

**AN ACTION PROJECT ON AWARENESS,
REGISTRATION AND AVAILING BENEFITS
UNDER THE SCHEMES OF E-NIRMAN AND
E-SHRAM BY SELECTED CONSTRUCTION
WORKERS FROM VADODARA CITY**

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**An Action Project on Awareness, Registration and
Availing Benefits under the Schemes of e-Nirman and
e-Shram by selected construction workers from
Vadodara city**

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NOTE

The examiners are requested to keep the following in mind while evaluating the student's project report of either the dissertation or the action project.

The Master students can choose dissertation work or action project for 10 credits. The written report or the dissertation can be of 120 to 130 pages, while the report on action project can be of 60 to 80 pages. The dissertation can have hypotheses and qualitative/quantitative statistical analysis while the action project can have field try type evaluation using only percentages.

An action project must be accompanied by appendices giving account of physical proof of having conducted the actual project, e.g., maps, photographs, drawings, samples, attendance records, booklets, etc.

At the time of viva, a student who has carried out an action project may present actual models, charts, equipment, objects, etc. used in carrying out the project as further proof of the project.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dissertation entitled " AN ACTION PROJECT ON AWARENESS, REGISTRATION AND AVAILING BENEFITS UNDER THE SCHEMES OF E-NIRMAN AND E-SHRAM BY SELECTED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS FROM VADODARA CITY" has been carried out by the project worker Ms. Drashti Gandhi under my supervision and guidance for the partial fulfilment of Degree of Masters of Science. The matter presented in this dissertation has not been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma.

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ABSTRACT

It is known that unorganized labourers were living their lives below the minimum standards. Undoubtedly, many unorganized workers were unable to cater for their basic needs. The fact is that the majority of female workers suffered from consistently low wages as compared to male counterparts. Numerous legislations were available to safeguard workers, but they are only frequently applied in the organized sector; in contrast, the unorganized sector rarely makes use of them.

The construction industry is one of the industries that is expanding the quickest in India where building construction workers mainly work in the informal/unorganized sector. Due to poverty, unemployment, and helplessness people are forced to leave their hometowns and migrate to unknown locations where they work in extremely difficult conditions. The growth of their economy depends significantly on the building construction sector, where workers deal with numerous challenges on a daily basis. In this project, some of the challenges are discussed. The primary challenges were working for more numbers of hours, physical health issues, economic issues, low educational level, lack of social security and welfare initiatives, etc.

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Conditions of Employment and Service) Act, 1966 was enacted by the Central Government to protect and promote the welfare, social security, safety, and health of labourers in order to improve the conditions of workers in various sectors and for the development of the country. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working conditions of Construction workers, regulates the employment and service conditions of building and other construction workers and provides for their welfare and safety. The e-Shram Portal of the Government of India and the e-Nirman Portal of the Government of Gujarat are two major schemes aimed at improving the conditions of workers.

The project worker recognized the need for the government to reach the beneficiaries, as many schemes are implemented every year but do not reach those in need. With this in mind, the project worker aimed to bridge the gap between the needy people and the available resources.

The project worker sought to increase the success of the current project and reach the maximum number of beneficiaries, collaborated with two different organizations: the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, which is a

government organization, and the Samanvay Foundation, Vadodara. This collaboration helped to ensure that the project was executed in a more efficient, flexible, and effective manner.

The project was conducted at 12 different Construction sites of the Vadodara city. Under this project the 370 construction workers were made aware out of which 200 construction workers were registered under the e-Shram and e-Nirman portal. The cards were distributed to 72 construction workers, from which 42 construction workers could availed the selected benefits under the schemes of e-Shram and e-Nirman portal. To evaluate the project the interview was conducted with 155 construction workers who were available at the time of evaluation of the project.

The result shows that most of the construction workers belonged to age group 15 - 30 years and most of them were illiterates and semi-literates. Most of them were received Rs. 50 per day. They also had a low awareness about the schemes of their empowerment, and social welfare.

The Information regarding the schemes of e-Shram and e-Nirman was imparted through IEC materials in a simplest way, with easy vocabulary, simple language and with the use of suitable illustration.

During the registration program, it was so difficult to convince the beneficiaries to provide the document, for this task the project worker required to win their trust. Migrant workers were also involved in the construction industry, making it more difficult for these migrant construction workers to carry all the necessary documents for registration.

In the next phase of the project, cards were distributed to 42 registered construction workers. It was observed that 100% of the construction workers availed the selected benefits under the e-Nirman scheme, and were satisfied to the greater extent.

The project has seeded the new roots of collaboration of academic, government and voluntary organization for providing services to the beneficiary with effective communication packages.

CHAPTER -1
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

India is a developing country and after independence, all government have accentuations to improve the condition of labourers in various sectors. Even today, more than one-third of the Indian population lives in poverty and underprivileged conditions. The last few decades have seen rapid urbanization and currently 56.61% of the world's population lives in urban areas. According to UN estimates (2020), this proportion is expected to increase to 68% by 2050. India has also seen an increase in the urban population. In the last fifty years, the population of India as a whole has increased by two and a half times, while urban India has increased by almost five times (Bhagat 2015).

Along with a natural increase in population, a significant contribution towards the Indian urban population has been fueled by migration, which in turn is shaped by many economic and non-economic factors such as unemployment, low income, dependence on agriculture, and high poverty. Employment opportunities, especially in the urban informal sector, ensure migrant labourers a livelihood that is comparatively better than their place of origin. This migrant population is absorbed into the destination mainly as domestic workers, construction workers, cleaners, manufacturing sector workers, vendors etc., which represent 3D jobs (dirty, dangerous and degrading jobs). These workers have no contract, no social security, no compensation for injuries, lack of drinking water and lack of health care and safe workplaces. For instance, the construction sector in India is considered as a major source of informal sector employment. And most of the workers in the construction sector are migrants. The majority of them are landless seasonal migrants from economically weaker areas of the nation.

1.1 Unorganized Sector

Workers in the unorganized sector are a dispersed and fragmented workforce, either working individually or sometimes loosely involved in various occupations. In India, the unorganized sector of the economy includes agriculture and other related activities such as forestry, livestock and fishing as well as other non-agricultural activities (Chandra, 2014). As there is no universally accepted definition for the unorganized sector, defining it is not easy.

At the international level, the term 'informal sector' is used for the unorganized sector. The term was first used in 1972 by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in its Kenya Mission Report. The report defines informality as a way of doing things with certain characteristics such as ease of access, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership, small-scale operations, intensive labour, unregulated and competitive markets, and skills acquired outside the formal sector. Therefore, since the 1970s, several definitions of the informal sector were introduced by many authors, including the ILO (Dimitrov, 2017).

In 2011-2012, the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) The Labour Force Survey on Employment and Unemployment was conducted and found that the estimated number of employed persons in 2011-12 on the usual status basis was 47.41 crore. Shockingly, 82.7 percent of the workforce was in the unorganized sector. That is, out of 47.41 crore employed people, 39.14 crores were in the unorganized sector.

As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, in the year 2017-18, the total employment in both organized and unorganised sector in the country was around 47 crores. Out of this, around 9 crores are engaged in the organized sector and the balance of 38 crores are in the unorganized sector.

The NSSO survey also revealed some other interesting findings. The usual status workforce participation rate (in percentage) in rural and urban areas of the country shows that 39.9 percent of the total workforce at the all-India level is in rural areas and 35.5 percent of workforce participation is in urban areas.

A report on the unorganized sector by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (2016) describes some of the unique features of the unorganized sector in the Indian context. Mostly, wage-paid labour is unorganized. Such non-unionization is mainly due to the casual and seasonal nature of employment. Low income, irregular employment, lack of legal protection and lack of trade unions mark such types of work. Workers in this sector are fragmented and therefore law enforcement is both inadequate and ineffective. The report of the Union Ministry of Labour also highlighted the contribution of the unorganized sector to the national income. It has been stated that compared to the contribution of the organized sector, the

contribution made by the unorganized sector is significant (Ministry of Labour and Employment, 2016).

Since then, the informal sector has been the subject of many studies and seminars covering a variety of subjects like its size, employment potential, relationship to the official sector, technological advancements, etc.

1.1.1 Definition of the Unorganized Sector.

The unorganized sector refers to a sector that is not registered with the government and whose employment conditions are not fixed. No rules and regulations from the government are implemented in this industry. Since it does not require membership or registration, entry into such a sector is quite simple. Since there is no government regulation of the unorganized sector, no taxes are charged. This industry covers those small size enterprises and workshops with low-skilled and unproductive employment. The working hours of employees are also not fixed. They may have to work on Sundays and holidays, too. They are paid a daily wage for their labour, which is comparatively less than the government's minimum wage criteria.

International Labour Organization (ILO) defines the informal sector as below:

“Broadly characterized as units engaged in the production of goods or services to generate employment and income. These units typically operate on a small scale and at a low level of organization, with or without division between labour and capital. It is characterized by casual employment, or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements” (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), International Labour Organization (ILO), and International Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of the Independent States, 2002).

Under the Chairmanship of Justice Gajendragadkar, the First National Commission on Labour, 1966 defined the unorganized sector as that portion of the labour force “who have not been able to organize in pursuit of a common objective because of constraints such as the casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, the small size of establishments with low capital investment per person employed”

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector defined the unorganized sector as,

“Consisting of all unregistered private enterprises that are owned by individuals or households, engaged in the sale or production of goods and services operated on a

proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers” National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS,2008)

The "Ministry of Labour and Employment " defines the unorganized sector as, “An enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind where the number of workers is less than ten” (Ministry of Labour and Employment as cited in Padhi, 2007).

1.1.2 Unorganized Worker:

Labour is seen as the primary factor of production. It is one of the basic resources of any industry and has an important impact on the performance and goals of the organization. Generally, the word 'labour' is used interchangeably with 'worker'.

"Human capital is a collection of knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform Labour to produce economic value." Workers are classified into two types: - Formal sector workers and informal sector workers. Further informal sector workers or unorganized workers are discussed below in detail.

The term unorganised worker has been defined under the Code on Social Security, 2020, means a home-based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector and includes a worker in the organised sector who is not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or Chapters III to VII of the Code i.e. Employees Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Gratuity, Maternity Benefit, Employee's Compensation.

The Second Commission on Labours (2002) classification of unorganised labour includes apprentices, casual and contract workers, home-based artisans, and a group of self-employed people who work in industries like vending, rag picking, rickshaw pulling, agriculture, migrant labour, and helper labour.

Sankaran (2006) compiles the various activities carried out in the unorganised sector, including agricultural labour, rural workers engaged in animal husbandry and livestock rearing, workers in cottage and village industries and those working in tanneries, workers engaged in gathering forest produce, workers engaged in collecting tendu leaves, workers in brick kilns, workers engaged in stone quarries,

building and construction workers, beedi workers, and workers engaged in timber harvesting, mills, salt workers among other category and petty vendors domestic workers and home-based workers.

"Unorganized worker" (UW) or "informal labour" (IL) is a home-based worker, a self-employed worker, or a wage worker in the unorganized sector. It also covers an employee in the organized sector who is not protected by the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act of 2008.

1.1.3 Categories of Unorganized Workers:

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India has classified the unorganized workforce into four groups:

1. In terms of Occupation:

It includes small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, fishermen, and people working in animal husbandry among those employed in this industry. Other occupations included rolling, labelling, and packaging beedis (local cigarettes), building and construction work, leather work, weaving work, salt work, work in brick kilns and stone quarries and work in sawmills, oil mills, etc.

2. In terms of the Nature of Employment:

It includes contract and casual labourers, migrant workers, bonded labourers, attached agricultural labourers, and employees under contract.

3. In terms of Especially Distressed Category:

It includes the group of workers who are particularly distressed like toddy tappers, scavengers, head load carriers, animal-driven vehicle drivers, loaders, and unloaders.

4. In terms of Service Categories:

It includes things like midwives, domestic workers, fishermen and women, barbers, fruit and vegetable vendors, newspaper vendors etc.

Along with these four categories, there is a large portion of the unorganized labour force like cobblers, hamals, handicraft artisans, handloom weavers, lady tailors, physically disabled self-employed individuals, rickshaw pullers/auto drivers, sericulture workers, carpenters, leather and tannery workers, power loom weavers, and the urban poor.

1.2 Construction Sector

The construction sector is the second largest employment provider in India after agriculture (Annette Barnabas et.al, 2009). It has been booming in India for a long time and contributes significantly to the employment and economic growth of the country. At a time when the economy is experiencing rising rates of unemployment in other sectors, the construction sector emerges as a source of employment, especially for the deprived income segment of the Labouring population, both skilled and unskilled.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) 2016 report, the share of employment in the construction sector has increased from 20.3% in 1980-81 to 35.74% in 2015-16. After agriculture, it is the fastest growing industry in terms of generating employment opportunities, mainly in informal jobs. From a gender perspective, employment generation in this sector has employed about 31 million women Labourers in India (Government of India, 2018).

The construction industry has a major impact on the performance of the economy as it creates demand for raw materials such as cement, bricks and dust etc. Due to this the productivity of such raw materials increases which further increases the demand for labour.

1.3 Construction Workers

In accordance with Section 2(d) of the BOCW (Building and Other Construction Worker) Act, "building or other construction work" refers to any work that is done to construct, alter, maintain, repair, or demolition work of buildings, streets, roads, railways, tramways, airfields, as well as flood control projects that include storm water drainage.

The definition also includes in this ambit generation, transmission and Distribution of power, waterworks, electric lines, oil and gas installations, wireless, radio, television, telephone, telegraph and foreign communications, dams, canals, reservoirs, watercourses, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, pipelines, towers, cooling towers, transmission Towers etc as specified by the appropriate Government by time to time in notification.

As per Section 2(e) of the BOCW Act defines "building worker" includes "any person employed to perform any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, manual,

supervisory, technical or clerical work for reward, in which terms are either express or implied about a building or other construction work”, but do not include any such person

- who is employed to perform managerial or administrative work
- who is employed to perform supervisory work and receives a salary exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per month or is engaged in systematic work because of the duties connected with that office or the powers vested in him

According to a sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2011-2012, around 5 crore workers are engaged in construction work. According to the survey, there is a total workforce of 50 crores in the country, out of which a total of 10% of workers are engaged in construction work. The role of building and construction workers in nation-building is huge, and yet this workforce is one of the most neglected.

According to the records of the Department of Labour and Employment, Government of Gujarat, the number of registered construction workers increased from 23,159 in 2008-09 to 2,52,429 in 2016-17. So in the State of Gujarat Total 5,32,895 workers are engaged in construction work currently.

1.3.1 Problems Faced by Construction Workers.

There is a classification of workers in this country into some categories as Migrant Construction Workers and Construction Workers. In the construction sites these workers do suffer from various problems.

1.3.1.1 Problems faced by Migrant Construction Workers:

It has been found that the migrant workers in the age group of 16 and 40 years are more inclined towards the urban areas for its better job opportunities and standard of living. On the other hand, it invites hardships and distress to the workers for most basic things leading them to continue as an economically weaker society. Some of the issues are enlisted as follows:

1. Recruitment Stage Problems:

It has been observed that the migrants find it difficult to sustain permanent jobs. Most of them are employed by contractors on construction sites where the workload is heavy and payment is minimal. Generally, the seasonal

migrants dominate low-paying jobs in which they adjust their meals, shelter and livelihood also.

2. Poor access to Health Services:

Since they cannot afford private hospitals, they often go back to their villages once they fall sick. This affects their employment opportunities, as well as the loss of wages. A large number of migrants find work as unskilled labourers since they enter the job market at a very early age, experience no upward mobility and remain stuck in the most unskilled, poorly paid and hazardous jobs for their whole work-life span.

3. Hazardous Jobs:

Hazardous and informal market jobs in key sectors in urban destinations, such as construction, manufacturing, transportation, services, etc. Dangers to life can be seen in the types of jobs they do, and it provides them absolutely no benefit whatsoever, which further becomes a cause of distress for them.

4. No Social Protection/Security:

Due to mobility and improper documentation, or lack of documents including basic documents such as ration cards or birth certificates in some cases creates issues of verification due to which enrolment in trade unions becomes difficult. Besides the contractors do not hire workers who are already part of trade unions providing a sense of prohibition of trade unions in others. The lockdown has also exposed the lack of a safety net for migrant workers.

5. Emergency Situations:

In crisis like the ones we faced i.e. COVID-19, it becomes difficult to manage the vulnerable nature of migrants. Since the sudden lockdown of the country they found themselves without work. Due their illegibility there is no guarantee for their basic amenities such as water and food. In between the battle against the virus, they find themselves leaving with a handful of things out of whatever they might have earned or stored.

6. Poor Conditions of Migrant Labour:

Percentage of migrant people in a construction project is always high. They receive comparatively less payment than local workers and have to work at high-risk posing areas due to having no safety as well as social awareness. Even sometimes no accommodations and basic amenities are provided to them due to their temporary nature of the job.

1.3.1.2 Problems faced by Construction Workers:

Some of the major problems which are faced by Construction workers are as follows:

1. Delayed Payment to Workers Employed in Construction Projects:

No timely payment is one of the major problems of the construction worker. In fact, the construction workers need timely payment for their daily bread water and survival. This is the actual reason that most of the times they are agreed to work on a lesser rate.

There are a lot of factors which cause delays in construction projects.

Most of construction projects get delayed due to certain environmental factors i.e. construction activities go slower in rainy season or stoppage of a construction project due to shortage of water in the summer season, in winter seasons due to chilled waves and dense fog etc. so such factors are the cause of delayed payment.

2. Workplace Injuries due to Lack of Safety Awareness and No Use of PPEs (Personal Protective Equipment):

In Construction Industries, moderately lack of awareness is found among most of the construction workers about their safety, well-being and working conditions. The basic PPEs (Personal Protective Equipment) are not issued to construction workers due to their employment through contractors, contractor agencies and outsourcing agencies. Most of the construction workers are illiterate or semi-literate and fail to understand the hidden workplace risk. Sometimes they are not aware about their daily working hours and due to continuous work, with no rest breaks, sometimes they get acute tiredness which causes unwanted injuries or sometimes, accident. Due

to lack of awareness about construction-related hazards, the accident percentage is quite high at construction sites.

3. Contractor Workers are Less Paid in Comparison to Workers of the Same Skill Set Employed in Factories:

At most of the construction sites, the labour is supplied by the labour contractor on commission basis ignoring compliance obligations. Construction workers employed in most of the sites are not paid any overtime payment. Thus, the problem of low wages is an unsolved and a significant problem in construction industries.

4. Problems of Female Construction Workers:

Female Construction workers face multiple problems due to their feminine status and are always in danger of physical and financial exploitation by their male co-workers. There is gender discrimination at construction sites. They are paid relatively less than a male worker and no availability of basic facilities/benefits/amenities for female workers at construction sites, ruin their social respect and legal rights. The health and safety of female workers are deteriorated due to their working in life-threatening and unhygienic work environment at Construction sites.

The Government has many schemes for the development of the nation and to improve the condition of the workers in various sectors. The list of these government schemes are as follows:

- Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Man-Dhan (PM-SYM)
- Aam Admi Beema Yojana (AABY)
- The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)
- e-Shram Portal by Government of India
- e-Nirman Scheme by Government of Gujarat

Among these government schemes, there are two main schemes on which extension worker has carried out action project which are as follows:

1.4 e-Shram Portal by Government of India

On 26th August 2021, the Government of India launched an e-Shram portal for better implementation of various social security schemes for unorganized sector workers. e-Shram is a portal created by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the welfare of unorganized sector workers who are not members of EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organisation) or ESIC (Employees' State Insurance Corporation).

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, which is one of the oldest and most important ministries of the Government of India, is constantly working to improve the lives and dignity of the country's labour force by protecting and safeguarding the interest of workers, promoting the welfare and providing social security to the labour force in both the organized and unorganized sectors by enacting and enforcing various labour laws, the force regulates the conditions and terms of service and employment of workers.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has developed the e-Shram portal to create a National Database of Unorganized Workers (NDUW), which will be seeded with Aadhaar. It will contain details such as name, occupation, address, type of occupation, educational qualification, skill types and family details etc. for maximum realization of their employability and to extend the benefits of social security schemes to them. It is the first ever created national database of unorganized workers which includes gig and platform workers as well as migrant labourers, construction workers etc.

The e-Shram portal aims to help people like migrant workers, construction workers, domestic helpers, street vendors, waiters, beauticians, handicraft makers., fishermen, agricultural labour, etc.- without charge at CSCs (Common Service Centers), Labour Facilitation Centers and State Service Centers (SSKs), and through self-registration. After registering on the portal, workers will receive their e-Shram Card with a unique 12-digit number and can avail themselves of welfare benefits under social security schemes anywhere in India.

The government aims to register 38 crores of unorganized workers, such as construction labourers, migrant workers, street vendors and domestic workers etc.

Workers will be issued an e-Shram Card with a 12-digit unique number, which will help them enrol in social security schemes.

Registration of workers on the portal will be coordinated by the Ministry of Labour, State Governments and Trade Unions.

After registering, he/she will get an Accidental Insurance cover of 2 Lacs under PMSBY (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana).

1.5 e-Nirman Portal By Government of Gujarat

In the state of Gujarat also due to Covid-19, an estimated 23 lakh inter-state migrant workers were engaged in various industries, establishments and factories. "e-Nirman" portal was launched on 08.06.2021 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat for these workers. Through this "e-Nirman" portal, construction workers will now be issued a smart card containing their details as opposed to the physical passbook issued in the old system. The smart card will enable construction workers to avail direct benefits of more than 20 schemes of the government related to maternity assistance, assistance in case of death and permanent disability, educational assistance, hostel facility scheme etc. This portal for unorganized workers is also integrated with more than 21290 Common Service Centers (CSC) in the state from where the data registered on this portal will be operationalized by the Government of India as a national database of unorganized workers.

In line with the Centre's flagship Digital India program, the Gujarat government has announced the launch of 'e-Nirman' web portal and a mobile application to facilitate online registration of unorganized sector workers for various government welfare schemes.

According to the state administration, the new portal intends to create a database of all unorganized sector workers in the state and issue special smart cards to them for easy access to state-funded welfare schemes.

The 'e-Nirman' portal and its mobile app were launched by the state Chief Minister Vijay Rupani on 8th June 2021. According to state government data 2021, so far about 9.20 lakh workers from the unorganized sector were registered on the portal and have received the U-WIN smart cards from the state government.

1.5.1 Schemes Under e-Nirman:

1. Housing schemes for construction workers

- Under Shree Nanaji Deshmukh Awas Yojana Financial Assistance up to Rs.1,60,000/- is provided.
- Tents, as well as accommodation through solar lanterns, to construction workers who frequently migrate.

2. Social security schemes for construction workers

- Financial assistance of Rs.3 lakh to the heirs of a registered construction worker if he/she dies while working at the construction site.
- Assistance of Rs.1,50,000/- to the heirs of an unregistered labourer who dies accidentally during ongoing work at a construction site.
- If a construction worker dies between the ages of 18 to 70, his/her heirs will get Rs. 7000/- as funeral assistance.
- Under PMJJBY (Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana) a conscientious attempt to provide relief to the labourer by paying an annual premium of Rs.165/- for life insurance worth Rs.2 lakhs.

3. Provision under health scheme for construction workers

- Nutritious meal at Rs.10/- under “Shramik Annapurna Yojana” to the construction workers registered on Kadia-naka of the State.
- Medical treatment to construction workers at construction sites by a total of 17 “Dhanvantari Arogya Rathes” in the state.
- Assistance up to Rs.3 lakh to construction workers in case of work-related illness.
- Monthly assistance of Rs.1500/- in case of general disability. Monthly assistance of Rs.3000/- in case of 90% disability.

4. Women Construction Worker Empowerment

- Assistance of Rs.37,500/- per delivery to a registered female construction worker for two deliveries and Rs.5000/ per delivery to the wife of a registered construction worker for two deliveries.
- To raise and educate a daughter of a construction worker through 'Chief Minister Bhagyalakshmi Bond' Rs. 25,000/- (Fixed Term Deposit of 18 years)

5. Education assistance for children of construction workers

- The assistance of Rs.500/- to Rs.2500/-(with hostel) to children of registered construction workers studying in classes 1st to 12th.
- Educational assistance of Rs.20,000/- (with hostel) to the children of construction workers along with courses like graduate level courses like Para Medical, Nursing Physiotherapy, Homeopathy, Ayurveda, etc.
- Hostel assistance up to Rs.500/- to Rs.5000/- per annum for children of construction workers studying in private and government-approved hostels.
- Special coaching classes for construction worker's children for competitive exams.

(Reference: Brochure on Gujarat Building and Other Construction workers Welfare Board by Government of Gujarat.)

Justification

1.6 Justification of the Project

India is a developing country with more than one-third of the population living in poverty and deprivation. A large part of India's population falls under the unorganized sector. The Labour Force Survey on Employment and Unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the year 2011-12 shows that the estimated number of employed persons in 2011-12 was 47.41 crore out of which 39.14 crore were in the unorganized sector. As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, in the year 2017-18, the total employment in both organized and unorganised sector in the country was around 47 crores. Out of this, around 9 crores are engaged in the organized sector and the balance of 38 crores are in the unorganized sector.

To overcome such problems and vulnerability of unorganized workers, some government schemes have been launched by the central and respective state governments.

Among many initiatives for Unorganized Sector by government e-Shram Portal was launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on August 26, 2021 for providing accidental insurance and disablement benefit. The e-Shram portal aims to help people like migrant workers, construction workers, domestic helpers, street vendors, waiters, beauticians, handicrafts. Manufacturers, Fishermen, Agricultural Labourers, etc. to provide insurance. The benefit can be avail at Common Service Centers (CSCs), Labour Facilitation Centers and State Service Centers (SSKs) and through self-registration free of charge. After registering on the portal, workers will be able to avail benefit of an Accidental Insurance cover of 2 Lacs under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) anywhere in India.

Apart from centrally sponsored schemes, the Government of Gujarat has launched e-Nirman scheme, particularly for construction workers. The construction sector is the second largest employment provider in India after agriculture. According to a sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization in 2011-12, about 5 crore workers are engaged in construction work. It is seen that construction workers undergo various problems such as casual nature of employment, ignorance

and illiteracy, wage discrimination, irregular work, absence of social security, uncertain working hours, unsafe working environment, occupational diseases, injuries, improper implementation of labour laws, lack of labour welfare facilities, exploitation, high temperature and ultra-violet radiation, excessive vibration, working at height, delay in wage payments etc. To address such problems and the vulnerability of unorganized workers, e-Nirman schemes have been launched by the central and respective state governments.

"e-Nirman" portal was launched on 8th June, 2021 by Ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat for these workers. Through this "e-Nirman" portal, construction workers are issued a smart card containing their details. The smart card enables construction workers to directly benefit from more than 20 schemes of the government related to maternity assistance, assistance in case of death and permanent disability, educational assistance, hostel facilities scheme, food facilities etc.

Construction Workers are unaware about these schemes and cannot take benefits of it which is specially launched by the government to improve the condition of Unorganized Workers.

Therefore, this action project is carried out to make the Unorganized Workers, particularly Construction Workers aware of such schemes to get them registered under e-Shram and e-Nirman and take benefits out of it. Under the project, the Construction Workers will be facilitated to avail benefits under respective schemes.

The current action project was a collaborative effort involving academic, government and private institutions. In which education of the beneficiaries, project work and service delivery to the beneficiaries were done through partnership with these three institutions.

Department of Extension and Communication, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara is an academic institution that aims to contribute significantly to communication development through outreach programs. Over the years, the department has successfully undertaken various development programs aimed at addressing issues related to rural and urban development, health, education, human development, human rights, empowerment and more. These programs have been implemented under the components of Extension Education and Outreach Programmes.

On the other hand the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, as a part of the government, plays a crucial role in implementing welfare services for construction workers. On the other hand, the Samanvay Foundation played a key role in mobilizing the beneficiaries and assisting the project worker in the implementation of the project.

To ensure the success of the current action project, the project worker collaborated with two different organizations: the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, a government body, and Samanvay Foundation. This collaboration helped ensure that the project was executed more efficiently, flexibly and effectively.

1.7 Justification of the Target Group

The Department of Extension and Communication is actively involved in closely with various target group namely women, children, elderly, specially abeled, unorganized sector etc., to cater their needs. It provides support by preparing communication packages to aware them on their rights and livelihood opportunities.

Despite the government's numerous schemes to help those in need, they often fail to reach the beneficiaries due to a lack of awareness, education, and resources. As a major role of an extension worker, the project worker decided to become a bridge between the available government schemes and their benefits.

Therefore, the project worker selected construction workers of Vadodara city to help them access the benefits available under the e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes.

1.8 Justification of the Project with reference to the Department of Extension and Communication

The Department of Extension and Communication, Faculty of Family and Community sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, aims at contributing a greatly to development communication through the outreach programmes. Under the components of extension education and outreach programmes many development programmes on various issues related to rural and urban development, health, education, human development, human rights, empowerment etc, are conducted successfully.

The department students are trained to be development practitioners and learn how to plan, implement and execute the program. The department also has conducted various action projects related to Life skill set development, Non-Formal education, Adult Education etc. The project related to awareness, registration and availing benefits under the schemes of e-Nirman and e-Shram Portal of construction workers is yet not taken up by anyone in the department. Therefore, the present action project is taken up on "An Action Project on Awareness, Registration and Availing Benefits under the Schemes of e-Nirman and e-Shram by selected construction workers from Vadodara city " which is based on the motto of Extension "Helping people to help themselves".

The Department through the project promotes the idea of networking with government organizations as well as non-governmental organizations for implementation of government schemes.

Bridging the gap between haves and have-nots is prime role of extension worker can be fulfilled through the action project. Here the target group that is Construction Workers are roped in through the project to avail the maximum benefits under the respective government schemes meant exclusively for them.

This project can help students to learn about basics of action project and to get information about e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes, its process of registration and implementation leading to inclusion of target group in government schemes.

1.9 Objectives of the Present Project.

1. To create awareness among construction workers regarding the e-Shram portal and its benefits.
2. To create awareness among construction workers regarding the e-Nirman portal and its benefits.
3. To facilitate selected construction workers for registration on e-Shram and e-Nirman Portal.
4. To help selected construction workers to avail benefits from e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes.

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present action project has been undertaken on awareness, registration and availing benefits by construction workers from Vadodara city under the scheme of e-Nirman Portal and e-Shram portal. The following reviews are done from various online sources as well as other printed documents available at Smt. Hansa Mehta Library and Library of Faculty of Social Work.

2.1 Empirical Reviews

Unorganized Sector:

Priyanka (2019) conducted a study entitled, “**Condition of Women Construction Workers A case study of Gandhinagar**”. The objective of the study was **to examine the work structure, behavior of co-workers & employers at the workplace, and working conditions of women workers and to find out health hazards and status of wage discrimination among men and women workers in Gandhinagar**. The study was based on a descriptive research design; non-probability convenient sampling was used for the study. The sample comprised of hundred (100) women from various construction sites in Gandhinagar city. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study. The primary data had been collected through structural questionnaire and interview of women workers on the construction sites and secondary data was collected from census 2011 to understand the Distribution of women workers among various industries. The data analysis is based on descriptive statistics and cross-tabulations. The results revealed that women working in the construction sector largely belong to lower social group- SC and ST, illiterate and married. Mostly they do the hard-manual work i.e. unskilled which doesn't require any education or training. The study also found that all women workers were unskilled in the construction industry. None of the women reported wage discrimination with respect to their male counterparts. The study also found that very few women faced harassment by co-workers, some of them who faced it got it handled by their husbands. Some of the women workers had an addiction of chewing tobacco. During work, some women got injured in feet, finger and shoulder and for treatment maximum women preferred private hospital. They suffered from multiple

burdens of work, child bearing and household work from cooking to cleaning and collection of woods. While their male counterpart got semi-skilled to skilled work which is less harsh than loading and carrying and also take a rest once the work is over.

