



IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

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Project Report

Project Title: Rural Development Projects (Desk Review)

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This collaborative effort is a testament to the power of teamwork and shared vision. We sincerely thank everyone involved for their hard work, perseverance, and commitment to the cause of rural development.

Kushal Anjaria
(Project Investigator)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a detailed evaluation of the rural development initiatives undertaken by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) in collaboration with the Gramya Vikas Trust (GVT). Focused on addressing critical infrastructure gaps, promoting socio-economic development, and enhancing the quality of life in underserved rural communities, the projects span key districts—Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, and Surat. The assessment examines interventions across four major thematic areas: Infrastructure Development, Youth Empowerment and Education, Cultural and Social Development, and Sustainability Practices.

The findings highlight significant achievements in Infrastructure Development, including the construction of community halls, drainage systems, road connectivity, and public utility facilities. Projects such as high mast lighting systems in Kutch and Surat have improved public safety, while the redevelopment of roads and compound walls in villages like Roshwad and Tadkeshwar in Surat enhanced accessibility and community well-being. Initiatives such as new bus stations, paver block installations, and playground development further address specific community needs, contributing to regional growth. In the area of Youth Empowerment and Education, the provision of IT equipment to schools, construction of libraries, and recreational facilities such as playgrounds have had a transformative impact. Projects like the Bhumbhali Library in Bhavnagar and playground equipment provision in Fulra, Kutch, significantly improved educational outcomes, digital literacy, and youth engagement. These initiatives offer young people opportunities for learning, recreation, and skill development. The Cultural and Social Development interventions have addressed essential community needs by providing dignified spaces for social and cultural activities. Notable projects include the New Amod Crematorium in Bharuch, which meets both cultural and environmental requirements, and the prayer hall and smashan infrastructure in Tadkeshwar, Surat. These projects foster a sense of dignity, inclusivity, and community cohesion. Sustainability Practices are particularly evident in projects like the Shantivan Plantation in Bharuch, which transformed barren land into green spaces, demonstrating the integration of environmental sustainability into development efforts. However, the findings also highlight the inconsistent adoption of eco-friendly solutions across other regions, particularly in infrastructure projects, which lack renewable energy integration and sustainable water management systems.

Despite these achievements, the report identifies several challenges. Maintenance issues pose a significant threat to the long-term viability of projects, particularly in high mast lighting systems, playgrounds, and compound walls. Underutilization of resources, such as community libraries and bus stations in Bhavnagar and Surat, points to a need for greater community awareness and engagement. Additionally, the limited integration of sustainability solutions, such as renewable energy and green infrastructure, highlights the need for environmentally conscious planning.

To address these challenges, the report provides both location-specific and overall recommendations. In Kutch, introducing solar-powered systems for high mast lighting and weatherproofing playgrounds will enhance sustainability. Bhavnagar would benefit from updated library resources and targeted outreach programs to improve utilization. In Bharuch, sustainable funding models for infrastructure like crematoriums are essential for long-term maintenance. For Chhotaudepur, streamlining administrative processes and providing capacity-building programs can reduce delays and empower local communities for upkeep. In Surat, establishing local maintenance funds and incorporating eco-friendly solutions such as rainwater harvesting will ensure infrastructure longevity.

On an overall level, the report recommends developing community-driven maintenance models supported by nominal usage fees to ensure sustainability. Enhanced project monitoring through dedicated coordinators and periodic audits will ensure infrastructure remains functional and accessible. Further, integrating renewable energy solutions such as solar power and green practices like sustainable water management into all projects will strengthen long-term viability. Community ownership must also be encouraged through capacity-building initiatives and active local governance involvement to ensure greater responsibility and engagement.

In conclusion, the GMDC-GVT rural development projects have had a substantial impact on improving access to essential services, public safety, education, and community cohesion in rural areas. By addressing challenges related to maintenance, resource utilization, and sustainability, these initiatives can achieve long-term success and resilience. The recommendations provided offer a clear roadmap for strengthening future interventions, ensuring inclusive, sustainable, and impactful rural development.

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Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.1. Background

Rural development plays a pivotal role in fostering equitable socio-economic growth and enhancing the quality of life in underserved areas. Infrastructural deficits in rural areas of India often hinder access to economic opportunities, healthcare, education, and basic amenities, thus perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality. The Gramya Vikas Trust (GVT) and the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) launched a number of focused rural development projects to address these systemic issues and promote equitable and sustainable growth in select rural areas.

The GMDC-GVT Rural Development Projects are grounded in the principles of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and seek to address critical gaps in infrastructure and amenities. These programs include a wide range of sectors, such as public safety, education, health, sanitation, and youth engagement. Among the noteworthy interventions are the construction of community halls and crematoriums, the installation of high mast towers for lighting rural areas, and the provision of sports and fitness equipment to encourage healthy lifestyles. Implementation in districts like Bhavnagar, Chhotaudepur, Bharuch, Kutch, and Surat highlights the commitment to equitable regional development.

Projects involving rural infrastructure, such as those carried out by GMDC-GVT, have a transformative effect because they strengthen local governance structures, promote sustainable development, and foster community cohesiveness. This impact assessment explores the effectiveness of these interventions, examining how they address critical infrastructural gaps and their contribution to the overall well-being of rural communities.

1.2. Objectives of the Study



Fig 1.1: Image depicting the objectives of the study

The primary objectives of this impact assessment are as follows:

- **Evaluate Effectiveness:** To assess the alignment of GMDC-GVT's rural development projects with identified community needs and their effectiveness in addressing key infrastructural gaps.
- **Assess Socio-Economic Impact:** To calculate the enhancements in safety, quality of life, and access to facilities brought about by these initiatives.
- **Identify Implementation Challenges:** To evaluate obstacles that were faced while carrying out the project and offer recommendations for overcoming them.
- **Document Best Practices from Observation:** To document innovative techniques, and lessons learned in order to replicate or scale similar projects in the future.
- **Improve Community Feedback Mechanisms:** To learn about recipients' opinions on the usefulness, accessibility, and applicability of the initiatives.

1.3. Scope of the Study

This impact assessment focuses on the key initiatives under the GMDC-GVT Rural Development Projects. The study assesses how different infrastructure and community involvement initiatives are implemented, used, and what results are obtained in the selected villages. Among the interventions evaluated are:

1.3.1. Infrastructure Development

- Construction of community halls and crematoriums.
- Road development to improve connectivity between villages.
- Installation of high mast lighting to ensure public safety and usability of shared spaces.

1.3.2. Youth Fitness and Empowerment:

- Setting up libraries and study hubs to empower youth with educational resources.
- Providing gym and sports equipment to promote health and recreational activities.

1.3.3. Sustainability Projects:

- Incorporating solar-powered systems and biogas plants in infrastructure projects.
- Creating green spaces like Shantivan plantation in Bharuch to address environmental concerns.

Geographically, the study covers multiple districts, including Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, and Chhotaudepur, and Surat. It also evaluates the impact of these initiatives on diverse beneficiary groups, including rural communities, transient workers, and youth. Furthermore, it considers the challenges faced in implementing projects across remote and underserved areas.

