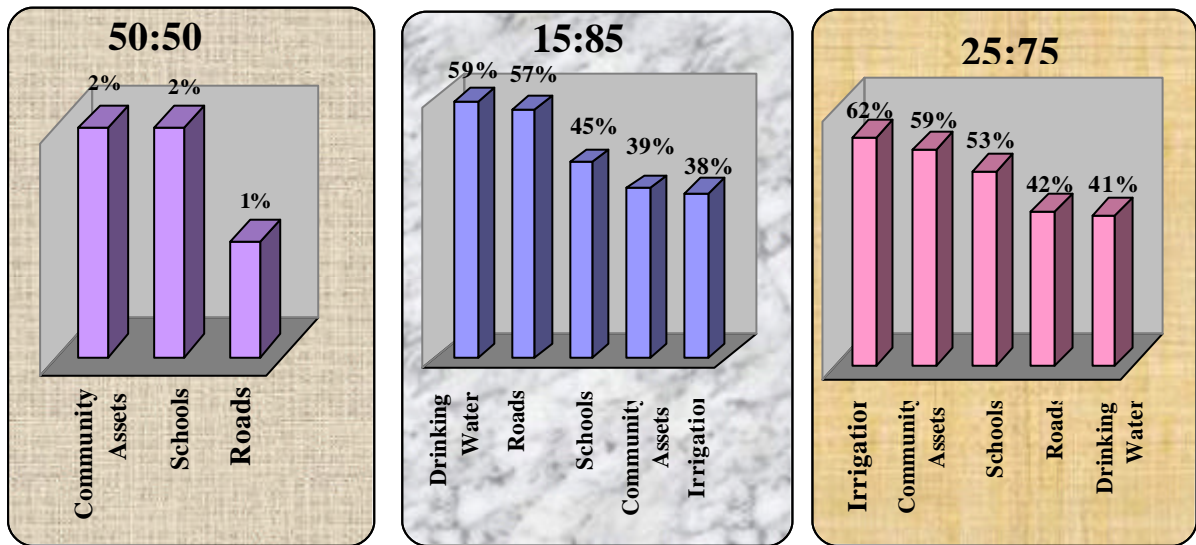


FIGURE -6

4.3.4. In total investment of Rs. 834.23 lakh under the sample, Rs. 165.64 lakh is public share and Rs. 668.59 lakh is Government share. This includes provision for repair and maintenance. Taking into account all the categories of the schemes, the average sharing pattern of Government and Public is 80:20. Activity-wise difference in the percentage of Government and public share is due to the schemes of different sharing pattern falling in similar activity. The schematic detail is given in the following table:

TABLE-6
ACTIVITY-WISE GOVT. AND PUBLIC SHARE

Sr No.	Activity	No. of sample schemes	Amount of Government and Public share (Rs. In Lakh)		
			Govt. Share	Public Share	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Community Assets	161 (100)	187.58 (78)	52.68 (22)	240.26 (100)
2.	Drinking Water	51 (100)	13.17 (79)	3.39 (21)	16.56 (100)
3.	Irrigation	72 (100)	42.04 (78)	11.58 (22)	53.62 (100)
4.	Roads	192 (100)	99.37 (80)	24.27 (20)	123.64 (100)
5.	Schools	150 (100)	326.43 (82)	73.72 (18)	400.15 (100)
Total		626	668.59	165.64	834.23
%age to Total		(100)	(80)	(20)	(100)

4.3.5. Graphic representation of the Govt. and public share is given in figure-7:

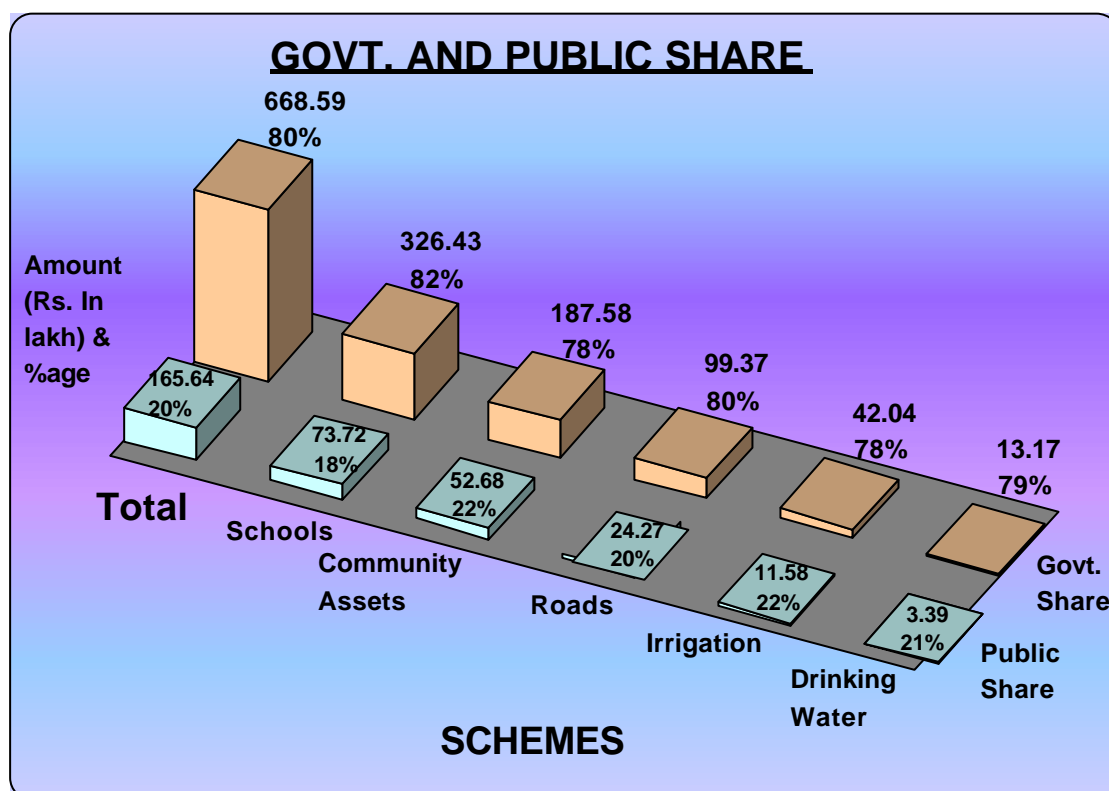


FIGURE-7

4. Status of the Scheme:

4.4.1 The works of 610 schemes i.e. 97.5% were complete; six schemes were in progress and the five schemes, were incomplete out of the total 626 schemes. However, the works of two schemes were cancelled and status of 3 schemes was not recorded. The percentage of schemes completed is quite encouraging which can be seen from the following table:

**TABLE-7
STATUS OF THE SAMPLED SCHEMES**

Sr No	Activity	Total No of schemes	Status of the schemes				
			Work Cancelled	Work In progress	Schemes Incomplete	No Record	Complete schemes
1..	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8
1.	Community Assets	161	2	2	3	2	152
2.	Drinking Water	51	--	--	--	1	50
3.	Irrigation	72	--	--	--	--	72
4.	Roads	192	--	--	1	--	191
5.	Schools	150	--	4	1	--	145
Total		626	2	6	5	3	610
% age to total Schemes		(100)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(97.5)

5. Time Taken for Completion of Scheme:

4.5.1 Out of 610 schemes , 255 schemes(42%) were completed within 6 months, 31% schemes within the period of 6 to 12 months, 10% schemes between 12 to 18 months, 9% schemes took 18 to 24 months and 8% schemes took above two years for completion. Concluding thereby that out of total completed schemes, 73% schemes were completed within the period of one year, 19% within the period of 2 years and 8% schemes took more than 2 years. The following table depicts the scheme-wise time taken for completion of the schemes :

**TABLE-8
TIME TAKEN FOR COMPLETION OF SCHEMES**

Sr No	Activity	Total No of schemes	Total No of complete-ted schemes	Schemes completed				
				Within 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	18-24 months	Above 2 years
1..	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8	9
1.	Community Assets	161	152 (100)	45 (30)	45 (30)	20 (13)	23 (15)	19 (12)
2.	Drinking Water	51	50 (100)	28 (56)	15 (30)	0	0	7 (14)
3.	Irrigation	72	72 (100)	32 (44)	22 (12)	7 (10)	7 (9)	4 (5)
4.	Roads	192	191 (100)	110 (58)	46 (24)	18 (9)	8 (4)	9 (5)
5.	Schools	150	145 (100)	40 (28)	60 (41)	16 (11)	15 (10)	14 (10)
Total		626	610	255	188	61	53	53
% age to total		(100)	(100)	(42)	(31)	(10)	(9)	(8)

4.5.2

Graphic representation of above table is in Figure below:

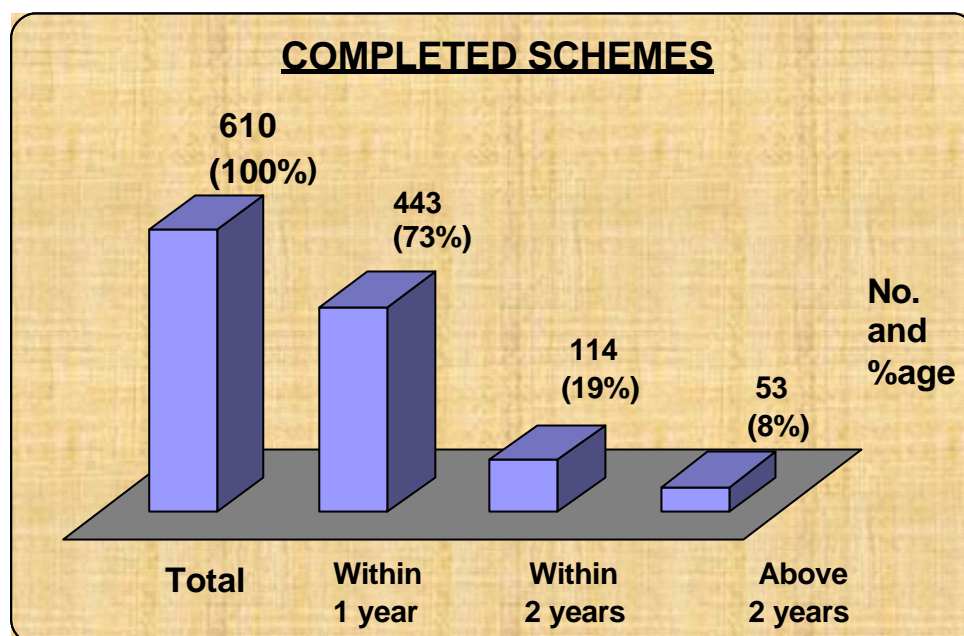


FIGURE-8

4.5.3 Out of total 610 completed schemes, 602 schemes were found functional which constitutes about 99% of the completed schemes. The detailed position of completed and functional schemes is depicted in the table below :

TABLE-9
COMPLETED AND FUNCTIONAL SCHEMES

Sr No.	Activity	Total No of schemes	Total No of completed schemes	Functional schemes	Non-functional schemes
1..	2.	3	4.	5.	6
1.	Community Assets	161	152	149	3
2.	Drinking Water	51	50	49	1
3.	Irrigation	72	72	70	2
4.	Roads	192	191	190	1
5.	Schools	150	145	144	1
Total		626	610	602	8
% age to total			(100)	(99%)	(1%)

6. Submission of Utilisation Certificate/Completion Certificates:

4.6.1 The analysis of the results shows that the implementing agencies are not serious about the submission of UCs/CCs. The UCs/CCs of only 196 schemes (32%) were submitted by the beneficiaries out of 610 completed schemes. There are clear instruction in the sanction letter about the submission of Ucs / CCs after completion of the schemes. The detail of submission of UCs/CCs is shown in the following table :

TABLE-10
ACTIVITY-WISE SUBMISSION OF UCs/CCs

Sr No.	Activity	Total No. of schemes	Total No of completed schemes	UCs/CCs received	UCs/CCs Not sent
1..	2.	3.	4	5	6
1.	Community Assets	161	152	42	110
2.	Drinking Water	51	50	26	24
3.	Irrigation	72	72	12	60
4.	Roads	192	191	57	134
5.	Schools	150	145	59	86
Total		626	610	196	414
% age to total Schemes			(100%)	(32%)	(68)

7. MAINTENANCE :

i) Maintenance Fund

4.7.1 As per the guideline of Vikas Main Jan Sahyog programme, maintenance funds equivalent to the 10% of the total cost of the schemes are mandatory. The analysis of the data reveals that the 8.5% of the total cost of the schemes is kept as maintenance fund. The Position of sanctioned amount and the maintenance fund is depicted in the following table :

TABLE-11
MAINTENANCE FUND

(Rs.in lakh)					
Sr. No.	Activity	Total No. of Schemes	Sanctioned amount/Investment	Amount kept for maintenance	%age
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Community Assets	161	240.26	17.34	7.21
2.	Drinking Water	51	16.56	1.68	10.1
3.	Irrigation	72	53.62	5.40	10.07
4.	Roads	192	123.64	12.20	9.9
5.	Schools	150	400.15	34.39	8.6
Total		626	834.23	71.01	8.5
%age to Total		(100%)			

ii) Maintenance of Assets:

4.7.2 Table No. 12 depicts that different agencies are maintaining the assets created under VMJS. These agencies are Constituted Committees, Mahila Mandals, NGOs, BDO /SDM, School/PTA, Panchayats and Villagers/beneficiaries. Out of 602 functional schemes, status of maintenance was reported in respect of 98% schemes. Maximum number of assets (50%) are being maintained by the constituted committees. The detailed position is depicted in table No. 12.

**TABLE-12
AGENCIES MAINTAINING THE CREATED ASSETS**

Sr No.	Activity	No of functional schemes	Maintenance of Assets by :							
			Constituted Committee	Mahila mandal	N.G.O	BDO/SDM	School/PTA	Panchayats	Villagers / beneficiaries	Not Reported
1..	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8..	9.	10.	11.
1.	Community Assets	149	100	8	0	3	0	31	7	0
2.	Drinking Water	49	27	6	0	1	1	5	9	0
3.	Irrigation	70	45	0	0	2	0	5	12	6
4.	Roads	190	85	8	1	0	1	53	36	6
5.	Schools	144	46	2	0	0	82	13	1	0
Total		602	303	24	1	6	84	107	65	12
Percentage		(100)	(50.3)	(4.0)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(13.9)	(17.8)	(10.8)	(2.0)

4.7.3. The graphic representation of the above table is given in figure-9

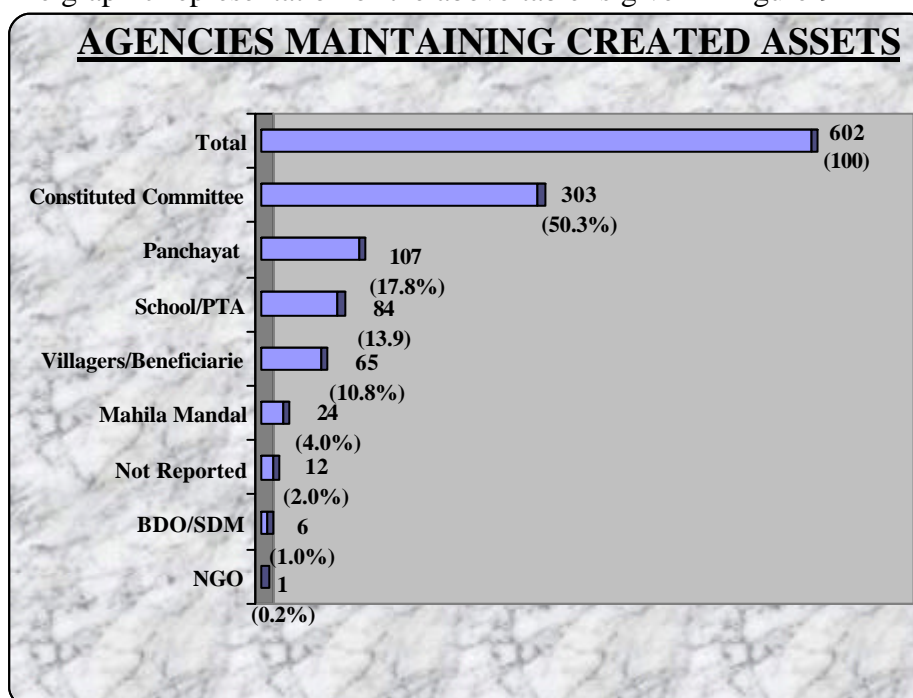


FIGURE-9

iii) Utilisation of Maintenance of Fund:

4.7.3 The information on Maintenance Fund was also collected During the survey. It has been revealed after the analysis of data that the Maintenance Funds has been utilized in respect of 2 % schemes only. There was no immediate requirement of Maintenance Fund in case of 79% schemes and 18% could not utilized due to lack of awareness. The following table gives the overall complete position of the utilisation of Maintenance Fund :

**TABLE-13
STATUS OF UTILISATION OF MAINTENANCE FUND**

Sr No.	Activity	Total No. of Schemes	No of completed Schemes	Requirement of Maintenance fund			
				Received	Not Released by the agency	No requirement received	Lack of awareness
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8
1.	Community Assets	161	149	5	1	115	23
2.	Drinking Water	51	49	1	0	36	13
3.	Irrigation	72	70	3	0	59	10
4.	Roads	192	190	1	1	143	46
5.	Schools	150	144	3	4	120	18
Total		626	602	13	6	473	110
% age to total			(100)	(2)	(1)	(79)	(18)

4.7.4 As per guidelines, Maintenance Fund is to be provided after 2 years from the completion of the scheme. On the basis of the analysis, it is observed that the utilization of Maintenance Fund is very low i.e. 2% only. It is suggested that an awareness campaign is required to educate the public for the utilization of Maintenance Fund.