Siddeeque, P. (2019) conducted a study entitled, “**Occupational Problems of Construction Workers in Kerala**”. The objective of the study was **to identify the occupational problems faced by construction workers**. In the study probability simple random sampling was used. The sample comprised of total 600 construction workers of 14 districts in Kerala, which have a wide range of construction activities conducted in different areas. The primary data were collected through an interview schedule. Descriptive statistical tools like mean and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The quantitative data was analyzed using one-way ANOVA, Three way ANOVA, T-test, binomial test, chi-square tests, F statistic, and regression co-efficient. The results revealed that workers in the category of helping hand have high level of work environment problem than other categories of workers. Workers in the category of Tile Fitter have high level of health problems than other categories of workers. workers in the category of Carpenter (21.100 mean) have high level of safety problems than other categories of workers. workers in the category of Electrician (28.269 mean) have high level of problem related with supervisors/contractors.

Agarwal, M. (2018) conducted a study entitled, “**A Critical Study on Social Security Issues of Workers in Unorganized Sector in Uttar Pradesh**”. The objective of the study was **to study whether unorganized workers are awareness about the schemes given by the government, and find-out the impact of policies, implementation of policies at ground level, impact of schemes on living standard in Uttar Pradesh**. The study was based on a descriptive research design; non-probability Convenient sampling was used for the study. The sample comprised of total 300 Unorganized Workers of selected villages of Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar District, Uttar Pradesh. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study. The primary data were collected through the interview schedule and secondary data were collected through journals, periodicals, trade and business magazines, and internet sources were related to the present study. Descriptive statistical tools like mean and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The quantitative data was analyzed using ANOVA and T-test. The results revealed there were certain areas

where the satisfaction level of workers of the unorganized sector was not satisfied at all and those areas need utmost attention to be improved upon. The workers of the unorganized sector were not satisfied with the allotment of houses provided by the government policies. The result indicated that the awareness about programs like mid-day meal program, central government health schemes, and Krishi Samajik Suraksha Yojana was found to be at satisfactory level which indicates that people are aware of these programs whereas Matritva Sahyog Yojana, national skill development program, national rural health mission are not up to the mark rather at significantly low level and the awareness about them need to be improved because until people know about certain programs then only they can take advantage of those programs. They were dissatisfied with the minimum wages given by the employers. The workers were distressed by the mediators for availing benefits of medical schemes and various insurance schemes. They also had to pay a bribe to get employment even in private concerns also. They were dissatisfied with various social security schemes by the government for unorganized workers.

Patel, S. (2018) conducted a study entitled, “**A Study on Problems of Women in Unorganized Sector in Vadodara**”. The objective of the study was **to study the problems faced by women home-based workers and women domestic workers working in Vadodara**. The study was based on a descriptive research design; non-probability snowball sampling. The sample comprised of total 300 women working as home-based workers and domestic workers. Out of it 150 home-based women workers and 150 domestic women workers of Vadodara. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study. The primary data were collected through the interview schedule and secondary data sources were used for developing the interview schedule and its data was collected through Reading and reviewing books, research articles, newspaper articles, journals, and personal observation method that were related to the present study. Descriptive statistical tools like mean and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The quantitative data was analyzed using ANOVA and T-test. The results revealed that Socio-economic condition of the home-based women workers and women domestic workers were not good. Women were compelled to work in the unorganized sector due to poor economic conditions. Home-based women workers faced work-related other problems such as job insecurity, irregular supply of work, lack of concentration in work because of

household work and home-based work vice-versa, disturbance of children and other family members in home-based work, lack of time to earn decent wages, etc. Domestic women workers faced working environment-related problems such as unhappy with employer's behavior, extending cooperation with employer and co-workers were faced by women to some extent.

Raja, S. (2018) conducted a study entitled, “**A Study on Income and Expenditure Pattern of Construction Workers in Thoothukudi District**”. The main objective of the study was **to study the Social and Economic Conditions of Construction Workers in the Thoothukudi District**. In the study probability simple random sampling was used. The sample comprised of a total of 400 construction workers from Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study. The primary data were collected through the personal interview method and secondary data were collected from various Books, Journals, Magazines, Internet and study report etc. data were analyzed with the help of statistical tools, Analysis of Variance, T-Test, Mann-Whitney U Test, Kruskal-Wallis Test. The results revealed that the problems related to working conditions among the male construction workers were hard and existence of non-democracy in construction works. The problems relating to working conditions were because of proper training was not given before entering the main occupation and very short leisure time among the construction workers who were married. It was analyzed that the problems relating to working conditions among the construction workers who belong to joint family were hard and very difficult work that doing and very short leisure. It was observed that the problems relating to working conditions were leisure time was very short and non-existence of democracy in construction works among the construction workers who were earning monthly income below Rs.5000.

Ponnian, K. (2017) conducted a study entitled, “**A Study on Building Construction Workers in Kanyakumari District**”. The objective of the study was **to analyze the socio-economic conditions of building construction workers in Kanyakumari District**. In the study probability stratified sampling was used. The sample comprised of total 360 workers from four taluka in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study. The primary data were collected through personal interview and secondary data sources have been collected from various statistical reports such as Census of India, Statistical Hand Book of

Tamil Nadu, Statistical Hand Book of Kanyakumari District, Books, Magazines and reports that were related to the present study. Different statistical tools such as percentage, bar diagram, and pie diagram are used with a view to interpret and analyze the collected information. The study found that the sample respondents (91.1%) suffered from the uncertain casual nature of employment and it affected their economic life. About 56.7% of sample respondents faced the problem of illiteracy and ignorance. Most of the sample respondents (90.8%) reported lack of labour welfare facilities. 66.9 percent workers had conveyed that they had to work more than normal working hours in the field. About 72.8 percent sample respondents suffered due to unsafe working conditions. It was observed that 86.2% sample respondents suffered from the non-availability of construction materials at study area.

Baby, N. (2015) conducted a study entitled, “**An Analytical Study of Migration of Construction Workers in the Kanyakumari District**”. The objective of the study was **to analyze the migration of construction workers in the Kanyakumari District**. The study was based on a descriptive research design; non-probability snowball sampling was used for the study. The sample comprised of total 300 construction workers from six revenue blocks in Kanyakumari District viz., Agastheeswaram, Killiyoor, Melpuram, Munchirai, Rajakkamangalam and Thuckalay. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study. The primary data were collected through the interview schedule and secondary data were collected from administrative reports, census study reports, journals, articles, Union office records and books that were related to the present study. Descriptive statistical tools like mean, Gini Co-efficient, and Chi-Square Analysis were used for data analysis. The results revealed that before migration, in their place of origin the majority of respondents (53.4 per cent) were coolies and 79.3 percent had been getting an income below Rs.50,000. But after migration, 72.3 percent were regular workers and the average income was Rs.1,14,503.75 per annum; the minimum income was Rs.68,200 and the maximum was Rs.1,86,500 per annum. Before migration, 76.67 percent of the respondents were engaged in work and only for 2 to 4 days a week. After migration, 44.66 percent of respondents used to get work on average for 20-25 days in a month and 26.66 percent for 15-20 days in a month.

Kumbhar and Rajaram (2009) conducted a study entitled, “**Economic Conditions of House Construction Workers in Kolhapur City**”. The objective of the study was **to know the working conditions of the House construction workers and to study the working of social security scheme in construction sector.** probability simple random sampling was used for the study. The sample comprised of total 478 of skilled and unskilled construction workers of Kolhapur City. Both primary and secondary data were collected for the study. The primary data were collected through the interview schedule and secondary data were collected from various Government reports, research reports, journals, libraries, internet and various institution. The results revealed that most of the construction workers have been migrating year after year, yet they do not enjoy employment rights to the same contractor. The average income of most of the construction worker households was below the poverty line and hence they were subject to large extent of economic exploitation. The average expenditure of construction worker households was low and major share of expenditure had been spent on food. workers were totally unaware of Government legislations made in favour of workers working under unorganized sector by time to time. Government and semi-government agencies, Self Help Group and private agencies were taking hard efforts for spreading an awareness of workers about various rules and regulations and for better working conditions at on the sites at the time of work.

Saravanan (2008) conducted a study entitled, “**A Study on Migrant Informal Sector Labourers in Dindigul District**”. The objective of the study was **to examine the work availability in the study area and the working conditions of the migrant workers in Dindigul District of Tamil Nadu.** In the study probability representative sampling was used. The sample comprised of total number of 300 sample migrant workers of the Dindigul District. The primary data were collected through the interview schedule. and secondary data sources were collected from The census of India, The National Sample Survey Organization Data The Statistical Handbook of Tamil Nadu, District Level Census Handbooks; Taluk Level Census Handbooks that were related to the present study. For data analysis Tabulations, percentages, averages, and ratios had also to be worked out wherever it was necessary, besides descriptive statistics such as Chi-square test, Garrett Ranking technique and Logistic regression analysis had also been used. The results revealed that 58 percent of the

respondents had completed their primary school level and 9.33 percent of the respondents had completed their high school level of education while 24 percent of the respondents, were found to be illiterates. very large number of the respondents (83.33 per cent) had reported that they were living only in rented houses. 14.67 percent of the respondents who had stated that they worked for about eight to ten hours per day. large percentage of the respondents (60 percent) had reported that their income level was in the range of Rs.1000 to Rs.1500 per month.

OVERALL TRENDS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEWED

- Studies covered in the review were conducted from 2008 to- 2019.
- In the reviewed studies the sample was the Unorganized workers and Construction workers.
- The tool used for collecting data in major studies was Interview, and in some it was a Structured questionnaire.
- The sampling method in some reviewed studies was simple random sampling, and in some it was convenient and snowball sampling.
- Sample size in Reviewed studies were from 100 - 600.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER -3

METHODOLOGY

The present action project aims at awareness, registration and availing benefits under the schemes of e-Nirman and e-Shram by selected construction workers from Vadodara city. The methodology for this project is divided into three phases, which are described below in detail:

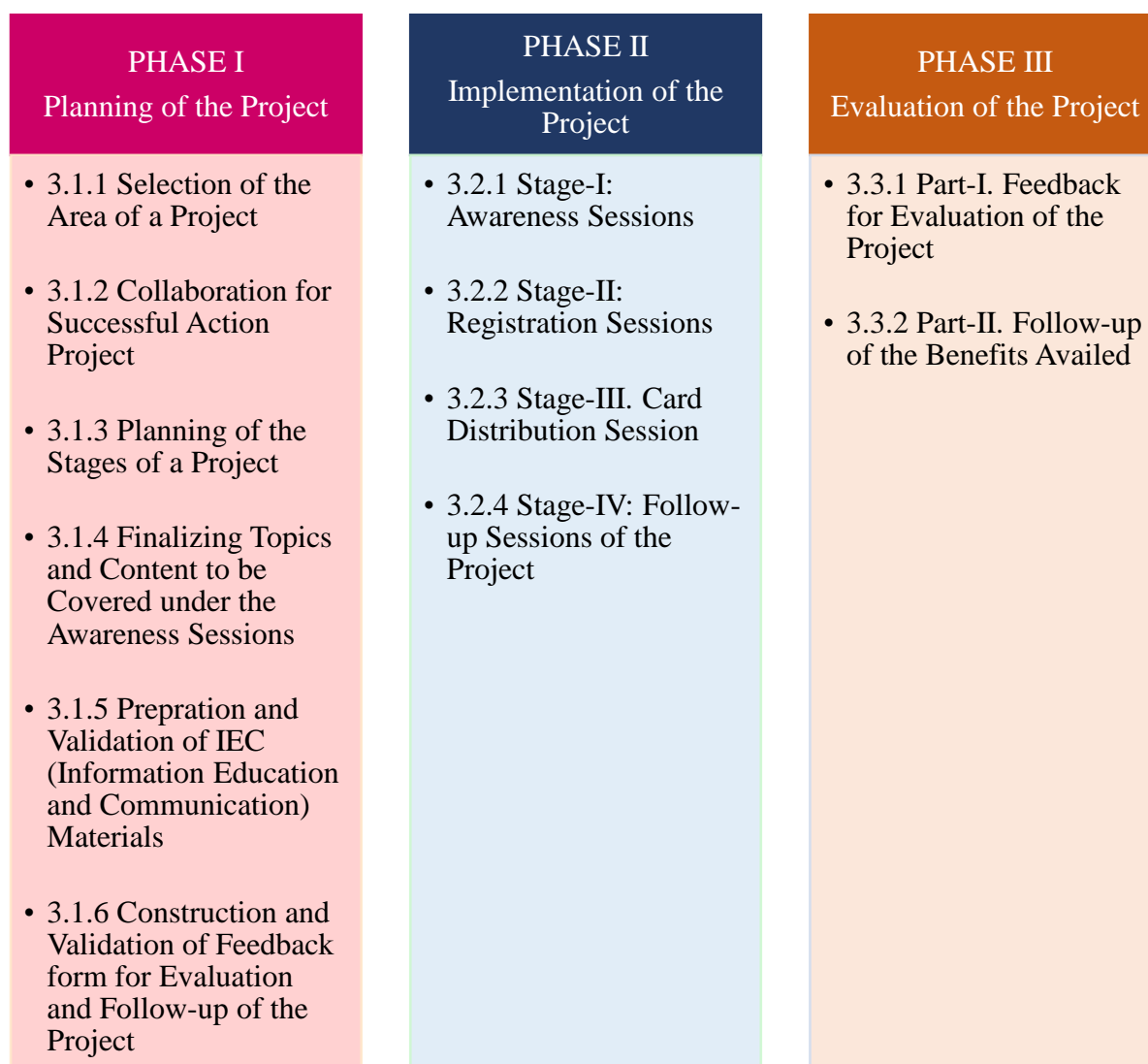


Figure 1: Phases of the Project

3.1: Planning of the Project

3.1.1. Selection of the Area of the Project

The Department of Extension and Communication is actively involved in education, research, and extending social services. Many research projects have been conducted by students on various topics such as life skill development, education, healthcare, menstrual health, and human rights. The Extension and Communication Department works closely with the Government, Corporate, and Voluntary sectors through various channels to reach those who are not reached.

Therefore, the project worker took up an action project to help selected construction workers in Vadodara city access the benefits available under the e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes. The project worker recognized the need for the government to reach the beneficiaries, as many schemes are implemented every year but do not reach those in need. With this in mind, the project worker aimed to bridge the gap between the needy people and the available resources.

3.1.2. Collaboration for Successful Action Project

The project worker sought to increase the success of their current project and reach the maximum number of beneficiaries. In order to ensure the success of the present action project, the project worker collaborated with two different organizations: the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, which is a government organization, and the Samanvay Foundation. This collaboration helped to ensure that the project was executed in a more efficient, flexible, and effective manner.

Initially, the project worker started a discussion with the Samanvay Foundation- CSR unit of Samanvay Reality Private Limited Vadodara, regarding the importance of awareness and registration of construction workers on the e-Nirman Portal and e-Shram portal. Consequently, the project worker selected the Samanvay Foundation to collaborate for the current project. Additionally, to receive guidance and support regarding e-Shram and e-Nirman, the project worker also partnered with the Government Organization, Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board Vadodara, for the present project.

The current action project was a collaborative effort involving academic, government, and private organizations. It is evident that the education of beneficiaries, project

work, and service delivery to the beneficiaries were all carried out through partnerships with these three organizations.

The Department of Extension and Communication, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara is an academic organization with a goal to make significant contributions to communication development through outreach programs. Over the years, the department has successfully undertaken various development programs aimed at addressing issues related to rural and urban development, health, education, human development, human rights, empowerment, and more. These programs have been executed under the components of extension education and outreach programs.

The Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, as a part of the government, plays a crucial role in implementing welfare services for construction workers. On the other hand, the Samanvay Foundation played a key role in mobilizing the beneficiaries and assisting the project worker in the implementation of the project.

The Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board carries out welfare activities for construction workers using the funds collected by the state as a cess on construction. The board also regulates the conditions of their employment and service, while providing measures for their safety, health, and welfare.

Private and corporate entities play a crucial role in promoting positive changes in the field of human development and social inclusion, as well as in the overall development of the country, through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. These entities support education, provide healthcare, and protect the environment, among other activities. CSR not only improves the lives of individuals and communities, but also contributes to the overall development of the country.

Hence for the excellence of the present action project, the project worker collaboration with Samanvay foundation and Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCWVB).

3.1.3. Planning of the stages of a project

The current project was planned to be implemented in four different stages, which are as follows:

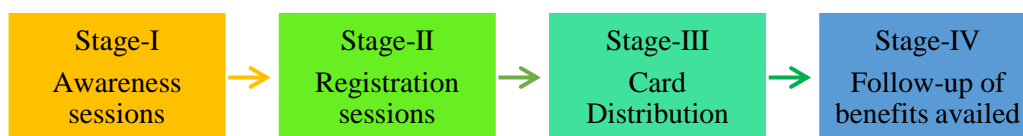


Figure 2: Phases for the Implementation of a Project

3.1.4. Finalizing Topics and Content to be Covered under the Awareness Sessions

The topics for the project was selected and finalized with consideration given to the project's objectives, as well as the needs and characteristics of the construction workers. This approach was taken to ensure that the project's objectives could be justified.

To finalize the topics, the official websites of the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals of the government were reviewed. Additionally, the Project Worker visited the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board Vadodara, Government office and obtained information about various e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes from the Project Manager. The Project Manager provided a brochure about these schemes to the Project Worker and also guided her through the registration process for the e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes, including eligibility criteria, required documents, and the process to avail benefits under these schemes.

The master list was prepared, which included the major topics as shown in the figure below:

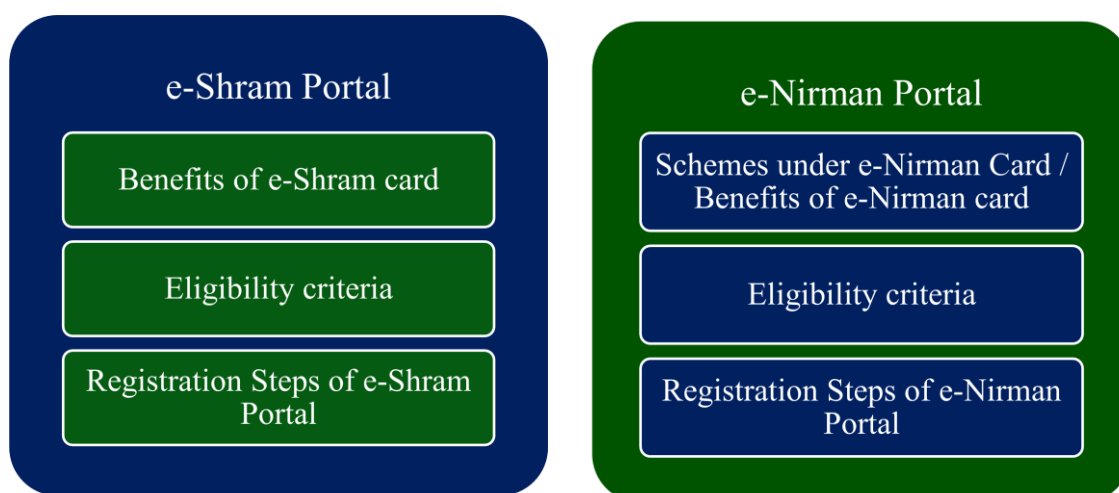


Figure 3: Finalizing Topics to be Covered under the Awareness Sessions

As per the selected topics, the content was carefully chosen and analyzed to cover all aspects and categories of the government's e-Shram and e-Nirman Portal for construction workers. No aspect was left out to ensure comprehensive coverage.

The content to be covered under the awareness sessions included the following:

- Basic information about the e-Shram and e-Nirman Portal.
- Benefits for workers registered under the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals, such as accidental death assistance and assistance in case of partial disability for workers registered under the e-Shram Card, as well as health-related schemes, education-related schemes, and other welfare schemes for workers registered under the e-Nirman Card.
- Information on the official website for online self-registration, as well as CSC for offline registration.
- Information on documents required for registration.
- Information on eligibility for both e-Shram and e-Nirman cards, including various work-based criteria, age limit, and other terms for registration.
- National Helpline Number, etc.
- Information about how to use both e-Shram and e-Nirman cards.

3.1.5. Preparation and Validation of IEC (Information Education and Communication) Materials for Awareness Sessions

3.1.5.1. Preparing IEC (Information Education and Communication) Materials for the Awareness Sessions

The supporting materials play a crucial role in the success of any program's intervention in all aspects. Without them, it is difficult to efficiently and effectively impart knowledge or disseminate any information. IEC materials are particularly effective in displaying and facilitating the easy and efficient transaction of content. They can be used for multiple purposes while disseminating information, making them highly versatile tools.

Based on the selected topics and content, the project worker finalized the IEC materials that could be developed for the awareness sessions. A complete package was designed for the program, which included various supporting materials such as flashcards, flipbooks, leaflets, and more. The term "package" in this context refers to

the compilation and development of multiple IEC materials. It is well known that using such materials for information education and communication can serve as an effective way of communication for successful learning and knowledge building.

Vadnerkar. J (2019) found in her studies that "the use of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials for the teaching-learning process always has a long-term sustained impact on the dissemination of information."

In the current project, the majority of the beneficiaries were illiterate or semi-literate, so the project worker developed IEC materials keeping in mind the following aspects:

- Images and text were kept clear and easy to understand
- The text size was big enough to be readable from a distance
- The color combination was attractive
- More images were used for better understanding of information rather than text
- The images were chosen to be realistic and relevant to the beneficiaries
- Attractive and interesting materials were created to maintain engagement.

The present project utilized IEC materials (audio-visual aids) developed for the mentioned aspects. The following diagrams depict the materials that were created and utilized for the program.

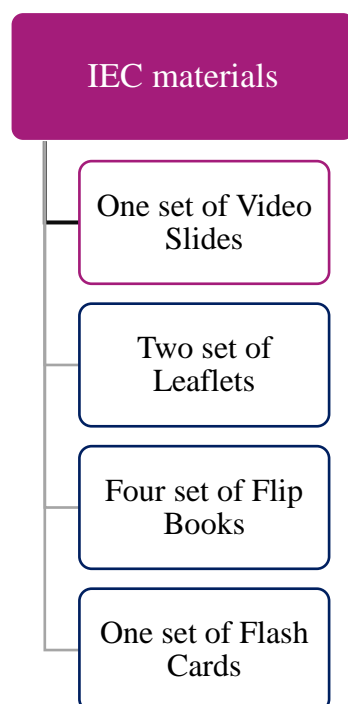


Figure 4: IEC Materials Developed for the Awareness Sessions

3.1.5.2. Validation of IEC (Information Education and Communication) Materials

The IEC materials were created using a standardized format to ensure functionality and understandability for the target group. Clear illustrations and language were used to aid quick comprehension. The materials were validated and modified using the following criteria:

- Relevance to the topic
- Appropriateness of the content
- Adequacy of the information
- Suitability for the target group
- Conceptual clarity
- Consistency with the individual or group
- Material size, colors, and quality
- Language suitability

The developed IEC material underwent necessary corrections based on feedback from the guides and was modified accordingly for final usage.

3.1.6. Construction and Validation of the Feedback form for Evaluation and Follow-up of the Project

3.1.6.1. Construction of the Feedback form for Evaluation and Follow-up of the Project

For the target group of the present project, which was mostly illiterate or semi-literate, an interview schedule was created to gather feedback on the awareness sessions and follow-up on the benefits availed. The project worker developed a feedback form after reviewing the official websites of e-Shram and e-Nirman of the government, and by using personal observation methods to verify whether the objectives of the current action project were achieved or not.

The interview schedule was designed in the Gujarati language to facilitate better communication between the project worker and the beneficiaries during the interview process.

Two types of feedback forms were prepared by the project worker to obtain feedback for the current project.

The first type was a feedback form for the evaluation of the awareness sessions, While the second type was a feedback form for the follow-up of benefits availed.

3.1.6.1.1. Feedback form for Evaluation of the Awareness Sessions:

The feedback form was divided into the following three sections:

1) Profile of Construction Workers:

The first section of the feedback form consists of background information about the construction workers, such as their name, age, mobile number, educational qualification, marital status, etc. The second section of the form includes their work profile, which encompasses their working duration, wages, working hours, and so on.

2) Awareness sessions:

"The second section contains questions aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the awareness sessions conducted on e-Shram and e-Nirman portals."

3) Reaction scale:

The third section is comprised of a reaction scale aimed at measuring the effectiveness of the IEC materials, as well as obtaining feedback and opinions about the project worker.

3.1.6.1.2. Feedback Form for Follow-up of Benefits Availed

The feedback form was divided into the following two sections:

1) Information related to e-Shram Card

This section includes questions related to the registration status of construction workers under the e-Shram scheme, the availability of the e-Shram card, and knowledge regarding the usage of the e-Shram card, among other related topics.

2) Information related to e-Nirman Card

This section includes questions related to the registration status of construction workers under the e-Nirman scheme, availability of e-Nirman Card, knowledge about the usage of e-Nirman Card, and a 4-point reaction scale on the satisfaction regarding the benefits availed under the e-Nirman scheme.

3.1.6.2. Validation of the Feedback Form

The feedback form was distributed to several professionals in related fields to evaluate its accuracy in terms of the following:

- Language appropriateness
- Suitability of the content
- Adequacy of content
- Relevance of the subject matter covered
- Suitability of the response system
- Validation

After taking into consideration the feedback and suggestions provided by the experts, additional and essential changes were made to the tool, and it was finalized.

3.2 Implementation of the Project

According to the project plan, the implementation was divided into four distinct phases. The first phase was the awareness sessions for the construction workers.

3.2.1. Phase-I: Awareness Sessions

It has been established, through action projects in the field of extension and non-formal education, that the teaching-learning process is more effective and faithful when a variety of information, education, and communication materials are used, in addition to lectures, discussions, demonstrations, and workshops. Therefore, it was ensured that a range of methods and materials were used to create awareness among the construction workers about the e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes. This approach would increase interest, involvement, and rapport between the project worker and the beneficiaries. Gujarati was selected as the language for explaining the materials to be used because it was found that the selected construction workers were more comfortable and familiar with the Gujarati language.

Awareness sessions were conducted as planned using carefully and systematically developed IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) materials. The sessions were implemented for 40 days at a total of 12 construction sites in Vadodara city.

The sequence for the awareness sessions was as follows:

- Meeting with and obtaining permission from the contractors to conduct the awareness sessions.
- Deciding the locations for conducting the awareness sessions.

- Conducting the awareness sessions.

3.2.1.1. Meeting and Permission from the Contractors to Conduct the Awareness Sessions

Prior permission was obtained from the contractors to conduct awareness sessions, and the project worker held meetings with the contractor of each of the 12 different construction sites in Vadodara city. During these conversations, the contractor of each site was informed about the current action project, its objectives, and the various schemes available under the Government of India's e-Shram Portal and the Gujarat Government's e-Nirman Portal. The benefits of registration in these schemes were also explained, as well as the procedures for registration, the required documents, and the eligibility criteria.

Table 1: Schedule of Meeting with Contractors

Sr. No	Date	Meeting	Location
1	10 th October 2022	Mr. Virang Parmar	Samanvay Westfield
2	14 th October 2022	Mr. Bhagvati Parmar	Samanvay Splendid
3	9 th November 2022	Mr. Nirav Patel	Samanvay Westfield
4	14 th November 2022	Mr. Rizwan Sabbir	Samanvay Solitaire
5	17 th November 2022	Mr. Nikul Padhiyar	Samanvay Starcity
6	28 th November 2022	Mr. Chirag Veer	Samanvay Symphony
7	05 th December 2022	Mr. Minal Patel	Samanvay Saatvik
8	23 th December 2022	Mr. Hemang Shah	Samanvay Westbank
9	27 th December 2022	Mr. Kundan Goswami	Samanvay Satgunam
10	03 rd January 2023	Mr. Rajesh Parmar	Samanvay Sapphire
11	10 th January 2023	Mr. Chitranj Thakor	Samanvay Westbreeze
12	17 th January 2023	Mr. Anil Parmar	Om Residency
	31 st January 2023	Mr. Kamlesh Parmar	Om Residency

3.2.1.2. Deciding Locations for the Awareness Sessions

After obtaining prior permission from the contractors, the project worker had a brief meeting with each contractor to determine the most suitable location, day, and time for the awareness session.

The arrangement of the location is considered to be the most crucial aspect of a successful program. Providing the appropriate space and creating a conducive

environment is essential for the beneficiaries to adopt positive changes. Since the beneficiaries of the current program were construction workers, an awareness sessions was organized at the construction site, taking into account their needs. The location for the sessions was selected based on the number of beneficiaries, and suitable seating arrangements were made. (Appendix – 3)

3.2.1.3. Conducting Awareness Sessions

A total of 12 awareness sessions were conducted across 12 construction sites in Vadodara city, with total 370 beneficiaries. The main focus of these sessions was to create awareness about the e-Shram portal of the Government of India and the e-Nirman portal of the Government of Gujarat. The beneficiaries were educated about the various schemes available under these portals, as well as the necessary steps for registration, required documents, and eligibility criteria. They were also informed about the usage of cards and other important details.

In order to keep a record of the beneficiaries, a register was maintained which included their names, mobile numbers, and details of their Aadhaar card and bank passbook availability. This was done to ensure that accurate and up-to-date information was available for future reference.

Table 2: Schedule of Awareness Sessions

Sr. No	Date	Time	Location of the Construction sites	Number of beneficiaries
1	11 th October 2022	2:00 pm to 4:00 pm	Samanvay Park	28
2	15 th October 2022	2:00 pm to 4:00 pm	Samanvay Splendid	15
3	10 th November 2022	3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Samanvay Westfield	30
4	15 th November 2022	2:00 pm to 4:00 pm	Samanvay Solitaire	25
5	18 th November 2022	2:00 pm to 4:00 pm	Samanvay Starcity	20
6	29 th November 2022	3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Samanvay Symphony	45
7	06 th December 2022	3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Samanvay Saatvik	30
8	24 th December 2022	4:00 pm to 6:00 pm	Samanvay Westbank	23
9	28 th December 2022	3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Samanvay Satgunam	36
10	03 rd January 2023	2:00 pm to 4:00 pm	Samanvay Sapphire	25
11	10 th January 2023	3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Samanvay Westbreeze	33
12	17 th January 2023	3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Om Residency	40
	31 st January 2023	3:00 pm to 5:00 pm	Om Residency	20
			Total	370

3.2.1.4. Prerequisite Information for Registration

At the end of the awareness sessions, the project worker shared prerequisite information required for registration. The registration steps for e-Shram and e-Nirman portals were explained in detail, along with information about the necessary documents required for registration and the eligibility criteria for each scheme. The project worker also collected basic information and contact numbers from interested beneficiaries for registration purposes. This was done to facilitate the registration process and to ensure that interested beneficiaries were able to benefit from the schemes available under the portals.

3.2.2. Phase-II: Registration Sessions

Registration sessions were organized at the same construction sites where the awareness sessions were conducted. During the registration sessions, the Project Worker began by revising the benefits of registration under the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals and encouraged the beneficiaries to register under both portals. After this, beneficiaries who were interested in self-registration were given an orientation about the process once again. However, many of the beneficiaries were illiterate or semi-literate and found it difficult to register themselves on the portal. Therefore, with their permission, the project worker helped them to register on the respective portals. This was done to ensure that interested beneficiaries were able to take full advantage of the benefits available under the portals.

