IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF HDFC BANK CSR

HDFC Battery-Operated Tricycle Distribution Initiative P0754

IMPLEMENTED BY

BHAUSO GULABRAO PATIL FOUNDATION

SUBMITTED BY

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Executive Summary

This impact assessment examines a targeted CSR initiative involving the distribution of battery-operated tricycles to 400 individuals with locomotor disabilities across Maharashtra. Implemented in partnership with local government bodies and Indotech Industries, the intervention aimed to address mobility-related exclusion among persons with disabilities (PwDs)—particularly in underserved and rural communities. The assessment was conducted based on available documents, beneficiary records, and media coverage, without direct field engagement.

Relevance: The project directly responded to the pressing mobility needs of individuals with locomotor disabilities, who often face compounded challenges due to poverty, gender, age, and caste. The selection of beneficiaries through government verification processes ensured that the support reached individuals with recognized disabilities. By targeting a basic enabler—mobility—the project aligned with the principles of inclusion, accessibility, and the SDGs (especially SDG 3, 10, and 11), while also complementing national schemes such as the Accessible India Campaign and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.

Effectiveness: The intervention was effectively implemented with a clear beneficiary list, use of verified disability documentation, and structured handover events. Public visibility was ensured through local media coverage and participation of elected representatives, enhancing community recognition. Beneficiaries received functional mobility devices supported by a six-month warranty and basic user orientation, increasing the likelihood of immediate benefit and safe use.

Efficiency: The project demonstrated a high degree of execution efficiency, leveraging existing databases, a single credible vendor (Indotech Industries), and strategic timing of distribution events to reduce logistical and administrative overheads. The tricycles' technical features—battery-powered mobility, manual override, and ergonomic design—offered practical value with relatively low operational complexity.

Impact: Although direct beneficiary feedback could not be gathered, the intervention is expected to have improved personal mobility, reduced dependence on caregivers, and enhanced access to livelihoods, education, and social spaces. For many women,

elderly persons, and individuals from marginalized communities, the tricycle serves as a tool for increased dignity and independence. With improved mobility, recipients are also more likely to engage with financial services and meet household needs— further contributing to the sustainability of the asset.

Sustainability: While no formal post-distribution service or tracking system was in place, the inclusion of a warranty, the durable design of the tricycles, and initial orientation support provide a reasonable base for sustainability. Beneficiaries' increased access to income-generating opportunities may further enable them to maintain the devices. Still, the absence of structured lifecycle support (e.g., service, parts replacement) remains a key area for improvement.

Recommendations: The report recommends strengthening future interventions by incorporating structured beneficiary profiling (including family income and intended usage), standardizing documentation practices, and building linkages to local servicing mechanisms. Additionally, integrating such mobility interventions with broader livelihoods, financial inclusion, and digital access schemes can significantly enhance long-term impact. Overall, the initiative reflects a high-potential model for disability-inclusive CSR, demonstrating how a relatively simple asset transfer—when well-targeted—can unlock broader social and economic empowerment.

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1. Background and Context

India is home to one of the largest populations of persons with disabilities (PwDs) in the world, with over **26.8 million individuals** (2.21% of the total population) identified in the **Census 2011**. However, estimates by the World Bank and disability rights groups suggest the actual number may be significantly higher, with many individuals underreported due to stigma, lack of awareness, and limited access to disability certification. Among the different types of disabilities, **locomotor disabilities**—those that affect a person's ability to move freely—are the most common, affecting approximately **5.4 million people**. These impairments limit mobility and access to education, livelihood, healthcare, and public services, thereby exacerbating exclusion and poverty.

The challenges are further compounded by India's socio-economic inequalities. **Rural residents**, **women and girls**, **elderly individuals**, and those from **Scheduled Castes (SC)** and **Scheduled Tribes (ST)** often experience multiple and intersecting barriers due to systemic marginalization. For many PwDs, especially in underserved regions, the **lack of appropriate assistive aids**—such as wheelchairs or tricycles—translates into limited autonomy, isolation, and missed opportunities for education, employment, or civic participation.

India's policy framework, most notably the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016**, guarantees equal rights and access to opportunities for persons with disabilities, including provisions for appropriate assistive technologies, barrier-free infrastructure, and inclusive services. The Act aligns with the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)**, to which India is a signatory. National initiatives such as the **Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)**, the **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)**, and the **Unique Disability ID (UDID)** program further reinforce the government's commitment to building an inclusive society. However, on-the-ground implementation remains inconsistent, particularly in rural and resource-constrained districts.

Given this context, **mobility remains a foundational need**—both as a human right and as an enabler of access. Without mobility aids, many PwDs remain confined to their homes, reliant on caregivers, and excluded from daily life. **Battery-operated tricycles**,

in particular, offer a viable and dignified solution, especially for users who lack the physical strength to operate manual devices or who must traverse rough rural terrain. These assistive vehicles not only enhance physical mobility but also contribute to restoring self-reliance, confidence, and social participation.

2. About the Project

The **Battery-Operated Tricycle Distribution Initiative**, implemented by the **Bhauso Gulabrao Patil Foundation** with support from **HDFC Bank's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** arm, is a targeted effort to address the mobility needs of persons with locomotor disabilities in **Jalgaon district, Maharashtra**. This region, marked by its predominantly rural character and infrastructure gaps, has over **20,000 individuals** living with movement disabilities, many of whom lack access to reliable and accessible transportation options.

The project aimed to distribute **400 battery-operated tricycles** to certified beneficiaries, identified through a rigorous verification process led by the **Department of Social Justice and Empowerment**. By focusing on marginalized and underserved individuals, including the economically poor, youth, women, and SC/ST populations, the initiative prioritizes **equity and inclusion**. The selection criteria and implementation plan were closely aligned with both **national disability rights legislation** and **SDG targets**, particularly in the domains of **health (SDG 3)**, **education (SDG 4)**, **economic opportunity (SDG 8)**, and **reduced inequalities (SDG 10)**.

The intervention serves as a **model for scalable CSR action** in disability-inclusive development. Beyond simply providing a device, it recognizes mobility as a pathway to dignity, independence, and opportunity. The battery-powered tricycles, sourced from **Indotech Industries**, are designed with user-friendly features such as ergonomic seating, manual override functions, and a 25–30 km operational range per charge—making them suitable for the daily mobility needs of rural users.

Through this initiative, the Foundation and HDFC Bank not only addressed an urgent assistive need but also contributed to a broader vision of **inclusive development**, where no individual is left behind due to disability, poverty, or systemic neglect.