8. Constitution of Development Committee for the execution of works :

4.8.1 Out of total 610 completed schemes under VMJS, the Development Committees of 73% schemes were found constituted. The average number of the members in the committee comes to seven. The detail of the constitution of Development Committee is shown in the following table :

**TABLE-14
CONSTITUTION OF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES**

Sr No.	Activity	Total No. of Schemes	No of completed Schemes	No. of Development Committee constituted	Members in the Committee
1..	2.	3	4.	5.	6
1	Community Assets	161	152	112	768
2	Drinking Water	51	50	107	831
3	Irrigation	72	72	39	259
4	Roads	192	191	58	445
5	Schools	150	145	132	968
Total		626	610	448	3271
% age to total			(100)	(73.00)	
Average Member of Committee					7

9. Families Benefitted :

4.9.1 On the basis of the analysis, out of the total 602 functional schemes maximum No. of families benefitted from construction of school buildings followed by Community Assets, Roads, Irrigation and Drinking Water. On an average, 107 families have been benefitted per scheme. The number of families benefitted under different schemes are depicted in table No. 15.

**TABLE-15
STATUS OF THE SCHEMES AND FAMILIES BENEFITTED**

Sr No.	Activity	Total No. of Schemes	No of Completed Schemes	Total No of Functional schemes	No of families benefitted
1..	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Community Assets	161	152	149	16345
	Drinking Water	51	50	49	1002
	Irrigation	72	72	70	1252
	Roads	192	191	190	12521
	Schools	150	145	144	33507
	Total	626	610	602	64627
Average families benefitted per scheme					107

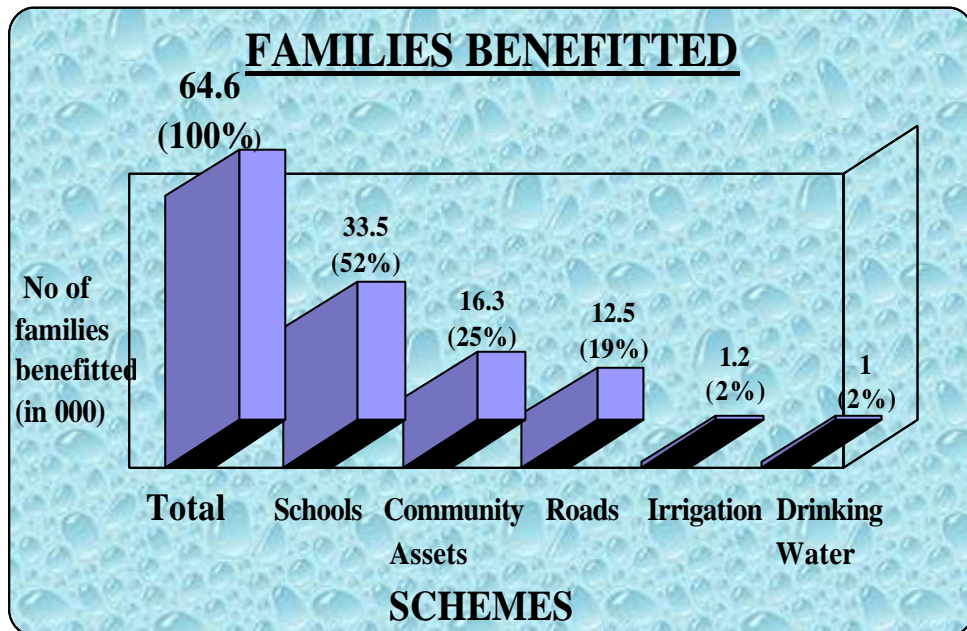


FIGURE-10

10. Employment Generation:

4.10.1 On the basis of the analysis, it is found that 99% of the labour force was employed from within the village in respect of sampled schemes and only 1% was from outside the village. This programme has helped in the employment generation at the village level and uplifting the economic condition of the local people. In further analysis,

it is seen that maximum No. of employment was generated by activities of roads being the labour intensive activity. The table below depicts the activity wise labour force used under the VMJS programme

TABLE-16
ACTIVITY-WISE LABOUR FORCE USED

Sr No.	Activity	Total No. of Schemes	No. of completed schemes	Labour force used		
				Within the Village	Out side the village	Total
1..	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7
1.	Community Assets	161	152	2970 (98)	52 (2)	3022 (100)
2.	Drinking Water	51	50	401 (100)	0	401 (100)
3.	Irrigation	72	72	527 (98)	11 (2)	538 (100)
4.	Roads	192	191	6814 (99)	16 (1)	6830 (100)
5.	Schools	150	145	1600 (98)	31 (2)	1631 (100)
Total		626	610	12312	110	12422
% age to total				(99)	(1)	(100)

4.10.3 The labour component in the total cost is Rs. 179.65 lakh which is 21% of the total cost of the completed schemes. Capital cost is 79%. The highest labour component is in roads (50%) followed by Drinking water (33.9%) and Irrigation (25.9 %). The maximum No. of mandays have been generated in roads (35%) followed by schools (29%) , Community assets (26%), Irrigation (7%) and drinking water (3%). Table No. 17 depicts the detailed position of labour cost component and man days generated.

TABLE-17
ACTIVITY-WISE MANDAYS GENERATED

Sr No.	Activity	Total No. of Schemes	No. of completed schemes	Total Cost (Rs.in lakh)	Mandays generated	Amount Paid to the labour	% age of labour cost
1..	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8
1.	Community Assets	161	152	240.26	84081 (26)	44.36 (25)	18.5
2.	Drinking Water	51	50	16.56	10658 (3)	5.62 (30)	33.9
3.	Irrigation	72	72	53.62	22132 (7)	13.66 (8)	25.9
4.	Roads	192	191	123.64	111656 (35)	61.84 (34)	50.0
5.	Schools	150	145	400.15	91027 (29)	54.17 (30)	13.5
Total		626	610	834.23	319554	179.65	21.5
% age to total			(100)		(100)	(100)	
Average wage per labour							56

CHAPTER-V

DISTRICT-WISE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

5.1.1 While drawing sample, identity of the Districts was also maintained so as to see the District-wise priorities in various activities and investment pattern alongwith the other parameters like sharing pattern of the scheme, status of the schemes, their maintenance, employment pattern, etc.

5.1.2 In all, 626 schemes were surveyed. Tables 1 and 2 give the District-wise and activity-wise distribution of schemes in all the districts of the Pradesh. These Tables have been arranged in the descending order so as to have clear view of the district-wise priorities of the people for the schemes sanctioned under VMJS. District Mandi is leading in terms of total No. of scheme followed by Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu and Chamba. Whereas in terms of investment, District Shimla has got the 1st place followed by Solan, Una, Kullu, Mandi and Hamirpur. Graphic representations of Table-I and II give the clear view of the situation.

5.1.3 Table-1 and 2 also depict the inter district and intra activity position in terms of No. of schemes and investment. The roads are at 1st place in term of the maximum number of sanctioned/completed schemes followed by Community Assets, Schools, Irrigation and Drinking Water (Table 16 at page 22). District-wise preference of the people for the creation of assets varies from district to district. The table-1 shows the share of each of district in percentage term as well as in absolute Nos for total no. of schemes as well as each activity separately. This table has been arranged in a descending order to have an instant view of the factual position.

5.1.4 Table-2 shows the position of the inter district and intra activity wise investment of the entire twelve districts. The Community Assets, Drinking Water, Roads and School Buildings are at number one place in term of investment in district Sirmour, Mandi, Kullu, and Shimla respectively. As already stated above, Shimla district is at the 1st place in term of the total investment in all activities.

TABLE-1
ACTIVITY-WISE AND DISTRICT-WISE SCHEMES SURVEYED

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of Schemes	District	Comm. Assets	District	Drinking Water	Districts	Irrigation	Districts	Roads	Districts	Schools
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13.
1	Mandi	122 (19.49)	Mandi	24 (14.91)	Chamba	15 (29.41)	Kullu	16 (22.22)	Mandi	54 (28.13)	Hamirpur	44 (29.33)
2	Hamirpur	84 (13.42)	Hamirpur	23 (14.29)	Mandi	13 (25.49)	Shimla	14 (19.44)	Kullu	33 (17.19)	Kangra	23 (15.33)
3	Kangra	76 (12.14)	Kangra	22 (13.66)	Hamirpur	6 (11.76)	Solan	12 (16.67)	Chamba	30 (15.63)	Mandi	22 (14.67)
4	Kullu	70 (11.18)	Solan	19 (11.80)	Kangra	4 (7.84)	Mandi	9 (12.50)	Kangra	24 (12.50)	Una	21 (14.00)
5	Chamba	61 (9.74)	Una	17 (10.56)	Una	4 (7.84)	Hamirpur	4 (5.56)	Shimla	14 (7.29)	Solan	11 (7.33)
6	Solan	54 (8.63)	Kullu	14 (8.70)	Shimla	4 (7.84)	Sirmour	4 (5.56)	Solan	9 (4.69)	Kullu	7 (4.67)
7	Una	49 (7.83)	Kinnaur	9 (5.59)	Solan	3 (5.88)	Bilaspur	3 (4.17)	Bilaspur	8 (4.17)	Shimla	6 (4.00)
8	Shimla	46 (7.35)	Chamba	9 (5.59)	Bilaspur	2 (3.92)	Chamba	3 (4.17)	Hamirpur	7 (3.65)	Chamba	4 (2.67)
9	Bilaspur	22 (3.51)	Shimla	8 (4.97)	Kullu	0	Kangra	3 (4.17)	Una	6 (3.13)	Bilaspur	4 (2.67)
10	Sirmour	17 (2.72)	Sirmour	6 (3.73)	Sirmour	0	Lahaul & Spiti	2 (2.78)	Sirmour	4 (2.08)	Sirmour	3 (2.00)
11	Kinnaur	15 (2.40)	Bilaspur	5 (3.11)	Kinnaur	0	Una	1 (1.39)	Kinnaur	2 (1.04)	Kinnaur	3 (2.00)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10 (1.60)	Lahaul & Spiti	5 (3.11)	Lahaul & Spiti	0	Kinnaur	1 (1.39)	Lahaul & Spiti	1 (0.52)	Lahaul & Spiti	2 (1.33)
Total		626		161		51		72		192		150
%age to Total		(100)		(25.7)		(8.1)		(11.5)		(30.7)		(24.0)

