Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

ATMA	:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
ADA	:	Assistant Director of Agriculture
ATM	:	Assistant Technology Manager
AAP	:	Annual Action Plan
BLAIC / TLAIC	:	Block / Taluk Level ATMA Implementation Committee
BFAC / TFAC	:	Block / Taluk Farmer Advisory Committee
BTM	:	Block Technology Manager
BTT	:	Block Technology Team
CIGs	:	Commodity Interest Groups
C, M & E	:	Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation
CEO	:	Chief Executive Officer
CSS	:	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DAP	:	District Action Plan
DAAP	:	District Agricultural Action Plan
DLAIC	:	District Level ATMA Implementation Committee
DFAC	:	District Farmer Advisory Committee
DDA	:	Deputy Director of Agriculture
DB	:	Display Board
EV	:	Exposure Visit
FIGs	:	Farmer Interest Groups
FGDs	:	Focused Group Discussions
FF	:	Farmer Friend
FID	:	Farm Information Dissemination
FOs	:	Farmer Organizations
IDWG	:	Inter Departmental Working Group
ITD	:	Innovative Technology Dissemination
JDA	:	Joint Director of Agriculture
KEA	:	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
KG	:	Kissan Goshti

KVK	:	Krishi Vijnana Kendra
OIA	:	Other Innovative Activity
PD	:	Project Director
RA / FO	:	Research Agency / Farmer Organization
RSG	:	Raitha Shakthi Gumpu
RSK	:	Raita Samparka Kendra
SAMETI	:	State Agricultural Extension Management Training Institute
SAP	:	State Agriculture Plan
SLSC	:	State Level Steering Committee
SNO / SNC	:	State Nodal Officer / State Nodal Cell
SEWP	:	State Extension Work Plan
SAUs	:	State Agricultural Universities
SC / ST /OBC	:	Scheduled Cast / Scheduled Tribe / Other Backward Classes
SREP'S	:	Strategic Research & Extension Plan
SMSP	:	Sub-Mission on Seed and Plant Material
SMAE	:	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension
SMAM	:	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization
SNPP	:	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection & Plant Quarantine
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
UAS	:	University of Agricultural Sciences
ZRS	:	Zonal Research Station

Executive Summary

- The study indicates an overall expenditure of Rs 1397.354 lakhs against financial target of Rs. 1951.11 lakhs under District level activities which works out to 72%.
- An amount of Rs 514.287 lakhs earmarked to all ATMA districts in Belagavi and Mysuru RD for utilizing the same for implementation of farmers orientated activities of which Rs 386.875 lakhs utilized, which works out to 75%.
- The SREP'S's have been prepared originally during 2005-06 to 2007-08 in all 15 districts. These SREP'S's should have been revisited after every five years considering research activities of different departments at field level. But this has been attended.
- The social mobilization of farmer's by way of formation for skill development of FIGs, CIGs and FSGs have been implemented in all the districts. Further the progress under food security groups is an average ranging from 41% and 44% in case of Belagavi & Mysuru RD's respectively
- The overall expenditure under Farm information dissemination is Rs 79.332 lakhs against target of Rs 150.50 lakhs which works out to 53%.
- Under agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation & Adoption, as against a target of Rs. 39.60 lakhs, an amount of Rs 29.71 lakhs has been spent which amounts to 75% and this needs to be strengthened in future days in order to achieve 100%
- Out of Rs.141.72 lakhs allocated for other innovative activities, an amount of Rs 86.771 lakhs only have been spent which works out to be 61%. Indeed this activity should be further strengthened in future years in order to reach 100%
- Out of the total expenditure of Rs 1397.354 lakhs incurred during the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs 814.666 lakhs was towards administrative expenditure which works out to 58.30% as against 28% specified in the guidelines.
- Meetings of ATMA GB in the districts under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, against four meetings to be conducted in a year, one to two meetings only have been conducted.
- Similarly against 4 meetings of DFAC, one or two meetings during 2017-18 have been conducted, Representation to women farmers to the extent of 10-30% provided in the districts of Mysuru RD, where as in Belagavi RD it is 5 – 20%

- As many as 129 success stories have been documented in all most all the districts of Mysuru & Belagavi RD and were published locally

- Comparatively good progress has been achieved in respect of farmers field schools in both the RD's. Where Belagavi RD recorded 78% progress as compared to Mysuru RD (45%). It is worth to mention that both RD's have out performed compared to previous years.
- Rewards / incentives to best organised farmer groups and farmer awards: Of the two components, the progress achieved under farmers award could be graded as good / satisfactory, while the progress under incentives/ rewards in both the RD's is below average
- Convergence and participation of Agriculture, allied sectors in majority of districts was noticed during 2017-18 compared to previous years.
- Almost all training programmes have been designed based on cafeteria of activities and based on regional / local requirement
- The concept of farm school / demonstration programme on specific activity of the technology has been well understood and adopted by the community
- Women farmers benefitted to the extent of 27% and 25% in case of Belagavi and Mysuru RD respectively as against 30% specified. Further it is note worthy to note that women farmers do not show interest in long travel / duration programmes of training / exposure visits, due to residential/ domestic issues like milking cows.
- In total 83,958 farmers have been benefitted under the scheme out of which women beneficiaries to the tune 26%.
- In both Revenue Divisions the project staff have taken adequate care / measures to carryout / adopt new crops / new farm activities, new and sustainable technologies. Which have documented district wise and presented in the table.
- State Extension Work Plane was prepared based on bottom-up planning, how ever need to be reviewed/relooked at all levels of implementation
- Inadequate participation of scientists of SAU was observed. Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG) meeting are inadequate and need more attention.

Chapter -1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

ATMA is a system of agricultural technology management to improve the functioning of extension programmes in agricultural & allied fields to bring out efficiency and effectiveness in extension & development.Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)Extension Reforms in India were pilot tested in 28 districts in 7 States from 1998 to 2005. This successful experiment served as a basis to launch the scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" in the year 2005-06. It was revamped, expanded and strengthened comprehensively in the year 2010.

The Centrally sponsored ATMA model of Agricultural Extension system was introduced in Karnataka State in nine districts (viz. Bidar, Gulbarga, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar, Kolar, Koppal, Haveri, Bijapur and Hassan) during the year 2005-06 and further extended to all the districts of the State since 2007-08. The Agriculture Department of Government of Karnataka is the nodal Department and the scheme is being implemented with 60:40 grant sharing pattern between Govt. of India and Govt. of Karnataka. For this purpose, a State level Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG), 29 District Level ATMA Steering Committees (DLASC) and 174 Taluk Level ATMA Implementation Committees (TLAIC) have been constituted. The District Level Steering Committees are headed by Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayats with the District Joint Director of Agriculture being the Member Secretary. The Taluk Level Committees have Taluk Assistant Directors of Agriculture as their Chairperson, with the Block Technology Manager of the Taluk being the Member Secretary. Apart from this, for human resources development and capacity building of extension Staff, two State Agricultural Extension Management Training Institutes (SAMETI) have been setup.

The guidelines for the extension reforms were modified during the year 2014 by strengthening the extension machinery and utilizing it for synergizing the interventions under the scheme as follows:

- Provision of specialist and functionary support at different levels viz. State Coordinator and faculty & supporting staff for SAMETI at State level, Project Director, Deputy

Project Directors and supporting staff at District level and Block Technology Manager and Asst. Technology Manager at the Block Level.

- Revision in ATMA Cafeteria to include some additional activities and to provide for enhanced unit costs for some of the activities.
- Delegation of powers to State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSCs) set up under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, to approve the State Extension Work Plan (SEWP) prepared under the Extension Reforms Scheme. The State Nodal cell (SNC) will ensure timely receipt of District Agriculture Action Plans (DAAP) to formulate the State Extension Work Plan (SEWP).

1.2 The Contract

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka vide Notification No. DOA / ATMA / M & E / 2017-18 dated 11.10.2017 had called for bids from eligible Consultant Evaluation Organizations to undertake Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of ATMA scheme in Karnataka State during the year 2017-18 in two parts viz., (i) Belagavi and Mysuru revenue divisions, and (ii) Bengaluru and Kalaburgi revenue divisions. After the tender process, Indian Resources Information and Management Technologies Ltd., (IN-RIMT) was selected for carrying out the evaluation and monitoring study in Belagavi & Mysuru and Bengaluru & Kalaburgi Revenue divisions and accordingly, the Contract Agreement was signed between the Department of Agriculture and IN-RIMT on 17.11.2017.

IN-RIMT submitted an Inception Report containing detailed road map for the study, sampling design, methodology, work plan and questionnaire formats etc., within the stipulated time (20.12.2017). The Inception Report was also submitted to the CEO, KEA on the same day i.e 20.12.2017, and as per the suggestion from Department of Agriculture, the inception report was corrected and submitted to the DOA / KEA on 27.01.2018 (Copies enclosed in Annexure- 2). Monthly review reports for the months of Oct 2017 to Feb 2018 followed by first and second quarterly reports covering the findings during first spell of visits to all the districts / sample taluks has been prepared and submitted during the month of May 2018. The second spell of visits was carried out during the months of April to June 2018 the pre draft report (soft copy) submitted to Department of Agriculture, during August 2018 and final draft submitted on 16.10.2018.

Chapter - 2

ATMA MODEL OF EXTENSION REFORMS SCHEME – IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The scheme was introduced in the State during 2005-06. It was further extended to all districts of the State since 2007- 08 vide Government order No. AHD 275 AMS 2004 dated 12.12.2005 and subsequent orders. District Level ATMA Steering Committees for 29 districts and 174 Taluk Level ATMA Implementing Committees have been constituted. The DLASCs are headed by the CEO of the Zilla Panchayat with District JDA as Member Secretary. The Taluk level ATMA Implementation Committees have Taluk ADA's as their Chairman with BTM of the taluk as Member Secretary. The committees have been formed with an objective of giving approvals to the District plans and Block plans and their overall monitoring. At State level, Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG) headed by the Additional. Chief Secretary / Development Commissioner / Principal Secretary, Agriculture Commissioner / Director of Agriculture as the Nodal Officer and the Department of Agriculture is being the Nodal Department.

The HRD activities i.e., providing regular training and skill up-gradation to District and Taluk level extension functionaries and farmers through workshops are looked after by SAMETI Regional Centres (South and North) located in the University of Agricultural Sciences at Bengaluru and Dharwad respectively.

The scheme is being implemented as per the administrative approval accorded by the Government of India. It was envisaged that the component wise allocation shall strictly be adhered to. However, if new components are added by GoI, expenditure for such components shall be incurred from the allocation for the other components as suggested by Government of India. GoI has modified the guidelines of this support to state extension programmes for extension reforms during 2014. The scheme has been strengthened with strong manpower, infrastructure and activities**.**

In order to streamline the implementation, the State Nodel Officer (SNO) has issued the following general instructions:

1. The Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayats who are the Executive Directors of District level ATMA Steering Committees shall guide/ facilitate the line Departments to execute the approved activities strictly as per GoI norms.
2. The district JDA's and taluk ADA's who are Member Secretaries and Chairmen respectively of district / taluk level committees are directed to ensure proper and successful implementation of the scheme through effective co-ordination among the line departments and all other concerned organizations/ institutions.
3. Meetings of the District level ATMA Steering Committees and Taluk level ATMA Implementation Committees shall be regularly convened and decisions shall be taken thereon for timely implementation.
4. Farmer oriented activities shall be carried out in accordance with GOI approved guidelines strictly as per ceiling limits for the present ongoing activities.
5. The concerned Officers shall ensure audit of their ATMA accounts for the year by the Chartered Accountant and furnish the same to the Department for further submission to GoI. There shall not be any variations in the figures in the audited utilisation certificate. The Accountant cum Clerk should be made accountable for this.
6. Perfect co-ordination among all the line departments, duly ensuring proper allocation of funds for carrying out extension activities as per identified needs as documented in SREP'S's.
7. Focus on timely implementation of activities for higher rate of success.
8. A minimum of 10% of allocation shall have to be utilised through involvement of NGO's, Agri-business, Agri-clinics, Agri-entrepreneurs, input dealers and others.
9. While selecting farmers, preference to be given to SC, ST, OBC, minorities, women farmers as per the norms of the State and Central Government.
10. Monthly progress reports shall be sent in prescribed formats only, within 5th of the succeeding month.

Chapter - 3

AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (ATMA) - PROGRESS REVIEW

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) has the main responsibility of all the technology dissemination activities at the district level and it has linkages with all the line departments, research organisations, non-governmental and agencies associated with agriculture development, with substantial representation of farmer organisations and women farmers, research and extension units within the districts.

ATMA model of agricultural extension reforms scheme was implemented during 2005-06 in nine districts of the State namely Bidar, Kalaburgi, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar, Kolar, Koppal, Haveri, Bijapur (Vijayapura) and Hassan. The scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the State since 2007-08 onwards.

The Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka have accorded approval to the annual action plans for the year 2017-18 for the sum of Rs. 4634.15 lakhs as per the approved State Extension Work Plan of CSS "Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms" – ATMA. The break-up is as follows:

1. State level activities : Rs. 513.56 lakhs.
2. District level activities (all 29 districts) : Rs. 3876.54 lakhs
3. SAMETI (S) & (N) : Rs. 244.05 lakhs

Total **: Rs. 4634.15 lakhs**

Division-wise allocation

1. Belagavi Revenue Division (7 districts) : Rs. 945.43 lakhs
2. Mysuru Revenue Division (8 districts) : Rs. 1005.68 lakhs

Total **: Rs. 1951.11 lakhs**

3.1 Physical & Financial targets and achievements

The physical and financial targets of the cafeteria of activities approved at State level and discussed and approved at District level ATMA Steering Committee forms the basis for implementation of ATMA activities at Districts /Taluk level and in turn at village level. List of ATMA activities approved and implemented are given in Tables 1 - 3.

Table-1: State Level Activities:

Action Plan for 2017-18 Under ATMA Scheme/ Achievements

No. of District : 29 No. of Block : 174(Rs. in Lakhs)

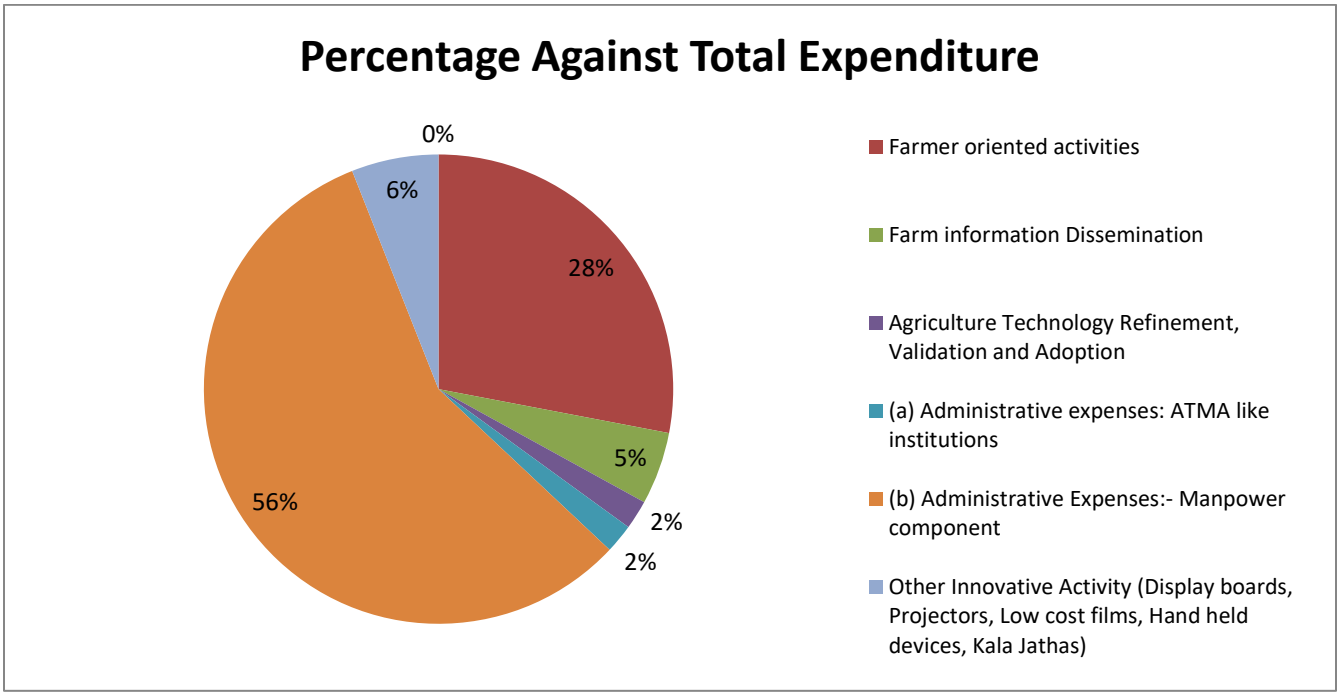
Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Physical		Financial	
			Target	Achiev-ement	Target	Achiev-ement
A.	**State Level Activities**					
A. 1	**Monitoring & Evaluation**					
	a) Quarterly review workshops and R-E Interfaces (pre-seasonal)	Nos.	4	1	3.00	0.70
	b) Concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation	No.			10.00	9.01
A. 2	c) Expenses for Inter Departmental Working Group on extension reforms and other contingencies including Operational support. TA / DA, hiring of vehicle / POL, and contingencies for SNO and State Coordinator	-	LS	LS	7.00	7.00
	a) Training courses - (SAMETI) level-Both Govt. & Non-Govt. extension functionaries (including NGOs, Para Extension workers, Input suppliers, Farmer Friends, ATM, BTM, PD, DPD) Technology related only including skill development for rural youths. (174X10X3 days)	mds.	5220	2734	52.20	25.93
	b) Induction training of ATMA functionaries - Two batch (0.010 / day / participant for 60 members for 7 days)	mds.	420	252	4.20	1.83
	c) Refresher Training of all ATMA functionaries (0.010 / day / Participant) (174X5 staff 3 days)	mds.	2610	630	26.10	4.68
	d) Development of Quality Resource Material for Training & HRD Interventions (0.015 / day / participant) - 30 members	mds.	30	-	0.45	0.22
A. 3	Exposure visit of extension functionaries and PRI members to progressive states. (A group of minimum 5 members per Block for 8 days) (5X174X8)	mds.	6960	1446	69.60	12.69

Sl. No.	Activities	Unit	Physical		Financial	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A.4	Organization of State level exhibition / Kissan Melas / Fruit / Vegetable shows, et., (6 UAS @ Rs. 1.00 Lakhs)	Nos.	6	-	6.00	nil
A. 5	Krishi Expo & Regional Fair - Participation in Krishi Expo organized by DAC	-	LS	-	2.00	nil
A. 6	Award for best performing ATMA (per year)	-	-		0.00	nil
A. 7	a) Farmer Awards - Best farmers representing different areas of agriculture					
	State Level (0.50 / year / farmer)	Nos.	10	-	5.00	nil
	District Level (0.25 / year / farmer) (10 farmers / District)	Nos.	290	25	72.50	6.25
	b) Incentive for Exemplary Extension Work to District / Block level Extension functionaries (0.25 / season for kharif, rabi & summer)	-	-	-	0.00	-
	c) Incentivizing Scientists and ext. personnel (Lumpsum)	-	-	-	0.00	-
	d) Lumpsum grant for PPP model (up to 500 lakhs)	-	-	-	0.00	-
A. 8	a) Operational Expenses (0.50 / Dist.)	Nos.	29	29	14.50	4.57
	b) Documentation of success stories etc., (preparation and dissemination) / year	Nos.	2	1	5.00	0.57
	c) Vehicle hiring and POL / year (per 2 SAMETI'S)	Nos.	2	2	4.00	3.35
	Non - Recurring					
	d) Equipment / year	-	-	-	0.00	-
	e) One time grant for building maintenance / furnishing of training halls	-	-	-	0.00	-
	Total of A		**15584**	**5120**	**281.55**	**76.80**

Table-2: Broad Component wise Activity wise, Financial Targets and Achievements (Belagavi & Mysuru RD)

Fin: Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Broad Component	Financial		Percentage of Achievement	Percentage Against Total Expenditure
		Target	Achievement		
1	Farmer oriented activities including FFS	514.34	386.875	75	28
2	Farm information Dissemination	150.50	79.332	53	6
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation and Adoption	39.60	29.710	75	2
4	(a) Administrative expenses: ATMA like institutions	123.27	31.865	26	2
	(b) Administrative Expenses:- Manpower component	981.68	782.801	80	56
5	Other Innovative Activity (Display boards, Projectors, Low cost films, Hand held devices, Kala Jathas)	141.72	86.771	61	6
	Total	**1951.11**	**1397.354**	**72**	**100**



It was observed that farmer oriented activities took a lead with regard to financial target was covered to the tune of 75% and a gap of 25% indicating the need of official involvement in implementing the ATMA project. Though the expenditure was almost 100% with regard administrative expenses were covered, there is need of more involvement of line department officers in reaching the unreached through various means.

Table :3 Broad Activity wise/ District wise Financial Targets & Achievements 2017 -18

Sl No	Broad Activity	Belagavi Revenue Division (Financial Rs. in lakhs)											
		Belagavi			Bagalkot			Dharwad			Gadag		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	44.00	40.70	92	27.40	21.60	79	23.30	13.10	56	23.30	20.20	87
2	Farm Field School	8.82	7.65	87	5.29	4.79	90	4.41	2.10	48	4.41	2.06	47
	Sub - Total	**52.82**	**48.35**	**92**	**32.69**	**26.39**	**81**	**27.71**	**15.20**	**55**	**27.71**	**22.26**	**80**
3	Farm Information Dissemination	12.00	10.70	89	10.00	8.56	85	9.50	7.48	79	9.50	9.05	95
4	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	3.78	3.64	96	2.58	1.80	70	2.28	1.76	77	2.28	1.64	72
5	Administrative Expenditure												
a	ATMA like institutions	8.82	7.65	87	6.90	0.71	10	6.50	2.90	45	6.50	2.74	42
b	Man power component	101.00	86.20	86	58.50	43.70	75	48.00	40.50	84	41.20	26.00	63
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)	15.00	16.50	110	9.40	6.14	65	8.00	5.31	66	8.00	7.43	93
Total		**193.00**	**173.00**	**90**	**120**	**87.20**	**73**	**102**	**73.10**	**72**	**95.10**	**69.10**	**73**

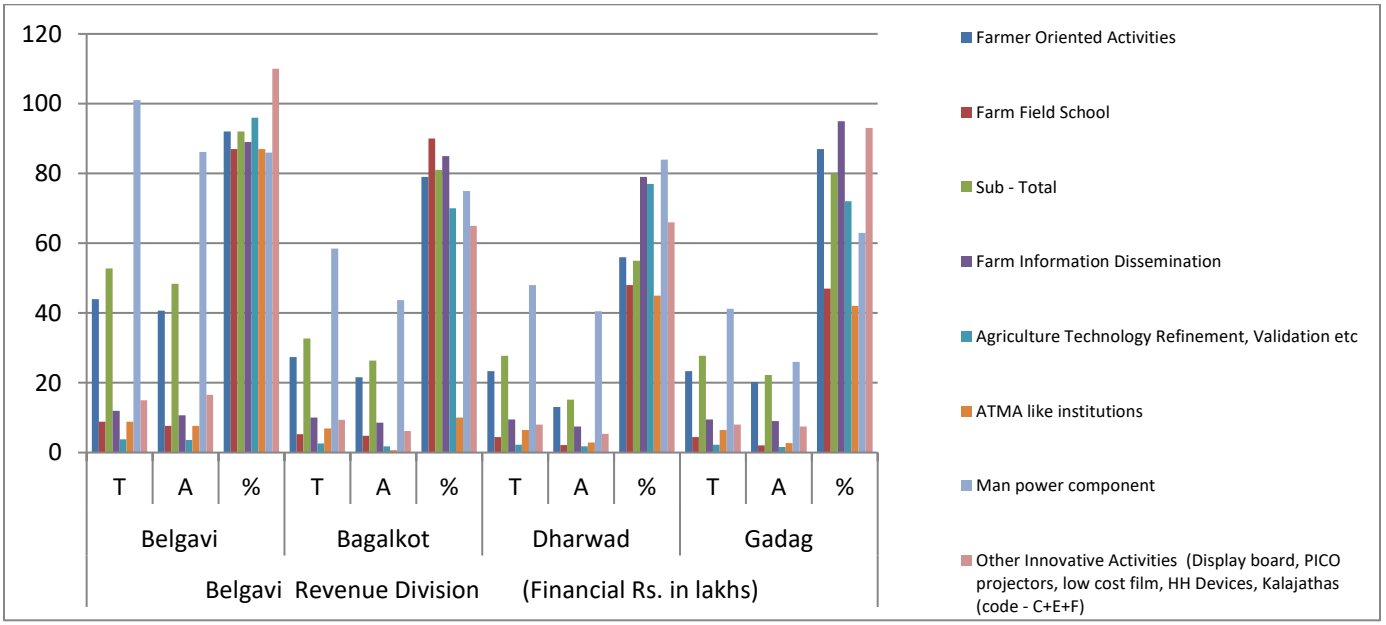


Table: 4 ATMA Broad Activity wise/ District wise Financial Targets & Achievements 2017 -18