3. Study Approach and Methodology

The impact assessment adopts the **OECD-DAC evaluation framework**, which provides a comprehensive lens to evaluate the performance, outcomes, and value of development interventions. This framework ensures that the evaluation is not only structured and evidence-based but also oriented towards learning and improvement. The five key criteria guiding this assessment are:

- **Relevance**: Evaluating the extent to which the project aligns with the actual needs and priorities of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in the targeted areas.
- **Effectiveness**: Assessing the degree to which the project has achieved its stated objectives, particularly in terms of the scale, quality, and appropriateness of aid delivered.

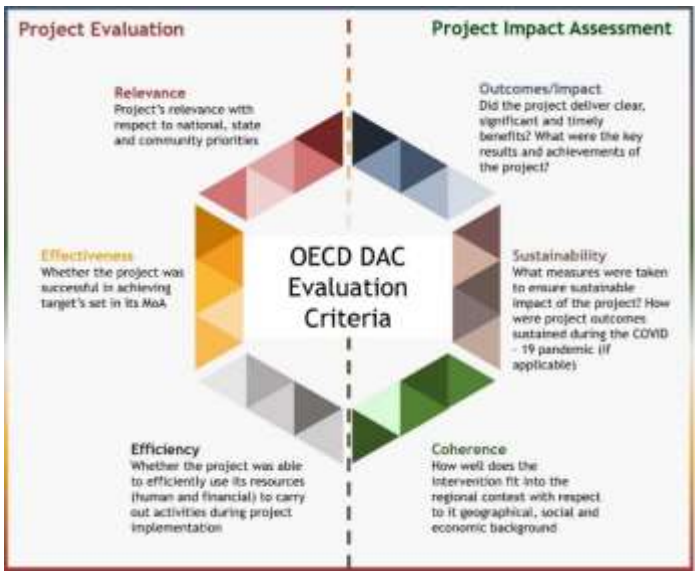

Figure 1: OECD DAC Framework

- **Efficiency**: Examining how economically resources (financial, human, logistical) were used to produce the intended outputs and manage operations.
- **Impact**: Exploring the broader and longer-term changes brought about in the lives of beneficiaries and communities as a result of the project.
- **Sustainability**: Analyzing the likelihood of continuation of benefits post-project, through institutionalization, ownership, or follow-up measures.

This structured approach enables a holistic understanding of the project's performance and value, ensuring that findings are useful for both accountability and strategic learning.

The assessment employed a structured, desk-based methodology complemented by stakeholder interactions. The first step involved collecting all relevant project documents, including the proposal, progress reports, utilisation certificates, financial records, and beneficiary data. These materials provided the foundation for understanding the project's design, implementation, and scope.

A detailed desk review was then conducted to examine the project's stated objectives, geographic focus, activities, timelines, and resource allocation. Progress reports were analysed to assess beneficiary reach, types of aid distributed, and challenges encountered. Financial documents were reviewed to understand fund utilization and efficiency.

In addition to the desk review, qualitative inputs were gathered through interactions with the implementing partner and vendors. These conversations offered insights into planning processes, execution challenges, coordination mechanisms, and contextual factors influencing the project's delivery.

All collected data were then analysed using the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria—relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. The findings were synthesized into a structured report highlighting key achievements, gaps, and lessons learned. Stakeholder feedback was incorporated to finalise the report and ensure accuracy and ownership.

4. Key Findings

The impact assessment revealed several critical insights into the design, implementation, and outcomes of the project, evaluated through the lens of the OECD-DAC criteria. Drawing from a systematic desk review and stakeholder inputs, the findings highlight the project's strengths in addressing the immediate needs of Persons with Disabilities, while also pointing to areas where implementation efficiency and long-term sustainability could be strengthened. The following sections present a criterion-wise summary of observations across relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.

4.1. Relevance

India has a substantial population of persons with disabilities (PwDs), estimated at over 26.8 million as per Census 2011. Of this, locomotor disabilities form the largest share, accounting for approximately 5.4 million individuals who face challenges related to movement. These disabilities impact a wide spectrum of daily functioning, from commuting and accessing services to pursuing education and employment. The prevalence of disability is higher in rural areas and among economically disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

In Maharashtra, over 2.96 million people live with disabilities, with 548,418 reporting movement disabilities. Within this group, 283,598 are in the age group of 20–29 years, followed closely by 262,291 in the 30–39 age group. Among these, males tend to outnumber

females, reflecting a consistent gender imbalance, but both genders face profound barriers to inclusion. Young adults and working-age individuals with movement disabilities are particularly vulnerable due to restricted access to mobility aids, education, and income-generating activities.

The situation in Jalgaon district, located in northwestern Maharashtra, mirrors this pattern. The district has over 20,422 persons reported with movement disabilities. Given its largely rural terrain, limited access to barrier-free infrastructure, and inadequate public transportation options, the mobility challenges are even more acute. Women with disabilities face heightened barriers owing to gender-based discrimination, societal stigma, and safety concerns in travel.

Figure 2: Identification Card for the beneficiaries

Locomotor disabilities particularly hinder the ability to travel independently, resulting in exclusion from educational institutions, skill development initiatives, healthcare facilities, government welfare schemes, and mainstream economic activities. Many PwDs depend on caregivers or informal support systems, which are neither reliable nor empowering.

Persons with disabilities do not form a homogenous group—gender, caste, class, and age intersect to compound their vulnerabilities. Women and girls with disabilities are more likely to be homebound, denied education, and exposed to violence or abuse due to social stigma and safety concerns. Elderly persons with locomotor disabilities often live in isolation, with declining caregiver support, particularly in low-income households. Moreover, individuals from Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) communities face double discrimination—due to both social exclusion and systemic neglect in rural service delivery. Poverty further limits their ability to access mobility aids or private transport, while public infrastructure remains largely inaccessible. By acknowledging and addressing these intersecting disadvantages, the project's design—particularly the criteria used to select

beneficiaries from across disadvantaged backgrounds—reinforces the principle of equity and targeted inclusion.

In this context, the provision of battery-operated tricycles is highly relevant. These vehicles offer a low-cost, energy-efficient, and empowering mode of transport that enables independent mobility for short and mid-range distances. The project design, supported by HDFC Bank's CSR initiative and implemented by the Bhauso Gulabrao Patil Foundation, is directly aligned with the national Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016), which guarantees equal access to mobility and livelihood. It also complements flagship schemes such as:

- Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign)
- Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)
- Chief Minister's Assistance Scheme for the Disabled (Maharashtra) UDID (Unique Disability ID) and Ayushman Bharat

The intervention is also aligned with India's commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly:

- **SDG 3:** Good Health and Well-being
- **SDG 4:** Quality Education
- **SDG 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth
- **SDG 10:** Reduced Inequalities
- **SDG 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities

By focusing on a need-based and contextually appropriate intervention, the project responds directly to the lived realities of persons with locomotor disabilities in Jalgaon. It reflects broader commitments toward disability-inclusive development and equity-based community empowerment, positioning CSR as a key contributor to sustainable social change.

