

Contents

Sl No.	Chapter	Description	Page No
1.		Abbreviations	
2.		Executive Summery	
3.	Chapter - 1	1.1 Background	1
4.		1.2 Contract	2
5.	Chapter - 2	ATMA Model Of Extension Reforms Scheme – Implementation Strategy	3 - 4
6.	Chapter - 3	Progress Review	5 - 15
7.	Chapter - 4	Problem Statement	16
8.	Chapter - 5	Scope, Objectives, Evaluation Questions	17 - 18
9.	Chapter - 6	Methodology	19 - 25
10.	Chapter - 7	Data Collection & Analysis	26 - 59
11.	Chapter - 8	Findings and Discussions	60 - 62
12.	Chapter - 9	Reflections	63 - 64
13.	Annexure -1	Terms of Reference	65 - 76
14.		Field Photos	77 - 79

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 Farmers Advisory Committee
DDA	:	Deputy Director of Agriculture
DB	:	Display Board
DPD	:	Deputy Project Director
EV	:	Exposure Visit
FIG	:	Farmers Interest Group
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	:	Kisan Goshti

KVK	:	Krishi Vignana Kendra
OIA	:	Other Innovative Activity
PD	:	Project Director
RA / FO	:	Research Agency / Farmer Organization
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	:	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 1491.381lakhs against financial target of Rs. 1925.43 lakhs under District level activities which works out to 77.46%
- An Amount of Rs 429.55 lakhs earmarked to all ATMA districts in Bengaluru and Kalaburgi Revenue Division for utilizing the same for implementation of Farmer oriented activities including Farm Field Schools of which Rs 297.83 lakhs utilized which works out to 69.34%.
- The SREP have been prepared originally during 2005-06 to 2007-08 in all 14 districts. These SREPs should have been revisited after every five years considering research activities of different departments at field level. But this is being done now.
- The social mobilization of farmers by way of formation / skill development of FIGs, CIGs and FSGs have been done in all districts. But the progress under food security groups is average (39% and 16%) in case of Bengaluru &Kalaburgi RD respectively
- The overall expenditure under Farm information Dissemination is Rs 94.70 lakhs against target of Rs 136.20 lakhs which worksout to 69.53%.
- Under Agriculture Technology, Refinement, validation & Adoption, as against a target of Rs. 40.22 lakhs, an amount of Rs 24.568 lakhs has been spent which amounts to 61.08%.
- Out of Rs.128.90 lakhs allocated for other innovative activities, an amount of Rs 47.784 lakhs only have been spent which works out 37.07%.
- Out of the total expenditure of Rs 1491.381 lakhs incurred during the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs 912.465 lakhs was towards administrative expenditure which works out to 61.18% as against 28% specified in the guidelines.
- Meetings of ATMA GB in the district under the chairmanship of CEO, against four meetings to be conducted in a year, one meeting each conducted in majority of the districts. However in Chickabalapur, Tumkur conducted three meetings each.
- Similarly against 4 meetings of DFAC, only one or two meetings during 2017-18 have been conducted except 2 districts, Representation to women farmers to the extent of 10% provided in the districts of Bengaluru RD, where as in Kalaburgi RD it is 19%.

- As many as 89 success stories have been prepared in majority of districts in Bengaluru & Kalaburgi RD. But few of them were published at local level, and few of districts have failed to be brought out.
- Comparatively good progress achieved in respect of farmers field schools in both the RD. But Kalaburgi RD achieved 68% progress compared to Bengaluru RD (40%). However the progress in both RDs is more compared to previous years.
- Rewards / incentives to farmer groups and farmer awards: Of the two components, the progress achieved under farmers award could be considered as satisfactory, but below average progress seen under incentive/rewards registering achievement of 50% and 26% in case of Bengaluru and Kalaburgi RD respectively
- Convergence and participation of Agriculture / allied sectors in majority of the districts during 2017-18 observed compared to previous years
- Almost all training programmes have been designed based on criteria of activity 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 31% and 24% in respect of Bengaluru and Kalaburgi Revenue Divisions respectively. Similarly SC/ST together benefitted to the extent of 26% in Bengaluru & Kalaburgi RD respectively. Similarly SC/ST together benefitted to the extent of 27% and 29% in Bengaluru and Kalaburgi RD respectively
- In total 69,006 farmers have been benefitted under the scheme of which women beneficiaries registered 29% (19,939 No.)
- In both Revenue Divisions the project staff have taken adequate care / measures to carryout/ adopt new crops/new farm activities, new and sustainable technologies.
- SEWP prepared based on bottom-up planning needs to be reviewed at all levels of implementation.
- Inadequate participation of scientist of SAU observed. Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG) need to be conducted as per guidelines

Chapter -1**INTRODUCTION****1.1 Background**

ATMA is a system of Agricultural Technology Management to improve the functioning of extension programmes in Agriculture and allied fields to bring out efficiency and effectiveness in extension and 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 GOI & GOK now revised to 90:10 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) has 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 and 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. StateCoordinator and faculty and supporting staff for SAMETI at State level, Project Director, Deputy Project Directors and supporting staff at District level and Block Technology Manager andAsst. Technology Manager at the Block Level.
- Revision in ATMA Cafeteria to include some additional activities and to provideforenhanced 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) Belgaum and Mysore revenue divisions, and (ii) Bengaluruand Gulbarga revenue divisions. After the tender process, Indian Resources Information and Management Technologies Ltd., (IN-RIMT) was selected for carrying out the evaluation and monitoring studyinBelgavi & Mysore and Bengaluru& Gulbarga 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 have 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 / July 2018 and 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 Government of India (GoI), expenditure for such components shall be incurred from the allocation for the other components as suggested by GoI. 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 Nodal 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 a 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.
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. Bengaluru Revenue Division (8 districts)	: Rs. 1151.01 lakhs
2. Kalaburgi Revenue Division (6 districts)	: Rs. 774.42lakhs
Total	: Rs. 1925.43 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	Achievement	Target	Achievement
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 / Kisan 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 SAMETIS)	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		15583	5120	281.55	76.80

Table-2: Broad Component wise Activity wise Financial Targets and Achievements (Bengaluru & Kalaburgi RD)

**ATMA Broad Component wise/ Revenue Division wise Financial Targets & Achievements
Part - II**

Sl No	Broad Activity	REVENUE DIVISION									
		Bengaluru			Kalaburgi			Part II			
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	
1	a) Farmer Oriented Activities	218.36	170.786	78	143.73	99.28	69	429.50	297.53	69.34	
	b) Farmer Field Schools	40.05	13.085	33	27.36	14.68	54				
2	Farm Information Dissemination	78.70	61.103	78	57.50	33.67	59	136.20	94.773	69.58	
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	26.24	14.005	53	13.98	10.563	76	40.22	24.568	61.08	
4	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	56.00	15.836	28	39.40	6.285	16	95.40	22.119	23.19
		Man power component	652.25	554.446	85	443.10	335.90	76	1095.45	890.146	81.26

5	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Devices, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F))	79.50	28.974	36	49.40	18.81	38	128.90	47.784	37.07
Total		1151.01	858.235	75	774.47	519.186	67.00	1925.43	1376.518	71.491

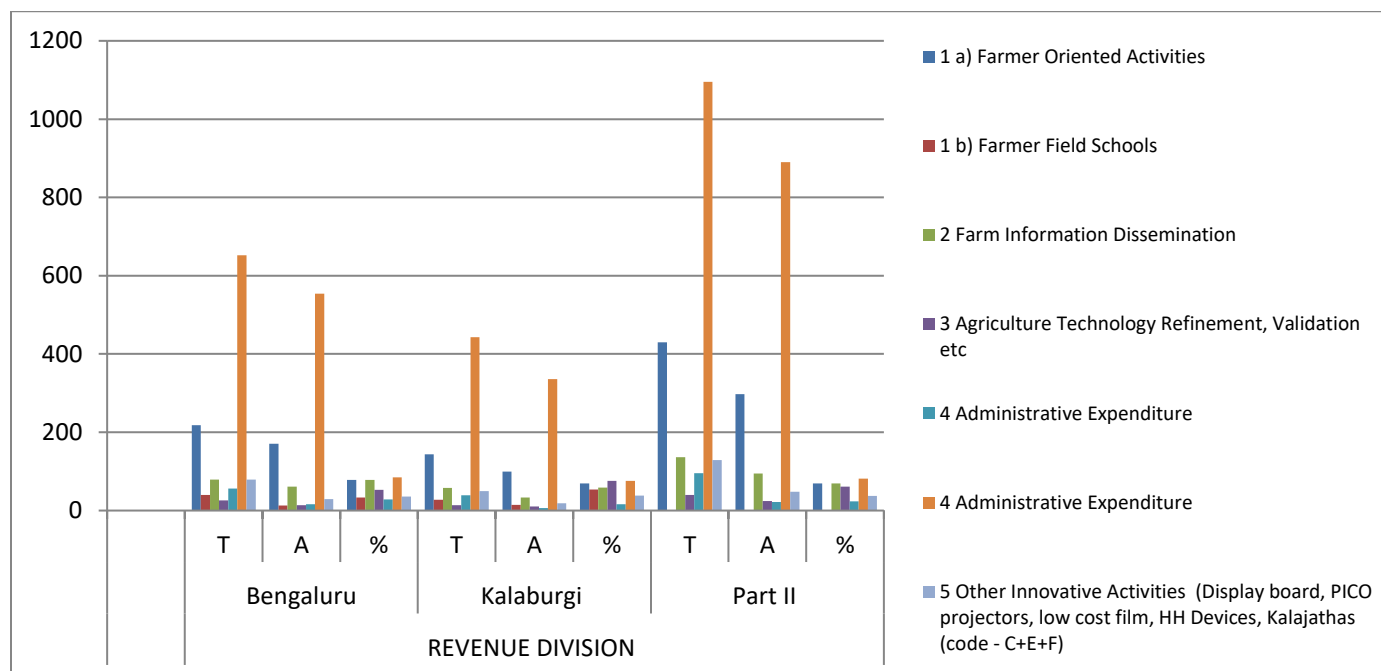


Table: 3 ATMA Broad Activity wise/ District wise Financial Targets & Achievements 2017 -18

Sl No	Broad Activity	Bengaluru Revenue Division											
		Bengaluru			Chikballapur			Chitradurga			Davangere		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	27.42	22.096	81	27.42	25.58	93	27.42	24.9	91	27.42	17.9	65
2	Farm Field School	5.29	2.108	39	5.29	4.91	93	5.29	1.63	31	5.29	0	0
	Sub Total	32.71	24.204	74	32.71	20.49	93	32.71	26.53	81	32.71	17.9	55
3	Farm Information Dissemination	10	31.24	312	10	5.68	57	10	9.51	95	10	2.7	27
4	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	2.58	2.6	101	2.58	2.14	83	2.58	1.57	61	2.58	2.715	105

5	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	6.9	2.507	36	6.9	5.39	78	6.9	2.1	30	6.9	1.724	25
		Man power component	60.77	46.174	76	76.61	60.11	78	67.56	53.95	80	72.08	52.24	72
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)		9.4	0.913	10	9.4	7.45	79	9.4	3.65	39	9.4	12.391	132
		Total	122.36	106.726	87	138.2	111.26	81	129.15	97.31	75	133.67	89.67	67

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 things various means while transmitting the knowledge, which was only 61%.