Sl No	Broad Activity	Belagavi Revenue Division (Financial Rs. in Lakhs)								
		Haveri			U. Kannada			Vijayapura		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	31.57	24.22	77	48.18	45.38	94	23.26	8.57	37
2	Farm Field School	6.18	3.21	52	9.71	6.52	67	4.41	1.17	27
	Sub - Total	**37.75**	**27.43**	**73**	**57.89**	**51.9**	**90**	**27.67**	**9.74**	**35**
3	Farm Information Dissemination	10.50	4.89	47	12.500	9.60	77	9.50	2.81	30
4	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	2.88	2.43	84	4.08	3.64	89	2.28	1.30	57
5	Administrative Expenditure									
a	ATMA like institutions	7.30	0.24	3	8.90	4.89	55	6.50	1.77	27
b	Man power component	62.28	44.72	72	93.20	62.41	67	57.00	44.01	77
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)	10.80	6.35	59	16.40	15.12	92	8.00	7.00	87.5
	Total	**131.5**	**86.06**	**65**	**193**	**147.60**	**76**	**111**	**66.63**	**60**

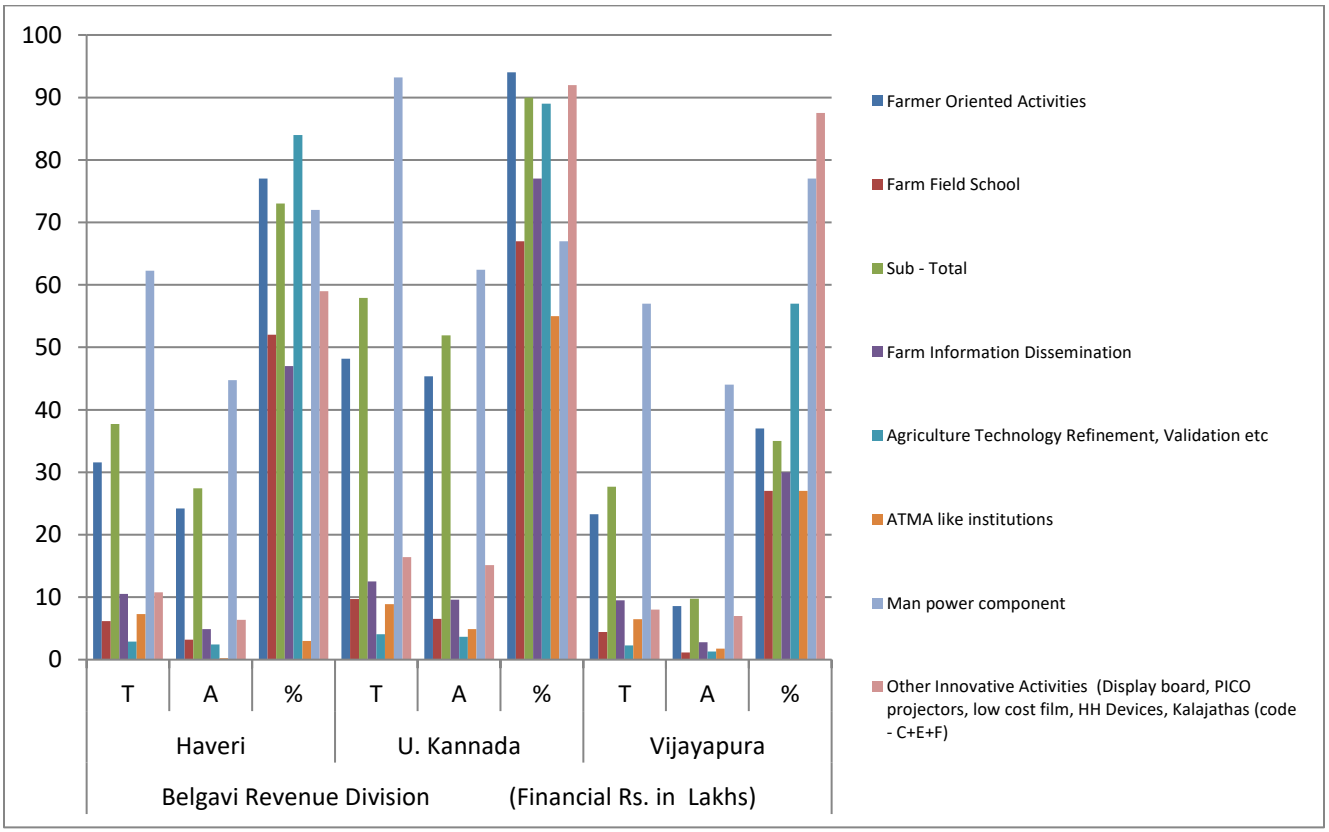


Table: 5 Broad Activity wise/ District wise Financial Targets & Achievements 2017 -18

Sl No	Broad Activity	Mysuru Revenue Division (Financial Rs. in lakhs)											
		Chamarajanagar			Chickmagalur			D. Kannada			Hassan		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	19.11	20.48	107	31.57	21.48	68	23.26	17.16	74	35.70	29.40	82
2	Farm Field School	3.58	0.58	16	6.18	1.44	23	4.41	2.245	51	7.06	2.16	31
	Sub - Total	**22.69**	**21.06**	**93**	**37.75**	**22.92**	**61**	**27.67**	**19.40**	**70**	**42.76**	**31.56**	**74**
2	Farm Information Dissemination	9.00	0.70	8	10.50	1.32	13	9.50	8.35	88	11.00	3.71	34
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	1.98	1.35	68	2.88	1.70	59	2.28	1.78	78	3.18	2.30	72
4	Administrative Expenditure												
a	ATMA like institutions	6.1	0	0	7.30	1.41	19	6.50	1.21	26	7.70	1.60	21
b	Man power component	48.71	26.53	54	84.90	62.6	74	50.22	32.33	64	104.37	84.80	81
5	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)	6.6	0	0	10.80	4.64	43	8.00	4.40	55	12.20	3.92	32
Total		**95.03**	**49.64**	**52**	**154.13**	**94.59**	**61**	**104.17**	**67.48**	**66**	**181.21**	**128**	**71**

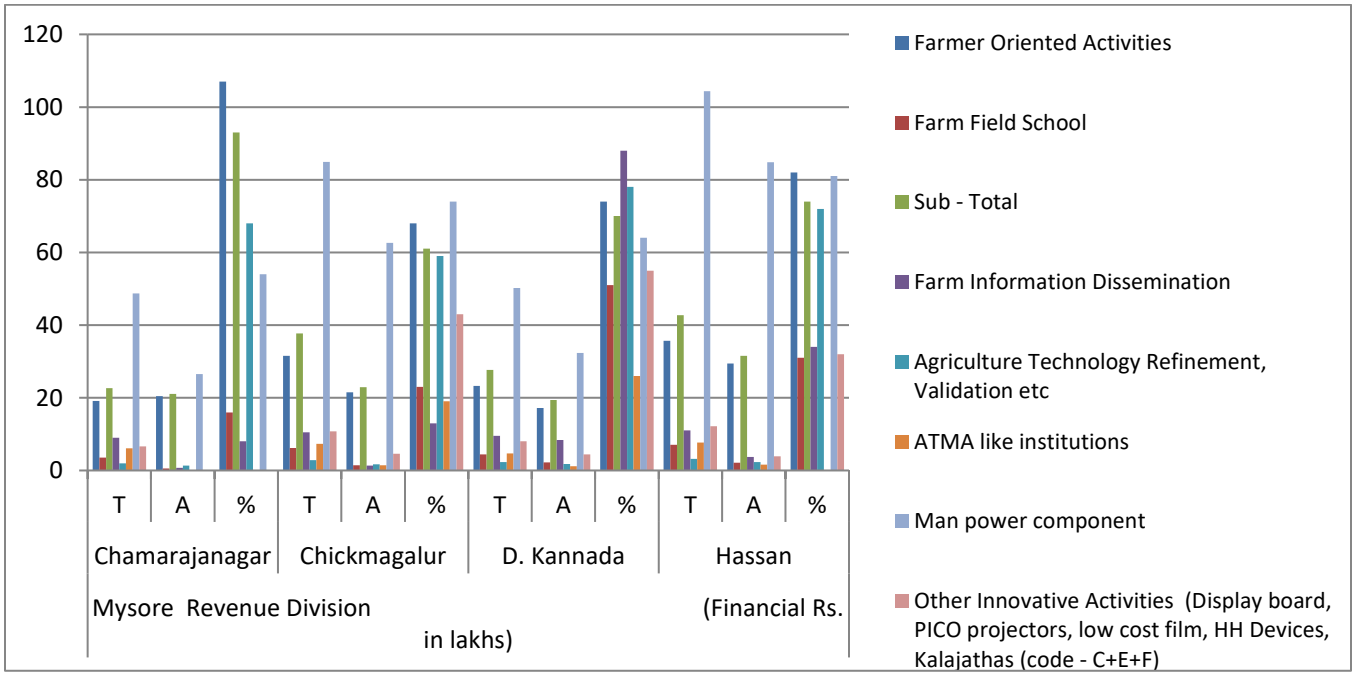
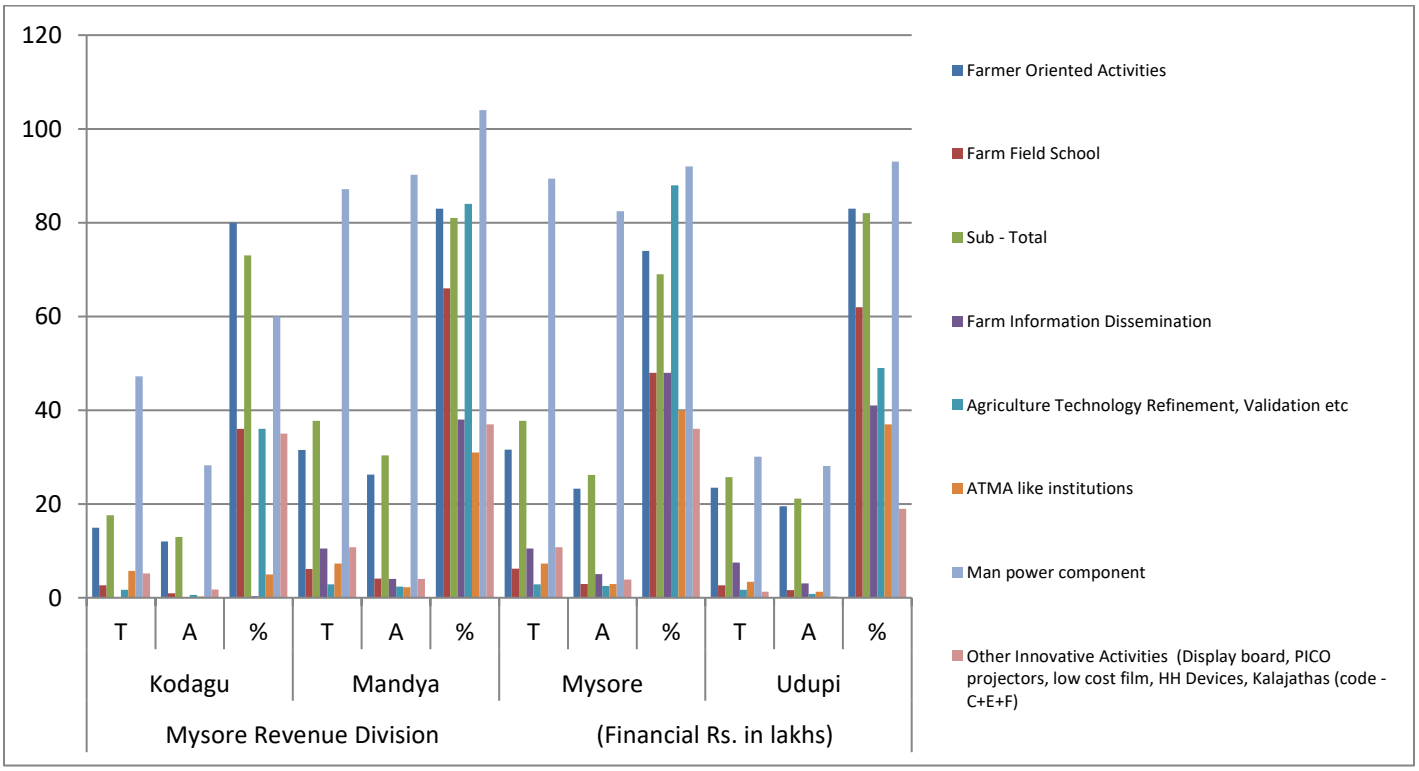


Table : 6

Sl No	Broad Activity	Mysuru Revenue Division (Financial Rs. in lakhs)											
		Kodagu			Mandya			Mysuru			Udupi		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	14.96	11.98	80	31.55	26.29	83	31.57	23.25	74	23.5	19.50	83
2	Farm Field School	2.65	0.96	36	6.16	4.09	66	6.18	2.94	48	2.65	1.65	62
	Sub - Total	**17.61**	**12.94**	**73**	**37.71**	**30.38**	**81**	**37.75**	**26.19**	**69**	**25.70**	**21.15**	**82**
3	Farm Information Dissemination	8.5.0	0.03	0.35	10.50	3.99	38	10.50	5.072	48	7.50	3.07	41
4	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	1.68	0.60	36	2.88	2.41	84	2.88	2.53	88	1.68	0.83	49
5	Administrative Expenditure												
a	ATMA like institutions	5.70	0.30	5	7.30	2.24	31	7.30	2.935	40	3.40	1.27	37
b	Man power component	47.20	28.24	60	87.17	90.24	104	89.43	82.42	92	30.10	28.10	93
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)	5.20	1.80	35	10.80	4.021	37	10.80	3.89	36	1.30	0.25	19
Total		**85.89**	**43.91**	**51**	**156.4**	**133.3**	**85**	**158.7**	**123**	**78**	**70.05**	**54.7**	**78**



District Level Activities:

The Physical & Financial Targets and Achievements of ATMA Activities are broadly grouped into (i) Farmer oriented activities, (ii) Farm information dissemination, (iii) Agricultural Technology refinement, validation, adoption etc.,(iv) Establishment of ATMA like institutions, man power component (Administrative expenses) and (v) Others like, innovative activities, display boards, low cost films, GPRS service charges, kala jathas. The review of performance is narrated below.

1) **a) Farmer Oriented Activities including Farm field school (Belagavi RD) :-** As seen from above Table No. 3 & 4, the financial achievement including farm field schools under FOA is excellent in respect of three districts viz Belagavi-92, UttaraKannada-90% and Bagalkot-81% followed by good in case of two districts namely Gadag-80% and Haveri-73%. In remaining two districts viz Dharawad-55% and Vijayapura-35%, the progress is average and below average respectively. The highest expenditure of Rs.51.90 lakhs against target of Rs.57.89 lakhs incurred in case of U. Kannada district which amounts to 90%.
   b) Farmer Oriented Activities including FFS (Mysuru RD) :- The progress in respect of three districts namely Chamarajnagara -93%, Mandya-81% and Udupi-82% is good followed by satisfactory in case of Hassan-74%, Kodagu-73%, DakshinaKannada-70%, Chickamagaluru-61% and no district fall under either average or below average. The highest expenditure of Rs.31.595 lakhs against target of Rs.42.70 lakhs which amounts to 74% is in Hassan district.

2) **a) Farm Information Dissemination (Belagavi RD) :-** The financial progress is good in case of Belagavi-89%, Bagalkot-85% and Gadag-95%, where as in U.Kannada -77% & Dharawad-79% it is satisfactory. But in remaining district viz Haveri-47% and Vijayapura-30% is average and below average. The highest expenditure of Rs. 10.69 lakhs against Rs. 12.00 lakhs incurred in case of Belagavi district which amounts to 89%.
   b) Farm Information Dissemination (Mysuru RD) :- The progress is below average incase of Chamarajanagar-8%, Kodagu-0.35%, Chickamagaluru-13%, where as it is good in case of D. Kannada-88%. In remaining districts viz Hassan-34%, Mysuru-48%, Udupi-41%, Mandya-38%, it is satisfactory.

3) **a) Administrative Expenditure- ATMA like institutions (Belagavi RD):-** Only Belagavi-87% is good, and in remaining districts U. Kannada -55%, Dharwad-45% and Gadag-42% it is average and in Vijayapura-27%, Bagalkot-10% and Haveri-3% it is below average.
   b) Administrative Expenditure- ATMA like institutions (Mysuru RD):- All Seven districts fall under below average and in Chamarajnagara it is nil.

4) **a) Administrative Expenditure- Manpower Component (Belagavi RD):-** Belagavi-86% & Dharwad-84% falls under good category and another 5 districts namely Vijayapura – 77%, Bagalkot-75%, Haveri-75%, U.Kannada-67%, Gadag-63% falls under satisfactory.

   b) Administrative Expenditure- Manpower Component (Mysuru RD):- The progress in four districts viz Mandya-104%, Hassan-102%, Udupi-93%, Mysuru-92% is good followed by satisfactory in case of Chickamagaluru-74% and D. Kannada-64%. But in case of Chamarajnagara-54 and Kodagu-60%, it is average**.**

5) **a) Agricultural Technology Refinement and Validation (Belagavi RD):-** The progress is good in case of Belagavi-96%, U. Kannada-89%, Haveri-84% followed by satisfactory in case of Dharawad -77%, Gadag-72%, Bagalkot-70% and Vijayapura-57% which falls under average category.

   b) Agricultural Technology Refinement and Validation (Mysuru RD):- Two districts viz Mysuru-88% & Mandya-84% are good and three districts viz D. Kannada -78%, Hassan-72% and Chamarajnagara-68% are satisfactory. The remaining districts Chickamagaluru-59% and Udupi-49 are average and Kodagu – 36% below average.

6) **a) Other Innovative Activities (Belagavi RD):-** The progress is good in case of Belagavi -110%, Gadag-93%, U. Kannada-92%, Vijayapura-87.5% where as in case of Bagalkot-65% and Dharwad-66% it is satisfactory and in remaining one district i.e., Haveri-59% is average.

   b) Other Innovative Activities (Mysuru RD):- No district fall under good and satisfactory category. Only one district D. Kannada fall under average and in the remaining seven districts, it is below average (less than 40%)

Prescribed Process of Implementation:

The ATMA guidelines stipulate that soon after the receipt of approved district action plan from SNO, a meeting of the ATMA DLAIC (Steering Committee) should be convened under the Chairmanship of the CEO of the concerned districts by the PD of ATMA. The approved action plan has to be placed and discussed in the ATMA Governing Board in the presence of all the members. Taluk wise and sector wise cafeteria of activities have to be discussed and any modifications and/or procedures for implementation have to be discussed. After the Governing Bodies meeting, the proceedings and the approved taluk wise and sector wise action plan have to be communicated to the taluk Assistant Director of Agriculture by the PD. The ADA have to convene a meeting of the Block Technology Team and discuses the approved action plan in the presence of all the implementing Officers of other allied sectors like Horticulture, Animal

husbandry, Sericulture, Forestry, Fisheries etc.,. The Block Technology Team also discusses the availability of funds and allocates the funds to each implementing Officer. After the Block Technology Team meeting, the process of implementation starts.

It is seen that the State Nodal Officer (SNO) have communicated the approved action plan to the District ATMAs in the month of June 2017. The meeting of the ATMA Governing Bodies should have been convened by the PDs in the month of June / July 2017. As observed during the visit of evaluation team, the PD's of Belagavi & Mysuru RD have conducted the meetings during later months from August 2017 onwards.

Review of the implementation of the scheme against guidelines

It is concurrent Monitoring & Evaluation for the 2017-18 under ATMA scheme (vide DOA letter # DOA/ATMA/M&E/ 2017-18 dated 11-10-2017) The evaluation process undertaken by M/s INRIMT, Bengaluru was based on the ToR which elaborates its objectives and taken all issues and decided to review concurrently the ongoing process rather revisiting earlier ATMA projects in the Department of Agriculture. Indeed, the concurrent Evaluation process has led to give process solution under various issues of implementation i.e technical as well as financial issues were discussed and solutions were given for the success of the ongoing project in order to incur financial expenditure of the year as per the budget provision

However, it is further to strengthen the observations that almost all the guidelines have been taken note by the implementing agency with a few lapses specifically on over burdening of ATMA staff in other programmes of the Department. Further it is also observed that there was considerable delay in release of grants to other line departments, lack of ownership of project by all stakeholders especially line departments in particular. In addition, the SREP'Ss have not been revised even after completion of more than five years in some of the districts, however they have now completed the task fulfilling the objectives of the scheme

Chapter - 4

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The scheme envisages strengthening Research – Extension - Farmer linkages, coordinating and managing the activities of different agencies, increasing the quality, type of technology dissemination and developing linkages with all line departments, research organizations, NGO's with substantial representation of farmer organization, women farmers, research extension units in each district. In order to achieve the above objectives, the preparation of action plan has to be mainly focused on the key extension reforms as under:

- Encouraging multi-agency extension strategies involving public-private extension service providers/NGO's
- Bottom-up planning.
- Adopting group approach and reaching the unreached farmers.
- Facilitating convergence of farmer centric programmes in planning, execution and implementation.
- Addressing gender concerns by mobilising farm women into groups and providing training to them.
- Model villages selection in each RSK level

The above objectives shall have to be met through strengthened institutional arrangements, trained / dedicated personnel, innovative technology dissemination of content and revamped strategy by constituting / functioning of committees at state, district, block and village level as per timelines.

Chapter - 5

SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

5.1 Objective of the Scheme

The main objective of ATMA is:

- To strengthen research-extension-farmer linkages
- To co-ordinate and manage the activities of different agencies involved in technology adaption/ validation and dissemination at the district level and below,
- Increase the quality and type of technologies being disseminated,
- To move towards shared ownership of the agricultural technology system by key Stakeholder,
- To develop linkages/ new partnership with all line departments, Research Organizations, NGO's and agencies associated with agricultural development in the districts with substantial representation of farmer organizations and Women farmers, research extension units within the districts.

5.2 Evaluation Scope, Purpose and objectives:

The scope of the study is spread over 15 districts and 100 taluks of Belagavi and Mysuru revenue divisions. It covers the various activities covered under the scheme. The purpose is to examine the implementation process and assess the achievements of physical and financial targets under the scheme and to provide the necessary feedback for improving the impact of the scheme.

The objectives are:

1. To evaluate the process formulation of strategic Research Extension plan and the preparation of district, block village plans.
2. To examine the allocations to different activities under the scheme as per the guidelines.
3. To examine the extent of capacity building of Government and non Government functionaries.
4. To study the various farm information dissemination activities undertaken in the State.
5. To evaluate the various farmers oriented activities under the scheme across the divisions.
6. To assess the formation of various groups for social mobilization such as Farmer Interest Groups, Commodity Interest Groups and Food Security Groups under the scheme and the inclusion of SC/ST/OBC and women members in them.
7. To evaluate the extent of achievement in Research-farmer-extension linkages.
8. To assess the impact of the activities on economic conditions and knowledge base of the farmers.
9. To know the extent of awareness created by ATMA institutions.
10. To examine the extent of participation of the farmers in different ATMA activities.

Terms of reference for the study is presented in annexure – I (Pages 74 - 85)

Chapter -6
METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the study is to monitor and evaluate the ATMA Scheme implemented in Karnataka State during the year 2017-18 in Mysuru and Belagavi Revenue divisions. The scheme is being implemented in all 15 districts.

6.1 Sampling Method

As per the Terms of Reference, all the 15 districts of Belagavi and Mysuru Revenue divisions have been covered under the study. Further, in each of the districts, one sample taluk have been selected based on simple random sampling method. If the selected taluks lack the desired coverage compared to other taluks, then again, simple random sampling method have been followed, leaving the earlier selected taluks. Accordingly, sample taluks selected for the purpose of CM & E is given as under:

Table: 7

Districts		Sample Taluks	Samples
Belagavi Revenue Division			
1	Belagavi	Bailahongal	10% or 10 members
2	Bagalkote	Bilagi	10% or 10 members
3.	Dharwad	Navalagund	10% or 10 members
4	Gadag	Naragund	10% or 10 members
5	Haveri	Byadagi	10% or 10 members
6	Uttara Kannada	Joida	10% or 10 members
7	Vijayapura	Indi	10% or 10 members
Mysuru Revenue Division			
1	Chamarajanagara	Kollegal	10% or 10 members
2	Chickmagalur	N R Pura	10% or 10 members
3	Dakshina Kannada	Belthangadi	10% or 10 members
4	Hassan	Alur	10% or 10 members
5	Kodagu	Somwarpet	10% or 10 members
6	Mandya	Pandavapura	10% or 10 members
7	Mysuru	Hunsur	10% or 10 members
8	Udupi	Udupi	10% or 10 members

In the selected taluks, at least one sub-component each from out of State level activities, District level activities and all taluk level activities (given in the cafeteria of activities as per Annexure to ToR) have been covered for field visits, personal interviews and focused group discussions. Care has been taken to ensure that within the sample, the State and District level activities is evaluated in at least one of the taluks forming the sample. All the predominant farming systems in each district have been covered. The taluks covered in the earlier years not considered for sampling of taluks during 2017-18

As per the ToR, the sample size for the beneficiaries is restricted to 10% or 10 members which ever is less in each sample taluk. A multi-disciplinary team of experts consisting of Agriculture Expert, Social Scientist and Research Assistants were involved in the study and the study was taken up as follows:

1. The primary data was collected through personal interview method from the respondents through a structured schedule.
2. The secondary data were collected from the Department of Agriculture, (State, District and Taluk level), other related development departments, SAMETI / SAU, Bangaluru & Dharwad covering all aspects of the scheme.
3. Focussed Group Discussions were held with all the implementing officers /agencies/ farmer groups and farmers.
4. In accordance with the TOR, multi level questionnaire schedule have been designed for State, SAMETI, District, Taluk and field level including individual beneficiaries.