The process of registration under the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals is as follows:

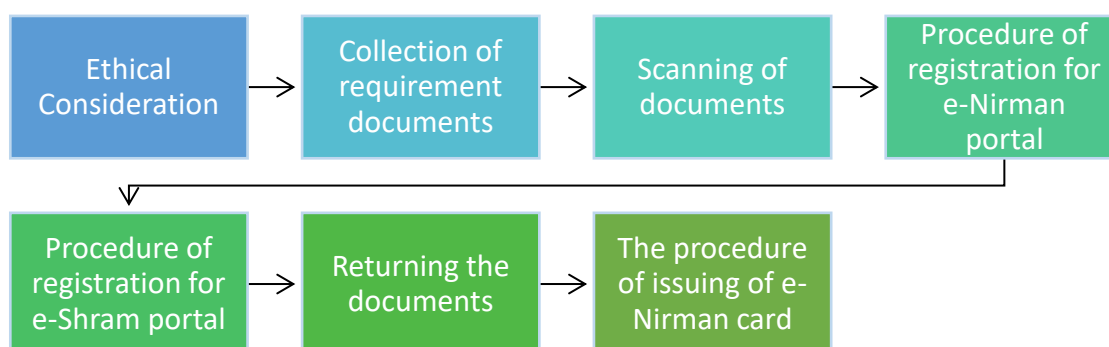


Figure 5: Registration process of the Beneficiaries under e-Shram and e-Nirman Portals

The registration process for beneficiaries under the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals was successful in registering a total of 200 individuals. Out of these, 190 beneficiaries

were registered solely under the e-Nirman portal, while 10 beneficiaries were registered under both the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals.

However, there were 200 individuals out of the 370 who were not able to register under the respective portals due to various reasons, which were as below:

- Being already registered on these portals,
- Having inadequate documents,
- Having unlinked mobile numbers with their Aadhaar cards,
- Having trust issues,
- Being ineligible due to being under or over the age limit, or not having a mobile phone

3.2.2.1. Ethical Considerations

Maintaining ethical standards is of utmost importance for project workers before and during the implementation of a project. They must prioritize ethical considerations to ensure that the project does not have any negative impact on the beneficiaries and promotes a trusting relationship with them while producing accurate information.

In this particular project, the project worker obtained written consent from both respondents and contractors at each construction site before conducting the project. The ethical protocol was designed to ensure that participation in the study was voluntary, and personal information provided by the beneficiaries would not be misused. Furthermore, confidentiality was maintained to safeguard the privacy of the beneficiaries.

It should be noted that the information provided by the beneficiaries was solely used for registration purposes and no other unauthorized use was made of it.

3.2.2.2. Collection of the Required Documents

Once ethical considerations were taken into account, the beneficiaries were requested to submit the necessary documents for their registration process under the respective portals. They were asked to provide photocopies of their documents along with their mobile numbers for the registration process.

3.2.2.3. Scanning of Documents

To successfully upload the required documents for registration under the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals, the collected documents such as Aadhaar card and bank passbook were scanned. This allowed for the documents to be easily uploaded to the portals.

3.2.2.4. Following the Procedure of Registration on the e-Nirman Portal

The procedure of registration on e-Nirman portal was as follows:

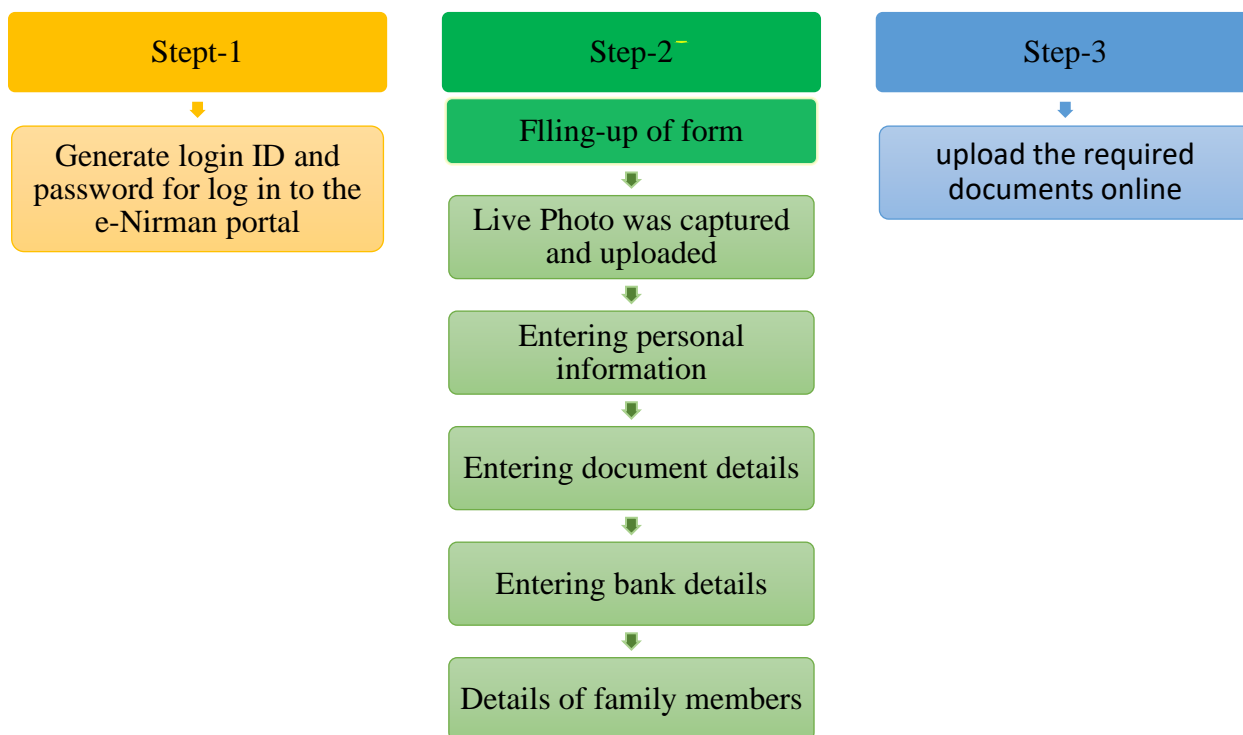


Figure 6: Procedure of Registration on e-Nirman Portal

The registration procedure for the e-Nirman portal was as follows:

- The beneficiary was required to visit the official e-Nirman portal.
- They were then asked to click on the "Register" option.
- Next, they had to fill in their personal details such as name, address, mobile number, etc.

They were also required to provide the necessary documents, such as a photocopy of their Aadhaar card and bank passbook. Once all the information was provided, they were asked to submit the form. Finally, after completing all the above steps, the beneficiary was successfully registered on the e-Nirman portal. In the end, the beneficiary was able to successfully complete the registration process and was registered on the e-Nirman portal.

3.2.2.5. Procedure of registration on e-Shram portal

The procedure of registration on e-Shram portal was as follows:

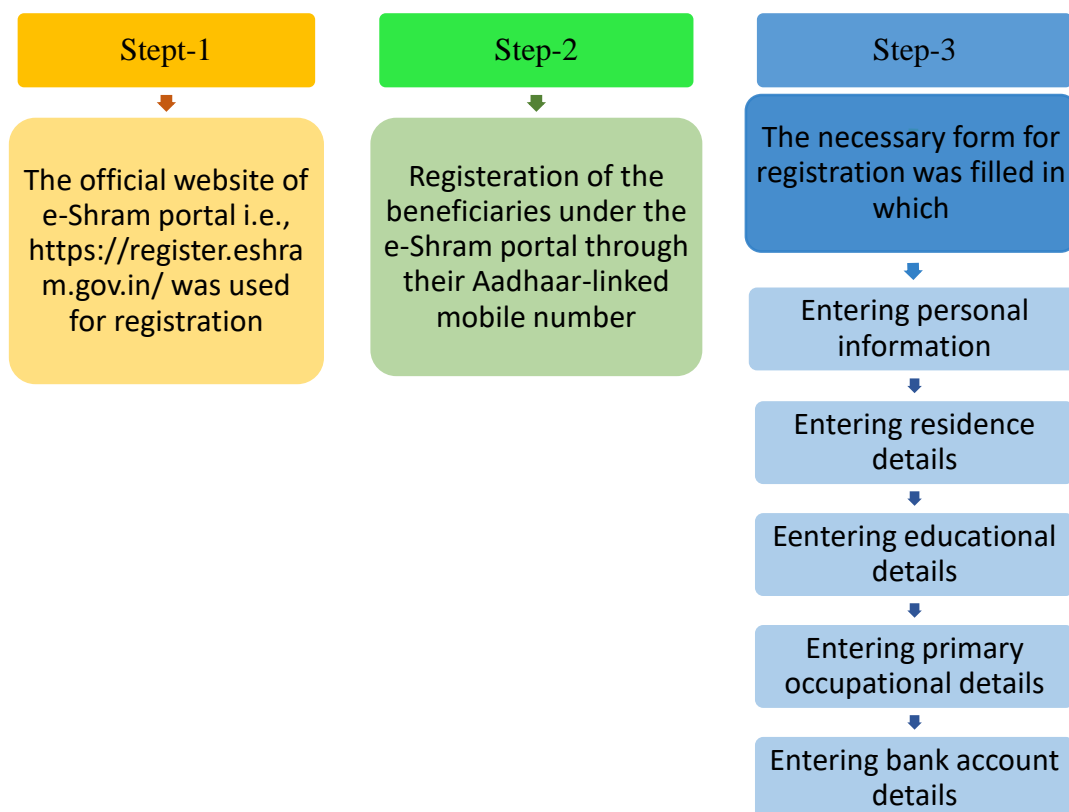


Figure 7: Procedure of Registration on e-Shram Portal

After successfully following the steps mentioned above, the beneficiary was successfully registered on the e-Shram portal. Once registered, the beneficiary can download their e-Shram card from the website for future reference.

3.2.2.6. Returning the Documents

After successfully registering the beneficiaries on the respective portals, all their documents were safely and securely returned to them. The beneficiaries were made aware of the procedure for issuing the e-Nirman card at the end of the registration process, which is as follows:

3.2.2.7. The Procedure of Issuing of e-Nirman Card

Beneficiaries who have successfully registered under the e-Nirman portal can check the status of their e-Nirman card issuance by entering their user ID and date of birth on the following website:

<https://enirmanbocw.gujarat.gov.in/ViewApplicationStatus.aspx>.

Once the beneficiary has submitted their application on the e-Nirman portal, the application undergoes four more stages of verification before the e-Nirman card is issued. These stages of verification are as follows:

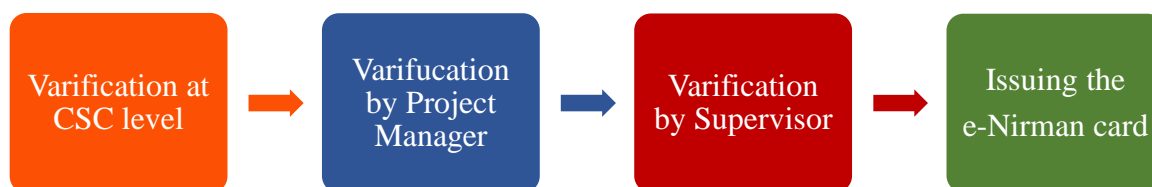


Figure 8: Stages of Validation for e-Nirman

1. Verification at CSC (Common Service Centre) level:

The first stage of verification for the application form submitted by the applicant involves scrutiny at the Common Service Centre (CSC) level. Once this is completed, the application is sent to the Project Manager of the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Welfare Board for further necessary action.

2. Verification by Project Manager:

After the CSC has completed the initial verification of the application form details, the Project Manager of the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Welfare Board re-checks the details and forwards the application to the supervisor for final approval.

3. Verification by Supervisor:

In the final stage of verification, the supervisor thoroughly reviews and verifies the registration form and provides approval for issuing the e-Nirman card.

4. Issuing the e-Nirman Card

Upon successful completion of the final verification by the supervisor, the office proceeds to issue the soft copy of the e-Nirman card in the name of the respective beneficiary.

Table 3: Schedule of Registration Sessions

Sr. No	Date	Time	Location of the Construction sites	Number of days	Number of beneficiaries
1	17 th October 2022 To 19 th October 2022	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Samanvay Splendid	03	06
2	11 th November 2022 And 12 th November 2022	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Samanvay Westfield	02	15
3	16 th November 2022	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Samanvay Solitaire	01	07
4	19 th November 2022	2:00 pm To 5:00 pm	Samanvay Starcity	01	08
5	1 st December 2022 To 3 rd December 2022	4:00 pm To 7:00 pm	Samanvay Symphony	03	34
6	11 th December 2022 And 12 th December 2022 19 th December 2022 To 21 st December 2022	3:00 pm To 5:00 pm	Samanvay Saatvik	05	19
7	26 th December 2022	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Samanvay Westbank	01	12
8	29 th December 2022 To 31 st December 2022	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Samanvay Satgunam	03	20
9	4 th January 2023 And 5 th January 2023	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Samanvay Sapphire	02	09

10	11 th January 2023 And 12 th January 2023	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Samanvay Westbreeze	02	20
11	18 th January 2023 And 19 th January 2023 25 th January 2023 To 27 th January 2023	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Om Residency 1	05	35
12	1 st February 2023 To 3 rd February 2023 9 th February 2023 And 10 th February 2023	3:00 pm To 6:00 pm	Om Residency 2	05	15
			Total	33	200

3.2.3. Phase-III: Card Distribution Session

After the successful registration of 200 construction workers on the e-Shram and e-Nirman portals, a card Distribution session was organized at the Samanvay Symphony site in collaboration with the Gujarat Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board Vadodara and the Samanvay Foundation Vadodara. The main guests of the program were Mr. Bhupendra Makwana, Project Manager at Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, and Mr. Virang Parmar, HR Manager at Samanvay Foundation.

In the first phase of the session, a total 32 e-Nirman cards and 10 e-Shram cards were distributed to the beneficiaries in the presence of the chief guests and project guides. The remaining e-Shram and e-Nirman cards were still under the validation process on the online portal.

During the card Distribution session, the Project Manager of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board Vadodara informed the construction workers about the use of e-Shram and e-Nirman cards, including the sources to apply for

availing the benefits of the schemes under the e-Shram and e-Nirman cards was as follows.

- Contacting at CSC (Common Service Center)
- Calling on toll-free number
- Contacting at the office of Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board Vadodara, etc.

3.2.4 Stage-IV: Follow-up Sessions of the Project

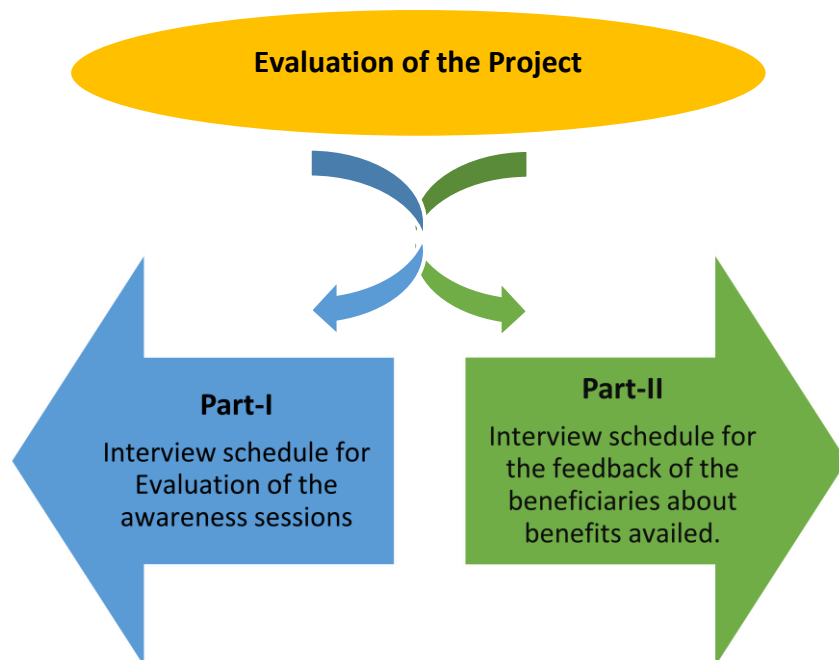
After the card distribution session, the project worker contacted the beneficiaries for follow-up on the below mentioned utility of card:

- Their understanding of how to use the card
- Whether they had utilized the benefits through the card or not
- Encouraging them to utilize the benefits
- Identifying any issues faced while utilizing the benefits
- Which benefits they had utilized, etc.

If the beneficiaries faced any issues while utilizing the benefits, the project worker guided them towards the nearest CSC for further assistance.

3.3. Evaluation of the Project

Evaluation of any project is essential to measure its effectiveness. It looks at what was set out to do, what was accomplished, and how it was accomplished. The evaluation of the present project was done in two parts:



Part-I

The first part of the present action project dealt with evaluating the effectiveness of the awareness session regarding e-Shram and e-Nirman schemes on the beneficiaries. The project was evaluated after thorough planning and implementation of the awareness and registration sessions.

3.3.1. An Interview Schedule for Evaluation of the Awareness Sessions

An interview schedule was prepared to collect background information and assess the effectiveness of the awareness session. Additionally, a reaction scale was prepared to gather opinions and reactions regarding the project worker and IEC materials used in the project.

To evaluate the program, the project worker selected construction sites where the same beneficiaries were available by meeting with each of the 12 site contractors. The project worker then visited each construction site and conducted one-to-one interviews with beneficiaries to obtain feedback on the session's effectiveness. During the interviews, beneficiaries were asked about the awareness sessions' effectiveness,

as well as their opinions and reactions regarding the project worker and the IEC materials used in the project. The feedback was recorded using a reaction scale.

Part-II

The second part of the evaluation of the present action project deals with the follow-up of the benefits availed by beneficiaries under the e-Shram and e-Nirman Card. This part of the project was initiated only after the distribution of the cards to the beneficiaries.

3.3.2. Interview Schedule for the Feedback of the Beneficiaries about Benefits Availed.

A feedback form was created to collect information on the benefits received by the beneficiaries and their level of satisfaction after receiving the benefits was also assessed using a response scale.

For the follow-up evaluation of the present action project, the project worker only followed up with beneficiaries who had received cards after successful registration. The project worker visited each individual construction site and collected feedback on the benefits availed by the beneficiaries through one-to-one interviews. During the interviews, the beneficiaries were asked about the benefits they had received under the e-Nirman schemes, and their level of satisfaction after availing the benefits was also checked using a reaction scale.

CHAPTER - 4
OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT

CHAPTER - 4

OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT

This chapter deals with the feedback and follow-up regarding the project on awareness, registration and availing benefits under the schemes of e-Nirman and e-Shram by selected construction workers from Vadodara city.

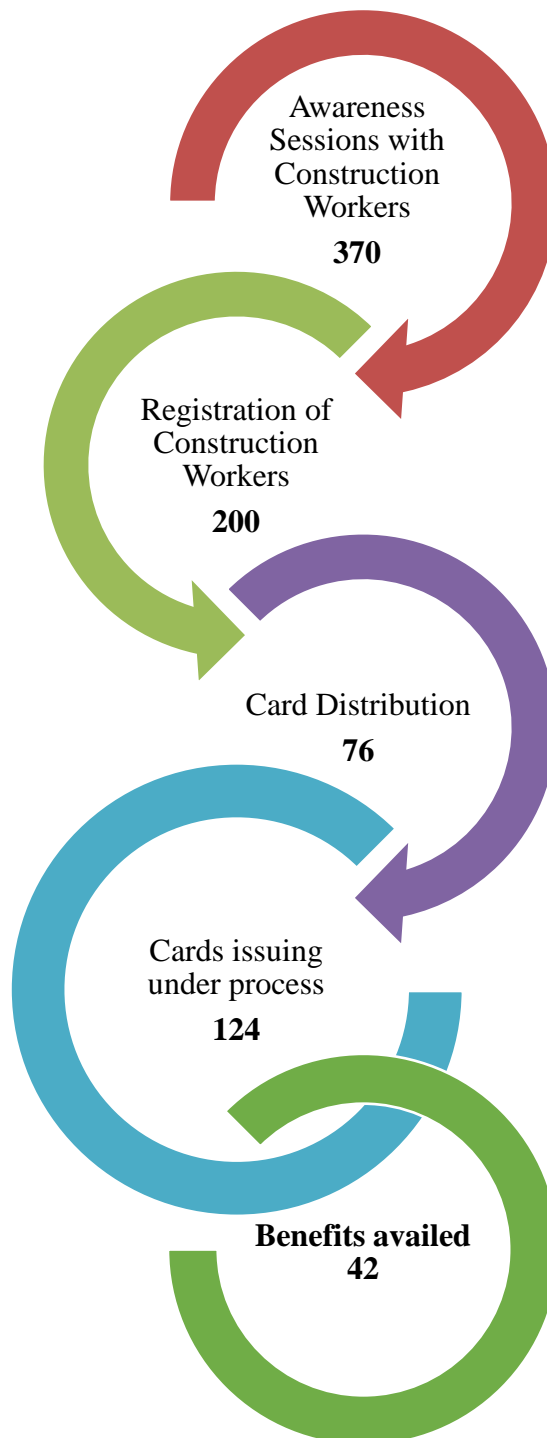
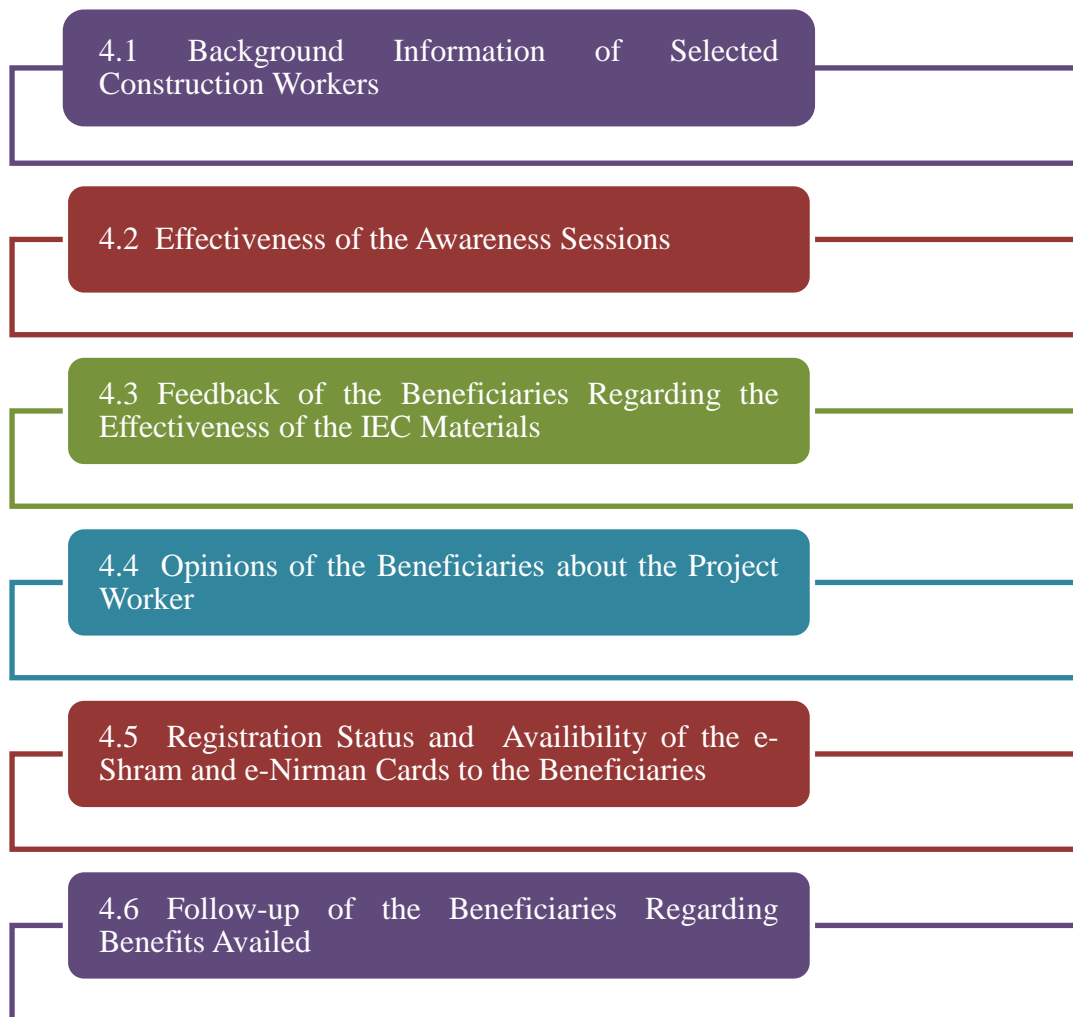


Figure 9: Major Outcomes of the Project

Following indicators were used to evaluate the project:



4.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF SELECTED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

The background information of the selected construction workers who attained the awareness sessions were divided under two heads:

4.1.1 Demographic Profile of Selected Construction Workers

4.1.2 Work Profile of Selected Construction Workers

4.1.1. Demographic Profile of Selected Construction Workers

Table 4: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Age

(n=155)

Sr. No	Age (in years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	15 - 30 (Young age)	80	51.6
2	31 – 45 (Middle age)	66	42.6
3	46 – 60 (Old age)	09	5.8
	Total	155	100

Table 4 reveals that little more than half of the construction workers (51.6%) belonged to the Young age group (15 - 30 years), less than half of them (42.6%) belonged to the middle age group (31-45 years) and very few of them (5.8%) belonged to the older age group (46-60 years).

Table 5: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Gender

(n=155)

Sr. No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Male	122	78.7
2	Female	33	21.3
	Total	155	100

Table 5 indicates that majority of the construction workers (78.7%) were male, whereas little more than one-fifth of them (21.3%) were Female.

Table 6: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Level of Education

(n=155)

Sr. No	Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate	83	53.6
2	Primary	47	30.3
3	Secondary	9	5.8
4	Can Read	9	5.8
5	Can Write	7	4.5
	Total	155	100

Table 6 shows that more than half of the construction workers (53.6%) were illiterate. Less than one-third of them (30.3%) were educated up to the primary level, whereas very few of them (5.8%) were educated up to the secondary level. Very few of them (5.8% and 4.5%) could read and write respectively.

Table 7: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Marital Status

(n=155)

Sr. No	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Married	134	86.4
2	Unmarried	21	13.6
	Total	155	100

Table 7 reveals that majority of the construction workers (86.4%) were married, whereas a few of them (13.6%) were unmarried.

Table 8: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Number of Family Members

(n=155)

Sr. No	Number of Family Members	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	5 and below 5	99	63.9
2	6 to 10	56	36.1
	Total	155	100

Table 8 states that the majority of the construction workers (63.9%) were having 5 and below 5 family members in their family, while a little more than one-third of them (36.1%) were having 6 to 10 family members in their family.

Table 9: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Education Level of their Children

(n=134)

Sr. No	Education Level of their Children	Child-1		Child-2		Child-3		Child-4		Child-5	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Illiterate	14	10.4	31	23.1	33	24.6	34	25.4	15	11.2
2	Primary Education	108	80.6	94	70.1	41	30.6	08	06	00	00
3	Secondary and Higher-secondary Education	12	09	06	4.5	00	0.0	00	0.0	00	0.0
4	*Not applicable	00	00	03	2.2	60	44.8	92	68.7	119	88.8
	Total	134	100	134	100	134	100	134	100	134	100

Table 9 reveals that the high majority of their children (80.6%) were studying at the primary level, one-fourth of their children (25.4%) were illiterate, and very few of their children (4.5%) were studying at the secondary level.

*Not Applicable: Majority of construction workers (68.7% and 88.8%) did not have more than three children.

Table 10: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Daily Income

(n=155)

Sr. No	Daily Income in Rs.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	250	32	20.6
2	300	27	17.4
3	350	05	3.2
4	400	21	13.6
5	500	70	45.2
	Total	155	100

Table 10 indicates that less than half of the construction workers (45.2%) were receiving 500 Rs. per day. One-fifth of them (20.6%) were receiving 250 Rs. per day,

few of them (17.4%) were receiving 300 Rs. per day, and very few of them (3.2%) were receiving 350 rupees per day.

Table 11: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Annual Income

(n=155)

Sr. No	Annual Income in Rs.	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	80,000 - 1,20,000	79	51
2	1,30,000 - 1,70,000	27	17.4
3	1,80,000 - 2,20,000	49	31.6
	Total	155	100

Table 11 states that half of the construction workers (51%) were from lower-income group (80,000 to 1,20,000 Rs. per annum). Less than one-third of them (31.6%) were from high-income group (1,80,000 to 2,20,000 Rs. per annum), and few of them (17.4%) were from middle-income group (1,80,000 to 2,20,000 Rs. per annum).

Table 12: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Native Place

(n=155)

Sr. No	Native Place	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Devgadh baria	34	21.9
2	Dahod	26	16.8
3	Godhra	25	16.1
4	Panchmahal	22	14.2
5	Vadodara	11	7.1
6	Chhota Udepur	10	6.5
7	Limkheda	9	5.8
8	Halol	8	5.2
9	Kalol	6	3.9
10	Jhalod	3	1.9
11	Ahmedabad	1	0.6
	Total	155	100

Table 12 reveals that one-fifth of the construction workers (21.9%) were from Devgad Baria, few of them (16.8% and 16.1%) were from Dahod and Godhra respectively, and very few of them (0.6%) were from Ahmedabad.

Table 13: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Permanent House Owned by Them

(n=155)

Sr. No	Permanent House	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Permanent House	122	78.7
2	Temporary House	33	21.3
	Total	155	100

Table 13 shows that the majority of the construction workers (78.7%) had a permanent house, whereas little more than one-fifth of them (21.3%) did temporary house.

Table 14: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Years of Stay in Vadodara

(n=155)

Sr. No	Number of Years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	1 to 5 years	88	56.8
2	6 to 10 years	52	33.5
3	11 to 15 years	4	2.6
4	16 to 20 years	4	2.6
5	21 to 25 years	6	3.9
6	26 to 30 years	1	0.6
	Total	155	100

Table 14 reveals that more than half of the construction workers (56.8%) lived in Vadodara for 1 to 5 years, one-third of them (33.5%) lived in Vadodara for 6 to 10 years, and very few of them (2.6%) lived in Vadodara for 11 to 15 years and 16 to 20 years respectively. Only 0.6% of them lived in Vadodara for 26 to 30 years.

Table 15: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Status of Staying with their Family in Vadodara

(n=155)

Sr. No	Staying with Family	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Staying away from Family	79	51
2	Staying with Family	76	49
	Total	155	100

Table 15 shows that little more than half of the construction workers (51%) were staying away from their family whereas less than half of them (49%) were staying in Vadodara with their family.

Table 16: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Location where their Family Members Live

(n=79)

Sr. No	Location	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Devgadh Baria	22	27.9
2	Dahod	11	13.9
3	Limkheda	10	12.7
4	Panchmahal	10	12.7
5	Godhra	8	10.1
6	Chhota Udepur	7	8.9
7	Halol	7	8.9
8	Jhalod	2	2.5
9	Kalol	1	1.3
10	Ahmedabad	1	1.3
	Total	79	100

Table 16 indicates that more than one-fourth of the construction workers' family members (27.9%) were living in Devgadhi Baria, few of their family members (13.9%) were living in Dahod, and very few of their family members (2.5%) were living in Jhalod. Only 1.3% of the construction worker's family members were living in Kalol and Ahmedabad respectively.

Table 17: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Ownership of Vehicle

(n=155)

Sr. No	Vehicle	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	No Vehicle	125	80.6
2	Had a Vehicle	30	19.4
	Total	155	100

Table – 17 shows that the majority of the construction workers (80.6%) did not had their own vehicle, whereas little less than one-fifth of them (19.4%) had their own vehicle.

Table 18: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Type of Vehicle they Owned

(n = 30)

Sr. No	Type of Vehicle	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Motorcycle	17	56.7
2	Cycle	13	43.3
	Total	30	100

Table 18 indicates that more than half of the construction workers (56.7%) had a motorcycle, whereas 43.3% of them had a cycle as a vehicle.

Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Age (n=155)

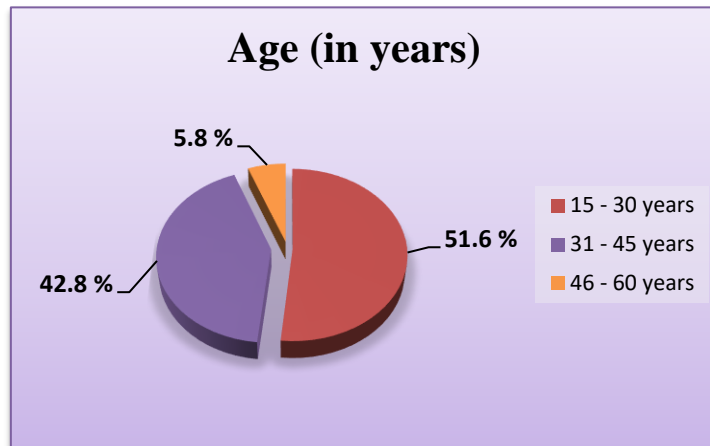


Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Gender (n=155)

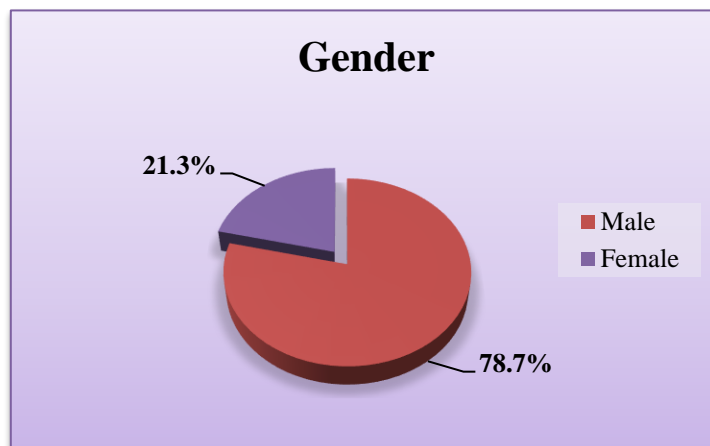


Figure 12: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Level of Education (n=155)

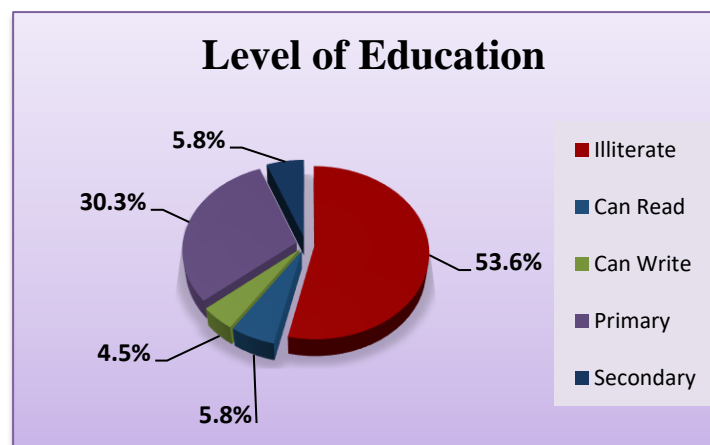


Figure 13: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Marital Status

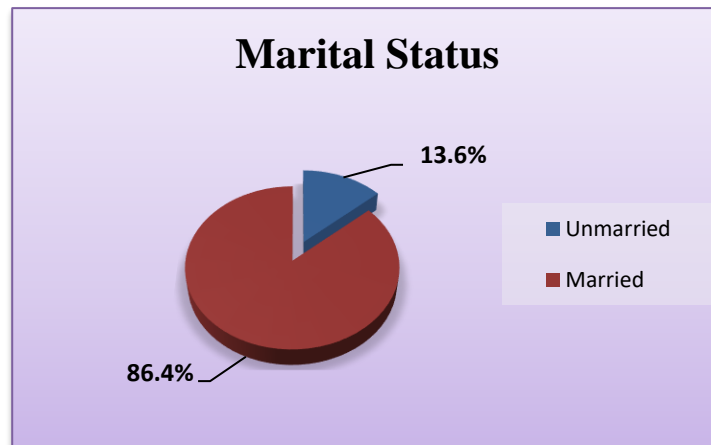


Figure 14: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Daily Income

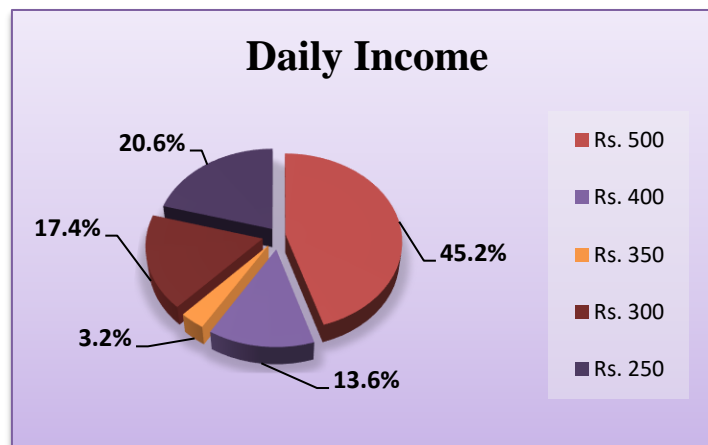
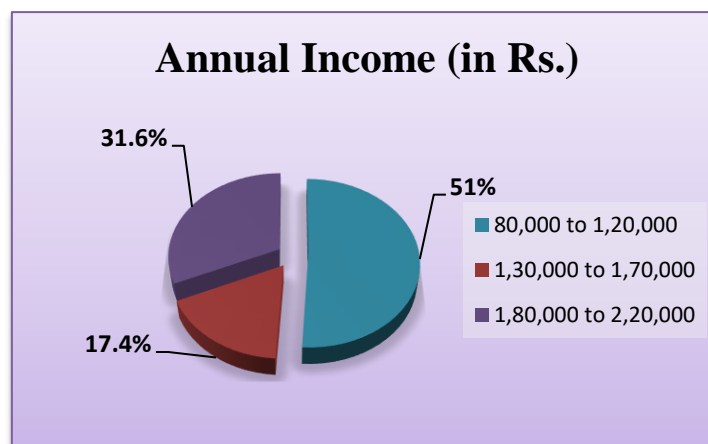


Figure 15: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Annual Income



4.1.2. Work Profile of Construction Workers

Table 19: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Years of Working in the Construction Industry

(n=155)

Sr. No	Working in the Construction Industry (In Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	1 to 5	11	7.1
2	6 to 10	64	41.3
3	11 to 15	48	31
4	16 to 20	30	19.4
5	20 to 25	2	1.3
	Total	155	100

Table – 19 indicates that more than one-third (41.3%) of the construction workers were working for the last 6 to 10 years in the construction industry, little less than one-third (31%) of the construction workers were working for the last 11 to 15 years, little less than one-fifth (19.4%) of them were working for the last 16 to 20 years, and very few (1.3%) of them were working for the last 20 to 25 years in the construction industry.

Table 20: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Number of Years They were Affiliated with the Organization

(n=155)

Sr. No	Affiliated with the Organization (In Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	01 - 03	73	47.1
2	04 - 07	72	46.5
3	08 - 10	10	6.5
	Total	155	100

Table 20 reveals that nearly half (47.1% and 46.5%) of the construction workers were affiliated with the organization from last 1 to 3 years and 4 to 7 years respectively, whereas few (6.5%) of the construction workers were affiliated with the organization from last 8 to 10 years.

Table 21: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Type of Employment

(n=155)

Sr. No	Type of employment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Contractual employment	138	89
2	Casual employment	17	11
	Total	155	100

Table 21 states that high majority (89%) of the construction workers were on their contractual employment, whereas few of them (11%) were on their casual employment.

Table 22: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Type of Work

(n=155)

Sr. No	Type of Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Lifting Brick, clay or waste material removal work in masonry work	30	19.4
2	Excavation of masonry foundations	26	16.8
3	Construction work	24	15.5
4	Masonry	19	12.3
5	Cement, sand, and concrete mixing work	19	12.3
6	Lime work	13	8.4
7	Plumbing work	13	8.4
8	Color work	6	3.9
9	Electrical work	4	2.6
10	Security	1	0.6
	Total	155	100

Table 22 indicates that nearly one-fifth of the construction workers (19.4%) were engaged in lifting brick, clay, or waste material removal work in masonry work, little less than one-fifth of them (16.8%) were engaged in an excavation of masonry foundations, a few of them (8.4%) were engaged in lime and plumbing work respectively, and very few of them (0.6%) were working as a security guard.

Table 23: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Hours they were Working per Day

(n=155)

Sr. No	Working hours per day	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	6 hours	9	5.8
2	7 hours	80	51.6
3	8 hours	64	41.3
4	12 hours	2	1.3
	Total	155	100

Table 23 reveals that little more than half of the construction workers (51.6%) were working for 7 hours per day, more than one-third of the construction workers (41.3%) were working for 8 hours per day, and very few of them (1.3%) were working for 12 hours per day.

Table 24: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Mode of Wages

(n=155)

Sr. No	Mode of wages	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Wages as per scheduled day	74	47.7
2	Monthly fixed salary	73	47.1
3	Wages according to retail work	8	5.2
	Total	155	100

Table 24 shows that less than half of the construction workers (47.7% and 47.1%) were receiving wages as per scheduled day and monthly fixed salary respectively, and very few of them (5.2%) were receiving wages according to retail work.

Table 25: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Form of Wages

(n=155)

Sr. No	Form of wages	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	In the form of money	155	100

Table 25 clearly indicates that all the construction workers were receiving their wages in form of money.

Table 26: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Having Holidays

(n=155)

Sr. No	Having Holidays	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Once a month	57	36.8
2	Twice a month	56	36.1
3	Once a week	30	19.4
4	One week	12	7.7
	Total	155	100

Table 26 states that more than one-third of the construction workers (36.8% and 36.1%) were having their holiday in once a month and twice a month respectively, little less than one-fifth of them (19.4%) were having their holiday in once a week, and very few of them (7.7%) were having their holiday for one week.

Figure 16: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Type of Employment.

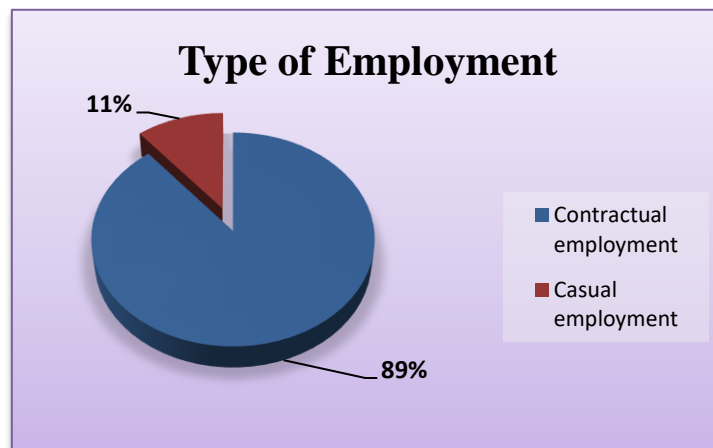


Figure 17: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Hours they were Working per Day

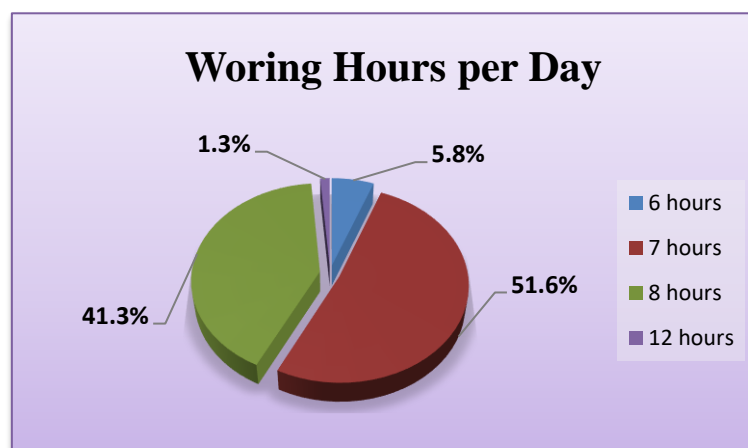
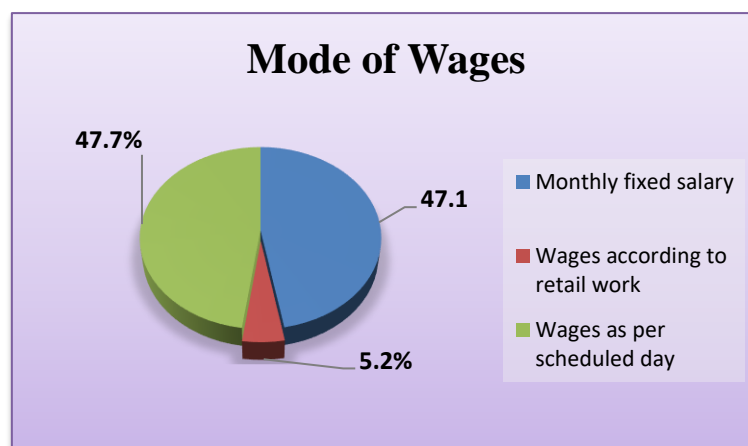


Figure 18: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Mode of Wages



4.2 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AWARENESS SESSIONS

The feedback regarding the effectiveness of the awareness sessions from the beneficiaries who attained the awareness sessions were divided under various heads:

4.2.1. Effectiveness of the Awareness Sessions

4.2.1.1 Awareness regarding e-Shram Card amongst Construction Workers

4.2.1.2 Awareness regarding e-Nirman Card amongst Construction Workers

4.2.2 Opinion Regarding Overall Awareness Sessions

4.2.1 Effectiveness of the Awareness Sessions

4.2.1.1 Awareness regarding e-Shram Card amongst Construction Workers

Table 27: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Knowledge regarding e-Shram Card Before the Awareness Sessions

(n=155)

Sr. No	Knowledge regarding e-Shram card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Not aware	80	51.6
2	Partially aware	44	28.4
3	Fully aware	31	20
	Total	155	100

Table 27 reveals that little more than half of the construction workers (51.6%) were not aware regarding e-Shram card before the awareness sessions, more than one-fourth of them (28.4%) were partially aware, and one-fifth of them (20%) were fully aware regarding e-Shram card before the awareness sessions.

Table 28: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Knowledge regarding Schemes under e-Shram Card Before the Awareness Sessions

(n=75)

Sr. No	Knowledge regarding Schemes under e-Shram card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	2 lakh accidental insurance cover under PMSBY	62	82.7
2	Rs. 1 lakh assistance in case of partial disability	18	24

*Multiple Choice Questions

Table 28 indicates that the high majority of the construction workers (82.7%) knew about Rs. 2 lakhs accidental insurance cover under PMSBY, and at the same time little less than one-fourth of them (24%) knew about Rs. 1 lakh assistance in case of partial disability under e-Shram card.

Table 29: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Gain in Knowledge regarding e-Shram Card After the Awareness Sessions

(n=155)

Sr. No	Gain in Knowledge regarding e-Shram card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Fully Gain Knowledge	127	81.9
2	Partially Gain Knowledge	27	17.4
3	Not Gain Knowledge	1	0.6
	Total	155	100

Table 29 shows that high majority of the construction workers (81.9%) had gained in knowledge regarding e-Shram card after the awareness sessions, less than one-fifth of them (17.4%) had gained lesser knowledge, and very few of them (0.6%) does not gained knowledge regarding e-Shram card after the awareness sessions.

Table 30: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Gain in Knowledge regarding Schemes under e-Shram Card After the Awareness Sessions

(n=154)

Sr. No	Knowledge regarding Schemes under e-Shram card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	2 lakh accidental insurance cover under PMSBY	151	97.4
2	Rs. 1 lakh assistance in case of partial disability	90	58.1

*Multiple Choice Question

Table 31 reveals that the high majority of the construction workers (97.4%) had gained knowledge about Rs. 2 lakh accidental insurance cover under PMSBY, and at the same time more than half of them (58.1%) had gained knowledge about Rs. 1 lakh assistance in case of partial disability under e-Shram card.

Figure 19: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Knowledge regarding e-Shram card Before the Awareness Sessions

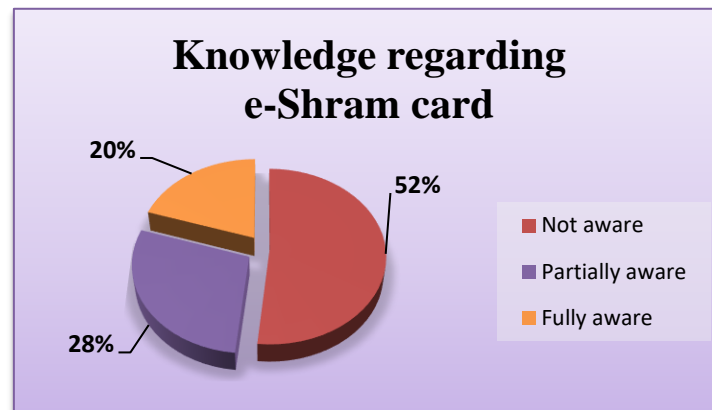
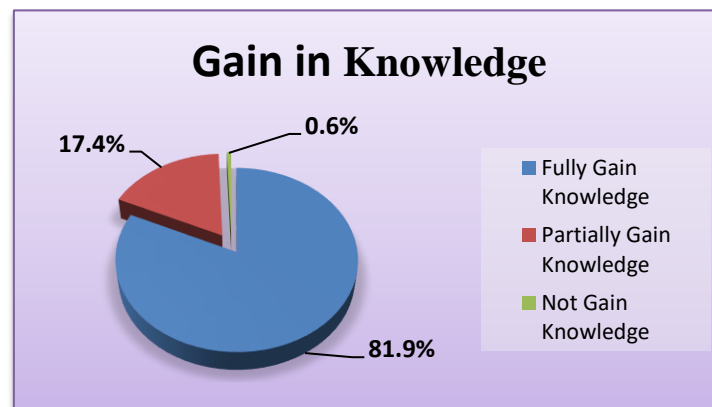


Figure 20: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Gain Knowledge regarding e-Shram Card After the Awareness Sessions



4.2.1.2 Awareness about e-Nirman Card amongst Construction Workers

Table 31: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to their Knowledge regarding e-Nirman Card Before the Awareness Sessions

(n=155)

Sr. No	Knowledge regarding e-Nirman card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Not aware at all	155	100

Table 31 states that not even a single construction worker was aware regarding e-Nirman card before the awareness sessions.

Table 32: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Increase in Knowledge regarding e-Nirman Card After the Awareness Sessions

(n=155)

Sr. No	Gain in Knowledge regarding e-Nirman card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Fully Gain Knowledge	143	92.3
2	Partially Gain Knowledge	12	7.7
	Total	155	100

Table 32 indicates that high majority of the construction workers (92.3%) had gained in knowledge regarding e-Nirman card after the awareness sessions, whereas very few of them (7.7%) had partially gained in knowledge regarding e-Nirman card after the awareness sessions.

Table 33: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Gained in Knowledge regarding Type of Benefits under e-Nirman Card after Awareness Sessions

(n=155)

Sr. No	Knowledge regarding Type of Benefits under e-Nirman card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Health-related benefits	136	87.7
2	Other welfare benefits	103	66.5
3	Education related benefit	82	52.9

*Multiple Choice Question

Table 33 shows that the high majority of the construction workers (87.7%) had gained knowledge about health-related benefits, majority of them (66.5%) had gained in knowledge about other welfare benefits, and little more than half of them (52.9%) had gained in knowledge about education-related benefits through the awareness sessions.

Table 34: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Points of Contact used by Construction Workers to Avail benefits under e-Shram and e-Nirman Card

(n=155)

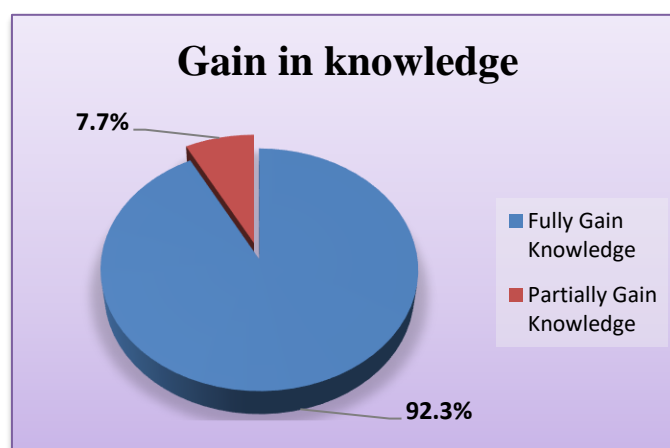
Sr. No	Points of Contact	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	CSC (Common Service Center)	87	56.1
2	Contractor	44	28.4
3	Building and Other Construction Worker's Welfare Board	31	20
4	Toll free number (0265236084)	15	9.7
5	No Information	14	9

*Multiple Choice Question

Table 34 reveals that more than half of the construction workers (56.1%) had knowledge regarding contacting at CSC (common service center), more than one-fourth of them (28.4%) had knowledge regarding contacting to the contractor, and very few of them (9%) had no knowledge regarding points of contact for availing the benefits under e-Shram and e-Nirman cards.

Figure 21: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to Gain in Knowledge regarding e-Nirman Card After the Awareness Sessions

(n=155)



4.2.2. Opinions Regarding Overall Awareness Sessions

Table 35: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents According to their Opinions regarding the Overall Awareness Sessions

(n=155)

Sr. No	Statements	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Awareness Sessions were Useful	155	100
2	The Timing of the Awareness Session was suitable	155	100
3	The Information on the Necessary Documents for Registration was Provided in the Awareness Sessions	155	100
4	The Original Documents were returned Safely after Uploading the Documents	155	100

Table 35 shows that all of the construction workers (100%) reported that they find the awareness sessions useful, the timing of the awareness sessions was suitable to them, the information on the necessary documents for registration was provided in the awareness sessions and the original documents were returned to them safely after uploading the documents.

Table 36: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Problems Faced by them During Registration

(n=155)

Sr. No	Problem Faced During Registration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	No Problem Faced	151	97.4
2	Problem faced	4	2.6
	Total	155	100

Table 36 indicates that majority of the Construction workers (97.4%) had not faced any problem during registering, whereas very few of them (2.6%) had faced problem during registering.

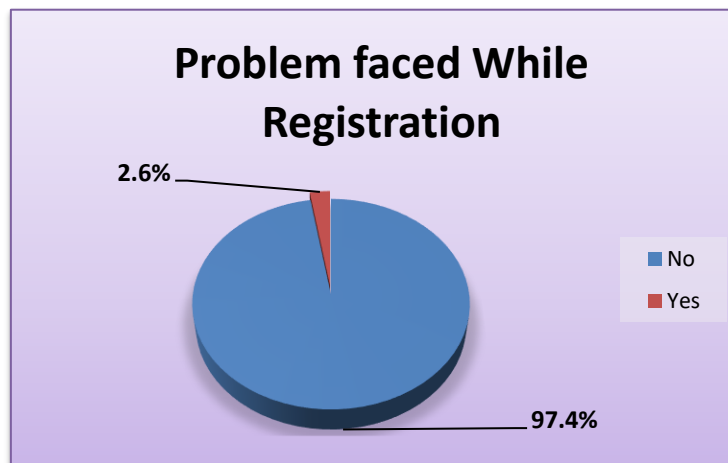
Table 37: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to New Learning by them After the Awareness Sessions

(n=155)

Sr. No	Learn Something New by the Awareness Sessions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Fully Learned	114	73.6
2	Partially Learned	41	26.5
	Total	155	100

Table 37 reveals that majority of the Construction Workers (73.6%) had learned something new through the awareness sessions, whereas little more than one-fourth of them (26.5%) had partially learned something new in lesser content through the awareness sessions.

Table 22: Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Problems Faced by them During Registration



4.3 Feedback of the Beneficiaries Regarding the Effectiveness of IEC

Materials

Table 38: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers According to the Opinion of the Construction Workers about the Effectiveness of the Information Provided in the IEC Materials

(n=155)

Sr. No	Statements	Great Extent		Some Extent		Lesser Extent		Not Applicable	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Information was innovative	70	45.2	80	51.6	5	3.2	0	0
2	Subjects were innovative	63	40.6	78	50.3	14	9.0	0	0
3	Information was interesting	56	36.1	80	51.6	19	12.3	0	0
4	Subjects were required	39	25.2	89	57.4	27	17.4	0	0
5	Learned something new through information	75	48.4	69	44.5	11	7.1	0	0
6	Information was easy to understand	89	57.4	63	40.6	3	1.9	0	0
7	Information was correct and appropriate	37	23.9	114	73.5	4	2.6	0	0
8	Information was already known to them	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	100

Table 38 reveals that Little more than half of the construction workers (51.6%) agreed to some extent and less than half of them (45.2%) agreed to a greater extent that the information provided in the IEC materials was innovative.

Half of the construction workers (50.3%) agreed to some extent and more than one-third of them (40.6%) agreed to a greater extent that the subjects covered under IEC materials were innovative.

Little more than half of them (51.6%) agreed to some extent and little more than one-third of them (36.1%) agreed to a greater extent that the information provided in the IEC materials was interesting.

More than half of them (57.4%) agreed to some extent and one-fourth of them (25.2%) agreed to a greater extent that the subjects covered under the IEC materials were required.

Little less than half of them (48.4%) agreed to a great extent and less than half of them (44.5%) agreed to some extent that they had learned something new through the information.

More than half of them (57.4%) agreed to a greater extent and more than one-third of them (40.6%) agreed to some extent that the information provided in the IEC materials was easy to understand.

Majority of them (73.5%) agreed to some extent and more than one-fourth of them (23.9%) agreed to a great extent that the information provided in the IEC material was correct and appropriate.

All the construction workers (100%) agreed that the information provided in the IEC materials was new to them and they were not aware of the information before the awareness sessions.

Figure 23: Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers according to the Opinion of the Construction Workers about the Effectiveness of IEC materials

(n=155)



4.4 Opinions of the Beneficiaries about the Project Worker

Table 39: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Construction Workers according to the Opinion of the Construction Workers about the Project Worker

(n=155)

Sr. No	Statements	Great Extent		Some Extent		Less Extent	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Project worker's voice was clear	57	36.8	81	52.3	17	11
2	Project worker's way of explaining was correct	64	41.3	82	52.9	9	5.8
3	Project worker's language was clear to understand	61	39.4	84	54.2	10	6.5
4	Quarries had been answered satisfactorily by the Project worker	90	58.1	62	40	3	1.9
5	Project worker had sufficient knowledge about the schemes and the portal	75	48.4	79	51	1	0.6
6	Project worker's conduct was appropriate	80	51.6	75	48.4	0	0
7	Project worker's manner of speaking was gentle	101	65.2	54	34.8	4	2.6
8	The Project worker's expression was clear	80	51.6	75	48.4	0	0
9	Material was adequately utilized by the Project worker	82	52.9	72	46.5	1	0.6

Table 39 reveals that little more than half of the construction workers (52.3%) agreed to some extent and more than one-third of them (36.8%) agreed to a greater extent that voice of the project worker was clear.

Little more than half of the construction workers (52.9%) agreed to some extent and more than one-third of them (41.3%) agreed to a greater extent that the way of explaining the information was correct.

More than half of the construction workers (54.2%) agreed to some extent and more than one-fourth of them (39.4%) agreed to a greater extent that the language of the project worker was clear to understand.

More than half of the construction workers (58.1%) agreed to a greater extent and more than one-third of them (40%) agreed to some extent that they were satisfied with the answers of their quarries given by the Project worker.

Little more than half of the construction workers (51%) agreed to some extent and little less than half of them (48.4%) agreed to a greater extent that the project worker had sufficient knowledge about the schemes and the portal.

Little more than half of the construction workers (51.6%) agreed to a greater extent and little less than half of them (48.4%) agreed to some extent that the project worker's conduct was appropriate.

Majority of the construction workers (65.2%) agreed to a greater extent and little more than one-third of them (34.8%) agreed to some extent that the project worker's manner of speaking was gentle.

Little more than half of the construction workers (51.6%) agreed to a greater extent and little less than half of them (48.4%) agreed to some extent that the project worker's expression was clear.

Little more than half of the construction workers (52.9%) agreed to a greater extent and less than half of them (46.5%) agreed to some extent that the IEC material was adequately utilized by the project worker.

4.5 Registration Status and Availability of e-Shram and e-Nirman Cards to the Beneficiaries

4.5.1 Registration Status and Availability of e-Shram Cards to the Beneficiaries.

Table 40: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Status of Registration under the e-Shram Portal

(n=42)

Sr. No	Status of Registration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Registered	28	66.7
2	Unregistered	14	33.3
	Total	42	100

Table 40 indicates that majority of the construction workers (66.7%) were registered under the e-Shram portal, whereas one-third of them (33.3%) were not registered under the portal.

Table 41: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to their Mode of Registration under e-Shram Portal

(n=28)

Sr. No	Mode of Registration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	CSC (Common Service Center)	18	64.3
2	Project worker	10	35.7
	Total	28	100

Table 41 shows that majority of the construction workers (64.3%) were already registered by CSC (Common Service Center) under e-Shram portal and little more than one-third of them (35.7%) had registered under e-Shram portal through project worker.

Table 42: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Issued of the e-Shram card

(n=28)

Sr. No	Issued of the e-Shram Card	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Card Issued	28	100

Figure 42 reveals all of the construction workers (100%) had issued the e-Shram card.

Table 43: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Time Period of Receiving e-Shram Card

(n=28)

Sr. No	Days	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	10 days	13	46.4
2	15 days	03	10.7
3	30 days	12	42.9
	Total	28	100

Table 43 indicates that High percentage of the construction workers (46.4%) received e-Shram card after 10 days, more than one-third of them (42.9%) received e-Shram card after 30 days, and few of them (10.7%) received e-Shram card after 15 days of registration.

4.5.2 Registration Status and Availability of e-Nirman Cards to the Beneficiaries

Table 44: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to their Status of Registration under e-Nirman Portal

(n=200)

Sr. No	Status of Registration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Registered under e-Nirman portal	200	100

Table 44 reveals that all of the construction workers (100%) were registered under the e-Nirman portal.

Table 45: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Issued of the e-Nirman Card

(n=200)

Sr. No	Issued of the e-Nirman cards	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Card Issued	42	21
2	Under Issuing Process	158	79
	Total	200	100

Table 45 reveals that little more than one-fifth of the construction workers (21%) received e-Nirman card whereas majority of the e-Nirman cards (79%) were under issuing process.

Table 46: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Time Period of Receiving e-Nirman Card

(n=42)

Sr. No	Days	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	21 - 30 days	8	19
2	31 – 40 days	19	45.2
3	41 – 50 days	15	35.8
	Total	42	100

Table 46 reveals that less than half of the construction workers (45.2%) received e-Nirman card after 31 - 40 days of registration, little more than one-third of them (35.8%) received e-Nirman card after 41 - 50 days of registration, and less than half of them (45.2%) received e-Nirman card after 21 - 30 days of registration under e-Nirman Portal.

4.6 Follow-up of the Beneficiaries Regarding Benefits Availed.

Table 47: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to Benefits Availed Under e-Nirman Portal

(n=42)

Sr. No	Benefits availed*	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	42	100

* As on 08/02/2023

Table 47 reveals that all of the construction workers (100%) had availed benefits under e-Nirman Portal.

Table 48: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to the Type of Benefits Availed by them under e-Nirman Portal

(n=42)

Sr. No	Benefits availed*	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Health-related benefit	42	100
2	Food-related benefit	42	100
3	Education-related benefit	0	0
4	Social Security related benefit	0	0
5	Other Welfare Benefits	0	0

*As on 08/02/2023

Table 48 reveals that all of the construction workers (100%) availed health-related and food-related benefits under the e-Nirman portal. The findings also revealed that in the present project, the selected female construction workers already had children due to which they were not eligible for social security benefits which include Maternity Assistance Scheme. It was also revealed that construction workers were earning less due to which they were not willing to take advantage of these welfare-related schemes even though they were eligible for subsidy under Shri Nanji Deshmukh Awas Yojana and Go-Green Shramik Yojana. As most of the construction workers were living at the construction sites, this could be a reason that they were not required to avail the welfare benefits which include Shramik Parivahan Yojana.

Table 49: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Construction Workers According to their Level of Satisfaction After Availing Benefits

(n=42)

Sr. No	Benefits Availed	Great Extent		Some Extent		Lesser Extent	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Health-related benefit	30	71.4	12	28.6	0	0
2	Food-related benefit	32	76.2	10	23.8	0	0

Table 49 reveals that the majority of the construction workers (76.2% and 71.4%) respectively for food-related and health-related had satisfied to the greater extent after availing benefits (Shramik Annapurna Yojana and Dhanvantari Arogya Rath) under e-Nirman portal.