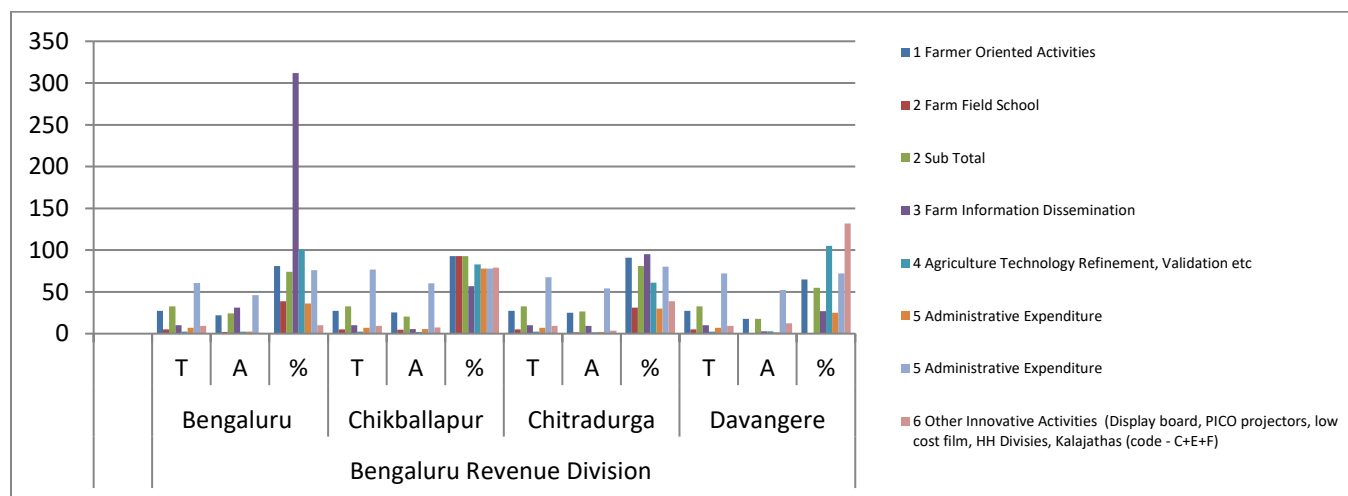


Table: 4

Sl No	Broad Activity	Bengaluru Revenue Division											
		Kolar			Ramnagara			Tumkur			Shimoga		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	23.26	21.24	92	19.11	8.88	45	34.74	24.57	71	31.57	25.44	81
2	Farm Field School	4.41	0	0	1.53	0.29	19	6.77	0	0	6.18	4.147	66
	Sub Total	27.67	21.42	77	20.64	9.17	44	41.51	24.57	59	37.75	29.587	78

3	Farm Information Dissemination	9.5	3.1	33	6	4.343	72	12.7	0.92	7	10.5	3.61	34
4	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	2.28	1.05	46	6.98	0.4	6	3.78	1.5	40	2.88	2.03	70
5	Administrative Expenditure	6.5	0.78	12	6.1	0.265	4	8.5	1.29	15	7.3	1.78	24
	ATMA like institutions Man power component	72.84	56.64	78	53.23	58.612	110	143.8	130.75	91	105.36	95.97	91
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F))	8	0.4	5	6.6	2.87	43	16.5	0	0	10.8	1.3	12
Total		126.79	83.39	66	99.55	75.666	76	226.8	159.03	70	174.49	134.28	77

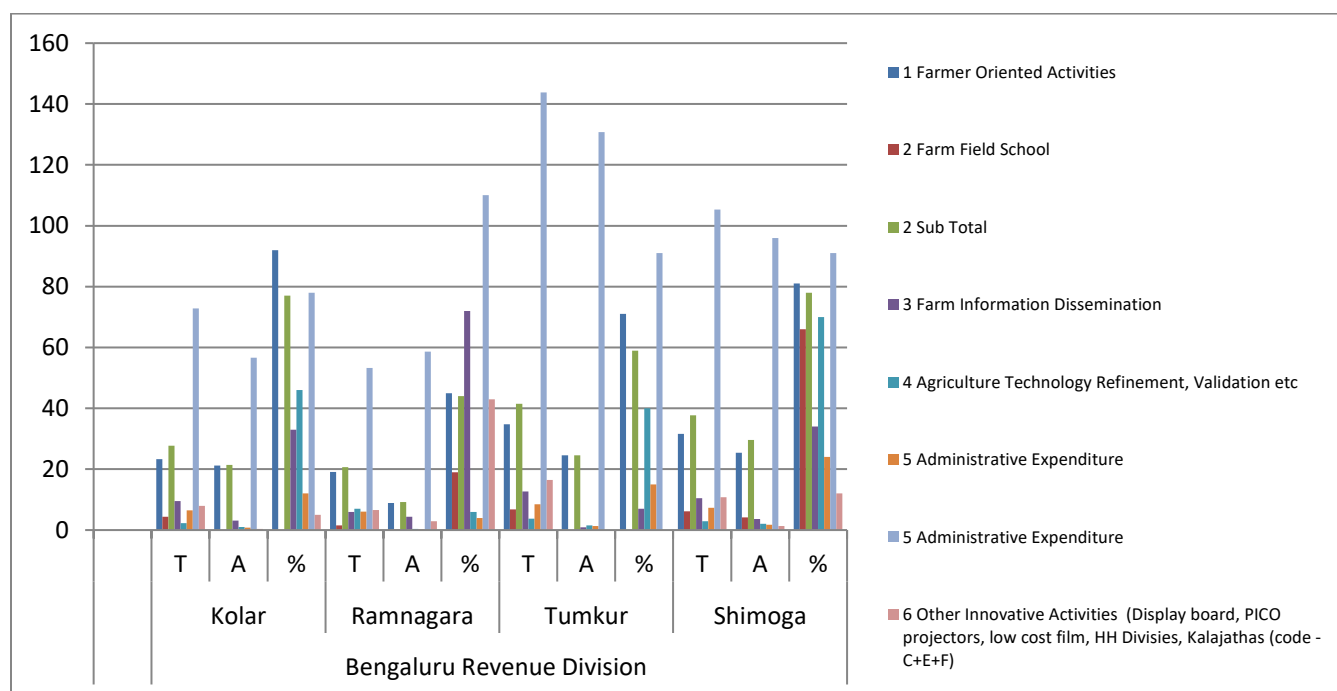


Table: 5 ATMA Broad Activity wise/ District wise Financial Targets & Achievements 2017 -18

Sl No	Broad Activity	Kalaburgi Revenue Division								
		Bellary			Bidar			Kalaburgi		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	31.57	28.63	91	23.26	12.18	52	31.57	22.58	72
2	Farm Field School	6.18	4.98	81	4.41	0	0	6.18	6.18	100
	Sub Total	37.75	33.61	89	27.67	12.18	44	37.75	28.76	76
3	Farm Information Dissemination	10.5	8.73	83	9.5	2.05	22	10.5	5.71	54

4	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc		2.88	2.873	100	2.28	0.9	39	2.88	2.5	87
5	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	7.3	2.423	33	6.5	0.41	6	7.3	1.07	15
		Man power component	71.33	52.01	73	79.63	55.58	70	89.43	45.88	51
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F))		10.8	10.44	97	8	0	0	10.8	2	19
Total			140.55	110.146	78	133.58	71.12	53	158.66	85.92	54

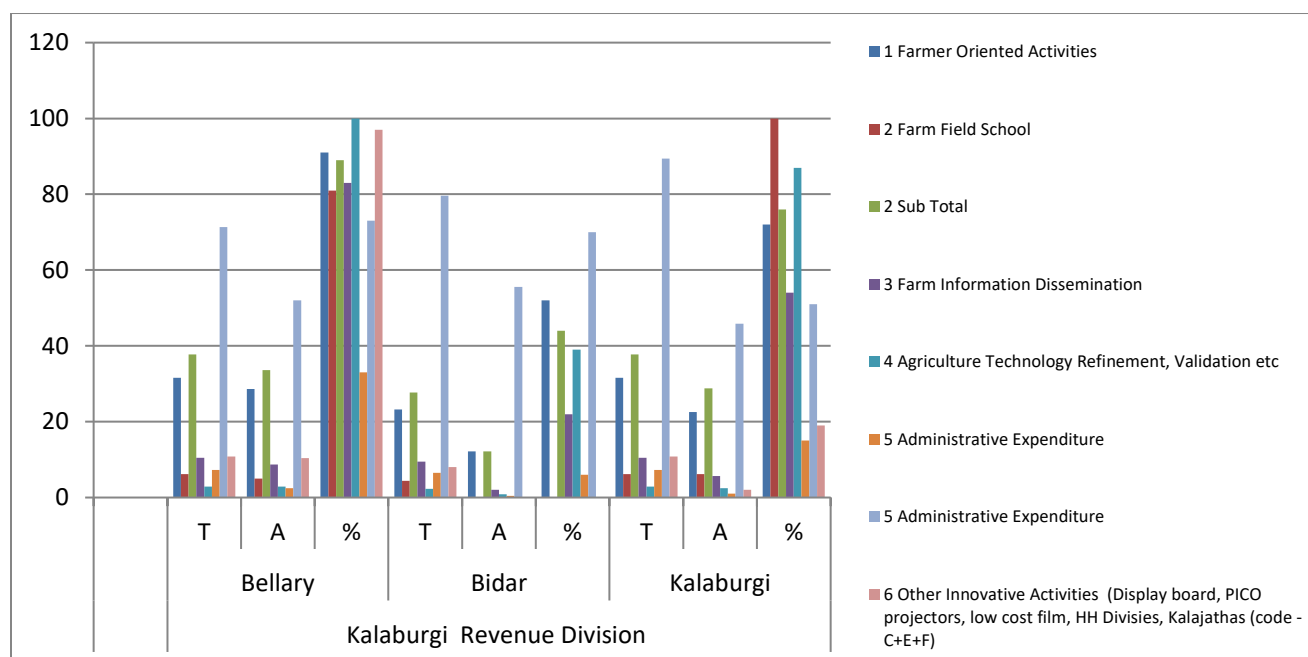
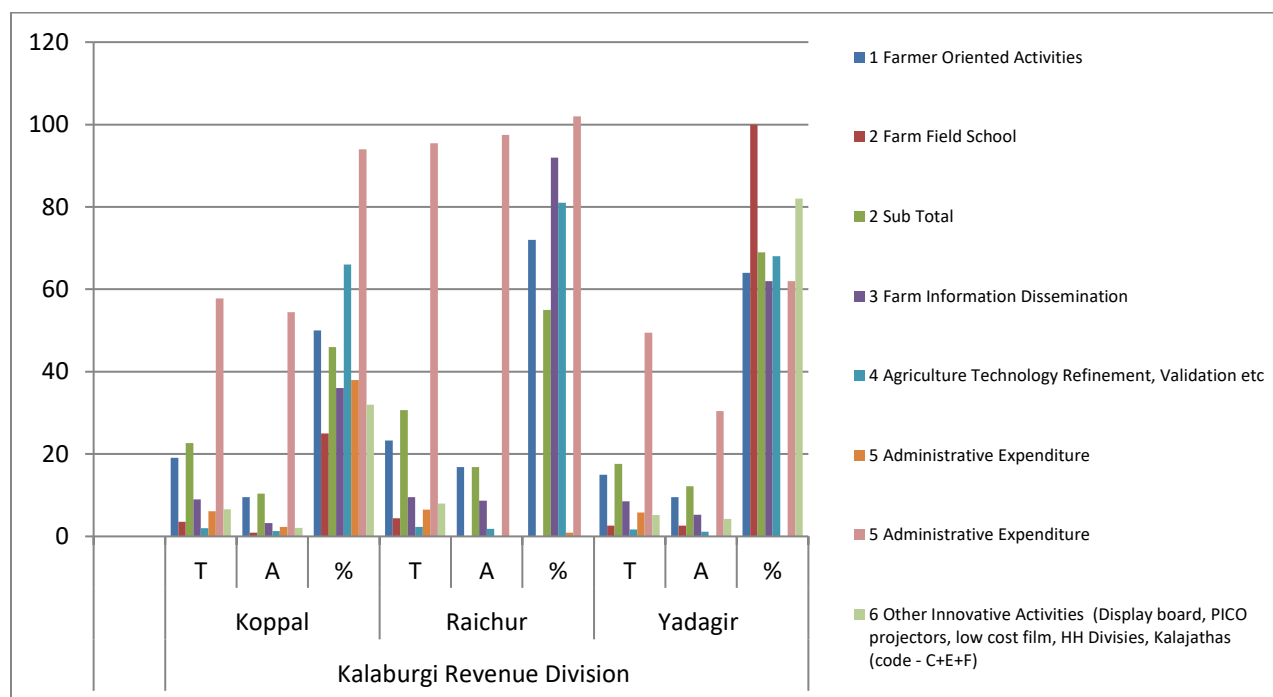