6.2 Office and Field visits

The required secondary data along with scheme guidelines were collected from the Additional Director of Agriculture (HRD) / Coordinator, ATMA Cell, Bengaluru. All the 15 districts were visited by the evaluation team during the period December 2017 to February 2018 for the first spell of visits (for submission of interim CM and E report) and April 2018 to June 2018 for the final (second) spell of visits (for submission of draft CM and E report) by confirming the visiting dates in advance from the concerned PD's and ADA's. During the field visits, the team had detailed interactions with the PD / JDA's, DDA's, ADA's of the

Districts followed by separate meeting cum interaction with DDA's ADA's, BTM's and ATM's of respective districts / sample taluks. During the meeting / interaction with ATMA Staff, the required data was collected and entered in the pre-tested questionnaire formats along with feedback on physical / financial targets and achievements based on approved action plans of 2017-18. Allied sector staff from Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fisheries and Forestry also participated in the interactions, in general.

BTM's (one per Taluk) at Taluk level and ATM's (three per Taluk at Raitha Samparka Kendra (RSK) level are the field functionaries under the supervision of the Taluk Assistant Director of Agriculture responsible for planning and implementation of various activities of ATMA. All the cafeteria of activities approved under annual plans of 2017-18 were critically reviewed and the evaluation team had interactions with the concerned about their scope need, process, usage, impact, coverage of beneficiaries etc., and reasons for less or no progress and other required data were elicited and recorded.

Further, based on the data collected and interactions held in the said villages, different activities and their beneficiaries covering 10-15 samples were selected for field visits and interactions. During the visits, interactions were held with the beneficiaries of Exposure Visits, Trainings, Kissan gosties, farm field schools, Demonstrations, FIG's and award winners etc., as the case may be, covering a minimum 10% or 10 members in each sample taluk. So also, Focused Group Discussions (FGD's) were held in the sample villages and various issues relating to agriculture and allied sector programmes were discussed. Emphasis was also made to have interactions with women beneficiaries/ groups and documented the findings.

The primary data was collected during the course of Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation by way of field visits. Discussions and interactions with Officers of Agriculture, Allied sectors, SAMETI, KVK, farmer groups and farmers etc., at State, District, Taluk and Village level were held and information gathered has been collated, processed, tabulated, analyzed in comparison with the secondary data collected from different offices and inferences drawn and suggestions presented in this report. The district wise and taluk wise details of activities covered and villages visited by the teams are provided in Table 8 & 9.

Limitations

The field visits were delayed due to busy schedule of project staff due to state Assembly elections (April / May 2018), meetings, workshop, and training programmes. Further, there was considerable delay in receipt of compliance reports / action taken reports (Oct 2017 to March 2018, Quarterly review reports, second spell field review reports and sector wise beneficiary statements review report etc).

Table: 8 **Field visits - First Spell**

Sl. No.	Mysuru RD / Date of visits	Sample Taluk / Date of Visits	Villages Visited	Interactions held with Beneficiaries (No's)									
				Demo farmers	EV	Trg	FIG	CIG	FD/ KG	FFS	Awards		Total Benefi-ciaries
											Tq	Dis	
1	Chamaraja nagar / 14/02/2018	Kollegal 14/02/2018	Anoor	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Kannur, Bhadranahalli	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			kollidodd, Singanallur	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2	Mysuru	Hunsur	Agraharahalli		-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
3	Mandya 06/07/2018	Pandarapura 06/07/2018	Borapura, chinnakurali, Amruthi, balenahalli guppe, kagikopallu,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
			jakanahalli,	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
			devegowdana kopalu	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
			giriyarahalli	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
4	Udupi04/06/2018	Udupi 04/06/2018	Peeleru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
			udayawara	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
5	Kodagu 09/05/2018	Somvarpet10/05/2018	Malenahalli,	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
			Shathihalli, handi	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
			Bettagere	-	1		-	-	1	-	-	-	2
			Nagpura	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Yadavada	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Appashetty halli	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Maligodu	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Gummanahalli	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
			Hudlli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

6	Hassan 31/05/2018	Alur 01/06/2018	Billigundu, Doddakamanahalli, Sigadenahalli	2	3	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	13
7	Chickamag aluru 01/06/2018	N R pura taluk 02/06/2018	sangya, N R pura	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
8	D. Kannada 05/06/2018	Belthangadi 06/06/2018	Ujire, uruvalu, nada, gardady, kokada, salkeri	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Total			**16**	**27**	**16**	**25**	**8**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**-**	**98**

Belgam R D													
1	Belagavi 14/05/2018	Bailahongala 15/05/2018	Dodavad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
			Navalagotti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	U Kannada 24/05/2018	Joida 25/05/2018	Ramanagara	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	20
3	Bagalkot 29/05/2018	Biligi 30/05/2018	Arakere, Anvari	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
4	Vijayapura 31/05/2018	Indi 01/06/2018	nada (KD)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Inchagi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	Dharwad 22/05/2018	Navalgund 23/05/2018	Huballi, sanvada, sanvehalli	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10
6	Haveri 17/05/2018	Byadagi 18/05/2018	Maliganahalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
7	Gadag 19/05/2018	Naragund 20/05/2018	Nalavadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
			Majigudda	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
			Navalli	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Total			**12**		**7**	**10**	**10**	**4**	**21**	**2**	**-**	**66**

Table: 9 **Field visits - Second Spell**

Sl. No.	Mysuru RD	Sample Taluk	Villages Visited	Interactions held with Beneficiaries (NO's)									
				Demo farmers	EV	Trg	FIJ / FSG	CIG	FD / KG	FFS	Awards		Total Beneficiaries
											Tq	Dis	
1	Chamarajanagar 07/05/2018	Kollegal 07/05/2018	Kallidodi	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
			Lokanahalli	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
			Gejalamath	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Mysuru 06/07/2018	Hunsur 06/07/2018	Gowdagere	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	9
3	Mandya 11/06/2018	Pandarapura 11/06/2018	Melkote	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4

4	Udupi 04/06/2018	Udupi 04/06/2018	Udayawara	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
5	Kodagu 09/05/2018	Somvarpet 10/05/2018	Mallenahalli, Hemmane, Kudllu, Kullukere	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12
6	Hassan 31/05/2018	Alur 01/06/2018	Kamati	2	-	2	6	-	-	3	-	-	13
			Yaduru	1	-	2	4	-	-	5	-	-	12
7	Chickamagaluru 01/06/2018	N R pura taluk 02/06/2018	Chikka kurubarahalli	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
			Kanve-dasarahalli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	D. Kannada 05/06/2018	Belthangadi 06/06/2018	Maleri, gardadi, sutheri, nade, Beltangadi, Kuruvellu	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
	Total			5	2	16	22	-	14	8	3	1	71
Belgam R D													
1	Belagavi 17/05/2018	Bailahongala 18/05/2018	Jamaluru, herenandahalli, kolamatti	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
			Hambollagatti, Chikkabage-wadi, sangolli	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
			Honnidibba	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2	U. Kannada 24/05/2018	Joida 25/05/2018	Ambarde	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
3	Bagalkote 29/05/2018	Bilagi 29/05/2018	Sunaya	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	10
4	Vijayapura 31/05/2018	Indi 01/06/2018	Heremasti, maileri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
			Hirebevanuru	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
5	Dharwad 22/05/2018	Navalgund 23/05/2018	Navalli	-	-	-	4	-	15	-	-	-	19
6	Haveri	Bydagi	Bhaktaravalli	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
			Kadara-mandalagi	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
7	Gadag 19/05/2018	Naragund 20/05/2018	Nunsekatte	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	14
	Total			**30**	**-**	**14**	**27**	**12**	**19**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**104**

Note: EV**:**Exposure Visits, Trg: Training, FSG: Food Security Groups, CIG: Commodity Interest Groups, FD: Fields Days, KG: Kissan Gosties, FFS: Farmer Field School, Tq: Taluk, Dist: District

Chapter - 7

DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

The performance of activities undertaken under ATMA scheme in Mysuru and Belagavi Revenue Divisions during the year 2017-18 has been evaluated addressing the evaluation questions enlisted in item No. 9 of the Terms of Reference and an attempt has been made to seek appropriate answers. The present report embodies the outcome of two season evaluation covering the period 1-4-2017 to 31-3-2018. Following are the individual question-wise findings gathered during the field visits along with secondary data provided by the Department.

1. Whether the plans prepared at village, block and district levels are used to bridge the gaps between potential and actual yields and for resource allocation at the state level, while preparing the annual plans? If, yes, to What extent and if not, why?

   Implementation of any development programme in respect of Natural Resources management need to be appropriately surveyed, planned and executed in order to maintain the sustainability, economic productivity of eco system services in a long run. Hence, the planning, execution of any project should be from the grass root level by preparing the SREP'S once in five years as a vision document and should be revalidated and to accommodate newly identified gaps and emerging areas of extension and production system strategies.

   Further , it is observed that majority of the districts have participated well in enhancing the actual yields of the crops to the tune of 10-15% on an average is a good achievement In addition there is scope for improvement in yield by adopting timely execution of the plan provided.

2. To what extent these plans are region / location specific recognizing the constaints in improving the productivity of crops in particular and economic status of farming community in general.

   These plans prepared are highly regional & location specific specially in recognizing the constraints which are impediments in improving the productivity of crops. Indeed, the technological interventions adopted by majority of the districts are in

tune with the local /regional requirements and have benefitted in improving the economic status of farming community is more from animal component IFS.

3. SREP'S's to be revisited after every five years as per concurrent evaluation report of 2015-16 (CER). It is reported that this is not being attended in any of the districts. What are the reasons for it and what measures are taken to do it?

   As per the mandate of ATMA , it is necessary to revisit / revise /modify / update once in five years the SREP'S taking into account the regional / locational specific issues to revalidate the SREP'S. It is observed that majority of the districts have taken action to revisit the SREP'S's but have failed to submit the final accepted SREP'S's to Department of Agriculture except Hassan, Chikkamagalur, Mandya, Udupi in Mysuru RD and Gadag, Belagavi in case of Belagavi RD districts. However some are in various stages of progress. This needs to be further examined.

Analysis of the contents, their relevance and review revision of SREP'S

The team of experts from IN-RIMT have visited the sample taluks and all districts and reviewed the preparation, process and provided the technical inputs wherever needed. That apart in almost all the taluks & districts, the technical guidelines needed are fully adapted and there are no deviations except the delay in finalization and submission of SREP's in some districts. Among the district, the district like Mysuru, Belagavi, Uattar Kannada, Gadag, D. Kannada, Shimoga are exemplary in preparation of SREP's.

4. Illustrate few best examples where convergence of the Departments is done in implementing the SREP's and annual work plans for filling the gap between potential and actual yields

   The major objective of ATMA scheme is for convergence of line Departments in implementation of SREP'S and work plan of respective Districts.

   Convergence and participation of Agricultural and allied sector viz Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture, Marketing has been observed in implementation of ATMA scheme during the year 2017-18. It is comparatively better compared to previous years

However, convergence of line departments during 2017-18 have been fully studied the progress achieved is herewith furnished.

1) With regard to implementation of ATMA, the yard sticks followed in convergence of extension work, by the districts & sectors, the details are given below.

a) Convergence of Development Department in implementation of ATMA activities across districts

Majority of Development Departments viz Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forest, Fisheries, Agricultural marketing have been involved in implementation of ATMA activities. The RD & District wise details are furnished below.

Tab le 10 District wise / Sector wise Convergence of Development Departments / Sectors

Sl. No.	R.D / District	Agriculture	Horticulture	Animal Husbandry	Sericulture	Forestry	Fisheries	Agricultural Market
I	**Mysuru RD**							
1	Chamarajanagar	√	√	√	×	×	×	×
2	Chickmagalur	√	√	√	√	×	√	×
3	Dakshina Kannada	√	√	√	×	×	×	√
4	Hassan	√	√	√	√	×	×	×
5	Kodagu	√	√	√	×	×	√	×
6	Mandya	√	√	√	√	×	√	×
7	Mysuru	√	√	√	√	×	√	×
8	Udupi	√	√	√	×	×	×	×
II	**Belagavi RD**							
9	Belagavi	√	√	√	√	×	√	√
10	Bagalkot	√	×	×	×	×	×	×
11	Dharwad	√	×	√	×	×	×	×
12	Gadag	√	√	√	√	×	×	√
13	Haveri	√	√	√	√	×	√	×
14	Uttara Kannada	√	√	√	√	×	√	√
15	Vijayapura	√	√	√	×	×	×	×

However, there is need for strengthening convergence of fisheries department in Hassan district, besides more emphasis should be given to strengthen forestry, Agricultural Marketing Departments in almost all the districts.

b) Convergence with Research system

In order to take forward an innovative technology / technologies, it is very much essential to have strong linkages between development departments and Agriculture Research i.e, Agricultural universities. Therefore, it is emphasized that Research - Extension - Farmer (R – E – F linkages) should be strengthened with all relavant scientific information. In order to achieve the desired output in the field of agriculture, there is need for strengthening the R – E – F linkages through Farmer / Scientist interactions, Joint visits by scientist, Extension workers, organizing Kissan gosties and designate expert support arrangement from KVK / SAU.

It is observed that they have taken care to bring in synergy from among the departments. They have not achieved 100% due to poor convergence of line departments, SAU and farmers in both the RDs. On the contrary majority of districts have conducted KGs and not on other activities, which are evident from the table-11. From among RD districts, Belagavi Division have performed better by achieving more number of Farmer scientist, Joint visits, Kissan gosties, designate expert support events compared to Mysuru RD.

Table 11 Agricultural Technology, Refinement, Validation & Adoption Part I

Sl. No	Revenue Division / Districts	Farmer Scientist Interactions at district level		Joint visits by Scientists & Extension Workers		Organization of Kissan gosties to strengthen research extension - farmer linkages		Designate expert support from KVK / SAU at District Level	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
I	**BELAGAVI RD**								
1	Bagalkot	2	-	10	-	12	12	1	-
2	Belagavi	2	2	10	-	20	20	1	1
3	Dharwad	2	2	10	1	10	9	1	-
4	Gadag	2	2	10	10	10	10	1	1
5	Haveri	2	-	10	3	14	16	1	-
6	Uthara Kannada	2	2	10	3	22	21	1	1
7	Vijayapura	2	2	10	10	10	4	1	1
	Total	**14**	**10**	**70**	**27**	**98**	**92**	**7**	**4**
II	**MYSURU RD**								
8	Chamarajanagar	2	-	10	-	8	9	1	-
9	Chickmagalur	2	-	10	-	14	12	1	-
10	Dakshina Kannada	2	2	10	1	10	9	1	-
11	Hassan	2	1	10	4	16	17	1	-
12	Kodagu	2	-	10	-	6	4	1	-
13	Mandya	2	2	10	3	14	13	1	-
14	Mysuru	2	2	10	2	14	14	-	-
15	Udupi	2	-	10	-	6	6	1	-
	Total	**16**	**7**	**80**	**10**	**88**	**84**	**7**	**-**

c) Convergence with other farmer centric schemes of GOI

It is note worthy to state that there is convergence of all the national programmes like 1) NFSM 2) National Project on Soil health and fertility management, RKVY & other programmes / schemes.

In both the Revenue Divisions, to its fullest capacity indicating the better utilities of National allocation funds for betterment of farming community.

d) It is observed that there is essentiality for convergence of NGOs at all levels in implementing ATMA scheme, they have restricted only for preparation of SREP'S in few districts. However this need to be examined by all line departments in order to take forward technicalities in a befitting manner across RD's

Table: 12

Sl. No.	ATMA Activities	Allied Department				
		Horticulture	Animal Husbandry	Fisheries	Sericulture	Forest
1	Training of farmers	√	√	√	√	√
2	Exposure visits	√	√	√	√	-
3	Kissangosties	√	√	√	√	√
4	Demonstrations	√	√	√	√	-
5	Success stories	√	√	√	√	√
6	Exhibitions	√	-	-	-	-
7	No. of district participated in allied sectors	8	7	4	5	2

As seen from the cafeteria of activities / allied sector beneficiaries Mysuru, Mandya, Hassan, Chamarajanagar, could be considered as best and satisfactory example of convergence in Mysuru RD where as Uttara Kannada, Belagavi , Haveri & Gadag are considered as best / satisfactory in Belagavi RD examples.

The delay in convergence in few districts is mainly due to inadequacy & non-release of funds which is major locuna. Nevertheless the districts which have obtained high production of crop yields through ATMA are Milk, honey bee colony restoration, fodder, water savings through SRI method of paddy Cultivation is furnished in Table :

Table:13 Districts with High production

Sl No	Division	Districts
1	Mysuru	Mandya, Mysuru, Chikkamagaluru, Hassan, D. Kannda and Kodagu
2	Belagavi	Belagavi, U.Kannda, Gadag, Haveri and Bagalkot

5. Whether prescribed process has been followed in preparation of BAP, DAP and SEWP? If not, the reasons there of may be detailed

A linear and upward progress can be achieved only through systematic planning and execution. It has been observed in almost all districts the BAP, DAP, SEWP have been scientifically and systematically planned in solving the regional / locational issues. However, the district like Dharwad (56%), Vijayapura(37%) though planned but failed to execute in systematic manner and their achievement especially Farmer Oriented Activities (FOA) is average and below average. The districts which have achieved performance under FOA is very well by adopting BAP, DAP and SEWP are U.Kannda(94%), Belagavi (92%), Gadag(87%), Bagalkot(79%), Haveri (77%). Similarly Chamarajanagar (107%), Hassan (82%), Mandya (83%), Udupi (83%) comes under good category, whereas Chickmagalur (68%), D Kannada (74%) and Kodagu (80%) and Mysuru (74%) whose performance is satisfactory respectively.

6. A) At present the AO's (Agricultural officers) AAO's (Asst. Agricultural officers) ATM's (Ass. Technological Managers) in RSK (Raitha Samparka Kendra) at Hobli level are handling the task of information, communication to the farmer as that during the green revolution the agriculture extension through T & V system (Training and Visit system). To what extent they are able to communicate to the farmer about new

technology? Whether the system is farmer friendly and is able to create any significant impact?

It was known fact that the dissemination of know how/ technology is being transferred to farming community through ATM/BTM's, AAO's , KVK, respective line Departments through demos, Farm school/ field school, KG/ FD, visit to Research station, Exposure visits is a noval approach and the level at which the information communication to farming community to the tune of 90-95%, the best approach is Demos/Farmer Field Schools

b) What is the extent of capacity building and human resource development under the scheme during the current year? What is the deployment of manpower in implementation process at various levels as against targets

Capacity building and HRD specially in the area of new technological transformation in all the Natural Resource Management Development etc, is being implemented in all the districts by involving the Agricultural Scientists of the respective UAS through KVK at RSK level. Besides specific targets, HRD has been implemented in almost all Districts through ATMA. In Mysuru RD, as against target of 17205 (mandays) as many as 16,329 were trained at inter state, within the state and within the district registering 95% achievement. And in case of Belagavi RD similarly 93% achievement found made. RD and District wise details furnished below.

Table: 14 B - 2 Trainings of Farmers, B - 4 Exposure visits of farmers 2017 - 18

Sl. No.	Mysuru RD	B- 2 Training of Farmers (Fin. Rs. in Lakhs)				
		Physical		Financial		
		T	A	T	A	%
1	Chamarajanagar	1420	2131	5.45	10.81	198
2	Chickmagalur	2485	473	9.54	1.95	20
3	D. Kannada	1775	1940	6.81	6.74	99
4	Hassan	2840	3740	10.90	9.69	89
5	Kodagu	1065	1016	4.09	4.99	122

6	Mandya	2485	2574	9.52	7.24	76
7	Mysuru	2485	2460	9.54	7.28	76
8	Udupi	2650	1995	10.38	7.20	69
Total		**17205**	**16329**	**66.23**	**55.90**	**84**
Belgam R D						
1	Belagavi	3550	3652	13.62	13.04	96
2	Bagalkot	2130	2154	8.17	8.08	99
3	Dharwad	1775	1405	6.81	3.96	58
4	Gadag	1775	1727	6.81	6.23	91
5	Haveri	2485	2230	9.54	10.17	107
6	U Kannada	3905	4764	14.99	14.99	100
7	Vijayapura	1775	175	6.81	1.19	17
Total		**17395**	**16107**	**66.75**	**57.66**	**86**

Further, performance grading details district wise is indicated below

Table: 15 Performance Grading details in respect of Training of farmers

RD	District	Performance Grading in Percentage			
		>80	**61 - 80**	**41 - 60**	**<40**
Belagavi	Belagavi	96	-	Dharwad - 58	Vijayapura - 17
	Bagalkot	99	-	-	-
	Gadag	91	-	-	-
	Haveri	107	-	-	-
	U. Kannada	100	-	-	-
Mysuru	Ch. Nagar	198	Mandya – 76	-	Chikkamagaluru-20
	D. Kannada	99	Mysuru -76	-	-
	Hassan	89	Udupi - 69	-	-
	Kodagu	122	-	-	-

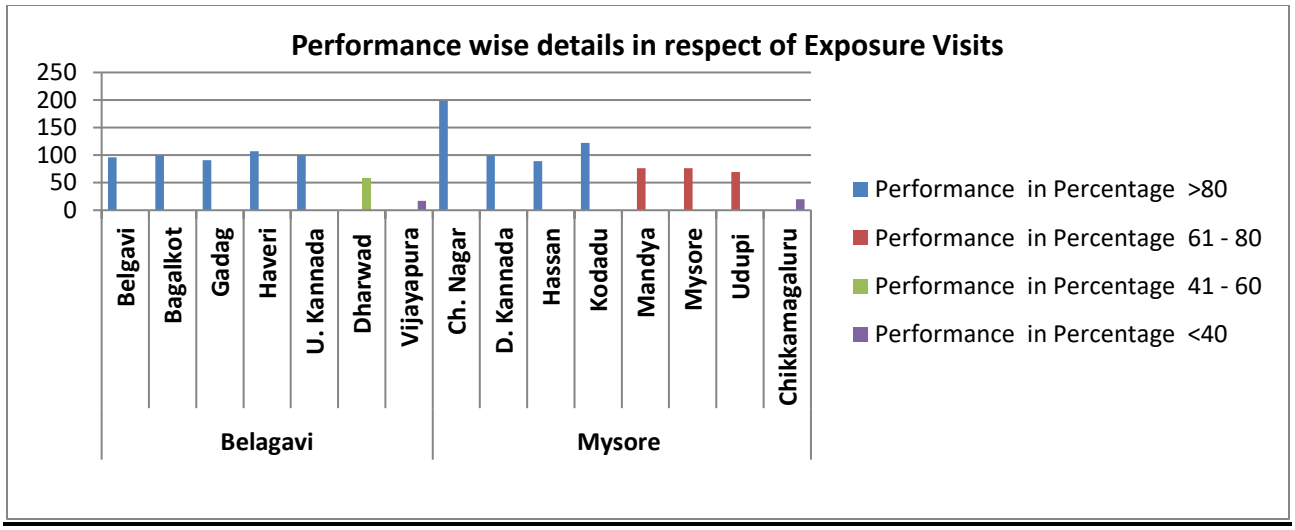
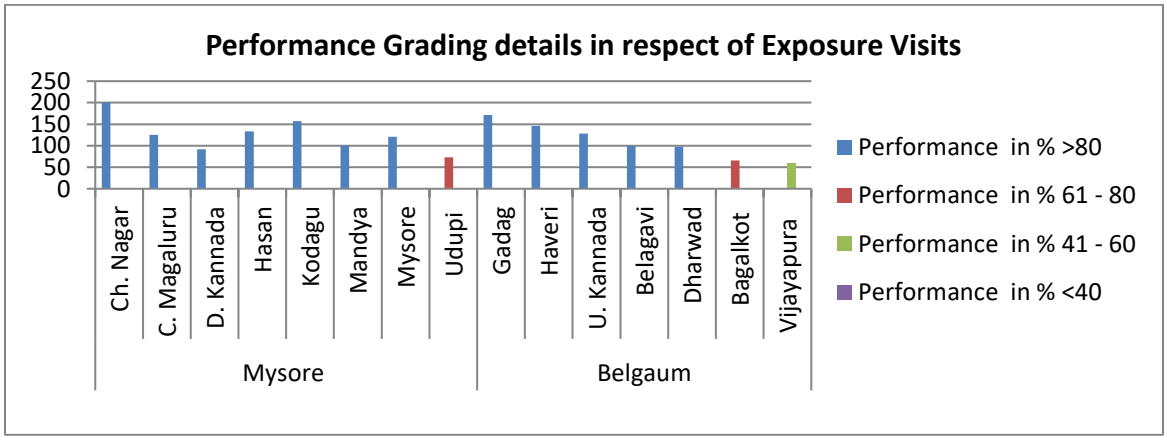


Table: 16 Performance Grading details in respect of Exposure Visits

RD	District	Performance Grading in Percentage			
		>80	**61 - 80**	**41 - 60**	**<40**
Mysuru	Ch. Nagar	200	Udupi - 73	-	-
	C. Magaluru	125	-	-	-
	D. Kannada	92	-	-	-
	Hasan	133	-	-	-
	Kodagu	157	-	-	-
	Mandya	100	-	-	-
	Mysuru	121	-	-	-
Belagavi	Gadag	171	Bagalkot - 66	Vijayapura - 60	
	Haveri	146	-	-	-
	U. Kannada	128	-	-	-
	Belagavi	100	-	-	-
	Dharwad	98	-	-	-



7. How many Farmer Interest Groups (FIG's) and Commodity Interest Groups (CIG's) have been formed under ATMA as a part of social mobilization group approach? Is this effort yielding good results in extension work? Any best practices are observed with regard to this?