1.4. Limitations of the Study

- **Community Representation:** Due to logistical challenges, community viewpoints may only be partially represented in isolated or inaccessible locations.
- **Seasonal Variations:** The usage and performance of some infrastructure may be impacted by external factors like the weather (such as drainage systems during the monsoon season).
- **Data Availability:** Limited availability of historical or comparative baseline data restricts the ability to measure pre-project versus post-project impact comprehensively.

1.5. Key Highlights of the Scheme

- **Shared Spaces:** In communities like Umarsar, permanent buildings like community sheds are being constructed to replace temporary solutions for gatherings.
- **Youth Empowerment:** Study centers and libraries, like the one's in Bhumbhali and Bhavnagar, address educational needs and prepare young people for opportunities in the future.
- **Better Mobility:** New roads in villages close to the Surkha Lignite Mine have made it easier for people and goods to move around, increasing economic activity.
- **Eco-Friendly Practices:** Projects that incorporate biogas plants and solar heating demonstrate a dedication to sustainability.
- **Community Involvement:** By using a participative approach, initiatives are guaranteed to address local needs and give beneficiaries a sense of ownership.

1.6. Summary

GMDC-GVT's rural development initiatives demonstrate a comprehensive approach to addressing infrastructural and social gaps in rural areas. The projects have greatly improved the standard of living in areas like Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur and Surat by incorporating eco-friendly practices and encouraging community involvement. This research offers practical ideas for improving rural development initiatives by assessing the projects' implementation, impact, and sustainability.

The introduction chapter lays the foundation for this assessment by detailing the background, objectives, scope, and highlights of the GMDC-GVT rural development initiatives. The methodology, results, and suggestions for further interventions will be covered in greater detail in subsequent chapters.

Chapter 2 – Methodology

The study approach utilized to analyze GMDC-GVT's rural development programs is described in this chapter, with an emphasis on determining the projects' sustainability, challenges, and effectiveness. The study mainly uses secondary data from project documents, reports, and field observations, in addition to insights from unstructured interviews. This mixed-method approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of the social, economic, and environmental impacts of GMDC-GVT's interventions in rural areas. The study regions are—Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, and Surat. These regions, which represent a cross-section of rural communities that directly benefit from the development initiatives, are where the projects have been implemented and are now in operation.

2.1. Research Design

The research design is a qualitative desk review with an emphasis on thematic analysis. The design was chosen to explore the broader implications of GMDC-GVT's interventions on rural development. To assess the success and challenges encountered by these projects, the study methodically examines previous reports, project documentation, and available data as the study mainly relies on secondary data. To enhance the results, field observations and unstructured interviews were carried out in addition to document evaluation. This combination of desk review and primary insights provides a well-rounded understanding of the projects' impacts and contextualizes the results within the operational areas.

2.2. Study Region

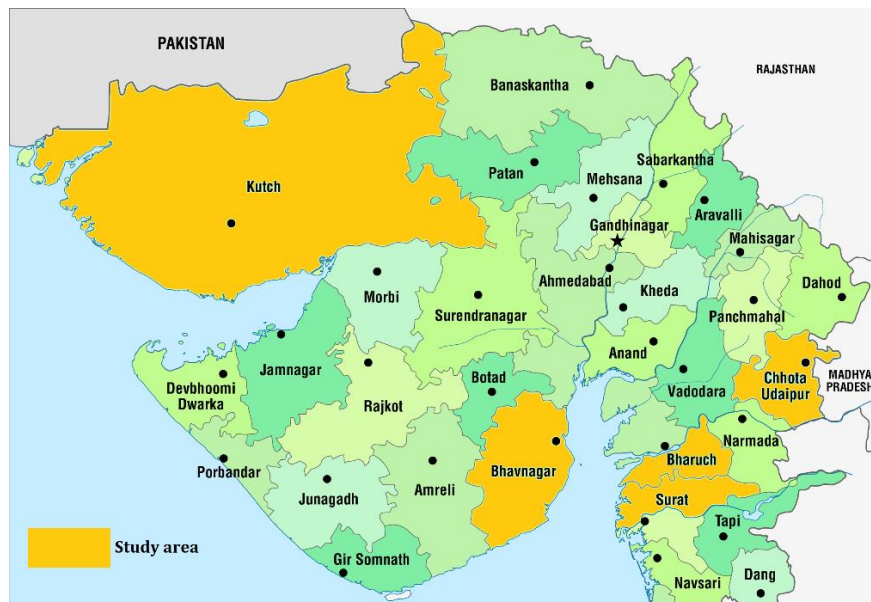


Fig 2.1: Study Region

The study focuses on the operational regions where GMDC-GVT's rural development projects have been implemented. These include:

- **Kutch District:** Characterized by arid terrain and sparse population, Kutch has seen the development of community halls and high mast lighting projects aimed at improving social spaces and public safety. Other initiatives include infrastructure projects to address basic needs and enhance community cohesion.
- **Bhavnagar District:** The district includes projects such as the establishment of libraries and youth centers, designed to empower local youth and improve educational outcomes. Road connectivity improvements near the Surkha Lignite Mine are also a key focus in Bhavnagar, enhancing mobility and linking remote villages.
- **Bharuch District:** Notable projects in Bharuch include the creation of a green space (Shantivan plantation) and the construction of crematoriums to support local cultural practices and environmental sustainability. Road upgrading projects and street lighting improvements also address the basic infrastructure needs in this region.
- **Chhotaudepur District:** The district, predominantly home to tribal communities, has seen initiatives aimed at improving rural infrastructure, including the construction of community halls and sanitation facilities.
- **Surat:** Surat has balanced infrastructure and community development, with notable projects such as the redevelopment of roads, bus stations, and safety enhancements through the installation of compound walls in schools and Panchayat offices. Additionally, the integration of paver blocks in educational and community spaces has enhanced accessibility and hygiene.

2.3. Data Collection and Approach

The study focused on gathering insights from various sources to understand the impact of GMDC-GVT's rural development projects.

- **Study Areas:** Villages and areas with a range of interventions, including libraries, community centers, road upgrades, and environmental projects, were examined. These sites offer a comprehensive view of GMDC-GVT's project scope.
- **Community Interactions:** The study included interactions with a wide range of community members to gain diverse perspectives on the impact of the projects. These included local residents, youth, community leaders, and individuals associated with GMDC-GVT's initiatives. This broad engagement ensured a comprehensive understanding of the projects' outcomes and relevance.

2.3.1. Data Sources

- **Secondary Data:** The scope and execution of GMDC-GVT's rural development initiatives were assessed using secondary data including project reports, work orders, expenditure records, and

progress reports. To learn more about the broader objectives and tactics underlying the initiatives, other relevant documents were examined, including CSR reports and GMDC-GVT's annual reports.

- **Field Observations:** Site visits were conducted to observe the physical infrastructure, such as community halls, libraries, and roads, and to assess the overall quality, accessibility, and sustainability of the projects. These visits added context and supported the findings of secondary data.
- **Insights from Field Interactions:** During the site visits, informal interactions with locals and community members provided further insights into how the projects have influenced their daily lives, increased community involvement, and improved access to services. These unstructured, observational interactions enriched the qualitative understanding of the projects' impact.