TABLE-2
DISTRICT-WISE & ACTIVITY-WISE INVESTMENT

(Rs. In lakh)

Sr. No.	Districts	Comm. Assets	District	Drinking Water	Districts	Irrigation	Districts	Roads	Districts	Schools	Districts	Total Investment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1	Sirmour	45.08 (18.8)	Mandi	4.14 (25.0)	Kullu	21.58 (40.3)	Mandi	24.69 (20.0)	Shimla	120.36 (30.1)	Shimla	158.59 (19.0)
2	Una	28.14 (11.7)	Kangra	3.11 (18.8)	Shimla	7.37 (13.8)	Kullu	20.19 (16.3)	Solan	67.33 (16.8)	Solan	117.92 (14.1)
3	Solan	24.58 (10.2)	Shimla	2.91 (17.5)	Solan	5.91 (11.0)	Solan	19.35 (15.7)	Una	57.96 (14.5)	Una	89.18 (10.6)
4	Lahaul & Spiti	24.02 (10.0)	Chamba	2.15 (13.0)	Mandi	3.53 (6.6)	Shimla	14.66 (11.9)	Hamirpur	45.58 (11.4)	Kullu	80.84 (9.7)
5	Mandi	23.06 (9.6)	Hamirpur	2.15 (13.0)	Lahaul & Spiti	3.24 (6.1)	Kangra	12.69 (10.3)	Kangra	23.40 (5.9)	Mandi	78.44 (9.4)
6	Hamirpur	22.37 (9.3)	Solan	0.74 (4.5)	Kangra	3.17 (5.9)	Chamba	10.57 (8.6)	Mandi	23.03 (5.8)	Hamirpur	76.57 (9.2)
7	Kullu	19.68 (8.2)	Una	0.71 (4.3)	Bilaspur	2.18 (4.1)	Lahaul & Spiti	6.35 (5.1)	Lahaul & Spiti	20.31 (5.1)	Kangra	59.94 (7.2)
8	Kangra	17.56 (7.3)	Bilaspur	0.65 (3.9)	Hamirpur	2.17 (4.0)	Bilaspur	4.79 (3.9)	Kullu	19.38 (4.8)	Lahaul & Spiti	53.92 (6.5)
9	Kinnaur	16.16 (6.7)	Kullu	0	Sirmour	1.61 (3.0)	Hamirpur	4.31 (3.5)	Kinnaur	13.77 (3.4)	Sirmour	52.40 (6.3)
10	Shimla	13.29 (5.5)	Sirmour	0	Chamba	1.04 (1.9)	Kinnaur	2.28 (1.8)	Sirmour	3.44 (0.8)	Kinnaur	33.14 (4.0)
11	Bilaspur	3.51 (1.5)	Kinnaur	0	Kinnaur	0.93 (1.7)	Sirmour	2.28 (1.7)	Chamba	2.76 (0.7)	Chamba	19.34 (2.3)
12	Chamba	2.81 (1.2)	Lahaul & Spiti	0	Una	0.88 (1.6)	Una	1.48 (1.2)	Bilaspur	2.82 (0.7)	Bilaspur	13.95 (1.7)
Total		240.26		16.56		53.61		123.64		400.14		834.23
%age to Total		(28.8)		(2.0)		(6.4)		(14.8)		(48.0)		(100)

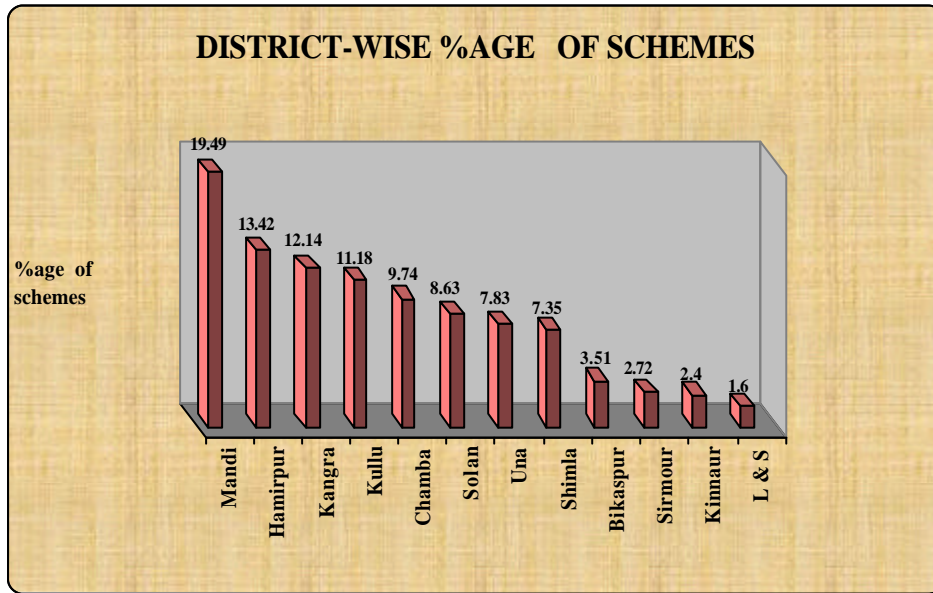


FIGURE-1

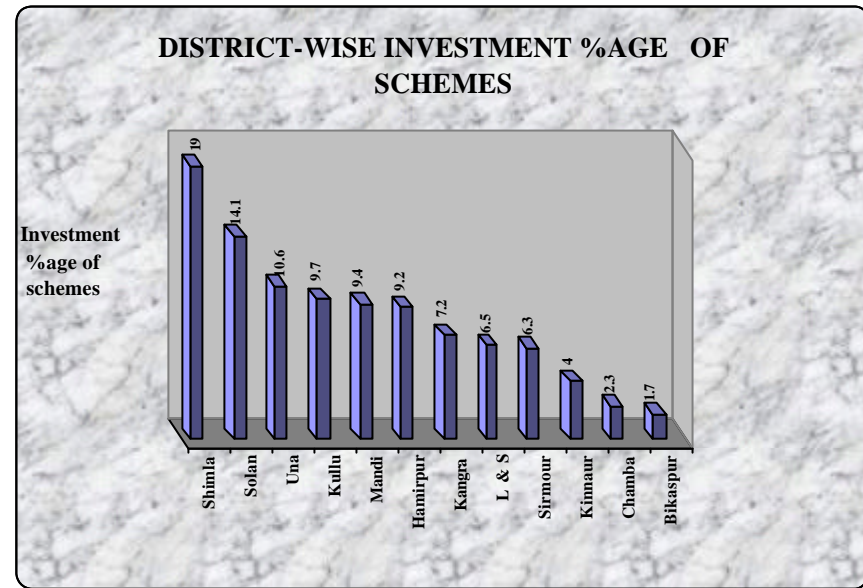


FIGURE-2

An attempt has also been made to see the composition of scheme according to their size in various Districts. Table-3 below gives the district-wise position of the scheme classified on the basis of estimated cost. It is seen that District Mandi, Kangra, Bilaspur, Chamba and Sirmour have no scheme in the category of Rs. 5 to 10 lakh and above 10 lakh..