4.2. Effectiveness

The tricycle distribution initiative, as conceptualized and executed by the Bhauso Gulabrao Patil Foundation with support from HDFC Bank's CSR arm, demonstrated a commendable degree of implementation success in terms of achieving its core outputs. The project set out to distribute 400 battery-operated tricycles to persons with locomotor disabilities across Jalgaon district—and successfully met this target. This has been substantiated by formal records, including the delivery challan issued by the selected vendor, Indotech Industries, and

a letter of confirmation addressed to HDFC Bank by the implementing organization, attesting to the safe receipt and readiness for beneficiary handover. Notably, the implementation timeline aligned closely with the original plan, with the distribution being strategically scheduled around the Independence Day celebrations of August 2023, a decision that amplified both symbolic and public value.

In terms of design fidelity, the project remained anchored to its commitment to selecting eligible beneficiaries through the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, thereby ensuring that the aid reached individuals with certified movement disabilities. Importantly, the selection process was anchored in due diligence, with the local government and the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment ensuring that eligibility criteria were rigorously applied. Each beneficiary was verified through valid government-issued disability certificates and Aadhaar identification, and only those fulfilling the requisite norms for assistive support were included. This added a layer of institutional oversight and transparency to the initiative. The actual distribution events were conducted with the participation of elected representatives, including local MLAs and ministers, and served as public forums of visibility, legitimacy, and social recognition. The presence of government functionaries and media coverage reinforced not only the seriousness of the initiative but also provided public acknowledgment of HDFC Bank's CSR leadership in disability inclusion.

The initiative also achieved significant visibility through extensive media coverage, photographs, and video documentation of the handover events. This served the dual purpose of building trust among stakeholders and demonstrating transparency and accountability. While the beneficiary database lacked uniform disaggregation by gender, caste, and income profile, early reviews indicate a reasonably diverse mix of recipients across age and gender. However, a more detailed demographic analysis would have allowed deeper insights into the inclusivity of the intervention, particularly for historically disadvantaged groups such as women, the elderly, and SC/ST communities.

Despite these notable accomplishments, the effectiveness of the project in achieving its long-term goals—enhanced mobility, restored dignity, improved access to education, employment, and services—could not be fully assessed due to the absence of direct beneficiary feedback. Similarly, several critical post-distribution processes such as end-user training, formal ownership handover, insurance coverage, and routine monitoring, though envisioned in the proposal, could not be verified from the documentation provided. These gaps restrict a

holistic understanding of the sustained outcomes and transformative impact of the intervention.

Nevertheless, within the scope of deliverables and constraints, the project stands out as a successful execution of a mobility-based inclusion strategy, reaching a significant number of beneficiaries with visible institutional and social support. Its effectiveness in delivery, visibility, and alignment with stated goals underscores its value as a replicable CSR intervention model for empowering persons with disabilities.

Product Snapshot: Battery-Operated Tricycle

Model: Battery-powered tricycle for locomotor disability

Manufacturer: Indotech Industries

Key Features:

- Electric motor with rechargeable battery
- Ergonomic seat with backrest
- Manual override for emergencies
- Range: ~25–30 km per charge
- Designed for outdoor mobility and local commuting

Support: 6-month warranty and basic user manual provided

Compliance: As per accessibility and safety norms recommended for assistive mobility aids

Figure 3: Battery-operated tricycle distributed to beneficiaries (representative image from proposal/media coverage)

4.3. Efficiency

The efficiency of the tricycle distribution project can be evaluated through its resource utilization, timeliness, and stakeholder collaboration. The project benefited from a lean and focused design—procurement of a single assistive device type, a clearly defined beneficiary list, and coordination with local government bodies—enabling swift execution without unnecessary administrative overhead. Despite the absence of granular cost data, it is evident

from the proposal and delivery timeline that the implementing agency optimized both procurement and distribution within a relatively short implementation cycle.

A key factor contributing to this efficiency was the selection of Indotech Industries as the vendor. Indotech Industries is a Pune-based manufacturer specializing in adaptive mobility solutions, including battery-operated tricycles for persons with locomotor disabilities. Their tricycles are designed with features such as electric motors with rechargeable batteries, ergonomic seating, manual override options, and a range of approximately 25–30 km per charge. These specifications align well with the project's objectives, ensuring that the mobility aids provided are both functional and user-friendly. (Source: indotechindustry.com)

The choice of a centralized vendor and reliance on an existing government-verified beneficiary database reduced costs associated with identification, validation, and procurement delays. The distribution events were synchronized with public functions (e.g., Independence Day celebrations), leveraging local participation and media attention at minimal additional expense. These actions maximized outreach and visibility while maintaining cost-effectiveness.

Furthermore, the use of government-issued disability certificates and Aadhaar identification ensured accurate targeting, reducing duplication and leakage risks. While detailed expenditure reports were not available, there is no evidence of significant inefficiencies or resource wastage. However, the absence of systematic follow-up mechanisms (such as training, servicing, or long-term usage tracking) indicates that the project's operational model was output-driven rather than lifecycle-oriented.

Overall, the project reflects a high degree of implementation efficiency, particularly given its clear scope, rapid execution, and ability to mobilize resources through institutional partnerships and public platforms.

4.4. Impact

Due to certain limitations, and based on available documents and reports, the project's intended impact can be reasonably inferred from the intervention design and the context of the target group. By providing battery-operated tricycles to 400 individuals with locomotor disabilities— many of whom were previously dependent on caregivers or confined to their homes— the project aimed to catalyze a shift in personal mobility, independence, and social inclusion.

The introduction of a powered mobility aid can significantly transform daily life. It reduces dependency, enables access to markets, schools, health services, and public spaces, and enhances the individual's ability to participate in family and community life. For many persons with disabilities, particularly women, the elderly, and individuals from low-income backgrounds, this intervention likely represents a first step toward reclaiming dignity and self-reliance.

The visibility of the distribution events—attended by elected representatives and covered in local media— contributed to increased social recognition of persons with disabilities. It reinforced the idea that disability inclusion is a shared public responsibility and positioned corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a catalyst for social change. The public nature of the handovers may also have encouraged a shift in public perception, contributing to a more enabling social environment.

While individual outcomes such as enhanced earnings, educational attendance, or reduced caregiver burden could not be directly measured, the delivery of appropriate assistive technology—targeted to verified beneficiaries—offers strong potential for long-term positive change. The project also indirectly supported policy goals such as those outlined in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act and the Accessible India Campaign.