2.4. Purpose for Chosen Methods

The combination of secondary data analysis and field-based observations was selected to ensure a balanced and reliable assessment of the projects. While field observations add more context, corroborate the findings, and provide firsthand perspectives from stakeholders, secondary data provides insights into the projects' scope, planning, and results. This mixed-method approach aids in capturing the planned results as well as the practical effects of GMDC-GVT's rural development programs.

2.5. Data Analysis Techniques

Given the qualitative nature of the data, thematic analysis was used as the primary method of analysis. This approach was selected for its ability to identify, analyze, and report patterns (themes) within the data. The steps followed for thematic analysis include:

- **Familiarization with the data:** Reviewing all secondary data, and field notes to gain an understanding of the material.
- **Identifying key themes:** As we analyzed the data, we identified significant themes that emerged from the findings, such as community engagement, project sustainability, and the use of infrastructure.
- **Organizing themes:** We grouped the identified themes into broader categories, such as challenges faced, benefits realized, and sustainability concerns.
- **Reviewing themes:** We checked that the themes accurately reflected the data and were relevant to the research questions.
- **Defining and naming themes:** We finalized the themes and provided clear definitions for each to ensure coherence and clarity in the findings.

2.6. Limitations in Methodology

Several limitations were noted in the methodology:

- **Reliance on Secondary Data:** As the study is also based on secondary data, there is a possibility that certain key data points may not have been captured or may be incomplete.
- **Sampling Bias:** The purposive sampling method, though effective for targeted insights, may limit the diversity of respondent experiences, particularly in large-scale projects.

Chapter 3 – Findings and Discussions

This chapter presents a comprehensive thematic analysis of the GMDC-GVT rural development projects implemented across the regions of Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, and Surat. Under the main themes of Infrastructure Development, Education and Public Safety, Youth Empowerment, Culture and Sustainability Practices, and Social and Recreational Development. The analysis takes a location-focused approach, identifying and analysing the type and effects of initiatives in each region. Through the integration of project evaluation with the unique socio-economic circumstances of these areas, the chapter offers a sophisticated perspective on the successes, challenges, and areas for development.

To begin with, we will first summarize the GMDC-GVT Rural Development Projects by location, which we will later discuss in detail in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

Table 3.1: Summary of GMDC-GVT Projects by districts

| Region | Village | Project Description | Budget (INR) | Status | Beneficiaries |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Kutch | Panandhro | Purchase of Computer & Printer | 87,750 | Completed | Police station staff |
| | Fulra | Construction of Panchayat Building | 14,40,000 | In Progress | Entire village |
| | Ghaduli, Fulra, Dhareshi | Road Construction | 64,04,200 | In Progress | Inter-village traffic |
| | Dhareshi | IT Equipment for Primary School | 29,800 | Completed | 300+ students |
| | Dodar (Vang) | Construction of Community Hall | 5,00,000 | Completed | Entire village |
| | Narayan Sarovar | Providing Computer Sets and Printers | 2,62,243 | Completed | Police station staff |
| | Umarsar | Construction of Cricket Pitch | 53,751 | Completed | Youth and sports players |
| | Fulra (Primary school) | Providing Playground Equipment | 1,72,480 | Completed | School children |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | Ghaduli, Dhareshi, Panandhro | High Mast Tower Installation | 13,96,990 | Completed | 15,000+ residents |
| | Mata No Madh | Construction of Drainage System | 26,61,550 | Completed | Entire community |
| | Naliya | Construction of Community Hall | 9,27,558 | Completed | Entire village |
| | Guneri | Construction of Community Hall | 7,52,514 | Completed | Entire village |
| | Punrajpur | Street Lighting | 85,670 | Completed | Villagers and commuters |
| | Baiyavo | Street Lighting | 44,956 | Completed | Villagers and commuters |
| | Umarsar | Street Lighting | 36,634 | Completed | Villagers and commuters |
| Bhavnagar | Bhumbali | Community Library | 73,750 | Completed | 60 daily users |
| | Thordi | Paver Block Work in Streets | 9,97,811 | Completed | 500+ residents |
| | Malpar | Primary School Painting | 2,50,000 | Completed | 120 students |
| | Malpar | Paver Block Work in Community Hall Ground | 5,00,000 | Completed | 1500 villagers |
| | Rampar | Provide 1 Computer & 1 All- in-One Printer | 83,700 | Completed | 2500 villagers |
| | Bhuteshwar | Provide 1 Computer & 1 All- in-One Printer | 66,900 | Completed | 3500 villagers |
| | Thordi | Paver Block Work in Four Different Streets | 19,93,022 | Completed | 500 residents |
| | Bhuteshwar | Paver Block Work at Bhuteshwar Primary School Ground | 5,00,000 | Completed | 500 school students |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|---|
| | Bhuteshwar, Bhumbhali | Pipe Culvert Work at Bhuteshwar-Bhumbhali Road (Coze Way Nala Work) | 15,36,135 | Completed | 8,000 villagers from Bhumbhali & Bhuteshwar |
| Bharuch | New Amod | Crematorium Construction | 4,88,538 | Completed | Entire community |
| | Amod | Plantation Initiative (Shantivan) | N/A | Completed | Entire community |
| | Amalzar and Gundecha-2 | Road Construction | 71,61,516 | Completed | Entire community |
| | Majlipura | Shed Construction | 3,97,684 | Completed | Entire community |
| Chhotaudepur | Various Villages | Community Hall Construction | Various | In Progress | Entire community |
| Surat | Roshwad | Construction of Compound Wall of Primary School | 5,01,571 | Completed | Primary school students |
| | Tadkeshwar | Construction of New Bus Station | 6,69,760 | Completed | Entire village |
| | Roshwad | Providing & Fixing Paver Block in Anganwadi No.2 | 2,67,294 | Completed | Anganwadi users |
| | Ushker | Construction of Compound Wall and Gate at Panchayat Office | 69,864 | Completed | Entire village |
| | Tadkeshwar | Plaster Work to Existing Compound Wall of Kabrastan | 2,88,567 | Completed | Local community |
| | Tadkeshwar | Providing & Fixing Paver Blocks (Anganwadi, School, Community Hall) | 1,60,250 | Completed | Entire village |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|---|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Roshwad | Redevelopment of Gam Road (2.5 KM) | 4,00,072 | Completed | Villagers, commuters |
| | Tadkeshwar | Prefab Compound Wall & Prayer Hall Shed for Smashan (3rd RA Bill) | 7,34,034 | Completed | Entire community |

Source: GMDC-GVT Reports, Field Data

3.1. Key Findings and Challenges by Location

3.1.1. Kutch: Infrastructure-Driven Development

The Kutch region, with its vast deserts and challenging terrain, has been a major focus of GMDC-GVT's infrastructure development initiatives. Projects in this area address critical gaps in connectivity, public spaces, and safety, aimed at reducing the socio-economic isolation of its rural communities.