TABLE-3
ESTIMATED COST-WISE DETAIL OF SCHEMES

Sr. No.	Activity	Total No of schemes	No. of Scheme having estimated cost (Rs.in lakh)		
			Below Rs. 5.00 lakh	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 lakh	Above Rs 10.00 lakh
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Mandi	122	122 (18.2)	0	0
2	Hamirpur	84	84 (13.9)	1 (8.3)	1 (9.1)
3	Kangra	76	76 (12.6)	0	0
4	Kullu	70	67 (11.1)	3 (25.0)	0
5	Solan	54	51 (8.5)	1 (8.3)	2 (18.1)
6	Una	49	46 (7.6)	1 (8.3)	2 (18.2)
7	Shimla	46	41 (6.7)	3 (25.0)	2 (18.2)
8	Bilaspur	22	22 (3.6)	0	0
9	Chamba	61	61 (10.1)	0	0
10	Sirmour	17	16 (2.6)	0	1 (9.1)
11	Kinnaur	15	13 (2.1)	1 (8.3)	1 (9.1)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	6 (1.0)	2 (16.8)	2 (18.2)
Total		626	603	12	11
%age to total			(100)	(100)	(100)

ESTIMATED COST-WISE NO OF SCHEMES

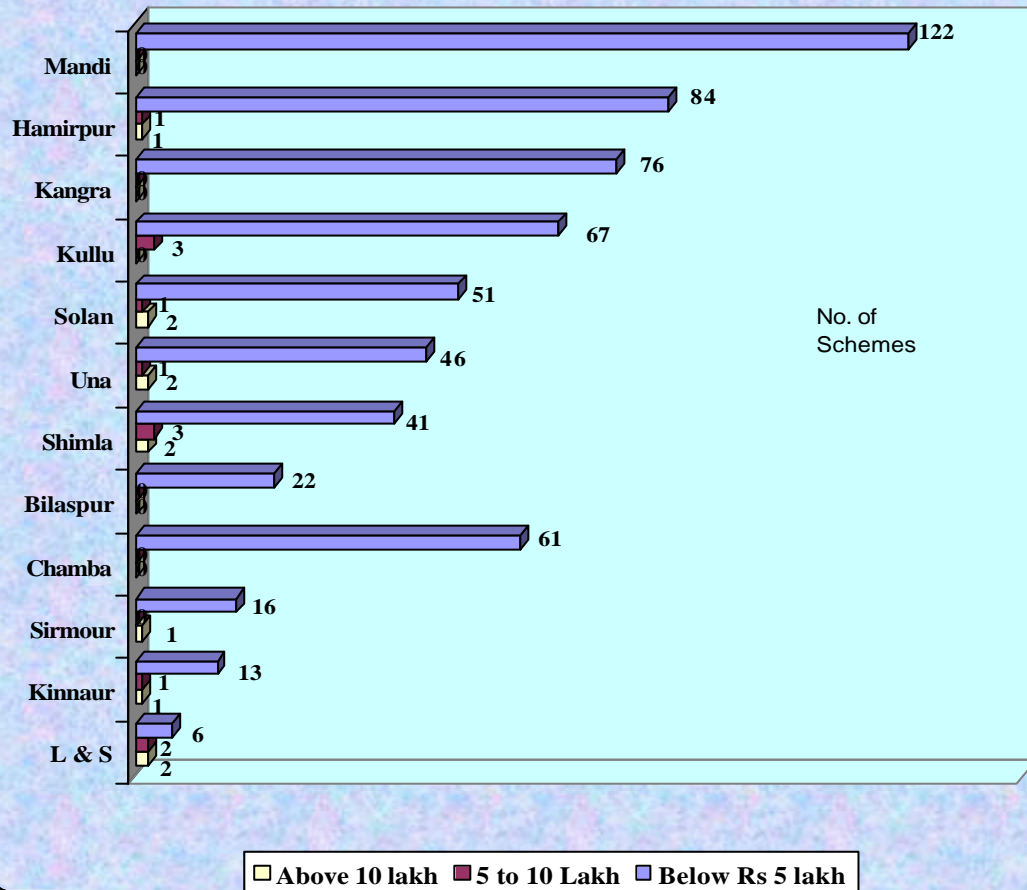


FIGURE-3

In table-4 and Graph at Fig-4, District-wise average size of the scheme has been given. It is seen that District Lahaul and Spiti has the highest average size of the scheme in terms of Rupees based on estimated cost followed by Shimla, Sirmour, Kinnaur, Solan and Una.

TABLE-4
AMOUNT SANCTIONED AND AVERAGE SIZE

(Rs. In Lakh)					
Sr. No.	Districts	No. of Scheme	Sanctioned amount	%age No of Schemes	Average size of schemes
1.	2.	3.	.4	5	6
1	Mandi	122	78.44 (9.4)	19.49	0.64
2	Hamirpur	84	76.57 (9.2)	13.42	0.91
3	Kangra	76	59.94 (7.2)	12.14	0.72
4	Kullu	70	80.84 (9.7)	11.18	1.15
5	Chamba	61	19.34 (2.3)	9.74	0.32
6	Solan	54	117.92 (14.1)	8.63	2.18
7	Una	49	89.18 (10.6)	7.83	1.82
8	Shimla	46	158.59 (19.0)	7.35	3.45
9	Bilaspur	22	13.95 (1.7)	3.51	0.63
10	Sirmour	17	52.40 (6.3)	2.72	3.08
11	Kinnaur	15	33.14 (4.0)	2.40	2.21
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	53.92 (6.5)	1.60	5.39
Total		626	834.23	100	1.33
%age to Total			(100)		

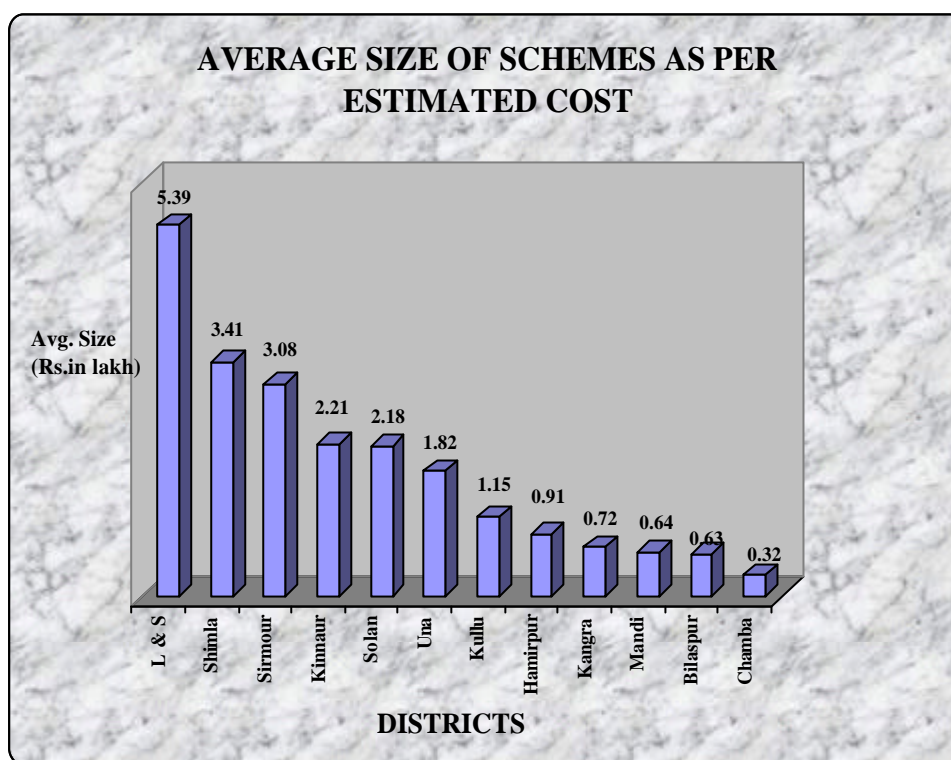


FIGURE-4

Other parameters relating to sharing pattern of the scheme, status of the schemes, maintenance of assets, families benefited and employment generation are given in the subsequent tables.

**TABLE-1
SCHEMES SURVEYED AND % THEREOF**

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No. of surveyed Schemes	% among districts
1.	2.	3.	4.
1	Mandi	122	19
2	Hamirpur	84	13
3	Kangra	76	12
4	Kullu	70	11
5	Chamba	61	10
6	Solan	54	9
7	Una	49	8
8	Shimla	46	7
9	Bilaspur	22	4
10	Sirmour	17	3
11	Kinnaur	15	2
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	2
Total		626	100
%age to Total			

TABLE-2
ACTIVITY-WISE AND DISTRICT-WISE SCHEMES SURVEYED

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of schemes	Activity-wise detail				
			Comm. Assets	Drinking Water	Irrigation	Roads	Schools
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1	Mandi	122 (19.49)	24 (14.91)	13 (25.49)	9 (12.50)	54 (28.13)	22 (14.67)
2	Hamirpur	84 (13.42)	23 (14.29)	6 (11.76)	4 (5.56)	7 (3.65)	44 (29.33)
3	Kangra	76 (12.14)	22 (13.66)	4 (7.84)	3 (4.17)	24 (12.50)	23 (15.33)
4	Kullu	70 (11.18)	14 (8.70)	0	16 (22.22)	33 (17.19)	7 (4.67)
5	Chamba	61 (9.74)	9 (5.59)	15 (29.41)	3 (4.17)	30 (15.63)	4 (2.67)
6	Solan	54 (8.63)	19 (11.80)	3 (5.88)	12 (16.67)	9 (4.69)	11 (7.33)
7	Una	49 (7.83)	17 (10.56)	4 (7.84)	1 (1.39)	6 (3.13)	21 (14.00)
8	Shimla	46 (7.35)	8 (4.97)	4 (7.84)	14 (19.44)	14 (7.29)	6 (4.00)
9	Bilaspur	22 (3.51)	5 (3.11)	2 (3.92)	3 (4.17)	8 (4.17)	4 (2.67)
10	Sirmour	17 (2.72)	6 (3.73)	0	4 (5.56)	4 (2.08)	3 (2.00)
11	Kinnaur	15 (2.40)	9 (5.59)	0	1 (1.39)	2 (1.04)	3 (2.00)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10 (1.60)	5 (3.11)	0	2 (2.78)	1 (0.52)	2 (1.33)
Total		626	161	51	72	192	150
%age to Total		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