Moreover, the decision to provide battery-operated (motorized) tricycles— as opposed to traditional manual ones—represents a major leap in terms of ease, dignity, and usability for recipients. Manual tricycles often demand significant upper-body strength and become impractical for long distances, rough terrains, or elderly users. In contrast, motorized tricycles reduce physical strain, enable faster travel with less effort, and expand the daily radius of movement for persons with disabilities. This not only enhances their comfort and confidence but also improves the likelihood of regular school or workplace attendance, market access, and independent health visits. The provision of such upgraded assistive technology, therefore, directly contributes to reducing exclusion and improving quality of life in a meaningful way.

Building on the challenges and vulnerabilities outlined in the earlier sections—particularly the intersection of disability with poverty, gender, age, and caste—the provision of battery-operated tricycles can be seen as a gateway intervention. It addresses a critical barrier—mobility—thereby unlocking access to education, health services, livelihood opportunities, and social participation. For women and elderly beneficiaries, it reduces dependency and

enhances dignity. For economically marginalized groups, it opens the door to earning livelihoods, accessing welfare schemes, and reconnecting with community life. While the full breadth of these impacts could not be directly measured, the project clearly lays the foundation for broader empowerment and inclusion. It exemplifies how targeted mobility support can catalyze a multi-dimensional improvement in well-being, positioning the initiative as a high-potential model for future CSR interventions in disability-inclusive development.

4.5. Sustainability

The sustainability of the tricycle distribution initiative remains a key area for further development and inquiry. Given the nature of the intervention—a one-time provision of battery-operated mobility aids—long-term sustainability hinges on several factors that could not be fully assessed within the scope of available documentation.

While formal mechanisms for ongoing follow-up or technical servicing were not detailed in the available documentation, the project does appear to have focused on ensuring initial quality and usability. The absence of direct engagement with beneficiaries or implementation partners limits deeper insight into how the tricycles are being maintained or integrated into daily life. However, based on the strength of the design— particularly the provision of operational orientation and the choice of a reliable vendor— it is reasonable to expect that many recipients are deriving continued benefit from the intervention.

That said, certain elements of the project design reflect consideration for post-distribution sustainability. The tricycles were procured from a professional manufacturer— Indotech Industries—who provided a six-month warranty. Battery-powered models typically have a usable life of up to three years under normal operating conditions. Additionally, basic operational guidance and orientation on usage and maintenance were reportedly provided to beneficiaries during the handover process.

Nonetheless, integrating simple post-distribution supports—such as periodic servicing, spare part provisioning, or repair linkages—would further strengthen sustainability. Going forward, similar initiatives could consider building partnerships with local vendors or community-based groups and aligning with government or CSR livelihood schemes. These forward-looking measures would help evolve future interventions from one-time distribution efforts into holistic and sustainable inclusion models.

5. Recommendations

Based on the assessment of available documents and inferred outcomes, several recommendations emerge to enhance the quality, effectiveness, and long-term value of similar future interventions targeting persons with disabilities (PwDs).

To begin with, the inclusion and targeting processes can be strengthened by introducing structured beneficiary profiling that captures not only disability type but also age, gender, caste, family income, and the intended purpose or use of the tricycle— such as access to work, education, healthcare, or social mobility. Understanding the household profile and livelihood context can help prioritize candidates who would derive the greatest functional and economic benefit from the intervention. The inclusion of local field-level stakeholders—such as health workers, disability-focused NGOs, or community-based organizations—can lend additional credibility and contextual accuracy to the selection process. Integration with government databases such as the Unique Disability ID (UDID) system or disability pension records can further ensure that the most vulnerable and underserved individuals are reached.

From a project management and documentation perspective, future implementations would benefit greatly from maintaining appropriate documentation using standardized templates and checklists. These could include pre- and post-distribution records, beneficiary acknowledgment forms, orientation session logs, and simple feedback formats. Maintaining photographic and video documentation with consent—linked to beneficiary details and geotags—can further enhance transparency, reporting accuracy, and audit readiness.

In terms of sustainability and lifecycle management, embedding a basic service and maintenance component into the intervention design would add significant value. A plan for at least one year of post-distribution support—covering battery checks, servicing, and repair guidance—should be explored, either through vendor contracts or partnerships with local self-help groups, mechanics, or micro-enterprises. Periodic follow-ups or user check-ins via calls or home visits could offer insight into continued usage and satisfaction, while also flagging emerging issues early. Furthermore, mobility interventions should be strategically linked to complementary initiatives such as skills training, micro-enterprise support, or digital and financial inclusion programs. This would create a pathway for not just mobility, but also economic empowerment and sustained well-being.

6. Conclusion

This impact assessment highlights the significance of targeted mobility interventions in enhancing the quality of life and inclusion of persons with locomotor disabilities. Despite limitations in direct field engagement, the available documentation and contextual evidence affirm that the initiative—through the provision of battery-operated tricycles—responded to a critical access barrier and created the conditions for improved dignity, independence, and social participation.

The intervention demonstrated thoughtful design, efficient execution, and meaningful alignment with government priorities and global development goals. It reached a vulnerable group through a verified beneficiary selection process, leveraged credible vendor support, and offered mobility aids that were both functional and adaptable. The visibility of the program through local media and public participation further enhanced its reach and social impact.

While the long-term outcomes are yet to be fully captured, the project provides a replicable model for disability-inclusive CSR interventions. Its relevance lies not only in what it delivered, but in what it enabled: a pathway to access, mobility, and potentially, empowerment. Future iterations can benefit from stronger lifecycle support systems, robust documentation, and links to complementary livelihood or welfare programs to deepen and sustain the impact.

In sum, this initiative offers a compelling case for how mobility can be both a right and a lever for transformation— especially when supported by inclusive planning, local partnerships, and a commitment to social equity.

Annexure

List of Beneficiaries

क्र.	नाव	गाव	तालुका
1	भूषण श्रीकृष्ण पाटील	अंजनविहीरे	धरणगांव
2	संजय पंडीत चव्हाण	अंजनविहीरे	धरणगांव
3	अमोल संभाजी सोनवणे	आनोरे	धरणगांव
4	आनंदा दौलत अहिरे	आनोरे	धरणगांव
5	ईश्वर अमृत पाटील	आव्हणी	धरणगांव
6	नारायण लक्षमण भोई	आव्हाणे	जळगाव
7	प्रविण शामराव भोई	आव्हाणे	जळगाव
8	भूषण सुभाष धनगर	आव्हाणे	जळगाव
9	मनोहर रुपसिंग चौधरी	आव्हाणे	जळगाव
10	विजय शंकर चौधरी	आव्हाणे	जळगाव
11	शेख अकबर शेख मुनाप	आव्हाणे	जळगाव
12	सोपान शंकर पाटील	आव्हाणे	जळगाव
13	अक्षय सुभाष नेहते	आसोदा	जळगाव
14	ऋषी सपकाळे	आसोदा	जळगाव
15	चंद्रकांत देवराम चौधरी	आसोदा	जळगाव
16	निखिल रमेश लिधुरे	आसोदा	जळगाव
17	निवृत्ती काशिनाथ डोलसे	आसोदा	जळगाव
18	प्रफुल्ल पांडुरंग पार्टील	आसोदा	जळगाव
19	मनिषा रघुनाथ शिंपी	आसोदा	जळगाव
20	मयुर जगन राजुरकर	आसोदा	जळगाव
21	मोयल्यास महमंद पिंजारी	आसोदा	जळगाव
22	ललित रमेश पाटील	आसोदा	जळगाव
23	लिलाबाई परभत बि-हाडे	आसोदा	जळगाव
24	वनिता संदीप रेवतकर	आसोदा	जळगाव
25	विलास भील	आसोदा	जळगाव
26	संदीप सुधाकर कोळी	आसोदा	जळगाव
27	सुधाकर शंकर बि-हाडे	आसोदा	जळगाव
28	सुधिर फकीरा कोळी	आसोदा	जळगाव