4.7 Conclusion and Summary

- The current project deals with the beneficiaries i.e., construction workers who having low level of education, mostly illiterate or semi-illiterate, low awareness about the schemes for their empowerment, no information on legal rights as construction workers, the project worker initiated and sustained the project towards the right direction of availing benefits. It specially meant for them.
- The information passed on the construction workers through IEC was not only easy but also appropriate in terms of simple language, easy vocabulary, suitable illustration etc. making it complete communication package for the beneficiaries to use. The group has applauded the content and the extent of the information provided in the simplest form.
- It has been observed that convincing the beneficiaries for registration was itself a task as it required to win a trust of construction workers. Convincing them for submitting the sensitive documents i.e., aadhaar card, bank passbook, mobile number, etc. was not easy and required repeated interaction with the beneficiaries again and again. The construction workers were also migrant population making it more difficult to carry all the Prerequisite document for registration under e-Shram and e-Nirman.
- The current action project is the best example of collaborative efforts of academic, government organisation and CSR activities of voluntary

organisation. It gives a direction to initiate such collaborative work for the downtrodden communities, particularly meeting the welfare schemes introduced by government as welfare states.

- As the project was brain child by academic i.e., Department of Extension and Communication the similar action can be proposed by responsive government department to seek opportunities for possible collaboration with entire academic organization or voluntary organisation to fuel such development project

4.8 Observations of the Project Worker

- It was observed that construction workers actively participated in awareness sessions.
- All the construction workers patiently attended the awareness sessions and learned new things through it.
- Majority of them showed eagerness for registration after attaining the awareness sessions.
- All the interested construction workers submitted all the necessary documents timely for registration.

4.9 Challenges faced by the Project worker

- During the awareness sessions, the project worker faced of the problem of gathering all the construction workers at one place.
- Some construction workers had trust issues regarding submitting documents for registration.
- Some contractors were not ready to allow workers to attend sessions by pausing in construction work. So it took a lot of time to convince them and get time from their workers for awareness and registration sessions.
- Due to more work at some construction sites, workers could not devote more time for registration.
- It was difficult to collect feedback from some female construction workers because they were shy in nature.

- As they were migrant workers, they were moving for construction work from one construction site to another, so it was not possible to take feedback from all the construction workers.

4.10 Sustainability of the Project

After implementing and evaluating any project, it is necessary to check its sustainability. Success of project depends upon its sustainability aspects. The project on “awareness, registration and availing benefits under the schemes of e-Nirman and e-Shram by Selected Construction Workers from Vadodara City” is sustainable which can be said on the basis of the following aspects:

- All the IEC materials developed and used during project were submitted in the Department of Extension and Communication.
- The Construction workers who participated in registration sessions and had received their cards, were guided about the CSC (Common Service Center) to avail the benefits under the schemes of e-Nirman and e-Shram.
- Construction workers, who did not register for e-Shram and e-Nirman cards, were informed that they can get the help from Dhanvantari Aarogya Rath and CSC (Common Service Center) to register.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX – 1
ETHICAL LETTER

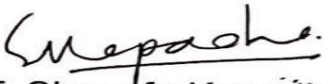



Institutional Ethics
Committee for Human
Research
(IECHR)

FACULTY OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SCIENCES,
THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA,
VADODARA

Ethical Compliance Certificate 2022-2023

This is to certify that Ms. Drashti Gandhi 's study titled, "An action project on awareness, registration and availing benefits under the schemes of E- nirman and E-shram by selected construction workers from Vadodara City" has been approved by the institutional Ethics Committee for Human Research (IECHR), Faculty of Family & Community Sciences, The maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara. The study has been allotted the ethical approval number IECHR/FCSc/M.Sc./2022/53


Prof. Shagufa Kapadia
Chairperson ,
IECHR


Prof. Mini Sheth
Member Secretary
IECHR

APPENDIX – 2
APPRECIATION LETTER



Date:- 12/04/2023

APPRECIATION LETTER

To,
Ms. Dhrashti Gandhi
Senior Master Student,
Dept. Of Extension & Communication,
Faculty Of Family And Community Science,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University Of Baroda, Vadodara

Dear Ms. Dhrashti Gandhi,

I am writing this letter on behalf of samanvay foundation in order to thank you and appreciate your performance during the internship. You joined us on 11th october 2022 and have worked with us for a period of 90 days till 8th february 2023. I have been watching you closely and examining the work you put in. I am glad to tell you that i am rather impressed.

During this internship you did awareness and registration programs with construction workers under the scheme of e-shram and e-nirman with your dedication and hardwork, which you had perfomed well. You have been very responsible, hard-working, punctual and very dependable.

We appreciate the efforts that you have put in.
With best wishes.

Your sincerely,



Mr. Jigar Kahar
Project Manager
Samanvay Foundation

Phone: +91 8880 131131 / E-mail: info@samanvayrealty.net/samanvay-foundation

Head Office: Samanvay House,



Reside, Um Society, nr. Alkapuri Haveli, Jethpur road, Alkapuri, Vadodara, Gujarat 390007.

APPENDIX – 3
LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

Location of the Project

The program was implemented for forty (40) days at various 12 construction sites of Vadodara city such as,

- 1. Samanvay Westfield** - Opposite Rajpath Complex, nr. Essar Petrol Pump, Bhayli, Vadodara, Gujarat 391410
- 2. Samanvay Splendid** - Near Red petals party plot before Avalon courtyard Sevasi Bhayli, Canal Rd, Sevasi, Gujarat 391101
- 3. Samanvay Park** - Yash Complex, Narayan Garden Rd, opp. Kalp Desire, Gotri, Vadodara, Gujarat 390021
- 4. Samanvay Solitaire** - near old Navrachana institute campus, near Panchmukhi Hanuman temple, Bhayli, Vadodara, Gujarat 390007
- 5. Samanvay Westbank** - Sevasi - Canal Rd, near Priya Talkies, Bhayli, Vadodara, Gujarat 390007
- 6. Samanvay Symphony** - Waghodia Road, Madhavpura, Vadodara, Gujarat 390019
- 7. Samanvay Star-city** - Sun Pharma Rd, near Zakariya Masjid, Ashwamegh Nagar, Tandalja, Vadodara, Gujarat 390012
- 8. Samanvay Stagunam** - Near Alkapuri Haveli, near Urmi Society, Vadodara, Gujarat 390020
- 9. Samanvay Saatvik** - Behind DPS School, opposite C.M.Patel Farm, Kalali, Vadodara, Gujarat 390012
- 10. Samanvay West breeze** - opposite Alang house opposite sepal residency, Gotri, Vadodara, Gujarat 390021
- 11. Samanvay Sapphire** - Before Narayan Greens, Sama-Savli Rd, behind BRG Heritage, Vadodara, Gujarat 391740
- 12. Om Residency** - Om Residency, opp. Kunj Villa Township, nr. CK Prajapati School, Laxmipura, Subhanpura, Vadodara, Gujarat 390016

APPENDIX – 4
LIST OF BENEFICIARIES
(AWARENESS SESSIONS)

List of Beneficiaries (Awareness Sessions)

Sr No	Name	Place
1	Musta Aalam	Samanvay Park
2	Mahendrabhai Chauhan	Samanvay Park
3	Amirul Hap	Samanvay Park
4	Asaraaul Hak	Samanvay Park
5	Amarsan	Samanvay Park
6	Mohanmaip	Samanvay Park
7	Musibur Aalam	Samanvay Park
8	Mohammad Aalam	Samanvay Park
9	Tofik Aalam	Samanvay Park
10	Mohammad Mazir	Samanvay Park
11	Nadir Aalam	Samanvay Park
12	Ansarul Hak	Samanvay Park
13	Martoz Aalam	Samanvay Park
14	Salman Mohammad	Samanvay Park
15	Khurshid Aalam	Samanvay Park
16	Mujibur Sharma	Samanvay Park
17	Akbar Safik	Samanvay Park
18	Siyaram Ray	Samanvay Park
19	Mamlesh Panda	Samanvay Park
20	Ganesh Yadav	Samanvay Park
21	Safik Jamshed	Samanvay Park
22	Biren Ray	Samanvay Park
23	Shadik Aalam	Samanvay Park
24	Mahbub Aalam	Samanvay Park
25	Billan Ram	Samanvay Park
26	Jahid MD	Samanvay Park
27	Najir Aalam	Samanvay Park

28	Nadir Mohammad Aalam	Samanvay Park
29	Surekha Naik	Samanvay Splendid
30	Shantaben Bariya	Samanvay Splendid
31	Jamanaben Pravin	Samanvay Splendid
32	Kaliben Makwana	Samanvay Splendid
33	Sudaben Balubhai Nayak	Samanvay Splendid
34	Kaliben Vikram Nayak	Samanvay Splendid
35	Susilaben Natubhai Hatila	Samanvay Splendid
36	Natubhai Kalubhai Hatila	Samanvay Splendid
37	Balabhai Parsingbhai Nayak	Samanvay Splendid
38	Patel Sonabhai Dalabhai	Samanvay Splendid
39	Sureshbhai Takhatsinh Rathod	Samanvay Splendid
40	Rathva Vinodkumar Mukundbhai	Samanvay Splendid
41	Damor Kalpeshbhai Sabburbhai	Samanvay Splendid
42	Damor Jignaben Kalpeshbhai	Samanvay Splendid
43	Jamnaben Ramkubhai Navik	Samanvay Splendid
44	Ninama Pappuben Mukeshbhai	Samanvay Westfield
45	Ninama Urmilaben Rahulbhai	Samanvay Westfield
46	Damor Jighnaben Kalpeshbhai	Samanvay Westfield
47	Sumitraben Talvi	Samanvay Westfield
48	Ninama Gangaben Rahulbhai	Samanvay Westfield
49	Ninama Susilaben Sandeepbhai	Samanvay Westfield
50	Talvi Geetaben Gauravbhai	Samanvay Westfield
51	Talvi Gauravbhai Mathurbhai	Samanvay Westfield
52	Ninama Rahulbhai Keshabhai	Samanvay Westfield
53	Talvi Mangalbhai Naverchandra	Samanvay Westfield
54	Ninama Rahulbhai Ramkubhai	Samanvay Westfield
55	Vahoniya Savitaben Rameshbhai	Samanvay Westfield
56	Vahoniya Rameshbhai Rupabhai	Samanvay Westfield
57	Parmar Saileshbhai Rameshbhai	Samanvay Westfield

58	Damor Kalpeshbhai Sabburbhai	Samanvay Westfield
59	Ninama Sandipbhai Keshabhai	Samanvay Westfield
60	Vijayfulmali Rusingbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
61	Bariya Dasharath Meekabhai	Samanvay Solitaire
62	Chauhan Champaben Jashubhai	Samanvay Solitaire
63	Chauhan Kokilaben Natubhai	Samanvay Solitaire
64	Solanki Savitaben Rameshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
65	Chauhan Jalaben Shanabhai	Samanvay Solitaire
66	Prajapati Komalben Kapilbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
67	Solanki Leelaben Kalpeshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
68	Mali Kundanben Mukeshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
69	Prajapati Kapilbhai Ramanbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
70	Mali Mukeshbhai Ghanpatbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
71	Mali Shantaben Mukeshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
72	Mali Chimanbhai Motibhai	Samanvay Solitaire
73	Mali Jadaben Chimanbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
74	Mali Sanjaybhai Chimanbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
75	Patel Mahesh Lakshman	Samanvay Solitaire
76	Patel Reshmaben Maheshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
77	Parmar Ajitbhai Somabhai	Samanvay Solitaire
78	Parmar Shantaben Ajitbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
79	Parmar Sanjaybhai Gauravbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
80	Navik Narmadaben Gaurangbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
81	Navik Shamdaben Maheshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
82	Parmar Ashwinbhai Shankarbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
83	Panchal Rutviben Ajitbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
84	Yadav Ravindrabhai Sitaram	Samanvay Solitaire
85	Mavi Dineshbhai Babubhai	Samanvay Star City
86	Mavi Mashuriben Dineshbhai	Samanvay Star City
87	Hathila Lakshmanbhai Nannubhai	Samanvay Star City

88	Hathila Kokilaben Lakshmanbhai	Samanvay Star City
89	Damor Rakeshbhai Railabhai	Samanvay Star City
90	Damor Tinaben Rakeshbhai	Samanvay Star City
91	Ranjankumar	Samanvay Star City
92	Shiv Shankar Patel	Samanvay Star City
93	Phulchand Kumar	Samanvay Star City
94	Jitendra Manzhi	Samanvay Star City
95	Damor Harishkumar	Samanvay Star City
96	Virendrakumar	Samanvay Star City
97	Rahulkumar Pagi	Samanvay Star City
98	Pintu Chaudhari	Samanvay Star City
99	Dhirajkumar	Samanvay Star City
100	Vishnubhai Ravjibhai Bhoi	Samanvay Star City
101	Saiyad Rashiduddin	Samanvay Star City
102	Saiyad Afsana Banu	Samanvay Star City
103	Saiyad Mushkanbanu Rasiduddin	Samanvay Star City
104	Saiyad Arfiya Banu	Samanvay Star City
105	Rathva Vishnu Bhavsingbhai	Samanvay Westfield
106	Rathva Anilkumar Manjibhai	Samanvay Westfield
107	Rathva Vinodkumar Mukundbhai	Samanvay Westfield
108	Rathva Amardas Ramatbhai	Samanvay Westfield
109	Vanvi Manisha Amit	Samanvay Westfield
110	Talvi Geetaben Gauravbhai	Samanvay Westfield
111	Ninama Seelaben Sanjaybhai	Samanvay Westfield
112	Parmar Shardaben Saileshbhai	Samanvay Westfield
113	Parmar Smitraben Arjunbhai	Samanvay Westfield
114	Parmar Saileshbhai Chatrabhai	Samanvay Westfield
115	Rathod Sureshbhai Takhatsing	Samanvay Westfield
116	Patel Sonabhai Dalabhai	Samanvay Westfield
117	Parmar Kamleshbhai Sambhubhai	Samanvay Westfield

118	Parmar Kantaben Kamleshbhai	Samanvay Westfield
119	Bariya Harshadkumar Haribhai	Samanvay Symphony
120	Bariya Vijaykumar Badharsing	Samanvay Symphony
121	Bariya Kamleshbhai Babubhai	Samanvay Symphony
122	Bariya Pravinbhai Bhupatsing	Samanvay Symphony
123	Bariya Parshsing Aarshsing	Samanvay Symphony
124	Bariya Rajeshkumar Keshavsing	Samanvay Symphony
125	Bariya Parvatsing Nansing	Samanvay Symphony
126	Bariya Jaydeepkumar Maheshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
127	Bariya Jashvant Bhopatsing	Samanvay Symphony
128	Bariya Bipinkumar Gulabsinh	Samanvay Symphony
129	Bariya Sureshbhai Juvansinh	Samanvay Symphony
130	Bariya Akshaykumar Aaratbhai	Samanvay Symphony
131	Bariya Rameshkumar Juvansinh	Samanvay Symphony
132	Bariya Udesinh Monabhai	Samanvay Symphony
133	Bariya Alpeshkumar Bipinbhai	Samanvay Symphony
134	Patel Natvarsinh Varjibhai	Samanvay Symphony
135	Bariya Naginbhai Fatehsinh	Samanvay Symphony
136	Patel Ramesh Bhikhabhai	Samanvay Symphony
137	Patel Dilipbhai Bhikhabhai	Samanvay Symphony
138	Patel Arvindbhai Mansinhbhai	Samanvay Symphony
139	Patel Arjun Bhikhabhai	Samanvay Symphony
140	Patel Sushil Dalaabhai	Samanvay Symphony
141	Rakesh Mushilbhai	Samanvay Symphony
142	Patel Bharatbhai Rameshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
143	Patel Manharbhai Rupsinh	Samanvay Symphony
144	Patel Balvant Surmabhai	Samanvay Symphony
145	Patel Balvant Navalsinh	Samanvay Symphony
146	Patel Gulabbhai Bhavsing	Samanvay Symphony
147	Bhagor Manubhai Kalubhai	Samanvay Symphony

148	Patel Sharatbhai Chandrasinh	Samanvay Symphony
149	Bhagor Hardikkumar Saileshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
150	Bhuriya Nilesh Lalu	Samanvay Symphony
151	Patel Ranchhodbhai Dhanabhai	Samanvay Symphony
152	Patel Dheersing Veersing	Samanvay Symphony
153	Damor Saileshbhai Rasubhai	Samanvay Symphony
154	Dhangi Parvatbhai Natubhai	Samanvay Symphony
155	Patel Maheshbhai Somabhai	Samanvay Symphony
156	Ninama Madhavsingh Maganbhai	Samanvay Symphony
157	Patel Bhupatbhai Navalsinh	Samanvay Symphony
158	Hathila Vinodbhai Rakeshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
159	Patel Samarbhai Kalsinhbhai	Samanvay Symphony
160	Hathila Urmilaben Vinodbhai	Samanvay Symphony
161	Bariya Karansinh Mohanbhai	Samanvay Symphony
162	Ninama Kantaben Madhavsing	Samanvay Symphony
163	Patel Bharatbhai Rameshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
164	Farhan Mohommad Masrun	Samanvay Saatvik
165	Nadir Sabbir Aalam mo.	Samanvay Saatvik
166	Mo Asharaf M.D Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
167	Saifuddin Abdul kadir	Samanvay Saatvik
168	Mo Mansan Mohammad Taiyab hak	Samanvay Saatvik
169	Abu Kalam Abdul hamaid	Samanvay Saatvik
170	Samim Akhatar mahammad Kalim	Samanvay Saatvik
171	Salim Akhatar Mumahid	Samanvay Saatvik
172	Vahedul Najir Husain	Samanvay Saatvik
173	Asagar Ali Abdul Kadir	Samanvay Saatvik
174	Mohammad Rihana Majrul	Samanvay Saatvik
175	Katariya Salu Velsing	Samanvay Saatvik
176	Katariya Mansing Babu	Samanvay Saatvik
177	Babhor Rajubhai Tersing	Samanvay Saatvik

178	Davar Sambhu Rameshbhai	Samanvay Saatvik
179	Katariya Velsing	Samanvay Saatvik
180	Katariya Rakesh Babubhai	Samanvay Saatvik
181	Raghusing Kalemsinh Kanera	Samanvay Saatvik
182	Ijansinh Ricchu	Samanvay Saatvik
183	Tejmal Somla	Samanvay Saatvik
184	Mangli Richhu	Samanvay Saatvik
185	Sangita Katariya	Samanvay Saatvik
186	Jetri Tejmal Mandloi	Samanvay Saatvik
187	Arman Mohril Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
188	Abdul Mustak Ifat	Samanvay Saatvik
189	Sahnavaj Mohfil Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
190	Ansarul Ilyas M.D	Samanvay Saatvik
191	Aasad Mehabub Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
192	Najir Sarfuddin	Samanvay Saatvik
193	Sarvar Ansari MD Jahir Ansari	Samanvay Saatvik
194	Shahin Parvin Ansari	Samanvay West Bank
195	Sarvar MD	Samanvay West Bank
196	Badal Shreeprasad Ray	Samanvay West Bank
197	Prahlad Ganeshrav Yadav	Samanvay West Bank
198	Mohammad Tandir Yanki Amaz	Samanvay West Bank
199	Ahmad Shadik Aalam	Samanvay West Bank
200	sampat Padamlal Ray	Samanvay West Bank
201	Safik Jamsed Yamdi	Samanvay West Bank
202	Bali Vinodbhai Ray	Samanvay West Bank
203	Jamsid Safik Aatmajan	Samanvay West Bank
204	Shadik Gyasuddin Harintar	Samanvay West Bank
205	Chaire Shashi Lalbabu	Samanvay West Bank
206	Pasvan Deepak Prabhu	Samanvay West Bank
207	Mohammad Mustak Shekh Mumtaz	Samanvay West Bank

208	Mohammad Faraan Mujfar	Samanvay West Bank
209	Ramanbhai Metarbhai Rathva	Samanvay West Bank
210	Shravan Biren Ray	Samanvay West Bank
211	Mujaffar Jumman Mohammad	Samanvay West Bank
212	Mohammad Anwar Aalam	Samanvay West Bank
213	Homanata Krishna Mandal	Samanvay West Bank
214	Chandra Yogendra Ray	Samanvay West Bank
215	Ahamad Shadik Aalam Shekh	Samanvay West Bank
216	Etvari Buddhan Ray	Samanvay West Bank
217	Mahfuj Mujibur Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
218	Minhaz MD Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
219	Khurshid Aasif Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
220	Manikchand Sitalal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
221	Makhanlal Tegnu Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
222	Shukru Mohammad Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
223	Akbar Afik Kaltola	Samanvay Satgunam
224	Manoj Babulal Lohar	Samanvay Satgunam
225	Shufed Bishlal Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
226	Somal Tegnu Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
227	Dharmendrakumar Bullan Ram	Samanvay Satgunam
228	Gautam Ramkumar Sahani	Samanvay Satgunam
229	Vinod Fatkalal Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
230	Arjunkumar Ramlal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
231	Damor Pachanand Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
232	Kanchan Nagesar Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
233	Sanjaykumar Santlal Prasad	Samanvay Satgunam
234	Chandan Vinod Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
235	Bipin Silip Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
236	Vijayram Ganesh Ray	Samanvay Satgunam
237	Ramvachan Dudhnath Navik	Samanvay Satgunam

238	Anilkumar Santlal Ram	Samanvay Satgunam
239	Pandurang Govind Parte	Samanvay Satgunam
240	Ramankumar Vasava	Samanvay Satgunam
241	Ranjanben Vasava	Samanvay Satgunam
242	Santraj Gopalpar Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
243	Rukminadevi Sanjaykumar Prasad	Samanvay Satgunam
244	Kanchanlal Chaheduram	Samanvay Satgunam
245	Lavkumar Manoj Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
246	Aanandkumar Bhadeylal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
247	Ganeshkumar Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
248	Deepakkumar Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
249	Ashokkumar Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
250	Mori Kalesh Bhailad	Samanvay Satgunam
251	Siyaram Munindra Ray	Samanvay Satgunam
252	Dhirajbhai Karshanbhai Chavda	Samanvay Satgunam
253	Birenkumar Bikesar Yadav	Samanvay Sapphire
254	kalesh Bhavabhai gharval	Samanvay Sapphire
255	Dudhnath Anilkumar Ramvchan	Samanvay Sapphire
256	Sangita Shankar	Samanvay Sapphire
257	Rathva Varshaben	Samanvay Sapphire
258	Rathva Leela	Samanvay Sapphire
259	Rathva Reshma	Samanvay Sapphire
260	Solanki Kailash	Samanvay Sapphire
261	Rajesh Udesinh Nayak	Samanvay Sapphire
262	Rathod Krunal	Samanvay Sapphire
263	Sukaben Kantilal Marwali	Samanvay Sapphire
264	Mewala Nileshbhai	Samanvay Sapphire
265	Panchal Dayarambhai Prayagnarayan	Samanvay Sapphire
266	Parihar Dharmendra Ajaysinh	Samanvay Sapphire
267	Prabhu Harisinh	Samanvay Sapphire

268	Ishwarbhai Chandubhai Mali	Samanvay Sapphire
269	Lakshmiben Ishwarbhai Mali	Samanvay Sapphire
270	Solanki Sureshbhai Giravatbhai	Samanvay Sapphire
271	Santlal Khushwah	Samanvay Sapphire
272	Devki Amardas Banjare	Samanvay Sapphire
273	Rahul Ashokbhai Marwali	Samanvay Sapphire
274	Parmar Vanitaben Hasmukhbhai	Samanvay Sapphire
275	Marwali Rahul Kantilal	Samanvay Sapphire
276	Bhola Khuswaha	Samanvay Sapphire
277	Parmar Hasmukhbhai Raysang	Samanvay Sapphire
278	Charel Dasrathbhai Sardar	Samanvay Westbreeze
279	Muniya Ashwinbhai Ramshu	Samanvay Westbreeze
280	Charel Vijaybhai Malsingbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
281	Ninama Sumiben Natubhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
282	Makwana Surekhaben Sanjaybhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
283	Makwana Sanjaybhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
284	Ninama Surtaben Jitubhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
285	Panda Lilaben Mamleshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
286	Panda Mamleshbhai Makanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
287	Dhanka Balubhai Hirlabhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
288	Dhanka Jokhamlal Mansukhbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
289	Panda Kavtaben Kamleshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
290	Panda Kamleshbhai Makanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
291	Muniya Nitaben Ashwinbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
292	Tadvi Amitbhai Pratapbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
293	Vasuniya Suniya Mukeshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
294	Bariya Ravindrabhai Ramanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
295	Bariya Manishaben Ravindrabhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
296	Charel Pravinbhai Mangabhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
297	Hathila Vipulbhai Ramsingbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze

298	Hathila Varshaben Vipulbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
299	Hathila Amarsingbhai Chetanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
300	Hathila Manjulaben Amarsingbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
301	Parmar Sunitaben Prakashbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
302	Parmar Prakashbhai Nurjibhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
303	Hathila Kailash Karu	Samanvay Westbreeze
304	Ninama Rohitbhai Kanubhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
305	Hathila Tikuben Karu	Samanvay Westbreeze
306	Hathila Arjunbhai Karu	Samanvay Westbreeze
307	Ninama Jitu Kanu	Samanvay Westbreeze
308	Makwana Sanjaybhai Masulbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
309	Rawad Dineshbhai Parubhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
310	Rawad Rekhaben Dineshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
311	Bariya Shakabhai Narsingbhai	Om Residency
312	Tuvar Lalabhai Valsingbhai	Om Residency
313	Tuvar Kiranbhai Khumansing	Om Residency
314	Tuvar Nikeshbhai Mashubhai	Om Residency
315	Raval Rakeshbhai Rameshbhai	Om Residency
316	Raval Kaliben Rakeshbhai	Om Residency
317	Tuvar Sushilaben Lalabhai	Om Residency
318	Tuvar Nishaben Sukrambhai	Om Residency
319	Rathod Sejalben Rakeshbhai	Om Residency
320	Rathod Rakeshbhai Somjibhai	Om Residency
321	Damor Vijaybhai Ramanbhai	Om Residency
322	Tuvar Vijaybhai Ramsubhai	Om Residency
323	Tuvar Sukrambhai Ramsubhai	Om Residency
324	Hamod Rajeshbhai Tolsingbhai	Om Residency
325	Bhabhor Mohanbhai Mansingbhai	Om Residency
326	Bhabhor Chuniben Ramanbhai	Om Residency
327	Saddam Naim Akhtar Hausain	Om Residency

328	Mukesh Bhura Damor	Om Residency
329	Damor Mannu Shambhu	Om Residency
330	Hathila Basantsing Ramsing	Om Residency
331	Meda Gulab Premsing	Om Residency
332	Singadiya Rahul Dhanu	Om Residency
333	Damor Kali Mukesh	Om Residency
334	Singadiya Babali Dhannu	Om Residency
335	Singadiya Alia Dhannu	Om Residency
336	Hathila Rekha Basantsinh	Om Residency
337	Damor Guddi Jahu	Om Residency
338	Damor Jahu Imtihaj	Om Residency
339	Garval Munesh Ralu	Om Residency
340	Meda Anku Prensing	Om Residency
341	Damor Kalu Shanbhu	Om Residency
342	Hilod Rakesh Velsing	Om Residency
343	Hilod Surta Rakesh	Om Residency
344	Pandor Prabhatbhai Parsingbhai	Om Residency
345	Pandor Ramaben Prabhatbhai	Om Residency
346	Pagi Maheshkumar Prabhatbhai	Om Residency
347	Pagi Narendrabhai Kantibhai	Om Residency
348	Bariya Sureshbhai Rameshbhai	Om Residency
349	Patel Kamleshbhai Abhising	Om Residency
350	Patel Rameshbhai Abhising	Om Residency
351	Patel Mukeshbhai Natvarbhai	Om Residency
352	Parmar Himmatbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency
353	Koli Lakshmanbhai Pratapbhai	Om Residency
354	Parmar Rohitbhai Rameshbhai	Om Residency
355	Bhabhor Anesh Punyabhai	Om Residency
356	Meda Mukesh Virabhai	Om Residency
357	Patel Alkeshbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency

358	Patel Maheshbhai Ramsing	Om Residency
359	Patel Kamlaben Maheshbhai	Om Residency
360	Patel Juvansing Sardarbhai	Om Residency
361	Parmar Shankarbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency
362	Damor Kamleshbhai Parsingbhai	Om Residency
363	Parmar Jagdishbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency
364	Bhurya Arjun Moti	Om Residency
365	Rathva Roshankumar Shankarbhai	Om Residency
366	Pagi Ashokbhai Shanabhai	Om Residency
367	Hanif Mansuri Mahommad	Om Residency
368	Shekh Salim	Om Residency
369	Shanising Bhadoriya	Om Residency
370	Solanki Rajeshbhai Amarsing	Om Residency

APPENDIX – 5
LIST OF BENEFICIARIES
(REGISTRATION SESSIONS)

List of Beneficiaries (Registration Sessions)

Sr No	Name	Place
1	Balabhai Parsingbhai Nayak	Samanvay Splendid
2	Patel Sonabhai Dalabhai	Samanvay Splendid
3	Sureshbhai Takhatsinh Rathod	Samanvay Splendid
4	Rathva Vinodkumar Mukundbhai	Samanvay Splendid
5	Damor Kalpeshbhai Sabburbhai	Samanvay Splendid
6	Damor Jignaben Kalpeshbhai	Samanvay Splendid
7	Jamnaben Ramkubhai Navik	Samanvay Splendid
8	Ninama Urmilaben Rahulbhai	Samanvay Westfield
9	Ninama Susilaben Sandeepbhai	Samanvay Westfield
10	Talvi Geetaben Gauravbhai	Samanvay Westfield
11	Talvi Gauravbhai Mathurbhai	Samanvay Westfield
12	Ninama Rahulbhai Keshabhai	Samanvay Westfield
13	Ninama Rahulbhai Ramkubhai	Samanvay Westfield
14	Vahoniya Savitaben Rameshbhai	Samanvay Westfield
15	Vahoniya Rameshbhai Rupabhai	Samanvay Westfield
16	Damor Kalpeshbhai Sabburbhai	Samanvay Westfield
17	Ninama Sandipbhai Keshabhai	Samanvay Westfield
18	Vijayfulmali Rusingbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
19	Mali Kundanben Mukeshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
20	Mali Mukeshbhai Ghanpatbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
21	Mali Chimanbhai Motibhai	Samanvay Solitaire
22	Mali Sanjaybhai Chimanbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
23	Patel Mahesh Lakshman	Samanvay Solitaire
24	Parmar Ajitbhai Somabhai	Samanvay Solitaire
25	Parmar Sanjaybhai Gauravbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
26	Navik Shamdaben Maheshbhai	Samanvay Solitaire
27	Parmar Ashwinbhai Shankarbhai	Samanvay Solitaire