In recent times in order to provide economic stability through appropriate market channels farmers have been grouped as FIG's, CIG's who have been supported through ATMA both financially and technically are vibrant in many districts of the state in Karnataka. In Mysuru RD as against target of 293 groups as many as 177 groups were formed (60%). And in case of Belagavi RD as against target of 343 groups as many as 271 groups were formed (79%), District wise performance is furnished in the table.

Table: 17 Mobilization of Farmer groups (RSG & FSG)

RD	District	Capacity building			Seed money RSG			Food Security Groups		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
Mysuru	Mysuru	49	41	84	35	26	74	14	6	43
	Mandya	49	33	67	35	23	66	14	14	100
	Kodagu	21	12	53	15	11	73	6	2	33
	Hassan	56	29	52	40	28	70	16	6	38
	C. Magaluru	49	43	46	35	23	80	14	9	64
	D. Kannada	35	13	37	25	9	36	10	0	0
	Ch. Nagara	28	5	18	20	7	35	8	0	0
	Udupi	6	1	17	3	2	67	3	0	0
Total		**293**	**177**	**60**	**208**	**129**	**62**	**85**	**37**	**44**
Belagavi	Belagavi	70	70	100	50	40	80	20	15	75
	Bagalkot	42	38	90	30	26	87	12	7	58
	U. Kannada	77	65	84	55	40	73	22	18	82
	Dharwad	35	24	69	25	16	64	10	0	0
	Gadag	35	23	66	25	13	52	10	0	0
	Haveri	49	46	43	35	0	0	14	0	0
	VijayaPura	35	5	14	25	5	20	10	0	0
Total		343	271	79	245	140	57	98	40	41

Reasons/causes for low institutionalization base in the programme with regard to formation of FIGs, CIGs and federations

One of the major lacuna on the low institutionalization in formation of FIGs & others was basically due to inadequate and unqualified technical man power and political compulsions, besides inadequate training programmes to ATMA implementing staff who are on contract basis in addition they are understaff

8. How many food security groups are formed? Whether any food security hubs are developed?

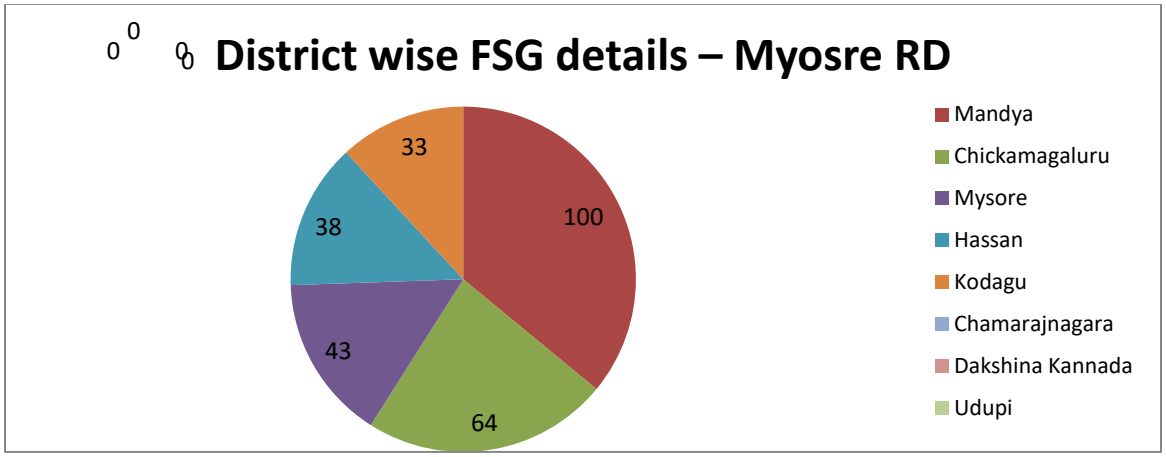
   One of the objective of ATMA is to provide Nutritional food to every human being which could be achievable through food security mission by forming Food security groups. In deed ATMA project has strengthened many food security mission which have been established across revenue divisions and playing a significant role in nutritional security. Accordingly, as many as 37 FSG's in Mysuru and 40 FSG's in Belagavi RD were found formed. Besides, under climate change situation the ATMA has facilitated in transferring the knowledge of minor millets as one of the approach.

Further, as per guidelines a minimum of two Food Security Groups per block are to be formed in each year. In Mysuru revenue division against target of 85 groups, only 37 groups were found formed which workouts to 44%, where as in case of Belagavi RD it is 41%, this is very low and three districts in Mysuru RD viz Chamarajanagar, D. Kannada and Udupi also the progress is nil. Further in case of Belagavi RD the progress in respect of Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag and Vijayapura is also nil. However good and satisfactory progress is seen in respect of Mandya 100%, U. Kannada-82%, Belagavi -75% & Chickmagaluru-64% respectively. Average in case of Bagalkot-58%, Mysuru-43% and below average in case of Hassan-38%and Kodagu-33%.

Table: 18 District wise FSG's Formed – Myosre RD

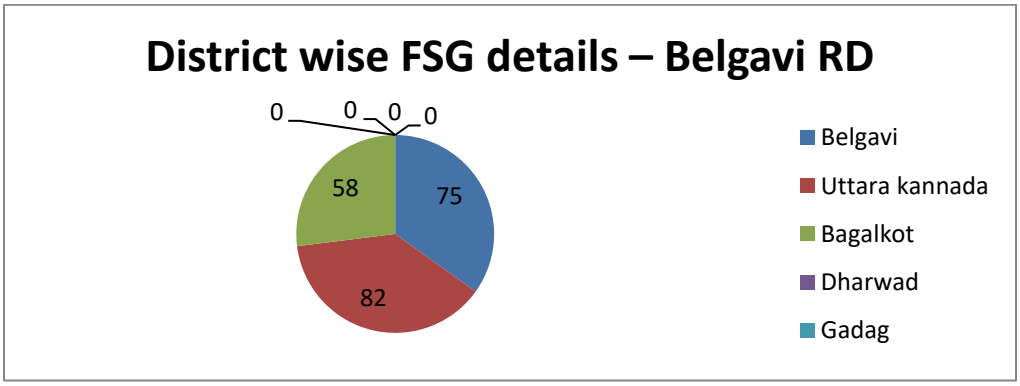
Sl No	District	No of groups		Percentage
		T	A	
1	Mandya	14	14	100
2	Chickamagaluru	14	9	64
3	Mysuru	14	6	43

4	Hassan	16	6	38
5	Kodagu	6	2	33
6	Chamarajnagara	8	0	0
7	Dakshina Kannada	10	0	0
8	Udupi	3	0	0
	Total	85	37	44



District wise FSG details – Belagavi RD

Sl No	Belagavi	No of groups		Percentage
		T	A	
1	Belagavi	20	15	75
2	Uttarakannada	22	18	82
3	Bagalkot	12	7	58
4	Dharwad	10	0	0
5	Gadag	10	0	0
6	Haveri	14	0	0
7	Vijayapura	10	0	0



9. Whether the physical and financial target set and approved by district level ATMA steering committees (DLASC) for each of the cafeteria activities as per Annexure of the TOR (CM&E of 2017 – 18) have been met? If yes, to want extent? If no, why not?

Cafeteria of activities such as FOA, FID, ATRVA, FFS, other innovative activities at various levels of implementing districts, it is observed that majority of the district have met more or less the set targets by DLAIC for each of cafeteria of activities which ranged from 90 to 60% in Belagavi RD and 85 to 51% in Mysuru RD. However in Mysuru RD, majority of focused target is Exposure Visits followed by training, KG, Demo etc. The RD and district wise details furnished in the table

Table: 19 RD & District wise overall achievement

Sl. No.	RD / District	T	A	%
I	**Mysuru RD**			
1	Chamarajanagar	95.08	49.64	52
2	Chickmagalur	154.13	94.59	61
3	Dakshina Kannada	102.37	67.47	66
4	Hassan	181.37	127.963	71
5	Kodagu	85.89	43.91	51
6	mandya	156.36	133.276	85
7	Mysuru	158.66	123.032	78
8	Udupi	70.057	54.705	78
	Total	**1003.92**	**694.586**	**78**
II	**Belagavi**			
1	Bagalkot	120.10	87.229	73
2	Belagavi	192.87	173.01	90
3	Dharwad	101.91	73.09	72
4	Gadag	95.12	69.01	73
5	Haveri	131.51	86.06	62
6	Uttara Kannada	192.96	147.56	76
7	Vijayapur	110.96	66.63	60
	Total	**945.43**	**702.589**	**74**

Further, performance grading details of districts indicated bellow

Table: 20 RD & District wise over all achievement

RD	District	Performance Grading in Percentage			
		>80	61 - 80	41 - 60	<40
Mysuru	Ch. Nagara	107	Kodagu – 80	-	-
	Mandya	83	Mysuru – 74	-	-
	Udupi	83	D. Kannada – 74	-	-
	Hassan	82	C. Magaluru - 68	-	-
Belagavi	Belagavi	92	Gadag – 87	- Dharwad - 56	VijayaPura – 37
	U. Kannada	94	Bagalkot – 79	-	-
			Haveri - 77	-	-

Analysis of the cost involved and returns of the scheme / programme

The major objective of the scheme is to strengthen extension programmes of all Departments in order to reach the unreached farmers and to enhance the productivity in sustainable manner through implementation of innovative agricultural technologies. The budget of project was to the tune of Rs 19.51 crores, and of which Rs. 8.147 crores (42%) was spent on Administrative component alone and Rs 5.827 crores only utilized for implementation of Farmer oriented activities, Farm information dissemination, Agricultural technology refinement, validations, adoption and other innovative activities and the same has been presented in the table. Hence there is need for cutting the administrative cost and simultaneously to enhance the allocation towards Farmer Oriented Activities in future. The physical and financial achievements and the various kinds of services rendered by ATMA extension staff in execution of other programs of department of agriculture should also be considered while comparing/ analyzing the administrative cost incurred and its percentage under ATMA scheme Table showing cost involved for broad activities and returns / benefits of the scheme / programme is furnished below.

Table - 21	**Table showing cost involved & returns of the scheme / programme**				
Sl. No	Activity	Units	Target	Achievement	(%) percentage
1	State level activities	Rs in lakhs	281.55	76.8	27
2	Total District level activities	Rs in lakhs	1951.11	1397.354	72
3	Field activities	Rs in lakhs	846.16	582.688	69
4	Administration component	Rs in lakhs	1104.95	814.688	74
Returns / Benefits of the scheme					
1	Training farmers (no.)	Nos.	34600	16329	95
2	Exposure visits (No. of farmers)	Nos.	41086	53897	131
3	Mobilization of farmer groups (Number of groups)	Nos.			
a	Capacity Building	No. of Groups	636	448	70
b	RSG (seed money)	No. of Groups	453	269	59
c	FSG (Seed money)	No. of Groups	183	77	42
4	Farmer awards	Nos.	475	317	68
5	Incentives & rewards	No. of Groups	75	11	15
6	Demonstrations	Nos.	739	891	121
7	Farm field schools	Nos.	508	292	57
8	Farmer scientist inter actions (events)	Events	30	17	57
9	Joint visits by Scientists /Extension Workers	Events	150	37	25
10	Designate expert support from KVK	Nos.	14	4	29
11	Kissan gosties	Events	186	176	95

Note: The overall impact is such that ATMA scheme has resulted in improved extension activities like demonstrations, field visits, trainings, exposure visits, Kissan Goshties, Farm schools etc have resulted in substantial capacity building of farming community in the various districts of the state, besides improvement in sustainability and economic benefits. In majority of the districts, they have tried to introduce minor millets such as Navane, Foxtail, Saame, Podo millet etc. and have food security measures to avoid/ mitigate drought besides nutritional security.

10. Whether the process as prescribed has been followed in implementation? If not, what are the reasons?

    All the processes prescribed in the ATMA guidelines have been adopted more or less fully

11. What is the average delay in starting implementation and average time over run in completing implementation?

    It is observed that there is no evidences of delayed implementation of project except the deviation in dry land sowing because of erratic rainfall behaviour in some pockets in all Revenue division districts and also delay in developing / revisiting SREP'S in some of the districts already narrated in above para.

12. How many farmer groups have been benefitted under each sector viz agricultural Horticultural, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry etc vis-à-vis the category of farmers benefitted viz SC / ST / OBC / SF / MF / LF and Women.

    All Districts in Mysuru and Belagavi revenue divisions have made efforts and formed farmer groups namely FIGs, GIGs, FSGs, during 2017-18. Accordingly 343 groups against a target of 586 groups in Mysuru Revenue Divisions, 451 groups against target of 686 groups in Belagavi Revenue Divisions were found formed are involved in ATMA activities and provided required skill development trainings

    These FIGs formed from all sectors but majority are from agriculture sector followed by Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries and Marketing sectors with majority are from women groups / members (> 80%) and all the members belonging to SC / ST, Minority, OBC Categories with more or less required category percentages.

Farmer groups benefitted

Table: 22 RD wise farmer groups benefitted (No.s)

Sl. No.	Activity	Mysuru Revenue Division			Belagavi Revenue Division		
		Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	Capacity	293	177	60	343	271	79
2	Seed money (RSG)	208	129	62	245	140	57
3	FSG (Seed Money)	85	37	44	98	40	41

Social mobilisation of the farmers involved in the ATMA programmes forms an integral part for the overall effectiveness and success of the programme. These social mobilisation groups namely Farmers Interest Groups (FIG's), Commodity Interest Groups (CIG's) and Food Security Groups (FSG's) serve as the nodal point for information and technology dissemination among its member. The social mobilisation of the farmers by way of forming the FIG's, CIG's and FSG's, training the member in various aspects of management, activities of groups, participation, group discussion, financial aspects finally helps them to participate more fully in the ATMA activities. Further, aspects of groups mobilisation i.e., giving "seed money" to the groups who have done good works by way of conducting regular meetings, discussion of ATMA activities, internal savings and utilisation of these savings to further improving their activities and motivating other farmer also to do such activities..

In both Belagavi and Mysuru RD seed money a sum of Rs. 27.30 lakhs covering 269 groups against target of Rs 45.30 lakhs including groups that have been involved and which have taken up activities in the previous year were provided seed money during current year.

13. Whether the training programmes are designed to suit the requirements of the farmers and cropping pattern of the region?

    Almost all the training Programmes have been designed based on cafeteria of activities & based on regional / local requirement of cropping pattern besides Indigenous Technical Know how knowledge super imposed where ever available in some of the districts

including suggestions / priorities finalised in the BFAC / DFAC committee meetings were well taken.

14. How many farm school / Demonstration programmes are conducted? What is the level of participation of the farmers? Are there differences across the Divisions?

The concept of Farm school / Demo programme on specific activity of the technology has been well understood and adopted by farming community, it is ranged from 16% to 66% in Mysuru RD, while it was zero in Hassan District. On the contrary in Belagavi RD, the range of acceptance range from 27% to 90% indicating the superiority of the programme for transferring the knowledge to the farmers & it is a noval approach and needs more focused attention & strengthening of programme of Farm schools in all the Districts of RD's. The differences in adopting of methodology across the districts are due to different cafeteria of activities which were highly regional specific.

15. The additional income generated by the benefitted farmers as a result of implemented activities may be estimated / computed and detailed

Demonstrations and Farm field school activity are the two components which provide direct benefit and income in the same season / year. All the rest of activities in the guidelines corresponds to transfer of technology and dissemination of knowledge and enhancement of skills / knowledge under Agriculture and allied sectors. According to implementation / performance of scheme during current year in all the 15 district except one or two, it is observed that there is increase in crop yields to the extent of 10 to 15% average and milk yield by ½ to 1 litre per day, Introduction of new crops, new farm activities, increase in area expansion of minor millets / Horticulture etc, besides increase in technology adoption.

The additional income generated by the farmers benefitted as a result of implemented activities though good, the benefits may not be escalated because they are locational, regional specific.

Impact of ATMA on the yield of Agricultural commodities and farmers income levels to be assessed scientifically references to BM yield

From among the ATMA activities, the activities like crop demonstrations & Farm field schools which have been effectively implemented by all Departments with special reference to

enhancement of crop yield includes silkworm cocoon yield, fish production (yield) / products / improvement in health of animals have been well documented & projected in the report. The district wise impact on yields of Agricultural commodities & farmers income levels shown in a tabular statement which are enclosed herewith and the same have been incorporated in the report (Annexure – III) Consequent to implementation of Demonstrations/ Farm schools, have resulted in improvement in yield of crops like ragi, maize, mulberry, milk, paddy etc. In majority of districts they have tried to introduce minor millets as food security measures to avoid/ mitigate drought besides nutritional security

16. What is the extent of awareness created by ATMA institutions? It is reported very low in Concurrent Evaluation Report (CER)? Are there any differences across the divisions? What needs to be done for increasing awareness

    The relevance of ATMA across Districts / Revenue Divisions has been well implemented & sensitized both at district, taluk / GP level and majority of farmers across the districts of RD has accepted the project in a positive manner and there is bare need for independent agency to implement the ATMA project in order to achieve 100% success. All the stake holders as envisaged in the guidelines need to be involved at all levels.

Efficiency of Farm field visits

The efficiency of Farm field visits cannot be measured within the process of CM&E which is of 6 to 7 months duration. However it has been observed that number of field visits undertaken by the Agriculture & allied sectors in general in order to strengthen technical knowledge to the farmers which are successful & effective, appreciated by the farmers / farmers groups. The visits were organized in coordination/ consultation with line departments and KVK's , efficiency is found more significant in general.

17. Whether the resource allocation percentage for NGOs, ST / SC / Women farmers and beneficiary oriented activities like Training, EV, Demos, Capacity building of farmer groups at fixed in the guidelines have been followed? If not, where are and what are the reasons for deviations?

    Para 5.1.7 of the ATMA guidelines 2014 is about convergence with and involvement of Non-Government Sectors/Organizations to ensure promotion of multi-agency extension strategies and to implement ATMA activities and stipulates that at least 10% of the scheme allocation

on recurring activities at district level be incurred through Non Government Sector viz., NGO's, FO's. PRI's. Co-operative, para-extension workers, Agri preneurs, input suppliers etc.

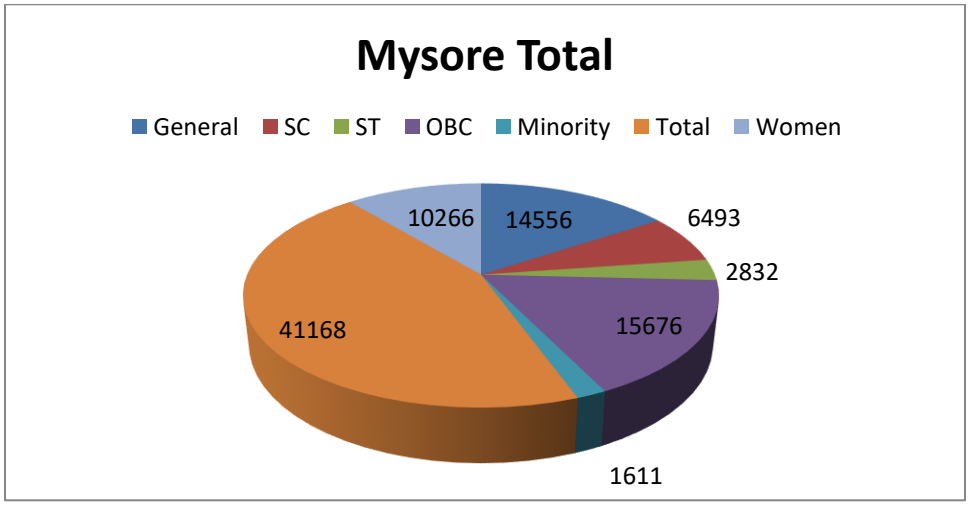
The Project Directors at district level have not adequately emphasized the need for involving NGOs / PRI institutions for creating required awareness and convergence of activities in the scheme although the ATMA BTMs / ATMs are involved in several programmes / activities.

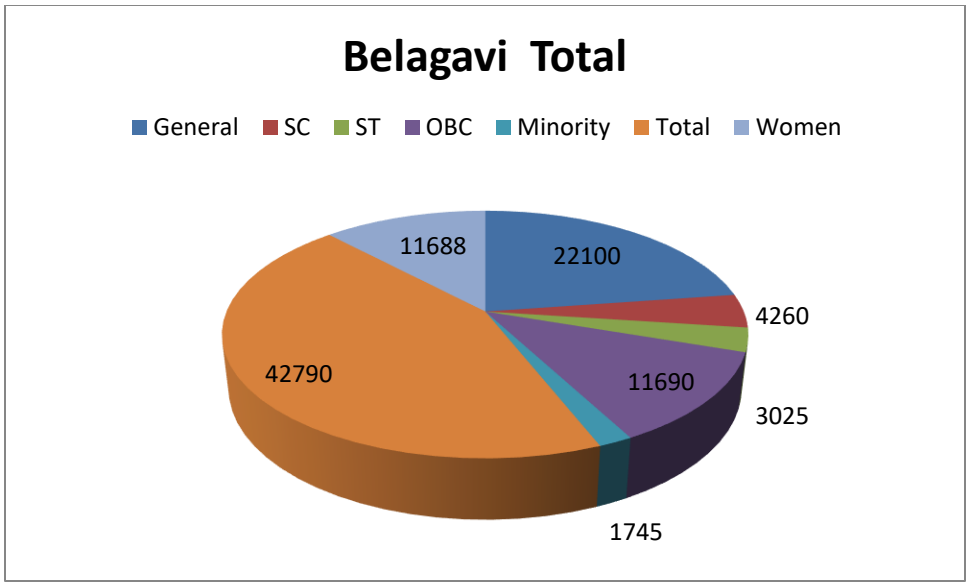
The ATMA guidelines 2014 have emphasized the need for adequate resources allocation percentage to SC/ST. But, the statutory allocation made to SC and ST is to the extent of 18% and 6% respectively. The guidelines stipulate a women beneficiary percentage of 30%

As per implementation of the scheme and secondary data provided by the districts in Belagavi and Mysuru RD as many as 42,790 and 47,168 farmers were found benefited respectively. The SC, ST, Women farmers benefited to the extent of 10, 7, 27 and to the extent of 16%, 7%, 25% in Mysuru and Belagavi revenue divisions respectively. The other category farmers benefited is also detailed below. (Table 16)

Table: 23 Division wise category of farmers benefitted.

RD	Unit	General	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total	Women
Mysuru	Total	14556	6493	2832	15676	1611	41168	10266
	Percentage	52	10	7	38	4	100	25
Belagavi	Total	22100	4260	3025	11690	1745	42790	11688
	Percentage	52	10	7	2.7	4	100	27





18. Whether the resources allocations for different activities under the scheme is as per the guidelines at various level? If not state the reasons.

As per the ATMA guidelines, the allocation of farmer oriented activities envisaged is 55%, but as seen from the approved allocation for the year 2017-18 in Belagavi RD is 28% and in case of Mysuru RD it is 25%.

The second component viz Farm Information Dissemination (FID), the prescribed allocation being 10%, the percentage more or less maintained i.e., 8% against 10% in both the RD's

In respect of third component viz Technology refinement, validation,and adoption, the prescribed resource allocation is 7% but no RD followed this. It is only 2% against prescribed allocation of 7%, which is to be considered as low.