29	सुनंदा विलास बि-हाडे	आसोदा	जळगाव
30	रविंद्र गोविंद पाटील	कठोरा	जळगाव
31	चंद्रकांत ज्ञानदेव पाटील	कडगांव	जळगाव
32	कैलास बळीराम पाटील	कडगाव	जळगाव
33	हर्षल संजय पाटील	कडारी	जळगाव
34	महेंद्र ताराचंद पाटील	कवठळ	धरणगांव
35	महेश तारांचद पाटिल	कवठळ	धरणगांव
36	शशिकांत विठ्ठल पाटील	कवठळ	धरणगांव
37	शांताराम लोटन पाटील	कवठळ	धरणगांव
38	संजय जगन्नाथ पाटील	कवठळ	धरणगांव
39	सचिन चंद्रशेखर पाटील	कसुबा खुर्द	जळगाव
40	अश्विनी प्रविण कोळी	काठोरा	जळगाव
41	योगेश नामदेव तायडे	काठोरा	जळगाव
42	कैलास ढोलू भोई	कानळदा	जळगाव
43	चरणसिंग मगन चव्हाण	कानळदा	जळगाव
44	जगदिश राजेंद्र चव्हाण	कानळदा	जळगाव
45	जर्नादन पंढरीनाथ सपकाळे	कानळदा	जळगाव
46	धनराज कौतिक सिरसाठ	कानळदा	जळगाव
47	नामदेव दामू कुंभार	कानळदा	जळगाव
48	भगवान श्यामराव नाव्हकर	कानळदा	जळगाव
49	रविंद्र भगवान बाविस्कर	कानळदा	जळगाव
50	श्याम साहेबराव चव्हाण	कानळदा	जळगाव
51	संदिप अशोक सपकाळे	कानळदा	जळगाव
52	लक्ष्मी शंकर सोनवणे	कानसवाडे	जळगाव
53	गणेशसिंग विजयसिंग पाटील	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
54	दादाभाऊ रामेश्वर पवार	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
55	भरत प्रताप पाटील	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
56	मनोज सुरेश सोनवणे	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
57	राजेंद्र लखिचंद शिवसरा	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
58	विनोद सतिष महाजन	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
59	विनोद सतिष महाजन	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
60	सुरेश खंडू पाटील	कासुंबा खुर्द	जळगाव
61	गुलाब राजाराम पाटील	किनोद	जळगाव
62	मच्छिंद्र भगवान चौधरी	किनोद	जळगाव

63	रमजान सुलतान पिंजारी	किनोद	जळगाव
64	आशा सुपडू पाटील	कुऱ्हाडदे	जळगाव
65	बापु शिवा पाटील	कुऱ्हाडदे	जळगाव
66	जिवन विलास पाटील	कुवारखेड	जळगाव
67	दिपक सिताराम बाविस्कर	कुवारखेड	जळगाव
68	गणेश तोताराम भुते	खामखेडी	धरणगांव
69	रविंद्र नारायण पाटील	खामखेडी	धरणगांव
70	सुनंदा विनोद पाटील	खेडीखुर्द	जळगाव
71	हिम्मत प्रल्हाद पाटील	गंगापुरी	धरणगांव
72	लहू मुरलीधर पाटील	गाढोदे	जळगाव
73	कांतीलाल छगन महाजन	गारखेडा	धरणगांव
74	अनिल रामकृष्ण कोळी	घार्डी	जळगाव
75	विजय दामू ढाकेणे	चिंचोली	जळगाव
76	सुरेश पंडीत घुगे	चिंचोली	जळगाव
77	शिवाजी बुधा नन्नवरे	चिचपुरा	धरणगांव
78	नामदेव नारायण सोनवणे	चोरगांव	धरणगांव
79	पिंताबर आंनदा सोनवणे	चोरगांव	धरणगांव
80	भरत छगन पवार	चोरगांव	धरणगांव
81	योगराज सुनिल बाविस्कर	चोरगांव	धरणगांव
82	हितेश अनिल पाटील	चोरगांव	धरणगांव
83	राजेंद्र दशरथ कोळी	जळगाव खुर्द	जळगाव
84	दिपक सुकलाल पाटील	जामोद	जळगाव
85	अकबर शब्बीर पिंजारी	झुरखेडा	धरणगांव
86	नामदेव नथ्थु चौधरी	झुरखेडा	धरणगांव
87	निखील जितेंद्र चव्हाण	डिकसाई	जळगाव
88	अशोक वसंत धनगर	डोमगाव	जळगाव
89	आशाबाई चैतराम पाटिल	तरडे	धरणगांव
90	किशोर कैलास पाटिल	तरडे	धरणगांव
91	संतोष सुकलाल माळी	तरसोद	जळगाव
92	युवराज भानूवास भोई	तुरखेडा	जळगाव
93	राजेंद्र बाजिराव सपकाळे	तुरखेडा	जळगाव
94	ज्ञानदेव प्रभाकर काळे	दापोरे	जळगाव
95	ज्ञानेश्वर प्रभाकर काळे	दापोरे	जळगाव
96	दिलीप सर्यभान वाणी	दापोरे	जळगाव