TABLE-3
ESTIMATED COST -WISE SCHEMES SURVEYED

Sr. No.	Activity	Total No of schemes	No. of Scheme having estimated cost (Rs.in lakh)		
			Below Rs. 5.00lakh	Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 lakh	Above Rs 10.00 lakh
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1	Mandi	122	122 (18.2)	0	0
2	Hamirpur	84	84 (13.9)	1 (8.3)	1 (9.1)
3	Kangra	76	76 (12.6)	0	0
4	Kullu	70	67 (11.1)	3 (25.0)	0
5	Solan	54	51 (8.5)	1 (8.3)	2 (18.1)
6	Una	49	46 (7.6)	1 (8.3)	2 (18.2)
7	Shimla	46	41 (6.7)	3 (25.0)	2 (18.2)
8	Bilaspur	22	22 (3.6)	0	0
9	Chamba	61	61 (10.1)	0	0
10	Sirmour	17	16 (2.6)	0	1 (9.1)
11	Kinnaur	15	13 (2.1)	1 (8.3)	1 (9.1)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	6 (1.0)	2 (16.8)	2 (18.2)
Total		626	603	12	11
%age to total			(100)	(100)	(100)

TABLE-4
AMOUNT SANCTIONED

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sr. No.	Districts	No. of Scheme	Sanctioned amount
1.	2.	3.	4.
1	Mandi	122	78.44 (9.4)
2	Hamirpur	84	76.57 (9.2)
3	Kangra	76	59.94 (7.2)
4	Kullu	70	80.84 (9.7)
5	Chamba	61	19.34 (2.3)
6	Solan	54	117.92 (14.1)
7	Una	49	89.18 (10.6)
8	Shimla	46	158.59 (19.0)
9	Bilaspur	22	13.95 (1.7)
10	Sirmour	17	52.40 (6.3)
11	Kinnaur	15	33.14 (4.0)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	53.92 (6.5)
Total		626	834.23 (100)
%age to Total			

TABLE-5
DISTRICT-WISE & ACTIVITY-WISE INVESTMENT

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sr. No.	Districts	Activity-wise detail					Total
		Comm. Assets	Drinking Water	Irrigation	Roads	Schools	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1	Mandi	23.06 (9.6)	4.14 (25.0)	3.53 (6.6)	24.69 (20.0)	23.03 (5.8)	78.44 (9.4)
2	Hamirpur	22.37 (9.3)	2.15 (13.0)	2.17 (4.0)	4.31 (3.5)	45.58 (11.4)	76.57 (9.2)
3	Kangra	17.56 (7.3)	3.11 (18.8)	3.17 (5.9)	12.69 (10.3)	23.40 (5.9)	59.94 (7.2)
4	Kullu	19.68 (8.2)	0	21.58 (40.3)	20.19 (16.3)	19.38 (4.8)	80.84 (9.7)
5	Chamba	2.81 (1.2)	2.15 (13.0)	1.04 (1.9)	10.57 (8.6)	2.76 (0.7)	19.34 (2.3)
6	Solan	24.58 (10.2)	0.74 (4.5)	5.91 (11.0)	19.35 (15.7)	67.33 (16.8)	117.92 (14.1)
7	Una	28.14 (11.7)	0.71 (4.3)	0.88 (1.6)	1.48 (1.2)	57.96 (14.5)	89.17 (10.6)
8	Shimla	13.29 (5.5)	2.91 (17.5)	7.37 (13.8)	14.66 (11.9)	120.36 (30.1)	158.59 (19.0)
9	Bilaspur	3.51 (1.5)	0.65 (3.9)	2.18 (4.1)	4.79 (3.9)	2.82 (0.7)	13.95 (1.7)
10	Sirmour	45.08 (18.8)	0	1.61 (3.0)	2.28 (1.7)	3.44 (0.8)	52.40 (6.3)
11	Kinnaur	16.16 (6.7)	0	0.93 (1.7)	2.28 (1.8)	13.77 (3.4)	33.14 (4.0)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	24.02 (10.0)	0	3.24 (6.1)	6.35 (5.1)	20.31 (5.1)	53.92 (6.5)
Total		240.26 (100.00)	16.56 (100.00)	53.61 (100.00)	123.64 (100.00)	400.14 (100.00)	834.23 (100.00)
%age to Total							

TABLE-6
SHARING PATTERN OF THE SCHEMES

Sr. No.	Districts	No. of Scheme	Sharing Pattern		
			15:85	25:75	50:50
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Mandi	122	82 (28.0)	39 (12.0)	1 (12.5)
2	Hamirpur	84	1 (0.3)	81 (24.8)	2 (25.0)
3	Kangra	76	41 (14.0)	35 (10.8)	0
4	Kullu	70	21 (7.2)	49 (15.1)	0
5	Chamba	61	61 (20.8)	0	0
6	Solan	54	11 (3.8)	41 (12.6)	2 (25.0)
7	Una	49	14 (4.8)	35 (10.8)	0
8	Shimla	46	23 (7.8)	23 (7.1)	0
9	Bilaspur	22	10 (3.4)	12 (3.7)	0
10	Sirmour	17	4 (1.4)	10 (3.1)	3 (37.5)
11	Kinnaur	15	15 (5.1)	0	0
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	10 (3.4)	0	0
Total %age to Total		626	293 (100)	325 (100)	8 (100)

TABLE-7
GOVT. AND PUBLIC SHARE

Sr. No	District	Total No of schemes	Govt. and Public share		
			Govt. Share	Public Share	Total
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6
1	Mandi	122	6320 (80.6)	15.25 (19.4)	78.45 (100.00)
2	Hamirpur	84	57.22 (74.7)	19.36 (25.3)	76.58 (100.00)
3	Kangra	76	48.52 (81.0)	11.42 (19.0)	59.94 (100.00)
4	Kullu	70	63.05 (78.0)	17.79 (22.0)	80.84 (100.00)
5	Chamba	61	16.42 (84.9)	2.92 (15.1)	19.34 (100.00)
6	Solan	54	95.65 (81.1)	22.27 (19.9)	117.92 (100.00)
7	Una	49	71.20 (79.9)	17.96 (21.1)	89.16 (100.00)
8	Shimla	46	129.03 (81.4)	29.57 (18.6)	158.60 (100.00)
9	Bilaspur	22	11.33 (81.2)	2.62 (18.8)	13.95 (100.00)
10	Sirmour	17	38.97 (74.4)	13.43 (25.6)	52.40 (100.00)
11	Kinnaur	15	28.17 (85.0)	4.97 (15.0)	33.14 (100.00)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	45.82 (85.0)	8.09 (15.0)	53.91 (100.00)
Total %age to total		626	668.58 (100.00)	165.65 (100.00)	834.23 (100.00)

TABLE-8
STATUS OF SURVEYED SCHEMES

Sr. No	District	Total No of schemes	Status of schemes				
			Work Cancelled	Work in Progress	incomplete Schemes	No Record	Completed schemes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1	Mandi	122	0	2 (50.0)	0	0	120 (19.7)
2	Hamirpur	84	1 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	1	1	79 (12.9)
3	Kangra	76	0	0	0	1	75 (12.4)
4	Kullu	70	0	0	1	0	69 (11.3)
5	Chamba	61	0	0	0	0	61 (10.0)
6	Solan	54	0	0	0	0	54 (8.9)
7	Una	49	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1	0	46 (7.5)
8	Shimla	46	0	0	0	0	46 (7.5)
9	Bilaspur	22	0	0	0	0	22 (3.6)
10	Sirmour	17	0	0	1	0	16 (2.6)
11	Kinnaur	15	0	1 (50.0)	0	0	14 (2.3)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	0	0	1	1	8 (1.3)
Total		626	2	6	5	3	610
%age to total			(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

TABLE-9
TIME TAKEN FOR COMPLETION OF SCHEMES

Sr. No	District	Total No of schemes	Total No of Comple-ted schemes	Time taken for completion of schemes				
				Within 6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	18-24 months	Above 2 years
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9
1	Mandi	122	120 (19.7)	43 (16.9)	42 (22.3)	11 (18.0)	13 (24.5)	11 (20.7)
2	Hamirpur	84	79 (12.9)	31 (12.1)	32 (17.2)	8 (13.1)	5 (9.4)	3 (5.7)
3	Kangra	76	75 (12.4)	30 (11.8)	33 (17.5)	7 (11.5)	4 (7.5)	1 (1.9)
4	Kullu	70	69 (11.3)	40 (15.7)	17 (9.0)	6 (9.8)	2 (3.4)	4 (7.5)
5	Chamba	61	61 (10.0)	51 (20.0)	6 (3.2)	2 (3.3)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.9)
6	Solan	54	54 (8.9)	12 (4.7)	8 (4.2)	11 (18.0)	15 (28.3)	8 (15.1)
7	Una	49	46 (7.5)	10 (3.9)	21 (11.2)	6 (9.9)	3 (5.7)	6 (11.3)
8	Shimla	46	46 (7.5)	15 (5.9)	8 (4.2)	6 (9.9)	4 (7.5)	13 (24.5)
9	Bilaspur	22	22 (3.6)	7 (2.7)	12 (6.4)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.9)
10	Sirmour	17	16 (2.6)	11 (4.3)	3 (1.6)	1 (1.6)	0	1 (1.9)
11	Kinnaur	15	14 (2.3)	3 (1.2)	5 (2.7)	0	3 (5.7)	3 (5.7)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8 (1.3)	2 (0.8)	1 (0.5)	2 (3.3)	2 (3.4)	1 (1.9)
Total		626	610	255	188	61	53	53
%age to total			100	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

