



EVALUATION OF KAIGARIKA VIKASA SCHEME

EXTERNAL
EVALUATION

REPORT No.
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Karnataka Evaluation Authority

STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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Abbreviations

APL	Above Poverty Line
BIMAROU	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCDI	Comprehensive Composite Development Index
CEDOK	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka
DIC	Department of Industries and Commerce
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes
EAP	Entrepreneurship Awareness Program
ESI	Employee's State Insurance
EC	Empowered Committee
GDI	Gender Development Index
GTTC	Government Tools and Training Centre
HPCRRRI	High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances
HDI	Human Development Index
IA	Industrial areas
IE	Industrial estates
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
KIADB	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board
KHDC	Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation
KSCDC	Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation
KSHDC	Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation
KSPDC/	Karnataka State Power loom Development Corporation/
KSTIDC	Karnataka State Textile Infrastructure Development Corporation
KSSIDC	Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation
KVIB	Khadi Village Industries Board
KVY	Kaigarika Vikasa Yojane
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NA	Not Available
SDP	Skill Development Programme
SEDP	Skill and Entrepreneurship Development programme
SSI	Small Scale Industries
TOR	Terms of Reference

I. Preface

The Department of Commerce & Industries started a 'Kaigarika Vikasa' Scheme during 2005-06 for Industrialization in 39 most backward taluks in 14 districts identified by the High Level Committee constituted for redressal of regional imbalance in the State, chaired by Dr. D.M. Nanjudappa.

Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme has been started with the objective to raise the level of industrial activities in the most backward taluks through intensive industrialization. The scheme also targeted to motivate local youth to take self-employment by exploring the resources available locally. Greater emphasis on promotion of rural industries and Artisan based activities to increase the socio-economic level in these taluks.

The Governing Body of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) decided to have a concurrent Evaluation of the outcome of the Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme and to assess the level of industrialization in 39 most backward taluks in 15 districts for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14. The task of Evaluation was assigned by KEA to Ernst & Young LLP (EY).

The Evaluation study has come out with many important findings such as improvement in the level of industrial activity in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented, increase in the total number of factories, remarkable increase in the total number of workers and significant increase in the invested capital across scope area. But it has been also observed that there has not been significant change in the number of large and mega scale industrial units operating in the 13 districts for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 and also there is no significant increase in the socio-economic level in the 39 most backward taluks due to the implementation of the scheme.

The Evaluation study gives the view that the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme is the first of its kind scheme that has been introduced to help industrialize and lift the socio-economic status of the most backward taluks of the State. The continuance of the scheme will allow the Government to create job ready youth, knowledgeable entrepreneurs and more employment opportunities for the local population and also help monitor the impact of the scheme on the socio-economic level of the 39 most backward taluks vis-à-vis other more developed taluks of the State.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The Evaluation study was actively supported by the officers of the Department of Commerce and Industries and the respective Implementing Agencies. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor, who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form.

I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the Department of Commerce and Industries to decide about continuation of the scheme and also modification in its guidelines.

10th August, 2016
Bangalore

Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

1 Executive summary

Karnataka came into being as a State of the Union of India on November 1, 1956 as a result of the merger of different regions viz. Hyderabad Karnataka, Bombay Karnataka and old Mysore State. At the time of reorganisation, Karnataka emerged out of the union of regions with varying levels of socio-economic development which meant that there were sharp imbalances between the regions at the very inception of the State. During the last five decades, the State has made focused and concrete efforts to achieve balanced regional development. In order to minimize inter district and inter regional disparities, the State government, in the year 2000, constituted a High Powered Committee for the Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRRI) under the chairmanship of Dr. D M Nanjundappa, popularly known as Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. The Committee studied the regional disparities existing in the State and assessed the level of development in 175 taluks in the State. On the basis of the assessment the committee identified 26 most backward taluks in the Northern Region of Karnataka and 13 most backward taluks in the Southern Region.

Across the globe high value industrialisation has been successful in breaking the vicious circle of low productivity and poverty by raising incomes to levels enough to put an economy on a sustainable growth path. Going with this imperative and based on the specific recommendations of the Nanjundappa committee report to speed up the development process in backward pockets of Karnataka, the Government of Karnataka, through the Department of Industries & Commerce introduced the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme in the year 2005-06. The Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was introduced in 14 districts covering the 39 most backward taluks. However, with the recent bifurcation of Gulbarga district into Gulbarga and Yadgir, a total number of 15 districts were covered under the scheme.

The primary objective of the scheme was to raise the level of industrial activities in the most backward taluks through intensive industrialization. The scheme also targeted to motivate local youth to take self-employment by exploring the resources available locally. Emphasis was also given on promotion of rural industries and artisan based activities to increase the socio-economical level in 39 most backward taluks. 11 Government and Non-Government agencies/ Quasi Government bodies/organizations were involved in the implementation of the scheme across the three domain activities, viz. creation of industrial infrastructure; creation of weaving sheds/ units; and conducting of training programmes for capacity building and skill development of local youth.

The department, through Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA), set out to evaluate the scheme in 2015 by studying the outcome of the programs implemented under this scheme and to assess the level of industrialization in the 39 most backward taluks in 15 districts for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14. The evaluation study was designed to help the State government extract, from past and ongoing activities, relevant information that could subsequently be used as the basis for programmatic fine-

tuning, reorientation and planning for the future of the scheme.

The evaluation assessed the planning and design of the funds allocation and expenditure under KVV in 39 most backward taluks. Through the evaluation of 'Kaigarika Vikasa' scheme the output, outcome and impact of the programs implemented under this scheme have been studied and analysed. The evaluation study has been based on the data and information collected from Department of Industries and Commerce and other stakeholders. Also, formal survey of 10 Implementing Agencies and 374 beneficiaries across the 39 most backward taluks in 15 districts were conducted. The scheme related data received from primary and secondary sources were analysed through both quantitative and qualitative methods to derive the findings and recommendations.

The scheme output was measured through a process of review of financial assistance provided, trainings conducted and industrial infrastructure developed. The objective was to evaluate the financial assistance provided for the programme since its commencement in the year 2005-06 and up to the year 2013-14, process of devolution of funds and their transfer from the State government to implementing agencies. While measuring the output of the scheme, the implementation status was also examined mainly linked to the financial and physical progress of the programme, review of trainings conducted, review of fund allocation and fund utilisation by the implementing agencies and the impact of the programme on developing industrial infrastructure in the scheme area.

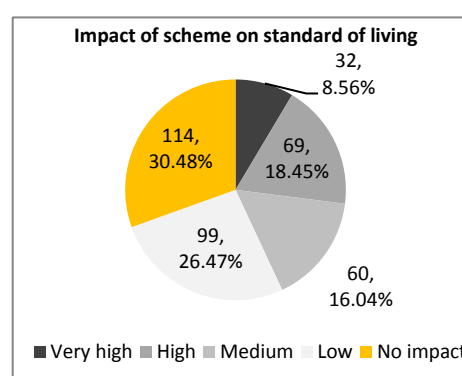
The scheme outcome was analysed through formal surveys to validate sample details provided by the respective implementing agencies across 3 domain activities and beneficiary survey to gauge their opinion on quality of industrial areas/estates, weaving sheds developed and training programmes conducted. The objective of such formal surveys were to analyse the current status and quality of such industrial infrastructure created, and quality of training programmes conducted in the scheme area under KVV funds and the overall benefit derived by beneficiaries from such programmes.

The impact of the scheme was assessed through a series of steps and each step included a set of actions. The steps refer to the period before, during and after the implementation of the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme. The objective was to go beyond the simple acquisition of knowledge about the scheme and to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the scheme. The indicators that were examined under the impact analysis of the scheme were a) level of improvement in industrial activities; b) local youth employment and c) impact of the scheme on the socio-economic conditions of the local people.

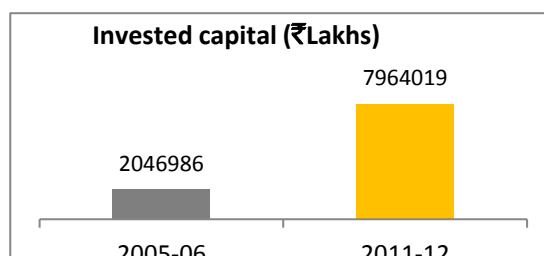
Summary of findings based on the evaluation are presented below:

- ▶ There has been improvement in the level of industrial activity in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented. The total number of factories across the scope area increased by 43.77 per cent between 2004-05 to 2011-12, with districts such as Raichur, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Chitradurga and Kalaburagi having the highest number of factories. The total number of workers and employees across the scope area increased by 114.13 per cent and 276.08 per cent respectively during the same period.

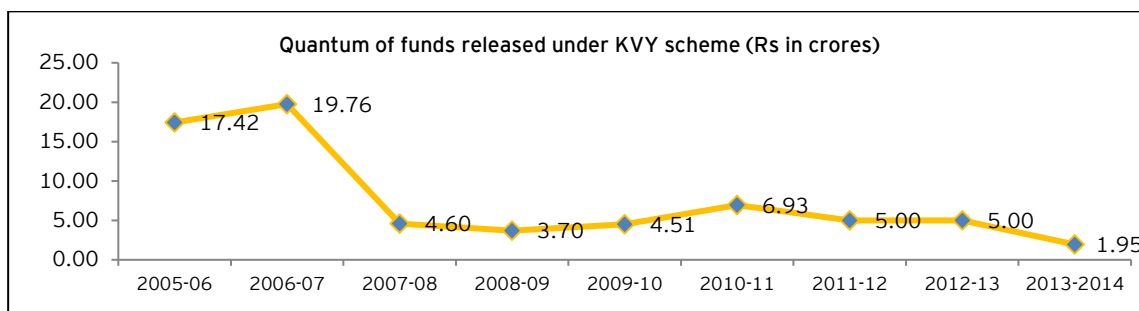
- ▶ There has been significant increase in the invested capital across the scope area of 15 districts during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12. The total invested capital across the scope area has increased from `2046986 lakhs in 2005-06 to `7964019 lakhs in 2011-12. Districts such as Bellary, Mysore, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bagalkote and Tumkur recorded the highest quantum of investments during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12.
- ▶ There has not been significant change in the number of large and mega scale industrial units operating in the 13 districts for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. The Industrial area/ estates developed under KVV in the scheme area have not been able to attract any major industry unit.
- ▶ The socio-economic level in these 39 most backward talukas did not increase significantly due to the implementation of the scheme. There still exists considerable inter-taluka disparity in income, standard of living, access to private jobs, access to healthcare, access to basic amenities, etc.



- ▶ The weaving units operating in the weaving sheds have not been provided any access to market support.
- ▶ The training programmes conducted under KVV in the scheme area were mostly focussed on entrepreneurship development and awareness without any stress on creating skilled workers.
- ▶ The growth in industrial activity and invested capital did not have a significant impact on the beneficiaries.



- ▶ 17.14 per cent of the 35 local youths surveyed across the three domain activities were highly motivated to take up self-employment after the scheme was implemented in their taluks.
- ▶ Government assistance under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was in the form of financial assistance. However, there has been a huge downward shift in terms of fund released under KVV scheme.
- ▶ The financial assistance provided to implementing agencies has reduced from ₹17.42 crores in 2005-06 to ₹1.95 crores in 2013-14. KIADB and KSSIDC undertook projects during scheme implementation period from 2010-11 to 2013-14. This shift is mainly due to low scheme awareness among implementing agencies; lesser number of project proposals received from Implementing Agencies than anticipated and delay in submission of project proposals.



The Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme is the first of its kind scheme that has been introduced to help industrialise and lift the socio-economic status of the most backward taluks of the State. The continuance of the scheme will allow the government to create job ready youth, knowledgeable entrepreneurs and more employment opportunities for the local population and also help monitor the impact of the scheme on the socio-economic level of the 39 most backward taluks vis-à-vis other more developed taluks of the State. Based on the evaluation following recommendations for modifications in the scheme have been made:

► Policy and Institutional Arrangement

- ▶ A dedicated nodal officer may be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. This will improve coordination between the DIC and the implementing agencies and increase accountability for the successful utilisation of funds under the scheme and disbursement of benefits under Industrial policy to the local beneficiaries.
- ▶ The government may create awareness amongst local entrepreneurs in the 39 most backward talukas about incentive schemes and benefits available under various departmental schemes.
- ▶ Government may fast track applications for incentives from MSMEs operating in the scheme areas.

► Eco-system development

- ▶ The government may provide access to support infrastructure for the weaving units/ sheds developed under the scheme to improve occupancy, such as electricity; water; access roads with public lighting; compound walls; basic healthcare facilities and safe working environment

► Value Chain Linkages

- ▶ Besides creating industrial areas/ estates, the implementing agencies for such projects along with the DIC's have to also focus on attracting in industrial units that will help sustain the local MSMEs/ artisans and translate into visible benefits such as increase in economic activity, employment and income, etc.
- ▶ The government may provide access to market support for the weaving units/ sheds developed under the scheme to help them become sustainable and profitable.

▶ Capacity building

- ▶ The training programmes under the scheme may be focussed on skills development, especially for the vulnerable groups and youth.
- ▶ The course and duration of the training programmes may be aligned to industry standard skill development programmes with use of new technology and machines.
- ▶ The duration of the training programmes may be as per skill requirement and as per industry standard
- ▶ The beneficiaries may be awarded industry recognised certificates on completion of trainings to enable them to get employment.

▶ Funding

- ▶ The funds allotted/ granted by the government under the scheme may be used only for infrastructure projects (that provide employment/ jobs) & training programmes to be conducted within the scope area.
- ▶ Financial assistance to implementing agencies for creating capital assets and conducting training programmes may be continued as per current scheme guidelines.
- ▶ The department may have special funds for institutions imparting skill based training programmes and creating skill based training infrastructure such as for GTTC.

▶ Monitoring & Evaluation

- ▶ The scheme may be concurrently evaluated and skill imparted/ updated every 1½ to 2 years for effective implementation as per scheme guidelines. Also, impact assessment of the scheme may be carried out every 5 years.

2 Introduction

In 1956, Karnataka State was reorganised with inclusion of different regions, namely, Hyderabad Karnataka, Bombay Karnataka and old Mysore State. At the time of reorganisation of the State, there were several developmental differences between the various political units - Bombay-Karnataka, Hyderabad-Karnataka and Mysore-Karnataka, due to a variety of factors, viz. historical, cultural, social and economic.

Disparities in income across districts narrowed down during 1970-71 and 1993-94, however they widened again between 1993-94 and 1997-98. The composite index showing development disparities for different time points between 1960-61 and 1998-99 indicates that the relative ranks of 4 districts in North Karnataka (Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga) and 4 districts in South Karnataka (Chickmagalur, Kolar, Tumkur and Kodagu) had deteriorated. However, the relative ranks of 2 districts in North Karnataka (Uttara Kannada and Raichur) and 5 districts in South Karnataka (Bangalore, Chitradurga, Hassan, Mandya and Mysore) had improved.

The Human Development Index (HDI) for the State increased from 0.541 in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001, showing a 20 per cent improvement. Districts where the decadal percentage improvement in HDI was higher than the State average include Bangalore Rural (21.15), Gadag (22.87), Gulbarga (24.50), Hassan (23.12), Haveri (21.57), Koppal (30.50), Mysore (20.42) and Raichur (23.48). Also, the difference between the districts with the highest and the lowest HDI narrowed from 49.21 per cent in 1991 to 37.6 per cent in 2001. However, despite this marked improvement in the pace of human development in the most backward districts of Karnataka, it was observed that there had been no corresponding change in their rankings in the HDI, indicating a huge scope for development in these districts as compared with other high performing districts.