Table: 6

Sl No	Broad Activity	Kalaburgi Revenue Division								
		Koppal			Raichur			Yadagir		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	19.11	9.53	50	23.26	16.82	72	14.96	9.54	64
2	Farm Field School	3.53	0.88	25	4.41	0	0	2.65	2.64	100
	Sub Total	22.64	10.41	46	30.67	16.82	55	17.61	12.18	69
3	Farm Information Dissemination	9	3.2	36	9.5	8.71	92	8.5	5.27	62
4	Agriculture Technology	1.98	1.3	66	2.28	1.85	81	1.68	1.14	68

		Refinement, Validation etc									
5	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	6.1	2.32	38	6.5	0.06	0.92	5.78	0	0
		Man power component	57.76	54.46	94	95.46	97.45	102	49.49	30.46	62
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)		6.6	2.09	32	8	0	0	5.2	4.28	82
Total			104.08	73.78	71	149.41	124.89	84	88.15	53.33	66



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 FFS (Bengaluru RD) :-** The financial progress is good incase of Chikkaballapura-93%, Kolar-77% Bengaluru-74%, and Chitradurga-81%, followed by Shimoga-78% is satisfactory. The remaining four districts the progress is average(Tumkur-59%, Davangere-55%, Ramanagara -44% . The highest expenditure of Rs. 30.49 lakhs against a target of Rs. 32.17 lakhs is seen in chikkaballapura, which amounts 93.21%
- b) Farmer Oriented Activities including FFS (Kalaburgi RD) :-** Bellary – (89%) and Kalaburgi falls under good category, followed by Raichur- 61%, Kalaburgi – 76%, Yadagir-69%which are satisfactory. The remaining two district namely Koppal – 46% and Bidar – 44% is average,
- 2) a) Farm Information Dissemination (Bengaluru RD) :-** Only one district vizChitradurga-95% and Bengaluru-312% falls under good and Ramnagara-72% comes under satisfactory category. The remaining districts namely Chikkaballapura-57% falls under average and where as Davanagere-27%, Kolar-33%, Tumkur-7%, Shimoga-34% falls under below average category. The highest expenditure of 9.51 lakhs against Rs. 10.00 lakhs target is noticed in chitradurga district which amounts to 95%. Bengaluru district exceeded the target by 212%
- b) Farm Information Dissemination (Kalaburgi RD) :-** Two districts namely Bellary-83%, and Raichur -92% falls under good category whereas Yadgir-62% and Kalaburgi-54% comer under satisfactory. The remaining two districts Bidar-22% and Koppal-36% falls under below average. The highest expenditure of Rs.8.73 lakhs against q target of RS.10.50 lakhs is seen in Bellary district which works out to 83% and lowest is Bidar district -22%
- 3) a) Agricultural Technology, Refinement and Validation (Bengaluru RD) :-** Three districts namely Davangere -108%, Bengaluru – 100% and Chikkaballapura-83%, falls under good, where as Shimoga and Chitradurga falls under satisfactory category. The remaining districts Kolar-46% is average category and two districts namely Tumkur-40% and Ramanagara-6% falls under below average. The highest expenditure of 2.715 lakhs incurred against target of 2.58 lakhs incase of Davanagere district which amounts to 105% . The lowest expenditure in respect of Bengaluru district only 6%
- b) Agricultural Technology Refinement and Validation (Kalaburgi RD) :-** Bellary -83%, Raichur -92%, Kalaburgi-78% fall under good, whereas Koppal-68%, Yadgir-68% comes under satisfactory category. The remaining districts Bidar-39% falls under below average. The highest expenditure of Rs.2.873 lakhs incurring against target of Rs.2.88 lakhs in bellary district which amounts to about 100%. The lowest is Bidardistrict 39%
- 4) a) Administrative Expenditure ATMA like Institutions (Bengaluru RD):-** Only Chikkaballapura-78% falls under satisfactory category, whereas the remaining seven districts viz Chitradurga-30%, Kolar-12%, Davanagere-20%, Tumkur-15%,

Shimoga-23%, Bengaluru-36% and Ramanaga-4% falls under below average. The highest expenditure of Rs. 5.39 lakhs incurred against a target of Rs. 6.90 lakhs is in Chikkaballapura district which worksout to 78%. The lowest expenditure is in RamanagaraDistrict-4%

b)Administrative Expenditure ATMA like Institutions (Kalaburgi RD):- Only Belary and Kopal district falls under satisfactory category, where as the remaining four district falls under below average category.

5) a) Administrative Expenditure – Man power component (Bangalore RD) :- Only three districts viz Ramanagara-110%, Tumkur-91%, Shimoga-91% falls under good category, where as remaining five districts namely Chitradurga -80%, Bengaluru-76%, Chikkaballapura-78%, Davanagere-72% and Kolar-73% falls under satisfactory. No district under average and below average. The highest expenditure incurred is Rs. 130.75 lakhs against target of Rs.143.80 lakhs in Tumkur district and which amounts to 91%.

b) Administrative Expenditure – Man power component (kalaburgi RD) :- only Koppal-94%, Raichur-102% falls under category good, where as remaining four district viz Bidar-70%, Kalaburgi-65, Yadgir -62, Bellary-73% falls under satisfactory.

6) a) Other Innovative Activities (Bengaluru RD):- Only Davanagere-148% and Chikkaballapura -79% falls under good and satisfactory category respectively, where as Davanagere district -132%exceeded the target by 32% and remaining five districts falls under below average viz Chitradurga -39%, Ramanagara-38%, Shimoga-10%. Kolar and Tumkur -0%. The lowest expenditure is zero in Tumkur district.

b) Other Innovative Activities (Kalaburgi RD):- Only two districts viz Bellary - 97%, Yadagir-82% falls under good. Kalaburgi-19% where as remaining four districts viz koppal-32%, Bidar , Kalaburgi-19% and Raichur -0 are falls under below average. The highest expenditure of Rs.10.44 lakhs against target of Rs.12.44 lakhs which amounts to 97% is in Bellary.

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 DLASC (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 Bodies 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 discuss 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 Project Director's of Bengaluru&Kalaburgi RD have conducted the meetings during later months from August 2017 onwards.

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:

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

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

Chapter - 5**SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS****6.1 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 Belgaum and Mysore 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 73 – 83)

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 Bengaluru and Gulbarga Revenue divisions. The scheme is being implemented in all 14 districts of Bengaluru and Gulbarga revenue divisions.

6.1 Sampling Method

As per the Terms of Reference, all the 14 districts of Bengaluru & Kalaburgi 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
<i>Bengaluru Revenue Division</i>			
1	Bengaluru	Dodabalapura	10% or 10 members
2	Chikabalapura	Gudibande	10% or 10 members
3.	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	10% or 10 members
4	Davanagere	Honnali	10% or 10 members
5	Kolar	Srinivasapura	10% or 10 members
6	Ramanagar	Magadi	10% or 10 members
7	Tumkur	Tiptur	10% or 10 members
8	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	10% or 10 members
<i>Kalaburgi Revenue Division</i>			
1	Bellary	Kudligi	10% or 10 members
2	Bidar	Bidar	10% or 10 members
3	Kalaburgi	Jewargi	10% or 10 members
4	Koppala	Gangavathi	10% or 10 members
5	Raichur	Devadurga	10% or 10 members
6	Yadgir	Yadgir	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 therespondents through a structured schedule.
2. The secondary data were collected from the Department of Agriculture, (State,Districtand Taluk level), other related development departments, SAMETI / SAU,Bangalore & Dharwad covering all aspects of the scheme.
3. FocussedGroup Discussions were held with all the implementing officers /agencies andfarmers.
4. In accordance with the TOR, multi level questionnaire schedule have beendesigned for State, SAMETI, District, Taluk and field level including individual beneficiaries. Questionnaire schedule copies enclosed at Annexure 2.

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 reportand 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 Assitant 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 need, process, usage, impact, coverage of beneficiaries etc., and reasons for less or no progress and other required data were recorded.

Further, based on the data collected and interactions held in 2-4 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, Kissangosties, farm field schools, Demonstrations, FIG's and award winners etc., as the case may be, covering a 10% or 10 members which ever is less samples 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 are provided in Table 8 & 9.

6.3 Limitations

The field visits were delayed due to busy schedule of project staff 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). The action taken reports are yet to be received from some of the districts.

Table: 8 Field visits - First Spell													
Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD / Date of Visits	Sample Taluk / Date of Visits	Villages Visited	Interactions held with Beneficiaries (NO's)									
				Demo farmers	EV	Training	FIG	CIG	FD / CG	FFS	Awards		Total Beneficiaries
											Tq	Dis	
1	Bengaluru 23.01.2018	DB Pura 24.01.2018	Kolagina Juganahalli, Koluru, Shrevanuru, Sigenahalli, Kodihalli	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
			Melkote	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
			Karepura	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
			Arodi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
			Kestur	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
2	Chikaballapura 02.01.2018	Gudibande 02.01.2018	Chikkakurabarahalli	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
			Mudhareddy halli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
			Ullodu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
			Kaarigatemanahalli	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Katigarahalli	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	Chitradurga 09.02.2018	Chitradurga 10.02.2018	B R halli	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
			Siddapura		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Davanagere 06.02.2018	Honnali 07.02.2018	Kenchekoppa	5	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	15
5	Kolar 02.02.2018	Srinivaspura 02.02.2012	Kattibesahalli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Dambala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Kolaturu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Allavatte	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Ramanagar 16.02.2018	Magadi 20.02.2018	Alasabele	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Mathagondahalli	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Gudemaranahalli	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	10
7	Tumkur 07.02.2018	Tiptur 12.02.2018	Arallakoppe	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Paravakondanahalli	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
			Vittalapura	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
8	Shimoga 08.02.2018	Thirthahalli 09.02.2018	Bejavalli	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	8	

Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD / Date of Visits	Sample Taluk / Date of Visits	Villages Visited	Interactions held with Beneficiaries (NO's)								
				Demo farmers	EV	Training	FIG	CIG	FD / CG	FFS	Awards	Total Beneficiaries
1	Bellary 23.01.2018	Kudlagi 24.02.2018	Pujarahalli	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Gajapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
			Kakukppi		2							
2	Bidar 29.01.2018	Bidar 29.01.2018	Amdalpada	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Kalluru, Almaspur, kajapur, pethapur, manahalli, malegaon, kamstana,	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	14
3	Kalaburgi 30.01.2018	Jewargi 30.01.2018	Kodekar	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Yelgoda	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Andhola	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Ajer	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Elavara, Nelogi, jerthgi, jewargi	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	
4	Koppal 22.02.2018	Gangavati 23.02.2018	Dasanallu	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
			Basanala	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
			Lakshmicamp	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
			Sidhapura	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
			Maralli, Kanakagiri, Layadahunsi	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
5	Raichur 01.02.2018	Devdurga 01.02.2018	Gopalpura	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Chigadigere, jinnapura, navalguda, salkyapura, masarakallu, chikonnikere, devadurga, arkere, B. ganakallu	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	12
6	Yadgir 31.01.2018	Yadgir 01.02.2018	chaptla	6	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	16
TOTAL				53	34	19	55	18	-	4	3	186

Table: 9 Field Visits - Second Spell														
Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD	Sample Taluk	Villages Visited	Interactions held with Beneficiaries (NO's)										
				Demo farmers	EV	Trg / KG	FIG/ FSG	CIG	FD/ CG	FFS	Awards		Total Bene.	
											Tq	Dis		
1	Bengaluru 03.05.2018 / 25.05.2018	DB Pura 18.07.2018	Kisturu	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	
			Durgenahalli	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
			Aarodi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Melukote	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Doddabele mangala	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2	Chikaballapura 19.05.2018	Gudibanda 23.07.2018	Garudacharlhalli	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
			Daparathi	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
			Muddareddi halli	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
			Medimakalahalli	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Amani Baira Sagara	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	Chitradurga 18.05.2018	Chitradurga 19.05.2018	Bagallarangavaranahalli	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
4	Davanagere 30.05.2018	Honnali 31.05.2018	Kenchanakoppa	1	6	4	3	-	-	-	1	2	17	
5	Kolar 30.05.2018	Srinivaspura 31.05.2018	Palya, vempalli, kotekutturu, machenalla, kotahudiya	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
			Kotarimudenahalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	Ramanagar 03.05.2018	Magadi 04.05.2018	Akkinalluru	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
7	Tumkur 17.05.2018	Tiptur 18.05.2018	Paravakondana halli	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
			Sathvalli	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
8	Shimoga 28.05.2018	Thirthahalli 29.05.2018	Adigallu	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Kalaburgi R D														
1	Bellary 29.05.2018	Kudlgi 30.05.2018	Pujarhalli	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
			Hullikere	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
			Morabanahalli	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Kurubanhalli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Akalapura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

2	Bidar 14.05.2018	Bidar 15.05.2018	Kamtanahalli	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	
			Kalluru - B	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
			Halmasapura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Kajapura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Amdalpadda	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
				Demo farmers	EV	Trg / KG	FIG/ FSG	CIG	FD/ CG	FFS	Awards		Total Bene	
											Tq	Dis		
3	Kalaburgi 15.05.2018	Jewargi 16.05.2018	Hanagragga	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
			Gawnahall	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Justagi	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Yalvara	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Kadakllu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Koppal 04.06.2018	Gangavati 04.06.2018	Sahapura	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
			Budihalla	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Gondaballu	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
			Hasagal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			Metagal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	Raichur 17.05.2018	Devadurga 18.05.2018	Bomanahalli	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
6	Yadgir 16.05.2015	Yadgir 17.05.2018	Kalabelagundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	
TOTAL				37	50	45	37	-	-	15	3	2	197	

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

Chapter - 7**DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS**

The performance of activities undertaken under ATMA scheme in Bengaluru and Kalaburgi 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 upto March 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 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 greater scope for enhancement of yield by adopting timely execution of the plan provided nature supports it.

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.

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 i.e IFS.

3. SREP to be revisited after every five years as per concurrent evaluation report of 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?

As per mandate of ATMA , it is necessary to revisit revise /modify / update once in five years the SREP taking into account the regional /locational specific issues to revalidate the SREP. It is observed that majority of the districts have taken action to revisit the SREP but have failed to submit the final accepted SREP to Department of Agriculture except Bengaluru, Chikaballapura, Davanagre Chitradurga, Shimoga in Begaluru RD and nil incase of Kalaburgi RD districts. However they are in various stages of progress. This needs follow-up action

4. Illustrate few best examples where convergence of the Departments is done in implementing the SREP 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 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. However the participation of sericulture, Fisheries and Forestry is below average in case of Kalaburgi RD and no beneficiaries from these sectors. It is comparatively better compared to previous years

Following activities have been implemented by line departments under ATMA.

Sl. No	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	5	5	3

As seen from the cafeteria of activities / allied sector beneficiaries Chikaballapura, Kolar, Davanagre, Shimoga, Ramanagara could be considered as best and satisfactory example of convergence in Bengaluru RD where as in Kalaburgi RD, Bellary&Gulbarga are considered as best 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: 10

SI No	Division	Districts
1	Bengaluru	Chikaballapura, Kolar, Davanagre, Shimoga, Ramanagara, Chitradurga,
2	Kalaburgi	Bellary, Kalaburgi, Kopal

5. Whether prescribed process has been followed in presentation 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 Davanagre (67%), Kolar (66%), Tumkur (70%), Koppal (46%) though planned but failed to execute in systematic manner and their achievement is satisfied & average. The districts which have achieved performance very well by adopting BAP, DAP and SEWP are Chikaballapura(81%), Bengaluru (87%) followed by Chitradurga (75%), Kolar (66%), Shimoga (78%), Similarly in Kalburgi RD Koppal(71%), Bidar (53%), Kalaburgi (54%) and Yadagiri(60%) comes under average category, whereas Bellary (78%) and Raichur (84%) whose performance is good/satisfactory respectively.

6. A) At present the AO's (Agricultural officers) AAO's (Asst. Agricultural officers) ATM's (Ass. Technological Managers) in RSK (RaithaSamparka 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 transfer red to farming community through ATM/BTM's,AAO's , KVK, respective line Departments through demos, Farm school/ Farmer 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/ field days

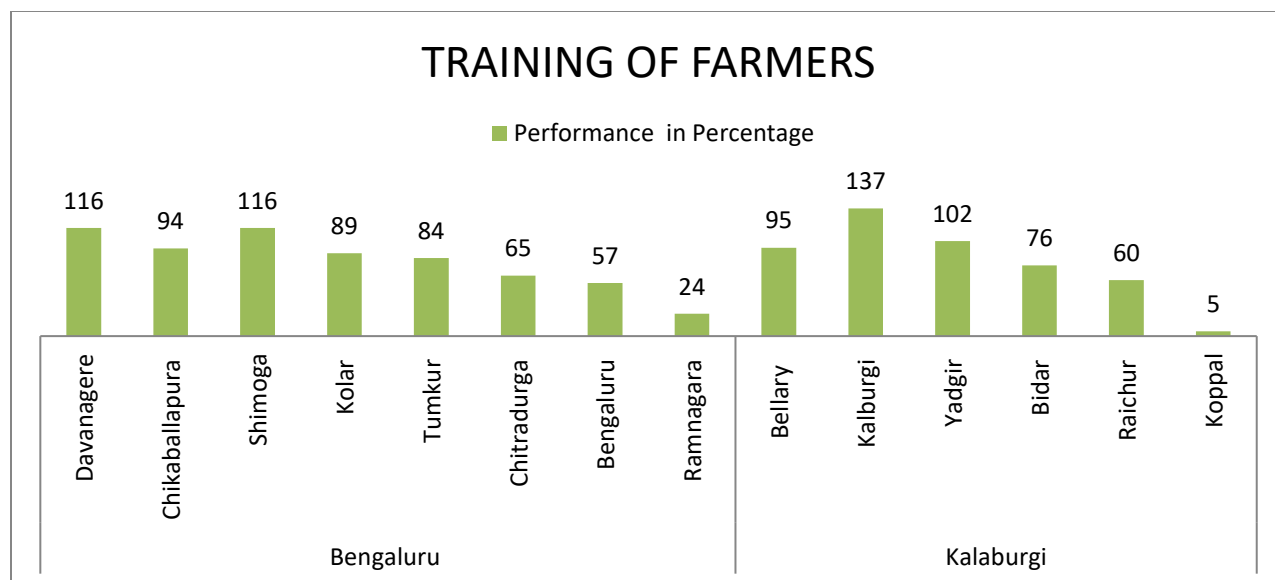
b) What is the extent of capacity building and human resource development under the scheme during the current year? What is the deployment of manpower in implementation process at various levels as against targets

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.The district wise physical and financial target and achievements is presented below. As seen from the table. The performance is good in respect of Davangere(81%), Kolar (79%), Chikkabalapura (76%), in Bengaluru RD and Kalaburgi (158%), Raichur (112%), Yadgir (111%), Bellary (97%), Bidar (83%) in Kalaburgi RD and in remaining district the progress not up to the mark. The RD and district wise Physical and Financial target and achievements furnished in the following table

Sl No	District	Physical(No.)			Finacial (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	Bengaluru RD	Target	Achivement	Percentage	Target	Achivement	Percentage
1	Bengaluru	2130	1215	57	8.18	3.098	38
2	Chikabalapura	2130	2006	94	8.18	6.21	76
3	Chitradurga	2130	1390	65	8.18	5.13	63
4	Davanger	2130	2469	116	8.18	6.63	81
5	Kolar	1775	1579	89	6.81	5.35	79
6	Ramanagar	2180	529	24	5.45	1.59	29
7	Tumkur	2360	1975	84	9.23	3.91	42
8	Shimoga	2485	2875	116	9.54	4.60	48
Kalaburgi R D							
1	Bellary	2485	2365	95	9.54	9.24	97
2	Bidar	1900	1446	76	6.81	5.67	83
3	Kalaburgi	2485	3405	137	6.45	10.22	158
4	Kopal	1420	64	5	5.45	0.40	07
5	Raichur	1775	1066	60	6.81	7.62	112
6	Yadgir	1065	1086	102	4.09	4.53	111

Table: 11 Performance wise details in respect of Training of farmers

RD	District	Performance in Percentage		
	>80%	61 - 80	41 - 60	<40
Bengaluru	Davanagere - 116	Chitradurga -65	Bengaluru -57	Ramnagara -24
	Chikaballapura - 94	-	-	-
	Shimoga -116	-	-	-
	Kolar – 89	-	-	-
	Tumkur – 84	-	-	-
Kalaburgi	Bellary - 95	Bidar – 76	Raichur - 60	Koppal -5
	Kalburgi – 137	-	-	-
	Yadgir – 102	-	-	-