TABLE-10
COMPLETED AND FUNCTIONAL SCHEMES

Sr. No	District	Total No of schemes	Total No of Completed schemes	Functional Schemes	Non functional schemes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1	Mandi	122	120 (100)	120 (100)	0
2	Hamirpur	84	79 (100)	76 (96)	3 (4)
3	Kangra	76	75 (100)	75 (100)	0
4	Kullu	70	69 (100)	67 (97)	2 (3)
5	Chamba	61	61 (100)	59 (97)	2 (3)
6	Solan	54	54 (100)	53 (98)	1 (2)
7	Una	49	46 (100)	46 (100)	0
8	Shimla	46	46 (100)	46 (100)	0
9	Bilaspur	22	22 (100)	22 (100)	0
10	Sirmour	17	16 (100)	16 (100)	0
11	Kinnaur	15	14 (100)	14 (100)	0
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8 (100)	8 (100)	0
Total		626	610	602	8
%age to total			(100)	(99)	(1)

TABLE-11
SUBMISSION OF UCs/CCs

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of schemes	Total No of completed schemes	UCs/CCs received	UCs/CCs not received
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1	Mandi	122	120 (100)	10 (8)	110 (92)
2	Hamirpur	84	79 (100)	61 (77)	18 (23)
3	Kangra	76	75 (100)	0	75 (100)
4	Kullu	70	69 (100)	5 (7)	64 (93)
5	Chamba	61	61 (100)	61 (100)	--
6	Solan	54	54 (100)	1 (2)	53 (98)
7	Una	49	46 (100)	36 (78)	10 (22)
8	Shimla	46	46 (100)	0	46 (100)
9	Bilaspur	22	22 (100)	22 (100)	--
10	Sirmour	17	16 (100)	0	16 (100)
11	Kinnaur	15	14 (100)	0	14 (100)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8 (100)	0	8 (100)
Total		626	610	196	414
%age to total			(100)	(32%)	(68%)

TABLE-12
MAINTENANCE FUND

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of schemes	Sanctioned amount	Amount kept for maintenance	% age to sanctioned amount
1.	2.	3.	.4	5	6
1	Mandi	122	78.44	8.48	10.8
2	Hamirpur	84	76.57	8.34	10.9
3	Kangra	76	59.94	5.73	9.6
4	Kullu	70	80.84	8.08	10.0
5	Chamba	61	19.34	1.97	10.2
6	Solan	54	117.92	5.07	4.3
7	Una	49	89.18	7.64	8.6
8	Shimla	46	158.59	15.40	19.7
9	Bilaspur	22	13.95	1.39	9.9
10	Sirmour	17	52.40	1.97	9.4
11	Kinnaur	15	33.14	2.83	8.5
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	53.92	4.11	7.6
Total		626	834.23	71.01	8.5

Table-13
AGENCY MAINTAINING THE CREATED ASSETS

Sr. No.	Districts	No of functional Schemes	Maintenance of Assets by :							
			Constituted Committee	BDO/SDM	Mahila Mandal	NGO	School/PTA	Panchayats	Villagers / beneficiaries	Not reported
1.	2.	3	4	5.	6.	7.	8	9	10	11
1	Bilaspur	22	14	0	0	0	1	7	0	0
2	Chamba	59	19	3	3		2	18	13	1
3	Hamirpur	76	8	0	0	0	43	7	15	3
4	Kangra	75	31	1	2		11	29	1	
5	Kinnaur	14	10	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
6	Kullu	67	19	0	0	1	6	6	33	2
7	L & S	8	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
8	Mandi	120	69	0	16	0	10	21	0	4
9	Shimla	46	29	0	2	0	1	12	1	1
10	Sirmour	16	11	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
11	Solan	53	43	0	1		4	2	2	1
12	Una	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		602	303 (50.3)	6 (1.0)	24 (4.0)	1 (0.2)	84 (13.9)	107 (17.8)	65 (10.8)	12 (2.0)

Table-14
STATUS OF UTILISATION OF MAINTENANCE FUND

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of schemes	Total No of functional Schemes	Requirement of Maintenance fund			Lack of awareness
				Released	Not released by the agency	Need not felt	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8
1	Mandi	122	120	--	--	110	--
2	Hamirpur	84	76	--	--	80	--
3	Kangra	76	75	--	4	33	38
4	Kullu	70	67	--	--	51	18
5	Chamba	61	59	--	--	18	43
6	Solan	54	53	13	--	40	--
7	Una	49	46	--	--	43	--
8	Shimla	46	46	--	2	38	6
9	Bilaspur	22	22	-	--	22	--
10	Sirmour	17	16	--	--	17	--
11	Kinnaur	15	14	--	--	12	4
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8	--	--	9	1
Total		626	602	13	6	473	110
%age to total			(100)	(2)	(1)	(79)	(18)

TABLE-15
CONSTITUTION OF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of schemes	No of Schemes completed	No. of Development Committee constituted	Members in the Committee
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1	Mandi	122	120	95 (21.2)	862
2	Hamirpur	84	79	33 (7.4)	309
3	Kangra	76	75	60 (13.4)	341
4	Kullu	70	69	18 (4.0)	169
5	Chamba	61	61	49 (10.9)	273
6	Solan	54	54	52 (11.6)	436
7	Una	49	46	39 (8.8)	210
8	Shimla	46	46	40 (8.9)	210
9	Bilaspur	22	22	22 (4.9)	135
10	Sirmour	17	16	17 (3.8)	128
11	Kinnaur	15	14	15 (3.3)	99
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8	8 (1.8)	99
Total		626	610	448 (100)	3271
Average member of the committee					7

TABLE -16
STATUS OF THE SCHEMES AND FAMILIES BENEFITTED

Sr. No.	District	Total No of schemes	Total No of completed Schemes	Functional scheme	No of families benefited
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.
1	Mandi	122	120	120	12768 (19.7)
2	Hamirpur	84	79	76	18628 (28.8)
3	Kangra	76	75	75	6343 (9.8)
4	Kullu	70	69	67	1418 (2.2)
5	Chamba	61	61	59	4730 (7.3)
6	Solan	54	54	53	5006 (7.8)
7	Una	49	46	46	3035 (4.7)
8	Shimla	46	46	46	4458 (6.9)
9	Bilaspur	22	22	22	5560 (8.6)
10	Sirmour	17	16	16	1211 (1.9)
11	Kinnaur	15	14	14	744 (1.2)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8	8	726 (1.1)
Total		626	610	602	64627 (100)

Table-17
LABOUR FORCE USED

Sr. No.	District	Total No of schemes	Total No. of completed schemes	Within village	Out side village	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7
1.	Mandi	122	120	1174 (9.5)	0	1174 (9.4)
2	Hamirpur	84	79	637 (5.2)	0	637 (5.1)
3	Kangra	76	75	794 (6.5)	10 (9.1)	804 (6.5)
4	Kullu	70	69	662 (5.4)	2 (1.8)	664 (5.3)
5	Chamba	61	61	685 (5.6)	0	685 (5.6)
6	Solan	54	54	366 (3.0)	28 (25.5)	394 (3.2)
7	Una	49	46	546 (4.4)	39 (35.4)	585 (4.7)
8	Shimla	46	46	539 (4.4)	11 (10.0)	550 (4.5)
9	Bilaspur	22	22	188 (1.5)	0	188 (1.5)
10	Sirmour	17	16	226 (1.8)	0	226 (1.8)
11	Kinnaur	15	14	4974 (40.4)	8 (7.3)	4982 (40.1)
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8	1521 (12.3)	12 (10.9)	1533 (12.3)
Total		626	610	12312 (100)	110 (100)	12422 (100)

TABLE-18
DISTRICT-WISE LABOUR FORCE USED AND MANDAYS GENERATED

Sr. No.	Districts	Total No of schemes	Total No. of completed schemes	Total Cost (Rs. In lakh)	Man days generated	Amount paid to labours (Rs.in lakh)	%age of labour cost
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		7	8.
1	Mandi	122	120	78.44	61839	31.06	39.6
2	Hamirpur	84	79	76.57	24450	13.55	22.6
3	Kangra	76	75	59.94	19398	10.75	55.6
4	Kullu	70	69	80.84	25871	14.03	18.3
5	Chamba	61	61	19.34	26060	13.31	11.3
6	Solan	54	54	117.92	33776	18.59	20.8
7	Una	49	46	89.18	38234	19.76	12.5
8	Shimla	46	46	158.60	8634	4.59	32.9
9	Bilaspur	22	22	13.95	10110	4.48	8.5
10	Sirmour	17	16	52.40	12665	9.30	28.1
11	Kinnaur	15	14	33.14	43491	22.71	28.0
12	Lahaul & Spiti	10	8	53.92	15026	17.52	32.5
Total		626	610	834.23	319554	179.65	21.5

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The objectives set out for the evaluation study were to make an Assessment of the public participation in terms of infrastructural development, time frame for completion of work, to evaluate utilization of assets created, people's views regarding the genuineness of the programme, employment generation and to know the quality of the work. The results of the present study show that this programme is useful to a greater extent for creation of assets in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas on a need felt basis. In 97.5% cases, the work taken under this programme was completed in a stipulated period. The average public and Govt. participation ratio in financial terms was 80:20. About 99% of the completed schemes were functional. On an average 107 families were benefitted per scheme. However, on the maintenance part, results of the study indicate that only in 2% cases the maintenance fund was utilized. The different agencies involved in the maintenance of assets were constituted committees, Mahila Mandals, NGOs, BDOs/SDMs, Schools/PTAs, Panchayats and Villagers/Beneficiaries. In 73% cases, Development Committees have been constituted to oversee the work under VMJS programme. This programme has also helped in employment generation at the local level as 99% of the labour force employed were from within the village.