During the last five decades, the State has made focused and concrete efforts to achieve balanced regional development. The State has taken various steps like introducing new developmental schemes and setting up of area development boards such as Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board, Bayaluseeme Development Board, Border Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board, Backward Region Grant Fund, etc. However, there still exist a substantial variation in the levels of development in terms of per capita income and the level of investments across districts of Karnataka.

2.1 Background

To address the issue of regional imbalances in Karnataka, the State government in the year 2000 constituted a High Powered Committee for the Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) under the chairmanship of Dr. D M Nanjundappa, popularly known as Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. The objective of the HPCRRI was to study the regional disparities existing in the State and to advise the Government and recommend appropriate strategies for development so as to minimize inter district and inter

regional disparities. The Committee suggested an appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for moving towards balanced development and submitted its final report in June 2002.

The Committee, on the basis of 35 socio-economic indicators from 5 different sectors (Agricultural and allied; Industrial Trade and Finance; Economic Infrastructure; Social Infrastructure and Population Characteristics) assessed the level of development of 175 taluks in the State. A sector-wise index for each of the 175 taluks was prepared by using a methodology which assigns a precise weight to each of these indicators. These 5 sector indices were then aggregated into a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) by using the shares of these 5 sectors in the Special Development Plan (SDP) of Karnataka. The Committee based on the CCDI identified 114 taluks as backward taluks. These taluks were further classified into most backward, more backward and backward based on the value of CCDI. The Committee considered an index of '1' as the State average and divided the taluks with CCDI of 0.53 - 0.79 range as most backward, those with CCDI of 0.80 - 0.88 range as more backward and, taluks with CCDI of 0.89 - 0.99 range as backward. Through this study it was ascertained that about 65 per cent (=114 / 175) of the 175 taluks in Karnataka are backward taluks, which was an indicator of the level of backwardness in the State. The division-wise regional backwardness in Karnataka based on the CCDI, 2001 is given below in Table 1.

Table 1: Division-wise Regional Backwardness in Karnataka State based on CCDI (2001)

S N	Division	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
	North Karnataka	21	16	17	26	80
1.	Belgaum	18	14	12	5	49
2.	Gulbarga (HK Region)	3	2	5	21	31
	South Karnataka	40	19	23	13	95
1.	Bangalore	18	9	13	11	51
2.	Mysore	22	10	10	2	44
	Total (State)	61	35	40	39	175

Source: Final Report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRR), 2002

For the development of 114 backward taluks (backward, more backward and most backward) in the State, the Committee suggested various policy initiatives and recommended a policy mix of resource transfer, fiscal incentives and special programmes. It also recommended the outlay of ₹ 31,000 crore (at 2002-03 prices) for different sectors of backward taluks. Of this ₹ 31,000 crore, a sum of ₹15,000 crore was from normal budget and remaining ₹16,000 crore would be through eight years of Special Development Plan (SDP), i.e. five years of the Tenth Plan and three years of the Eleventh Plan. Of this, ₹9,600 crore (60 per cent) was for north Karnataka, with a special allotment of ₹6,400 crore for Hyderabad Karnataka.

2.2 Most backward taluks

As per the High Power Committee report, there are 26 most backward taluks in the Northern Region of Karnataka and 13 most backward taluks in the Southern Region. Table 2 lists the 39 most backward taluks based on the CCDI (2001) in the Northern and Southern region of Karnataka.

Table 2: 39 Most Backward Taluks based on the CCDI (2001)

Northern Region (Total no of Most backward taluks in Northern Region is 26)			Southern Region (Total no of Most backward taluks in Northern Region is 13)		
Gulbarga Division			Bangalore Division		
Districts	Most Backward Taluks (Index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	Districts	Most Backward Taluks (Index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index
Bellary	Sandur	0.75	Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura	0.74
	Kidligi	0.74		Magadi	0.79
Bidar	Bhalki	0.74	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.78
	Humnabad	0.73			
	Basavakalyan	0.69			
	Aurad	0.65			
Gulbarga	Sedam	0.72	Davanagere	Channagiri	0.78
	Shorapur	0.70			Harapanahali
	Yadgir	0.67			
	Chittapur	0.65			
	Afzalpur	0.62			
	Shahapur	0.62			
	Aland	0.61			
	Chincholi	0.57			
	Jevargi	0.57			
Koppal	Kushtagi	0.64	Kolar	Bagepalli	0.76
	Yelburga	0.63			
Raichur	Sindhanur	0.78	Tumkur	Kunigal	0.79
	Manvi	0.69		Madhugiri	0.74
	Lingsugur	0.63		Gubbi	0.73
	Devdurga	0.53		Sira	0.73
Pavagada				0.72	
Belgaum Division			Mysore Division		
Districts	Most Backward Taluks (Index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	Districts	Most Backward Taluks (Index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index
Bagalkot	Bilagi	0.77	Chamarajana gar	Chamarajanagar	0.78

Northern Region (Total no of Most backward taluks in Northern Region is 26)			Southern Region (Total no of Most backward taluks in Northern Region is 13)		
Gulbarga Division			Bangalore Division		
Bijapur	Muddebihal	0.69	Mysore	H.D.Kote	0.72
	B Bagewadi	0.69			
	Indi	0.66			
	Sindgi	0.64			

Source: Final Report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRR), 2002

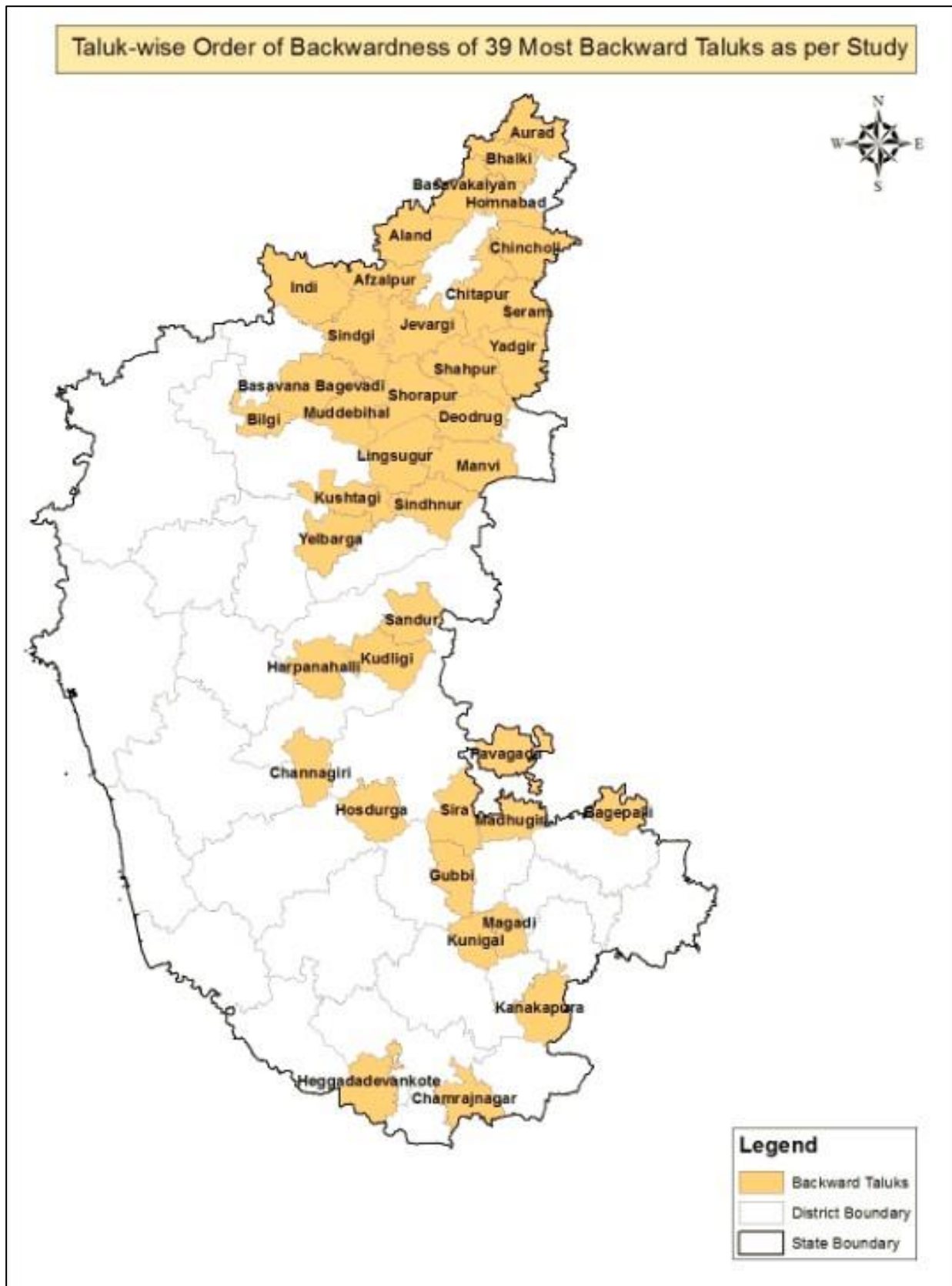
The Northern Region:

The Committee found North Karnataka region, Hyderabad Karnataka in particular, to be more backward than the Southern region. The Hyderabad Karnataka area alone has 21 'most backward' taluks. Gulbarga division turns out to be the lagging division not only in its region, but also in the State with 5 districts and 21 most backward taluks. Gulbarga district is one of the most backward districts in the region and in the State with 9 out of 10 taluks being most backward taluks. Four taluks that were above the district average include Gulbarga, Afzalpur, Aland and Chittapur. Taluks like Jewargi, Gulbarga, Chincholi, Shahpur and Yadgir have been at the bottom of human development and the position of Aland and Afzalpur has deteriorated over the years. In case of Shahapur taluk, the health and income index was above the district average but the education index was very low due to low literacy and low enrolment. Devdurga taluk in Raichur District has the lowest CCDI (0.53). In Belgaum division there are 7 districts and 49 taluks. Out of these 49 taluks, 5 taluks fall under the category of most backward taluks. One-third of the Belgaum division's backwardness was concentrated in 4 taluks of Bijapur district. Bijapur, as a district has development inequalities across its taluks and the extent of backwardness has been more pronounced in respect of agriculture and industry. In terms of CCDI value, except Bijapur taluk, the CCDI values of all other taluks in the district were less than the State average.

The Southern Region:

Out of 78 taluks suffering from abject poverty (defined as a situation when not less than 40per cent of the families in a given taluk are below the poverty line), 30 taluks belong to South Karnataka. Districts whose human development index was below the State average include Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Chitradurga and Kolar. Districts where the literacy rate was lower than the State average include Kolar, Mandya and Mysore. In Mysore division, the Committee identified H.D. Kote taluk as the most backward taluk in Mysore district. H.D. Kote taluk has the lowest economic development.

Figure 1: Taluk-wise order of Backwardness of 39 Most Backward Taluks as per study



3 Program theory

The Department of Industries & Commerce (DIC), through a Government of Karnataka Order dated 18-4-2005 constituted a Task Force titled “Kaigarika Vikasa” to act on the recommendations of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report on Regional Imbalances. `Kaigarika Vikasa' Scheme was started by DIC during 2005-06 for Industrialization in 39 most backward taluks of 15 districts identified by the Dr. D. M Nanjudappa Committee. The scheme was launched for creation of new economic opportunity by utilising local resources, skill and by providing ready to use infrastructure in most backward taluks. During 2014-15, the government earmarked ₹2 Cr for this scheme. The government grant was provided for infrastructure development, skill development, entrepreneurial training, marketing assistance through State level institutions in 39 most backward taluks in the State.

3.1 Features of Kaigarika Vikasa scheme

3.1.1 The objective of the scheme

- ▶ To raise the level of Industrial activities in 39 most backward taluks through intensive industrialization, utilizing the available resources both human and natural.
- ▶ To motivate local youths to take up self-employment/ wage employment.
- ▶ To increase the socio-economic level in the taluks by laying greater emphasis on promotion of rural industries and Artisan based activities.

3.1.2 Strategies for implementation

- ▶ Identify new investment opportunities based on local demands, resources and skills.
- ▶ Provide ready-to-use infrastructure like developed industrial sheds, plots for industries at subsidized cost, through Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) and Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB).
- ▶ Provide adequate & uninterrupted quality power for industries by strengthening power distribution infrastructure.
- ▶ Support Human Resource Development including strengthening of skill development training institutions, conducting skill Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP)/ Entrepreneurship Awareness Program (EAP) and opening of new Government Tools and Training Centre (GTTC) sub-centres.
- ▶ Attract at least 1 major industry unit in each taluk.
- ▶ Identify and develop industries on cluster basis with more focus on local artisans and cottage industries. Develop at least 1 industry cluster in a taluk.
- ▶ Provide attractive Incentives & Concessions through Industrial Policy.
- ▶ Provide rural market intervention by augmenting schemes of sector specific Boards/ Corporations/ Central government and setting up of Urban Haaths.

3.1.3 Activities to be taken up as part of the scheme

- ▶ Promotion of new investments in Micro, SME and Anchor Industries.
- ▶ Development of Rural based industries and Artisan-based activities.
- ▶ Facilitating growth of industries through market tie-ups, augmenting the resources and schemes of sector specific Boards/Corporations/ working NGOs/ Co-Op Societies and Government of India (GOI) and setting up of Urban Haaths, organizing exhibition.
- ▶ Creating entrepreneurship awareness through campaigns and motivation camps.
- ▶ Providing entrepreneurship and Skill and Entrepreneurship Development programme (SEDPs) and establishment of Incubation Centre.
- ▶ Upgradation of local skills through skill development programmes.
- ▶ Hand holding of entrepreneurship through initial consultancy support and escort services.
- ▶ Setting up of new GTTC Sub centres.
- ▶ Establishment of new industrial estates/ industrial areas and up gradation of infrastructure in existing industrial estates/industrial areas.

3.1.4 Implementation & Monitoring Mechanism

3.1.4.1 State & District level Task Force and Empowered Committee

As per the KVY Scheme guidelines, the Implementation & Monitoring of the Scheme was to be done at the State level by a State Level Task Force, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for SSI, M/L industries and the District level Task Force under the Chairmanship of respective Deputy Commissioners. Since the scheme required coordination and planning from various departments to identify projects, mobilise resources, policy decisions etc., an Empowered Committee was constituted by the Government, under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to Government, C&I Department. Department of Industries and Commerce through the respective District Industries Centres were to be the nodal agency for the scheme implementation and employ consultants to develop project profiles, assist agencies to improve their project reports, to carry out third party inspections, and undertake the evaluation of the scheme etc.

The terms of reference of the Task Force is as follows:

- ▶ To suggest the programme for implementation
- ▶ Prepare Action plan at Taluk level.
- ▶ Conduct awareness programmes at Taluk level.
- ▶ To identify good NGOs working in the District and Private sector organisations.
- ▶ To identify & draw up cluster development programmes identifying the nodal agencies for the cluster.
- ▶ Identify projects and entrepreneurs.
- ▶ Draw up training programmes and identify training institutions.

- ▶ Identify lands for industrial development and to seek Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) support in acquisition, if required,
- ▶ Development of industrial sheds, if required, through Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC).
- ▶ Monitor the progress of implementation of the scheme.
- ▶ The District Level Task Force to maintain the accounts under the scheme.