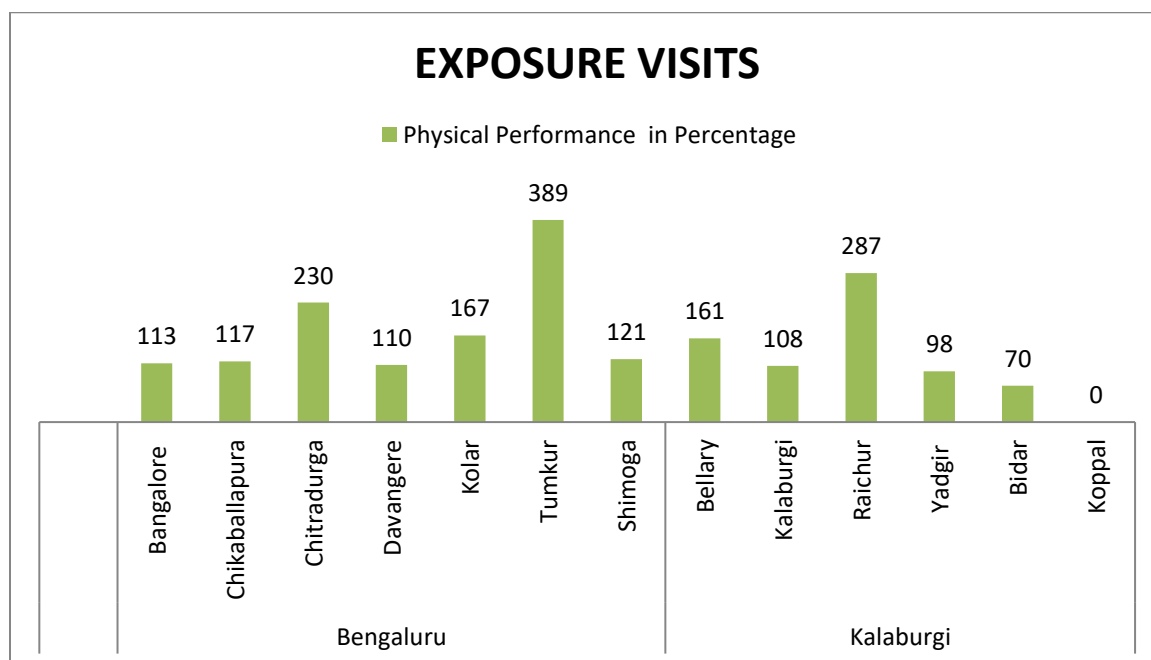
Similarly the performance under EV of farmers to the places of Agriculture and allied fields of importance under Inter and with in state and within district level is extremely good. Since 183% and 129% Physical achievement made in Bengaluru and Kalaburgi RD respectively. The RD and district wise details given below

Sl No	District	Physical(No.)			Finacial (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		Bengaluru RD	Target	Achivement	Percentage	Target	Achivement
1	Bengaluru	1290	1460	113	5.52	3.85	70
2	Chikabalapura	1290	1511	117	5.52	6.29	114
3	Chitradurga	1290	2972	230	5.52	13.12	238
4	Davanger	1290	1416	110	5.52	8.27	150
5	Kolar	1075	1796	167	4.60	7.33	159
6	Ramanagar	1020	1275	125	3.68	5.31	144
7	Tumkur	1821	7081	389	7.08	19.85	281
8	Shimoga	1505	1824	121	6.44	7.99	124
Total		10581	19335	183	43.88	72.04	164
Kalaburgi R D							
1	Bellary	1505	2428	161	6.44	10.69	166
2	Bidar	1075	800	74	4.60	3.24	70
3	Kalaburgi	1505	1628	108	6.44	8.37	130
4	Kopal	860	0	0	3.68	0	0
5	Raichur	1075	3085	287	4.60	7.10	154
6	Yadgir	645	631	98	2.76	2.15	78
Total		6665	8572	129	28.52	31.55	111

As seen from table, the achievement is quite good in all eight district of Bengaluru RD exceeding the target assigned where as in case of Kalburgi RD, three district exceeded the target satisfactory in case of Yadgir 78% and Bider 70% and nil in case of Koppal

Table: 12 Performance grading details in respect of Exposure Visits

RD	District	Physical Performance in Percentage			
		>80	61 - 80	41 - 60	<40
Bengaluru	Bangalore	113		-	-
	Chikaballapura	117	-	-	-
	Chitradurga	230			
	Davangere	110	-	-	-
	Kolar	167	-	-	-
	Tumkur	389	-	-	-
	Shimoga	121	-	-	-
	Kalaburgi	Bellary	161	Bidar- 70	
Kalaburgi		108			
Raichur		287			
Yadgir		98			
Bidar		70			



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 Bengaluru RD as against target of 291 groups as many as 166 groups were formed (57%). And in case of Kalaburgi RD as against target of 219 groups as many as 113 groups were formed (52%), District wise performance is furnished in the table.

Table: 13 Details of RSG and FSG

RD	District	Performance in Percentage								
		Capacity building			Seed money			Food Security Group		
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
Bengaluru	Bengaluru	28	8	29	20	5	75	8	3	38
	Chikaballapura	42	42	100	30	30	100	12	11	92
	Chitradurga	42	14	33	30	7	23	12	3	25
	Davangere	42	13	31	30	1	3	12	0	0
	Kolar	25	22	40	10	12	120	10	9	90
	Ramanagara	25	8	29	20	5	25	8	3	38
	Tumkur	35	10	29	40	0	0	35	0	0
	Shimoga	49	49	89	35	31	86	14	14	100
	Total	291	166	50	215	91	42	111	43	39
Belgavi	Bellary	49	34	69	35	21	60	14	5	36
	Bidar	35	23	66	25	13	52	10	3	30
	Kalaburgi	49	35	72	35	0	0	14	0	0
	Koppal	28	6	21	20	4	20	8	1	13
	Raichur	35	0	0	25	0	0	10	0	0
	Yadgir	23	15	71	15	12	80	6	1	17
	Total	219	113	25	155	50	32	62	10	16

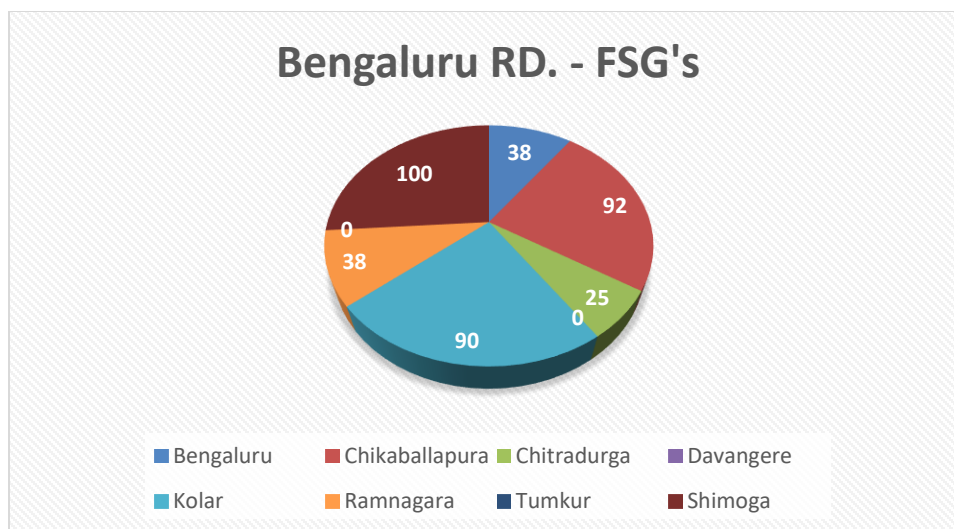
8. How many food security groups are formed? Whether any food security hubs are developed?

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 groups (53 no.) which have been established across revenue divisions and playing a significant role in nutritional security. Accordingly as many as 43 FSG's in Bengaluru and 10 FSG's in Kalaburgi 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 Bengaluru revenue division against target of 111 groups only, 43 groups were found formed which workouts to 39%, where as in case of Kalaburgi RD it is 16%, this is very low because two districts in Bengaluru RD viz Davangere and Tumkur the progress is nil. And in case of Kalaburgi RD the progress in respect of Raichur, Kalaburgi are also nil. However good and satisfactory progress is seen in respect of Chikaballapura 92%, Kolar 90%, Shimoga 100% respectively. Below average in case of remaining districts namely Bengaluru-38%, Chitradurga-25%, Ramanagara-38%, Bellary-36%, Bidar-30%, Koppal-13% and Yadgir-17%

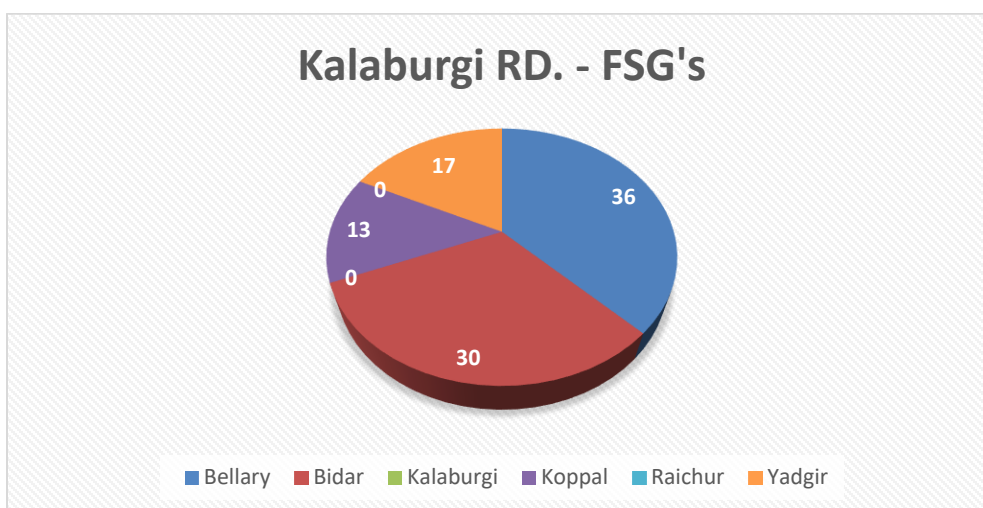
Table: 14 District wise details of FSG - Bengaluru

	Bengaluru	No of groups		Percentage
		T	A	
1	Bengaluru	8	3	38
2	Chikaballapura	12	11	92
3	Chitradurga	12	3	25
4	Davangere	12	0	0
5	Kolar	10	9	90
6	Ramnagara	8	3	38
7	Tumkur	35	0	0
8	Shimoga	14	14	100
TOTAL		111	43	39



District wise details of FSG's in Kalaburgi RD

Sl No	Kalaburgi	No of groups		Percentage
		T	A	
1	Bellary	14	5	36
2	Bidar	10	3	30
3	Kalaburgi	14	0	0
4	Koppal	8	1	13
5	Raichur	10	0	0
6	Yadgir	6	1	17
TOTAL		62	10	16

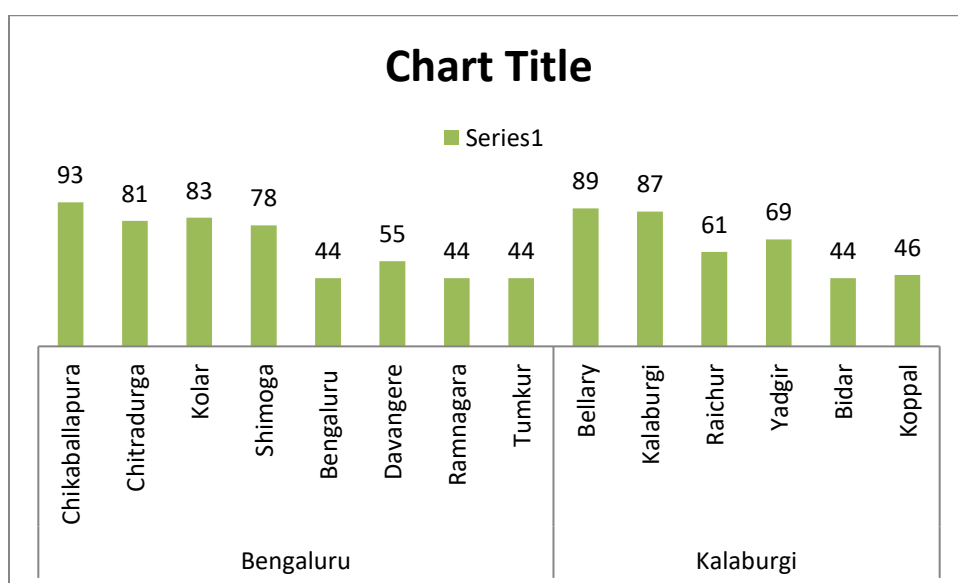


9. Whether the physical and financial target set and approved by district level ATMA steering committees (DLASC) for each of the cafeteria activities as per Annexure of the TOR (CM&E of 2017 – 18) have been met? If yes, to what extent? If no, why not?