97	हेमेंद्र रामचंद्र सपकाळे	दापोरे	जळगाव
98	प्रकाश बुधो पाटील	दोनगांव	धरणगांव
99	संजय गंगाराम पाटिल	दोनगांव	धरणगांव
100	मधुकर अर्जुन मराठे	दोपोरे	जळगाव
101	अभिमन गोविंदा मोरे	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
102	आनंदा सुरेश ओसवाल	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
103	गणेश यादव माळी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
104	चंद्रकांत देवानंद शिंदे	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
105	छाया लोटन बाविस्कर	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
106	जयश्री वंसत चौधरी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
107	देवेंद्र पुंडलिक माळी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
108	नसीबा बानु मोबीन मोमीन	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
109	नारायण नवनित बयस	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
110	नितेश संजय सोनार	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
111	पुरुषोत्तम विठोबा माळी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
112	प्रकाश ठोमण माळी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
113	प्रिया नितीन बाविस्कर	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
114	भगवान त्र्यंबक चौधरी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
115	भुषण अंबेश्वर सोनार	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
116	भुषण राजेंद्र बडगुजर	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
117	भोजराज राजेंद्र महाजन	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
118	मनुस शेख चांद मोमीन	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
119	महेश पुंडलिक माळू	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
120	रमेश विष्णु महाजन	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
121	रविंद्र रमेश काबरा	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
122	रहीसाबी अब्दुल गफ्फार मोमीन	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
123	राकेश कैलास चौधरी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
124	राजु नथ्थु चौधरी	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
125	रामचंद्र रामदास पाटील	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
126	रोहीदास तुंबडु कुंभार	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
127	लोटन शेनपड्डु पाटील	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
128	विक्रमसिग जगतसिंग पाटील	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
129	विजय तुळशिराम पाटील	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
130	विनायक नारायण महाजन	धरणगांव	धरणगांव

131	विनायक नारायण महाजन	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
132	संजय आत्माराम सोनवणे	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
133	सांनी हरीचंद्र मराठे	धरणगांव	धरणगांव
134	अरुण महारु राठोड	धानवड	जळगाव
135	विजय ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील	धानवड	जळगाव
136	विजय भिका मराठे	धानवड	जळगाव
137	शिवाजी बाबूलाल पाटील	धानवड	जळगाव
138	अभिषेक बाळू पाटील	धानोरे	जळगाव
139	रामचंद्र गोकूळ पाटील	धानोरे	जळगाव
140	दिव्या गोकूळ सपकाळे	धामणगाव	जळगाव
141	चंद्रभान पंडीत बागुल	नंदगांव	जळगाव
142	छाया सुधाकर भील	नंदगांव	जळगाव
143	भिला नथू धनगर	नंदगांव	जळगाव
144	राकेश भगवान धनगर	नंदगांव	जळगाव
145	विश्वनाथ शांताराम पाटील	नंदगांव	जळगाव
146	विश्वनाथ शांताराम पाटील	नंदगांव	जळगाव
147	उपाधाई सुभाष मालचे	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
148	खुशाल गोविंदा धनगर	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
149	चंद्रकांत दत्तू नेरकर	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
150	ज्ञानेश्वर ओंकार नाथ	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
151	दिपक ओमप्रकाश चौधरी	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
152	दिलीप ओंकार बावणे	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
153	धनंजय छगन अहिरे	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
154	प्रदिप जनार्दन रोटे	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
155	रविंद्र विठोबा वाणी	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
156	ललित चंदू भोई	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
157	वासूदेव गोपाळ नारखेडे	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
158	शकील शेख हमीदशेख	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
159	शेख अनसर शेख मुखत्यार	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
160	शेख सहीद शेख अहमद	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
161	संदिप सुरेश पाटील	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
162	सरला पांडूरंग रोटे	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
163	सलिम अलाउद्दीन खान	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
164	सुनिता नारायण धरनगर	नशिराबाद	जळगाव

165	सैय्यद फारूख अनिफ	नशिराबाद	जळगाव
166	अनिल लक्ष्मण भारंबे	नांदेड	धरणगांव
167	अशोक दंगल सैंदाणे	नांदेड	धरणगांव
168	तुळसा तुकाराम दुधे	नांदेड	धरणगांव
169	दौलत सखाराम कोळी	नांदेड	धरणगांव
170	नरेंद्र रामभाऊ पाटील	नांदेड	धरणगांव
171	प्रकाश भोजु जंगले	नांदेड	धरणगांव
172	प्रतिक्षा धर्मराज धनगर	नांदेड	धरणगांव
173	प्रदिप बडगु ढाके	नांदेड	धरणगांव
174	प्रमोद पंडित सैंदाणे	नांदेड	धरणगांव
175	भिका पिंताबर रवींद्र	नांदेड	धरणगांव
176	भिका पितांबर खोंडे	नांदेड	धरणगांव
177	महेंद्र बळीराम बाविस्कर	नांदेड	धरणगांव
178	संतोष तुकाराम कोळी	नांदेड	धरणगांव
179	समाधान केशव मोतीराळे	नांदेड	धरणगांव
180	समाधान नारायण कोळी	नांदेड	धरणगांव
181	सुनंदा गजेंद्र चौधरी	नांदेड	धरणगांव
182	सुलनातशाह इब्राहिम शहा	नांदेड	धरणगांव
183	ज्ञानेश्वर ईश्वर चव्हाण	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
184	ज्ञानेश्वर हिंम्मत पाटील	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
185	रविंद्र जगन्नाथ शिंपी	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
186	रविंद्र युनूस खाटीक	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
187	विनोद भिका पाटील	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
188	विश्वनाथ शांताराम पाटील	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
189	संगिता साहेबराव सपकाळे	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
190	सुनंदाबाई प्रल्हाद ठाकरे	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
191	हर्षल ज्ञानेश्वर सोनवणे	नाद्रा बु	जळगाव
192	आदित्य दिनेश पाटील	निमगाव	जळगाव
193	अरुण सुकलाल बोरसे	पथराड बु	धरणगांव
194	संभाजी लहु साळुंके	पथराड बु	धरणगांव
195	निलेश मुरलीधर पाटील	पष्टाणे खु	धरणगांव
196	राकेश दिलीप जाधव	पष्टाणे बु	धरणगांव
197	हृषिकेश किशोर पाटील	पष्टाणे बु	धरणगांव
198	गौतम धोंडू सोनवणे	पष्टाणे बु.	धरणगांव