The terms of reference of the Empowered Committee is as follows:

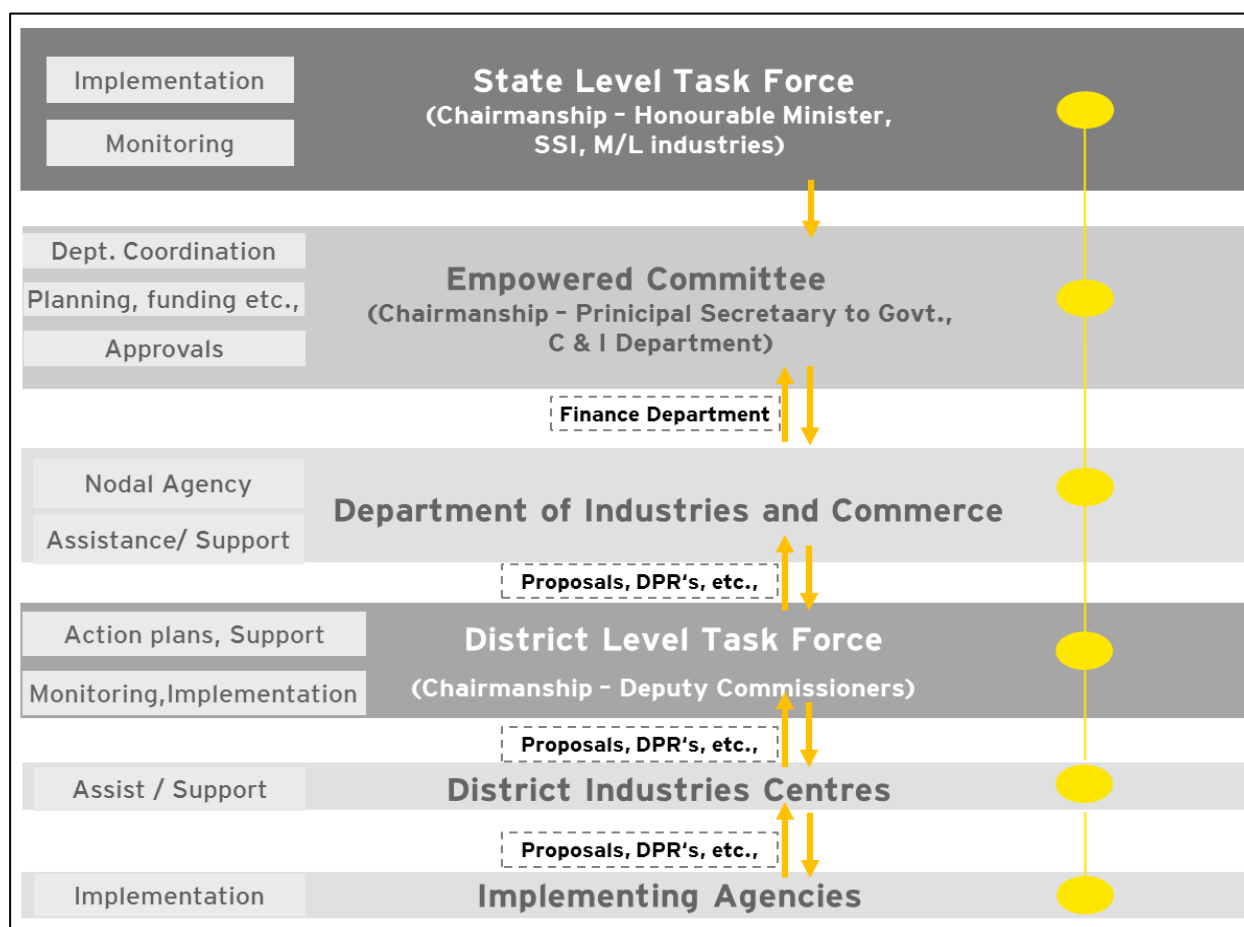
- ▶ Developing inter-departmental co-ordination for effective implementation of the project.
- ▶ To identify implementable programmes and projects.
- ▶ To accord approval on the funding pattern\means of finance for implementation of the projects along with obtaining the concurrence of the Finance department wherever required.
- ▶ To decide government grant/share under the scheme while developing/strengthening infrastructures.
- ▶ To accord approval for training programmes, strengthening of the infrastructures.

Implementation guidelines:

As per the guidelines for scheme implementation, the implementing agencies were required to submit a detailed project report on the proposed activity, highlighting the impact of the project on Socio-Economic benefit to the region/locality in general and to the population in particular. Only projects, which meet the prescribed requirements, were to be considered for sanction by the Empowered Committee.

With respect to training programmes, by and large, locally predominant trade/activity/craft were to be considered for training through improved techniques, equipment's etc. These training programmes were meant to support skill development of local people to match the trends that were prevalent during the time and proper records of attendees were to be maintained. Only programmes, meeting the prescribed requirements with respect to training duration, stipend, costs etc., under each trade/activity/craft for a batch of not less than 25 beneficiaries, were to be considered for approval from the empowered committee.

Figure 2: Implementation & Monitoring Mechanism for Kaigarika Vikasa Yojane



3.1.5 Assistance under Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme

3.1.5.1 Specific projects: Admissible items for assistance

- ▶ Preparation of detailed potentiality of the taluk.
- ▶ Capacity Building measures such as skill development training, Entrepreneurship Awareness Program (EAPs) \ Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPS).
- ▶ Building required for common facility centre, marketing centre, training institute, establishment of incubation centre etc.
- ▶ Plant and machineries

As per the scheme guidelines assistance under the scheme for the admissible items stated above is limited to the following extent:

- ▶ 75 per cent of the project cost for creating capital assets and the balance shall be met by stakeholders/SPVs.
- ▶ 100 per cent grant will be available for training and capacity building; these would be decided on case-to-case basis depending on the type of skill up gradation/craft and duration of the training.

- ▶ Stake holders contribution of 25per cent will be relaxed in certain cases, if found genuine, after obtaining the approval of the Empowered Committee.

3.1.5.2 Specific projects: Inadmissible items for assistance

- ▶ Working Capital.
- ▶ Equity.
- ▶ Transportation-Vehicles\TA \etc.
- ▶ Recurring administrative\contingency expenditure.
- ▶ Cost escalation.

3.1.5.3 Training Programmes: Admissible items for assistance

- ▶ **Type of Training:** Locally predominant trade/activity/craft to be considered for training through improved techniques, equipment's etc.
- ▶ **Duration:** The duration of the training would not be less than a period of 3 months and greater than 12 months.
- ▶ **No. of beneficiaries:** Training Programme to be prepared for a batch of not less than 25 beneficiaries at a time in a cluster.
- ▶ **Stipend:** An amount of ₹500 per month per beneficiary for basic skill development or ₹1000 for upgraded/advanced skills training.
- ▶ **Honorariums:** Grant under the scheme will be available up to a maximum of ₹2000/- per month to master craftsmen under basic skills training and ₹3000/- per month for the master craftsmen under upgraded/advanced skill training.
- ▶ **Cost of Raw material:** An amount of ₹1000/- per candidate for the period of training.
- ▶ **Tools kits:** Schemes under Zilla Panchayat, SCP/TSP etc., will be utilized wherever required.

3.1.6 Reporting system

- ▶ Nodal officer in each implementing agency is to be nominated for collection of relevant information and forwarding to Industries and Commerce, for monitoring purposes by the Empowered Committee.
- ▶ Joint Directors of concerned District Industries Centres are to report progress and impact of these projects in the taluks every quarter.
- ▶ All implementing agencies to furnish physical and financial progress achieved each month along with details of the progress made, photos of the location/works/ infrastructure with reference to a landmark and date.

3.1.7 Scheme implementing agencies

Government and Non-Government agencies/ Quasi Government bodies/organizations are permitted to act as implementing agencies for the implementation of the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme.

3.1.8 Beneficiaries of the scheme

With an objective to address regional imbalances in the State, by implementing specific recommendations of Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee report, the DIC had proposed to achieve the scheme objectives through promotion & facilitation of new industries, market tie-ups, awareness campaigns and motivation camps, establishment of incubation centres and GTTC's, organising entrepreneurship and skill development programmes, handholding support to entrepreneurs, etc. across the three domain activities for local people of the most backward taluks in the State of Karnataka.

4 Progress review

Progress review of the scheme was measured through a process of review of scheme output, outcome and impact. The scheme output included a review on the financial assistance provided, trainings conducted and industrial infrastructure developed. The objective was to evaluate the financial assistance provided for the programme since its commencement in the year 2005-06 and up to the year 2013-14, process of devolution of funds, their transfer from the State government to implementing agencies. While measuring the output of the scheme, the implementation status was also examined mainly linked to the financial and physical progress of the programme, review of trainings conducted, review of fund allocation and fund utilisation by the implementing agencies and the impact of the programme on developing industrial infrastructure in the scheme area.

The indicators of physical and financial performance include:

- ▶ Allocation, release, and utilization of funds under the scheme;
- ▶ Allocation of fund and criteria of allocation among implementing agencies under the scheme
- ▶ Allocation of fund and criteria of allocation among the three domain activities;
- ▶ Types of assets created, and the number of projects sanctioned, started and completed.
- ▶ Types of trainings conducted, number of participants participating in the trainings conducted.

The scheme outcome was analysed through formal surveys to validate sample details provided by respective implementing agencies across the 3 domain activities and beneficiary survey to gauge their opinion on quality of industrial areas/estates, weaving sheds developed and training programmes conducted by the implementing agencies. The objectives of such formal surveys were to analyse the current status and quality of such industrial infrastructure created, and quality of training programmes conducted in the scheme area under KVV funds and the overall benefit derived by beneficiaries from such programmes. The profile of the respondents/ beneficiaries who were part of the formal survey is discussed in section 8.1.3.3-Profile of respondents/ beneficiaries for the formal surveys.

The impact of the scheme was assessed through a series of steps and each step included a set of actions. The steps refer to the period before, during and after the implementation of the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme. The objective was to go beyond the simple acquisition of knowledge about the scheme but rather to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the scheme. The indicators that were examined under the impact analysis of the scheme were a) assessing the level of improvement in industrial activities; b) local youth employment creation and c) the impact on the socio-economic conditions of the people of 39 most backward taluks. District level data for assessment has been considered due to unavailability of information at the taluk level.

The indicators of impact and outcome assessment include:

- ▶ Overall benefits to the beneficiaries of assets created under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme;
- ▶ Impact on the living and livelihood conditions of the people targeted by the programme;

- ▶ People's perceptions about the utility of the programme;
- ▶ Overall improvement in infrastructural facilities in the taluk/region; and
- ▶ General impacts of the industrial infrastructure and assets created.

The scheme output, outcome and impact is analysed in detail in the Data Analysis Chapter.

5 Problem statement

The Department of Industries & Commerce started the 'Kaigarika Vikasa' scheme during 2005-06, with an ambitious goal of raising the level of industrial activities in 39 most backward taluks through intensive industrialization. The scheme aims at motivating local youths to take up self-employment, giving emphasis on promoting rural industries and artisan based activities and also providing for the development of clusters in all the taluks.

As per the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme guidelines, the impact/evaluation study is to be carried out for mid-course correction of the agency every 1 ½ to 2 years for effective implementation. However, since the inception of the scheme in 2005-06 no evaluation study has been conducted. Thus, the Karnataka Evaluation Authority was given the responsibility of hiring an evaluation consultant to undertake an evaluation study for the "Evaluation of Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme" on behalf of the Department of Industries & Commerce.

The purpose of undertaking evaluation of Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was to study the outcome of the programs implemented under this scheme and to assess the level of industrialization in the 39 most backward taluks in 14 districts for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14. Through this evaluation study we have tried to look at the impact of the scheme, the success of implementation along with assessing the level of upgradation of Industrial Infrastructure through the scheme which provides grant to ready to use infrastructure like developed industrial plots / sheds for industries in 39 most backward taluks.

5.1.1 The scope of the evaluation study is as defined below:

- a) To analyse the impact of the scheme implementation since its inception 2005-06 till 2013-14 in 39 most backward taluks of 14 districts identified by the HPCRRI headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa.
- b) To divide the entire population (39 taluks) into strata representing domain activity i.e. weaving units, training areas, development of industrial area etc. Then, to study and evaluate (from the strata random samples) at least 30 units of each category (domain activity) or 5per cent sample size whichever is more. Also, it is recommended to have sampling intensity proportionate to population size of each category.
- c) To select control taluks in the vicinity of the 39 taluks where the scheme is being implemented to answer question 1, 3, 4 and the activity of sample studied in control area. Comparison of control with sample should be the basis of answering these three questions.

5.1.2 Evaluation questions for the study

The **Evaluation Questions** defined by Karnataka Evaluation Authority for the purpose of the study are as given below:

1. Whether the level of Industrial activities has improved in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented? If yes, to what extent and if no, why?
2. Whether local youth were motivated to take up self - employment/ wage employment in the taluks where the scheme is being implemented? If yes, to what extent and if no, why?
3. Whether the socio-economic level in these 39 most backward talukas increased due to the implementation of the scheme only?
4. Whether the industrial infrastructure is developed in the scheme area? If yes, details and if no, why?
5. Review of financial assistance provided to implementing agencies/Institutions for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14 in the areas where the scheme is being implemented?
6. Whether the assistance from govt. in this scheme is sufficient? If not please suggest what should be in the shape of things?
7. Whether the implementing agencies utilized the Govt, grant effectively? If not, why not? Please highlight a few success and failure stories.
8. How is the quality of infrastructure created by agencies in the scheme? Please provide agency wise details.
9. What is the quality of training and follow-up in this scheme?
10. Are the Activities and outcomes sustainable under this scheme?
11. What factors contributed to achieving/not achieving intended outcome in this scheme?
12. Whether the scheme should continue? What are the reasons for the recommendations?
13. Whether modifications /additions/deletions are required for scheme?
14. Whether the scheme should be implemented in all Taluks of Karnataka with some modifications /additions/deletions? If yes, please recommend.

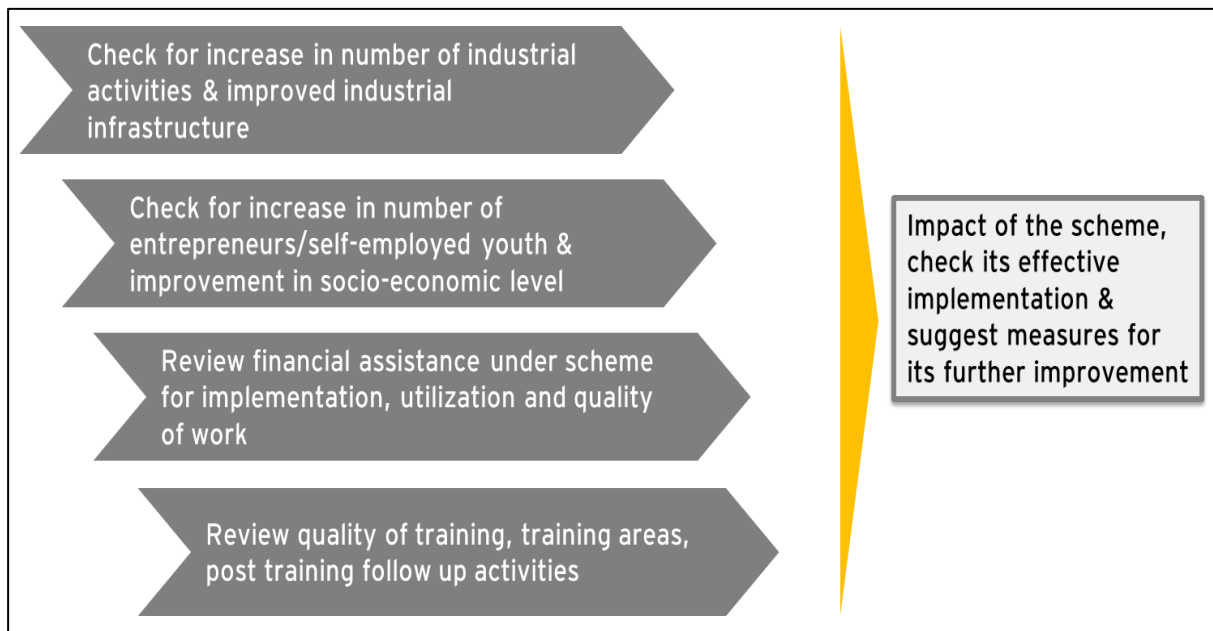
6 Objectives and issues for evaluation

Evaluations of developmental schemes provide critical information to the Government and policy makers on actual performance and impact of such schemes during the study period. It also helps in re-strategizing old schemes and formulation of better schemes in the future. Thus, this chapter summarises the objectives of the evaluation study and the methodology adopted by the consultant agency to evaluate the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme.