28	Damor Rakeshbhai Railabhai	Samanvay Star City
29	Damor Tinaben Rakeshbhai	Samanvay Star City
30	Vishnubhai Ravjibhai Bhoi	Samanvay Star City
31	Rathva Vishnu Bhavsingbhai	Samanvay Westfield
32	Rathva Anilkumar Manjibhai	Samanvay Westfield
33	Rathva Vinodkumar Mukundbhai	Samanvay Westfield
34	Rathva Amardas Ramatbhai	Samanvay Westfield
35	Bariya Harshadkumar Haribhai	Samanvay Symphony
36	Bariya Vijaykumar Badharsing	Samanvay Symphony
37	Bariya Kamleshbhai Babubhai	Samanvay Symphony
38	Bariya Parshsing Aarshsing	Samanvay Symphony
39	Bariya Parvatsing Nansing	Samanvay Symphony
40	Bariya Jaydeepkumar Maheshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
41	Bariya Jashvant Bhopatsing	Samanvay Symphony
42	Bariya Bipinkumar Gulabsinh	Samanvay Symphony
43	Bariya Sureshbhai Juvansinh	Samanvay Symphony
44	Bariya Akshaykumar Aaratbhai	Samanvay Symphony
45	Bariya Rameshkumar Juvansinh	Samanvay Symphony
46	Bariya Udesinh Monabhai	Samanvay Symphony
47	Bariya Alpeshkumar Bipinbhai	Samanvay Symphony
48	Bariya Naginbhai Fatehsinh	Samanvay Symphony
49	Patel Ramesh Bhikhabhai	Samanvay Symphony
50	Patel Arvindbhai Mansinhbhai	Samanvay Symphony
51	Patel Arjun Bhikhabhai	Samanvay Symphony
52	Patel Sushil Dalaabhai	Samanvay Symphony
53	Patel Bharatbhai Rameshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
54	Patel Manharbhai Rupsinh	Samanvay Symphony
55	Patel Balvant Surmabhai	Samanvay Symphony
56	Patel Balvant Navalsinh	Samanvay Symphony
57	Patel Gulabbhai Bhavsing	Samanvay Symphony

58	Patel Sharatbhai Chandrasinh	Samanvay Symphony
59	Bhuriya Nilesh Lalu	Samanvay Symphony
60	Patel Ranchhodbhai Dhanabhai	Samanvay Symphony
61	Patel Dheersing Veersing	Samanvay Symphony
62	Damor Saileshbhai Rasubhai	Samanvay Symphony
63	Patel Maheshbhai Somabhai	Samanvay Symphony
64	Ninama Madhavsingh Maganbhai	Samanvay Symphony
65	Patel Bhupatbhai Navalsinh	Samanvay Symphony
66	Hathila Vinodbhai Rakeshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
67	Patel Samarbhai Kalsinhbhai	Samanvay Symphony
68	Hathila Urmilaben Vinodbhai	Samanvay Symphony
69	Bariya Karansinh Mohanbhai	Samanvay Symphony
70	Nadir Sabbir Aalam mo.	Samanvay Saatvik
71	Abu Kalam Abdul hamaid	Samanvay Saatvik
72	Samim Akhatar mahammad Kalim	Samanvay Saatvik
73	Mohammad Rihana Majrul	Samanvay Saatvik
74	Katariya Salu Velsing	Samanvay Saatvik
75	Babhor Rajubhai Tersing	Samanvay Saatvik
76	Katariya Rakesh Babubhai	Samanvay Saatvik
77	Raghusing Kalemsinh Kanera	Samanvay Saatvik
78	Ijansinh Ricchu	Samanvay Saatvik
79	Tejmal Somla	Samanvay Saatvik
80	Mangli Richhu	Samanvay Saatvik
81	Sangita Katariya	Samanvay Saatvik
82	Jetri Tejmal Mandloi	Samanvay Saatvik
83	Arman Mohril Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
84	Abdul Mustak Ifat	Samanvay Saatvik
85	Sahnavaj Mohfil Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
86	Ansarul Ilyas M.D	Samanvay Saatvik
87	Aasad Mehabub Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik

88	Najir Sarfuddin	Samanvay Saatvik
89	Sarvar Ansari MD Jahir Ansari	Samanvay Saatvik
90	Badal Shreeprasad Ray	Samanvay West Bank
91	Sampat Padamlal Ray	Samanvay West Bank
92	Safik Jamsed Yamdi	Samanvay West Bank
93	Bali Vinodbhai Ray	Samanvay West Bank
94	Jamsid Safik Aatmajan	Samanvay West Bank
95	Shadik Gyasuddin Harintar	Samanvay West Bank
96	Mohammad Mustak Shekh Mumtaz	Samanvay West Bank
97	Ramanbhai Metarbhai Rathva	Samanvay West Bank
98	Shravan Biren Ray	Samanvay West Bank
99	Mujaffar Jumman Mohammad	Samanvay West Bank
100	Mohammad Anwar Aalam	Samanvay West Bank
101	Homanata Krishna Mandal	Samanvay West Bank
102	Chandra Yogendra Ray	Samanvay West Bank
103	Ahamad Shadik Aalam Shekh	Samanvay West Bank
104	Etvari Buddhan Ray	Samanvay West Bank
105	Mahfuj Mujibur Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
106	Khurshid Aasif Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
107	Manikchand Sitalal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
108	Makhanlal Tegnu Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
109	Manoj Babulal Lohar	Samanvay Satgunam
110	Shufed Bishlal Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
111	Somal Tegnu Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
112	Dharmendrakumar Bullan Ram	Samanvay Satgunam
113	Gautam Ramkumar Sahani	Samanvay Satgunam
114	Arjunkumar Ramlal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
115	Damor Pachanand Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
116	Kanchan Nagesar Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
117	Chandan Vinod Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam

118	Bipin Silip Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
119	Vijayram Ganesh Ray	Samanvay Satgunam
120	Ramvachan Dudhnath Navik	Samanvay Satgunam
121	Anilkumar Santlal Ram	Samanvay Satgunam
122	Santraj Gopalpar Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
123	Aanandkumar Bhadeylal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
124	Birenkumar Bikesar Yadav	Samanvay Sapphire
125	kalesh Bhavabhai gharval	Samanvay Sapphire
126	Dudhnath Anilkumar Ramvchan	Samanvay Sapphire
127	Solanki Kailash	Samanvay Sapphire
128	Rajesh Udesinh Nayak	Samanvay Sapphire
129	Sukaben Kantilal Marwali	Samanvay Sapphire
130	Solanki Sureshbhai Giravatbhai	Samanvay Sapphire
131	Santlal Khushwah	Samanvay Sapphire
132	Devki Amardas Banjare	Samanvay Sapphire
133	Parmar Vanitaben Hasmukhbhai	Samanvay Sapphire
134	Charel Dasrathbhai Sardar	Samanvay Westbreeze
135	Muniya Ashwinbhai Ramshu	Samanvay Westbreeze
136	Charel Vijaybhai Malsingbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
137	Ninama Sumiben Natubhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
138	Makwana Surekhaben Sanjaybhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
139	Ninama Surtaben Jitubhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
140	Panda Lilaben Mamleshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
141	Panda Mamleshbhai Makanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
142	Dhanka Jokhamlal Mansukhbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
143	Panda Kavtaben Kamleshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
144	Panda Kamleshbhai Makanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
145	Muniya Nitaben Ashwinbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
146	Tadvi Amitbhai Pratapbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
147	Vasuniya Suniya Mukeshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze

148	Bariya Ravindrabhai Ramanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
149	Bariya Manishaben Ravindrabhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
150	Hathila Vipulbhai Ramsingbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
151	Hathila Amarsingbhai Chetanbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
152	Hathila Manjulaben Amarsingbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
153	Parmar Sunitaben Prakashbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
154	Rawad Dineshbhai Parubhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
155	Rawad Rekhaben Dineshbhai	Samanvay Westbreeze
156	Bariya Shakabhai Narsingbhai	Om Residency
157	Tuvar Lalabhai Valsingbhai	Om Residency
158	Tuvar Kiranbhai Khumansing	Om Residency
159	Tuvar Nikeshbhai Mashubhai	Om Residency
160	Raval Rakeshbhai Rameshbhai	Om Residency
161	Raval Kaliben Rakeshbhai	Om Residency
162	Tuvar Sushilaben Lalabhai	Om Residency
163	Tuvar Nishaben Sukrambhai	Om Residency
164	Rathod Sejalben Rakeshbhai	Om Residency
165	Rathod Rakeshbhai Somjibhai	Om Residency
166	Damor Vijaybhai Ramanbhai	Om Residency
167	Tuvar Sukrambhai Ramsubhai	Om Residency
168	Hamod Rajeshbhai Tolsingbhai	Om Residency
169	Bhabhor Mohanbhai Mansingbhai	Om Residency
170	Bhabhor Chuniben Ramanbhai	Om Residency
171	Saddam Naim Akhatar Hausain	Om Residency
172	Mukesh Bhura Damor	Om Residency
173	Damor Mannu Shambhu	Om Residency
174	Hathila Basantsing Ramsing	Om Residency
175	Meda Gulab Premsing	Om Residency
176	Singadiya Rahul Dhanu	Om Residency
177	Damor Kali Mukesh	Om Residency

178	Hathila Rekha Basantsinh	Om Residency
179	Damor Guddi Jahu	Om Residency
180	Damor Jahu Imtihaj	Om Residency
181	Hilod Rakesh Velsing	Om Residency
182	Hilod Surta Rakesh	Om Residency
183	Pandor Prabhatbhai Parsingbhai	Om Residency
184	Pandor Ramaben Prabhatbhai	Om Residency
185	Pagi Maheshkumar Prabhatbhai	Om Residency
186	Pagi Narendrabhai Kantibhai	Om Residency
187	Patel Kamleshbhai Abhishing	Om Residency
188	Patel Rameshbhai Abhirsing	Om Residency
189	Patel Mukeshbhai Natvarbhai	Om Residency
190	Parmar Himmatbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency
191	Koli Lakshmanbhai Pratapbhai	Om Residency
192	Parmar Rohitbhai Rameshbhai	Om Residency
193	Bhabhor Anesh Punyabhai	Om Residency
194	Meda Mukesh Virabhai	Om Residency
195	Patel Alkeshbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency
196	Patel Maheshbhai Ramsing	Om Residency
197	Patel Kamlaben Maheshbhai	Om Residency
198	Patel Juvansing Sardarbhai	Om Residency
199	Parmar Shankarbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency
200	Parmar Jagdishbhai Narvatbhai	Om Residency

APPENDIX – 6
LIST OF BENEFICIARIES
(CARD ISSUED)

List of Beneficiaries (Card Issued)

Sr No	Name	Place
1	Bariya Harshadkumar Haribhai	Samanvay Symphony
2	Bariya Vijaykumar Badharsing	Samanvay Symphony
3	Bariya Kamleshbhai Babubhai	Samanvay Symphony
4	Bariya Parshsing Aarshsing	Samanvay Symphony
5	Bariya Parvatsing Nansing	Samanvay Symphony
6	Bariya Jashvant Bhopatsing	Samanvay Symphony
7	Bariya Bipinkumar Gulabsinh	Samanvay Symphony
8	Bariya Sureshbhai Juvansinh	Samanvay Symphony
9	Bariya Akshaykumar Aaratbhai	Samanvay Symphony
10	Bariya Alpeshkumar Bipinbhai	Samanvay Symphony
11	Bariya Naginbhai Fatehsinh	Samanvay Symphony
12	Patel Ramesh Bhikhabhai	Samanvay Symphony
13	Patel Arvindbhai Mansinhbhai	Samanvay Symphony
14	Patel Arjun Bhikhabhai	Samanvay Symphony
15	Patel Balvant Surmabhai	Samanvay Symphony
16	Patel Dheersing Veersing	Samanvay Symphony
17	Damor Saileshbhai Rasubhai	Samanvay Symphony
18	Patel Maheshbhai Somabhai	Samanvay Symphony
19	Ninama Madhavsinh Maganbhai	Samanvay Symphony
20	Patel Bhupatbhai Navalsinh	Samanvay Symphony
21	Hathila Vinodbhai Rakeshbhai	Samanvay Symphony
22	Hathila Urmilaben Vinodbhai	Samanvay Symphony
23	Bariya Karansinh Mohanbhai	Samanvay Symphony
24	Nadir Sabbir Aalam mo.	Samanvay Saatvik
25	Abu Kalam Abdul hamaid	Samanvay Saatvik
26	Samim Akhatar mahammad Kalim	Samanvay Saatvik
27	Asgar Ali Abduk Kadir	Samanvay Saatvik

28	Mohammad Rihana Majrul	Samanvay Saatvik
29	Katariya Salu Velsing	Samanvay Saatvik
30	Babhor Rajubhai Tersing	Samanvay Saatvik
31	Katariya Rakesh Babubhai	Samanvay Saatvik
32	Raghusing Kalemsinh Kanera	Samanvay Saatvik
33	Ijansinh Ricchu	Samanvay Saatvik
34	Tejmal Somla	Samanvay Saatvik
35	Mangli Richhu	Samanvay Saatvik
36	Sangita Katariya	Samanvay Saatvik
37	Jetri Tejmal Mandloi	Samanvay Saatvik
38	Arman Mohril Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
39	Sahnavaj Mohfil Aalam	Samanvay Saatvik
40	Ansarul Ilyas M.D	Samanvay Saatvik
41	Najir Sarfuddin	Samanvay Saatvik
42	Sarvar Ansari MD Jahir Ansari	Samanvay Saatvik
43	Badal Shreeprasad Ray	Samanvay West Bank
44	Sampat Padamlal Ray	Samanvay West Bank
45	Safik Jamsed Yamdi	Samanvay West Bank
46	Jamsid Safik Aatmajan	Samanvay West Bank
47	Mohammad Mustak Shekh Mumtaz	Samanvay West Bank
48	Ramanbhai Metarbhai Rathva	Samanvay West Bank
49	Shravan Biren Ray	Samanvay West Bank
50	Mujaffar Jumman Mohammad	Samanvay West Bank
51	Mohammad Anwar Aalam	Samanvay West Bank
52	Homanata Krishna Mandal	Samanvay West Bank
53	Chandra Yogendra Ray	Samanvay West Bank
54	Ahamad Shadik Aalam Shekh	Samanvay West Bank
55	Mahfuj Mujibur Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
56	Khurshid Aasif Aalam	Samanvay Satgunam
57	Manikchand Sitalal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam

58	Makhanlal Tegnu Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
59	Somal Tegnu Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
60	Dharmendrakumar Bullan Ram	Samanvay Satgunam
61	Gautam Ramkumar Sahani	Samanvay Satgunam
62	Kanchan Nagesar Sharma	Samanvay Satgunam
63	Bipin Silip Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
64	Vijayram Ganesh Ray	Samanvay Satgunam
65	Ramvachan Dudhnath Navik	Samanvay Satgunam
66	Santraj Gopalpar Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
67	Aanandkumar Bhadeylal Yadav	Samanvay Satgunam
68	Birenkumar Bikesar Yadav	Samanvay Sapphire
69	kalesh Bhavabhai gharval	Samanvay Sapphire
70	Solanki Kailash	Samanvay Sapphire
71	Rajesh Udesinh Nayak	Samanvay Sapphire
72	Sukaben Kantilal Marwali	Samanvay Sapphire
73	Solanki Sureshbhai Giravatbhai	Samanvay Sapphire
74	Santlal Khushwah	Samanvay Sapphire
75	Devki Amardas Banjare	Samanvay Sapphire
76	Parmar Vanitaben Hasmukhbhai	Samanvay Sapphire

APPENDIX – 7

**FEEDBACK FORM FOR EVALUATION OF THE
AWARENESS SESSIONS**

(ENGLISH)

Section – 1

A- Background Information

Direction: Following are the questions related to the background information:

1. Name of the respondent: _____
2. Mobile Number: _____
3. Age: _____ in years
4. Gender:
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Other
5. Educational Status:
 - a. Illiterate
 - b. Can Read
 - c. Can Write
 - d. Primary
 - e. Secondary
 - f. Graduate and above
6. Marital status:
 - a. Married
 - b. Unmarried
 - c. Widow
 - d. Divorced
 - e. Separated
7. How many members are there in your family?
 - a. 5 or bellow 5
 - b. 6 to 10
 - c. Above 11

8. What is your children's level of education?

	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary and Higher Secondary	Graduate
Child-1				
Child-2				
Child-3				
Child-4				
Child-5				

9. What is your daily income?

10. What is your annual income?

11. What is your native country?

12. Do you have your own permanent house?

- a. Yes
- b. No

13. How long have you lived in Vadodara?

14. Do you live with family in Vadodara?

- a. Yes
- b. No

14.1. If no, then where do your other family members live?

15. Do you have a vehicle?

- a. Yes
- b. No

15.1. If yes, then what type of vehicle do you have?

- a. Cycle
- b. Motorcycle
- C. Car
- Other_____

B- Work Profile of Construction Workers

Direction: Following are related to the work profile of construction workers:

1. How long have you been working in this construction industry? (In Years)

2. Which organization are you connected with?

3. How long have you been with this organization/company? (In Years)

4. Which construction site are you currently working on?

5. What kind of employment are you engaged in?

- a. permanent employment
- b. Contractual employment
- c. Daily wage based employment

6. What kind of work do you do?

- a. Masonry
- b. Blacksmithing
- c. Carpentry
- d. Construction work
- e. Tiles/slab cutting and polishing
- f. Plumbing work
- g. Electrical work
- h. Wireman
- i. Excavation of masonry foundations
- j. Lifting Brick, clay or waste material removal work in masonry work
- k. Roofing work
- l. Lime work
- m. Cement, sand, and concrete mixing work
- n. Color work
- o. Lift Installation
- p. Fabrication
- q. Brick – pipe making work

- r. Welding work
- s. MNREGA worker

Other_____

7. How many hours a day do you work? (In hours)

8. How much salary do you get every month?

9. What is the mode of wages?

- a. Wages according to retail work
- b. Wages as per scheduled day
- c. Monthly fixed salary

10. In what form do you get wages?

- a. In the form of money
- b. In the form of goods
- c. In the form of money and goods

11. When do you get holiday?

- a. Once a week
- b. once a month
- c. Twice a month

Section – 2

Questionnaire related to Awareness Program

A- Information regarding awareness about e-Shram Card

Direction: Following questions related to information regarding awareness about e-Shram Card:

1. Did you had knowledge about e-Shram Card before the awareness programme?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. In a lesser extent

1.1 If yes, then what was your knowledge about e-Shram Card before the awareness program?

- a. 2 lakh accidental insurance cover under PMSBY
- b. In case of partial disability for one year Rs. 1 lakh assistance.

2. Do you have a knowledge regarding how to use e-Shram card?
 - a. Building and other Worker's Welfare Board
 - b. CSC (Common Service Center)
 - c. Toll free number(0265236084)
 - d. Contractor
 - e. don't know

Direction: Following questions related to the knowledge regarding e-Shram card after the Awareness Program:

1. Did you get information about the e-Shram card through the awareness program?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. In a lesser extent
- 1.1 If yes, then what information did you get about the e-Shram card through the awareness program?
 - a. 2 lakh accidental insurance cover under PMSBY
 - b. In case of partial disability for one year Rs. 1 lakh assistance.

B- Information regarding awareness about e-Nirman Card

Direction: Following questions related to information regarding awareness about e-Nirman Card:

1. Did you had knowledge about e-Nirman Card before the awareness programme?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. In a lesser extent

1.2 If yes, then what was your knowledge about e-Nirman Card before the awareness program?

- a) Masonry
- b) Blacksmithing
- c) Carpentry
- d) Construction work
- e) Tiles/slab cutting and polishing
- f) Plumbing work
- g) Electrical work
- h) Wireman
- i) Excavation of masonry foundations
- j) Lifting Brick, clay or waste material removal work in masonry work
- k) Roofing work
- l) Lime work
- m) Cement, sand, and concrete mixing work
- n) Color work
- o) Lift Installation
- p) Fabrication
- q) Brick – pipe making work
- r) Welding work
- s) MNREGA worker

Other_____

2. Do you have a knowledge regarding how to use e-Nirman card?

- a. Building and other Worker's Welfare Board
- b. CSC (Common Service Center)
- c. Toll free number(0265236084)
- d. Contractor
- e. don't know

Direction: Following questions related to the knowledge regarding e-Nirman card after the Awareness Program:

1. Did you get information about the e-Nirman card through the awareness program?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. In a lesser extent

1.2 If yes, then what information did you get about the e-Nirman card through the awareness program?

- a) Masonry
- b) Blacksmithing
- c) Carpentry
- d) Construction work
- e) Tiles/slab cutting and polishing
- f) Plumbing work
- g) Electrical work
- h) Wireman
- i) Excavation of masonry foundations
- j) Lifting Brick, clay or waste material removal work in masonry work
- k) Roofing work
- l) Lime work
- m) Cement, sand, and concrete mixing work
- n) Color work
- o) Lift Installation
- p) Fabrication

- q) Brick – pipe making work
- r) Welding work
- s) MNREGA worker
- Other_____

C- Information regarding Awareness Program

1. Did you find the awareness program useful?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. Did you get satisfactory answer of your queries by the awareness program?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
3. Did you face any problem while registering for the card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

3.1 If yes, then what problem did you face?

4. Was the timing of the awareness program was suitable for you?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. Did you learn something new through the awareness program?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. In Lesser Content
6. Did the information on the necessary documents for registration was provided in the awareness program?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. Was the original documents were returned to you safely after uploading the documents?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

Section – 3

A- Effectiveness of information provided in information education and communication (IEC)materials

Direction: Following questions related to information regarding awareness about e-Nirman Card:

Note: Information provided in the Information, Education and Communication (IEC)material:

	Great Extent	Some Extent	Less Extent	Not Applicable
1. The information was innovative				
2. The subjects were innovative				
3. The information was interesting				
4. Subjects were required				
5. Learned something new through information				
6. The information was easy to understand				
7. The information was correct and appropriate				
8. Information was already known to you				

B- Opinion about the Project Worker

Direction: Following questions related to opinion about the Project Worker:

Note: Information provided in the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material:

	Great Extent	Some Extent	Less Extent	Not Applicable
1. The investigator's voice was clear				
2. The investigator's way of explaining was correct				
3. The investigator's language was clear to understand				
4. Your confusion had been answered satisfactorily by the investigator				
5. The investigator had sufficient knowledge about the schemes and the portal				
6. The investigator's conduct was appropriate				
7. The investigator's manner of speaking was gentle				
8. The investigator's expression was clear				
9. The material was adequately utilized by the investigator				

APPENDIX – 8
FEEDBACK FORM FOR EVALUATION OF THE
AWARENESS SESSIONS
(GUJARATI)

વિભાગ-૧

અ-વ્યક્તિગતમાહિતી

નોંધ: વ્યક્તિગતમાહિતીનેસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. પૂરુંનામ: _____

૨. મોબાઈલનંબર: _____

૩. ઉંમર: _____ વર્ષમાં

૪. જાતિ:

અ. પુરુષ

બ. સ્ત્રી

ક. અન્ય

૫. શૈક્ષણિકલાયકાત:

અ. નિરક્ષર

બ. લખીશકે

ક. વાંચીશકે

ડ. પ્રાથમિક

ઈ. માધ્યમિક

ફ. સ્નાતકઅનેતેથીવધુ

૬. વૈવાહિકદરજો:

અ. વિવાહિત

બ. અવિવાહિત

ક. વિધવા/વિધુર

ડ. છૂટાછેડાલીધા

ઈ. અલગ

૭. તમારા પરિવારમાં કુલ કેટલા સભ્યો છે?

અ. ૫ કે તેથી ઓછા

બ. ૬ થી ૧૦

ક. ૧૧ થી વધારે

૮. તમારા બાળકોના અભ્યાસનું સ્તર કેટલું છે?

	નિરક્ષર	પ્રાથમિક	માધ્યમિક તથા ઉચ્ચતરમાધ્યમિક	સ્નાતક
બાળક ૧				
બાળક ૨				
બાળક ૩				
બાળક ૪				
બાળક ૫				

૯. તમારી દૈનિક આવક કેટલી છે? _____

૧૦. તમારી વાર્ષિક આવક કેટલી છે? _____

૧૧. તમારું મૂળ વતન કયું છે? _____

૧૨. શું તમારી પાસે તમારું પોતાનું કાયમી ઘર છે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૧૩. તમે વડોદરામાં કેટલા સમયથી રહો છો? _____

૧૪. તમે વડોદરામાં પરિવાર સાથે રહો છો?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૧૪.૧ જોના, તો તમારા પરિવારના અન્ય સભ્યો કયારે છે?

૧૫. તમારી પાસે વાહન છે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૧૫.૧. જો હા, તમારી પાસે કયા પ્રકારનું વાહન છે?

અ. સાઇકલ

બ. મોટર સાઇકલ

ક. કાર

અન્ય _____

બ – શ્રમિકકાર્યરૂપરેખા

નોંધ : શ્રમિકકાર્યરૂપરેખાનેસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. તમેઆબાંધકામઉદ્યોગમાંકેટલાસમયથીકામકરોછો? _____(વર્ષ)
 ૨. તમેકઈસંસ્થાસાથેજોડાયેલાછો? _____
 ૩. તમેકેટલાસમયથીઆસંસ્થા/કંપનીસાથેછો? _____(વર્ષ)
 ૪. તમેહાલકઈબાંધકામસાઇટપરકામકરોછો?
-

૫. તમેકયાપ્રકારનારોજગારમાંજોડાયેલાછે?

- અ. કાયમીરોજગાર
- બ. કરારઆધારિતરોજગાર
- ક. છૂટકકામઆધારિતરોજગાર

૬. તમેકયાપ્રકારનુંકામકરોછો?

૧. કડિયાકામ
૨. લુહારીકામ
૩. સુથારીકામ
૪. ચણતરકામ
૫. ટાઇલ્સ / સલેબકટિંગઅનેપોલિશીંગ
૬. પ્લમ્બીંગકામ
૭. ઈલેક્ટ્રિશિયનનુંકામ
૮. વાયરમેન
૯. ચણતરનાપાયાખોદકામ
૧૦. ચણતરકામમાંઈંટ, માટીકેસામાનઉપાડકામ
૧૧. ધાબાભરવાનુંકામ
૧૨. ચૂનાકામ
૧૩. સિમેન્ટ, રેતી, કોન્ક્રીટમિક્ષરકરવાનુંકામ

14. કલરકામ
15. લિફ્ટઇન્સ્ટોલેશન
16. ફેબ્રિકેશન
17. ઈંટો-નળિયાબનાવવાનુંકામ
18. વેલ્ડિંગકામ
19. મ.ન.રે.ગા. વર્કર

અન્ય _____

૭. તમે દિવસમાં કેટલા કલાક કામ કરો છો?

_____ કલાક

૮. તમને દર મહિને કેટલું વેતન મળે છે?

રૂ. _____

૯. વેતનની રીત શું છે?

અ. છૂટકકામ મુજબ વેતન

બ. નિયત કરેલ દિવસ મુજબ વેતન

ક. માસિક ફિક્સ વેતન

૧૦. તમને કયા સ્વરૂપમાં વેતન મળે છે?

અ. નાણા સ્વરૂપે

બ. વસ્તુ સ્વરૂપે

ક. નાણાં તથા વસ્તુ સ્વરૂપે

૧૧. તમને રજા ક્યારે મળે છે?

અ. અઠવાડિયામાં એક વાર

બ. મહિનામાં બે વાર

ક. મહિનામાં એક વાર

અન્ય _____

વિભાગ-૨

જાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નાવલી

અ. ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડવિશેજાગૃતિસંબંધિતજાણકારી

નોંધ : જાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપહેલાઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડવિશેઅંગેજાણકારીસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. શુંતમનેજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપહેલાઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડવિશેજાણકારીહતી?

અ. હા

બ. ના

ક. અંશતઃ

૧.૧. જોહા, તોજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપહેલાઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડવિશેતમનેશુંજાણકારીહતી?

અ. PMSBY હેઠળ 2 લાખનુંઅકસ્માતવીમાકવરમળશે

બ. આંશિકઅપંગતાનાકિસ્સામાંએકવર્ષમાટેરૂ. 1 લાખનીસહાય.

૨. ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડનોઉપયોગકઈરીતેકરવોતેનીજાણકારીછે?

અ.

ગુજરાતમકાનઅનેઅન્યબાંધકામશ્રમયોગીકલ્યાણબોર્ડનીવડોદરાજિલ્લાકચેરીમાં સંપર્કકરવો

બ. CSC (Common Service Centres) માંસંપર્કકરવો

ક. ટોલફ્રીનંબર (૦૨૬૫૨૩ ૬૦૮૪) પરસંપર્કકરવો

ડ. કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરનોસંપર્કકરવો

ઈ. ખબરનથી

નોંધ : જાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપછીઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડઅંગેજાણકારીસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. શુંજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમદ્વારાતમનેઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડવિશેજાણકારીપ્રાપ્તથઈ?

અ. હા

બ. ના

ક. અંશતઃ

૧.૧. જોહા, તોજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમદ્વારાઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડવિશેતમનેશુંજાણકારીપ્રાપ્તથઈ?

અ. PMSBY હેઠળ 2 લાખનુંઅકસ્માતવીમાકવરમળશે

બ. આંશિકઅપંગતાનાકિસ્સામાંએકવર્ષમાટેરૂ. 1 લાખનીસહાય.

બ. ઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડવિશેજાગૃતિસંબંધિતજાણકારી

નોંધ : જાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપહેલાઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડઅંગેજાણકારીસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. શુંતમનેજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપહેલાઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડવિશેજાણકારીહતી?

અ. હા

બ. ના

ક. અંશતઃ

૧.૧. જોહા, તોજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપહેલાઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડવિશેતમનેશુંજાણકારીહતી?

1. ધન્વન્તરીઆરોગ્યરથ
2. શ્રમિકઅન્નપૂર્ણાયોજના
3. પ્રસુતિસહાયયોજના
4. શિક્ષણસહાયયોજના
5. પી. એચ.ડી. નાઅભ્યાસમાટેનીયોજના
6. આકસ્મિકમૃત્યુસહાયયોજના
7. અંત્યેષ્ઠિસહાયયોજના
8. વ્યવસાયિકરોગોમાંસહાયયોજના
9. ગો-ગ્રીનશ્રમિકયોજના
10. દિવ્યાંગશ્રમિકોમાટેઇલેક્ટ્રિકલ-ચક્રીવાહનયોજના
11. શ્રીનાનજીદેશમુખઆવાસયોજના
12. પ્રધાનમંત્રીશ્રમયોગીમાનધનયોજના
13. પ્રધાનમંત્રીજીવનજ્યોતબીમાયોજના
14. સ્થળાંતરીતથતાંબાંધકામશ્રમિકોનાબાળકોમાટેનીહોસ્ટેલ
15. સંપૂર્ણતબીબીતપાસયોજના
16. શ્રમિકપરિવહનયોજના

૨. ઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડનોઉપયોગકઈરીતેકરવોતેનીજાણકારીછે?

અ.

ગુજરાતમકાનઅનેઅન્યબાંધકામશ્રમયોગીકલ્યાણબોર્ડનીવડોદરાજિલ્લાકચેરીમાં સંપર્કકરવો

બ. CSC (Common Service Centres) માંસંપર્કકરવો

ક. ટોલફ્રીનંબર (૦૨૬૫૨૩ ૬૦૮૪) પરસંપર્કકરવો

ડ. કોન્ટ્રાક્ટરનોસંપર્કકરવો

ઈ. ખબરનથી

નોંધ : જાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમપછીઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડઅંગેજાણકારીસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. શુંતમનેજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમદ્વારાઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડવિશેજાણકારીપ્રાપ્તથઈ?

અ. હા

બ. ના

ક. અંશતઃ

૧.૧. જોહા, તોજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમદ્વારાઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડવિશેતમનેશુંજાણકારીપ્રાપ્તથઈ?

આરોગ્યસંબંધિતલાભ

- પ્રસુતિસહાયયોજના
- આકસ્મિકમૃત્યુસહાયયોજના
- વ્યવસાયિકરોગોમાંસહાયયોજના
- પ્રધાનમંત્રીશ્રમયોગીમાનધનયોજના
- પ્રધાનમંત્રીજીવનજ્યોતબીમાયોજના
- ધન્વન્તરીઆરોગ્યરથ
- સંપૂર્ણતબીબીતપાસયોજના

શિક્ષણસંબંધિતલાભ

- શિક્ષણસહાયયોજના
- પી. એચ.ડી. નાઅભ્યાસમાટેનીયોજના
- સ્થળાંતરીતથતાંબાંધકામશ્રમિકોનાબાળકોમાટેનીહોસ્ટેલ

અન્યકલ્યાણલાભ

- શ્રમિકઅન્નપૂર્ણાયોજના
- અંત્યેષ્ઠિસહાયયોજના
- ગો-ગ્રીનશ્રમિકયોજના
- દિવ્યાંગશ્રમિકોમાટેઇલેક્ટ્રિકત્રિ-ચકીવાહનયોજના
- શ્રીનાનજીદેશમુખઆવાસયોજના
- શ્રમિકપરિવહનયોજના

ક. જાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમસંબંધિતજાણકારી

નોંધ : જાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમઅંગેજાણકારીનેસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. શુંજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમતમનેઉપયોગીસાબિતથયો?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૨. શુંજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમદ્વારાતમારીમુંઝવણનોસંતોષકારકજવાબમળ્યો?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૩. કાર્ડનીનોંધણીકરાવતાસમયેતમનેકોઈતકલીફઆવીહતી?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૩.૧. જોહા, તોશુંતકલીફઆવીહતી?