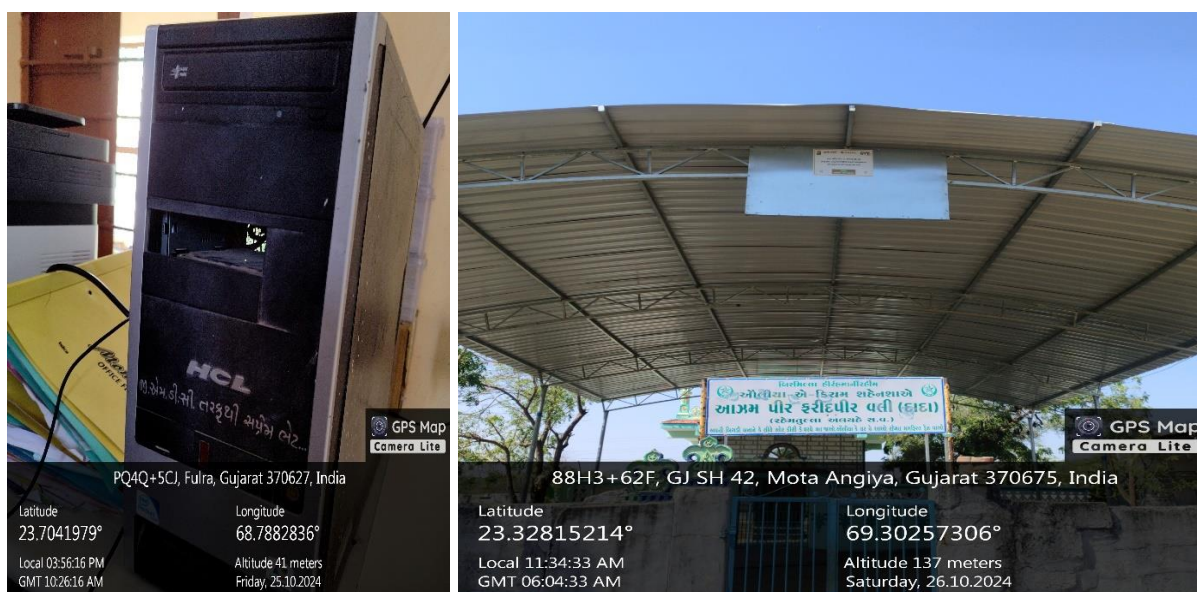


Fig 3.1: Pictures of Rural Development Projects in Kutch taken during field visit

Key Achievements

3.1.1.1. Enhanced Social Infrastructure:

- **Community Halls and Sheds:** A total of 12 community halls and sheds have been constructed across various villages such as Dhareshi (₹4,84,176), Guneri (₹7,52,514), and Naliya (₹9,27,558). These serve as multipurpose venues for administrative, cultural, and social events, enhancing the

quality of life for thousands of residents. Since the 2001 earthquake, this infrastructure has also been crucial in providing shelter and support to those affected, offering spaces for relief efforts and community gatherings.

- **Fulra Panchayat Building Construction (₹14,40,000):** This project is currently in progress and will serve the entire village, improving administrative functions and local governance.
- **Playgrounds and Sports Facilities:** The construction of concrete cricket pitches (₹53,751) in Umarsar and the provision of playground equipment (₹1,72,480) for Fulra Primary School underscore efforts to promote youth engagement and physical well-being.

3.1.1.2. Digital Transformation:

IT equipment was supplied to primary schools and local administrative offices across the Kutch region. This includes allocations such as ₹58,900 for Dhareshi Primary School and ₹45,980 for CPS Office Nakhtrana. These initiatives enhance educational outcomes and administrative efficiency.

3.1.1.3. Improved Connectivity:

- **Road Construction:** Inter-village road projects (₹64,04,200) connecting Ghaduli, Fulra, and Panandhro facilitate easier access to essential services like healthcare and markets, promoting economic activity and regional trade.
- **Street Lighting:** Street lights were installed in Punrajpur (₹85,670), Baiyavo (₹44,956), and Umarsar (₹36,634), improving night-time safety and extending social and economic interactions.

3.1.1.4. High Mast Towers:

High mast lighting towers were erected in several villages, such as Nakhtrana and its surrounding areas (₹13,96,990), ensuring improved night-time visibility and security for over 15,000 residents.

3.1.1.5. Public Utility Projects:

Construction projects such as the drainage system at Mata No Madh (₹26,61,550) and assistance to BSF at Lakki Nala (₹33,03,819) address critical public utility gaps in the region.

Challenges

- **Maintenance Burdens:** The high electricity costs associated with operating high mast lighting systems strain local Panchayats, risking the sustainability of these projects.
- **Weather Vulnerability:** Recreational facilities like the playgrounds in Umarsar are often rendered unusable after heavy rains, emphasizing the need for maintenance funds or alternative community-based repair systems.

- **Environmental Sustainability:** While some projects, such as playgrounds, address ecological gaps, further integration of sustainable practices (e.g., solar power for high mast lighting) could ensure long-term viability.

3.1.2. Bhavnagar: Focus on Education and Public Safety

Bhavnagar's projects focus on improving educational infrastructure, enhancing public safety, and promoting community engagement. These interventions aim to empower the youth and ensure safer, well-lit public spaces.



Fig 3.2: Pictures of Rural Development Projects in Bhavnagar

Key Achievements

- **Educational Infrastructure:** Projects such as the painting and renovation of Malpar Primary School (₹2,50,000) have improved the learning environment for 120 students, creating a more conducive space for education. Additionally, Rampar and Bhuteshwar received IT equipment (₹83,700, ₹66,900), benefiting 2500 and 3500 villagers respectively.
- **Community Library:** The Bhumbhali Community Library (₹73,750) has emerged as a central resource for youth education, providing critical support for competitive exam preparation. With 60 daily users, it plays a vital role in the region's educational empowerment. During our field visit, we found that one beneficiary, who used to read books and study in the library, credited this resource with helping him clear his exams and join the Indian Navy as an Agniveer. Additionally, a couple of female candidates shared that they were able to clear the PSI exams with the help of the library's resources. This library not only serves as an educational hub but also significantly contributes to the career advancements and personal growth of the individuals in the community.
- **Youth Engagement through Sports:** Bhavnagar stands out for its focus on recreation, with the provision of sports and gym equipment in Bhumbhali, transforming local spaces into vibrant hubs of physical activity and youth engagement. This initiative not only promotes health and fitness but also strengthens social bonds within the community. Field visits revealed that such projects have been instrumental in encouraging youth to adopt healthier lifestyles, showcasing GMDC-GVT's commitment to well-rounded community development.
- **Street Lighting:** The Bhumbhali Street Lighting Project (₹4,36,000) ensures safer access for over 5,500 residents, encouraging social and economic interactions during evening hours.
- **Street and Infrastructure Development:** Thordi benefited from paver block work (₹9,97,811) on its streets, serving 500+ residents. This was followed by additional paver work in Bhuteshwar and Bhumbhali benefiting local schools and roads.
- **Pipe Culvert Work:** The Pipe Culvert Work at Bhuteshwar and Bhumbhali Road (₹15,36,135) has enhanced road accessibility for 8,000 villagers.

Challenges

- **Underutilization:** Educational resources like the library face limited usage due to outdated materials and low community awareness. Regular updates to resources and awareness campaigns are essential to maximize the potential of such facilities.
- **Gender Inequities:** Cultural barriers limit women and marginalized groups from fully utilizing community spaces. Introducing targeted initiatives to encourage women's participation in sports

and gym activities, such as women-only sports leagues, fitness programs, and outreach campaigns, can foster inclusivity and break social barriers.