199	कल्पना भिका भोई	पाथरी	जळगाव
200	मुरलीधर बन्सी पाथरवट	पाथरी	जळगाव
201	रतन बन्सी पाथरवट	पाथरी	जळगाव
202	लोटन तुकाराम धनगर	पाथरी	जळगाव
203	मोतीलाल पुंडलिक ठाकुर	पाळधी	धरणगांव
204	रविंद्र तोताराम माळी	पाळधी	धरणगांव
205	शाम पौलाद पाटील	पाळधी	धरणगांव
206	सागर चंद्रकांत ननावरे	पाळधी	धरणगांव
207	राजश्री सुनिल पाटील	पाळधी ख	धरणगांव
208	उत्तम पांडुरंग मोरे	पाळधी खु	धरणगांव
209	कमील खॉ पिंजारी	पाळधी खु	धरणगांव
210	प्रितम माधवराव फुलझाडे	पाळधी खु	धरणगांव
211	योगेश विनायक गायकवाड	पाळधी खु	धरणगांव
212	शेख समिर शेख सलीम	पाळधी खु	धरणगांव
213	थिरज समाधान धनगर	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
214	भगवान भास्कर सोलंकी	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
215	मुनाप जुम्मा पिंजर	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
216	वह अमजत वह अजित	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
217	विनोद गुलाब पाटील	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
218	शेख असलम शेख रसूल	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
219	शेख फारूक शेख मुशीर	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
220	श्याम पौलाड पाटिल	पाळधी बु	धरणगांव
221	जितेंद्र सोमनाथ पारधी	पोखरी	धरणगांव
222	विजय लक्ष्मण पाटील	फुपनगरी	जळगाव
223	संतोष राघो मिस्तरी	फुपनगरी	जळगाव
224	सुरेखा रामचंद्र बडगुजर	फुपनगरी	जळगाव
225	भागवत यादव पाटल	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव
226	रंजना पंकज सोनवणे	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव
227	रघुनाथ यादव दोडे	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव
228	राहूल धनसिंग सपकाळे	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव
229	लता शालिक सोनवणे	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव
230	लिलाधर दत्तू नन्वरे	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव
231	विद्या बाळकृष्ण कोळी	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव
232	विनोद महादु नन्यरे	बांभोरी प्रचा	धरणगांव

233	कल्याणी नामदेव कोळी	बांभोरी बु	धरणगांव
234	गणपत गजराज पाटील	बांभोरी बु	धरणगांव
235	राहुल भाउराव पाटील	बांभोरी बु	धरणगांव
236	रोहिदास अर्जुन पाटील	बांभोरी बु	धरणगांव
237	रोहीदास अरुण पाटील	बांभोरी बु	धरणगांव
238	सुभाष पंडीत धनगर	बांभोरी बु	धरणगांव
239	मंगला करमचंद पाटील	बाभुळगाव	धरणगांव
240	आशिष भिका पाटील	बिलवाडी	जळगाव
241	वंसंत पुंडलीक पाटील	बिलवाडी	जळगाव
242	विजय दतु पाटील	बिलवाडी	जळगाव
243	शालीनीबाई चांदभान पाटील	बिलवाडी	जळगाव
244	सिमा किरण महाजन	बेळी	जळगाव
245	हितेंद्र नितीन नाले	बेळी	जळगाव
246	निवृत्ती शिवाजी जाधव	बोरगाव बु	धरणगांव
247	अशोक भाऊलाल सोनवणे	बोरनार	जळगाव
248	कविता दौलत कोळी	बोरनार	जळगाव
249	गोविंदा शिवाजी कोळी	बोरनार	जळगाव
250	छकुली प्रकाश धनगर	बोरनार	जळगाव
251	डिंगबंर उशीर	बोरनार	जळगाव
252	दशरथ पाटील	बोरनार	जळगाव
253	दिपक रामा पवार	बोरनार	जळगाव
254	भागवत प्रकाश बडगुजर	बोरनार	जळगाव
255	नाना रतन पाटील	भवरखेडा	धरणगांव
256	प्रकाश यादव धोबी	भवरखेडा	धरणगांव
257	रविंद्र पुंडलिक पाटील	भवरखेडा	धरणगांव
258	राजेश्री तुषार कोळी	भादली	जळगाव
259	सागर राजेंद्र सोनवणे	भादली	जळगाव
260	भानुदास दामु पाटील	भादली	जळगाव
261	चंद्रकांत ज्ञानेश्वर कोळी	भादली बु	जळगाव
262	भास्कर सुका अत्तरदे	भादली बु	जळगाव
263	रामा बाबुराव माळी	भादली बु	जळगाव
264	संजय भास्कर पाटील	भादली बु	जळगाव
265	भरत शिवदास मराठे	भामर्डी	धरणगांव
266	अनिल अशोक पवार	भोकर	जळगाव

267	अनिल सुकदेव भोई	भोकर	जळगाव
268	अशोक चुडामण कलाल	भोकर	जळगाव
269	जयवंत भिका पवार	भोकर	जळगाव
270	दिलीप नाना पाटील	भोकर	जळगाव
271	देवराम जयराम पवार	भोकर	जळगाव
272	बालु भावलाल पाटील	भोकर	जळगाव
273	युवराज शालीक चव्हाण	भोकर	जळगाव
274	राकेश निंबा सोनवणे	भोकर	जळगाव
275	राज नंनदलाल सोनवणे	भोकर	जळगाव
276	राजेंद्र सुधाकर पवार	भोकर	जळगाव
277	राजेंद्र सुधाकर पवार	भोकर	जळगाव
278	मनीषा भैय्या पाटील	भोणे	धरणगांव
279	संतोष भिकन पाटील	भोणे बु	धरणगांव
280	जितेंद्रसिंग धरमसिंग देवराळे	भोद खु	धरणगांव
281	पिंताबर पंडीत पाटील	भोद खु	धरणगांव
282	फिरोज भिकन शेख	भोद खु	धरणगांव
283	पुंडलीक यादवद कोळी	भोलाणे	जळगाव
284	मचिंद्र रामा कोळी	भोलाणे	जळगाव
285	सुनिल नामदेव न्हावी	भोलाणे	जळगाव
286	चेतन रतिलाल सोनवणे	भोलाने	जळगाव
287	पुरुषोत्तम रामसिंग कोळी	भोलाने	जळगाव
288	समाधान गिरधर उंबरे	भोलाने	जळगाव
289	सुनिता दौलत कोळी	भोलाने	जळगाव
290	अभिजित विलास देशपांडे	मण्यारखेडा	जळगाव
291	चंद्रकांत भानुदास मराठे	मण्यारखेडा	जळगाव
292	प्रभाकर सोपान जावळे	ममुराबाद	जळगाव
293	मिलींद माधवराव पाटील	ममुराबाद	जळगाव
294	संगीता राजाराम वाघोदे	ममुराबाद	जळगाव
295	सुरेश गोविंदा सरादे	ममुराबाद	जळगाव
296	सुनंदा रामगोपाल हेडा	मुसळी	धरणगांव
297	विट्ठल कडु मराठा	मुसळी खु	धरणगांव
298	शेख कासिम शेख. सैयद मन्यार	मुसळी खु	धरणगांव
299	नामदेव महादू पाटील	मोहाडी	जळगाव
300	अनिता पितांबर सोनवणे	म्हसावद	जळगाव