6.1 Objectives of the evaluation study

Evaluation of the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme is expected to enhance the effectiveness of the Government assistance for this scheme by establishing clear links between past, present and future interventions and results. The evaluation study is designed to help the State government to extract, from past and ongoing activities, relevant information that can subsequently be used as the basis for programmatic fine-tuning, reorientation and planning for the future of the scheme. Thus, the aim of the study is to understand if the programmes undertaken as part of the scheme were going in the right direction, whether progress and success under the scheme could be claimed, i.e. industrialization in 39 most backward taluks, and how future efforts might be improved.

Figure 3: Objectives of the evaluation study

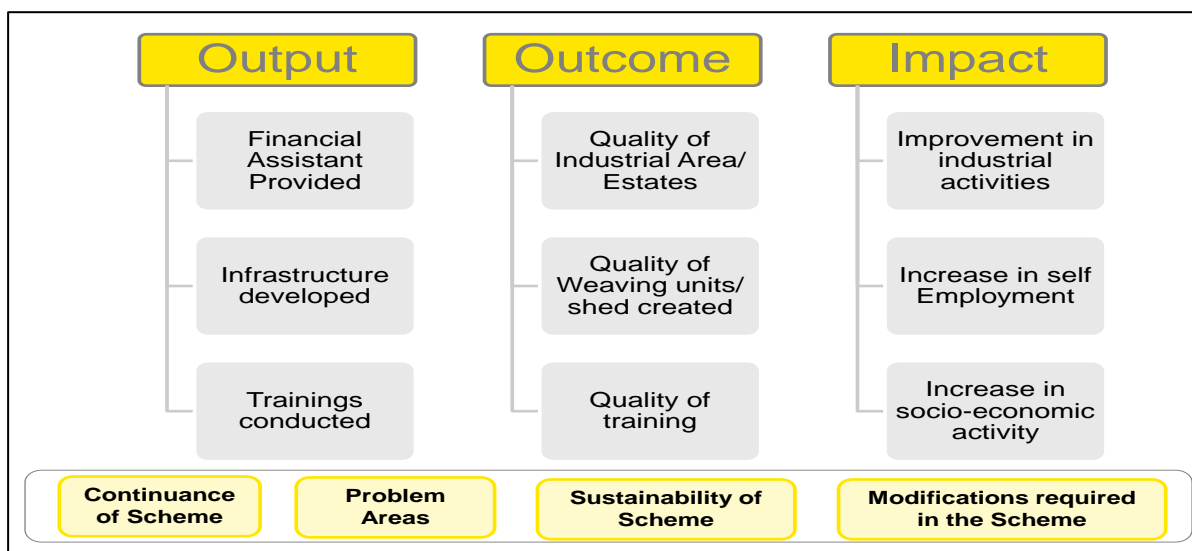


7 Evaluation design

Through this evaluation study of 'Kaigarika Vikasa' scheme we have measured and assessed the performance of the scheme by looking into the scheme inputs and implementation processes. The financial and physical performance of the scheme is analysed based on the data and information collected from Department of Industries and Commerce, Implementing Agencies and through sample survey of 39 most backward taluks in 15 districts for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14. We have used both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyse the scheme related data received from primary and secondary sources. The objective of our approach was to include all stakeholders of the scheme as part of the in the evaluation study framework.

The conceptual framework of the study divides the 14 evaluation questions into three composite focus areas namely - Output; Outcome and Impact. The approach lays emphasis on the three focus areas which are thereby proposed and considered and is listed in figure below. The first group measures the scheme output through a process of review of financial assistance provided, trainings conducted and industrial infrastructure developed. The second group assesses the outcome of the scheme by looking into the quality through three indicators namely- increase in the level of industrial activity, quality of infrastructure created and quality of training provided. The third group primarily concerned with the impact of the scheme, contains three indicators assessing the level of improvement in industrial activities, increase in self-employment and increase in socio-economic activity. The aggregation of the three focus areas will help us to answer evaluation questions which connect various economic and social indicators on industrial infrastructure development, skill development, entrepreneurial training, incentives & concessions, etc.

Figure 4: Framework Analysis: Scheme Evaluation through Priority Focus Areas



8 Evaluation methodology

The Kaigarika Vikasa scheme has been in implementation since 2005-06 across 39 most backward talukas in 15 districts of Karnataka. However, this is the first government appointed third party evaluation of the scheme so far. Thus, our approach to this scheme evaluation is to have evaluation results that indicate clear outcomes, achievements and shortcomings of the scheme implementation so that the findings and recommendations of the study are objective and unbiased.

Consultations have been undertaken at all levels to design specified and well-designed schedules and survey instruments that were further used to derive actual facts and information. Evaluation study was carried out in a professional, realistic and ethical manner and was supported by specific data to make an unbiased evaluation of the programme. Result-Based Evaluation and formal surveys were used to link the impacts to outcomes, outputs, and objectives of the scheme.

Sample validation was conducted at taluk level for each of the physical samples created as part of the KVV scheme to extract key information on scheme implementation. Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were held with various stakeholders in the sample areas to document level of impact and understand the views of beneficiaries and stakeholders of the scheme. Official level discussions helped us to understand the constraints at pre and post implementation of the scheme. Also, evaluation grids and triangulation matrix were used extensively to double (or triple) check results and findings and arrive at answers to the evaluation questions.

8.1.1 Selection of districts and talukas

Based on the specific recommendations of the Nanjundappa committee report with regard to development of social and economic infrastructure and institutional set up to speed up the development process in backward pockets of Karnataka, the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was introduced in 14 districts covering the 39 most backward talukas. However, with the recent bifurcation of Gulbarga district into Gulbarga and Yadgir, a total number of 15 districts were covered under the scheme.

Districts and talukas covered for scheme evaluation study is given in Table 3.

Table 3: List of Districts and Talukas covered under the study

SN	District	Taluk
1	Bagalkot	Bilagi
2	Ballari	Kudligi
		Sandur
3	Bidar	Bhalki

SN	District	Taluk
		Humnabad
		Basavakalyan
4	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar
5	Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli
6	Chitradurga	Hosaduga
7	Davanagere	Channagiri
		Harappanahalli
8	Kalaburagi	Chincholi
		Chittapur
		Jevargi
		Sedam
		Afzalpur
		Aland
9	Koppal	Yalburagi
10	Mysuru	HD Kote
11	Raichur	Sindhanur
		Lingasugur
12	Ramanagar	Kanakapura
		Magadi
13	Tumakuru	Pavagada
		Gubbi
		Sira
14	Vijayapur	Muddebihal
		Sindagi
		Indi
		B. Bagewadi
15	Yadgir	Shahapur
		Shorapura/ Surapura

SN	District	Taluk
		Yadgir

8.1.2 Selection of implementing agencies

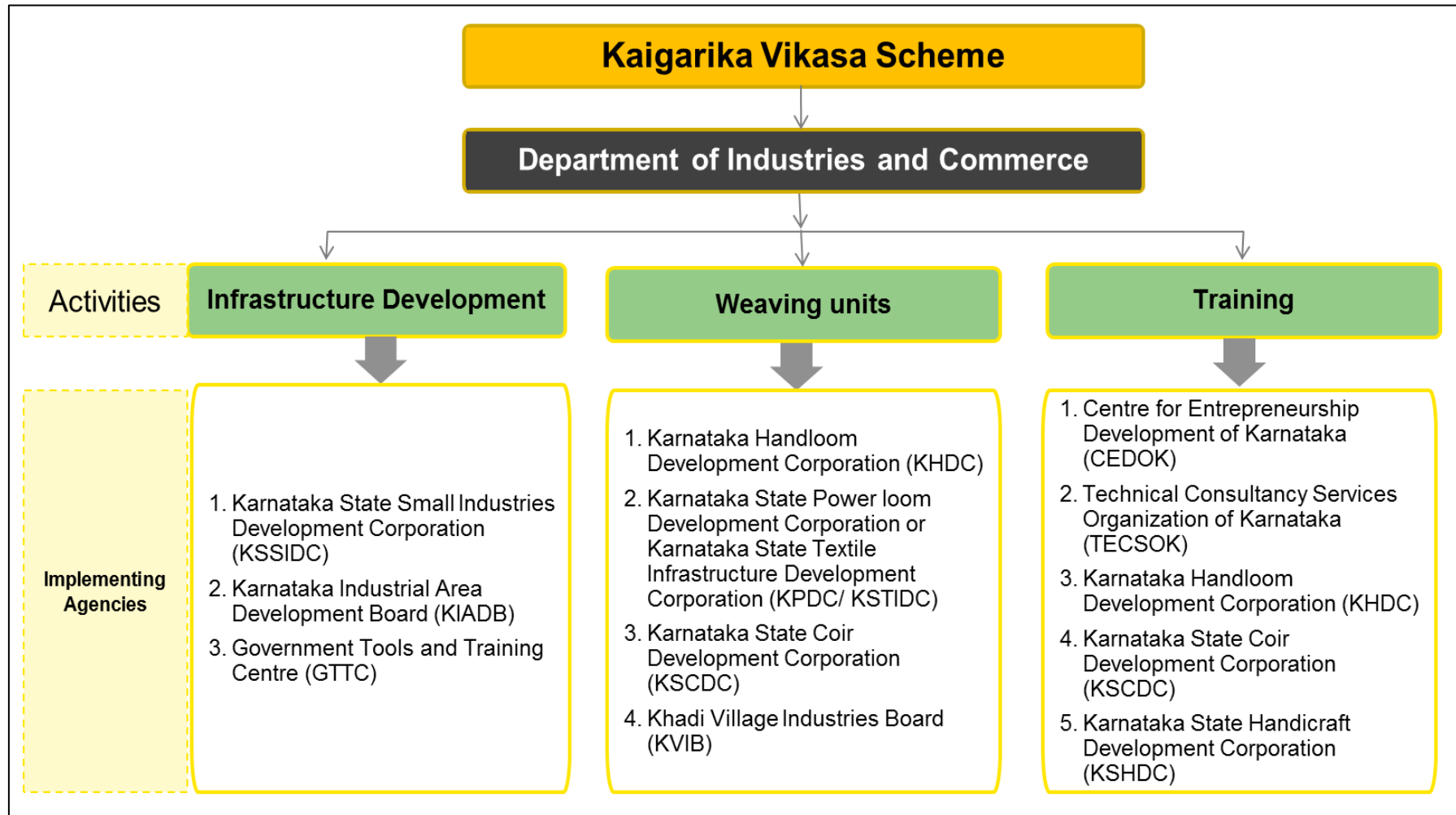
As per information furnished by DIC, 11 agencies were involved in the implementation of the scheme (as given in Table 4). However, details of only 10 implementing agencies were received from the DIC, no details of the 11th implementing agency or the NGO was made available. Thus, for the purpose of the evaluation study, we have considered only 10 implementing agencies and the work carried out by them.

Table 4: List of scheme implementing agencies

SN	Implementing agency	Agency Full name
1	CEDOK	Centre for Entrepreneurship Development of Karnataka
2	GTTC	Government Tools and Training Centre
3	KHDC	Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation
4	KIADB	Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board
5	KSCDC	Karnataka State Coir Development Corporation
6	KSHDC	Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation
7	KSPDC	Karnataka State Powerloom Development Corporation
8	KSSIDC	Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation
9	KVIB	Khadi Village Industries Board
10	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
11	TECSOK	Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka

The final list of implementing agencies as per the work and activities carried out is given in Figure 5: Selection of implementing agencies below:

Figure 5: Selection of implementing agencies



8.1.3 Selection of study sample under the three domain activities

Based on the details information furnished by DIC, we approached the shortlisted implementing agencies to collect basic information on list of activities executed by them during the study period. The said lists were compiled and categorised under the three domain activities.

As per the TOR, entire population (39 taluks) was divided into strata representing domain activity i.e. weaving units, training areas, development of industrial area etc. From the strata, random samples comprising of at least 30 units of each category (domain activity) or 5per cent sample size whichever was more was studied and evaluated. Sampling intensity proportionate to population size of each category was maintained for the sample selection.

8.1.3.1 Selection of activity sample

Activity wise detailed information on work carried out by each implementing agency was not readily available with the Department of Industries and Commerce. Hence, the lists of activities executed by various agencies as part of the scheme implementation were collected by visiting the respective implementing agency offices. As per TOR, these activities were sorted and divided into strata representing domain activities as given below to finalise the activity sample for the evaluation study.

Strata 1:

The totals of 25 industrial areas/estates were developed by KSSIDC and KIADB under the KVY scheme. Out of which, 9 industrial areas/estates, falling outside the scope area (i.e. 39 most backward taluks), were not considered for the study. The remaining 16 industrial areas/estates fall within the purview of scope area. Also, GTTC has received funds for taking up 2 works for creating building infrastructure required for training institute and establishment of incubation center.

Since the number of industrial areas developed in the most backward taluks is less than the minimum samples (30) to be covered, all 16 industrial areas/estates and 2 GTTC works developed in the most backward taluks will be covered under this study.

Part A- Questionnaire 1 (Annexure 6.2) was used as part of the formal survey to obtain the data/information on the selected samples.

Strata 2:

The total number of weaving units developed under the KVY scheme with amenities by KHDC, KSPDC, KVIB and KSCDC were 29. Out of which, 7 weaving are not covered under the study as they are outside the scope area i.e. 39 most backward taluks. Only 22 weaving units, which fall within the purview of scope area, are eligible to be covered under the study. Since the number of weaving units with amenities in the most backward taluks is less than the minimum samples (30) to be covered, all the weaving units (22) developed in the most backward taluks were covered under this study.

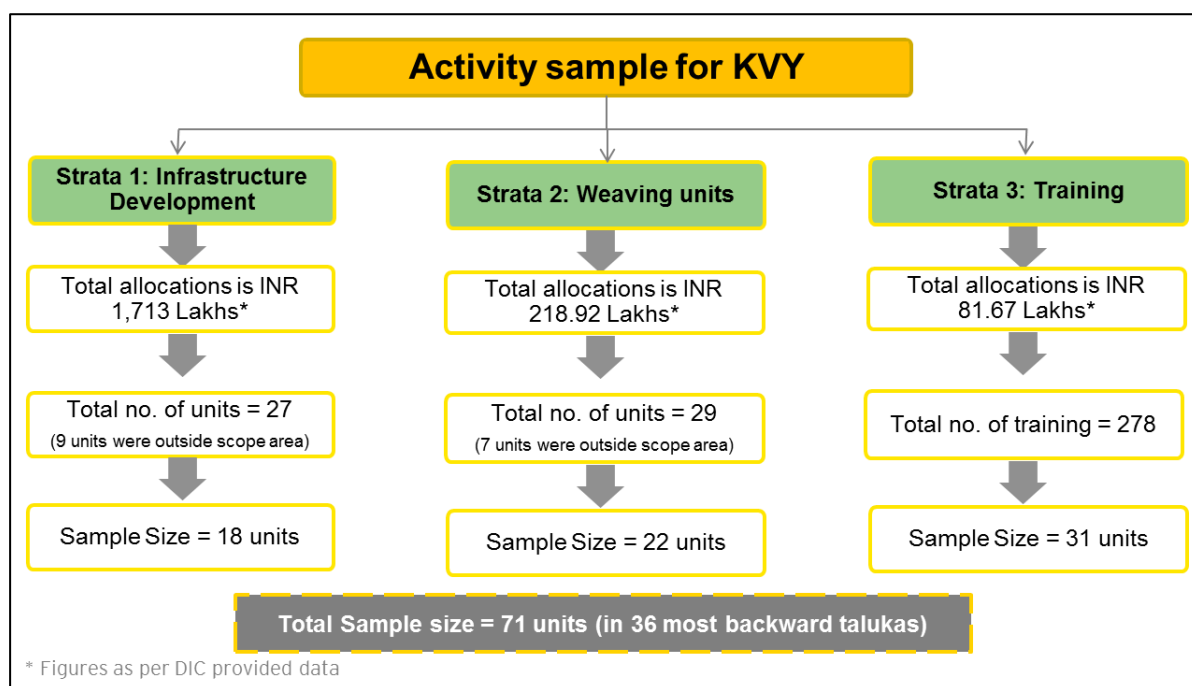
Part A- Questionnaire 2 (Annexure 6.2) was used as part of the formal survey to obtain the data/information on the selected samples.