3.1.3. Bharuch: A Blend of Culture and Sustainability

Bharuch has seen a unique integration of cultural preservation with environmental sustainability. Projects in this region highlight GMDC-GVT's commitment to blending tradition with innovation.



Fig 3.3: Pictures of Rural Development Projects in Bharuch, Source: CSR Report, GMDC-GVT.

Key Achievements

- **Cultural Infrastructure:** The New Amod Crematorium (₹4,88,538) addresses a critical cultural and hygienic need, providing a dignified space for last rites.
- **Green Spaces:** The place, known as 'Shantivan' was once a barren patch which GMDC used for tree plantations. It planted about 1,750 saplings in the one-hectare area in 2011, and today, the tall trees elicit a solemn silence as one takes a walk through them (GMDC-GVT). The Shantivan Plantation Project exemplifies ecological transformation by converting barren land into a lush green community space. This initiative benefits the environment while serving as a venue for social and cultural events.
- **IT Integration:** The provision of computers and digital resources to local schools and Panchayats has modernized administrative processes and improved educational access for students.
- **Road Construction:** One of the main initiatives in Bharuch includes the construction of roads in Amalzar and Gundecha-2 (₹71,61,516) to ensure better transportation access for the entire community.
- **Shed Construction:** A community shed has been constructed in Majlipura (₹71,61,516) which provides a crucial space for community activities.

Challenges

- **Financial Sustainability:** High-cost infrastructure such as crematoriums face challenges in long-term maintenance. Mechanisms like nominal service fees could be introduced to ensure sustainability.
- **Limited Environmental Integration:** While Shantivan stands out as a green initiative, other infrastructure projects, such as roads and drainage systems, could incorporate sustainable practices like water conservation or renewable energy.

3.1.4. Chhotaudepur: Social and Recreational Development

Chhotaudepur's projects focus on creating social and recreational spaces, emphasizing youth engagement and educational support.

Key Achievements

- **Community Halls:** Newly built community halls address a significant gap in rural infrastructure, providing much-needed venues for gatherings, workshops, and cultural activities.

Challenges

- **Implementation Delays:** Administrative challenges have led to delays in the completion of community halls, limiting their immediate impact.
- **Maintenance Dependency:** Communities often rely on GMDC-GVT for infrastructure upkeep, highlighting the need for local capacity-building initiatives or self-sustaining maintenance models.

3.1.5. Surat: Balanced Infrastructure and Community Development

Surat district, particularly its villages like Roshwad, Tadkeshwar, and Ushker, has been a key area of GMDC-GVT's rural development interventions. These initiatives, which directly benefit locals by improving facilities, mostly concentrate on public safety, infrastructure development, and community amenities.



Fig 3.4: Pictures of Rural Development Projects taken during field visit to Ushker, Surat

Key Achievements

3.1.5.1. Infrastructure Development

- **Compound Walls for Schools and Offices:** Roshwad Primary School (₹5,01,571) and Ushker Panchayat Office (₹69,864) have compound walls constructed, which have increased safety and security for students and community members. These facilities guarantee a secure setting for administrative and educational activities.
- **Road Redevelopment:** The Roshwad Gam Road redevelopment (₹4,00,072) has significantly enhanced connectivity, easing access to nearby villages and markets.
- **New Bus Station:** Constructing a new bus station (₹6,69,760) in Tadkeshwar was a crucial intervention that enhances public transportation and helps the locals by making travel easier.

3.1.5.2. Community and Public Safety Projects

- **Paver Block Installations:** Anganwadi centers (₹2,67,294), schools, and community halls in Tadkeshwar (₹1,60,250) are among the important community locations where paver blocks have been installed. These projects improved access, cleanliness, and usability for children and residents.
- **Cemetery, and Prayer Hall Infrastructure:** In Tadkeshwar, GMDC-GVT addressed local cultural needs by providing plaster work for the Kabrastan compound wall (₹2,88,567) and constructing a prayer hall shed (₹7,34,034). These initiatives give important community rituals dignified, and well-maintained spaces.

3.1.5.3. Multi-Purpose Development in Anganwadi's

- Multiple Anganwadi centers, such as those in Tadkeshwar, received paver block installations (₹1,58,968), enhancing usability and hygiene. These improvements play a significant role in creating safer and cleaner environments for early childhood education and care.

Challenges

- **Maintenance Issues:** To guarantee endurance, infrastructure projects like paver blocks and compound walls need regular maintenance. This issue can be addressed by maintenance funds or local capacity-building programs.
- **Resource Utilization:** To make sure they are used to their maximum potential and stay in good shape after construction, facilities like the new bus station or Anganwadi centres need to be actively monitored.
- **Sustainability Integration:** While projects meet immediate infrastructure needs, integrating sustainable elements such as rainwater harvesting, solar energy, or eco-friendly materials would enhance their long-term viability.

3.2. Discussion

The GMDC-GVT rural development projects across Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, and Surat have collectively addressed critical infrastructure gaps, promoted social well-being, and empowered communities. By focusing on connectivity, education, safety, and sustainability, these interventions have improved the overall quality of life for rural residents. This section brings together key insights from the projects while reflecting on successes, challenges, and areas for improvement.

3.2.1. Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development remains at the heart of GMDC-GVT's initiatives, with substantial investments in community spaces, roads, and public utilities.

Large-scale infrastructure initiatives under Kutch's leadership included the rebuilding of roads that connected villages like Ghaduli and Fulra (₹64,04,200) and the building of community halls in Dhareshi and Guneri (₹4,84,176 and ₹7,52,514). These initiatives have improved access to schools, markets, and healthcare while acting as essential hubs for community involvement. Additionally, the installation of high mast lighting towers (₹13,96,990) in Nakhtrana and neighboring villages significantly improved safety during nighttime, enabling extended socio-economic activities. However, challenges such as high maintenance costs for lighting systems and weather-induced damages to playgrounds highlight the need for sustainable upkeep solutions.

Projects in Bhavnagar concentrated on improving public safety and educational facilities. While street lighting upgrades in Bhumbhali (₹4,36,000) addressed safety concerns for over 5,500 residents, renovations at Malpar Primary School (₹2,50,000) improved the learning environment for 120 students. Even though these programs addressed pressing community needs, underuse of resources—especially in libraries—indicates the necessity for awareness campaigns and regular facility upgrades.

Bharuch highlighted how environmental sustainability and cultural infrastructure are intertwined. Long-standing cultural needs were met by the New Amod Crematorium (₹4,88,538), which offered clean and respectable locations for funeral ceremonies. Meanwhile, the Shantivan Plantation transformed barren land into a green community space, offering both environmental and social benefits. Despite these achievements, financial sustainability remains a challenge, particularly for infrastructure like crematoriums, which require operational funding models such as nominal usage fees.

Chhotaudepur saw targeted investments in community halls and recreational spaces to foster social and cultural engagement. These rooms have given gatherings, workshops, and celebrations much-needed spaces. However, project delays and dependency on external support for maintenance have limited the immediate impact and longevity of these interventions.

Surat balanced infrastructural priorities with projects like the Tadkeshwar Bus Station (₹6,69,760) and redevelopment of Roshwad Gam Road (₹4,00,072), which improved transportation and mobility.