In case of fourth component i.e., administrative expenses which includes ATMA like institutions and Manpower component, the envisaged percentage being 28% but both the RD's exceeded the limit which ranges 51-64% (Belagavi and Mysuru RD respectively)

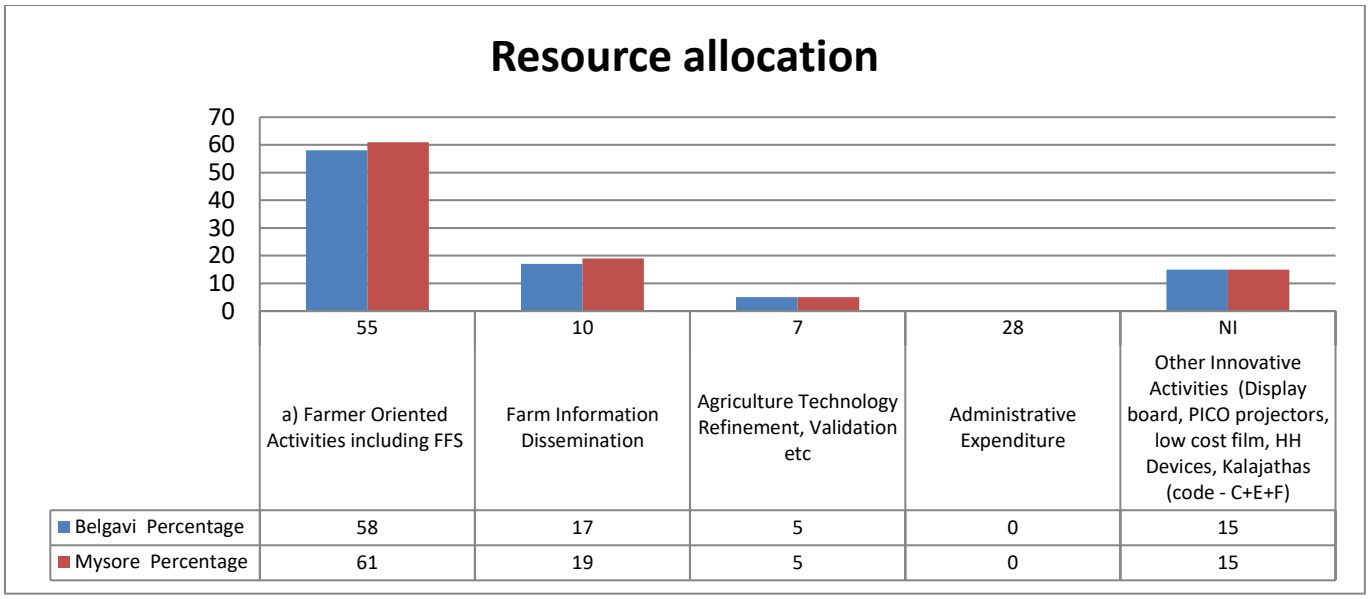
Under " Other Component Category where activities like display boards, Pico projectors, low cost films, hand held devices, Kalajathaths etc are included, no prescribed limit is indicated, however as per approved action plan 8% of allocation has been made. RD wise details in the table 21 & 22.

Table: 24 RD & Broad activity wise financial allocations and achievements

Sl No	Broad Activity		REVENUE DIVISION								
			Belagavi			Mysuru			Part II		
			T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	a) Farmer Oriented Activities		221	173.6	79	211.2	169.6	80	514.3	386.8	75.21
	b) Farmer Field Schools		43.23	27.5	64	38.87	16.06	41			
2	Farm Information Dissemination		73.5	53.08	72	77	26.24	34	150.5	79.32	52.7
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc		20.16	16.21	80	19.44	13.5	69	39.6	29.71	75.03
4	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	51.42	20.9	41	70.05	10.96	16	121.5	31.86	26.23
		Man power component	460.8	347.8	75	520.8	435.3	84	981.7	783	79.77
5	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)		75.6	63.91	85	65.7	22.93	35	141.3	86.84	61.46
Total			**945.7**	**703**	**74.33**	**1003**	**694.6**	**69.24**	**1949**	**1398**	**71.72**

Table: 25 RD wise & Broad activity wise of financial allocations / percentage excluding administrative component

Sl No	Broad Activity	Resource allocation as per GOI	Belagavi R D				Mysuru RD			
			As per approved Action plan (17-18)	Percentage	Resource allocation excluding Adm. Comp.	Percentage	As per approved Action plan (17-18)	Percentage	Resource allocation excluding Adm. Comp.	Percentage
1	a) Farmer Oriented Activities including FFS	55	264.2	28	264.2	61	250.087	25	250.087	61
2	Farm Information Dissemination	10	73.5	8	73.5	17	77	8	77	19
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	7	20.16	2	20.16	5	19.44	2	19.44	5
4	Administrative Expenditure	28	512.26	54	-	-	590.89	59	-	-
5	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)	NI	75.6	8	75.60	17	65.7	6	65.7	15
Total		**100**	**945.72**	**100**	**357.86**	**100**	**1003.117**	**100**	**412.227**	**100**



	55	10	7	28	NI
	a) Farmer Oriented Activities including FFS	Farm Information Dissemination	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	Administrative Expenditure	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)
Belgavi Percentage	58	17	5	0	15
Mysore Percentage	61	19	5	0	15

Reasons for deviation: Since administrative component is mandatory, only after deducting the same from the total allocation, the rest of the components are apportioned keeping in view of bottom-up planning and priorities envisaged by the state level committees

19. The evaluation report has reported very low participation of NGOs? What are the reasons for the same? Are there differences across the regions?

    NGOs not come forward directly because of low monitory allocation but their participation is seen during meetings, workshops, exposed visits, SREP'S preparation etc.

20. Whether NGOs have implemented the assigned tasks in time and as per ATMA guidelines? If not state the reasons there of

    The task of developing / revisiting SREP'S / conducting Training / EVs entrusted to the reputed NGOs in some of the districts. But the assigned tasks not attended in time due to Assembly elections in the State and other formalities of administrative issues.

21. The assessment of functioning of the following institutions as compared to the mandate, including monitoring, meeting and physical & financial achievements to be reviewed
    a) District level ATMA Implementation committees
    b) Taluk level ATMA implementation committees
    c) SAMETI (S) & (N)
    d) KVK & SAUS
    e) Line Departments & IDWGs
    f) Women representatives in different committees

g) Farmers representatives in different committees (BFAC & DFAC)

The success of any project is dependent on institutional, administrative skills besides financial status review through appropriate review mechanism. Indeed, the review institutions like DLAIC, BLAIC, KVK, Line Departments are basic institutions to implement &monitor ATMA progress at their respective jurisdictions. An attempt has been made to elicit the functional capacity of these institutions for the benefit of farming community.

The findings are as follows

ATMA GB / DLAIC : As a mandate it is proposed to conduct 4 meetings in each of the district across the RD. Except DK (2 meetings) while rest of districts only one meeting conducted in Mysuru RD. Similarly except Belagavi & Vijayapura (2 meetings each) the rest of the districts viz Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, UK have Conducted one each meeting during 2017-18.

Further, it is emphasized that the above institutions should own the full responsibility of ATMA success or failure. On observations of various districts with various officers, the ground truth indicated that there is still energy on ATMA objectives by the above officials.

The role of SAMETI's in general and capacity building of ATMA staff

State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) works under the overall guidance of the State Nodal Officer of Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at state level. SAMETI is headed by Directors of Extension of UAS, Bangalore and UAS, Dharwad. This SAMETI ensures regular trainings and skill up-gradation of state and district/ block level extension functionaries through the SAMETI man power.

Capacity building of ATMA staff

ATMA staff includes staff of all line/ development departments, NGOs & others who are involved in agricultural & allied development activities. For these people the following activities are undertaken.

- Conducting training need assessment of ATMA staff
- Preparation of annual training calendar
- Training of ATMA staff
- Organizing exposure visits
- Publication of success stories

- Publication of folders on ATMA
- Guidance on preparation of agriculture development tools like Strategic Research Extension Plan (SREP'S)
- Networking with concerned public and private institutions
- Monitoring of ATMA extension activities and guidance in implementation of activities

Evaluation of activities for improvement of ATMA

22. Assess the extent of project impact on the following lines / points.

A. Farmer benefits:

(i) Activities: From April 2017 to March 2018, the activities mainly implemented in different districts are:

- Developing SREP'S
- Exposure visits within the district and within the State and interstate,
- Trainings within the District, within the state and interstate.
- Exhibition at District and State level like flower and vegetable shows and Krishi Mela
- Mobilization of farmers groups
- Rewards & incentives – Best organised group.
- Farmer awards – different sectors.
- Farmer – Scientist interaction, designate expert support from KVK, Joint visits by scientist / extention worker.
- Demonstrations in agriculture and allied sectors,
- Kissan Gosties,
- Field Days,
- Capacity building to farmer groups, seed money, food security groups,
- Awards to farmers at district and taluk level,
- Printing and publicity through leaflets, low cost publications,
- Purchase of hand held devices, &
- Display boards, Kala jathas.
- Farmer field school

As many as 83,958 farmers have been benefitted under the scheme, of which, 21,954 are women beneficiariesregistering (26%). Revenue Divisions wise, District wise, category wise details is given table 19

Table: 26 Division & District wise category of farmers benefitted

Sl. No.	Division / District	General		SC		ST		OBC		Minority		Total		Women	
1)	Mysuru RD	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Chamarajanagar	1904	38	466	29	634	13	972	20	14	-	4990	100	903	18
2	Chickmagalur	1629	40	510	13	169	4	1630	40	118	3	4056	100	750	18
3	Dakshina Kannada	1186	31	232	6	305	8	1885	49	247	6	3855	100	1143	30
4	Hassan	1574	25	857	14	267	4	3500	56	23	-	6221	100	1428	23
5	Kodagu	955	46	310	15	185	9	375	18	260	12	2085	100	490	24
6	Mandya	800	12	1152	18	40	1	4373	68	39	1	6404	100	1623	25
7	Mysuru	2947	49	1235	20	688	11	632	11	561	9	6063	100	1298	21
8	Udupi	3561	48	731	10	544	7	2309	31	349	4	7494	100	2631	35
	Total	**14556**	**35**	**6493**	**16**	**2832**	**7**	**16596**	**38**	**1611**	**4**	**41168**	**100**	**10266**	**25**
2)	Belagavi RD														
1	Bagalkot	1998	44	701	16	461	10	937	21	420	9	4517	100	916	20
2	Belagavi	4983	52	686	7	481	5	2759	29	696	7	9605	100	1653	17
3	Dharwad	3666	63	183	3	109	2	1769	30	112	2	5839	100	2909	49
4	Gadag	4368	73	661	11	541	9	89	2	296	5	5955	100	767	13
5	Haveri	3180	56	1372	24	802	14	358	6	0	0	5712	100	1641	29
6	Uttara Kannada	3669	37	419	4	523	5	5103	52	170	2	9884	100	3331	34
7	Vijayapura	236	18	238	19	108	8	645	50	51	5	1278	100	471	37
	Total	**22100**	**52**	**4260**	**10**	**3025**	**7**	**11690**	**27**	**1745**	**4**	**42790**	**100**	**11688**	**27**

The farmers who have attended the exposure visits were found motivated towards better technological approaches. In respect of trainings, farmers have benefitted by way of skill upgradation and capacity building and by organising demonstrations/ Kissan Gosties/ field days, the farmers were seen benefitted through not only skill upgradation, capacity building but also input requirement and low cost technologies. The farmers interviewed during on-farm interaction have expressed the usefulness and satisfaction about the programmes they attended and they have also expressed their willingness to adopt such practices in their fields in future.

b) Women/ SC/ ST/ OBC Farmers benefitted: The details of farmers benefitted during the course of implementation of ATMA activities from April 2017 to March 2018, is given in Table 19

It is seen that as a result of ATMA activities, a total of 41,168farmers have been benefitted in Mysuru Revenue division. Out of this, 6,493 are SC farmers, 2832are ST farmers, 15,676are OBC farmers and 1,611 farmers belong to minority communities. This forms coverage of 16%, 7%, 38% and 4% of SC, ST, OBC and minorities, respectively. The major coverage is from OBC category (38%) and women forms 25%.

In Belagavi Revenue Division, out of the total 42,790 farmers benefitted during 2017-18, as many as 4,260 farmers are from SC, 3,025are from ST, 11,690are from OBC and 1745belong to minority communities, forming 10%, 7%, 27%and 4%, of the total farmers respectively. The major coverage is from general category (52%) and women category forms 27%.

22. A (c) Introduction of new crops / new farm activities and adoption of new and or sustainable technologies.

One of the major impact factor for measuring the impact, efficiency and sustainability of any natural resources technology across the farming community is through introduction of new crops, innovative, location specific farm activity that have been adopted in order to sustain the food production and economic stability is the major concern of ATMA Scheme. In this direction in both the Revenue divisions in Belagavi and Mysuru, the project staff have taken adequate care to carryout the above activities.

Table: 27 RD & sector wise new crops / new farm activities / sustainable technologies

Sl. No.	Sector	Activities / new crops / new farm activities / sustainability technologies
	Belagavi Revenue Division	
1	Animal Husbandry	Goat / sheep - control of Brucell, feed management
2	Sericulture	INM in Mulberry crop cultivation

3	Agriculture	Stop burning of Sugarcane Trash
		Seed Treatment with bio-culture
		usage of neem coated urea
		Organic farming
		Intercropping of Tur & Navane (MM)
4	Horticulture	Improved practices in Lemon crop & value addition
		Planting of Lemon& Pomegranate crops on raised beds
5	Marketing	Bulk purchase of farm inputs by FIG's, CIGs
		Grading &packing of Pomegranate, Lime, Ber fruits
	Mysuru Revenue Division	
1	Agriculture	1) Popularization of Pest / disease control measures of crops among affected villages / farmers
		2) Drum seed paddy cultivation, SREE Method
		3) Inter cropping in Ragi crop
		4) INM & IPM in Paddy / Maize
		5) KRH - 4 Variety paddy

Sl. No.	Sector	Activities / new crops / new farm activities / sustainability technologies
	Mysuru Revenue Division	
2	Horticulture	1) Identification of Quality seedlings in Coconut / Areca nut
		2) IPM, IFS, Honey bee rearing
		3) Mushroom cultivation
		4) Eradication of African snail worm in coffee / pepper
		5) Vegetable gardening
		6) Plastic mulching
		7) Spraying of Bordo solution in Areca nut plantation.
3	Sericulture	1) Area expansion of Mulberry, growth of silk industry
		2) Mulberry cultivation of V-1, INM, balanced use of

		fertilizers
4	Marketing	1) Daily & Weekly market information to the farmers
		2) Assistance in Marketing of Agriculture produce and support sale of products in Shandy
		3) Preparation of minor millets value added products by RSG& sales in markets
5	Animal Husbandry	1) Popularization of Napier grass / Perennial grasses
		2) Nutritional fodder crop cultivation.
		3) Rearing of Swarnadara Poultry bids.

It is evident from the table that introduction of newer variety Green gram, Minor millets combined with seed treatment and INM has resulted in desirable impact in grain production as well as economic productivity. Besides farm practices like prevention of Sugar cane trash burning, recycling of organic waste, use of neem coated urea has led to significant and notable increased crop yields.

22.A (d) Coverage of activities in allied sector

As it is a known fact that convergence of allied sector activities, which do support agriculture production, sustainability has been observed a step in right direction. Further, it is observed that convergence of animal activity like animal health camps, sericulture, fisheries have led to improved productivity across the division with regard to almost all crops.

22. A (e) Assistance in marketing of Agriculture produces

It is a well known fact that a produce profitability is dependent on market price in and around production zone. It is observed that formation of commodity based organizations(CIG's & FIG's) have led to improved economic returns through reducing the cost of handling the produce by forming farmers organization, perhaps such type of organizations are adopted in almost all crop production zones of farming community. Hence, the formation of CBO's / FPO's is the need of the hour.

One of the reasons for low performance of convergence of Agricultural commodity products & market linkages in enhancing the income of farming community is due to the fragmented land holdings and low volume production of commodity. Hence, it is proposed to organize Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in order to meet the market demand & supply leading to ensured enhanced income.

This may be achieved through capacity building of farmers for formation of CBOs. Besides there is need to strengthen the farmers on the relevance of online trading & market intelligence. In addition, required training programmes may be organized for the benefit of farming community on the market related issues i.e market led extension activities may be integrated with extension activities from SREP'S stage itself. In addition, it may also been encouraged through formation of whatsapp groups from among FIGs.

22 B (a) **Formation of Commodity based farmer interest groups–** of late, it has been realized that it is almost important to sustain & stabilize farmers income which is highly dependent on market. As is known in rural areas the production of commodity is restricted to small holdings with low production leading to cost escalation on transportation of small produce, for which formation of commodity based farmers into groups have proved to be highly viable and economical, consequent to implementation of ATMA scheme enforcing the commodity interest groups across the four revenue divisions. It has been observed that the commodity groups have been accepted by the farming community and adopted.

Examples of few successful commodity based farmers interest groups are as follows.

Table: 28 RD & District wise examples of few successful CIG's

Sl. No.	RD	District	Taluk	Village
1	Belagavi	1) UK	Joida	Amborde
		2) Belagavi	Bailahongala, Gokak	Bhavihal (santosh Abhijit group)
		3) Gadag	Naragunda	Hunasikote
		4) Vijayapura	Indi	Nada (KD)
2	Mysuru	5) Mysuru	Hunsur	Machenahalli
		6) Mandya	Pandavapura	Devagowdana koppalu
		7) Udupi	Udupi	Kalathuru coconut producers
		8) Chikmagalur	N R Pura	Chikka kurubarahalli (Shivajyothi SHG)

22. B(b) : Bottom up planning : Bottom up planning is a process of listing, preparing different agricultural activities at grass root level and prioritization i.e. individual farmer level is the basic concept of bottom up planning.

It has been observed across 2 R.D's that in spite of emphasis of ATMA, prioritization of bottom up planning, though majority adopted in Principles based on BFAC, DFAC resolutions. It is very feeble. It would have been much more better, had it been implemented ATMA scheme on the principles of bottom up planning, there would have been greater impact on productivity & economic stability. Hence, once again stressed that in future planning, proper SEWP should be based on the principles of Bottom up planning approach and needs to be reviewed at all levels of implementation.

22.B (c) Decentralized multi agency and flexible decision making and implementation : The process of decentralization and flexible decision making and implementation though well accepted and documented, considering the views of BTT resolved during block level meetings. It is stipulated in the guidelines that in order to ensure promotion of multi agency extension strategies and to implement the scheme activities more efficiently and effectively, atlest 10% of allocation on recurring activities at district level have to be incurred through non government sectors viz Ngo's, Farmer Organisations, Co-operatives, Para extension workers agri-pruners, input suppliers, corporate sectors etc.

During the year 2017-18 it has been observed that in both the revenue divisions, in some districts viz Hassan, Mysuru, Mandya, Chickkamagalur, D. Kannda, Belagavi, U. kannada, Gadag, the assistance of NGOs have been taken for organising/ conducting / capacity building, exposure visits, farmer groups, farmer field school, Kissangosti etc. However the involvement in the farm of fund allocation is not adequate

22.B (d) Farmer to Farmer extension: The concept of F to F Extention is recent origin of extension methodology in transferring the knowledge of location specific technology at grass root level. Indeed majority of the technologies which transmitted the new technology to the farming community through this methodology has succeeded in achieving the objectives of ATMA. However the above methodology needs to be further strengthened and implemented by appropriate monitoring mechanism of administration by utilizing the services of ATMAs & BTMs in all R.Ds.

22.B (e) Research Extention Farmer (R – E – F) Linkages : It has been observed across R.Ds that the concept of R – E – F Linkages has been well accepted by the officials and extension

workers of line departments which is note worthy. Neverthless they have failed to document researchable issues though prevailing, they have not transmitted to SAUs to take up further researches which is a missing link.

Further, it is observed that there is poor participation of scientists of State Agricultural universities across 2 RDs. Hence it is need of hour that the IDWG will issue suitable direction to the respective agricultural / horticultural / Animal Husbandry universities to initiate proper researchable works based on location specific issues.

Participation of other line / allied departments & fund allocation to be highlighted

Against total allocation of Rupees 8.461 crores, an amount of Rupees 0.516 crores allocation provided to line/ allied sectors towards field level activities which works out to 6.099% .The District wise and sector wise fund allocation & utilization is given below.

RD/ District	Line / Allied Departments (Rs. in Lakhs)											
	Animal Husbandry		Hourticulture		Sericulture		Fisheries		Forestry		APMC/MXL	
Belagavi R D	**Allo**	**Exp**	**Allo**	**Exp**	**Allo**	**Exp**	**Allo**	**Exp**	**Allo**	**Exp**		
U. Kannda	4.0145	4.0145	3.011	3.011	2.175	2.175	2.1825	2.1825				
Dharwad	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vijayapura	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haveri	-	NF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bagalkot	-	NF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadag	2.249	1.98	3.79	3.704	0.997	0.997	-	-	0.36	0.36	-	-
Belgam	0.98	0.98	1.25	1.25	0.595	0.595	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01		
Mysuru R D												
Mysuru	2.85	2.85	3.315	3.315	1.53	1.53	0.725	0.725	-	-	-	-
Mandya	2.531	2.531	1.952	1.852	2.398	2.218	0.759	0.759	-	-	-	-
Chamrajnagara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickmagaluru	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	-
Udupi	-	-	4.68	4.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Kannda	1.38	1.43	0.50	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
Kodagu	Not released to line Departments										-	-
Hassan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.045	0.8	0.815	0.25	0.215	-	-
Total	15.50	15.25	21.498	22.700	8.775	8.56	4.976	4.991	0.62	0.585	0.20	0.20

Though the participation of line/allied departments observed in respect of SREP'S preparation attending committee meetings, Trainings, Exposure Visits but fund allocation is only 6 % which need to be increased

23. What has been the level of involvement of different line departments and Research organizations / FOs in implementing the scheme? Can some suggestion can be made for improving the weak areas, if found?

    According to ATMA guidelines, it is very much essential to involve different line depts. / Research Organisation (RO) / Farmers Organisation (FO) and also Non Government Organisations (NGOs) in implementation the scheme. But it has been observed that though majority of the district level officers have involved the research organizations / FO but only in few of the incidences / activities only across RDs. It was informed by the implementing agency as well as other officials of RO and FOs that there is inadequacy of financial resources to be released for taking up of all the activities concern to location specific area and basic reason being that major share of allotment goes to administrative cost of the project. Hence, this issue needs to be discussed and sorted out

    As a suggestion to above issue it is suggested that DoA should ear mark 1% of the total outlay of the budget towards Research grants across two Revenue Divisions

24. The Evaluation Report for 2015-16 indicates very low involvement of other departments in the ATMA activities. What are the reasons for the same? What measure have been taken to strengthen their participation? Are there any differences across the divisions?

    The awareness on the cafeteria of activities is a multi dimensioned one. A review of recent progress of ATMA for the year 2017-18 has revealed that there is an improvement in convergence of line departments in various activities with focused attention on high income based activities such as dairy, poultry, honeybee, sheep & goat rearing, Integrated Farming System (IFS)etc.

    Further, it could be emphasized that the basic reason for low involvement of other departments in the ATMA activities is mainly due to in-adequacy of staff at block / field level. It was observed that Model village & bottom up planning concept covering all department has been emphasized and envisaged by the SNO. This need to be looked into.

25. Whether the grants are released in time to implementing agencies? If not, why not

    The Department of Agricultural is a nodal agency in monitoring and release of budgetary provision to the other implementing agencies in order to implement the location specific technology interventions on time is the need of the hour. However, it has been observed that

there is inordinate delay in release of grants to other line departments, besides some of the line departments though required budget released, they have failed to execute the programme expressing their inability to spend the amount.

In order to enhance the efficiency of grants release, if the IDWG review committee, review the programme quarterly it would add to the effectiveness of ATMA. During 2017-18 grants to districts / SAMETI (N) (S) released as under. Hence this need immediate attention.

Table: 29 Release of grants to all Districts PD's / District JDA's

Sl. No	**Date**	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage
1	18.08.2017	811.00	23
2	14.11.2017	558.22	16
3	16.12.2017	175.50	5
4	20.02.2018	428.28	12
5	16.03.2018	344.12	10
6	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2017	1236.74	34
	Total	**3553.86**	**100**

It was observed that adequate grants are on hand nearly 57% of total with all districts by the month of August 2017. Further, as per GOI norms, the second instalment of grants in the current year will be released only after submission of previous years utilization certificates by the states. This aspect need to be examined

26. Has the audit of the ATMA Accounts been completed for the year 2016-17 by CA and the same is sent to GoI? If not reasons thereof

Audit of ATMA accounts for the year 2016-17 has been completed in all districts during 2017-18. The dates of submission of Audit Reports to the S NO by the districts is presented in the following table.