Strata 3:

A total of 289 training programmes were conducted by 5 implementing agencies i.e., CEDOK, TECSOK, KHDC, KSCDC and KSHDC during the study period, out of which a sample size of 31 was selected in this case, on the basis of trainee population intensity per agency. For selection of samples, random number table published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for National Sample Survey was used. Part A- Questionnaire 3 (Annexure 6.2) was used as part of the formal survey to obtain the data/information on the selected samples.

The following activity sample plan as given in Figure 6 was finalised for the evaluation study:

Figure 6: Sampling plan for the evaluation study



8.1.3.2 Selection of beneficiaries under the scheme

With respect to selection of beneficiaries of the scheme, the details of allotments to selected beneficiaries made by the respective agencies under the two domain activities i.e., industrial estates/areas and weaving units were requested from respective implementing agencies.

For the third activity i.e., training, the implementing agencies were requested to furnish list of beneficiaries who attended the trainings during the study period 2005-06 to 2013-14. The following sampling plan was finalised as per TOR and as per proceedings of the 17th Technical committee for approval of inception report (revised from 5 beneficiaries per sample unit to 10 beneficiaries per sample unit).

Table 5: Details of sampling plan

Domain Activity	Implementing agency	No of samples	Beneficiaries sample selection method
Infrastructure Development (IE/IA)	1 KSSIDC	18 units	All the allottees/ beneficiaries (as per details provided and availability at site) were considered for survey
	2 KIADB		
	3 GTTC		
Weaving Units	1 KHDC	22 units	All the beneficiaries (as per details provided and availability at site) were considered for survey
	2 KSPDC		
	3 KVIB		
	4 KSCDC		
Training	1 CEDOK	31 units	10 beneficiaries per sample unit (as per details provided and availability at site) were considered for survey.
	2 TECSOK		
	3 KHDC		
	4 KSCDC		
	5 KSHDC		

8.1.3.3 Profile of respondents/ beneficiaries for the formal surveys

Profile of respondents/beneficiaries of industrial, weaving and training activities:

A total of 374 beneficiaries were surveyed as part of the evaluation study covering all the beneficiaries available at the 16 industrial areas/estates, 22 weaving units/sheds and inclusive of beneficiaries that participated in the training programmes conducted under the scheme.

During our field survey with the implementing agencies, we tried to collect sample details and beneficiary details, and based on the details provided we visited respective locations of beneficiaries, wherein a total of 53 respondents at the industrial units and 208 respondents at weaving units and 113 respondents of training units were available at the locations/ details as per provided by respective implementing agencies across the study area.

Age of respondents:

- ▶ 49 percent of respondents at industrial units were aged above 45 years; 32 per cent respondents were aged between 30 to 45 years and only 15 per cent were aged between 25-30 years.
- ▶ With respect to respondents at weaving units, nearly 67.79 per cent respondents were aged above 45 years; 35.96 per cent of respondents were aged between 30-45 years and only 5.77 per cent of respondents were aged between 25-30 years.
- ▶ With respect to training activity beneficiaries, most of the respondents (65.49 per cent) were

aged between 30-45 years; 23.89 per cent of respondents were aged above 45 years; 7.96 per cent of respondents were 25-30 years and only 2.65 per cent of respondents were 18-25 years old.

- ▶ Table 6 indicates the age of respondents/beneficiaries of industrial, weaving and training activities.

Table 6: Age of respondents/ beneficiaries

Age of respondents	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
18-25 years	2	3.77	1	0.48	3	2.65
25-30 years	8	15.09	12	5.77	9	7.96
30-45 years	17	32.08	54	25.96	74	65.49
>45 years	26	49.06	141	67.79	27	23.89
Total	53	100	208	100	113	100

Gender of respondents:

- ▶ 92.45 percent of respondents at industrial units were male beneficiaries and only 7.55 respondents were female respondents.
- ▶ With respect to weaving units, nearly 64.42 per cent respondents were female and 35.58 per cent of respondents were male respondents.
- ▶ With respect to training activity beneficiaries, most of the respondents (69.91 per cent) were female and 30.09 per cent of respondents were male.

Table 7: Gender of respondents

Gender of respondents	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
Male	49	92.45	74	35.58	34	30.09
Female	4	7.55	134	64.42	79	69.91
Total	53	100	208	100	113	100

Education level of respondents:

- ▶ 71.70 per cent of respondents at industrial units had completed their secondary schooling; 13.20 per cent respondents were graduates and 7.55 per cent never went to school.
- ▶ With respect to respondents at weaving units, nearly 54.81 per cent respondents never went to school; 30.77 per cent of respondents had completed their primary schooling and only 8.17

per cent of respondents had completed their secondary schooling.

- ▶ With respect to training activity beneficiaries, 37.17 respondents had completed their secondary schooling; 26.55 per cent of respondents had completed their primary schooling; 15.05 per cent of respondents never went to school; 15.04 per cent respondents had completed their graduation.

Table 8: Education level of respondents

Education level of respondents	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Post-graduate	-	-	-	-	1	0.88
Graduate	7	13.2	2	0.96	17	15.04
Secondary school	38	71.7	17	8.17	42	37.17
Primary school	3	5.66	64	30.77	30	26.55
Primary not completed	1	1.89	11	5.29	6	5.31
No Education	4	7.55	114	54.81	17	15.05
Total	53	100	208	100	113	100

Marital status of respondents: Table 9 indicates the marital status of respondents/beneficiaries of industrial, weaving and training activities. It can be determined from the table that all of the respondents were married. With respect to weaving units, most of the respondents (92.31 per cent) were married and remaining respondents were either single (2.88 per cent) or widower (4.81 per cent). With respect to training activity, most of the respondents (88.50 per cent) were married; 7.96 respondents were single and 3.54 per cent respondents were widow.

Table 9: Marital status of respondents

Marital status of respondents	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Married	53	100.00	192	92.31	100	88.50
Single	-	-	6	2.88	9	7.96
Widow	-	-	10	4.81	4	3.54
Total	53	100	208	100	113	100

8.2 Selected sample

8.2.1 Samples selected under industrial areas/estates developed

The list of 18 industrial areas/estates selected for the evaluation study is given in Table 10:-

Table 10: List of industrial estates/areas selected for the study

SN	Project Name	Location	Taluk	District	Agency
1	Development of Industrial Estate at Bhalki	Bhalki	Bhalki	Bidar	KSSIDC
2	Development of Industrial Estate at Humnabad	Humnabad	Humnabad	Bidar	KSSIDC
3	Development and up gradation of IE at Chincholi	Chincholi	Chincholi	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC
4	Development of Industrial Estate at Shahabad	Shahabad	Chitapur	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC
5	Development of Industrial Estate at Chittapur	Chittapur	Chittapur	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC
6	Development of Industrial Estate at Jevaragi	Jevaragi	Jevaragi	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC
7	Development of Industrial Estate at Sedam	Sedam	Sedam	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC
8	Construction of sheds, infrastructure facilities in 96 plots at Sidhanur of Raichur district (22.19 acres)	Sidhanur	Sidhanur	Raichur	KSSIDC
9	Development of Industrial Estate at Kanakapur	Kanakapur	Kanakapur	Ramanagar	KSSIDC
10	Development of Industrial Estate at Magadi	Magadi	Magadi	Ramanagar	KSSIDC
11	Development of 20 acres of land in the 1st phase Pavagad	Pavagad	Pavagad	Tumakuru	KSSIDC
12	Development of Industrial Estate at Muddebihal	Muddebihal	Muddebihal	Vijayapur	KSSIDC
13	Development of Industrial Estate at Sindagi	Sindagi	Sindagi	Vijayapur	KSSIDC

SN	Project Name	Location	Taluk	District	Agency
14	Development of Industrial Estate at Shahapur	Shahapur	Shahapur	Yadgir	KSSIDC
15	Development of Industrial Estate at Shorapur	Shorapur	Shorapur	Yadgir	KSSIDC
16	Development of Industrial Area at Gadvanthi village	Gadvanthi	Humnabad	Bidar	KIADB
17	Construction of building, workshop & classrooms - GTTC	Kanakapura	Kanakapura	Ramanagar	GTTC
18	Construction of building, workshop & classrooms - GTTC	Lingasugur	Lingasugur	Raichur	GTTC

8.2.2 Samples selected under weaving units developed

The list of 22 weaving units selected is given in Table 11:-

Table 11: List of weaving unit samples selected for the study

SN	Project Name	Location	Taluk	District	Agency
1	Construction of Common Work Shed & Pre loom facilities and Modernisation of looms	Bilagi	Bilagi	Bagalkot	KHDC
2	Pre loom facilities with building and Modernisation of looms	Aland	Aland	Kalaburagi	KHDC
3	Construction of Common Work Shed and Modernisation of looms	Atharga	Indi	Vijayapur	KHDC
4	Modernisation of looms	Gurmitkal	Yadgir	Yadgir	KHDC
5	Construction of Common Work Shed, Pre loom facilities and Modernisation of looms	Gogi,	Shahapur	Yadgir	KHDC
6	Construction of Common Work Shed and Modernisation of looms	Laxmipur	Surapur	Yadgir	KHDC

SN	Project Name	Location	Taluk	District	Agency
7	Strengthening of power loom clusters (Plant and Machinery and infrastructure -looms, living cum worksheds and common worksheds)	Bilagi	Bilagi	Bagalkot	KSPDC
8	Strengthening of power loom clusters (Plant and Machinery and infrastructure -looms, living cum worksheds and common worksheds)	Gummagatta	Pavagad	Tumakuru	KSPDC
9	Work shed and Plant & Machinery	Gudikote	Kudalgi	Ballari	KVIB
10	Work shed and Plant & Machinery Bagur	Bagur	Hosadurga	Chitradurga	KVIB
11	Work shed and Plant & Machinery Neeragundi	Neeragundi	Hosadurga	Chitradurga	KVIB
12	Work shed and Plant & Machinery at Chowdapur	Chowdapur	Afazalpur	Kalaburagi	KVIB
13	Work shed and Plant & Machinery Nimbarga	Nimbarga	Aland	Kalaburagi	KVIB
14	Office repair and Plant & Machinery Yalabarga	Yalabarga	Yalabarga	Koppal	KVIB
15	Work shed and Plant & Machinery Muddebihal	Muddebihal	Muddebihal	Vijayapur	KVIB
16	Work shed and Plant & Machinery Golasangi	Golasangi	B. Bagewadi	Vijayapur	KVIB
17	Development of Cluster Centre Mangala	Mangala	Chamaraja nagar	Chamarajanagar	KSCDC
18	Development of Cluster Centre Doddaghatta	Doddaghatta	Hosadurga	Chitradurga	KSCDC
19	Development of Cluster Centre Garaga	Garaga	Channagiri	Davanagere	KSCDC
20	Development of Cluster Centre Jakkahalli	Jakkahalli	HD Kote	Mysuru	KSCDC
21	Development of Cluster Centre Tungani	Tungani	Kanakapur	Ramanagar	KSCDC
22	Development of Cluster Centre Gubbi	Gubbi	Gubbi	Tumakuru	KSCDC

8.2.3 Samples selected under training programmes undertaken

The list of samples selected under each training agency is given in Table 12:-

Table 12: List of training unit samples selected for the study

SN	Training Name	Training Name	No. of Participants	Taluk	District	Agency
1	Farm EDP for farmers	5 days	25	Bilagi	Bagalkot	CEDOK
2	EAC for students	3 days	61	Basavakalyan	Bidar	CEDOK
3	SEDP	2 weeks	34	Bhalki	Bidar	CEDOK
4	SEDP	2 weeks	28	Chitapur	Kalaburagi	CEDOK
5	EAP	1 day	80	Indi	Vijayapur	CEDOK
6	EAC	3 days	71	Kudligi	Ballari	CEDOK
7	SEDP	2 weeks	25	Muddebihal	Vijayapur	CEDOK
8	EAC for students	3 days	69	Muddebihal	Vijayapur	CEDOK
9	EAP	1 day	137	Muddebihal	Vijayapur	CEDOK
10	EAP	3 Days	50	Muddebihal	Vijayapur	CEDOK
11	SEDP	4 weeks	28	Shahapur	Yadgir	CEDOK
12	MDP for artisans	3 days	30	Sandur	Ballari	CEDOK
13	SEDP	2 weeks	32	Shorapur	Kalaburagi	CEDOK
14	MDP	3 days	32	Yadgir	Kalaburagi	CEDOK

SN	Training Name	Training Name	No. of Participants	Taluk	District	Agency
15	EAP	1 day	117	Yalburga	Koppal	CEDOK
16	SEDP	4 weeks	30	Yalburga	Koppal	CEDOK
17	EAP	NA	300	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapura	TECSOK
18	EDP	20 days	60	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapura	TECSOK
19	EDP	20 days	41	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapura	TECSOK
20	EAP	NA	500	Channagiri	Davanagere	TECSOK
21	EDP	20 days	46	Channagiri	Davanagere	TECSOK
22	EDP	20 days	45	Gubbi	Tumakuru	TECSOK
23	EDP	20 days	35	Gubbi	Tumkuru	TECSOK
24	EDP	20 days	40	Harappanahalli	Davanagere	TECSOK
25	EDP	20 days	31	Kanakapura	Bengaluru	TECSOK
26	EAP	NA	375	Pavagada	Tumakuru	TECSOK
27	EDP	20 days	50	Sira	Tumkuru	TECSOK
28	Training on coir production	NA	10	Gubbi	Tumakuru	KSCDC
29	Training on coir production	NA	10	Shira	Tumakuru	KSCDC
30	Weavers training - Advanced	2 months	20	Shorapur	Yadgir	KHDC
31	Mirror embroidery Craft training	6 months	20	Kudligi	Ballari	KSHDC

8.3 Data collection

The evaluation study is based on both primary and secondary data collected from stakeholders and beneficiaries through formal surveys and through data mining from secondary sources. As a part of the study, we consulted with the MSME Department, Department of Industries & Commerce through several rounds of meetings to gather information/ data on scheme implementation details for the study period 2005-06 to 2013-14.

At the second stage, information regarding scheme implementation for complete list of activities executed under the scheme was collected from the respective implementing agencies.

At the third stage, field visit to Pavagad were conducted along with the respective nodal officers/ officers to do a pilot testing of the structured questionnaires.

At the fourth stage, primary survey was conducted at implementing agencies to gather detailed information on the samples selected for the study for respective agencies through a structured questionnaire (Part A - Implementing agency questionnaire).

At the fifth stage, we visited all the project locations of the samples selected for respective agencies along with the respective nodal officers/ officers in charge of the respective project locations for validation of the information furnished by the implementing agencies as per Part A - Implementing agency questionnaires.

At the sixth stage, we conducted primary survey from beneficiaries of the scheme, as per details provided by respective implementing agencies, through a structured questionnaire (Part B- Beneficiary questionnaires given in Annexure 6.2) for the three domain activities across 39 most backward taluks.

The secondary data have been collected mostly from government departments and websites.