૪. શુંજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમનોસમયઆપનામાટેયોગ્યહતો?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૫. શુંજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમદ્વારાતમનેનવુંજાણવામળ્યું?

અ. હા

બ. ના

ક. અંશતઃ

૬. શુંજાગૃતિકાર્યક્રમમાંજરૂરીદસ્તાવેજોનીમાહિતીઆપવામાંઆવીહતી?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૭.

શુંદસ્તાવેજોઅપલોડકર્યાબાદઅસલીદસ્તાવેજોતમનેસહીસલામતપાછાઆપવામાંઆવ્યા
હતા?

અ. હા

બ. ના

વિભાગ-૩

અ. માહિતી, શિક્ષણ અને સંદેશાવ્યવહાર (આઈઈસી)

મટિરિયલમાં આપવામાં આવેલ માહિતીની અસરકારકતા

નોંધ : માહિતી, શિક્ષણ અને સંદેશાવ્યવહાર (આઈઈસી)
મટિરિયલમાં આપવામાં આવેલ માહિતીની અસરકારકતા સંબંધિત પ્રશ્નોની ચેમુજબ છે:

માહિતી, શિક્ષણ અને સંદેશાવ્યવહાર (આઈઈસી) મટિરિયલમાં આપવામાં આવેલ

	ઘણી હદ સુધી	અમુક હદ સુધી	ઓછી હદ સુધી	બિલકુલ નહીં
માહિતીની વીનહતી				
વિષયની વીનહતી				
માહિતી રસપ્રદ હતી				
વિષય જરૂરી હતા				
માહિતી દ્વારા નવું શીખવા મળ્યું				
માહિતી સમજવામાં સરળ હતી				
માહિતી સાચી અને યોગ્ય હતી				
માહિતી વિશે તમે પેહલેથી જાણતા હતા				

બ. સંશોધકવિશેઅભિપ્રાય

નોંધ: સંશોધકવિશેઅભિપ્રાયસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

	ઘણીહદસુધી	અમુકહદસુધી	ઓછા
સંશોધકનોઅવાજસ્પષ્ટહતો			
સંશોધકનીસમજાવવાનીરીતયોગ્યહતી			
સંશોધકનીભાષાસમજવામાંસ્પષ્ટહતી			
સંશોધકદ્વારાતમારીમૂંઝવણનોસંતોષકારકજવાબઆપવામાંઆવ્યોહતો			
સંશોધકનેયોજનાઓઅનેપોર્ટલઅંગેપૂરતીજાણકારીહતી			
સંશોધકનીવર્તણૂકયોગ્યહતી			
સંશોધકનીવાતકરવાનીરીતવિનમ્રહતી			
સંશોધકનાહાવભાવસ્પષ્ટહતા			
સંશોધકદ્વારામટિરિયલનોપૂરતોઉપયોગકરવામાંઆવ્યોહતો			

APPENDIX – 9
FEEDBACK FORM FOR FOLLOW-UP OF THE
BENEFITS AVAILED
(ENGLISH)

Section – 1

A- Questions related to e-Shram Card

Direction: Following are the questions related to e-Shram Card:

1. Have you registered under e-Shram Card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. e-Shram Registration was done by whom?
 - a. Project worker
 - b. CSC (Common Service Centers)
 - c. Dhanvantari Rath
 - d. Self-registration
3. Have you received e-Shram Card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
4. How long after the registration you received e-Shram Card?

5. You had a knowledge regarding the usage of e-Shram card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. In Lesser Content
6. If yes, then what information you have?

B - Questions related to e-Nirman Card

Direction: Following are the questions related to e-Nirman Card:

1. Have you registered under e-Nirman Card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
2. e-Nirman Registration was done by whom?
 - a. Project worker
 - b. CSC (Common Service Centers)
 - c. Dhanvantari Rath
 - d. Self-registration
 - Other _____
3. Have you received e-Nirman Card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
4. How long after the registration you received e-Nirman Card?

5. You had knowledge regarding the usage of an e-Shram card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. In Lesser Content
6. Have you availed the benefits under e-Nirman Card?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 6.1. If yes, then which of the following benefits you had availed?
 - a. Masonry
 - b. Blacksmithing
 - c. Carpentry
 - d. Construction work
 - e. Tiles/slab cutting and polishing
 - f. Plumbing work
 - g. Electrical work

- h. Wireman
- i. Excavation of masonry foundations
- j. Lifting Brick, clay or waste material removal work in masonry work
- k. Roofing work
- l. Lime work
- m. Cement, sand, and concrete mixing work
- n. Color work
- o. Lift Installation
- p. Fabrication

6.2. If not, would you like to avail the benefit under e-Nirman card?

- a. Yes
- b. NO

7. If you had availed the benefits under e-Nirman Card, are you satisfied with it?

Schemes	Great Extent	Some Extent	Less Extent	Not Applicable
Health related benefit				
Food related benefit				
Education related benefit				
Social security related benefit				
Other welfare benefit				

APPENDIX – 10
FEEDBACK FORM FOR FOLLOW-UP OF THE
BENEFITS AVAILED
(GUJARATI)

અ. ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડ અંગે પ્રશ્નોત્તરી

નોંધ: ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડને સંબંધિત પ્રશ્નોની ચેમુજબ છે:

૧. શું તમે ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડ માટે નોંધણી કરાવી છે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૨. નોંધણી કોના દ્વારા કરવામાં આવી છે?

અ. સંશોધક દ્વારા

બ. ધન્વન્તરી રથ દ્વારા

ક. CSC (Common Service Centres)

ડ. સ્વનોંધણી

અન્ય _____

૩. શું તમને ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડ મળ્યું છે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૪. નોંધણી કરાવ્યાના કેટલા સમય બાદ ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડ મળ્યું?

૫. ઈ-શ્રમકાર્ડનો ઉપયોગ કઈ રીતે કરવો તેની જાણકારી છે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

ક. આંશિક

૫.૧. જો હા, તો કઈ જાણકારી છે? _____

બ. ઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડઅંગેપ્રશ્નોતરી

નોંધ: ઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડનેસંબંધિતપ્રશ્નોનીચેમુજબછે:

૧. શુંતમેઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડમાટેનોંધણીકરાવીછે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૨. નોંધણીકોનાદ્વારાકરવામાંઆવીછે?

અ. સંશોધકદ્વારા

બ. ધન્વન્તરીરથદ્વારા

ક. CSC (Common Service Centres)

ડ. સ્વનોંધણી

અન્ય _____

૩. શુંતમનેઈ- નિર્માણકાર્ડમળ્યુંછે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૪. નોંધણીકરાવ્યાનાકેટલાસમયબાદઈ- નિર્માણકાર્ડમળ્યું?

૫. ઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડનોઉપયોગકઈરીતેકરવોતેનીજાણકારીછે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

ક. આંશિક

૬. શુંતમેઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડદ્વારામળતોલાભલીધોછે?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૬.૧. જોહા, તોનીચેનમાંથીકઈયોજનાનોલાભલીધોછે?

17. ધન્વન્તરીઆરોગ્યરથ
18. શ્રમિકઅન્નપૂર્ણાયોજના
19. પ્રસુતિસહાયયોજના
20. શિક્ષણસહાયયોજના
21. પી. એચ.ડી. નાઅભ્યાસમાટેનીયોજના
22. આકસ્મિકમૃત્યુસહાયયોજના
23. અંત્યેષ્ઠિસહાયયોજના
24. વ્યવસાયિકરોગોમાંસહાયયોજના
25. ગો-ગ્રીનશ્રમિકયોજના
26. દિવ્યાંગશ્રમિકોમાટેઇલેક્ટ્રિકલ-ચક્રીવાહનયોજના
27. શ્રીનાનજીદેશમુખઆવાસયોજના
28. પ્રધાનમંત્રીશ્રમયોગીમાનધનયોજના
29. પ્રધાનમંત્રીજીવનજ્યોતબીમાયોજના
30. સ્થળાંતરીતથતાંબાંધકામશ્રમિકોનાબાળકોમાટેનીહોસ્ટેલ
31. સંપૂર્ણતબીબીતપાસયોજના
32. શ્રમિકપરિવહનયોજના

૬.૨. જોના, તોશુંતમેઆગળલાભલેવામાંગશો?

અ. હા

બ. ના

૭. જોતમેઈ-નિર્માણકાર્ડનીયોજનાઓનોલાભલીધોછે, તોશુંતમનેતેનાથીસંતોષછે?

યોજનાઓ	વધારેગ મ્યું	ઓછુંગ મ્યું	બિલકુલનગ મ્યું	લાગુપડતુંન થી
1. સ્વાસ્થ્યસંબંધિતલાભ				
2. ખોરાકસંબંધિતલાભ				
3. શિક્ષણસંબંધિતલાભ				
4. સામાજિકસુરક્ષાસંબંધિતલા ભ				
5. અન્યકલ્યાણલાભ				

APPENDIX – 11

**IEC (INFORMATION, EDUCATIONAL AND
COMMUNICATION) MATERIALS**

LEAFLETS



e-Nirman

ગુજરાત મકાન અને અન્ય બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગી કલ્યાણ બોર્ડ દ્વારા શ્રમયોગીઓને અપાતું ઓળખકાર્ડ એટલે જ શ્રમયોગી કાર્ડ (રેડ બુક/લાલ ચોપડી)

બાંધકામ ક્ષેત્રનાં કામદારોને ઓળખાણ માટેનાં એક પુરાવા તરીકે E-Nirman Card આપવામાં આવે છે.

આ ઈ-નિર્માણ કાર્ડ દ્વારા બાંધકામ ક્ષેત્રનાં કામદારો તમામ સરકારી યોજનાઓનો લાભ લઈ શકશે.

● ઈ-નિર્માણ કાર્ડ માટે પાત્રતા

- ૧૮ થી ૬૦ વર્ષની ઉંમર મર્યાદા
- છેલ્લા ૧૨ મહિનામાં બાંધકામ શ્રમિક તરીકે ઓછા માં ઓછુ ૯૦ દિવસના સમય માટે કામગીરી જરૂરી

● જરૂરી દસ્તાવેજો

- આધારકાર્ડ
- ઉંમરનો પુરાવો
- ૯૦ દિવસ શ્રમિક તરીકે કામગીરી અંગેનો અને વ્યવસાયનો પ્રમાણિત પત્ર (સ્વયં પ્રમાણિત પત્ર)
- રેશનકાર્ડ અને બેન્ક ખાતાની વિગત

● નોંધણી માટેનું સ્થળ

- મોબાઇલમા eNirmaan એપ્લિકેશન અથવા <https://enirmanbocw.gujarat.in/> પર જઈ સ્વ-નોંધણી કરાવી શકાય
- આ સાથે રાજ્યના તમામ કોમન સર્વિસ સેન્ટર (CSC) અને ઈ-ગ્રામ કેન્દ્ર પર પણ નોંધણી ની સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ



ડિઝાઇન:
દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી

ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કમ્યુનિકેશન
ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સીસ
ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાઉ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા, વડોદરા

માર્ગદર્શક:
ડૉ. અવની મણિયાર
ડૉ. સારિકા પટેલ
શ્રી ચંદ્રિક રાજદીપ



ઈ-શ્રમ કાર્ડ



અસંગઠિત ક્ષેત્રમાં કામ કરતા કામદારો માટે સરકારે ઈ-શ્રમ પોર્ટલ શરૂ કર્યું છે.

અસંગઠિત કામદારો ઈ-શ્રમ કાર્ડ દ્વારા તમામ સરકારી યોજનાઓનો લાભ મેળવી શકશે તથા આ કાર્ડ સમગ્ર દેશમાં માન્ય રહેશે.

નોંધણી કરાવનાર શ્રમિકો માટે લાભ

- આકસ્મિક મૃત્યુ અને કાયમી અપંગતાના કિસ્સામાં એક વર્ષ માટે રૂ. 2 લાખની સહાય.
- આંશિક અપંગતાના કિસ્સામાં એક વર્ષ માટે રૂ. 1 લાખની સહાય.

નોંધણી માટેનું સ્થળ

- મોબાઇલમા <https://eshram.gov.in/> પર જઈ સ્વ-નોંધણી કરાવી શકાય
- આ સાથે રાજ્યના તમામ કોમન સર્વિસ સેન્ટર (CSC) અને ઈ-ગ્રામ કેન્દ્ર પર પણ નોંધણી ની સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ

ઈ-શ્રમ કાર્ડ માટે પાત્રતા

- અસંગઠિત શ્રમિકો જેવા કે, બાંધકામ ક્ષેત્ર, ખેતી, મનરેગા, માછીમારી, આશા વર્કર બહેનો, આંગણવાડી, કેરિયાઓ, ઘરેલુ કામદાર, રિક્ષા ડ્રાઈવર, દૂધ મંડળીના સભ્યો અને આવા અન્ય અસંગઠિત ક્ષેત્રમાં કામ કરતાં શ્રમિકો
- ઉંમર ૧૬ થી ૫૯ વર્ષની વચ્ચે હોવી જોઈએ
- EPFO/ESIC ના સભ્ય ન હોય તથા આવક વેરો ચૂકવતા ન હોવા જોઈએ.

જરૂરી દસ્તાવેજો

- આધાર નંબર
- મોબાઇલ નંબર (આધારમાં લિંક હોય તે)
- બેંક એકાઉન્ટ નંબર, IFSC કોડ સાથે

નેશનલ હેલ્પલાઇન નંબર 14434

ડિઝાઇન:
દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી

ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કમ્યુનિકેશન
ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સીસ
ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાઉ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા, વડોદરા

માર્ગદર્શક:
ડૉ.અવની મણિયાર
ડૉ. સારિકા પટેલ
શ્રી ચંદ્રિક રાજદીપ

FLASH CARDS

01





ઈ-શ્રમ કાર્ડ માટે સ્વ-નોંધણીની પ્રક્રિયા

ડિઝાઇન:
દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી

ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કમ્યુનિકેશન
ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સીસ
ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાઈ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા, વડોદરા

માર્ગદર્શક:
ડૉ. અવની મણિયાર
ડૉ. સારિકા પટેલ
શ્રી ચંદ્રિક રાજદીપ

02

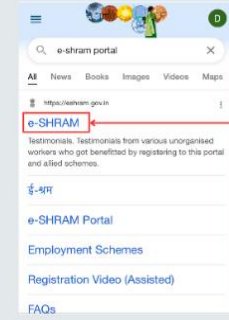
(પગલું - ૧)

સૌથી પહેલા તમારે ઈ-શ્રમ પોર્ટલની સત્તાવાર વેબસાઇટ
<https://eshram.gov.in/> પર જવાનું રહેશે

03

(પગલું - ૧)

ઈ-શ્રમ પોર્ટલની સત્તાવાર વેબસાઇટ
<https://eshram.gov.in/> પર જવાનું રહેશે



અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

04

(પગલું - ૨)

ઈ-શ્રમ પોર્ટલ પર જતા જ તમને **REGISTER on e-Shram**
નામનું ઓપ્શન દેખાશે જેના પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે .

05

(પગલું - ૨)

ઈ-શ્રમ પોર્ટલ પર **REGISTER on e-Shram** ઓપ્શન
પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.



અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

06

(પગલું - ૩)

તમારે સેલ્ફ રજીસ્ટ્રેશન કરવાનું રહેશે જેમાં, તમારા આધાર કાર્ડ સાથે લિંક મોબાઇલ નંબર અને કેપ્ચા કોડ લખવાનો રહેશે.

Send OTP પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

07

(પગલું - ૩)

આધાર કાર્ડ સાથે લિંક મોબાઇલ નંબર અને કેપ્ચા કોડ લખી **Send OTP** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

The screenshot shows the 'SELF REGISTRATION' page. The 'Aadhaar linked mobile number is preferred' field is filled with '9896000000'. The 'Enter Captcha' field is filled with '6FE1PD'. The 'Are you a member of?' section has 'Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)' and 'Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)' both set to 'No'. The 'Send OTP' button is highlighted in green. Red arrows point to the mobile number field, the captcha field, and the 'Send OTP' button.

08

(પગલું - ૪)

આધાર કાર્ડ સાથે લિંક મોબાઇલ નંબર પર **OTP** આવશે. મોબાઇલ નંબર પર આવેલો **OTP** લખી ને **Submit** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

09

(પગલું - ૪)

OTP દાખલ કરી **Submit** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

The screenshot shows the 'SELF REGISTRATION' page. The 'Enter OTP' field is filled with '70000'. The 'Submit' button is highlighted in green. Red arrows point to the 'Enter OTP' field and the 'Submit' button.

10

(પગલું - ૫)

તમારે આધાર કાર્ડ નંબર લખવાનો રહેશે. ત્રીજું **OTP** લખેલું ઓપ્શન સિલેક્ટ કરવાનું રહેશે. કેપ્ચા કોડ લખીને **term and condition** ના ચેકબોક્સ પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે. **Submit** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

11

(પગલું - ૫)

આધારકાર્ડ નંબર દાખલ કરી **Submit** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

The screenshot shows the 'ઈશ્રમ' (eSHRAM) portal. The 'Aadhaar Number' field is filled with '**** *'. The 'OTP' field is filled with '70000'. The 'Enter Captcha' field is filled with 'W0GUPH'. The 'I agree to the terms & conditions' checkbox is checked. The 'Submit' button is highlighted in green. Red arrows point to the 'Aadhaar Number' field, the 'OTP' field, the 'Enter Captcha' field, and the 'Submit' button.

12

(પગલું - ૬)

આધાર કાર્ડ નંબર લખવાનો રહેશે.
term and condition ના ચેકબોક્સ પર ક્લિક કરવાનું
 રહેશે.
 આધારકાર્ડ લિંક મોબાઇલ નંબર પર આવેલો **OTP** લખી ને
Validate બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

13

(પગલું - ૬)

આધારકાર્ડ લિંક મોબાઇલ નંબર પર આવેલો **OTP** લખી ને
Validate બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

આધાર કાર્ડ
 નંબર લખવો
 અહીં ક્લિક કરવું
 OTP લખવો
 અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

14

(પગલું - ૭)

આધારકાર્ડ ની બધી માહિતી જોવા મળશે, જેની એક વખત
 ચકાસણી કરવાની રહેશે.
 માહિતીની ચકાસણી કર્યા બાદ **Continue to Enter**
Other Details પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

15

(પગલું - ૭)

Continue to Enter Other Details પર ક્લિક
 કરવાનું રહેશે.

અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

16

(પગલું - ૮)

ત્યારબાદ વ્યક્તિગત વિગતો ભરવાની રહેશે.
 જેમાં તમારો મોબાઇલ નંબર, ઇમેઇલ આઈડી, પિતા / પતિ નું
 નામ, જ્ઞાતિ, વગેરે ની વિગત ભરવાની રહેશે.
 તથા જાતિ પ્રમાણપત્રની નકલ અપલોડ કરવાની રહેશે.

17

(પગલું - ૮)

વ્યક્તિગત વિગત લખવાની રહેશે.

મોબાઇલ નંબર લખવો
 ઈમરજન્સી મોબાઇલ
 નંબર લખવો
 ઈમેઇલ આઈ.ડી લખવો
 વૈવાહિક સ્થિતિ પસંદ
 કરવી
 નામ લખવું (પિતા / પતિ)
 જ્ઞાતિ પસંદ કરવી

18

(પગલું - ૮.૧)

તમારુ બ્લડ ગ્રુપ અને નોમિની (વારસદાર) ની વિગત ભરવાની રહેશે જેમાં નોમિની નું નામ ,જન્મ તારીખ ,અને વારસદાર સાથે તમારો શું સંબંધ છે તે લખવાનું રહેશે.

19

(પગલું - ૮.૧)

વ્યક્તિગત વિગત લખવાની રહેશે.

Blood Group બ્લડ ગ્રુપ પસંદ કરવું
 Differently Abled ☐ Yes ☒ No
 Nominee Details
 Name વારસદારનું નામ
 Nominee Date of Birth જન્મ તારીખ લખવી
 Gender જાતિ પસંદ કરવી
 Relationship with policy holder વારસદાર સાથેનો સંબંધ પસંદ કરો
 Nominee Address સરનામું લખવું
 Nominee Mobile મોબાઈલ નંબર લખવો

20

(પગલું - ૮.૨)

ત્યારબાદ વાલી નું નામ ,સરનામું, જન્મ તારીખ ,અને વાલી સાથે તમારો શું સંબંધ છે તે લખવાનું રહેશે.

તે લખાઈ ગયા બાદ તમારે **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

21

(પગલું - ૮.૨)

વ્યક્તિગત વિગતો લખાઈ ગયા બાદ **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

Guardian Name વાલીનું નામ લખવું
 Guardian Address સરનામું લખવું
 Guardian Date of Birth જન્મ તારીખ લખવી
 Guardian Relationship with nominee વારસદાર સાથેનો સંબંધ પસંદ કરવો
 Logout Save & Continue અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

22

(પગલું - ૯)

રહેઠાણની વિગતો ભરવાની રહેશે.

જેમાં તમારે તમારું વર્તમાન સરનામું લખવાનું રહેશે, જેમાં સૌપ્રથમ રાજ્ય અને જિલ્લો સિલેક્ટ કરવાનો રહેશે.

ત્યારબાદ નીચે **Current Address** નું ઓપ્શન આવશે જેમાં તમારે વર્તમાન માં જ્યાં રહો છો એ સરનામું લખવાનું રહેશે. જો તમે ગામડા માં રહો છો **Rural** અને શહેર માં રહો છો તો **Urban** સિલેક્ટ કરવાનું રહેશે.

ત્યાર બાદ તમારું સરનામું લખવાનું રહેશે.

23

(પગલું - ૯)

રહેઠાણની વિગતો લખવાની રહેશે.

Residential Details
 Home / Native state રાજ્યનું નામ લખવું
 Home / Native district જિલ્લાનું નામ લખવું
 State Specific Id
 Current Address
 Urban ☐ Rural ☒
 House Number સરનામું લખવું
 Locality

24

(પગલું - ૯.૧)

અન્ય રહેઠાણની વિગતો માં તમારે સરનામું લખવાનું રહેશે. જેમાં રાજ્ય, જિલ્લો, તાલુકો તથા પીનકોડ સિલેક્ટ કરવાનો રહેશે. નીચે તમે કેટલા વર્ષો થી તે સરનામાં પર રહો છો તે લખવાનું રહેશે. જો તમારું કાયમી સરનામું અને હાલ નું સરનામું એક જ હોઈ તો નીચે આપેલું ચેકબોક્સ સિલેક્ટ કરવું.

25

(પગલું - ૯.૧)

રહેઠાણની વિગતો લખવાની રહેશે.

State * રાજ્યનું નામ લખવું

District * જિલ્લાનું નામ લખવું

Sub District/Tehsil

Pin code * પીન કોડ લખવો

Staying at current location* ☐ કેટલા વર્ષથી તે સરનામા પર રહો છો તે પસંદ કરવું

☐ permanent address same as current

Permanent Address

Urban ☐ Rural ☐

26

(પગલું - ૯.૨)

રહેઠાણની વિગતો ભરવાની રહેશે.

જો તમારું કાયમી સરનામું અને હાલ નું સરનામું બંને અલગ હોઈ તો કાયમી સરનામું તમારે લખવાનું રહેશે. તે લખાઈ ગયા બાદ તમારે **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

27

(પગલું - ૯.૨)

રહેઠાણની વિગતો લખાઈ ગયા બાદ **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

House Number*

Locality

State *

District *

Sub District/Tehsil

Pin code *

અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

28

(પગલું - ૧૦)

ત્યારબાદ તમારે હવે શૈક્ષણિક વિગતો ભરવાની રહેશે.

જેમાં તમે કેટલું ભણેલા છો અને મહીના નો પગાર કેટલો એ લખવાનું રહેશે. તમારે કોઈપણ જાત ના ડોક્યુમેન્ટ અપલોડ કરવાનું ફરજિયાત નથી.

તે લખાઈ ગયા બાદ તમારે **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

29

(પગલું - ૧૦)

શૈક્ષણિક વિગતો લખાઈ ગયા બાદ **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

Education Qualification * ભણતર લખવું

Education Certificate no file selected
Allowed file type: pdf, png, jpg, jpeg only, max size 1 Mb.

Monthly Income Slab* માસિક આવક લખવી

Income Certificate no file selected
Allowed file type: pdf, png, jpg, jpeg only, max size 1 Mb.

અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

30

(પગલું - ૧૧)

ત્યારબાદ તમારે હવે પ્રાથમિક વ્યવસાયીક વિગત ભરવાની રહેશે.

જેમાં તમે અત્યારે શું કામ કરો છો તેની વિગત, જેમાં તમે શું કામ કરો છો અને કેટલા ટાઈમ થી કામ કરો છો તે લખવાનું રહેશે.

તમારે કોઈપણ જાત ના ડોક્યુમેન્ટ અપલોડ કરવાનું ફરજિયાત નથી.

તે લખાઈ ગયા બાદ તમારે **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

31

(પગલું - ૧૧)

પ્રાથમિક વ્યવસાયીક વિગત લખાઈ ગયા બાદ **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

ધંધાનું નામ લખવું

કામ કર્યાનો સમયગાળો લખવો

અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

32

(પગલું - ૧૨)

ત્યારબાદ તમારે હવે બેંક ખાતાની વિગત ભરવાની રહેશે.

જેમાં તમારે બે વખત તમારા બેંક ખાતા નંબર અને **IFSC** કોડ લખવાનો રહેશે જે કરવાથી તમારી બેંક ની કઈ શાખા છે એની વિગત ઓટોમેટિક આવી જશે.

તે લખાઈ ગયા બાદ તમારે **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

33

(પગલું - ૧૨)

બેંક ખાતાની વિગત લખાઈ ગયા બાદ **Save and Continue** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

બેંક ખાતા નંબર લખવો

બેંક ખાતા નંબર લખવો

ખાતાધારકનું નામ લખવું

IFSC કોડ લખવો

અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

34

(પગલું - ૧૩)

ભરેલી વિગતો જોવા મળશે જે તમારે ચકાસી લેવાની છે કે કઈ વાંધો નથી ને અને જો કઈ પ્રોબ્લેમ હોઈ તો નીચે આપેલા **edit** બટન દ્વારા **Edit** કરી શકો છો.

જો બધી વિગત સાચી હોઈ તો તમારે **declaration** માં આપેલું ચેકબોક્સ સિલેક્ટ કરી ને **Submit** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

35

(પગલું - ૧૩)

અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

36

(પગલું - ૧૪)

હવે તમારી સામે તમારું ઈ શ્રમ કાર્ડ જોવા મળશે.

ઈ શ્રમ કાર્ડ ડાઉનલોડ કરવાનું પણ ઓપ્શન આવશે, કે જ્યાંથી તમે ઈ શ્રમ કાર્ડ ડાઉનલોડ કરી શકો છો.

37

(પગલું - ૧૪)



અહીં ક્લિક કરવું

38

ઈ-શ્રમ કાર્ડ માટે જરૂરી દસ્તાવેજો.
ઉંમર ૧૬ થી ૫૯ વર્ષની વચ્ચેની હોવી જોઈએ.

આધારકાર્ડ નંબર

આધાર લિંક મોબાઈલ નંબર હોવો જોઈએ.

બેન્ક એકાઉન્ટ નંબર, આઈ.એફ.એસ.સી (IFSC) કોડ સાથે

જાતિ નું પ્રમાણપત્ર

નોંધ: EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organisation) / ESIC (Employee's State Insurance Corporation) ના સભ્ય ન હોવા જોઈએ, તથા આવક વેરો ચુકવતા ન હોવા જોઈએ.

FLIP BOOK

01



ઈ - શ્રમ કાર્ડ માટે પાત્રતા

ડિઝાઇન:
દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી

ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કમ્યુનિકેશન
ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સીસ
ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાઉ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા, વડોદરા

માર્ગદર્શક:
ડૉ. અવની મણિયાર
ડૉ. સારિકા પટેલ
શ્રી ચંદ્રિકા રાજદીપ

02

અસંગઠિત કામદાર / શ્રમિક હોવા
જોઈએ



03

૧૬ થી ૫૯ વર્ષની ઉંમર મર્યાદા



04

EPFO/ESIC ના સભ્ય ન હોય તથા
આવક વેરો ચૂકવતા ન હોવા જોઈએ.



05

નોંધણી માટેનું સ્થળ

06

મોબાઇલ અથવા કમ્પ્યુટરમાં
<https://register.eshram.gov.in/>
 પર જઈ સ્વ-નોંધણી કરાવી શકાય.