The detailed findings of the study are as under :

- ❖ Under VMJS Programme, first preference of the people is to build road (31%) followed by Community Assets(26%), Schools (24%) Irrigation 11% and Drinking Water(8%).
- ❖ Out of 626 schemes, estimated cost of 96% of the total schemes was below Rs. 5 lakh and 2% each of the schemes between Rs 5 to 10 lakh and above 10 lakh.
- ❖ In 99.6% cases the estimated cost of the schemes was equal to actual amount sanctioned (both Public and Government Sector).
- ❖ In terms of investment 52% of the total amount was invested in the schemes below Rs 5 lakh and 48% investment was made in the schemes of Rs 5 to 10 lakh and above Rs 10 lakh. It is noted that in the category Rs.5 to 10 lakh and above 10 lakh , only 4% schemes are covered in terms of numbers.
- ❖ In terms of investment 48% of the share of investment goes to Schools followed by Community Assets (29%), Roads (15%), Irrigation (6%) and Drinking Water (2%).
- ❖ Out of 626 schemes, sharing pattern of 47% of the schemes was 15:85, 52% schemes 25:75 and 1% scheme was in the sharing pattern of 50:50. It is also concluded that the scheme is more popular in rural areas. This fact is also substantiated with the finding that only 1% cases of the schemes bearing the name of the particular person fall in the category of sharing pattern of 50:50 and in 99% cases community schemes are preferred.

- ❖ In total investment of Rs. 834.23 lakh, Rs 668.59 lakh i.e. 80% comprises Govt. share and Rs. 165.64 lakh i.e. 20% is public share.
- ❖ Out of 626 schemes, 610 schemes i.e. 97.5% were completed.
- ❖ Out of total completed schemes, 73% of the schemes were completed within one year, 19% took 2 years for completion and 8% schemes took more than 2 years
- ❖ 99% of the schemes were found functional
- ❖ Only 32% UCs/CCs were submitted
- ❖ The beneficiaries have utilized the maintenance fund only in 2% schemes. The need for the use of maintenance fund was not felt in 79% schemes and the beneficiaries of the 18% schemes were not aware of the maintenance fund.
- ❖ In 73% of the cases Development Committees have been constituted.
- ❖ 99% of the labour force employed were from within the village.
- ❖ On an average, 107 families were benefited per scheme.
- ❖ In the total investment of Rs. 834.23 lakh, 21.5% comprises labour cost.
- ❖ The average wage paid to the labour was Rs 56/-.

CHAPTER-VII

RECOMMENDATIONS / SUGGESTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

- ❖ It was noticed that 27% of the schemes were completed after the stipulated period and took more than one year for completion. Steps should be taken to reduce the time over run. This can be reduced by intensive monitoring by the Govt.
- ❖ Efforts should be made to popularise this programme in remote /backward areas .
- ❖ It was observed that in only 2% cases the maintenance funds was utilized. There was no awareness in 18% cases. This shows the lack of proper knowledge about the provisions of the programme. An awareness needs to be created in this aspect of the programme. Active association of agencies for maintaining the assets is required.
- ❖ An awareness campaign is required for ensuring the sustainable impact of this programme.

SCHEDULE-I
AN EVALUATION STUDY ON THE VMJS PROGRAMME
IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

PART -I

- 1.1 Name of the District : _____
- 1.2 Name of the Block/Urban Area : _____
- 1.3 Name of Panchayat : _____
- 1.4 Name of Village : _____
- 1.5 Name of Scheme : _____
- 1.6 Type of Scheme : _____
- 1.7 Estimated Cost of the Scheme : _____
- 1.8 Sanctioned Amount : _____
- 1.9 Government Share : _____
- a) Public Share : _____
- b) Proportion of Govt/Public Share
- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 85: 15 | 75: 25 | 50: 50 |
|--------|--------|--------|
- c) Amount Kept for Maintenance : _____

1.10 Date/ Month/Year of sanction (DD/MM/YYYY)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.11 Whether the work was completed within the sanctioned amount.	Yes	No
---	-----	----

If No, give reasons. : _____

1.12 Date/ Month/Year of starting the work

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.13 Date/ Month/Year of completion of work

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.14 Date/ Month/Year of handing over the asset to the user/owner department/agency.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.15 Whether UC/CC sent, is Yes, Date/ Month/Year

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

If No, then give reasons:- _____

1.16 Whether work was completed within the specific time limit or not..	Yes	No
---	-----	----

If No, give reasons. : _____

1.17 Name of Executing Agency : _____

1.18 Whether the record of completed works, including entries in the MBs maintained by the respective Executing Agency. Yes/ No

If Yes, MB No. / Date : _____

If No, Give reasons : _____

1.19 Whether B.D.O. inspected the work Yes / No

PART-II DETAIL OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

2.1 Time taken for the completion of work

2.2 No. of Daily wagers employed on the scheme:-

From within the Village

i) Skilled : _____
ii) Unskilled : _____

From outside the Village

ii) Skilled : _____
ii) Unskilled : _____

2.3 Total Man days generated

2.4 Detail of Daily Wagers

Sr. No.	CLASSIFICATION	No.	Wage Rate	Total No. of Days	Total Amount Paid
i)	Meson / Carpenter				
ii)	Labourers				
iii)	Others – Specify				

**Signature
of Junior Engineer.**

Name _____

**Signature
of Investigator.**

Name : _____

Designation : _____

Date of Surv : _____

SCHEDULE- II

- 2.1 Name of the District : _____
 2.2 Name of the Block : _____
 2.3 Name of Panchayat : _____
 2.4 Name of Village : _____
 2.5 Name of Scheme : _____
 : _____

2.6 Particulars of Beneficiaries.

Sr. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Amount Contributed by each
---------	------	-----	-----	------------	----------------------------

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

2.7 Present Status of the Scheme.

- | | | |
|------|------------------|--|
| i) | Completed | <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> |
| ii) | Incomplete | <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> |
| iii) | Ongoing | <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> |
| iv) | Work not started | <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> |
| v) | Completed | <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> |

2.8 Is the scheme functional ? Yes / No
 If No, Give reasons _____

2.9 Is the Scheme beneficial for the entire Population Yes / No
 If No, the Number of families benefitted _____

2.10 Whether any other schemes constructed under VMJS in the village ? Yes / No
 If Yes, specify : _____

2.11 Is the Scheme functional or not. Yes / No
 If Yes, what benefit is being accrued

i)	Increase in irrigated area (In Bighas)	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
ii)	Net increase in production as a result of irrigation facilities now available.*	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
iii)	Resulted in net increase in the income of family.	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
iv)	Resulted in the development of the area.	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>

* (Information is to be collected in case of Irrigation schemes).

If No, give reasons. _____

- 2.12 Amount kept for Maintenance.
- 2.13 Whether the maintenance amount kept for the scheme has been released or not. Yes / No
If No, specify
- a) The need was not felt
- b) Not released by the Agency
- c) Was not aware.
- d) Any other reasons specify _____

- 2.14 I. Who is Maintaining the Assets created under VMJS
- i.) Committee Constituted For the Purpose
- ii.) School/PTA
- iii.) Mahila Mandal / Yuvak Mandal
- iv.) NGO
- v.) Panchayat
- vi.) Villagers / Beneficiaries
- vii.) B. D.O/SDM
- viii.) Maintenance Required.
- ix.) Maintenance not required.

- II. Whether any repair/ maintenance done Yes/ No
- If Yes, i) cost thereof _____
- ii) Source of funding _____

- 2.15 Is the scheme beneficial for more than five families Yes / No
If Yes, then specify number

- 2.16 Whether a development committee was formed. Yes / No
If Yes, No. of Members in the Committee.

- 2.17 Whether the work was executed by the committee or other agency specify

2.18 General remarks/ Comments of Beneficiaries. _____

2.19 Comments of Pradhan / UP – Pradhan _____

2.20 Comments of Investigator. _____

Date of Survey _____

**Signature
of Investigator.
Name:
Designation:**