Figure 7: Data collection method for the evaluation study

Stage	Data collection	Details	Stakeholder	Instrument/ Method used
Stage 1	Scheme details/ information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Scheme information & funding pattern ▶ Implementing agencies & activities executed ▶ District & Taluk reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MSME Department and DIC ▶ KEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inception meeting ▶ Format 1 to 7 ▶ Stakeholder analysis ▶ Secondary data analysis
Stage 2	Scheme Implementation details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ List of activities executed ▶ Basic information of activities executed ▶ Draft inception report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MSME Department and DIC ▶ Implementation agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Format 1 to 7 ▶ Compiled list of activities executed
Stage 3	Finalisation of survey tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Visit to Pavagad taluk ▶ Pilot testing of all the survey tools or structured questionnaires ▶ Submission of inception report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementing agencies ▶ MSME Dept. & DIC ▶ KEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Part A - IA Questionnaires ▶ Inception report & Presentation
Stage 4	Primary survey with implementing agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Details of all Industrial activity samples ▶ Details of all Weaving unit samples ▶ Details of all Training unit samples ▶ Beneficiaries list for each of the samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MSME Department & DIC ▶ Implementing agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Part A - IA Questionnaires ▶ Beneficiary sample selection
Stage 5	Validation of sample details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Visit to all the sample locations ▶ Validation of details- Industrial unit samples ▶ Validation of details- Weaving unit samples ▶ Validation of details- Training unit samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementing agencies, nodal officers/ officers in charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Field visit ▶ Part A - IA Questionnaires ▶ Data analysis
Stage 6	Primary survey with beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Socio-economic survey of beneficiaries ▶ Opinion survey of beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implementing agencies, nodal officers/ officers in charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Part B - Beneficiary questionnaires ▶ Data analysis

8.3.1 Details of activity wise sample information/data received from implementing agencies

As part of the primary survey plan, a formal survey tool in the form of a structured questionnaire was used to collect detailed data/ information from the implementing agencies. Information was requested only for the samples selected under the study and where the said agency had carried out work as part of the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme. It is hereby indicated that KVIB did not furnish any details on the 8 activities executed by them under KVV for the selected sample. Also, details of NGO's involved in the implementation of the scheme were not furnished by the MSME Department, Department of Industries and commerce. The details of sample information provided by respective implementing agencies are given in Table 13:-

Table 13: Details of sample information received from implementation agencies

SN	Implementing Agency	Samples selected (as per actuals)	No. of Sample for which information was received	No. of Sample for which information was not received	List of beneficiaries
1	KIADB	1	1	0	Yes
2	KSSIDC	15	15	0	No
3	KSPDC/ KSTIDC	2	2	0	Yes
4	KHDC (Handloom)	7	7	0	No
5	KSCDB (coir)	8	8	0	No
6	TECSOK	11	9	2	Only for 6 samples
7	CEDOK	16	16	0	No
8	KVIB	8	0	8	No
9	KSHDC (Handicraft)	1	1	0	Yes
10	GTTC	2	2	0	Not applicable
	Total	71	61	10	

8.4 Limitations

During the course of the evaluation study, we faced certain limitations with respect to availability of scheme implementation data at both DIC and Implementing agency level, industry and socio-economic data at taluka level, availability of beneficiary data and contact information, availability of stakeholders and beneficiaries at the project site, etc.

Further details of such limitation faced by the evaluation consultant are listed as follows:

Data availability

- ▶ Scheme implementation data, for the period 2005-06 to 2012-13, was not readily and completely available with the MSME department, District Industries Centres, and Implementing Agencies, resulting in delay in procuring relevant information.
- ▶ No information was furnished by KVIB for 8 samples, hence it was excluded from the study
- ▶ Information on two samples was not provided by TECSOK, hence it was excluded from the study
- ▶ Details of beneficiaries, including contact information were not maintained by both DIC and Implementing agencies.

Stakeholder availability

- ▶ No information was provided about NGO, which is the 11th implementing agency, hence it was excluded from the study
- ▶ Non-availability of beneficiaries at project locations due to migration, marriage, employment change, etc. resulted in lesser number of scheme beneficiaries available for survey
- ▶ Availability of nodal officers of the 10 implementing agencies located across Bangalore and at project locations, because of reasons not under the control of the Evaluation Consultant.

Data consistency

- ▶ Information on taluk level industrial and socio-economic status was not available with the MSME department at Bangalore and across 15 District Industries Centres, hence district level information from secondary sources have been used for analysis.
- ▶ There were significant data gaps in information furnished by all the implementing agencies under Part A- Implementing agency Questionnaires, which may have an impact on the accuracy of survey findings
- ▶ Current officers in-charge at project locations had poor knowledge of the previously executed activities under the scheme due to poor record maintenance
- ▶ Beneficiaries were not able to recollect actual training details to answer our survey questionnaire, as they had taken the trainings close to 4-5 years ago, which may have an impact on the accuracy of survey findings

- ▶ Since the period of the study was 2005-06 to 2012-13, perception of beneficiaries and details provided by them might not be accurate and may have an impact on the accuracy of survey findings

9 Data collection and analysis

9.1 Data Analysis: Scheme output

9.1.1 Analysis of Government Assistance for the scheme

Government assistance under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was mainly in the form of financial assistance for projects under three domain activities, viz. creation of industrial infrastructure; creation of weaving sheds/ units; and conducting of training programmes. These projects reports were conceptualised and presented by select implementing agencies and the government released funds for the scheme implementation.

A budget of ₹31.27 crore was allocated for the Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme for the period 2008-09 to 2013-14. The total amount of fund released to implementing agencies against respective projects amounted to ₹28.08 crore indicating that ₹4.18 crore of budgeted funds were not utilised. The reason for underutilisation of funds as indicated by the department is low scheme awareness among implementing agencies; lesser number of project proposals from Implementing Agencies than anticipated and delay in submission of project proposals.

Table 14 presents a detailed map of the budget allocation and the actual amount released for the period 2008-09 to 2013-14 under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme. The budget allocated for the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 was not available.

Table 14 Budget allocation and actual amount released under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme (₹ in Lakh)

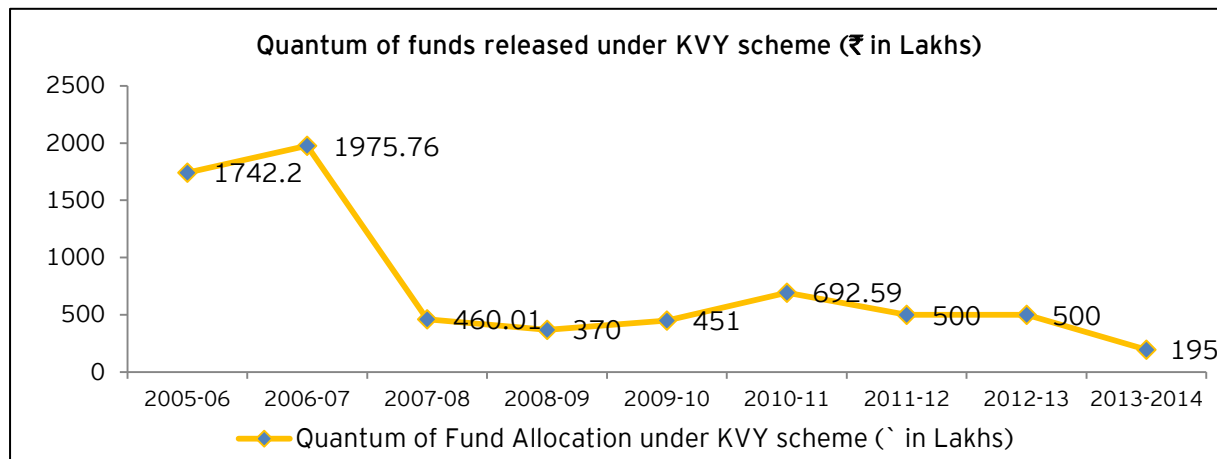
Year	Budget Allocated	Actual Amount Released	Un-utilised funds
2005-06	NA	1742.40	NA
2006-07	NA	1975.76	NA
2007-08	NA	460.01	NA
2008-09	570	370	200
2009-10	570	451	119
2010-11	727	692.59	34.41
2011-12	500	500	0
2012-13	500	500	0
2013-14	260	195	65
Total	3127*	6886.76	418.41*

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce (* total excluding figure for 2005-06 to 2007-08)

Figure 8 below gives the complete picture of financial assistance released to the implementing agencies for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14 under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme. There has been a huge downward shift in terms of fund released under KVVY scheme, from Rs 1742.40 lakhs in 2005-

06 to Rs 195 lakhs in 2013-14. It can be noted that the quantum of fund allocation was more in the initial years of the scheme implementation period as compared to the latter years.

Figure 8: Quantum of fund released under Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme (₹ in lakhs)



9.1.1.1 Distribution of funds under KVY in scheme area

The total fund allocation under the scheme across the three domain activities is ₹3740.78 lakhs. As per fund allocation data for selected sample all 15 districts and only 33 most backward taluks were covered by the scheme. It can be determined from the table that that the districts which received the highest proportion of the funds under the scheme were Ramanagar, Raichur, Yadgir, Kalaburagi and Vijayapur with projects totalling to a fund amount of ₹889.96 lakhs, ₹705 lakhs, ₹523.05 lakhs, ₹513.32 lakhs and ₹352.72 lakhs respectively. Ramanagar had the highest fund utilisation ratio of 23.78 per cent. Distribution of funds across 39 most backward taluks in 15 districts under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme for the sample study is given in Table 15.

Table 15: District wise and Taluka wise fund distribution under KVY scheme

SN	District	Most backward talukas	Distribution of fund across three domain activities	Taluk wise fund allocation (%)	District wise fund allocation (per cent)
1	Bagalkot	Bilagi	0.75	0.02%	6.05%
		Bilagi	39.9	1.06%	
		Bilagi	186	4.97%	
2	Ballari	Sandur	0.4	0.01%	0.048%
		Kudligi	0.3	0.008%	
		Kudligi	1.17	0.03%	
3	Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.25	0.006%	6.62%
		Bhalki	10.87	0.29%	
		Humnabad	34.88	0.93%	
		Humnabad	201	5.37%	
		Bhalki	0.75	0.02%	
4	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	92.65	2.47%	2.47%
5	Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	0.75	0.02%	0.04%

SN	District	Most backward talukas	Distribution of fund across three domain activities	Taluk wise fund allocation (%)	District wise fund allocation (per cent)
		Bagepalli	0.95	0.02%	
6	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	Not provided	-	0.27%
		Hosadurga	10.43	0.27%	
		Hosadurga	Not provided	-	
7	Davanagere	Harappanahalli	0.95	0.03%	0.27%
		Channagiri	0.75	0.02%	
		Channagiri	7.14	0.19%	
		Channagiri	0.95	0.03%	
8	Kalaburagi	Afazalpur	Not provided	-	13.7%
		Aland	39.47	1.05%	
		Chincholi	174	4.65%	
		Chitapur	103.35	2.76%	
		Jevaragi	34.13	0.91%	
		Sedam	115.5	3.08%	
		Chitapur	46.12	1.23%	
		Aland	Not provided	-	
		Chitapur	0.75	0.02%	
9	Koppal	Yalburga	0.3	0.008%	0.048%
		Yalburga	1.64	0.04%	
		Yalburga	Not provided	-	

SN	District	Most backward talukas	Distribution of fund across three domain activities	Taluk wise fund allocation (%)	District wise fund allocation (per cent)
10	Mysuru	HD Kote	11.63	0.31%	0.31%
11	Raichur	Sidhanur	235	6.28%	18.84%
		Lingasugur	470	12.56%	
12	Ramanagar	Kanakapur	39	1.04%	23.78%
		Magadi	61	1.63%	
		Kanakapur	0.95	0.03%	
		Kanakapur	766.4	20.48%	
		Kanakapur	22.61	0.60%	
13	Tumakuru	Gubbi	13.87	0.37%	11.03%
		Shira	3.45	0.09%	
		Pavagad	325	8.68%	
		Pavagad	64.5	1.72%	
		Gubbi	3.45	0.09%	
		Gubbi	0.95	0.03%	
		Pavagad	0.75	0.02%	
		Shira	0.95	0.03%	
14	Vijayapur	B. Bagewadi	Not provided	-	9.406%
		Indi	21.17	0.56%	
		Muddebihal	30	0.80%	
		Sindagi	300	8.01%	

SN	District	Most backward talukas	Distribution of fund across three domain activities	Taluk wise fund allocation (%)	District wise fund allocation (per cent)
		Muddebihal	Not provided	-	
		Indi	0.25	0.006%	
		Muddebihal	0.25	0.006%	
		Muddebihal	0.25	0.006%	
		Muddebihal	0.3	0.008%	
		Muddebihal	0.5	0.01%	
15	Yadgir	Shorapur	261.3	6.98%	13.95%
		Shahapur	166.5	4.45%	
		Shorapur	28.17	0.75%	
		Yadgir	0.61	0.01%	
		Shahapur	40,81	1.09%	
		Shorapur	17.83	0.47%	
		Shahapur	1.04	0.02%	
		Yadgir	0.4	0.01%	
		Shorapur	0.75	0.02%	
		Shorapur	5.64	0.15%	
	Total		3740.78	100	

Source: Survey with implementing agencies. *Note: Fund details were not available for 8 projects.

9.1.1.2 Contribution under KVV for development of Industrial Area/ Estate in scheme area

Table 16 shows details of implementing agency wise fund allocation towards projects aimed at developing Industrial Areas (IA) and Industrial Estates (IE). In the evaluation study, 18 IA/IE were taken as selected samples as they fell under the scope area of 39 most backward taluks. The total amount allocated under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme towards developing industrial areas and industrial estates was Rs 3141.62 lakhs. Among the implementing agencies the highest fund allocation under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was given to KSSIDC amounting to Rs1704.22 lakhs. Out of the total project cost of Rs 2490.12 lakhs for the below mentioned 18 projects, Rs 3141.62 lakhs was provided under the scheme. 15.25 per cent of the cost was contributed by the respective implementing agencies.

Table 16: Implementing agency wise fund allocation for industrial areas and estates (₹ in Lakh)

Implementing Agency	No of Projects	Total Project cost of selected samples	Assistance under KVV Scheme	Agency contribution
KSSIDC	15	2084.12	1704.22	379.9
KIADB	1	406	201	NA
GTTC	2	NA	1236.4	NA

Source: Primary Survey

9.1.1.3 Contribution under KVV for development of weaving shed/ unit in scheme area

Table 17 presents a detailed analysis of fund allocation to projects providing amenities like (common work sheds, living cum work sheds, plant and machinery, etc.) to 22 weaving units that fall under the scope area of the study by the respective implementing agencies. Out of these 22 units, 2 units were developed by KSTIDC, 6 units were developed by KHDC, 6 units by KSCDC and 8 units were developed by KVIB. However, the fund allocation details of KVIB are not available.

The total amount allocated under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme towards weaving units was Rs 568.62 lakhs. Among the implementing agencies the highest fund allocation under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was given to KSTIDC amounting to Rs 250.5 lakhs followed by KHDC and KSCDC with a fund allocation of Rs 159.79 lakhs and Rs 158.33 lakhs respectively.

Out of the total project cost for the below mentioned 14 projects 72.70 per cent of the cost was covered under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme, 7.48 per cent was contributed by the respective implementing agencies, beneficiary contribution was 11.35 per cent and other schemes contributed 8.63 per cent.