07

આ સાથે રાજ્યના તમામ કોમન સર્વિસ સેન્ટર
(CSC) અને ઈ-ગ્રામ કેન્દ્ર પર પણ નોંધણીની
 સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ



01



ઈ - નિર્માણ કાર્ડ માટે પાત્રતા

ડિઝાઇન:
 દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી

ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કમ્યુનિકેશન
 ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સીસ
 ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાઉ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા, વડોદરા

માર્ગદર્શક:
 ડૉ. અવની મણિયાર
 ડૉ. સારિકા પટેલ
 શ્રી ચંદ્રિક રાજદીપ

02

૧૮ થી ૬૦ વર્ષની ઉંમર મર્યાદા



03

છેલ્લા ૧૨ માહિનામાં બાંધકામ શ્રમિક તરીકે
 ઓછામાં ઓછું ૯૦ દિવસના સમય માટે કામગીરી



04

નોંધણી માટેનું સ્થળ

05

મોબાઇલ માં **eNirmaan** એપ્લિકેશન અથવા
<https://enirmanbocw.gujarat.in/>
 પર જઈ સ્વ-નોંધણી કરવી શકાય



06

આ સાથે રાજ્યના તમામ કોમન સર્વિસ સેન્ટર
(CSC) અને ઈ-ગ્રામ કેન્દ્ર પર પણ નોંધણીની
 સુવિધા ઉપલબ્ધ



01



ઈ-નિર્માણ કાર્ડ
 અને ઈ-શ્રમ કાર્ડ
 ફરજિયાત દસ્તાવેજો

ડિઝાઇન:
 દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી

ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કમ્યુનિકેશન
 ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સીસ
 ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાઉ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા, વડોદરા

માર્ગદર્શક:
 ડૉ.અવની મણિયાર
 ડૉ. સારિકા પટેલ
 શ્રી ચંદ્રિકા રાજદીપ

02  

આધારકાર્ડ



આધાર - આમ આદમી કા અધિકાર

03

मतदार ओळखकार्ड

UTCQ26351

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD

UTCQ26351

NAME : XXXXXX
FATHER'S NAME : XXXXXXX
SEX : M/F
DATE OF BIRTH : XXXXXXX

ADDRESS : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

DATE : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICER SIGNATURE

20/ 10235689

[illegible]

05

बैंक पासबुक



भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
State Bank of India
पान 88
PASS BOOK

06

૯૦ દિવસ શ્રમિક તરીકે કામગીરી અંગેનો અને
વ્યવસાયનો પ્રમાણિત પત્ર (સ્વયં પ્રમાણિત પત્ર)

CERTIFICATE

OF ACHIEVEMENT

This Certificate is Presented to

Name and Surname

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

DATE SIGNATURE

07

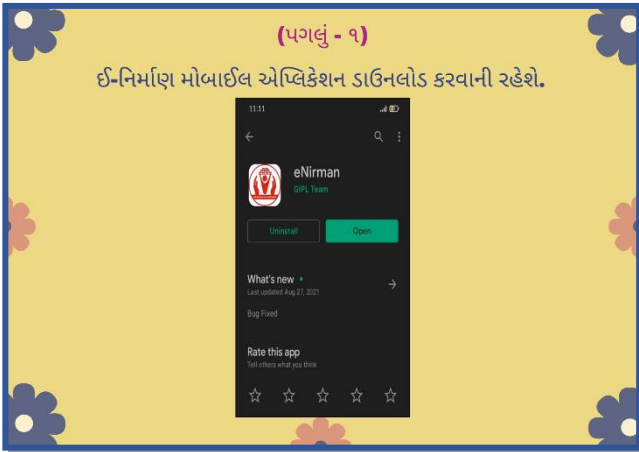
પાસપોર્ટ સાઈઝના 3 ફોટા



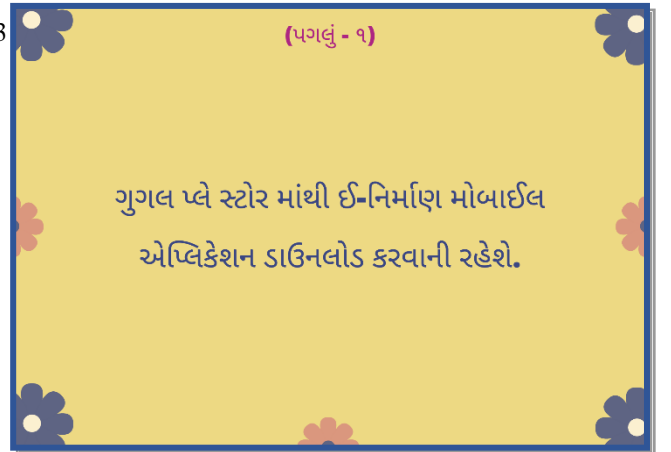
01



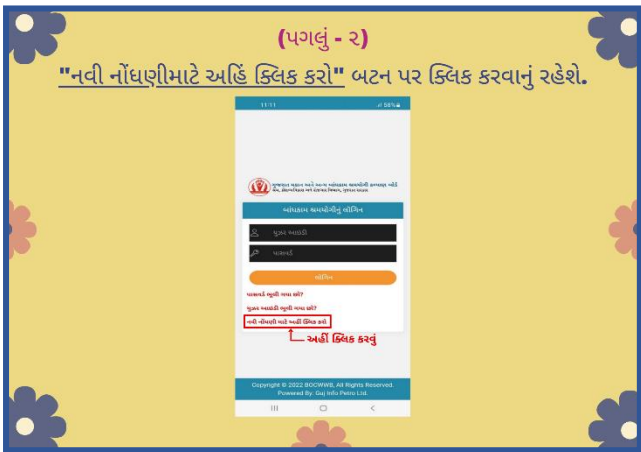
02



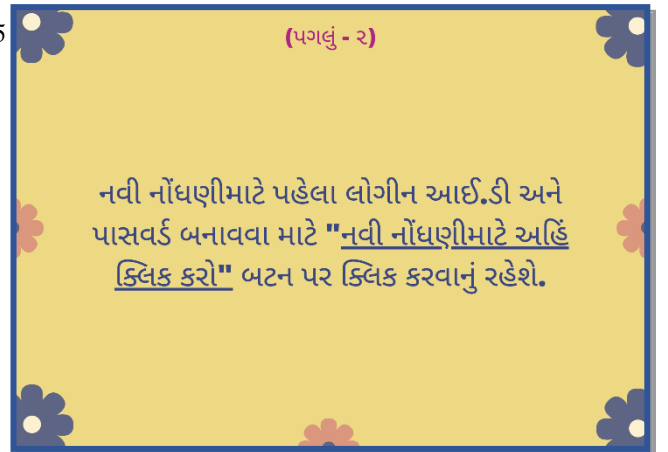
03



04



05



06

(પગલું - ૩)

લોગીન આઈ.ડી. અને પાસવર્ડ માટે વિગતો ભરી નોંધણી કરો પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.



07

(પગલું - ૩)

લોગીન આઈ.ડી. અને પાસવર્ડ માટે નીચે મુજબની વિગતો ભરવાની રહેશે:

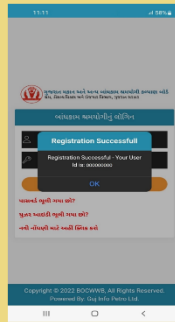
- નામ (આધાર કાર્ડ પ્રમાણે)
- લિંગ
- જન્મ તારીખ
- મોબાઇલ નંબર
- આધાર નંબર
- ઈમેઇલ એડ્રેસ (મરજિયાત)
- પાસવર્ડ

વિગતો ભર્યા બાદ "નોંધણી કરો" પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

08

(પગલું - ૩.૧)

રજિસ્ટર્ડ મોબાઇલ નંબર પર યુઝર આઈ.ડી તથા પાસવર્ડનો **SMS** આવશે.



09

(પગલું - ૩.૧)

નોંધણી કરો પર ક્લિક કરવાથી મોબાઇલ નંબર અને ઈમેઇલ પર યુઝર આઈ.ડી તથા પાસવર્ડનો **SMS** આપના રજિસ્ટર્ડ મોબાઇલ નંબર પર આવશે

10

(પગલું - ૪)

યુઝર આઈ.ડી તથા પાસવર્ડ નાખીને લોગીન કરવાનું રહેશે.



11

(પગલું - ૪)

મોબાઇલ નંબર પર આવેલ યુઝર આઈ.ડી તથા પાસવર્ડ નાખીને બોર્ડમાં નોંધણી કરવા માટે લોગીન કરવાનું રહેશે.

12

(પગલું - ૫)

જરૂરી વ્યક્તિગત વિગતો વિગતો ગુજરાતી અને અંગ્રેજીમાં દાખલ કરવાની રહેશે.

13

(પગલું - ૫)

લોગીન કર્યા બાદ નોંધણી ફોર્મ માટે જરૂરી વ્યક્તિગત વિગતો ગુજરાતી અને અંગ્રેજીમાં દાખલ કરવાની રહેશે. જેમાં

- અરજદારનું નામ
- અરજદારના પિતાનું નામ
- લિંગ
- જન્મ તારીખ દાખલ કરવાની રહેશે.

14

(પગલું - ૫.૧)

અરજદારનું હાલનું સરનામું દાખલ કરવાનું રહેશે.

15

(પગલું - ૫.૧)

આરજદારનું હાલનું સરનામું જેમાં

- જિલ્લાનું નામ
- તાલુકાનું નામ
- ગામનું નામ
- અરજદારનું સરનામું અંગ્રેજી તથા ગુજરાતીમાં
- પીનકોડ વગેરે વિગતો દાખલ કરવાની રહેશે.

16

(પગલું - ૫.૨)

હાલનું સરનામું અને કાયમી સરનામું એક હોય તો "ઉપર મુજબ" માં ટીક કરવાનું રહેશે.

17

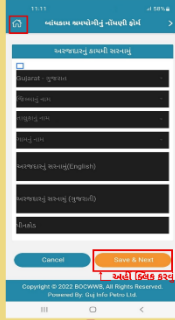
(પગલું - ૫.૨)

હાલનું સરનામું અને કાયમી સરનામું એક હોય તો "ઉપર મુજબ" માં ટીક કરવી, અને અલગ હોઈ તો કાયમી સરનામું દાખલ કરવાનું રહેશે.

18

(પગલું - ૫.૩)

વિગતો સેવ કરી હોમ બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.



19

(પગલું - ૫.૩)

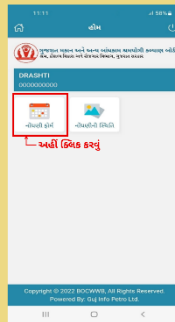
વિગતો સેવ કરવા માટે **Save and Next** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

ત્યારબાદ હોમ બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

20

(પગલું - ૬)

નોંધણી ફોર્મ પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.



21

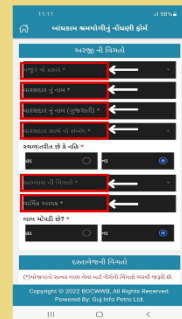
(પગલું - ૬)

હોમ પર ક્લિક કરી, નીચે મુજબના પેજમાં નોંધણી ફોર્મ પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

22

(પગલું - ૭)

નોંધણી ફોર્મ પર ક્લિક કર્યા બાદ અરજીની વિગતો લખવાની રહેશે.



23

(પગલું - ૭)

નોંધણી ફોર્મ પર ક્લિક કર્યા બાદ અરજીની વિગતોમાં:

- બાંધકામનો પ્રકાર
- વારસદારની વિગત
- સ્થળાંતરની વિગત
- શિક્ષણની વિગત
- જો જૂની નોંધણી કરાવેલી (લાલ ચોપડી) હોઈ તો તેની વિગત લખવાની રહેશે.

24

(પગલું - ૭.૧)

સરકારી દસ્તાવેજોની વિગતો લખવાની રહેશે.

25

(પગલું - ૭.૧)

નોંધણી ફોર્મ પર ક્લિક કર્યા બાદ અરજીની વિગતોમાં:
અન્ય સરકારી દસ્તાવેજોની વિગત (યુ-વિન કાર્ડ, રાશન કાર્ડ વગેરે) લખવાની રહેશે.

26

(પગલું - ૭.૨)

તમામ વિગત ભર્યા બાદ **SAVE & NEXT** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

27

(પગલું - ૭.૨)

નોંધણી ફોર્મ પર ક્લિક કર્યા બાદ અરજીની વિગતોમાં:
બેંક ખાતાની વિગત તથા પરિવારના સભ્યોની વિગત ભરવાની રહેશે (એક કરતાં વધુ હોઈ તો "ઉમેરો" પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે).

તમામ વિગત ભર્યા બાદ **SAVE & NEXT** બટન પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

28

(પગલું - ૮)

૯૦ દિવસ કામ કર્યા અંગેની વિગતો ભરવાની રહેશે.

29

(પગલું - ૮)

૯૦ દિવસ કામ કર્યા અંગેની વિગતો ભરવાની રહેશે.

જેમાં પહેલા કુલ કામના દિવસો અને "ઉમેરો" દબાવ્યા બાદ

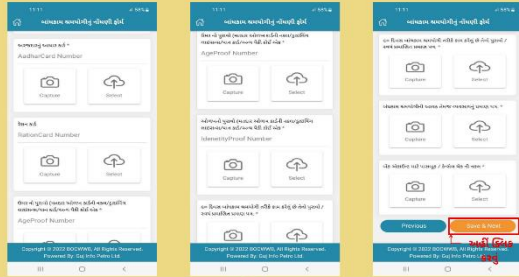
- સ્થળ
- વિસ્તાર
- દિવસ
- કાર્યની વિગત ભરવી.

અન્ય કામની વિગત દાખલ કરવા માટે "ઉમેરો" દબાવવું.

30

(પગલું - ૯)

દસ્તાવેજો અપલોડ કર્યા બાદ **SAVE & NEXT** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.



31

(પગલું - ૯)

જણાવેલ દસ્તાવેજો ફરજિયાત અપલોડ કરવાના રહેશે. જેમાં

- આધારકાર્ડ
- રેશનકાર્ડ નંબર
- ઉમરનો પુરાવો
- ઓળખનો પુરાવો
- ૯૦ દિવસ કામ કર્યાનું પ્રમાણપત્ર
- વ્યવસાયનું પ્રમાણપત્ર
- બેંક એકાઉન્ટ નો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

દસ્તાવેજો અપલોડ કર્યા બાદ **SAVE & NEXT** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.

32

(પગલું - ૧૦)

Save & Submit પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે.



33

(પગલું - ૧૦)

૯૦ દિવસ તરીકે કામ કર્યા અંગેની સંમતિ આપવા માટે ખાલી બોક્સમાં ટીક ✓ કરવાનું રહેશે, ત્યાર બાદ **Save & Submit** પર ક્લિક કરવાનું રહેશે

34

(પગલું - ૧૧)

નોંધણી પ્રક્રિયા પૂર્ણ થયેથી નીચે મુજબનો **SMS** રજીસ્ટર્ડ મોબાઇલ નંબર પર આવશે.



35

(પગલું - ૧૧)

નોંધણી પ્રક્રિયા પૂર્ણ થયેથી તમારી બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગી તરીકેની અરજીનો સફળ **SMS** આપના રજીસ્ટર્ડ મોબાઇલ નંબર પર આવશે.

APPENDIX – 12
MEDIA COVERAGE



વડોદરા 11-02-2023

હોમ સાયન્સમાં વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓનો ઈ-શ્રમ યોજના પર પ્રોજેક્ટ સરકારી યોજનાના લાભો મળે તે માટે 200 શ્રમિકની નોંધણી વિદ્યાર્થીનીઓએ શ્રમિકોની 12 સાઈટ્સ પર જઈ માર્ગદર્શન પણ આપ્યું

એજ્યુકેશન રિપોર્ટર | વડોદરા

એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન વિભાગની વિદ્યાર્થીની ઈ-શ્રમ યોજના પર પ્રોજેક્ટ કર્યો હતો. સરકારી યોજનાની જાણકારી શ્રમિકોને મળી રહે તે માટે 12 સાઈટ પર જઈને 200 શ્રમજીવીઓના રજીસ્ટ્રેશન કરાવ્યું હતું. આ ઉપરાંત બાંધકામ શ્રમિકોને જે તે યોજનાના લાભ, યોજનાનો લાભ લેવા માટે નોંધણી કેવી રીતે કરવી, નોંધણી માટે જરૂરી દસ્તાવેજો વગેરેની માહિતી આપી હતી.

એમ.એસ.યુનિવર્સિટીની હોમ સાયન્સ ફેકલ્ટીના એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન વિભાગ દ્વારા સરકારી યોજનાનો યોગ્ય એમલ શ્રમિકો સુધી પહોંચી શકે તે માટે એક પ્રોજેક્ટ કર્યો હતો. સરકારી યોજનાનો લાભ શ્રમિકોને મળે તે માટે એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન વિભાગ ની



વિદ્યાર્થીની દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી દ્વારા વિભાગના વડા ડો.અવની મણિયાર અને આસિ. પ્રોફેસર ડો.સારીકા પટેલ તથા ચંદ્રિકા રાજદીપ ના માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ સમગ્ર પ્રોજેક્ટ કર્યો હતો. વિદ્યાર્થીનીએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે શહેરની વિવિધ 12 બાંધકામ સાઈટ્સ પર જઈ જાગૃતિ કાર્યક્રમ યોજવામાં આવ્યો, જેમાં અંદાજે

400 જેટલા બાંધકામ શ્રમિકોને જે તે યોજનાના લાભ, યોજનાનો લાભ લેવા માટે નોંધણી કેવી રીતે કરવી, નોંધણી માટે જરૂરી દસ્તાવેજો વગેરેની માહિતી આપવામાં આવી હતી. ત્યારબાદ ગુજરાત મકાન અને અન્ય બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગી કલ્યાણ બોર્ડ, વડોદરાના માર્ગદર્શન નોંધણી વિષે માહિતી અપાઈ.

APPENDIX – 13
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROFILE

AWARENESS SESSIONS



Awareness Session Conducted on Samanvay Solitaire



Awareness Session Conducted on Samanvay Westbank



Awareness Session Conducted on Samanvay Westfield



Awareness Session Conducted on Samanvay Splendid



Awareness Session Conducted on Samanvay Symphony



Awareness Session Conducted on Om Residency

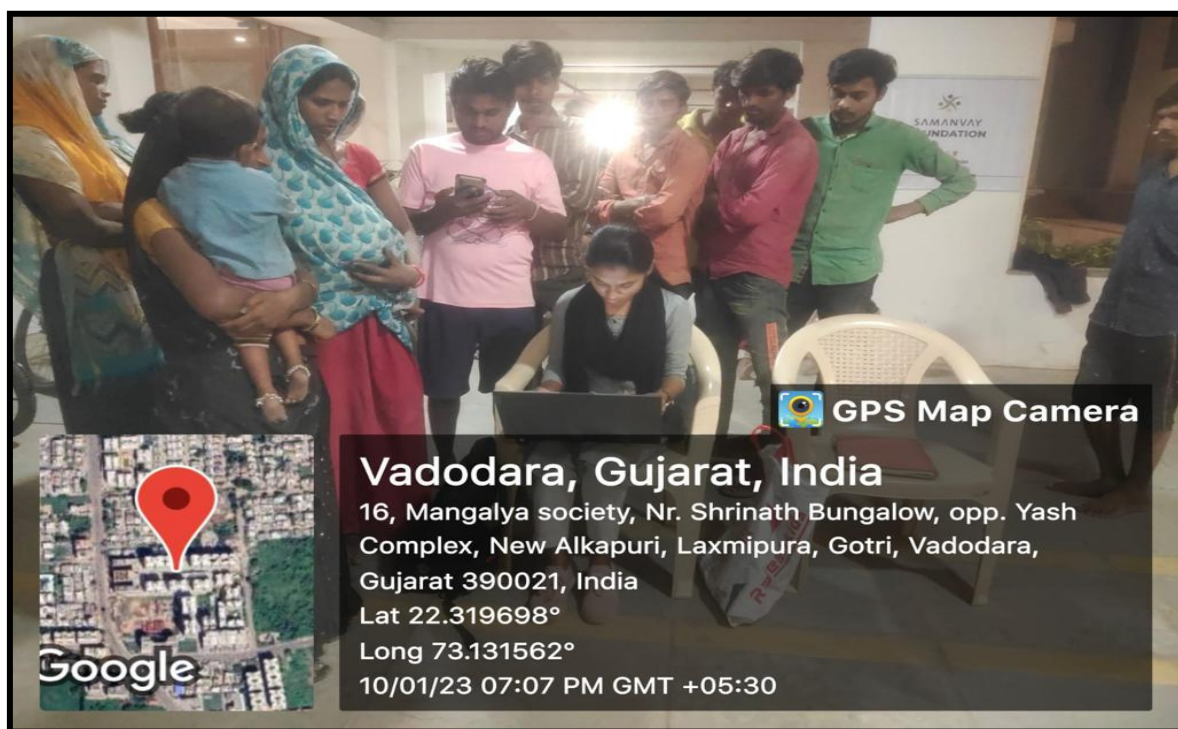
REGISTRATION SESSIONS



Registration Session Conducted on Samanvay Solitaire



Registration Session Conducted on Om Residency



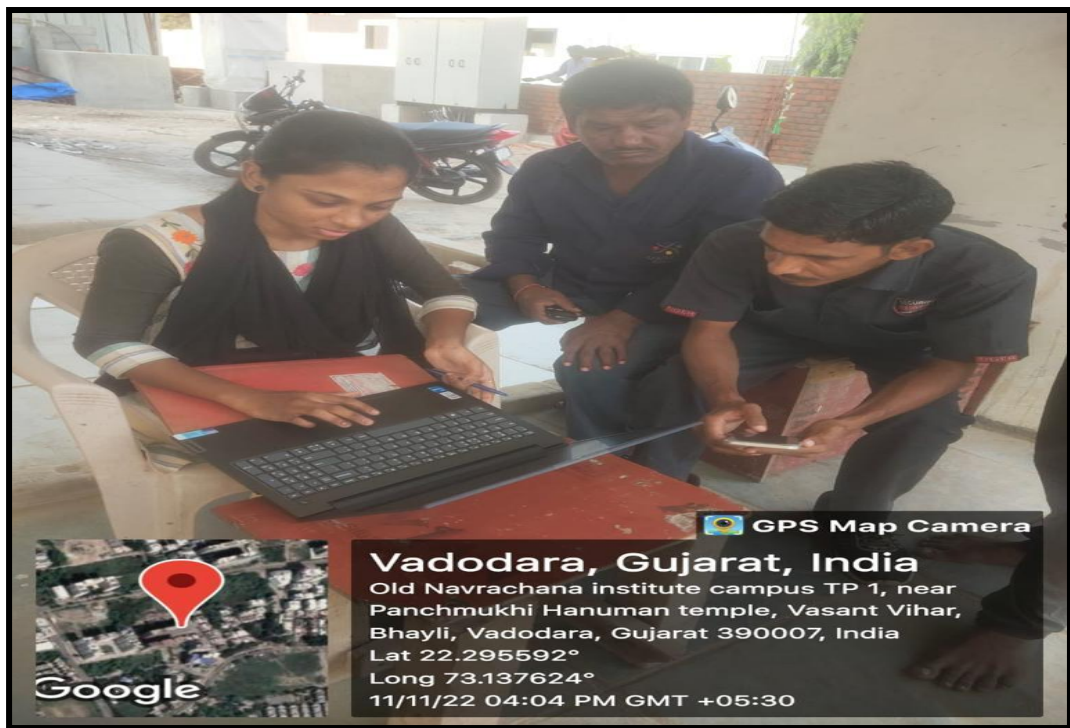
Registration Session Conducted on Samanvay Westbreeze



Registration Session Conducted on Samanvay Splendid



Registration Session Conducted on Samanvay Symphony



Registration Session Conducted on Samanvay Saatvik

CARD DISTRIBUTION



Card Distribution to Construction Worker by Project Manager of Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board



Construction Workers were Informed about e-Shram and e-Nirman Cards by Project Manager of Samanvay Foundation



The Project Guide introducing the Construction Workers about the Benefits of e-Nirman and e-Shram Card



Group of Construction Workers with their Issued e-Nirman and e-Shram Cards



Contractor of Samanvay Saatvik Handing-out the e-Shram Card to the Construction Worker



Project Worker Handing-out the e-Nirman Card to the Construction Worker

FEEDBACK



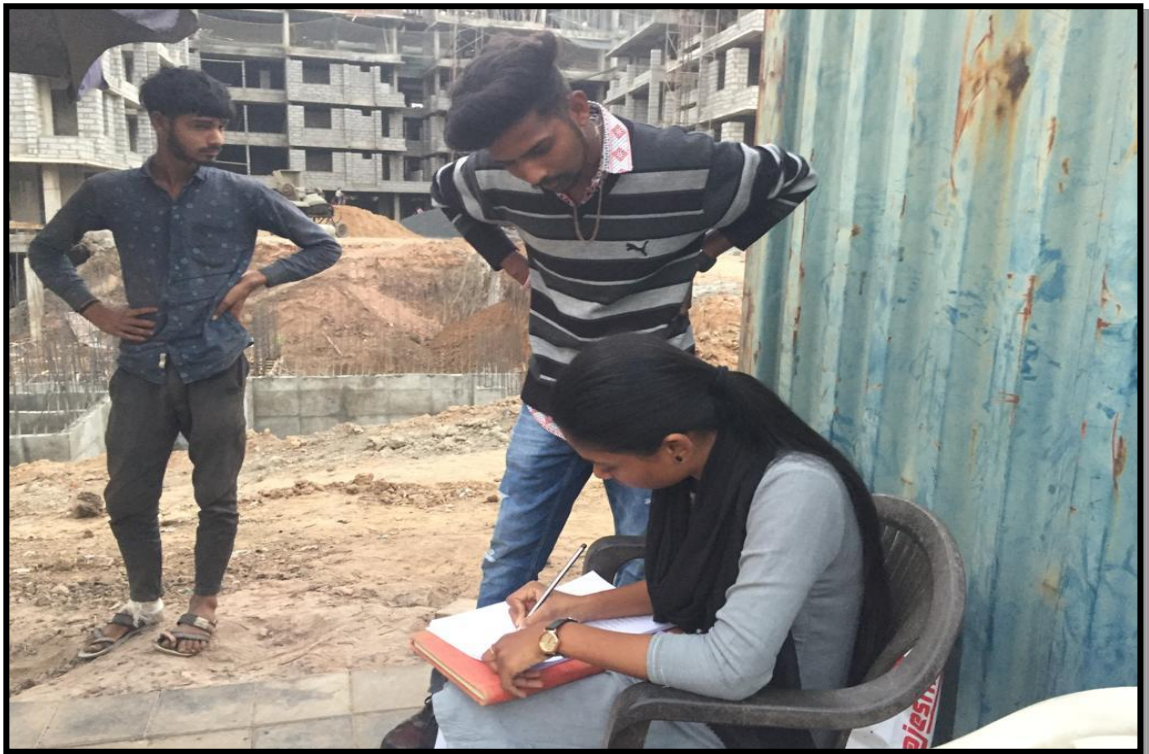
**Project Workers taking Feedback from the Construction Workers of
Samanvay Solitaire**



**Project Workers taking Feedback from the Construction Workers of
Samanvay Symphony**



**Project Workers taking Feedback from the Construction Workers of
Samanvay Saatvik**



**Project Workers taking Feedback from the Construction Workers of
Samanvay Solitaire**

APPENDIX-14

iThenticate PLAGIARISM REPORT

Action project 13-04 (10.10pm).pdf

ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

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APPENDIX-15
PERMISSION LETTER



Department of Extension and Communication
Faculty of Family and Community Science
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara
University Road, Vadodara – 390002, INDIA

Ph: (+91-0265)2795522 Email: extensioncommunication@yahoo.co.in

Date: 10th October 2022

To,
Mr. Jigar Kahar
Project Manager, Samanvay Foundation,
Vadodara

Subject: Seeking Permission to conduct awareness and registration program with Construction Workers under the schemes of e-Shram and e-Nirman

Respected Sir,

My self Drashti Gandhi, Senior Masters Student of the Department of Extension & Communication, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara. For the partial fulfillment of my master's degree, I am conducting an action project on "Awareness, Registration and Availing benefits under the schemes of e-Nirman and e-Shram by selected Construction Workers from Vadodara City", under the guidance of Dr. Avani Maniar, Dr. Sarika Patel, and Mr. Chandrik Rajdeep. The target group of the study will be construction workers and the duration of the project will be October 2022 to March 2023.

In this connection I would like to collaborate with Samanvay Foundation, Vadodara for conducting this project and need your cooperation for the same. Requesting you to kindly grant the permission to conduct the action project.

Thanking You,
With Regards

Ms. Drashti Gandhi
Project Worker
Senior Masters Student (2022-23)

Mr. Chandrik Rajdeep
Project Co-Guide,
Temporary Associate Professor

Dr. Avani Maniar
Project Guide
Head of the Department

Dr. Sarika Patel
Co-guide
Temporary Associate Professor

Allowed



Jigar Kahar

APPENDIX-16
PRESS NOTE



Department of Extension and Communication

Faculty of Family and Community Sciences

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

University Road, Vadodara-390002, INDIA

Ph: (+91-0265)2795522 Email: extensioncommunication@yahoo.co.in

FFCS/EC/
10/02/2023

પ્રેસનોટ

ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એક્સટેન્શન એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિકેશન, ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સિસ, ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાઉ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા તથા ગુજરાત મકાન અને અન્ય બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગી કલ્યાણ બોર્ડ, વડોદરા ના સંયુક્ત ઉપક્રમે વડોદરા શહેર સ્થિત નામાંકિત સ્વૈચ્છિક સંસ્થાના સહયોગથી તાજેતરમાં ભારત સરકારની યોજના ઇ-શ્રમ અને ગુજરાત સરકારની યોજના ઇ-નિર્માણ અંગે જાગૃતિ કાર્યક્રમ અને નોંધણી પર એક્શન પ્રોજેક્ટ વિદ્યાર્થીની સુશ્રી દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી દ્વારા હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો. આ એક્શન પ્રોજેક્ટ સરકારી વિભાગ, યુનિવર્સિટી જેવી શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થા અને સ્વૈચ્છિક સંસ્થાનો સહયોગ કેવા સકારાત્મક બદલાવ લાવી શકે તેનું ઉદાહરણ છે.

અસંગઠિત કામદાર સામાજિક સુરક્ષા અધિનિયમ, 2008 ના અમલ પછી કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્ય સરકાર સાથે મળીને અસંગઠિત શ્રમજીવીઓના સર્વાંગી વિકાસ માટે સતત પ્રયત્નશીલ રહી છે. તેના અસરકારક અમલીકરણ અર્થે કાર્યરત ગુજરાત મકાન અને અન્ય બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગી કલ્યાણ બોર્ડની સ્થાપના પણ કરવામાં આવી છે. હાલમાં સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા અસંગઠિત કામદારો તેમજ તેમના કૌટુંબિક કલ્યાણને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી ૧૭થી વધુ યોજનાઓ અમલમાં છે. આ યોજનાઓનો સીધો લાભ લેવા માટે અસંગઠિત કામદારોની નોંધણી એક મહત્વની તેમજ ફરજિયાત પ્રક્રિયા છે. સુશ્રી દ્રષ્ટિ ગાંધી દ્વારા હાથ ધરાયેલા સદર પ્રોજેક્ટનો હેતુ અસંગઠિત કામદારો ખાસ કરીને વડોદરા શહેરના બાંધકામ ક્ષેત્રે જોડાયેલા બાંધકામ શ્રમજીવીઓને ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા ચાલતી ઇ-શ્રમ અને ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા ચાલતી ઇ-નિર્માણ ની યોજનાઓમાં નોંધણી કરાવી વિવિધ સામાજિક સુરક્ષાની યોજનાઓનો લાભ અપાવવાનો છે.

પ્રારંભિક તબક્કે વડોદરા શહેરની વિવિધ ૧૨ બાંધકામ સાઈટ્સ પર જઈ જાગૃતિ કાર્યક્રમ યોજવામાં આવ્યો, જેમાં અંદાજે ૪૦૦ જેટલા બાંધકામ શ્રમિકોને જે તે યોજનાના લાભ, યોજનાનો લાભ લેવા માટે નોંધણી કેવી રીતે કરવી, નોંધણી માટે જરૂરી દસ્તાવેજો વગેરેની માહિતી આપવામાં આવી હતી. ત્યારબાદ ગુજરાત મકાન અને અન્ય બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગી કલ્યાણ બોર્ડ, વડોદરાના માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગીઓને નોંધણી વિષે માહિતી આપવામાં આવી. જાગૃતિ કાર્યક્રમના અંતે રસ દાખવનાર કુલ ૨૦૦ શ્રમજીવીઓને સાથે રાખી ઈ-શ્રમ અને ઈ-નિર્માણ પર ઓનલાઈન દસ્તાવેજો અપલોડ કરી જરૂરી નોંધણી પ્રક્રિયા હાથ ધરવામાં આવી.

યોજનામાં જોડાવવાથી બાંધકામ શ્રમયોગીઓને ભારત સરકાર ઈ-શ્રમ નોંધણી હેઠળ ૬૦ વર્ષ બાદ રૂ. ૩૦૦૦/- પેન્શન, મૃત્યુ સમયે રૂ. ૨ લાખ વીમા વળતર અને અપંગતાના કિસ્સામાં રૂ. ૧ લાખ સુધીની નાણાંકીય સહાય મળવા પાત્ર છે. જ્યારે ગુજરાત સરકારની ઈ-નિર્માણ હેઠળ નોંધણી થવાથી શ્રમિક અન્નપૂર્ણા યોજના અંતર્ગત રૂ. ૫/- માં સાત્વિક અને પોષણ યુક્ત ભોજન, મેડિકલ હેલ્થ યુનિટ (ધન્વન્તરી આરોગ્ય રથ) અંતર્ગત નિઃશુલ્ક પ્રાથમિક તબીબી સારવાર, મહિલા બાંધકામ શ્રમિકને પ્રસૂતિ સહાય, મુખ્યમંત્રી ભાગ્યલક્ષ્મી બોન્ડ, બાળકોને ૧ થી પી.એચ.ડી અભ્યાસક્રમો માટે શિક્ષણ સહાય, આકસ્મિક મૃત્યુના કિસ્સામાં તેમના વારસદારને રૂ. ૩ લાખની સહાય, અંત્યેષ્ઠિ સહાય યોજના અંતર્ગત શ્રમિક મૃત્યુ પામે તો રૂ. ૧૦,૦૦૦/- ની સહાય વગેરે મુખ્ય યોજનાઓ સામેલ છે.