Cafeteria of activities at various levels of implementing districts, it is observed that all the districts have met the set targets by DLATC for each of the cafeteria activities and achievements ranged from 87 to 25% in Bengaluru RD and 89 to 44% in Kalaburgi RD. However in Bengaluru RD majority of the focused target is EV followed by training, KG, Demo etc. The RD and district wise details are furnished in the table

Table: 15

RD	District	Performance in Percentage			
		>80	61 - 80	41 - 60	<40
Bengaluru	Chikaballapura	93	Shimoga-78	Bengaluru -44	
	Chitradurga	81		Davangere-55	
	Kolar	83		Ramnagara-44	
				Tumkur-44	
Kalaburgi	Bellary	89	Raichur -61	Bidar-44	
	Kalaburgi	87	Yadgir- 69	Koppal- 46	



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

All the processes as 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 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 Bengaluru and Kalaburgi revenue divisions have made efforts and formed farmer groups namely FIGs, GIGs, FSGs, during 2017-18. Accordingly 166 groups against a target of 291 groups in Bengaluru Revenue Divisions, 113 groups against target of 219 groups in Kalaburgi Revenue Divisions were found formed and involved in ATMA activities and provided required skill development trainings

Sl. No.	Activity	Bengaluru Revenue Division			Kalaburgi Revenue Division		
		Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1	Capacity	291	166	57	219	113	52
2	Seed money	215	91	42	155	50	32
3	FSG	111	43	39	62	12	16

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 into SC / ST, Minority, OBC Categories with more or less required category percentages

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 Bengaluru and Kalaburgi RD seed money a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs covering 141 groups against target of Rs 3700 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 ITK 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 19% to 93% in Bengaluru RD. On the contrary in Kalaburgi RD, the range of acceptance range from 25% to 100% indicating the superiority of the programme for transferring the knowledge to the farmers & it is a novel 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 cropping systems which were highly

regional specific. Few districts not organised farmer field schools viz Davanagere, Kolar, Shimoga, Bidar, Raichur. The RD and district wise demos/ FFS conducted is shown below

Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD	Physical (NO)			Financial Rs in Lakhs		
		T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Bengaluru	18	9	50	5.29	2.11	40
2	Chikaballapura	18	17	92	5.29	4.91	93
3	Chitradurga	18	9	50	5.29	1.63	31
4	Davanager	18	0	0	5.29	0	0
5	Kolar	15	0	0	4.41	0	0
6	Ramanagar	5	0	0	1.53	0.29	19
7	Tumkur	23	0	0	6.77	0	0
8	Shimoga	21	20	95	6.18	4.15	67
Total		136	55	40	40.05	13.09	33
Kalaburgi R D		Physical (NO)			Financial Rs in Lakhs		
		T	A	T	A	T	A
1	Bellary	21	19	90	6.18	4.98	81
2	Bidar	15	0	0	4.41	0	0
3	Kalaburgi	21	32	152	6.18	6.18	100
4	Koppal	12	3	25	3.53	0.88	25
5	Raichur	15	0	0	4.41	0	0
6	Yadgir	9	9	100	2.65	2.64	100
Total		93	63	68	27.36	14.68	54

ATMA Demonstrations conducted during 2017-18

Sl. No.	District	Physical			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)		
	Bengaluru RD	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Bengaluru	48	43	90	1.92	1.533	80
2	Chikaballapura	48	53	110	1.92	1.880	98
3	Chitradurga	48	77	160	1.92	1.650	86
4	Davanagere	48	nil	0	1.92	nil	nil
5	Kolar	40	119	297	1.60	2.590	162
6	Ramanagar	32	7	22	1.28	0.280	22
7	Tumkur	52	7	13	2.08	0.280	13
8	Shimoga	21	21	100	0.84	0.840	100
	Total	337	327	97	13.48	9.053	67

Performance > 80% : Kolar - 297, Chitradurga -160, Shimoga - 100, Chikaballapur - 110 61 - 80% - Bengaluru - 90%, 41 - 60% - nil, < 40% - Ramanagar - 22, Tumkur - 13, Davanagere – nil

Sl. No.	District	Physical			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)		
	Kalburgi Road	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Bellary	56	48	86	2.24	1.905	85
2	Bidar	40	5	13	1.60	0.200	13
3	Kalaburgi	56	56	100	2.24	2.240	100
4	Koppal	32	18	56	1.28	0.720	56
5	Raichur	40	15	37	1.60	0.600	37
6	Yadgir	24	24	100	0.96	0.310	32
	Total	248	166		9.92	5.975	60

Performance: More than 81% - Kalaburgi - 100%, Bellary – 86%,
61 - 80% - nil
41 - 60% - Koppal - 56
< 40% - Raichur - 37%, Bidar -13%

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

Demonstrations and Farm 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 14 district except one or two, it is observed that there is increase in crop yields from 10 to 15%, 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.

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.

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, Agripreneurs, input suppliers etc.

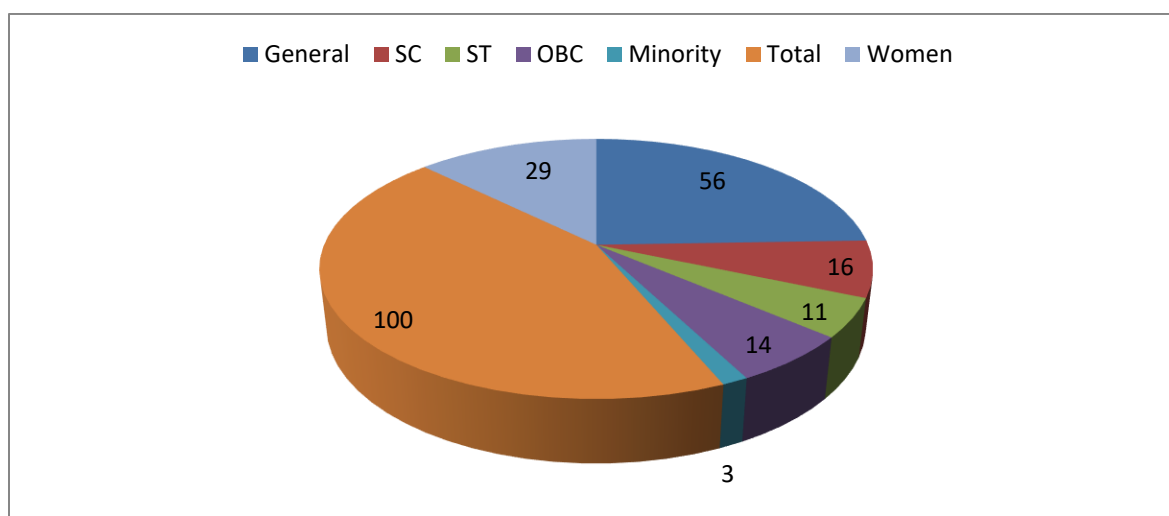
The Project Directors at district level have not adequately emphasized the need for involving NGOs / PRI institutions for creating required awareness and convergence of activities in the scheme although the ATMA BTMs / ATMs are involved in several programmes / activities.

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 Bengaluru and Kalaburgi RD as many as 46,000 and 23,006 farmers were found benefited respectively. The SC, ST, Women farmers benefited to the extent of 16%, 10% & 31% and 3% and to the extent of 17%, 12%, 24% in Bengaluru and Kalaburgi revenue divisions respectively. The other category farmers benefited is also detailed below.

Table: 16 Category wise formers benifited (N0.)

RD	Unit	General	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Total	Women
Bengaluru	Total	25399	7409	4830	6994	1368	46000	14375
	Percentage	55	16	10	16	3	100	31
Kalaburgi	Total	12973	3918	2808	2451	847	23006	5564
	Percentage	56	17	12	11	4	100	24
Part II	Total	38372	11324	7638	9445	2215	69006	19939
	Percentage	56	16	11	14	3	100	29



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 Bengaluru RD is 22% and in case of Kalaburgi RD, it is 22%.

The second component viz Farm Information Dissemination (FID), the prescribed allocation being 10%, the percentage more or less maintained i.e., 6 - 7% against 10% in both the RD's

In respect of third component viz Agriculture Technology, Validation, Adoption and Refinement, the prescribed resource allocation is 7% but no RD followed this. It is only 2 - 3% against prescribed allocation of 7%, which may 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 63 - 64 (Bengaluru and Kalaburgi 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 6 - 7% of allocation has been made. RD wise details in the table 17 & 18.

Table: 17

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

Sl No	Broad Activity	Bengaluru Revenue Division												
		Bengaluru			Chikballapur			Chitradurga			Davangere			
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	19.11	8.88	46	27.42	25.58	93	27.42	24.9	91	27.42	17.9	65	
2	Farm Information Dissemination	6	4.343	72	10	5.68	57	10	9.51	95	10	2.7	27	
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	6.98	0.4	6	2.58	2.14	83	2.58	1.57	61	2.58	2.715	105	
4	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	6.1	0.265	4	6.9	5.39	78	6.9	2.1	30	6.9	1.724	25
5		Man power component	99.55	75.67	76	76.61	60.11	78	67.56	53.95	80	72.08	52.24	72
6	Other Inovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)	6.6	2.87	43	9.4	7.45	79	9.4	3.65	39	8.4	12.391	148	
	Farm Field School	1.53	0.29	19	5.29	4.91	93	5.29	1.63	31	5.29	0	0	
	Total	145.87	92.718		138.2	111.26		129.15	97.31		132.67	89.67		

Sl No	Broad Activity		Bengaluru Revenue Division											
			Kolar			Ramnagara			Tumkur			Shimoga		
			T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities		21.51	21.42	99.58	19.11	8.88	46	34.74	24.57	71	31.57	25.44	81
2	Farm Information Dissemination		9.5	3.1	33	6	4.34	72	12.7	0.92	7	10.5	3.61	34
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc		2.28	1.05	46	6.98	0.4	6	3.78	1.5	40	2.88	2.03	70
4	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	2.75	0.78	28	6.1	0.265	4	8.5	1.29	15	7.3	1.7	23
5		Man power component	77.27	56.64	73	53.23	58.61	110	143.8	130.75	91	116.66	95.97	82
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F))		8	0.4	5	6.6	2.87	43	16.5	0	0	12.55	1.3	10
	Farm Field School		4.41	0	0	1.53	0.29	19	6.77	0	0	6.18	4.1	66
	Total		125.72	83.39		99.55	75.655		226.79	159.03		187.64	134.15	