Table : 30 RD & District wise details of Audit of ATMA accounts

Sl. No.	District	Auditor	Audit conducted	Audit report submitted to DoA	Utilization certificate in Form GFR 19 - A
	Mysuru R. D				
1	Chamarajanagar	Madhav Singh & co Mysuru	04.11.2017	05.11.2017	Yes
2	Chickmagalur	Pradnya J Savour	29.08.2017	29.08.2017	Yes
3	D. Kannada	Moge raya Rathnam & co	15.09.2017	16.09.2017	Yes
4	Hassan	Geetha Chandra kanth & co	28.06.2017	10.07.2017	Yes
5	Kodagu	AR Josin	11.11.2017	11.11.2017	Yes
6	Mandya	KG Anantha Rao	03.08.2018	09.08.2018	Yes
7	Mysuru Road	Geetha Chandra kanth & co	20.08.2017	21.08.2018	Yes
8	Udupi	Nayak & Associates udupi	19.06.2017	19.08.2017	Yes

Sl. No.	District	Auditor	Audit conducted	Audit report submitted to DoA	Utilization certificate in Form GFR 19 - A
	Belagavi R. D				
1	Belagavi	Gole	20.06.2017	28.07.2017	Yes
2	Bagalkot	-	-	submitted	-
3	Dharwad	Vijay panchappa & co	13.09.2017	14.09.2017	Yes
4	Gadag	Raghavendra Rao Associates	-	submitted	-
5	Haveri	C A Patil	-	submitted	-
6	U Kannada	M/s Udaya Shetty & Co sirsi	17.06.2017	22.06.2017	Yes
7	Vijayapura	Sri Kiran Inamdar	28.10.2017	04.11.2017	Yes

27. How many success stories under different ATMA activities have been submitted to GOI as per ATMA guidelines? How many success stories have been published at the district level?

As many as 129 success stories have been prepared covering agriculture and allied sectors in both Belagavi & Mysuru RD. It has been observed that except Haveri, Kodagu other districts have not forwarded success stories to GOI. However majority of the districts have documented and few of them published at local level. The concept of success stories is a mirror reflexation of technology intervention of ATMA project and is a best mechanism in reaching the unreached at a faster rate as it involves farmer to farmer extension (teaching & learning) both block & district level.

Table: 31 Success Stories broughtout 2017 - 18 and Published

Sl. No.	R D/ District Mysuru	Sectors						Sent to GOI	Published at District Level	Remarks
		Agri	AH	Horti	Seri	Fish	Forest			
1	Chamarajanagar	1	-	-	-	-	-	sent to JDA	-	-
2	Chickmagalur	4	-	2	-	-	-	ADA to JDA	not published	-
3	D. Kannada	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Hassan	8	-	-	-	-	-	6.12.18	-	-
5	Kodagu	11	-	-	-	-	-	sent to GOI	not published	-
6	Mandya	17	5	3	2	-	1	sent to JDA	-	-
7	Mysuru	14	-	-	-	-	-	sent to JDA	-	-
8	Udupi	7	5	6	-	1		sent to JDA	published in local news	-
Total		**72**	**10**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**1**			

Sl No	R D/ District Belgam R D	Sectors						Sent to GOI	Published at District Level	Remarks
		Agri	AH	Horti	Seri	Fish	Forest			
1	Belagavi	10	—	4	—	—	—	ADAS to JDA	published at district level	—
2	Bagalkot	5	—	—	—	—	—	ADAS to JDA	yet to be sent to HO	—
3	Dharwad	3	—	—	—	—	—	not sent	ADA to JDA	—
4	Gadag	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Haveri	2	—	—	—	—	—	sent to GOI (5/1/18, 30/03/2018)	—	—
6	U Kannada	1	1	1	—	—	—		published in local news	—
7	Vijayapura	3		1	1	—	—	sent to ADA to JDA	—	—
Total		**28**	**1**	**2**	1	—	—	—	—	—

Both the Revenue Divisions viz Mysuru (97) and Belagavi (32) have successfully documented number of success stories which are highly relevant and practically can be upscaled by utilizing ATMA funds in order to enhance productivity of the farmer and self sustainability.

The steps proposed to be adopted in upscaling the innovative technologies is through farm field schools / Demo / Exposure visits, farmer awards & rewards to farmer groups.

There should be a compulsory vetting of innovative technologies by the concerned line department officers (District level Heads) in order to accept the technology as innovative.

28. Whether Quarterly district level ATMA steering committee and district Farmers Advisory committee meetings have been / are conducted as per guidelines? If not, reasons there of.

The ATMA DLAIC/ GB is a policy making body which provides guidance, review and steers the progress and functioning of the ATMA and conducts meetings once in every quarter. Similarly the DFAC should comprise about 25 farmers which as an agency for providing farmers feed back and inputs for preparation of/ compilation of Action plans and for prioritization of activities.

As against conducting four quarterly meetings each of DLAIC and DFAC, only one each meeting conducted except 1 or 2 districts, District wise details furnished in table.

Table: 32 DFAC -Assessment of Functioning of Committees and Institutions

Sl. No.	Mysuru RD	Year of Formation	Total Members	No. of Non-official members	No. of Meetings Conducted				Remarks
					I	II	III	IV	
1	Chamarajanagar	13.9.17	24	8+2+DAF	13.9.17	_	_	_	—
2	Chickmagalur	_	20	10	26.7.17	_	_	_	—
3	D. Kannada	Apr-17	20	4+2+DAF	5.5.17	_	_	_	—
4	Hassan	5.9.17	25	0	5.9.17	_	_	_	—
5	Kodagu	23.9.17	10	10+4+DLAF	4.1.18	_	_	_	—
6	Mandya	29.5.17	14	14	29.5.17	9.3.18	_	_	—
7	Mysuru	19.8.17	22	10	19.8.17	25.1.18	_	_	—
8	Udupi	21.2.18	15	6+9+DLAF	21.2.18	_	_	_	—
Belgam R D									
1	Belagavi	2017-18	20	20	3.8.17	30.12.17	1.2.18	12.3.18	—
2	bagalkot	28.3.12	23	2+6+DLAF	14.8.17	_	_	_	—
3	Dharwad	3.10.17	14	0	3.10.17	_	_	_	—
4	Gadag	1.4.17	21	10+6+DLAF	9.10.17	17.2.18	_	_	—
5	Haveri	1.4.17	20	7+1	5.1.18	_	_	_	—
6	U Kannada	21.2.18	15	6+9+DLAF		21.2.18	_	_	—
7	Vijayapura	3.8.17	24	15+9+DLAF	3.8.17	16.11.17	8.2.18	_	—

Table: 33 ATMA G.B -Assessment of Functioning of Committees and Institutions

Sl. No.	Mysuru RD	Year of Formation	Total Members	No. of Non-official members	No. of Meetings				Remarks
					I	II	III	IV	
1	Chamarajanagar	13.9.17	24	2	13.9.17	_	_	_	
2	Chickmagalur	26.7.17	19	11	26.7.17	_	_	_	
3	D. Kannada	5.5.17	16	4	5.5.17	31.8.17	_	_	
4	Hassan	5.9.17	25		5.9.17	_	_	_	
5	Kodagu	Jan-18	25	15	4.1.18	_	_	_	
6	Mandya	_	_	_	10.8.17	_	_	_	
7	Mysuru	_	_	_	Feb-18	_	_	_	
8	Udupi	Aug-17	26	6	31.8.17	_	_	_	
Belgam R D									
1	Belagavi	2014-15	23	7	12.7.17	14.2.18	_	_	
2	Bagalkot	Nov-12	15	2	14.8.17	_	_	_	
3	Dharwad	28.11.17	26	3	28.11.17	_	_	_	
4	Gadag	1.4.17	23	14	20.7.17	_	_	_	
5	Haveri	5.1.18	10	0	5.1.18	_	_	_	
6	U Kannada	Mar-16	19	5	25.9.17	_	_	_	
7	Vijayapura	1.9.17	27	7	25.10.17	15.2.18			

Success stores & rewards to be elaborated

As many as 129 success stories have been prepared covering Agricultural, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries and forest sectors of which 97 pertains to Mysuru Revenue Division and remaining 34 pertained to Belagavi RD.

As seen from the success stories, IFS technology proved to be successful in generating farmers income in a sustainable manner. Details of few success stories with their subjects/ technology issues are presented below

Table: 34

Sl No	Subject/ S/S Titles	Beneficiary	Impact		
			Net Income in Rs(Traditional)	Net Income in Rs(Improved)	Additional Income in Rs
1	Richness of organic farming	Basavaraj Pyati, Dambal village, Mundargi Tq, Gadag District	20,000	52,400	30,400
2	Intigrated Farming System (Agri + Horti)	Shivappa Mahadevappa Shanwad, U Kannda District	3,24,000	4,36,000	2,12,000
	Hydrophonic Green fodder Prodection	Leela Sheety , Narebail, U.Kannada District	410/ day	1120/day	710/ day

	SRI method of paddy cultivation	Puttaswamy Gowda, Kalchamahalli, Mysuru District	97,500	1,75,000	77,500
	Integrated farming system	Mikkeri village, Hemalatha w/o shivanna, Mandya district	NF	65,200	----
	Integrated farming system	Rathanmma, Malkonahalli, Mandya district	30,000	1,75,000	1,45,000
	Integrated farming system (Live stalk, Muberry, kitchen gardening)	Prakash shetty, manjula mane Aajakarmane, udupi district	29,125	1,15,000	85,875
	IFS Model (Agri, dairy, Horti)	Kuladumane village, Udupi district	30,000	92,000	62,000
	Maize cultivation	Mahesh s/o chendraiha, sidanahalli, Belur, Tq Hasan District	14,186	26,725	12,539
	Precision Farming in watermelon crop with drip irrigation	Farm women Srmathi.Gidamma, Parasanahalli, H N pura, Hassan District	1,60,000	3,00,000	1,40,000

Some of the individual farmer wise success stories prepared is enclosed here with (Annexure – IV). However it is responsibility of the SAMIT to bring out the publications of success stories for the benefit of other farmers who are lacking in adoption of improved technologies including low cost inputs . Hence there is need for strengthening of dry land technologies with respect of enhancement and productivity of Agricultural, Horticulture crops, Sericulture, Animal husbandry etc needs to be relooked.

29. Whether the quarterly Taluk level, ATMA Implementation committee and Taluk Farmers Advisory Committee meeting have been/ are conducted as per guidelines? If not, reasons there of .

Similarly the TLAIC / BFAC as per guidelines should meet and review the monthly progress and report the same to ATMA M. C. among other functions

As against monthly TLAIC / BFAC meetings, majority of the taluks have conducted 4 – 5 meetings. This process need to streamlined in order to make ATMA implementation, require, effective appropriate administrative mechanism, is the need of the hour.

30. Whether awards have been / are being given to farmers and groups under ATMA at State, District and Taluk levels as per guidelines? If not, reasons thereof

The concept of providing incentives / rewards and awards for farming community through ATMA is to enthuse the farmer groups or farmers respectively to spread new technological interventions leading to enhanced productivity. It has been observed that many of districts except D Kannada, Udupi, Belagavi, UK, have failed to provide incentives / rewards to farmer groups except giving away farmer awards.

Hence, there is need for strengthening the implementing agency to recognize more & more farmer groups for incentives rather than congregating only on farmer awards.

Table: 35 District Wise Rewards / Incentives and Farmer Awards (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Mysuru RD	B - 6 Rewards & Incentives					B -7 Farmer Awards				
		Physical		Financial			Physical		Financial		
		T	A	T	A	%	T	A	T	A	%
1	Chamarajanagar	5	0	1	0	0	20	0	2	0	0
2	Chickmagalur	5	0	1	0	0	35	28	3.5	2.8	80
3	D. Kannada	5	1	1	0.2	20	25	24	2.5	2.4	96
4	Hassan	5	0	1	0	0	40	28	4	2.95	74
5	Kodagu	5	0	1	0	0	15	0	1.5	0	0
6	Mandya	5	0	1	0	0	35	29	3.5	3.5	100
7	Mysuru	5	0	1	0	0	35	10	3.5	1.0	29
8	Udupi	5	4	1	0.5	50	15	25	1.5	4.0	267
		40	5	8	0.7	9	220	144	22	17	77

Table : 36 District Wise Rewards / Incentives and Farmer Awards

Belagavi RD (Financial : Rs in lakhs**)**

Sl. No.	Mysuru RD	B - 6 Rewards & Incentives					B -7 Farmer Awards				
		Physical		Financial			Physical		Financial		
		T	A	T	A	%	T	A	T	A	%
1	Belagavi	5	1	1	0.2	20	50	50	5	5	100
2	Bagalkot	5	0	1	0	0	30	15	3	2.7	90
3	Dharwad	5	0	1	0	0	25	7	2.5	0.7	28
4	Gadag	5	0	1	0	0	25	8	2.5	0.8	32
5	Haveri	5	0	1	0	0	35	14	3.5	1.4	40
6	U Kannada	5	5	1	1	100	55	54	5.5	5.4	98
7	Vijayapura	5	0	1	0	0	25	25	2.5	2.5	100

As seen from above table 29, the performance of Rewards component except Udupi district the progress is poor in respects of other seven districts. However the performance of farmer awards

component is quite satisfactory in case of Mandya, D. Kannada, Udupi, Hassan, Chikkamangaluru, and in remaining three districts the performance is nil or poor. This need to be looked into by PD's and give proper guidelines for implementing the scheme.

The performance of Rewards component in Belagavi RD, except U. Kannada, Belagavi, the other districts performance is nil. However in case of Farmer awards component the performance is good in case of Belagavi , Bagalkot, U. Kannada, Vijayapura and Haveri, Gadag, Dharwad are in average category.

31. Is there duplication of effort and work or linkages incase of RSK, Extention activities of agricultural universities and ATMA ? Suggestions

There is no duplication of efforts / work / linkages in case of RSK / Extention activities of Agricultural universities and ATMA. However need, periodical review by committees at various levels.

32. Suggestions for overall improvement of the scheme through FGD's (Focused group Discussions)

Suggestions / Recommendations are furnished in chapter – 10

33. Analysis of results district wise in tabular form

In order to rate the districts with regard to effective implementation of ATMA activities, it is proposed to score the activities implemented in the districts by using the proposed scale of evaluation i.e above 81% as excellent, 61 to 80% as good, 41 to 60% as satisfactory, <40% as average. RD and district wise details presented in Annexure - IV

The ranking of the district is based on number of activities which have scored excellent and good have been summarized in the table 37 & 38

Table – 37 Mysuru RD

RD	District	Grading(Excellent + Good)	Rank
Mysuru	Chamarajanagara	6 + 1 = 7	VI
	Chickmagaluru	3 + 6 = 9	VII
	D. Kannada	6 + 5 = 11	II

	Hassan	6 + 4 =10	IV
	Kodagu	2 + 3 =5	VIII
	Mandya	9 + 4 = 13	I
	Mysuru	6 + 4 = 10	III
	Udupi	4 + 7 = 11	V

From among the districts regarding implementation of various activities of ATMA, Mandya stood first followed by D Kannada, Udupi, Mysuru

Table – 38 Belagavi RD

RD	District	Grading(Excellent + Good)	Rank
Belagavi	Bagalkot	8 + 4 = 12	III
	Belagavi	13 + 3 = 16	II
	Dharwad	4 + 6 = 10	V
	Gadag	5 + 5 = 10	IV
	Haveri	4 + 2 = 6	VI
	U. Kannada	13 + 4 = 17	I
	Vijayapura	4 + 1 = 5	VII

With regard to implementation of activities of ATMA scheme in Belagavi RD, the U Kannada District stand first followed by Belagavi, Bagalkot and Gadag.

Chapter - 8

FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

The ATMA Scheme activities undertaken during the year 2017-18 in all the districts coming under Belagavi and Mysuru Revenue Divisions were reviewed by the Evaluation team by visiting the districts/ sample taluks during the period December 2017 to June 2018. The study team during the field visits made note of certain aspects and the important ones are given below.

1. The 'Strategic Research and Extension Plan' is not revisited after 2005-06 in some districts and 2007-08 in few other districts. During 2009-10 all district attended SREP'S. During 2017-18, efforts were made for revision and completion of the same in respect of 6 districts, the remaining are in various stages of completion.

2. Allocations made to Farmer oriented activities, farm information dissemination, technology refinement, revalidation etc., are less whereas, administrative expenses in the Annual Action Plans is more (57% against 28%) compared to prescribed limits and norms.
3. Funds to taluks have been released within 10-15 days in some of districts, but releases to line department by ADA's made during last quarter of 2017 – 18 in general.

4. Majority of the activities are implemented by the Agriculture sector followed by Animal Husbandry, horticulture and sericulture. Under allied sectors forest sector is also included in few districts,
5. Implementation of activities viz., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fisheries observed in all districts with exceptions as under
    - Bagalkot and Dharwad – only agriculture
    - Gadag – only four sectors leaving fisheries
    - Chikmagalur – Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, and Fisheries not covered.
    - Chamarajanagar – Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, fisheries, Forest not covered

6. In Agriculture sector, the major activities implemented are Exposure visits, Kissan Goshties , Demos and Training of farmers within the district.

7. District level Committees like DFAC and DLAIC are constituted prior to 2017-18 needs to be reconstituted.
8. Taluk level Committees like BFAC and BLASC are also constituted prior to 2017-18. Meetings of these committees are held in all the sample taluks
9. Non-Governmental agencies including NGO's and Agri-entrepreneurs are involved in planning / implementation in few districts viz Hassan, DK, Chickmangalur, UK, Belagavi and Gadag.
10. Performance of SAMETI's:Training to extension functionaries of taluks and districts has been conducted. Many more activities approved in the annual action plans are yet to be implemented including refresher trainings to ATMs and BTMs.
11. Weaker sections of society including women representatives covered in most of the districts.
12. Documentation of Beneficiary Farmers and demo results have been furnished by majority of the districts. However demo results are yet to be received in respect of few districts.
13. Participation of scientists from Agricultural universities across the state in ATMA programmes inadequate, needs to be strengthened.
14. There is urgent need for imparting refresher / orientation training to ATMA workers for better understanding the scheme guidelines & implementation and their objectives
15. T & V is a system of training and visit of extension personal in all villages of a block to improve the functioning of various agricultural development programmes / schemes relating to agricultural sector for increased agricultural production, where as ATMA is a system of Agriculture Technology Management to improve the functioning of extension programmes in agriculture &allied fields / sectors to bring out efficiency, effectiveness in extension and development. It is a improved version of T & V system and suits to changing agricultural scenario in the country & state in particular.

Chapter – 9

REFLECTIONS

The main objective of the evaluation is to study the performance of the ATMA scheme implemented in Belagavi and Mysuru Revenue divisions during the year 2017-18 in all its dimensions, assess the project impacts and provide suggestions for overall improvement of the scheme. The performance of activities undertaken has been evaluated addressing all the evaluation questions enlisted in the ToR and the realizations or reflections observed by the Consultant Organization are mentioned here under.

Fundamentally, Action Plans of villages, blocks and districts have to be prepared based on the SREP'S document. These are 5 year vision documents which need to be revisited to accommodate newly identified gaps and emerging areas of importance. Plan prepared in non-compliance with the guidelines result in dilution of scheme implementation and may attract negative impact which ultimately leads to losing sight of priorities.

During the year 2017-18, maximum emphasis has been given in implementation of trainings and exposure visits of farmers within the State and districts. It was observed that many of the farmers have undergone trainings of a day's duration and exposure visits of 1-3 days. The perceptions of beneficiary farmers on these two activities indicate that the trainings provided an opportunity for first hand information whereas; exposure visits bring confidence in adoption of technologies since *'seeing is believing'* and direct exposure to the realities and impacts. Hence, there is need for promotion of farm schools in a big way under ATMA programme which will enable operationalisation of frontline demonstrations. These shall focus on integrated crop management including field preparation, seed treatment, IPM, INM etc. On priority, farm schools, demonstrations, field days and exposure visits are to be planned rather than large scale training programmes.

Another important issue is timely review and monitoring by various State, District and Block level Committees / Officers. It has been observed that such reviews were not held or has been delayed. Not conducting or delay in conducting such Committee meetings / reviews will result in non receipt of guidance/ support by the implementing Officers / field staff, for better understanding of the gaps in project implementation and needs streamlining

The BFAC's and DFAC's with required composition of members / farmers need to be reconstituted so as to get farmer's feed back and inputs for preparation / compilation of action plans and prioritization of activities.

The concept of convergence with and involvement of nongovernmental sector so as to ensure promotion of multi agency extension strategies is found missing in the approved action plan. This is mainly because of the NGO's are not interested in taking part because of low budgetary allocation.

The scheme / officers have to emphasize the goal of achieving objectives of the scheme rather than mere achievement of physical and financial progress. This needs to go hand in hand.One of the major draw back observed in the project was lack of ownership of the project by the various implementing departments and this needs to be looked into.

The major outcome of the ATMA project is that, there is slight movement in convergence of line departments in implementing the technologies of enhancement of productivity of commodities but still needs to be strengthened by concentrated approach rather diverting the man power for other work.

Chapter – 10

Recommendations

FGD is a novel approach in order to bring farmers oneness in efficient implementation of ATMA scheme. The major recommendations of FGD groups in order to strengthen ATMA are as follows

a) Timely release of technical interventions by the scientists and release of grants to line departments in order to effectively implement ATMA, besides there is need for blending of (ITK) Indigenous Technical know how, along with other technological interventions wherever needed.
b) Strengthening location specific / region specific, commodity based processing, value addition centres coupled with market intelligence / market services.
c) Convergence of all line departments is needed at Hobli / block level in order to meet the location specific issues. Exposure visits,
d) Major out come of the FGD is to increase & strengthen the concept of model village.
e) Prepare the calendar of specific ATMA activities / events in relation to topic / subject, season, crop requirement etc sector wise.
f) Enforce monthly technical review of the programme & progress of ATMA activities for effective implementation & monitoring
g) Need for capacity building of ATMs / BTMs periodically through refresher courses at District level by SAMETI (S) & (N).
h) Panchayat Raj Institutions are to be technically strengthened at all levels
i) Though it is mandatory to involve non – govt sector agencies as per ATMA guidelines, it is not being involved adequately, need to be strengthened.
j) Validation of success stories by the respective line department officers before releasing or publishing.
k) Strengthening of documentation of ITK's
l) Impact assessment studies of extension work done since inception of the scheme by farm schools , CIG's, FSG's demos under ATMA needs to be takenup and published.

Major bottlenecks

- Misunderstanding of the concept of ATMA by other convergent departments as Agricultural department programme / scheme
- Irregular man power for implementation of ATMA.
- More absentees of members at Block / District level in the committee meetings leading to less convergence
- Non-participation of Heads of Departments in ATMA committee meetings
- Inadequate scientific involvement in ATMA activity
- Non / Inadequate review of ATMA activities at each level at regular intervals.
- In Release of grants is to be based on cafeteria of activities.
- Inadequate / Non Participation of Department officials in Training programmes / FFS, Demos, FGDs, Field days is to be made mandatory.
- Diversion of funds to long distance tour instead of location specific achievements leading to financial drains.

Annexure – I

Sanctioned Terms of reference for the Internal Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of Agriculture Technology Management Agency(ATMA) Scheme in Karnataka State during 2017-18 in Belagavi and Mysuru Revenue Divisions: PART-1

1. **Title of the study:**

Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation of ATMA (Agricultural Management Technical Agency; Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms) scheme in Karnataka State during the year 2017-18 in Belagavi and Mysuru revenue divisions.

2. **Department/Agency implementing the Scheme:**

The Department of Agriculture in the State of Karnataka.

3. **Background and the context**:

The scheme "Support to State Extension programs for Extension Reforms" is the main scheme to operationalize agricultural and allied departmental extension reforms across the country. Under the scheme, funding support is being provided to the States/Union Territories for undertaking extension reforms within the broad purview of the Policy Framework for Agriculture Extension (PFAE), complying with its key areas/norms, and being operated based on extension Work plans prepared by them.

4. **Present Status of the Scheme:**

ATMA Model of Agricultural Extension Reforms Scheme was implemented during 2005-06 in nine districts of the State namely; Bidar, Gulbarga, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar, Kolar, Koppal, Haveri, Bijapur and Hassan. Since 2007-08, the scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the state.

After the issue of Government Orders, 29 District Level ATMA Steering Committees (DLASC) and 174 Taluk Level ATMA Implementation Committees (TLAIC) have been constituted. The District Level Steering Committees are headed by Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayaths with the District Joint Director of Agriculture being its Member Secretary. The Taluk level ATMA Implementation Committees have Taluk Assistant Directors of Agriculture as their Chairperson, with the Block Technology Manager of the Taluk being its Member Secretary.

At the State level, the Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG) is headed by the Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner with Commissioner for Agriculture being the State Nodal Officer. The Agriculture Department of Government of Karnataka is the Nodal Department.