Additionally, compound wall constructions in schools (₹5,01,571) and Panchayat offices (₹69,864) addressed safety concerns, while paver block installations in Anganwadi centers and schools enhanced hygiene and accessibility. Challenges include ensuring regular maintenance and integrating sustainable solutions such as rainwater harvesting or solar power for long-term resilience.

3.2.2. Education and Youth Empowerment

GMDC-GVT's efforts to empower youth and enhance education have significantly contributed to improving educational access and fostering skill development.

In Kutch, IT equipment provided to schools and administrative offices (e.g., Dhareshi Primary School – ₹58,900) supported digital literacy and administrative efficiency. Similarly, cricket pitches in Umarsar and playgrounds like those in Fulra promoted community involvement and physical well-being. The ongoing maintenance problems for these facilities following unfavorable weather conditions, however, continue to be a significant worry.

Bhavnagar has taken a unique approach to educational empowerment through the establishment of community libraries. For example, the Bhumbhali Library (₹73,750) is a vital tool for young people getting ready for competitive exams. However, the library's potential is limited by the lack of awareness campaigns and outdated resources, necessitating frequent upgrades and enhanced outreach.

In Surat, paver block installations in Tadkeshwar schools and community halls (₹1,60,250) provided clean and accessible learning environments, ensuring safer spaces for students and teachers. However, to sustain the impact, active monitoring and utilization of these resources must be prioritized.

3.2.3. Cultural and Social Development

Projects aimed at cultural and social development have strengthened community ties and addressed local needs across regions.

In Bharuch, the New Amod Crematorium filled a critical cultural infrastructure gap, providing dignified facilities for community rituals. The Shantivan Plantation was another example of how green areas may have two functions: they can support ecological well-being and provide spaces for social and cultural events.

Through initiatives like plastering the Kabrastan wall (₹2,88,567) and building prayer hall shelters in Tadkeshwar's smashan (₹7,34,034), Surat met cultural requirements. These initiatives guaranteed both practical and cultural advantages by offering respectable venues for social and religious activities.

In Chhotaudepur, community halls have become essential venues for administrative and cultural events, strengthening the bonds between rural communities. However, project delays and external maintenance dependency highlight the importance of local capacity-building to manage infrastructure sustainably.

3.2.4. Sustainability Practices

Sustainability remains a recurring challenge across the regions, particularly in terms of maintenance and environmental integration.

While Bharuch's Shantivan Plantation serves as a model for ecological transformation, other infrastructure projects across Kutch, Surat, and Bhavnagar lacked significant green integration. For instance, environmentally friendly designs like rainwater harvesting and permeable surfaces could be incorporated into drainage systems and roads.

Local Panchayats are strained by the high electricity costs associated with high mast lighting systems in Kutch and Surat, which emphasizes the necessity for sustainable energy options like solar-powered lighting.

All regions continue to have maintenance issues. Regular maintenance is necessary for community halls in Chhotaudepur, playgrounds in Kutch, and paver blocks in Surat. Long-term sustainability and local ownership can be ensured by implementing capacity-building initiatives, community-driven maintenance funds, or nominal user fees.

3.2.5. Summary of Discussions

In Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, and Surat, the GMDC-GVT rural development programs have had a noticeable impact on public safety, education, infrastructure, and cultural preservation. The initiatives addressed critical gaps, fostering socio-economic development, and enhancing the quality of life for rural communities.

But issues like maintenance costs, project delays, and sustainability issues are still common in all areas. Strengthening community ownership, integrating eco-friendly and sustainable practices, will be key to sustaining and enhancing the impact of these projects.

Chapter 4 – Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

The districts of Kutch, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Chhotaudepur, and Surat have seen notable advancements in meeting important sociocultural, educational, and infrastructure needs thanks to the GMDC-GVT rural development programs. By focusing on Infrastructure Development, Youth Empowerment, Cultural and Social Development, and Sustainability Practices, the interventions have enhanced connectivity, access to essential services, and the quality of life for rural communities.

Key successes include:

- **Infrastructure Improvements:** Public areas and accessibility have been improved via roads, community halls, drainage systems, and lighting projects.
- **Educational and Youth Development:** Playgrounds, libraries, and IT infrastructure have given students and youth access to resources and spaces to grow.
- **Sustainability Initiatives:** Efforts like the Shantivan Plantation in Bharuch set examples for ecological transformation, while cultural projects like crematoriums and prayer hall sheds addressed unique local needs.

However, persistent challenges such as maintenance gaps, project delays, and sustainability issues remain. Addressing these challenges will ensure the long-term success and impact of the projects. The following recommendations outline location-specific and general strategies to strengthen project sustainability and enhance community ownership.

4.2. Location-Specific Recommendations

4.2.1. Kutch

Kutch has been a focal point for infrastructure-driven initiatives aimed at connectivity and social development.

- **Sustainable Maintenance for High Mast Lighting:** Introduce solar-powered systems to reduce long-term electricity costs for high mast towers in villages like Nakhtrana and Ghaduli, and establish community-driven maintenance funds and charge a nominal fee for their use.
- **Playground Resilience:** To reduce damage from rain, implement weatherproofing measures for spaces like Umarsar playground. Additionally, local Panchayats can be given maintenance training programs so they can manage repairs.
- **Women inclusion in Sports:** It is necessary to create awareness programmes or education to encourage more girl children into sports which would create much more inclusivity.

- **Building Community Capacity:** Give locals workshops on how to sustainably manage facilities like community halls and drainage systems.

4.2.2. Bhavnagar

- **Improving Library Utilization:** Update materials frequently to incorporate up-to-date learning resources relevant to competitive exams and emerging career trends. In addition, to boost library footfall, organize reading contests and awareness campaigns.
- **Public Safety Infrastructure:** By collaborating with local self-governments, expand lighting projects to further underprivileged areas and ensure routine maintenance.

4.2.3. Bharuch

- **Sustainability for Cultural Infrastructure:** To pay for maintenance and operating expenses, the New Amod Crematorium should impose a minimal usage fee. Supplementing this by establishing local management committees to supervise the maintenance of the facilities would be very helpful.
- **Ecological Intervention Scaling:** Expand green projects like the Shantivan Plantation by replicating similar models in barren or unused areas across other villages.
- **Integrated Environmental Practices:** Future infrastructure developments, such as community centres and roadways, should include permeable surfaces and rainwater harvesting systems.

4.2.4. Chhotaudepur

Chhotaudepur's focus on social and recreational development has been instrumental in fostering community engagement but suffers from delays and dependency.

- **Addressing Project Delays:** Streamline administrative processes by engaging dedicated project coordinators to monitor timelines and ensure timely completion.
- **Building Local Capacity for Maintenance:** Provide capacity-building programs to train villagers for self-sustaining maintenance of community halls and sports facilities, and encourage ownership through community-driven governance models.
- **Youth Engagement Programs:** Develop structured programs that utilize community halls for educational workshops, skill development, and cultural events.

4.2.5. Surat

Surat's interventions balance infrastructure and community development but require sustainable approaches to ensure longevity.

- **Ensuring Regular Maintenance:** Establish local maintenance funds for compound walls, paver blocks, and roads in villages like Roshwad and Tadkeshwar, and conduct routine audits to assess infrastructure quality and repair needs.
- **Resource Optimization:** Actively monitor the usage of newly developed facilities like the Tadkeshwar Bus Station and Anganwadi centres to ensure their maximum potential is realized.
- **Sustainable Infrastructure Practices:** Integrate eco-friendly solutions such as rainwater harvesting systems and solar lighting into future projects.