Table 17: Implementing agency wise work undertaken for weaving units under KVY (₹ in Lakh)

Implementing Agency	No of Projects	Total Project cost of the selected samples	Assistance under KVY Scheme	Agency contribution	Assistance under Other Schemes	Beneficiary contribution
KSTIDC	2	414.5	250.5	9.02	67.5	88.8
KHDC	6	209.28	159.79	49.49	0	0
KSCDC	6	158.33	158.33	0	0	0
Total	14	782.11	568.62	58.51	67.5	88.8

Source: Primary Survey

9.1.1.4 Contribution under KVY for conducting training programmes in scheme area

The various training programmes that were conducted under KVY include Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP), Entrepreneurship Awareness Program (EAP) and Skill Training Programmes. Table 18 presents fund allocation details towards conducting such training programmes by the respective implementing agencies. The total amount allocated under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme towards conducting trainings was Rs 30.54 lakhs. Among the implementing agencies the highest fund allocation for conducting trainings was given to CEDOK amounting to Rs 8.8 lakhs followed by TECSOK, KSCDC, KHDC and KSHDC with a fund allocation of Rs 7.95 lakhs, Rs 6.9 lakhs, Rs 5.64 lakhs and Rs 1.17 lakhs respectively. Out of the total project cost for the below mentioned trainings 100 per cent of the total cost was covered under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme.

Table 18: Implementing agency wise work undertaken for trainings conducted

SN	Implementing Agency	No. of trainings conducted in 39 MBTs	Selected Samples	Total Project Cost (Rs in Lakhs)	Assistance under KVY (Rs in Lakhs)
1	CEDOK	167	16	8.8	8.8
2	TECSOK	39	9	7.95	7.95
3	KSCDC	64	2	6.9	6.9
4	KSHDC	8	1	1.17	1.17
5	KHDC	11	1	5.64	5.64
	Total	289	29	30.54	30.54

Source: Primary Survey

9.1.2 Financial assistance provided to implementing agencies

In order to ensure that young entrepreneurs are encouraged and suitably equipped to go into new ventures, the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme has been providing assistance for creating industrial infrastructure through implementing agencies such as KIADB, KSSIDC, KSCDC, KSPDC, KVIB and also imparting entrepreneurship and skill development trainings through implementing agencies such as CEDOK and TECSOK. These agencies were responsible for creating/ Upgradation of industrial infrastructure and to motivate youths, conduct awareness camps and providing entrepreneurship and skill development trainings on locally predominant trade/activity/craft to create new entrepreneurs and conduct follow-ups subsequently.

A total of 11 select implementing agencies were involved in the implementation of the Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14. During, the said period a total quantum of Rs 6886.76 lakhs of government fund was released to the implementing agencies for various project works to be executed across 39 most backward taluks. The quantum of fund allocation under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme to implementing agencies (Rs in lakhs) is given in Table 19.

As per fund allocation data for the period of 2005-06 to 2013-14, Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) received the highest fund allocation with a total sum of Rs 2232.97 lakhs. The implementing agency which received the least amount of government funds was Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation (KSHDC) with a total sum of Rs 10.60 lakhs. From 2010-11 to 2013-14 only two agencies, viz. KIADB and KSSIDC undertook projects under the scheme and were released funds. Also, Rs 238.83 lakhs of government fund was surrendered back by implementing agencies as un-utilised funds under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme. Therefore, out of the total fund released, 96.54 per cent was utilized and 3.46 per cent of the fund released was surrendered back to the government by the implementing agencies.

Table 19: Quantum of Fund Released under KVY to Implementing agencies (Rs in lakhs)

SN	Organisation	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total	Surrendered to Government
1	KSSIDC	130	651.87	-	100	325	388	269.1	174	195	2232.97	119.1
2	GTTC	1061.4	930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.4	-
3	KIADB	300	123.78	-	30.41	40	304.59	230.9	326	-	1355.68	80.9
4	KSCDC	46	98.86	166.19	25	-	-	-	-	-	336.05	18.31
5	KSTIDC	51	-	4.76	106.67	86	-	-	-	-	248.43	-
6	CEDOK	40	8	67.3	50	-	-	-	-	-	165.3	-
7	KHDC	30	100	-	32.92	-	-	-	-	-	162.92	-
8	TECSOK	40	28.6	46.8	25	-	-	-	-	-	140.4	-
9	NGO's	-	-	134.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.26	-
10	KVIB	34	34.05	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.75	10.52
11	KSHDC	10	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	10
	Total	1742.40	1975.76	460.01	370	451	692.59	500	500	195	6886.76	238.83

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce.

9.1.3 Effective utilisation of KVY funds by implementing agencies

The overall utilisation ratio of the total amount sanctioned for the three domain activities was 56.30 per cent. Low fund utilisation ratio for the selected sample was mainly because 9 projects under industrial area/ estate development and 7 projects under weaving units/ shed development were developed outside scheme area of 39 most backward taluks and under the KVY funds. Also, funds were surrendered back to the government and 258 training samples (esp. for TECSOK and CEDOK) were eliminated during random sampling.

Table 20 lists the implementing agency wise fund utilisation ratio under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme.

Table 20: IA wise fund allocation and utilisation for the scheme period (in Rs in Lakh)

SN	Implementing Agency (IA)	Total amount Released under KVY to IA	Fund Utilised by IA for the study samples	Funds surrendered to the Government	Utilisation ratio (%)
1.	KIADB	1355.68	201	80.90	14.82
2.	KSSIDC	2232.97	1704.22	119.10	76.32
3.	KHDC	162.92	165.43	0	101.5
4.	KSTIDC	248.43	250.5	0	100.8
5.	KSCDC	336.05	165.23	18.31	49.16
6.	TECSOK	140.40	7.9	0	5.6
7.	CEDOK	165.30	8.8	0	5.32
8.	KSHDC	10.60	1.17	10	11.03
9.	GTTC	1991.40	1236.4	0	62.08
	Total	6643.75	3740.65	228.31	56.30

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce and Survey with the implementing agencies.

9.1.3.1 Utilisation of funds by implementing agencies for projects under admissible categories as per scheme guidelines

A total amount of ₹66.44 CR has been released under KVY to the 9 implementing agencies (excluding KVIB and NGO) for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14. The 9 implementing agencies have implemented 61 projects/trainings in the KVY scheme area through the funds allocated to them. All 61 projects were implemented under the admissible category for assistance under KVY guidelines such as- preparation of detailed potentiality of the taluk; capacity building measures such as skill development training, Entrepreneurship Awareness Program (EAPs)/ Entrepreneurship

Development Programmes (EDPs); building required for common facility centre, marketing centre, training institute, establishment of incubation centre etc. and purchase of plant and machineries.

None of the implementing agencies utilised funds for inadmissible items under the KVV guidelines such as- working capital; equity; transportation-vehicles; recurring administrative/contingency expenditure and cost escalation.

The details of the implementing agency wise adherence to scheme guidelines for selection of projects under the admissible categories of KVV guidelines are given in Table 21 below:

Table 21: IA wise adherence to KVV guidelines for selection of projects under admissible categories

S.N	Implementing Agency	Preparation of detailed potentiality of the taluk	Capacity building measures and trainings	Common facility centre, marketing centre, training institute, establishment of incubation centre, etc.	Plant and machineries
1	CEDOK	X	✓	x	x
2	TECKSOK	X	✓	x	x
3	KHDC	✓	✓	x	✓
4	KSSIDC	✓	x	x	x
5	KIADB	✓	x	x	x
6	KSTIDC	✓	✓	x	x
7	KSCDC	✓	✓	x	✓
8	KSHDC	✓	✓	x	✓
9	GTTC	X	✓	✓	x

Source: Primary survey; EY Analysis

9.1.3.1.1 Training Programmes: Admissible items for assistance

Out of the 59 samples evaluated as part of the study, 29 projects were exclusive training programmes and 14 weaving projects had a training component. These projects were implemented by the implementing agency viz. CEDOK (16); TECSOK (9); KHDC (7), KSCDC (8), KSTIDC (2) and KSHDC (1).

The adherence of the implementing agency to the admissible items for scheme assistance under training programmes is given in Table 22 below:

Table 22: IA wise training programmes under the admissible categories of KVY guidelines

S.N	Implementing Agency	No of projects	Duration (not less than 3 months and greater than 12 months)	No. of Beneficiaries (batch of not less than 25 beneficiaries)	Stipend (₹500 per month per beneficiary for basic skill development or ₹1000 for advanced skills training)	Honorarium (Maximum grant of ₹2000 per month under basic skills training and ₹3000 per month under advanced skill training.)	Cost of Raw Material (₹1000/- per candidate)	Tool Kits (Schemes under Zilla Panchayat, SCP/TSP etc., will be utilized wherever required.)
1	CEDOK	16	x	✓	x	x	x	x
2	TECKSOK	9	x	✓	✓	x	x	x
3	KHDC	7	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	KSTIDC	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
5	KSCDC	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	KSHDC	1	✓	x	x	x	x	x

Source: Primary Survey; EY Analysis

CEDOK: The 16 training programs did not adhere to the scheme guidelines in terms of training duration, stipend, honorarium; cost of raw material and toolkits due to the fact that all the training programs were of short durations where a stipend or provisions for tool kits was not applicable.

TECKSOK: The 9 training programmes did not adhere to the scheme guidelines in terms of training duration, honorarium, cost of raw material and toolkits due to the reason that the training programs were of short duration therefore provisions for honorarium, tool kits was not applicable.

KHDC: 6 out of the 7 projects have adhered to scheme guidelines with regard to the stipend requirement, honorarium, cost of raw material and toolkits and 5 projects have adhered to the minimum number of beneficiaries (25 trainees) requirement. All 7 projects have not adhered to the scheme guidelines with regard to the training duration.

KSTIDC: The 2 training programmes adhered to the scheme guidelines with regard to the training duration, stipend, honorarium, cost of raw material and minimum number of beneficiaries (25 trainees). Tool kits were not supplied during the trainings.

KSCDC: 7 out of the 8 projects adhered to the scheme guidelines with regard to the training duration and minimum number of beneficiaries (25 trainees) and 6 projects adhered to the scheme guidelines in terms of providing toolkits.

KSHDC: The training project conducted by KSHDC did not adhere to the scheme guidelines with regard to the provision of stipend and honorarium, toolkits, cost of raw material and also, minimum number of beneficiaries was not maintained.

9.1.4 Analysis of Industrial infrastructure developed in the scheme area

9.1.4.1 Industrial area/ estates developed under KVV in the scheme area

In the study we have looked at 18 industrial areas/estates developed by KSSIDC and KIADB as they fall within the scope area. We have also looked at 22 weaving units developed by KHDC, KSPDC, KVIB and KSCDC as they fall within the purview of scope area. The industrial infrastructure developed under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme during 2008-09 to 2013-14 is given in Table 23. Maximum number of industrial estates and industrial areas was developed in 2010-11 and most of the weaving units were developed between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Table 23: Industrial infrastructure developed under KVV during 2008-09 to 2013-14*

Implementing Agency	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	No of IA/IE	No of weaving units/sheds	No of IA/IE	No of weaving units/sheds	No of IA/IE	No of weaving units/sheds	No of IA/IE	No of weaving units/sheds	No of IA/IE	No of weaving units/sheds	No of IA/IE	No of weaving units/sheds
KSSIDC	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
KIADB	1	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
KSPDC	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KSCDC	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KHDC	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	3	1	6	-	5	-	4	-	2	-

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce (As per data received, during 2008-09 to 2013-14, 21 IE/IA's and 4 weaving units were created. However, during the study period, 18 IA/IE's and 22 weaving units were created.

9.1.4.1.1 Industrial Areas

Industrial areas developed by KIADB are given in Table 24. The total number of industrial areas developed across 15 most backward districts is 53. Out of

the total number of industrial areas, 11 industrial areas fall within the scope area, 42 industrial areas fall outside the scope area of which 34 fall in the selected control taluks. Only 20.75 per cent of the total number of industrial areas developed by KIADB in the selected 15 districts fell within the 39 most backward talukas. 79.24 per cent of the industrial areas were developed outside the 39 most backward talukas, of which 64.15 per cent were developed in the control taluks.

Looking at the district concentration, industrial areas that fall in the scope area were developed only in 7 districts out of the 15 most backward districts. The district which recorded the maximum number of industrial areas that fall in the scope area was Bidar with 3 industrial areas and Ramanagar and Tumakuru with 2 industrial areas each.

Table 24: Industrial Areas developed by KIADB

SN	District	Industrial Areas developed by KIADB across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Areas developed in Scope area	Industrial Areas developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				In Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
1	Bagalkot	Assangi Bagalkot - Navnagar Bagalkot Food Park		Bagalkot - Navnagar Bagalkot Food Park	Assangi, Jamakhandi
2	Ballari	Ananthpur Road Mundaragi I Phase Mundaragi II Phase Mundaragi III Phase Hospet (Sanklapura)		Ananthpur Road, Ballari Mundaragi I Phase, Ballari Mundaragi II Phase, Ballari Mundaragi III Phase, Ballari Hospet (Sanklapura) , Ballari	
3	Bidar	Basavakalyan Basavakalyan Autonagar Humnabad Kolhar Naubad	Basavakalyan Basavakalyan Autonagar Humnabad	Kolhar, Bidar Naubad, Bidar Naubad Auto Nagar, Bidar Naubad Housing, Bidar	

SN	District	Industrial Areas developed by KIADB across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Areas developed in Scope area	Industrial Areas developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				In Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
		Naubad Auto Nagar Naubad Housing			
4	Chamarajanagar	-	-	-	-
5	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapur Bagepalli Gowribidanur	Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Gowribidanur
6	Chitradurga	Kelkote		Kelkote, Chitradurga	
7	Davanagere	Davanagere Harlapur Hanagavadi Karur		Davanagere Hanagavadi, Davanagere Karur, Davanagere	Harlapur, Harihara
8	Gulbarga	-	-	-	-
9	Koppal	Kustagi	Kustagi	-	-
10	Mysuru	Belagola Belawadi Hebbal / Electronic City Hootagalli Nanjangud I & II Phase Thandya Koorgally		Hebbal / Electronic City, Mysuru Hebbal II Phase, Mysuru Koorgally, Mysuru Kadakola Kochanahalli-Textile Park, Mysuru Hootagalli, Mysuru	Nanjangud I & II Phase Thandya, Nanjangud

SN	District	Industrial Areas developed by KIADB across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Areas developed in Scope area	Industrial Areas developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				In Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
		Hebbal II Phase Kadakola Kochanahalli-Textile Park		Belagola, Mysuru Belawadi, Mysuru	
11	Raichur	Deosugur Raichur Raichur Growth Centre Manvi	Manvi	Raichur Raichur Growth Centre Deosugur, Raichur	
12	Ramanagar	Bidadi I Phase Bidadi II Phase Sector Bidadi II Phase Sector-II Harohally I Phase Harohally II Phase	Harohally I Phase, Kanakpura Harohally II Phase, Kanakpura		Bidadi I Phase Bidadi II Phase Sector Bidadi II Phase Sector-II
13	Tumakuru	Antharasanahally I Ph Antharasanahally II Ph Hirehally Kunigal I Phase Kunigal II Phase Sathyamangala Vasantha Narasapura	Kunigal I Phase Kunigal II Phase	Antharasanahally I Ph, Tumkur Antharasanahally II Ph, , Tumkur Hirehally, Tumkur Sathyamangala, Tumkur Vasantha Narasapura, Tumkur	
14	Vijayapur	Aliabad (Mini G.C.) Aliabad -II Stage	-	Aliabad (Mini G.C.) Aliabad -II Stage	-

SN	District	Industrial Areas developed by KIADB across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Areas developed in Scope area	Industrial Areas developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				In Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
		Mahalbagayat		Mahalbagayat	
15	Yadgir	Yadgir	Yadgir	-	-
	Total	53	11	35	8

Source: Karnataka Industrial Development Board (KIADB)

9.1.4.1.2 Industrial Estates

Industrial estates developed by KSSIDC are given in Table 25. The total number of industrial estates developed across 15 most backward districts is 59. Out of the total number of industrial estates, 18 industrial estates fall within the scope area, 41 fall outside the scope area of which 12 fall in control taluks. Only 30.50 per cent of the total number of industrial estates developed by KSSIDC in the 15 selected districts fall within the 39 most backward talukas. 69.49 per cent of the industrial estates were developed outside the scope area, of which 20.33 per cent of the industrial estates fell in the selected control taluks of the study.