5. Human Resource Development (HRD):

For HRD and capacity building of extension staff, two State Agricultural Extension Management and Training Institutes (SAMETI's) have been identified, (1)Regional Centre (South) i.e., University of Agricultural Sciences(UAS), Bangalore and (2) Regional Centre (North) i.e., UAS, Dharwad. The Extension officers of different development departments have been given orientation training, core team training, district level team training, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise and preparation of inventories. These trainings have been planned well in advance in the work shop at SAMETI's level wherein the training contents, modules and type of trainings are finalized. Further, trainings on implementation of on-farm demonstrations and farm schools are also being given importance at SAMETI's and District Level.

6. Objectives:

Under ATMA model of Agricultural Extension System, there is bottom -up model of planning, wherein plans are prepared at village, block, district and State levels, duly recognizing the constraints in improving the productivity of crops in particular, and economic status of farming community in general. As per these plans, efforts to bridge the gap between potential and actual yields are on. Extension activities under this system are group based and marketing avenues are effectively made use in case of cultivation of new/alternate crops.

ATMA has the main responsibility of all the technology dissemination activities at the district level. It has linkages with all the line Departments, Research organizations, non-governmental organizations and agencies associated with agricultural development in the districts, with substantial representation of farmer organizations and women farmers, research and extension units within the district such as Krishi Vignana Kendras, Zonal Research Stations, Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Social Forestry and Marketing etc.

7. Other Aspects:

a. Convergence of line department's programmes and operating on gap filling mode by formulating Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP'S) and annual State Extension Work Plans(SEWP)

b. Programmes are prepared on gap filling mode by formulating SREP'S at the District Level and annual work plans at taluk and district level. Concerned departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Watershed development, Social forestry and Fisheries are converged in preparation of plans and the implementation of the programme.

c. **Group Approach to Extension**: Farmers Interest Groups (FIG)/Commodity Interest Groups (CIG) have been formed as a part of social mobilization and to also undertake extension work through group approach.

d. **Gender Concerns**: Farm women have been mobilized into groups, their capacity building and group extension programmes have been taken-up.

e. **Sustainability of extension service**: All farmer based activities have been ensured without beneficiary contribution with respect to trainings, exposure visits, demonstrations and farmer group formations.

The scheme is being implemented with 60:40 grant sharing pattern between Government of India and Government of Karnataka.

Progress under ATMA Scheme during 2016-17 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

OB	Grants released	Total Grants	Total Expenditure	Un Spent Balance	% of Progress
692.09	2869.97	3562.06	2308.55	1253.51	64.80

8. Evaluation Scope Purpose and Objectives:

The scope of the study is spread over 15 districts and 93 talukas of Belagavi and Mysuru divisions. It covers the various activities covered under the scheme. The purpose is to examine the implementation process and assess the achievements of physical and financial targets under the scheme and to provide the necessary feedback for improving the impact of the scheme.

The objectives are:

11. To evaluate the process formulation of strategic Research Extension plan and the preparation of district, block village plans.
12. To examine the allocations to different activities under the scheme as per the Guidelines.
13. To examine the extent of capacity building of Government and non Government functionaries.
14. To study the various farm information dissemination activities undertaken in the State.
15. To evaluate the various farmers oriented activities under the scheme across the divisions.
16. To assess the formation of various groups for social mobilization such as Farmer Interest Groups, Commodity Interest groups and Food security groups under the scheme and the inclusion of SC/ST/OBC and women members in them.
17. To evaluate the extent of achievement in Research-farmer-extension linkages.
18. To assess the impact of the activities on economic conditions and knowledge base of the farmers.
19. To know the extent of awareness created by ATMA institutions.

20. To examine the extent of participation of the farmers in different ATMA activities.

9. Evaluation Questions and minimum expectations (Inclusive not exhaustive):

1. Whether the plans prepared at village, block and district levels are used to bridge the gaps between potential and actual yields and for resource allocation at the State level while preparing the annual plans? If yes, to what extent and if not, why?
2. To what extent these plans are region / local specific recognizing the constraints in improving the productivity of crops in particular, and economic status of farming community in general.
3. SREP'S to be revisited after every five years. As per the concurrent evaluation report 2015-16 (CER). It is reported that this is not being done in any of the districts. What are the reasons for it and what measures are taken to do it?
4. Illustrate few best examples wherein convergence of all the departments is done in implementing the Strategic Research and Extension plans (SREP'Ss) and Annual Work Plans for filling the gap between potential and actual yields.

5. Whether the prescribed process has been followed in preparation of Block Action Plan (BAP), District Action Plan (DAP) and Strategic Research and Extension Plans (SEWP)? If not, the reasons thereof may be detailed.
6. a) At present the AO's (Agri. Officers), AAO's (Asst. Agri. Officers) and ATM's (Assistant Technology Managers) in RSK(Raita Samparka Kendra) at Hobli level are handling the tasks of information and communication to the farmers as that during the green revolution the agricultural extension through T&V system (training and visit system). To what extent they are able to communicate to the farmers about new Technology? Whether the system is farmer friendly and is able to create any significant impact?
   b) What is the extent of capacity building and Human resource development under the scheme during the current year? What is the deployment of manpower in implementation process at various levels as against targets?
7. How many Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs) have been formed under ATMA as a part of social mobilization group approach? Is this effort yielding good results in extension work? Any best practices are observed with regard to this?

8. However many food security groups are formed? Whether any food security hubs are developed?
9. Whether the physical and financial targets set and approved by District Level ATMA Steering Committees (DLASC) for each of the cafeteria activities as per Annexure of this ToR have been met? If yes, to what extent? If not, why not?
10. Whether the process prescribed has been followed in implementation? If not, what are the reasons?
11. What is the average delay in starting implementation and average time over run in completing implementation?
12. How many Farmers Groups have been benefitted under each sector viz Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry etc. vis-à-vis the category of farmers benefitted viz SC/ST/OBC/Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers/Large Farmers and Women.
13. Whether the training programmes are designed to suit the requirements of the farmers and cropping pattern of the region?
14. How many farm school/ demonstration programmes are conducted? What is the level of participation of the farmers? Are there differences across the divisions?
15. The additional income generated by the farmers benefitted as a result of implemented activities may be estimated/computed and detailed?
16. What is the extent of awareness created by ATMA institutions? It is reported very low in CER? Are there any differences across the divisions? what needs to be done for increasing awareness?
17. Whether the resource allocation percentages for NGOs, ST/SC/Women farmers and beneficiary oriented activities like training, exposure visits, demonstrations, capacity building of farmers groups as fixed in the guidelines have been followed? If not, where are and what are the reasons for deviations?
18. Whether the resource allocation for different activities under the scheme is as per the guidelines at various levels? If not state the reasons.
19. The evaluation report has reported very low participation of NGOs/What are the reasons for the same? Are there any differences across the regions?
20. Whether the NGOs have implemented the assigned tasks in time and a per ATMA guidelines? If not, state the reasons thereof.

21. The assessment of functioning of the following institutions as compared to the mandate, including monitoring, meetings and physical and financial achievement to be reviewed.
    a. District Level ATMA Steering Committees - it is reported that these Committees do not meet as per the norms set. What measures are adopted to conduct regular meetings?
    b. Taluk Level ATMA Implementation Committees- it is reported that these Committees do not meet as per the norms set. What measures are adopted to conduct regular meetings?
    c. State Agricultural Extension Management and Training Institutes (SAMETI), Regional Centres South and North.
    d. Krishi Vignyana Kendra (KVK), State Agriculture Universities (SAU)s and other Research institutions.
    e. Line Departments and IDWGs (Inter-Departmental Working Groups).
    f. Women's Representatives in different Committees.
    g. Farmer's representatives in different committees at:-
        i. Block level- Block Farmers Advisory Committees (BFAC), and,
        ii. District level- District Farmers Advisory Committee(DFAC),

which are working as Advisory Committees for implementation of the scheme and preparation of SREP'S and action plans. and give recommendations, if any, for improving their functioning and implementation.

22. Please assess the extent of the project impact on the following lines/points.
    A. **Project impact in respect of** the following across the divisions/districts
        a. Number of Farmers benefitted
        b. Number of Women/SC/ST/OBC farmers benefitted.
        c. Introduction of new crops/new farm activities and adoption of new and /or sustainable technologies.
        d. Coverage of activities in allied sector
        e. Assistance in marketing of agriculture produces.

B. Project impact in reforming the extension system in respect of the following processes:

a. Formation of commodity based farmer interest groups.

b. Bottom up planning

c. Decentralized, multiagency and flexible decision making and implementation.

d. Farmer to farmer extension.

e. Research-Extension-Farmer linkages.

23. What has been the level of involvement of different line departments and Research Organizations/ FOs in implementing the scheme? Can some suggestions be made for improving the weak areas, if found?
24. The evaluation report for 2015-16 indicates very low involvement of other Departments in the ATMA activities. What are the reasons for the same? What measures have been taken to strengthen their participation? Are there any differences across the divisions?
25. Whether the grants are released in time to implementing agencies? If not, why not?
26. Has the audit of the ATMA accounts been completed for the year 2016-17 by Chartered Accountants and the same is sent to Government of India? If not, reasons thereof.
27. How many success stories under different ATMA activities have been submitted to Government of India as per ATMA Guidelines? How many success stories have been published at the district level as per Guidelines?
28. Whether quarterly District Level ATMA Steering Committee and District Farmers Advisory Committee Meetings have been/are conducted as per guidelines? If not, reasons thereof.
29. Whether the quarterly Taluk Level ATMA Steering Committee and Taluk Farmers Advisory Committee Meetings have been/are conducted as per guidelines? If not, reasons thereof.
30. Whether awards have been/are being given to farmers and groups under ATMA at State, District and Taluk levels as per guidelines? If not, reasons thereof.
31. Is there any duplication of effort and work or linkages in case of Raita Samparka Kendras (RSK), extension activities of Agriculture Universities and ATMA? If yes, what suggestions are there to set right the duplication and strengthen the linkages?
32. Suggestions for overall improvement of the scheme through FGDs.

10. Evaluation Methodology and Sampling:

a. The field work should cover all the districts of Belagavi and Mysuru Revenue Divisions (16 Districts and 100 Taluks).

b. At least one taluk should be selected by ***simple random sampling*** method as sample taluk in each district. The sample will thus comprise of at least 14 taluks and each district will be represented. Simple Random Sampling without replacement to be adopted so that as many as possible talukas will be covered under evaluation. The talukas covered in earlier studies should not be included in the sample.

c. In the selected taluks, at least one sub component each from out of State level activities, District level activities and all taluk level activities (given in the cafeteria of activities as per Annexure to the ToR) should be covered for field visits, personal interviews and focused group discussions. It should be ensured that in the sample, no State and District level activity should go unevaluated i.e. a State or District level activity should have been evaluated in at least one of the taluks forming the sample.

d. All the predominant farming systems in the district should be covered.

e. One of the villages adjacent to the selected taluk in each of the selected districts where none of the scheme activities have been implemented will be selected as a control village.

f. The analysis to be made at division level and also in a comparative framework.

g. FGDs to be conducted to know farmers requirements for inclusion in training programmes and other activities.

h. Case Studies / best practices if any to be included in the analysis.

i. Simple statistical techniques to be used for analysis.

11. Deliverables time Schedule:

An inception report containing a list of documents reviewed, persons contacted/consulted, list of sampling details, proposed data collection, evaluation questions and sub questions and processing methods should be submitted.

The State department of Agriculture will assist the evaluator in obtaining requisite information from the offices concerned in the State.

12. Duration and time schedule for the study:

The total duration of the concurrent evaluation study is about ***Nine months time.***

a. Draft Monitoring and Evaluation report should be delivered with adequate time to allow the agriculture department for consultation on findings and recommendations.
b. Quarterly monitoring report(QMR) for each quarter should be submitted within one month of the end of the quarter, during a total ***work period of Nine months.***
c. Final report should contain front matter, programme description, evaluation purpose, methodology, findings, executive summary, recommendations and related Annexures.
d. A meeting with presentation of the key findings at each level before proceeding to the next level shall be organized and any clarification/changes in methodology followed by awardees is made as per the requirement of the client.
e. One interim draft presentation report should be submitted by 31st December 2017.
f. Finalization of Draft Report should be done by 31st January 2018.
g. Draft Report to be presented before 28th February 2018,
h. Final Report to be submitted before the end of March 2018.

13. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report:

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Agriculture department of the Government of Karnataka, and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Agriculture department of the Government of Karnataka, and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
b) Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles.

c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.

d) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.

e) In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be donewith a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) **Short Term practicable recommendations**

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within say a year or so.

(B) **Long Term practicable recommendations**

There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes.

(C) **Recommendations requiring change in policy**

There are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement.

14. Cost and schedule of Budget releases:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

The **First installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable **as advance** to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.

a. The **Second installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.

b. The **Third and final instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original

documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Tax will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluator is expected to pay statutory taxes at their end.

15. Minimum Qualifications of the consultant:

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

i) Post Graduates in Agriculture and allied sectors having knowledge of agricultural Extension and rural Development with ability to design and lead the concurrent evaluation.

ii) Social scientists with experience in applying qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods in the field of Agricultural and Rural Development Technology, and,

iii) Research Assistants with good data processing skills

And in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR. Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

16. Providing oversight:

Karnataka Evaluation Authority will provide the funds and oversight for the study. All technical aspects of the study are subject to their approval.

17. Contact persons:

1. Dr. N. Basavaraj, State Co ordidnator-ATMA(9986804933/8277929875), Department of Agriculture, Sheshadri Road, Bangalore-1.

2. Mr. B.Y.Srinivas, Dir. of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Sheshadri Road, Bangalore-

3.

Annexure - II (Success Stories)

Integrated Farming and Kitchen Garden

Sl No.	Components	Details
1	**Name of the farmer**	Hemalatha. M. C w/o Shivanna. M. E
2	**Address**	Hemalatha. M. C w/o Shivanna. M. E., Mikkere, KirugavaluHobli, MalavalliTaluk,Mandya District.
	Village	Mikkere
	Post	Mikkere
	District	Mandya
	State	Karnataka
3	**Contact Detail**	6361562597, 9480043257
4	**Details of the farm(Size, location water availability etc.)**	
	(a)Dry land (b)Irrigation land	Total : 2 acres Irrigated – 2 acres Lease- 3 acres
	Total	5 acre (includes agriculture land, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, sericulture/ livestock/poultry/vermicomposting)
5	**Membership in self help groups, producers, cooperative/company, co operative society etc.(Give details)**	Member of self help group, JRDS Grameena Director for Mahila, VividodheshaSowhardhaSahakari (R)sangha.
6	**Name of the central sector state scheme utilised by the farmers and period**	**Both State and Central Schemes in the State**Beneficiary of ATMA, NFSM, MGNREGA
7	**Technologies/Good Agricultural Practices/Facilities/Benefits obtained with details**	(a) SRI method of rice cultivation. (b) Mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing (c) Vegetable cultivation (d) Fodder cultivation (e) Livestock rearing, poultry farming and fodder Management (f) Vermicompost preparation

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">(g) Bullock cart operated by single cow
(h) Kitchen Gardening.
(i) Production of high quantity of Milk and supplying directly to Jersy Dairy without Middlemen</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">8</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Details of result obtained due to the adoption of technologies(Season wise crops grown, techniques adopted, results achieved etc.</td><td>Improved/Present production technologies</td><td>Traditional/Pest production practices</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1</td><td rowspan="2">Cost of production per acre (Rs)/ Month</td><td rowspan="2">Annexure-1 as income and expenditure from Sericulture, Dairy, and Vermicomposting</td><td rowspan="2">Earlier adopted only mono cropping and cultivation of Agricultural Crops</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Net profit per acre (Rs)/ Month</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Natural resources saved/conserved like soil water etc</td><td>Dairy and sericulture waste is being utilized for the production of Vermicompost</td><td>Freshly started vermicompost, silkworm rearing and dairy entrepreneurship</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td colspan="2">Marketing strategy-Access to market (through private , cooperative, contact farming etc.)
Export market (details of exports made)</td><td colspan="2">* Marketing of vermicompost to local farmers and nurseries farms.
* Marketing of directly to Jersy Milk dairy Gowdagere
* Silkworm rearing and Marketing to local cocoon market</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td colspan="2">Factors contributing to success</td><td colspan="2">Adoption of Integrated Farming System, SRI method of Rice Cultivation, mixed farming, Livestock cultivation including dairy, poultry, duck cultivation & horticulture crops, Kitchen Gardening. Silkworm Rearing.</td></tr>
</table>

Achievement :

1. **2015 – "KarnatakadaKanmaniRajyaPrashasthi"**
2. **2015 – "Taluka Level Best Youth Women Progressive Farmer"**
3. **2014 – "Dialogue on Importance on Integrated Farming" organized by Prasar Bharathi, Mysuru.**

Sl. No.	Unit	Yield/ Month	Rate (Rs.)	Monthly Gross income	Monthly expenditure	Monthly net income
1.	Livestock rearing and Dairy	70lits/day	30	63000	37800	25200
2.	Vermicomposting	5 tons/ Month	7	35000	15000	20000
3.	Mulberry Cultivation and silkworm Rearing	100kg	250	25000	10000	15000
4.	Kitchen Gardening and Poultry and Duck rearing	-	-		-	5000
Monthly Total Income (Rs.)						65,200/-

Vermicompost Preparation Unit

Gadag District

1. Savayava siri-Richness of organic farming

1	**Name of the Farmer.**	BASAVARAJ L PYATI	
2	Address 1) Village 2) Post 3) Tehsil 4) District 5) State	 Dambal Dambal Mundaragi Gadag Karnataka	
3	Contact Details	9902691576	
4	Details of farm (Size, location,water availability etc.)	4.20 Acre, Dambal, irrigation from Borewell and tank.	
5	Membership in Self-help Groups,Producers Co-operative/Company/Co-operative Society etc.(give details)	Member in Mundaragi taluk organic growers and medicinal plants sangha.	
6	Names of the Central-sector/State schemes utilized by the farmer and the period.	Sujala-III 2016-17, ATMA, Vermicompost pit by agriculture department 2013-14.	
7	Technologies/Good Agricultural practices/Facilities/ Benefits received with details	Following organic agriculture since 11 years. Using organic manures, Vermicompost, bio fertilizers Trichoderma, PSB, Rhizobium and Verticilium. and plant products for pest control,	
8	Details of results obtained due to the adoption of technologies (Season-wise crops grown,techniques adopted ,results achieved etc.)	**Traditional / Past Production Practices**	**Improved/ Present Production Technologies**

A	Crop	Onion	
	i) Productivity per acre	50 Qtl	80 Qtl
	ii) Cost of Production per acre	8000	10000
	iii) Net income per acre	16000	46000
	iv) Price realized (Rs.per qtl)	500-600/Qtl	700-750/Qtl
	v) Natural resources Saved / conserved like soil,water etc.	Soil and water conservation, input cost saved	
	vi) Product quality improvement		Yes
B	Crop	Chilli	
	i) Productivity per acre	4 Qtl	7.5 Qtl
	ii) Cost of Production per acre	12000	7600
	iii) Net income per acre	20000	52400
	iv) Price realized (Rs.per qtl.)	7000-8000/Qtl	8000-9000/Qtl
	v) Natural resources Saved / conserved like soil,water etc.	Yes, Input cost saved.	
C	Crop	Korale (brown top millet)	
	i) Productivity per acre	3 Qtl	
	ii) Cost of Production per acre	500-1000	
	iii) Net income per acre	18000	
	iv) Price realized (Rs.per qtl)	5500-6800/Qtl	
	v) Natural resources Saved / conserved like soil,water etc.	No chemicals used, 50 % water saved due to organic farming	
9	Marketing Strategy-Access to market (through private, Co-operative ,contract farming etc.) -Export market(details of exports made)	Shivaganga savayuv krushikara sangh, Nelamangala Bengaluguru. Jaivik Society, Bengaluru. And Open market	

10	Factors contributing to success	4 days Training by Suresh Palekar, And his Books on Zero Budget farming. Involvement of family members in farming activities
11	Any other relevant information	Farmer is self sustainable , prepares nutrients like jeevamrutha, ghanamrutha, pesticides prepared from locally available plants extracts etc

Success Story on Integrated farming system

Sl.No.	Components		Details	
1.	Name of the Farmer		Nalini Hegde	
2.	Address:		w/o Shyama Hegde	
	Village		Kuledumane, Ajekar, Marne	
	Post		Ajekar	
	District		Udupi	
	State		Karnataka	
3	Contact Details:		9743310437	
4	Details of the Farm (Size, Location, Water availability etc)		5.00acre(2ha), 1wells	
5	Membership in Self Help Group Producer, Cooperative / Company, Cooperative Society etc. (Given details)		Member at Bharathiya Kissan Sangha	
6	Names of the Central Sector/ State Scheme utilized by the farmers and the period		In subsidy purchased Brush Cutter(Krshi Yantri Karana Yojane 2012-13), Sprinkler (Micro irrigation scheme 2007), Tarpaulin (Post Harvest Technology scheme 2017)	
7	Technologies / Good Agricultural Practices / Facilities / Benefit obtained with details.		Adoption of IFS model-Paddy, Cattle rearing-35 lit/day, (1HF and 9 cross breed cattle's), gobar gas (no usage of LPG). For fodder purpose cultivating fodder grass (Para grass). Poultry (10 Local breeds). Areca nut (Mohithnagar, Mangala variety)-500 plants, coconut -50plants, Banana (Rasabale, Puttabale variety)-100plants, Black Pepper-100 climbers, Cashew-50 plants. Cultivation of Malabar spinach, cucumber, Brinjal.	
8	Details of result obtained due to the adoption of technologies 9 Season wise Crops grown, techniques adopted results achieved etc.)		**Improved/ Present Production Technologies**	**Traditional / Pest Production Practices**
			Paddy	**Paddy**
	i	Crop Production (q/hac)	63q/ha	41q/ha
	ii	Cost of Production per hectare (Rs)	27000/ha	36000/ha
	iii	Net profit per hectare (Rs)	92,000/ha	30,000/ha

	iv	Number of Sprays	-	-
	v	Cost of Spray (Rs)	-	-
	vi	Natural Resource saved/ conserved like Soil, water etc.	Sprinkler irrigation utilization	
	vii	Product Quality Improvement	-	-
9	Marketing Strategy- Access to market (through Private, Cooperative, Control farming etc)		Mills & local market	
	Export Market (details of exports made)		-	-
10	Factors contributing to success		Farming activity is done by family members it reduces the labour cost. Adoption of mechanization & scientific methods and adoption of Integrated Farming System (IFS) method. Family dependent on agriculture for food and livelihood with profit from agriculture & allied sector	
11	Any other relevant information		Award for highest milk production at dairy. Overall profit from agriculture and allied sector is Rs. 16 Lakhs annually.	

PROFORMA FOR COLLECTING SUCCESS STORIES FROM FARMERS

Sl. No.	Components		Details	
1.	Name of the Farmer		Leela Shetty	
2.	Address:			
	Village		Narebail	
	Post		Narebail, Sirsi Taluka	
	District		Uttara Kannada	
	State		Karnataka	
3.	Contact details:		8277091927	
4.	Details of the farm (Size, Location, Water availability, etc.)		10 Milch animals	
5.	Membership in Self-Help Group Producers, Cooperative/Company, Cooperative Society etc. (Give details)		Mahila Milk Producers Co-operative Society.	
6.	Names of the Central Sector / State Scheme utilized by the farmers and the period		ATMA	
7.	Technologies / Good Agricultural Practices / Facilities / Benefits obtained with details		Hydroponic green fodder production.	
8.	Details of result obtained due to the adoption of technologies (Season-wise Crops grown, techniques adopted, results achieved etc)		**Improved/Present Production Technologies**	**Traditional/Past Production Practices**
	i	Production (q/ha)	**Green fodder – 50 kg/day Milk production – 55 lit./day**	**Purchase of fodder Milk production – 45 lit/day**
	ii	Cost of Production per hectare (Rs.)	**Rs. 150/unit Rs.750 other feed and labor charges**	**Rs. 1100/day**
	iii	Net profit per hectare (Rs.)	**Rs 1120/day**	**Rs. 410/day**
	iv	Number of Sprays	**Nil**	**Nil**
	v	Cost of Sprays (Rs.)	**Nil**	**Nil**
	vi	Natural Resources saved / conserved like Soil, Water etc.	**Water and Time**	**Nil**
	vii	Product, Quality Improvement	**Quantity and quality of Milk increased (S.N.F)**	
9.	Marketing Strategy - Access to market (through Private, Cooperative, Contract farming etc.)		Selling to K.M.F	
	Export Market (details of exports made)			
10.	Factors contributing to success		Hard work and Technical guidance from Animal husbandry dept. and awareness by ATMA Staff	
11.	Any other relevant information		Hydroponic green fodder is an alternative to conventional method of fodder production.	

Introduction: Green fodder produced by growing seeds without soil but in water or nutrients rich solutions are known as hydroponic green fodder. Green fodder is one of the important inputs and plays major role in feed of milch animals. Green fodder provides required nutrients/ minerals for milk production and health of the dairy animals.