Table: 18

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

Sl No	Broad Activity		Kalaburgi Revenue Division								
			Bellary			Bidar			Kalaburgi		
			T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%
1	Farmer Oriented Activities		31.57	28.63	91	23.26	12.18	52	27.45	22.58	82
2	Farm Information Dissemination		10.5	8.73	83	9.5	2.05	22	7	5.71	82
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc		2.88	2.873	100	2.28	0.9	39	2.88	2.501	87
4	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions	7.3	2.423	33	6.5	0.41	6	7.3	4.67	64
5		Man power component	82.24	52.07	64	79.63	55.58	70	76.2	49.54	65
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F))		12.55	10.44	83	8	0	0	12.55	7.2	57
	Farm Field School		6.18	4.98	81	4.41	0	0	6.8	6.8	100
	Total		153.22	110.15		133.58	71.12		140.18	99.001	

Sl No	Broad Activity	Kalaburgi Revenue Division										
		Koppal			Raichur			Yadagir				
		T	A	%	T	A	%	T	A	%		
1	Farmer Oriented Activities	19.11	2.42	13	23.26	16.82	72	14.96	9.54	64		
2	Farm Information Dissemination	9	0.34	4	9.5	8.71	92	8.5	5.27	62		
3	Agriculture Technology Refinement, Validation etc	1.98	0.4	20	2.28	1.85	81	1.68	1.14	68		
4	Administrative Expenditure	ATMA like institutions		6.1	2.13	35	6.5	0.06	0.92	5.7	0	0
5		Man power component		57.76	14.51	25	106.72	97.45	91	49.49	30.46	62
6	Other Innovative Activities (Display board, PICO projectors, low cost film, HH Divisies, Kalajathas (code - C+E+F)		6.6	0	0	9.2	0	0	5.2	4.28	82	
	Farm Field School		3.53	0.88	25	4.41	0	0	2.65	2.64	100	
Total		104.08	20.68		161.87	124.9		88.18	53.33			

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 monetary allocation but their participation is seen during meetings, workshops, trainings, exposure visits, SREP 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 / 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 steering 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 DLASC, BLASC, 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 while implementing ATMA programme

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 Chickballapur & Tumkur (3 meetings each) while rest of districts only 1 - 2 meetings conducted. Similarly except Bellary (2 meetings) the rest of the districts viz Kalaburgi, Raichur, Yadagir have Conducted one each meeting during 2017-18.

However, 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.

22. Please 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
 - 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 69006 farmers have been benefitted under the scheme, of which, 19,939 are women beneficiaries (29%). Revenue Divisions wise, district wise, category wise details is given table 19

Division & distirct Wise Farmer Benefitted under ATMA 2017 - 18

Sl No	District	General		SC		ST		OBC		Minority		Total		Women	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Bengaluru	2482	62	609	15	409	10	443	11	33	1	3976	100	815	20
2	Chikabalapura	1696	41	559	14	520	13	1265	31	27	1	4067	100	1614	40
3	Chitradurga	3593	54	1420	22	1118	17	424	6	45	1	6600	100	2448	37
4	Davanger	4283	73	648	11	474	8	429	7	50	1	5884	100	1394	24
5	Kolar	1521	33	708	15	648	14	1548	33	222	5	4647	100	1710	37
6	Ramanagar	1171	64	261	14	9	1	384	21	0	0	1825	100	473	26
7	Shimoga	4627	52	1396	16	849	9	1898	21	188	2	8958	100	2908	32
8	Tumkur	6026	60	1808	18	803	8	603	6	80	8	10043	100	3013	30
Total		25399	55	7409	16	4830	10	6994	16	1368	3	46000	100	14375	31
Kalaburgi R D															
1	Bellary	2986	55	1174	22	992	18	224	4	81	1	5457	100	516	9
2	Bidar	2233	59	300	9	400	11	600	16	200	5	3700	100	800	22
3	Kalaburgi	3644	55	1315	14	643	10	743	11	250	4	6595	100	3352	51
4	Kopal	1639	58	380	15	300	11	339	12	141	5	2799	100	487	17
5	Raichur	1525	62	375	19	245	10	225	9	95	4	2465	100	301	12
6	Yadgir	979	49	374	17	228	11	329	17	80	4	1990	100	108	5
Total		12973	56	3918	17	2808	12	2451	11	847	4	23006	100	5564	24

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 (Page No.)

It is seen that as a result of ATMA activities, a total of 46,000 farmers have been benefitted in Bengaluru Revenue division. Out of this, 7409 are SC farmers, 4630 are ST farmers, 6994 are OBC farmers and 1368 farmers belong to minority communities. This forms coverage of 16%, 10%, 16% and 3% of SC, ST, OBC and minorities, respectively. The major coverage is from general category 55 of the total women registers 31%.

In Kalaburgi Revenue Division, out of the total 23,006 farmers benefitted during 2017-18, as many as 3918 farmers are from SC, 2808 are from ST, 2451 are from OBC and 847 belong to minority communities, forming 17%, 12%, 11% and 4%, of the total farmers respectively. The major coverage is from general category 56 of the total the women percentage register about 24%.

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

Table: 21 Introduction of new crops, new farm activities & adoption of new or sustainable technologies

Sl. No.	R.D / Districts	New Crop, new farm activities & sustainable technologies
	Bengaluru RD	
1	Bengaluru	Appraisal of Dibbling method, Ragi harvesting by use of Reapers, Soil health, Oil Cake, Mulching, Azola cultivation
2	Chickballapur	Drip fertigation in Ground nut
3	Chitradurga	Inter cropping of medicinal Cucumber in Cotton crop
4	Ramanagara	1) Mango & minor Millets as inter crop especially in young mango gardens
		2) Linkage between growers and wholesale market
		3) Training on Fast growing trees
5	Shimoga	1) Farm mechanization
		2) Reduction in use of Nitrogenous fertilizers
		3) Use of Cow mats
		4) Mineral mixture cattle feed - increase in fertility and milk yield
		5) Rotary mountages
		6) Compost culture
		7) Ice box Kits
		8) Mixed cropping
6	Tumkur	1) Red gram - Dibbling method
		2) Introduction of BRG - 5, variety - Redgram
		3) Inter cropping of pepper in Arecanut gardens
		4) Assistance in Marketing Agricultural produce
		5) Emphasis on Integrated farming system
7	Kolar	Popularing - Minor Millets - Local - 15 varieties IPM in Mango
	Kalaburgi RD	
1	Bellary	1) DSR Technology - Reduction of cost of cultivation
2	Bidar	1) New variety - Green gram - BG - 9
		2) Sugarcane Trans planting
		3) Trans planting of Toor, Bengalgram
3	Kalaburgi	1) More emphasis given on Improved cultivation practices of Toor crop for increased crop yield
		2) Since the district is Toor bowl of Karnataka
4	Koppal	1) Hebbevu - (Dubiamelia) as Agro forestry
		2) Organic farming
		3) Drip Irrigation
5	Raichur	1) Introduction of Minor millets, Mush room cultivation, Groundnut K - 9, New paddy 1039
6	Yadagir	1) Cotton - Fermantraps
		2) Laser levelling
		3) Tipping in Toor crop
		4) Introduction of KNM Groundnut

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.

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 two 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: 22

Sl. No.	RD	District	Taluk	Name of CIGs
1	Bengaluru	Bengaluru	Doddaballapur	Sri Lakshmi, Karagoda, Atma SHG, Kestur
		Chickballapur	Gudibanda	1) Sri Vinayaka ATMA Raitha Sangha, Chikka Kurubarahalli 2) Sri Maruthi ATMA Raitha Sangha, Polanpalli.
		Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Maruthi Ashakthi Mahila Gumpu, Madakaripura
		Davanagere	Honnali	1) Vigneshwara Mahila Sangha, Kenchi koppa 2) Basaveshwara Mahila Sangha, H Kadada halli
		Kolar	Srinivasapur	Siri Dhanyagala Sangha, Gundammanatha
		Tumkur	Tiptur	Sri Shankarashwara Mahila Shakthi Gumpu, Vittalapura
		Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1) Annapurneshwari FSG, Bukkalapura 2) Shiva Shakthi FSG, Koulurkoppa
		Ramanagara	Magadi	Sri Shankeshwara Hoo Belegarara Sangha, Motagondanahalli

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/ much more 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, atleast 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 like Kalaburgi, Bengaluru, Chickballapur, Davanagere, Ramanagara the assistance of NGOs have been taken for organising/ conducting / capacity building, exposure visits, farmer groups, farmer field school, Kissangosti, SREP preparation, farmers scientist interactions etc. However the involvement in the form of fund allocation is inadequate

22.B (d) Farmer to Farmer extension: The concept of F to F Extension 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 ATMs & BTMs in all R.Ds.

22.B (e) Research Extension 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. Nevertheless 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.

It has been observed that organizing Training Programmes, the line department officials are spending more financial resources towards long distance travel, transportation charges in respect of exposure visits / Training programmes

The Major concept is for strengthening of location specific technologies, training programme. Hence, in future the line department officials need to avoid long distance travel Trainings / Exposure visits

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 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 multidimensional 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.

Table: 23

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 01.04.2018	1236.74	34
	Total	3553.86	100

It was observed that adequate grants are on hand that is 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 certificate 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 : 24**Audit of ATMA accounts for the year 2016-17**

Sl. No.	District	Auditor	Audit conducted	Audit report submitted to DoA	Utilization certificate in Form GFR 19 - A
	Bengaluru R.D				
1	Bengaluru	M S Krishnayya & B R Gopal Rao	25.07.2018	submitted	Yes
2	Chikaballapura	-	-	submitted	-
3	Chitradurga	Prabhod Kulkarni	28.06.2017	28.06.2017	Yes
4	Davanagere	Modi Davalagi & co	Jun-17	submitted	Yes
5	Kolar	M K P S Associates	23.09.2017	23.09.2017	Yes
6	Ramanagar	-	-	submitted	-
7	Tumkur	Veeresh KR & co	15.06.2017	15.06.2017	Yes
8	Shimoga	B. N. Bhat & co	29.06.2017	29.06.2017	Yes

Sl. No.	District	Auditor	Audit conducted	Audit report submitted to DoA	Utilization certificate in Form GFR 19 - A
	Kalaburgi R. D				
1	Bellary	TC Gowda	06.09.2017	08.09.2017	Yes
2	Bidar	KK Attal & Associated	02.08.2017	submitted	Yes
3	Kalaburgi	RP Biyapur & co	30.10.2017	submitted	Yes
4	Koppal	Basavaraj onki	07.10.2017	07.10.2017	Yes
5	Raichur	Shekhar patel	23.06.2017	04.07.2017	Yes
6	Yadgir	Avanthi patel & Associated	14.09.2017	15.09.2017	Yes

27. How many success stories under different ATMA activities have been submitted to GOI as per 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 89 success stories have been prepared covering agriculture and allied sectors in both Bengaluru & Kalaburgi RD. It has been observed that except Kalaburgi district none of

the districts not forwarded success stories to GOI. However majority of the districts have documented, only one of them published at local level. The concept of success stories is a mirror reflection 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: 25 Success Stories brought out, Published

Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD	Sectors						Sent to GOI	Published at District Level	Remarks
		Agri-culture	Animal Husbandry	Horti-culture	Seri-culture	Fisheries	Forest			
1	Bengaluru	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	DB. Pura & Devanahalli
2	Chikaballapura	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	only gudibande Tq
3	Chitradurga	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	not sent not published
4	Davanagere	6	1	2	-	-	-	sent to H O	-	-
5	Kolar	11	-	-	-	-	-	sent to SAMETI	-	-
6	Ramanagar	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ADAS to JDA
7	Tumkur	2	-	-	-	-	-	not sent	not published	-
8	Shimoga	18	1	-	-	-	-	Sent to SNO	-	-
Total		69	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

Kalaburgi R D

1	Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	not done
2	Bidar	3	-	-	-	-	-	sent to JDA	-	-
3	Kalaburgi	4	-	-	-	-	-	sent to HO on 7.3.18	published at district level	-
4	Koppal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	not done
5	Raichur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nil
6	Yadgir	5	-	-	-	-	-	sent to HO	published in local news	-
Total		12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 guidelines, review and steers the progress and funding 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 (GB) and DFAC, only one each meeting conducted except 1 or 2 districts, District wise details furnished in table.