4.3. Overall Recommendations

- **Sustainable Maintenance Models:** These must be established to ensure the longevity of infrastructure projects across all regions. Roads, playgrounds, community centres, and high mast lighting systems all need routine maintenance to be in good working order. Establishing community-driven maintenance funds with nominal usage fees can assist in paying for regular repairs. Incorporating renewable energy sources, such solar-powered lighting systems, can also lessen the financial strain of ongoing electricity bills, making these projects more sustainable and economical over time.
- **Community Ownership and Capacity Building:** To ensure long-term sustainability and local engagement in managing infrastructure, GMDC-GVT should implement a comprehensive capacity-building approach. This can involve financial, technical, and operational training tailored to empower Panchayats and local residents. Financial workshops can focus on budgeting, revenue generation through nominal facility usage fees, and accessing government schemes for funding maintenance activities. Technical training should include basic repair and maintenance of facilities, distribution of user-friendly toolkits, and digital skills workshops for managing IT-based infrastructure. Operational capacity can be enhanced through the formation of community management committees to oversee facility upkeep, conduct regular monitoring using templates and logbooks, and organize maintenance schedules. Partnerships with skill development centers, NGOs, and government agencies can provide expert guidance and resources. To ensure inclusivity, women and youth should be actively involved through specialized training programs, creating a more equitable and community-driven approach to infrastructure management. This integrated effort will not only enhance community ownership but also reduce reliance on external agencies, promoting sustainability and local resilience.
- **Project Monitoring and Timeliness:** Enhancing project monitoring and timeliness is necessary to alleviate delays and inefficiencies. To follow project progress, spot obstacles, and guarantee accountability at every turn, a strong monitoring system should be put in place. Dedicated project coordinators will reduce administrative bottlenecks and improve stakeholder communication. To

guarantee timely project completion, gaps can be found and essential actions can be prioritized with the aid of periodic audits and progress reviews.

- **Sustainability Practices:** Future infrastructure developments must incorporate sustainability practices to improve their environmental resilience. Eco-friendly solutions like solar energy, permeable paving, and rainwater harvesting should be incorporated into projects like community halls, roadways, and drainage systems. Successful green initiatives, such as the Shantivan Plantation in Bharuch, should serve as models for replication across other regions, transforming barren lands into green, community-driven spaces that offer ecological and social value.
- **Resource Optimization and Awareness:** To maximize the benefits of educational and public facilities, Resource Optimization and Awareness must be prioritized. Community awareness drives should be organized to promote the active use of resources such as libraries, IT centers, bus stations, and recreational spaces. Facilities like libraries should receive regular updates with modern educational materials to remain relevant to current academic and career trends. Encouraging engagement through workshops, competitions, and community events will ensure these resources are utilized to their full potential.

By addressing these overarching recommendations—sustainable maintenance models, community capacity building, improved project monitoring, inclusivity, environmental integration, and resource optimization—GMDC-GVT can ensure that its rural development projects are not only impactful but also sustainable and resilient. This holistic approach will strengthen community ownership, foster inclusive growth, and lay the foundation for equitable development in rural regions.

4.4. Closing Remarks

The GMDC-GVT rural development projects have laid a strong foundation for addressing critical infrastructural gaps, improving livelihoods, and fostering inclusive growth in rural areas. These programs can be strengthened to guarantee long-term sustainability, community ownership, and socioeconomic resilience by implementing the recommendations outlined above.

To further amplify their impact, the integration of sustainable practices, such as eco-friendly infrastructure and renewable energy solutions, is essential. Recommendations for community-driven ownership models and capacity-building programs underline the importance of long-term self-reliance and local empowerment.

The sports and gym equipment initiative exemplifies the potential for fostering youth development, healthy lifestyles, and social cohesion through targeted, need-based interventions. Similarly, the provision of high mast lights and crematoriums reflects GMDC-GVT's sensitivity to enhancing safety and respecting cultural practices. These projects not only meet immediate needs but also serve as a template for replicable and scalable rural development efforts.

Moving forward, a people-centric and sustainable approach that integrates innovation, inclusivity, and environmental responsibility will be pivotal. GMDC-GVT's continued commitment to these principles will not only amplify the impact of its projects but also serve as a replicable model for holistic rural development. Rural areas will prosper as a result, overcoming regional developmental gaps and becoming self-sufficient and prepared for the future.

In conclusion, the GMDC-GVT initiatives embody a vision where rural India is not only a beneficiary but also an active participant in shaping its destiny. These initiatives serve as a monument to the transformational power of collaboration, highlighting the fact that sustainable development can be achieved when governance, organizations, and communities all work together towards a shared vision.

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Appendix



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Gruh & shed at amc



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Proposal of Amod
Smashan & Shed (bl



Rural dev report
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Rural Development
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Work Order 19.
Samshan gruh at ne



Work order GI shed
at Maljipara 2023 (1)