SUCCESS STORY								
Sl No	**Components**		**Details**					
1	Name of the Farmer		Shivappa Mahadevappa Honded					
2	Address:							
	Village		Shanwad					
	Post		Shanwad					
	District		Dharwad					
	State		Karnataka					
3	Contact Details:		8310339728					
4	Details of the Farm (Size,Location, Water availability etc.,)		5 ha					
5	Membership in Self-Help Group producers, Cooperative/Company, Cooperative Society etc. (Give Details)		Primary agricultural co-operative society shanwad (pacs)					
6	Names of the Central Sector/State Scheme utilized by the farmers and the period		Sericulture development scheme, atma scheme, farm mechanization scheme etc,					
7	Technologies/Good Agricultural Practices/Facilities/Benefits obtained with details		Integrated farming system (IFS) Sericulture + agriculture+ horticulture.					
8	Details of result obtained due to the adoption of technologies (Season-wise Crops grown techniques adopted, results achieved etc.)		Improved/Present Production Technologies.			Traditional/Past Production Practices		
			Sericulture	Cotton	onion	Sericulture	Cotton	onion
	1	Production (q/ha)	1400 q-leaf 60 kg Bivoltane from 100 disease free layings	10 qtl	125qtl	1000 q-leaf 45 kg Bivoltane from 100 disease free layings in bamboo	8 qtl	100 qtl
	2	Cost of Production per hectare(Rs)	Total Rs. 3,40,000 from land and rearing room	20000.00	45000.00	Total Rs. 3,70,000 from land and rearing room	20000.00	45000.00
	3	Net profit per hectare (Rs)	Rs. 3,36,000	25000.00	75000.00	Rs. 2,53,000	16000.00	55000.00
	4	Number of Sprays	-	3	1	-	4	1
	5	Cost of Sprays (Rs)	-	3000.00	1200.00	-	4000.00	1200.00
	6	Natural Resources saved/ conserved like	Soil &water	Soil &water	water	Soil &water	Water and	Water and

		Soil, Water etc.					surface nutrient loss	surface nutrient loss
	7	Product, Quality Improvement	Increased yield with good quality product	Increased yield with good quality product	Increased yield with good quality product	Good quality product	-	-
9	Marketing strategy - Access to market (through private, cooperative, contract farming etc.)	Marketing at local market in Raiapur and Ramnagar Centre of Dharwad District						
10	Factors contributing to success	Drip irrigation & adoption of improved practices.						
11	Any other relevant information	Initiated construction for Net house for cultivation of flowers and vegetables like capsicum under the assistance of Horticulture Department						

Annexure – III

District wise Yield of Agriculture Commodities and Farmer income during 2017 - 18
(Result of Demonstrations Conducted)

Sl No.	District	Demo conducted	Taluk	Sector	Crop	Variety	No. of demo	Area of each demo	Date of		Inputs	Average cost of cultivation	Average bench mark yield Q/ac	Average demo yield Q/Ac	Change	Percentage of Change	Average Rate/ qty (Rs)	Average Gross Income	Average Net Income	Add Increase
									Sowing	Harvesting										
1	Mysuru	13	T N Pura	Agri	Ragi/ navne	GPU/Local	13	1.00	25/7/17	20/11/17	seeds + fertilizer	2500	5.00	5.6	0.6	12	1600	8960	6460	960
		9	H D kote	Agri	Ragi	GPU-25	9	1.00	28/7/17	28/11/17	seeds + fertilizer	7900 to 8000	7.5	8.1	0.6	8	2000	16,200	8200	1100
		11	H D kote	Agri	Ragi +	GPU 25+local	11	1.00	11/8/2017	28/11/17	seeds + fertilizer	12000	—	8.1	1.20+ 2.00	17	2000	16,200	8200	6600
		13	Hunsur	Agri	Ragi	HMT	13	1.00	25/8/17	1/12/2017	seeds + fertilizer	8500	8.2	2		introduction		24,000	15500	
		2	Hunsur	Agri	Ragi	GPU	2	1.00	30/8/17	30/12/17	seeds + fertilizer	7500	7	6		introduction	2500	30,000	19550	introduction
		1	Hunsur	Agri	Bajra	WCC 7x	1	1.00	10/6/2017	22/9/17	seeds + fertilizer	7550	10	12	2	20	1500	18000	10450	3000

		1	Hunsur	Horti	Tomata	Arkosvik	1	1.00	5/9/2017	9/1/2018	seeds + fertilizer	75,850	8 tons	10	1.5	12	2000	1,50,000	74200	30000
		1	Hunsur	Horti	Chillies	Arke swetta	1	1.00	3/8/2017	29/12/17	seeds + fertilizer	1,15,000	12.5	14	5	8.33	250 kg	2,80,000	165000	1250
		1	Hunsur	Seri	Mulbery	V-1	1	1.00	31/3/16	2 months	seeds + fertilizer	9500	60 kg/ 100 dfl	65/100 DFL	1.12	12	2568	16,250	6750	2874
		24	K R Nagar	Agri	Ragi + navane	Local	24	1.00	25/8/17	23/11/17	seeds	6600	9.3	10.42	0.73	9.52	2340	24382	17783	2621
		42	Mysuru	Agri	Ragi+MM	GPU/Local	42	1.00	26/8/17 15/8/17	18/12/17 18/11/17	seeds + fertilizer	7000 to 8000	7.67	8.41	—	—	2500	19,683	12183	—
		25	Nanjangud	Agri	Ragi	GPU/Local	25	1.00	16/8/17	16/12/17	2n sO4, bwrown PSB	7000	—	6.4	—	—		16,000	9000	—
		1	Nanjangud	Horti	Beans		1	1.00	30/7/17	29/9/18	seeds + fertilizer	—	—	1080 kg	—	—		30,000	15000	—
		2	Nanjangud	Horti	Tomato	Hybried	2	1.00	18/7/17	20/10/18	seeds + fertilizer	55,000	—	1075	—	—		2,94,000	239000	—
		2	Periapatan	Horti	Waterm elom	Rabi crop	2	1.00	1/11/2017	25/2/18	Technical finacial inputs	60,000	—	40	—	—	500	2,00,000	140000	—

	Mysuru	3	T N Pura	Agri	Navane +Pulse	HMT 1001	3	1	4/9/17 14/9/17	20/12/17 22/12/17	seeds + fertilizer	2000		6				8000	6000	
		10	T N Pura	Agri	Ragi	GPU-25	10	1	20/7 19/7	25/11 18/11	seeds + fertilizer	3000		10				18000	15000	
		1	T N Pura	Seri	Mulbari	V-1	1	1	10/8/2017	28/10/18	seeds + fertilizer	10,000		2000 kg				50000	40000	
2	Mandya	2.00		Agri	1) Maize	NAC6002 Hy. Maize	2.00	1.00	24.8.17	27.11.17	Seed, fertilizers Micro nutrients	8000 - 12000	20 - 19	19 - 27	7 - 0	35 - 0	1000 to 1650	27000 - 31350	19000 - 19300	16500 - 350
		9.00		Agri	2) Paddy	BR-2655	9.00	1.00	15.8.17	11.11.17		10000 - 12000	20 - 18	19 - 25	5 - 1	25 - 11	1400	35000 - 26600	23000 - 16600	8000 - 19700
		6.00		Agri	3) Millet	Local	6.00	1.00	12.8.17	13.11.17		3000	2.71		0.28	10.00	5000 to 6000	14950 - 17940	11950 - 14940	1950
		1.00		Horti	4) Papaya	Local	1.00	1.00	21.7.17	29.12.17	Micro nutrients	17000	13.00	15.00	2	15.00	1500	22500	5500	3000
		1.00		Horti	5) Coconut	Local	1.00	1.00	3.7.17	16.8.17	Micro nutrients	124000	200 nut per plant	14.00	1	7.00	161 nut	140000	8000	8000
		3.00		seri	6) Mulbery	Local	9.00	1.00	8.9.17	12.11.17	Nylon, net	4000	30.00	30.00	-	-	500	15000	11000 - 16000	4000 - 9000
		4.00		Fish	7) Fish rearing in FP	Rohu, Catla	4.00	1.00	13.9.17	4.12.17	Fish fingerlings	12000	700 - 800 gms	1.50 kg	0.70 kg	53.00	4550	48600	36600	20400
		22.00		Agri	8) Navane	Local	21.00	1.00	17.9.17	15.12.17	seeds, compost, comlex, bio-	4000	4 to 5	1.47	2.53	-	6000	8800	2800	-

										gold									
		11.00		Agri	9) MM / Fox tail	Local	12.00	1.00	3.10.17	8.1.18	Seeds, FYM, Micro nutrients	3800	4 to 5	4 to 5	0.24 to 1.24	4 to 3	6000	27000	23200	4440
		5.00		Agri	Sugarcane	CO VCF - 517	5.00	1.00	30.6.17	seed purpose	Seeds Micro nutrients	5000	50 T	75.00	25.00	50.00	2300	172500	122500	7500
		4.00		Agri	Paddy	Local	4.00	1.00	28.8.17	6.1.18	Seeds Micro nutrients	6000	20.00	25.00	5.00	25.00	1300	32500	20500	6500
		1.00		Horti	Turmeric	BSR - 1	1.00	1.00	5.12.17	20.3.18	NPK, Psychoderma	90000	33.00	35.00	2.00	27.00	8300	290500	200500	16100
		3.00		Horti	Tomato	1057	3.00	1.00	9.10.17	25.1.18	Plastic, mulching	70000	5 tons	8 tons	3.00	60.00	20000	160000	90000	30000
		1.00		Horti	Kanakambari	Local	1.00	1.00	--------	-------	Drip, mulching, micro nutrients	20000	8.00	10.00	2.00	25.00	9000	90000	70000	2000
		7.00		Agri	Minor millets	Local	7.00	1.00	------	-------	Seeds, MM, fertilizers			3 to 3.5	0.50	17.00	6000	18000 - 21000	14000 - 17000	3000

District wise Yield of Agriculture Commodities and Farmer income during 2017 - 18

Sl. No.	District	Sector	Crop	Variety	No. of demos	Area of each demo (ac)	Date of		Inputs Average of cost of cultivation	Average cost of cultivation (Rs)	Average bench Mark yield Q/Ac	Average demo yield A/ AC	Change	Percentage of Change	Rate per Qt;	Average gross income	Average net income	Additional Income
							Sowing	Harvesting										
3	Hassan	Agri	1. Bengal gram	JG - 11	8	1	20.10.17	25.9.18	Seeds, Micro nutrients, Gypsum	6200	2.5 to 3.00	3.20	0.70 - 0.20	28 - 7	7850	25100	18925	3425
		Agri	2) Navane	Local	5	1	10.4.17 10.8.17	28.01.17 16.11.17	Gypsum, Zinc city, compost	5000	4.75	5.00	0.25	5.00	4000	19230	14230	230
		Agri	3) Maize	GK - 30 B 07	4	1	30.5.17	15.10.17	Trichoderma, zinc, Borax	10000	17.00	18.50	1.50	8.82	1650	30525	20525	2475
		Agri	4) Saame	Local	4	1	20.11.17	n/f	Zinc, Borax	4000	4.50	5.00	0.50	11.00	6000	30000	26000	5000
		Agri	5) Paddy	Intan	8	1	26.7.17	12.12.17	Gypsum, Borax, Zinc, DDAO	14000	25.00	26.00	1.00	4.00	1520	37520	5520	1520
		Fisheries	6) Fish rearing	catla silver carp	5	-	23.6.17	25.8.18	Carbiondizing 2000 finger ling	1800	####	2000.00	500.00	33.00	1000	20000	18200	5000
		Agri	7) Navane	Local	5	1	6.10.17 12.10.17	25.1.18 28.01.18	Zypsum, zinc, city compost	5000	4.80	4.98	0.18	3.75	3789	90000	15354	2167

District wise Yield of Agriculture Commodities and Farmer income during 2017 - 18

(Result of Demonstrations Conducted)

Sl No.	District	Demo conducted	Talu k	Sector	Crop	Variety	No. of demo	Area of each demo	Date of Sowing	Date of Harvesting	Inputs	Average of cost of cultivation	Average bench mark yield Q/ac	Average demo yield Q/Ac	Change	Percentage of Change	Average Rate/qty (Rs)	Average Gross Income	Average Net Income	Add Increse
4	D Kannada	7		Agri	Paddy	Javyat	7	1	3/6/2017	6/10/2017	Zine Borax, Agl lime, Bio fertilizer	39,000	19	22	3	16	1955	43,00	400	
				AH	Fodder	sampoorna	8	1	23/10/17	3/1/2017	Rs. 4000	14,500	40	50	10	25	600	43000	28,500	600
				AH	Nutritional Supplements for cross bread cows	CBC's	1				Minerals mixture	88,700	420/iters/ month	420/iters/ month	30 lts	7.14	35/ ltrs	15,750	6880	1050
5	Chamrajnagara			Agri	Paddy	IR -64	1	1	18/7/17	7/11/2017		8,000	16	18	2	12	2700	48,600	40,600	5400
				Agri	Maize	Kaveri 364	1	1	10/8/2017	20/11/17	Micro nutrients, vermi compost	4,000	20.5	22	1.5	7	1200	26,400	22,400	1800
				Agri	Ragi	GPU-25	5	1	5/8/2017	15/11/17		3,800	5.50	6.15	0.65	12	2740	16,851	13,051	1781
6	Vijayapura			Agri	Tur	TSR-3	4	1	25/6/17	5/1/18		6000	7.5	8.25	0.75	10	4600	37950	31950	3450
				Agri	Bengal Gram	Anigeri	4	1	25/6/17	15/1/18				8.25						
							4	1	29/9/17	12/2/2018	Seeds, Bio fertilizers Pesticides	6000	5.6	6.125	0.52	9	5215	31943	18443	1317

7	Gadag		Gadag	Agri	Foxtail millet +Tur (I/c)	DHFT 109-3+ TS 3R	6	1	22/7/17 9/8/17	10/6 + 16/12/17 13/12 + 1/11/17	PSB complex city compost, zinc, gypsm	6731	3.00+1.25	4.62+2.30	1.62+1.05	54+131		19,115	12,384	
			Mungargi	Agri	Foxtail millet +Tur (I/c)	DHFT 109-3+ TS 3R	6	1	22/7	18/8 15/12	PSB complex city compost, zinc, gypsm	6731	1.75+1.00	2.06+1.55	0.31+0.55	18+55	11,302	4571		
			Naragund	Agri	Foxtail millet +Tur (I/c)	DHFT 109-3+ TS 3R	4	1	12/7.	10/10+ 18/12/17	PSB complex city compost, zinc, gypsm	6731	3.00+1.25	3.712+2.11	0.712+0.86	24+69		16,390	9657	
			Ron	Agri	Foxtail millet +Tur (I/c)	DHFT 109-3+ TS 3R	5	1	30/6 23/7	22/11 + 21/12 20/11 + 22/12	PSB complex city compost, zinc, gypsm	6731	2.00+1.00	1.92+1.63	0.08+0.03	.-4+3		8649	1918	
			Shiratti	Agri	Foxtail millet +Tur (I/c)	DHFT 109-3+ TS 3R	6	1	15/7 18/7	12/10 15/10	PSB complex city compost, zinc, gypsm	6731	3.00+1.00	4.65+1.55	1.65+0.55	55+0.55		15,190	6676	
8	U Kannada	2	Karwar	Agri	Paddy	Hybried PAC837	2	1	13/7	23/11	Seeds suphak zinc	35,000	15	50	35	233		75000	35000	14000
			Ankola	Agri	Paddy	PAC 837	4	1	7-Jun	12/10/2017	Seeds,	13,265	16.25					28,275	15,012	
			Kumta	Agri	G nut	G-2-52	1	1	24/12	26/03/18	Rhyzobine NPK, organic potash, neem oil	18,500	16					31,789	16929	

			Siddapur	Agri	Foxtail	HAMT 100-2	1	1	6/2/2018	5/5/2018	Seeds MN, Bio fertilizers	3,000	3.36	5.28	1.92	57		9576	6576	
			Yellapura	Agri	Paddy	Padmarekho Burna	2	1	6-Aug	19/.12	Urea, DAP, MOP, Boran, Neem, corbondyzon	12,850	20.96	24.8	3084	18		50,000	37,150	
9	Dakshina Kannada	Agri	Paddy	Jay (Kharif)	7	1	3.6.17	6.10.12	Zinc, Borax, Agri, Lime, Bio-	39000	19	22	3	16	1955	43000	4000	-		
		AH	Fodder	Sampoorna	8	1	23.10.17	3.1.18	Rs 4000	14500	40	50	10	25	8600	43000	28500	8600		
10	Chickmagalur	AH	Nutrictional supplement for cross breed cows.	CBCs	1	-	-	-	Mineral mixture	8870	420 litres/month	450 litres milk pa nal	30 lit	7	35 / litre	15750	6880	1050		
		Agri	Paddy	GK-3059 / local	2	1	19.7.17	11.10.17	DAP, Urea, Mop ZnSO4, etc	13500	9.31	10.75	1.44	15	2800	30100	16600	4032		

Note: With regards to crop yields of demo plots it has been observed in some of the cases the crop yields are varying and they range from 10-50% and above increase yield of crops. Inorder to increase the efficiency and accuracy of data of the project it is suggested that the authenticity of yield increased should be vetted by a competent authority

Annexure – IV

Analyses of results district wise in a tabular form

Part -I ATMA 2017-18

Sl. No.	Activities	Revenue Division - Belagavi Achievement + Grading						
		Bagalkot	Belagavi	Dharwad	Gadag	Haveri	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapura
1	Farmer oriented activities Including FFS	81(Ex)	92(Ex)	55(S)	80(G)	73(G)	90(Ex)	35(Av)
2	Farm Information dissemination	85(Ex)	89(Ex)	79(G)	95(Ex)	47(S)	77(G)	30(Av)
3	Agricultural Technology Refinement, validation & adoptions	70(G)	96(Ex)	77(G)	72(G)	84(Ex)	89(Ex)	57(S)
4	Administative Expenditure							
	a) ATMA like institutions	10(Av)	87(Ex)	45(S)	42(S)	3(Av)	55(S)	27(Av)
	b) Man power Component	75(G)	86(Ex)	84(Ex)	63(G)	72(G)	67(G)	77(G)
5	Other innovative activities	65(G)	110(Ex)	66(G)	93(Ex)	59(S)	92(Ex)	87(Ex)
	District Total (average)							
6	Training of Farmers	99(Ex)	96(Ex)	58(S)	91(Ex)	107(Ex)	100(Ex)	17(Av)
7	Exposure visits of farmers	66(G)	100(Ex)	98(Ex)	171(Ex)	146(Ex)	128(Ex)	60(S)
Sl. No.	Activities	Bagalkot	Belagavi	Dharwad	Gadag	Haveri	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapura
8	Capacity building of farmers	90(Ex)	100(Ex)	69(G)	66(G)	43(S)	84(Ex)	14(Av)
9	Raita Sakthi gumpu(Seed money)	87(Ex)	80(G)	64(G)	52(S)	0	73(G)	20(Av)
10	Food Security group (Seed money)	58(S)	75(G)	0	0	0	82(Ex)	0

11	District level exhibition	nil	90(Ex)	100(Ex)	100(Ex)	nil	100(Ex)	100(Ex)
12	REF - Linkages	nil	67(G)	30(Av)	39(Av)	nil	82(Ex)	89(Ex)
13	Organizing Kissan goshties	100	100(Ex)	88(Ex)	80(G)	114(Ex)	98(Ex)	37(Av)
14	Farm field school	91(Ex)	87(Ex)	55(S)	47(S)	-	80(G)	27(Av)
15	Farmer awards	90(Ex)	100(G)	28(Av)	32(Av)	31(Av)	100(Ex)	nil
16	Incentives & Rewards to farmer groups	nil	20(Av)	nil	nil	nil	100(Ex)	nil
17	Organising demonstrations	100(Ex)	87(Ex)	69(G)	81(Ex)	53(S)	99(Ex)	100(Ex)
18	Total number of farmers benefitted	4517	9605	5839	5955	15712	9884	1278
19	SC farmers benefitted	16	7	3	11	24	4	19
20	ST farmers benefitted	10	5	2	9	14	5	8
21	Women farmers benefitted	20	17	49	13	29	34	37
22	Success stories prepared / broughtout	5	14	3	4	2	3	5
23	District level committee meetings conducted							
	a) DFAC	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
	b) ATMA GB	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
	Excellent	8	13	4	5	4	13	4
	Good	4	3	6	5	2	4	1
	Satisfactory	1		2	2	4	1	2
	Average	1	1	1	2	2		8

Sl. No.	Activities	Mysuru Revenue Division - Acievement %							
		Chamarajanagar	Chickmaglur	Dakshin Kannada	Hassan	Kodagu	Mandya	Mysuru	Udupi
1	Farmer oriented activities	93(Ex)	68(G)	74(G)	82(Ex)	73(G)	81(Ex)	69(G)	82(Ex)
2	Farmer Including FFS Information dissemination	8(Ex)	13(Av)	88(Ex)	34(Av)	0.35(Av)	38(Av)	48(Av)	41(Av)
3	Agricultural Technology Refinement, validation & adoptions	68(G)	59(S)	78(G)	72(G)	36(Av)	84(Ex)	88(Ex)	49(S)
4	Administative Expenditure								
	a) ATMA like institutions	0	19(Av)	26(Av)	21(Av)	5(Av)	31(Av)	40(Av)	37(Av)
	b) Man power Component	54(S)	74(G)	64(G)	81(Ex)	60(S)	104(Ex)	92(Ex)	93(Ex)
5	Other innovative activities	0	43(S)	55(S)	32(Av)	35(Av)	37(Av)	36(Av)	19(Av)
	District Total (average)	52(S)	61(G)	66(G)	71(G)	51(S)	85(Ex)	78(G)	78(G)
6	Training of Farmers	198(Ex)	20(Av)	99(Ex)	89(Ex)	122(Ex)	76(G)	76(G)	69(G)
7	Exposure visits of farmers	200(Ex)	125(Ex)	92(Ex)	133(Ex)	157(Ex)	100(Ex)	121(Ex)	73(G)
8	Capacity building of farmers	18(Av)	46(S)	37(Av)	52(S)	53(S)	67(G)	84(Ex)	17(Av)
9	Raita Sakthi gumpu(Seded money)	35(Av)	80(G)	36(Av)	70(G)	73(G)	66(G)	74(G)	67(G)
10	Food Security group (Seed money)	0	64(G)	0	38(Av)	33(Av)	100(Ex)	43(S)	0
11	District level exhibition	nil	50(S)	125(Ex)	50(S)	nil	100(Ex)	51(S)	31(Av)
12	REF - Linkages	nil	-	40(Av)	20(Av)	nil	46(S)	45(Av)	nil
13	Organizing Kissan goshties	112(Ex)	81(Ex)	90(Ex)	89(Ex)	67(G)	93(Ex)	100(Ex)	92(Ex)

14	Farm field school	16(Av)	23(Av)	51(S)	31(Av)	36(Av)	66(G)	48(S)	62(G)
15	Farmer awards	nil	80(G)	96(Ex)	74(G)	nil	100(Ex)	29(Av)	267(Ex)
16	Incentives & Rewards to farmer groups	nil	nil	20(Av)	nil	nil	nil	nil	80(G)
17	Organising demonstrations	106(Ex)	171(Ex)	80(G)	84(Ex)	23	104(Ex)	88(Ex)	70(G)
18	Total number of farmers benefitted	4990	4056	3855	6221	2085	6404	6063	7494
19	SC farmers benefitted	29	13	6	14	15	18	20	10
20	ST farmers benefitted	13	4	8	4	9	1	11	7
21	Women farmers benefitted	18	18	30	23	24	25	21	35
22	Success stories prepared / broughtout	1	6	10	8	11	28	14	19
23	District level committee meetings conducted								
	a) DFAC	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
	b) ATMA GB	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Excellent	6	3	6	6	2	9	6	4
	Good	1	6	5	4	3	4	4	7
	Satisfactory	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	1
	Average	3	4	5	6	7	2	5	5

Hassan

Interactions with ATMA staff

Chamarajanagar

Interactions with ATMA staff

Kodagu

Interactions with ATMA staff

Mysore

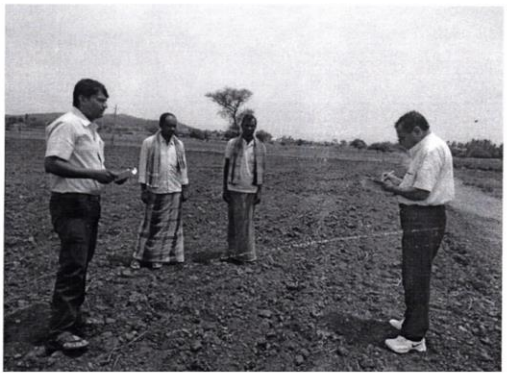
Interactions with ATMA staff

Mandya District

Field visits, FGD, Interactions with ATMA staff

Demo Plot Field visits

Belgaum RD



Field visits and Inter actions

Field visits and FGD