Table: 26 DFAC - Assessment of Functioning of Committees and Institutions

Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD	Year of Formation	Total Members	No. of Non-official members	No. of Meetings				Remarks
					I	II	III	IV	
1	Bengaluru	-	-	-	-	5.8.17	-	-	-
2	Chikaballapura	-	-	-	20.6.17	-	14.11.17	-	-
3	Chitradurga	6.5.17	13	12+1	6.5.17	-	-	12.3.18	-
4	Davanagere	1.6.17	22	12+2	-	-	4.10.17	-	-
5	Kolar	15.2.18	25	4	-	-	-	15.2.18	-
6	Ramanagar	-	-	-	-	-	21.10.17	27.1.18	-
7	Tumkur	Apr-17	24	22+2	-	-	23.10.17	15.2.18	-
8	Shimoga	19.7.17	-	-	-	19.7.17	4.11.17	-	-
Total			84	50+5			-	-	-
Kalaburgi R D									
1	Bellary	Jan-16	22	13+9	-	28.9.17	-	3.2.18	-
2	Bidar	2015	25	5+3	-	-	-	-	Not done
3	Kalaburgi	Apr-17	20	6+2	5.4.17	-	-	-	-
4	Koppal	Aug-17	25	8+1	-	-	17.10.17	-	-
5	Raichur	3.6.2017	20	2+2	3.6.17	-	-	-	-
6	Yadgir	Apr-17	18	2+2	30.6.17	-	-	-	-
Total			130	36+19			-	-	-

Table: 29 ATMA G.B - Assessment of Functions of Committees and Institutions

Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD	Year of Formation	Total Members	No. of Non-official members	No. of Meetings				Remarks
					I	II	III	IV	
1	Bengaluru	-	-	-	5.8.17	-	-	-	-
2	Chikaballapura	-	-	12	-	3.8.17	12.12.17	14.2.18	-
3	Chitradurga	18.7.17	18	8	-	18.7.17	-	-	-
4	Davanager	1.6.17	24	11	8.6.17	-	11.12.17	-	-
5	Kolar	15.2.18	22	12	-	-	-	15.2.18	-
6	Ramanagar	-	-	-	-	-	21.10.17	27.1.18	-
7	Tumkur	11.5.09	25	8	22.7.17	12.9.17	-	15.2.18	-
8	Shimoga	31.5.17	-	-	-	23.9.17	-	16.2.18	-
Total			89	51				-	-
Kalaburgi R D									
1	Bellary	Jun-14	20	10	-	-	-	-	not done
2	Bidar	Mar-17	25	8	-	-	-	29.01.18	-
3	Kalaburgi	Apr-17	20	4	5.4.17	-	-	-	-
4	Koppal	10.4.16	20	6	-	-	-	-	not done
5	Raichur	Apr-17	22	4	3.6.17	-	-	-	-
6	Yadgir	Apr-17	18	2+2+DLW	30.6.17	-	-	-	-
Total			125	32 + 2 + 2 + DLW					

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 meetings, to be checked majority of the taluks have conducted 4 – 5 meetings. This process need to be streamlined in order to make ATMA implementation, effective which, requires appropriate administrative mechanism is the need of the hour

As per guidelines these committees needs to meet mostly driving agricultural seasons and quarterly learn season

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 & farmers respectively to spread new technological interventions leading to enhanced productivity. It has been observed all the districts (except Davangere) 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: 30 B - 6 Rewards & Incentives, B -7 Farmer Awards 2017 - 18

Sl. No.	Bengaluru RD	B - 6 Rewards & Incentives					Remarks	B -7 Farmer Awards					Remarks
		Physical		Financial				Physical		Financial			
		T	A	T	A	%		T	A	T	A	%	
1	Bengaluru	5	0	1	0	0	-	30	5	3	0.5	17	-
2	Chikaballapura	5	0	1	0	0	-	30	31	3	3.5	117	-
3	Chitradurga	5	0	1	0	0	-	30	20	3	2	66	-
4	Davanagere	5	5	1	1.2	120	-	30	10	3	1	33	-
5	Kolar	5	0	1	0	0	-	25	23	2.5	2.3	92	-
6	Ramanagar	5	0	1	0	0	-	20	5	2	0.5	25	-
7	Tumkur	5	0	1	0	0	-	46	0	4.6	0	0	-
8	Shimoga	5	1	1	0	0	-	35	29	3.5	3.6	171	-
Total		40	6	8	1.2	15	-	246	123	24.6	13.4	54	-
Kalaburgi R D													
1	Bellary	5	0	1	0	0	-	35	25	3.5	2.50	71	-
2	Bidar	5	0	1	0	0	-	25	0	2.5	0	0	-
3	Kalaburgi	5	0	1	0	0	-	35	0	3.5	0	0	-
4	Koppal	5	0	1	0	0	-	20	5	2	0.5	25	-
5	Raichur	5	0	1	0	0	-	25	0	2	0	0	-
6	Yadgir	5	0	1	0	0	-	15	10	1.5	0.5	33	-
Total		30	0	6	0	0	-	155	40	15	3.5	23	-

As seen from above table30, the performance of Rewards component except Davanagere district the progress is nil in respects of remaining thirteendistricts. However the

performance of farmer awards component is quite good in case of Chickballapur, Shimoga, Chitradurga & Kolar and in remaining ten districts the performance is satisfactory and average. Reasons for poor/nil progress

- Due to lack of adequate time to follow the procedure of selection to ATMA staff
This need to be looked into by Project Directors and give proper guidelines for implementing the scheme.

31. Is there duplication of effort and work or linkages in case of RSK, Extension activities of agricultural universities and ATMA ? Suggestions

There is no duplication of efforts / work / linkages in case of RSK / Extension 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?

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 in order to effectively implement ATMA, besides there is need for blending of ITK along with other technological interventions wherever needed.
- b) There is need for timely release / issue of financial sanctions in order to cope up seasons. Besides farm mechanization facilities provided to farming community through custom hiring services units must, meet the requirement of local specific crops & seasonal conditions with adequate technical man power.
- c) There is need for strengthening location specific / region specific, commodity based processing, value addition centres coupled with market intelligence / market services.
- d) Convergence of all line departments is needed at Hobli / block level in order to meet the location specific issues, Exposure visits, EV from among the farmer the farmer within Hobli / Block level.
- e) Major out come of the FGD is to increase & strengthen the concept of model village.

- f) The market linkage to CIGs, FIGs, FPOs need to be strengthened to realise higher price in the market

Major bottlenecks

- Misunderstanding of the concept of ATMA by other convergent departments as Agricultural department programme / scheme
 - Need for regular 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
 - Need for more scientific involvement in ATMA activity
 - Need for review of ATMA activities at each level at regular intervals.
 - Release of grants is to be based on cafeteria of activities.
 - 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.
 - Lack of ownership of ATMA by line departments
- g) It has been observed that organizing Training Programmes, EV's the line department officials are spending more financial resources towards long distance travel, transportation charges in respect of exposure visits / Training programmes
- h) The Major concept is for strengthening of location specific technologies, training programme. Hence, in future the line department officials need to avoid long distance travel Trainings / Exposure visits

Chapter - 8

FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

The ATMA Scheme activities undertaken during the year 2017-18 in all the districts coming under Bengaluru & Kalaburgi 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 districts attended SREP. Further revision though due but not effected and finalized only during 2017-18 and in few districts (Bengaluru, Chitradurga, Davenagre, Shimoga, Kolar) and in remaining districts they 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 compared to prescribed limits and norms in all the districts. Since administrative component is mandatory after deducting the same the prescribed limits are maintained more are less in all the districts
3. Funds to taluks have been released within 10-15 days in some of districts, but releases made during last quarter of 2017 – 18 in general.
4. The administrative expenditure during 2017-18 out of total administrative allocation of districts more/ less achieved except, Bidar(70%) Yadgir(62%), Bellary(73%), Kalaburgi(51%).
5. 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,
6. Implementation of activities viz., Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fisheries observed in all districts with exceptions as under
 - Kalaburgi R D. – Sericulture, Fishery and Forestry not covered

7. In Agriculture sector, the major activities implemented are Exposure visits, KissanGoshties and Training within the district and farm field schools.
8. District level Committees like DFAC and DLAIC are constituted prior to 2017-18 and are continuing. Meetings are held but not as per timelines.
9. Taluk level Committees like BFAC and BLAIC are also constituted prior to 2017-18 and are continuing. Meetings of these committees are held in all the sample taluks
10. Non-Governmental agencies including NGO's and Agri-entrepreneurs are involved in Training, SREP, KG in few districts Chikabalapura, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Yadgir .
11. Performance of SAMETIs (South): 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.
12. Weaker sections of society including women representatives covered in a most of the activities
13. Documentation of Beneficiary Farmers: The farmers benefitted under various activities have been furnished by majority of districts. In some districts total number of farmers benefitted has been indicated. However, the category details are not given by some of the districts.
14. The services of field functionaries i.e., Assistant Technology Managers (ATMs) and Block Technology Managers (BTMs) have been made use of in discharging additional responsibilities of assisting/ implementing as many as nearly twenty schemes of the Department, thereby allowing little time to the field functionaries to plan and implement the approved ATMA activities. This was expressed by majority of field functionaries.
15. Inadequate participation of scientists from agricultural universities across the state in ATMA programmes and needs to be stepped up
16. Diversion of man power for other works of the department rather than ATMA work which is secondary
17. Need for monitoring of ATM's and BTM's by DPD need to be strengthened
18. There is urgent need for orientation training of ATMA workers as seen it is very poorly understood

19. There is need for operational guidelines for preparation bringing out success stories involving converged line departments needs which is missing
20. Lack of clear operational guidelines for organising and conducting Farmer Field Schools emphasis need to be on “Operationalize Frontline Demos” in one or more crops.
21. 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 Bengaluru & Kalaburgi 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 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 front line 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 non-governmental 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 location

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.

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 Belgaum and Mysore 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 Belgaum and Mysore 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) and annual State Extension Work Plans(SEWP)
- b. Programmes are prepared on gap filling mode by formulating SREP 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	USB	% 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 Belgaum and Mysore 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 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 (SREPs) 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 as 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 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 Belgaum and Mysore 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 done with 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 ordinator-ATMA(9986804933/8277929875), Department of Agriculture, Sheshadri Road, Bangalore-1.
2. Mr. B.Y.Srinivas, Dir. of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Sheshadri Road, Bangalore-

Interactions and Field visits

Chitradurga



Davanagere



Bidar



Kalaburgi



Yadghir



Raichur