Work Order Road
Amalzar and Gunde



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2020 -2024.docx

Details of the Projects in Specific Districts

- Kutch**

| Summary of Kutch Zone CSR Project @ Rural Development Project/Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| S R. N O . | CONCE RNED PROJE CT | VILLAGE NAME | NATURE OF PAYMENT | EXPENS E HEAD | Paymen t | PAY MEN T DATE | Status of Work |
| 1 | Panandh ro | Panandhro | Purchase of Computer and printer | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 87,750.0 0 | 05-08- 2022 | Compl eted |
| 2 | Panandh ro | Dodar (Vang) | Construction work of the community hall at Dador village to be undertaken as deposit work by Shri Vangh Group Gram Panchayat | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 5,00,000 .00 | 07-02- 2023 21-08- 2023 | Compl eted |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 | Panandhro | Narayan Sarovar | Providing Computer Sets and Printers at The Police Station Narayan Sarovar | Rural Development | ₹ 2,62,243.00 | 30-Nov-23 | Completed |
| 4 | Panandhro | Fulra | Construction of PUNCHAYAT BUILDING FULRA KUTCH | Rural Development | ₹ 14,40,000.00 | 25-Jan-24 | Construction is in progress |
| 5 | Panandhro | Lakki Nala BSF | Providing Assistance for The Stores to 18th Battalion BSF | Rural Development | ₹ 33,03,819.00 | 30-Sep-23 | Completed |
| 6 | Panandhro | Khanot | Pipe Line Khanot | Rural Development | ₹ 66,300.00 | 01-Aug-24 | Completed |
| 7 | Panandhro | Model School Dayapar | High Mast Tower | Rural Development | ₹ 2,79,398.00 | 21-Aug-24 | Completed |
| 8 | Panandhro | Ghaduli, Dhareshi, Fulra, Panandhro | Con. of Road Gadhuli Fulra | Rural Development | ₹ 64,04,200.00 | 01-Jun-24 | Construction is in progress |
| 9 | Umarsar | Ghaduli Village | Provided a 12 Mtr High mast tower light 02 Nos | Rural Development | ₹ 3,80,000.00 | | Completed |
| 10 | Umarsar | Umarsar | CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE CRICKET PITCH IN VILLAGE UMARSAR | Rural Development | ₹ 53,751.00 | 15-06-2022 | Completed |
| 11 | Umarsar | Guner | Payment for work of LED Street Light | Rural Development | ₹ 2,79,696.00 | 27-06-2022 | Completed |
| 12 | Umarsar | Dhareshi | CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY HALL | Rural Development | ₹ 4,84,176.00 | 24-06-2022 | Completed |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | AT DHARESHI VILLAGE | | | | |
| 13 | Umarsar | Dhareshi Gram Panchayat | Purchase of Computer | Rural Development | ₹ 53,500.00 | 17-10-2022 | Completed |
| 14 | Umarsar | Dhareshi Gram Panchayat | Purchase of Furniture | Rural Development | ₹ 73,750.00 | 17-10-2022 | Completed |
| 15 | Umarsar | Dhareshi Primary School | IT EQUIPMENTS KUTCH | Rural Development | ₹ 29,800.00 | 19-Apr-24 | Completed |
| 16 | Umarsar | Dhareshi Primary School | IT EQUIPMENTS KUTCH | Rural Development | ₹ 58,900.00 | 19-Apr-24 | Completed |
| 17 | Umarsar | Guneri | CONST. OF COMMUNITY HALL AT GUNERI | Rural Development | ₹ 7,52,514.00 | 19-Jun-24 | Completed |
| 18 | Umarsar | Umarsar Village | Provided a Community Shed | Rural Development | ₹ 4,24,365.00 | | Completed |
| 19 | Mata No Madh | Matano Madh | Construction of Community Hall at Mata No Madh | Rural Development | ₹ 1,72,000.00 | 06-May-23 | Completed |
| 20 | Mata No Madh | Matano Madh | Construction Of Drainage Work at Mata No Madh | Rural Development | ₹ 26,61,550.00 | 15-May-23 | Completed |
| 21 | Mata No Madh | Naliya | Construction of Community Hall at Naliya Village Kutch | Rural Development | ₹ 9,27,558.00 | 10-07-2023 20-10-2023 | Completed |
| 22 | Mata No Madh | Navavas Lifri | GARBAGE TIPPER - RAVAPR GP KUTCH | Rural Development | ₹ 7,78,853.00 | 10-11-2023 01-01-2024 | Completed |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| 23 | Mata No Madh | Kotda (J), Nagviri, Bibar, Devpar, Mothala, Vayor, | High Mast Tower | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 12,74,40 0.00 | 30- Nov- 23 | Compl eted |
| 24 | Mata No Madh | CPS office Nakhtrana | IT EQUIPMENTS KUTCH | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 29,800.0 0 | 19- Apr- 24 | Compl eted |
| 25 | Mata No Madh | CPS office Nakhtrana | IT EQUIPMENTS KUTCH | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 45,980.0 0 | 19- Apr- 24 | Compl eted |
| 26 | Mata No Madh | Dayapar Police Station | IT EQUIPMENTS KUTCH | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 2,35,600 .00 | 19- Apr- 24 | Compl eted |
| 27 | Mata No Madh | Nakhtrana, Ugedi, Vigodi, Netra, Yax, Jadodar | High Mast Tower | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 13,96,99 0.00 | 21- Aug- 24 | Compl eted |
| 28 | Gadhsis a | Gadhsisa Police Station | Providing Computer Sets and Printers at Gadhsisa Police Station | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 1,56,574 .00 | 23- Oct- 23 | Compl eted |
| 29 | Gadhsis a | Jakhau | Construction of Jakhau Anganvadi Kutch | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 7,20,000 .00 | 25- Jan-24 | Constr uction is in progre ss |
| 30 | Gadhsis a | Mamlatdar Office Mandvi | Providing Office Equipment at Mamlatdar Office Mandvi | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 10,34,42 2.00 | 04- Jul-23 | Compl eted |
| 31 | Gadhsis a | Naliya (Abdasa) | High Mast Tower at. Model School Abdasa | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 2,79,398 .00 | 21- Aug- 24 | Compl eted |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 32 | Gadhsis a | Hothi Vandh, Naliya and Nandra | Construction of Community Hall and Shed At Abdasa Block Village | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 9,00,000 .00 | 10-Sep-24 | Constr uction is in progre ss |
| 33 | Gadhsis a | Angiyamota, Nani Godhiyar, Moti Godhiyar, Gagon, Kadiya Nana, Dhamay, Navi Dhamai, Vithon, Vang | Construction of Community Hall and Shed At Nakhtrana Block Village | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 27,60,00 0.00 | 10-Sep-24 | Constr uction is in progre ss |
| 34 | Panandh ro Ext. | Fulra | Providing Playground Equipments For Fulra Primary School | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 1,72,480 .00 | 25-Jul-23 | Compl eted |
| 35 | ATPS | Nani Chher Gram Panchayat | IT EQUIPMENTS KUTCH | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 81,890.0 0 | 19-Apr-24 | Compl eted |
| 36 | Lakhpat | Punrajpur Village | Street Light at Village | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 85,670.0 0 | 30-Jul-24 | Compl eted |
| 37 | Panandh ro Ext. | Baiyavo Village | Street Light at Village | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 44,956.0 0 | 30-Jul-24 | Compl eted |
| 38 | Umarsar | Umarsar Village | Street Light at Village | Rural Developm ent | ₹ 36,634.0 0 | 30-Jul-24 | Compl eted |

- **Bhavnagar**

| |
|---|
| TOTAL CSR WORK DONE BY AT GMDC LIGNITE PROJECT BHAVNAGAR |
|---|

| Sr. No. | Sector | Year | Village | Work details | Expenditure in Rs. | Remarks |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Rural Infrastructure Development | 2023-24 | Malpar | Colour work in Primary School and Smashan Compound hall | 250000 | 120 (All School Students) |
| 2 | Rural Infrastructure Development | 2023-24 | Malpar | Paver Block work in Community hall Ground | 500000 | 1500 (All Villagers) |
| 3 | Rural Development | 2023-24 | Rampar | Provide 1 No. Computer & 1 No. All in one Printer | 83700 | 2500 (All Villagers) |
| 4 | Rural Infrastructure Development | 2023-24 | Thordi | Paver Block work in Two different street at Thordi village | 997811 | 250 |
| 5 | Rural Development | 2023-24 | Bhuteshwar | Provide 1 No. Computer & 1 No. All in one Printer | 66900 | 3500 (All Villagers) |
| 6 | Rural Infrastructure Development | 2023-24 | Bhumbhali Vilage | 200 No. of street light at all village area | 436000 | 5000 (All Villagers) |
| 7 | Rural Infrastructure Development | 2024-25 | Thordi | Paver Block work in Four different street at Thordi village | 1993022 | 500 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|----------------------------------|--|---------|---|
| 8 | Rural Infrastructu re Developme nt | 2024-25 | Bhuteshw ar | Paver Block work at Bhuteshwar village Primary school ground | 500000 | 500 (All School Students) |
| 9 | Rural Infrastructu re Developme nt | 2024-25 | Bhuteshw ar- Bhumbha li | Pipe Culvert work at Bhuteshwar-Bhumbhali road (Coze way nala work) | 1536135 | 8000 (Bhumbhali & Bhutesvar Villagers) |