301	अमिर मुसा फकीर	म्हसावद	जळगाव
302	ईस्माईल रशिद पटेल	म्हसावद	जळगाव
303	गुलाम हुसेन ईसूफ पटेल	म्हसावद	जळगाव
304	जमिल ईस्माईल शेख	म्हसावद	जळगाव
305	ज्ञानेश्वर बंडू कुमावद	म्हसावद	जळगाव
306	पुरुषोत्तम प्रल्हादसेठ कापडे	म्हसावद	जळगाव
307	भाईदास सिताराम हठकर	म्हसावद	जळगाव
308	संजय कुमार हिरालाल पाटील	म्हसावद	जळगाव
309	सतिष विठ्ठल सुर्यवंशी	म्हसावद	जळगाव
310	सुभाष कामा मोरे	म्हसावद	जळगाव
311	प्रविण भिमसिंग परदेशी	रायपूर	जळगाव
312	समाधान बळीराम पाटील	रेल	धरणगांव
313	महेंद्र प्रकाश पाटील	रोटवद	धरणगांव
314	विनोद दामू पाटील	लिधूर	जळगाव
315	उखुर्द शंकर चव्हाण	लोणवाडी	जळगाव
316	नवल अर्जुन कोळी	वंजारी	धरणगांव
317	नंदू भाईदास पाटील	वघरुल खु	धरणगांव
318	मंगला सुनिल सोनवणे	वडनगरी	जळगाव
319	ईश्वर दलपत पाटील	वडली	जळगाव
320	तुकाराम अर्जुन पाटील	वडली	जळगाव
321	पुंडलिक संतोष पाटील	वडली	जळगाव
322	लता सुदाम पाटील	वडली	जळगाव
323	सुरेश खंडू खंडारे	वडली	जळगाव
324	अभिजित यशवंत कुलकर्णी	वराड बु	जळगाव
325	आशाबाई शंकर मिस्तरी	वराड बु	जळगाव
326	गजानन हरसिंग बारेला	वराड बु	धरणगांव
327	रत्नाबाई अर्जुन सुरळकर	वराड बु	जळगाव
328	संभाजी जाधव	वराड बु	जळगाव
329	किनोज सुकदेव कोळी	वाकडी	जळगाव
330	भगवान रतन सपकाळे	वाकडी	जळगाव
331	वाल्मीक नामदेव पाटील	वाकडी	जळगाव
332	दशरथ भगवान भिल	वावडदा	जळगाव
333	प्रकाश गोपिचंद रणधुमाळ	वावडदा	जळगाव
334	प्रमिलाबाई मुकूंदा गोपाळ	वावडदा	जळगाव

335	रंजनाबाई कैलास राजपूत	वावडदा	जळगाव
336	समाधान भगवान वाघ	वावडदा	जळगाव
337	सरुबाई राजू जाधव	वावडदा	जळगाव
338	कोकीळाबाई रमेश ठोसरे	विटनेर	जळगाव
339	दिपक नमर्दाप्रसाद परदेशी	विटनेर	जळगाव
340	रत्नाबाई दिपक परदेशी	विटनेर	जळगाव
341	सविता हरी साठे	विटनेर	जळगाव
342	सुमेधा गजानन कुलकर्णी	विटनेर	जळगाव
343	अलका चावदस जळके	विदगाव	जळगाव
344	गजानन पद्माकर पाटील	विदगाव	जळगाव
345	गजेंद्र विश्वनाथ जगताप	विदगाव	जळगाव
346	बाळकृष्ण पांडुरंग सोनवणे	विदगाव	जळगाव
347	सरला झगडू कोळी	विदगाव	जळगाव
348	अक्षय अशोक पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
349	अमिल मुस्ताफ पिंजारी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
350	गणेश विश्वनाथ आगे	शिरसोली	जळगाव
351	ज्योती भरत पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
352	तुकाराम ओंकार बारी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
353	दिपक सिताराम भिल	शिरसोली	जळगाव
354	दिलीप तुळशिराम पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
355	देवेंद्र तनुजा बारी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
356	देवेंद्र तुळशीराम बारी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
357	देवेंद्र फकीरा कुंभार	शिरसोली	जळगाव
358	निर्मला आधार भुसे	शिरसोली	जळगाव
359	पुंडलिक भोजराज बारी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
360	प्रदिप दैलत रकिबे	शिरसोली	जळगाव
361	भरत देविदास बारी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
362	मनोहर केशव बारी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
363	मुकेश सदाशिव माळी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
364	योगेश बापू पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
365	योगेश भास्कर महाजन	शिरसोली	जळगाव
366	रविंद्र बुधा पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
367	शिवम हेमंत पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
368	संतोष रामदास मराठे	शिरसोली	जळगाव

369	सिध्दार्थ रविंद्र पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
370	सोमेश शांताराम माळी	शिरसोली	जळगाव
371	हेमंतराव जगतराव पाटील	शिरसोली	जळगाव
372	ज्ञानेश्वर भास्कर तायडे	शेळगाव	जळगाव
373	दिपक आंनदा पाटील	साकरे	धरणगांव
374	मुकुंदराव भिमराव पाटील	साकरे	धरणगांव
375	प्रताप सुरेश कोल्हे	साळवा	धरणगांव
376	रंजना बापु पाटील	साळवा	धरणगांव
377	राजु मंगा पटेल	साळवा	धरणगांव
378	राजेंद्र मोतीराम मोरे	साळवा	धरणगांव
379	राजेन्द्र बारसु माळी	साळवा	धरणगांव
380	हिंम्मत दौलत पाटील	साळवा	धरणगांव
381	दादासाहेब साहेबराव सुरवाडे	सावखेडा खु.	जळगाव
382	संदिप अशोक पाटील	सावखेडा खु.	जळगाव
383	ज्ञानेश्वर विठ्ठल सपकाळे	सावखेडा बु.	जळगाव
384	दादासाहेब साहेबराव सुरवाडे	सावखेडा बु.	जळगाव
385	राधेशाम प्रल्हाद पाटील	सावखेडा बु.	जळगाव
386	वंदना विजय चौधरी	सावखेडा बु.	जळगाव
387	विठ्ठल भगवान सपकाळे	सावखेडा बु.	जळगाव
388	जिजाबाई ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील	सोनवद	धरणगांव
389	दिलीप भावलाल भोई	सोनवद	धरणगांव
390	भटु डिगंबर ठाकुर	सोनवद खू	धरणगांव
391	शामंकात मंगल सोनवणे	सोनवद खू	धरणगांव
392	बिलाल शब्बीर खाटीक	सोनवद बु	धरणगांव
393	विवेक प्रमोद निशानकर	सोनवद बु	धरणगांव
394	कुंदन अशोक भील	हिंगोणा बु	धरणगांव
395	केशव जगन्नाथ कोली	हिंगोणा बु	धरणगांव
396	दामू अशोक भील	हिंगोणा बु	धरणगांव
397	मोहन सुधाकर पाटिल	हिंगोणा बु	धरणगांव
398	तुषार शिवदास पाटील	हिंगोणे	धरणगांव
399	तुषार ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील	हिंगोणे	जळगाव
400	सुजाता समाधान सोनवणे	हिंगोणे	जळगाव