Looking at the district concentration, industrial estates that fall in the scope area were developed only in 8 districts out of the 15 most backward districts. The district which recorded the maximum number of industrial estates that fall within the scope area was Gulbarga with 6 industrial estates, Tumakuru with 3 industrial estates and Bidar and Raichur with 2 industrial estates each.

Table 25: Industrial Estates developed by KSSIDC

SN	District	Industrial Estates developed by KSSIDC across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Estates developed in Scope area	Industrial Estates developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				in selected Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
1	Bagalkot	Bagalkot Jamakhand Banhatti Mudhol Hungund	-	Bagalkot	Jamakhand Banhatti Mudhol Hungund
2	Ballari	Bellary Mundargi Hospet Siraguppa Hoovina Hadagalli	-	Bellary	Mundargi Hospet Siraguppa Hoovina Hadagalli
3	Bidar	Bidar Navabad Kollar Humnabad Citaguppa Bhalki Tanakushanoor	Bhalki Humnabad	Bidar	Navabad Kollar Citaguppa Tanakushanoor
4	Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	-	-	Kollegala
5	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	Gowribidanur

SN	District	Industrial Estates developed by KSSIDC across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Estates developed in Scope area	Industrial Estates developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				in selected Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
6	Chitradurga	Chitradurga Hosadurga Hiriyur	Hosadurga	Chitradurga	Hiriyur
7	Davanagere	Davanagere Harihar	-	Davanagere	Harihar
8	Gulbarga	Gulbarga Kapnoor - I Kapnoor - II Shahabad Chittapura Aland Jewargi Sedam Chincholi	Chittapura Aland Jewargi Sedam Chincholi Shahabad	Gulbarga Kapnoor - I Kapnoor - II	-
9	Koppal	Kustagi Gangavathi	Kustagi	-	Gangavathi
10	Mysuru	Yadavagiri Metagalli Hinkal Hebbal Hunsur			Yadavagiri Metagalli Hinkal Hebbal Hunsur

SN	District	Industrial Estates developed by KSSIDC across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Estates developed in Scope area	Industrial Estates developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				in selected Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
		Seeguru Nanjanagud			Seeguru Nanjanagud
11	Raichur	Raichur Yarmarsu Lingasagur Sindhanur	Lingasagur Sindhanur	Raichur	Yarmarsu
12	Ramanagar	-	-	-	-
13	Tumakuru	Tumkur Antharasanahalli Hirehalli Sira Yeliyur Tiptur Kunigal Madhugere	Kunigal Madhugere Sira	Tumkur	Antharasanahalli Hirehalli Yeliyur Tiptur
14	Vijayapur/Bijapur	Bijapura Mahalbagayt Muddebihal	Muddebihal	Bijapura Mahalbagayt	
15	Yadgir	Shahapur	Shahapur		

SN	District	Industrial Estates developed by KSSIDC across 15 districts of the study	Industrial Estates developed in Scope area	Industrial Estates developed Out of Scope area within the district	
				in selected Control Taluks	Not in control talukas
		Shorapura	Shorapura		
	Total	59	18	12	29

Source: Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC)

9.1.4.2 Trainings conducted under KVY in the scheme area

The total number of training programmes conducted in 39 most backward taluks was 289 and the total number of participants was 18598. The training programmes were conducted by the following implementing agencies- CEDOK, TECSOK, KSCDC, KSHDC and KHDC. Table 26 presents year wise details of implementing agency wise trainings conducted under the scheme along with the no of participants. CEDOK with 167 trainings to its name conducted the highest number of trainings followed by KSCDC, TECSOK, KHDC and KSHDC. With regard to the total number of participants, CEDOK with 10411 participants had the highest number of participants followed by TECSOK, KSCDC, KHDC and KSHDC.

Table 26: Implementing agency wise no of trainings conducted and no of participants

Implementing agency	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Total	
	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants
EDP/ EAP training programmes										
CEDOK	75	4598	0	0	43	2698	49	3115	167	10411

Implementing agency	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Total	
	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants	No of trainings	No of Participants
TECSOK	0	0	37	6652	2	95	0	0	39	6747
Skill based training programmes										
KSCDC	19	322	15	224	30	454	0	0	64	1000
KSHDC	0	0	8	160	0	0	0	0	8	160
KHDC	0	0	10	260	1	20	0	0	11	280
Total	94	4920	70	7296	76	3267	49	3115	289	18598

Source: Primary survey; EY Analysis

9.2 Data Analysis: Scheme Outcome

The scheme outcome was analysed through formal surveys to validate sample details provided by respective implementing agencies across the 3 domain activities and beneficiary survey to gauge their opinion on quality of industrial areas/estates, weaving sheds developed and training programmes conducted by the implementing agencies. The objectives of such formal surveys were to analyse the current status and quality of such industrial infrastructure created, and quality of training programmes conducted in the scheme area under KVV funds and the overall benefit derived by beneficiaries from such programmes. The profile of the respondents/ beneficiaries who were part of the formal survey is discussed in Chapter 2.

9.2.1 Quality of industrial infrastructure developed under KVV in the scheme area

Formal surveys were conducted across all 18 survey samples (industrial areas/ estates) selected for the evaluation study to evaluate the quality of industrial infrastructure developed under KVV in the scheme area. Out of the total 180 beneficiaries that were estimated to be a part of the formal survey, only 53 beneficiaries at KSSIDC project sites were available, to be interviewed. The remaining 127 estimated sample were either not available at project site or were not identified because of lack of industrial activity/ no industrial activity at such project sites.

The indicators identified for evaluation of the quality of industrial infrastructure developed under KVV in scheme area include:-

- ▶ Current status of the industrial area/estate
- ▶ Quality of power supply at industrial estates/ areas
- ▶ Quality of water supply at industrial estates/ areas
- ▶ Quality of roads/commuting facilities to industrial estates/areas
- ▶ Quality of construction works at industrial estates/areas
- ▶ Quality of common amenities (toilets, first aid, healthcare) at industrial estates/areas

Under the scheme outcome analysis, after collecting the sample details from respective implementing agencies for industrial estates/areas, we conducted a formal survey to validate the information and analyse the current status of the respective industrial infrastructure created. The detail of current status of industrial areas/estates developed under the scheme is given in the Table 27 below:-

Table 27: Current status of IA/IE's developed under the scheme

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
1	Development of Industrial Estate at Bhalki	Bhalki	Bidar	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Awareness of the IA among local people is very poor ▶ Absence of road infrastructure and poor connectivity to the IA ▶ Poor monitoring of infrastructure created (Portion of space has been rented out for Gymnasium purpose, private school and a wholesale provision store) ▶ Poor maintenance of infrastructure created (Board earmarking the name, area are not visible/faded out and entry gate is rusted resulting in not closing properly) ▶ There were 8 industrial units/sheds operating in the IA (1 primary school, 1 gym, 2 agriculture godown, 1 provision store for agri products, 3 were closed) ▶ Absence of compound wall around the IA has led to poor cleanliness (stray animals and local people use for unhygienic purposes)
2	Development of Industrial Estate at Humnabad	Humnabad	Bidar	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Poor maintenance of the infrastructure created resulting in poor cleanliness in the IA ▶ Absence of compound wall has led to very poor hygiene with the IA due to use of certain portions for other unhygienic purposes. ▶ Absence of road infrastructure to and within the IA

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There were 4 units operating in the IA (ITI, private college, IT training class room, house/bakery product unit) ▶ Allottees at the IA were complaining against area demarcation, robbery problem and no street lights. ▶ Poor infrastructure in the IA (no compound wall, road, water facility and toilet facilities, local dwellers use certain portions of the IA for unhygienic purposes)
3	Development and up gradation of IE at Chincholi of Gulbarga district	Chincholi	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Absence of compound wall around the IA, poor infrastructure for water, street lights, security. ▶ Road infrastructure is good within the IA ▶ One ITI is functioning in the IA, another unit present was Danish industries (which is a chemical unit and open once in 3 months)
4	Development of Industrial Estate at Shahabad	Chitapur	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Easily accessible, good road infrastructure, poor water infrastructure ▶ Road infrastructure has been recently developed recently in the IA ▶ There are no functional units within the IA ▶ There is no marking or name board also in the IA ▶ One of the allottees (only 3 allotments) stated he is planning to construct a Convention hall. ▶ Absence of water facility within the IA
5	Development of Industrial Estate at Chittapur	Chittapur	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Very poor awareness among the local people about presence of an IA ▶ No area demarcation for IA and very difficult to identify the IA ▶ Residential area is adjacent/ very close to the IA ▶ There were around 12 operating industrial units in the IA, most

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
					<p>allottees are granite polishing units within the IA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Road connectivity is very poor (accident prone), no road infrastructure is created to the IA, poor water facility ▶ Poor infrastructure within the IA (6 street lights with no power, compound and security) ▶ Beneficiaries here complained of robbery, poor lighting within the IA.
6	Development of Industrial Estate at Jevaragi	Jevaragi	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Very poor hygienic conditions in the IA ▶ Absence of compound wall has led to dwellers littering within the IA ▶ There were 2 industrial units (warehouse of agri dept for agri products), one BSNL office ▶ Nearby highway, absence of drinking water facility in the IA, no name board for the IA, poor road infrastructure inside IA ▶ Some officials of Department of Agriculture were claiming the land to be of their department and not of KSSIDC
7	Development of Industrial Estate at Sedam	Sedam	Kalaburagi	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The road connectivity and infrastructure was very poor ▶ It was observed that some allottees had rented out plots, constructed house cum industrial unit with in-house toilet facility resulting in residential cum industrial unit label among locals, one hotel was also present ▶ One of the allottees has constructed a modern complex with most modern facilities (internet shop, cloth shop, advocate office, xerox shop, bank etc) ▶ Absence of a compound wall and less no. of street lights in and

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
					<p>around the IA (allottees complained of robbery), poor power supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The IA is very close to bus station
8	Construction of sheds , provide infrastructure facilities in 96 plots at Sindhanur of Raichur district (22.19 acres)	Sindhanur	Raichur	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Absence of compound wall around the IA and good road infrastructure ▶ No water facility in the IA (2 water tanks are there but no supply), allottees purchase water from outside ▶ There were only 2-3 units functioning in the IA (one agro products unit, 1 hollow block unit, 1 transformer assembly unit)
9	Development of Industrial Estate at Kanakapur	Kanakapur	Ramanagar	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Absence of road connectivity infrastructure to the IA ▶ Poor infrastructure for street lights (insufficient) and drainage system in the IA ▶ There were 12-15 units -one ITI, private school and a fire station, 7-8 running units (Kerala bakery, silk fabrication etc.,) in the IA ▶ Presence of 3-4 well constructed units (sheets manufacturing) with about 12-15 employees were operating in the IA
10	Development of Industrial Estate at Magadi	Magadi	Ramanagar	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Illegal occupancy of plots was observed with internal lobbying among allottees for ownership, was also stated by few allottees ▶ Poor monitoring by concerned has led to illegal construction (granite unit) and to occupy the approach road/entrance of the IA ▶ There were 2-3 units (mostly granite and rice polishing) ▶ Few allottees and officers present stated that much of the infrastructure (motor, gate, lights) were robbed by the local villagers recently

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
11	Development of 20 acres of land in the 1st phase Pavagad of Tumakuru district	Pavagad	Tumakuru	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There were no allottees/beneficiaries (no details of beneficiaries) and was in an isolated location about 3 kms from town ▶ Some workers were from past 20 days doing solar system installation work is going on.
12	Development of Industrial Estate at Muddebihal	Muddebihal	Vijayapur	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There was no working unit/ beneficiaries in the IA ▶ It was observed that few sheds were demolished ▶ Poor infrastructure for road, water, power.
13	Development of Industrial Estate at Sindagi	Sindagi	Vijayapur	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Only 2-3 units are under construction for setup in the IA ▶ Poor road connectivity infrastructure ▶ Absence of compound wall and water facility in the
14	Development of Industrial Estate at Shahapur	Shahapur	Yadgir	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Poor infrastructure facility for water, drainage and street lighting ▶ There were about 5-6 industrial units (engineering work units) operating in the IA
15	Development of Industrial Estate at Shorapur	Shorapur	Yadgir	KSSIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Poor infrastructure facility for road inside IA, water, drainage and street lighting ▶ There were about 5-6 industrial units (engineering work units) operating in the IA
16	Development of IA at Gadvanthi village of Humnabad taluk of Bidar district	Humnabad	Bidar	KIADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 16 out of 19 beneficiaries have vacant lands, ▶ 2 allottees are now constructing sheds (one Tata small garage), and 1 allottee has rented the place (weigh bridge)
17	Construction of building,	Kanakapur	Ramanagar	GTTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The training unit is well situated and has all the amenities and

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
	workshop & classrooms - GTTC	a			<p>facilities including compound wall, security guard, and power,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Kanakapur GTTC centre has approximately 131 students out of which 18 are females. ▶ The centre has good infrastructure with internal roads, one bore well, a raising main and a distribution line with 2 overhead tanks of 10000 litre capacity. The centre also has a 250KVA transformer with 20 poles and street lights. ▶ The centre is well maintained and managed by the staff and principal.
18	Construction of building, workshop & classrooms - GTTC	Lingasugur	Raichur	GTTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The training unit is well situated and has all the amenities and facilities, it has got compounds, security guard, and power , ▶ The centre has approximately 140 students out of which 8 are females. ▶ The centre has 6 internal roads, one bore well, a raising main, 8 cistrens and distribution line with 2 overhead tanks of 10000ltr capacity. The centre also has a 250KVA transformer with 15 poles and street lights. ▶ Most of the students are from neighbouring districts and are living in rooms nearby ▶ The centre is well maintained and managed by the staff and principal.

Table 28 indicates the level of satisfaction among respondents/allottees at industrial units for quality of power supply. 90.57 per cent of respondents at KSSIDC units stated that power supplied was average with 4-8 hours of power supply on a daily basis.

Table 28: Quality of power supply at industrial estates/areas

		Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent (>12-24 hours)	Very good (>8-12 hours)	Average (4-8 hours)	Poor (>2-4 hours)	Very poor (Up to 2 hours)	Total
1	KSSIDC	-	2 (3.77)	48 (90.57)	-	3 (5.66)	53 (100.00)
2	KIADB	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	2 (3.77)	48 (90.57)	-	3 (5.66)	53 (100.00)

Table 29 indicates the level of satisfaction among respondents/allottees at industrial units and weaving units for quality of water supply. 69.81 per cent of respondents at industrial units stated that water supplied was average with 4-8 hours of water supply on a daily basis and only 9.43 respondents opined that water supply was very good.

Table 29: Quality of water supply at industrial estates/areas

		Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent (>12-24 hours)	Very good (>8-12 hours)	Average (4-8 hours)	Poor (>2-4 hours)	Very poor (Up to 2 hours)	Total
1	KSSIDC	-	5 (9.43)	37 (69.81)	3 (5.66)	8 (15.09)	53 (100.00)
2	KIADB	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	5 (9.43)	37 (69.81)	3 (5.66)	8 (15.09)	53 (100.00)

Table 30 indicates the level of satisfaction among respondents/allottees at industrial units for quality of roads/commuting facilities. 69.81 per cent of respondents at industrial units stated that quality of roads/commuting facilities was average and nearly 20.75 per cent respondents stated that the quality was poor.

Table 30: Quality of roads/commuting facilities to industrial estates/areas

		Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
1	KSSIDC	1 (1.89)	-	37 (69.81)	11 (20.75)	4 (7.55)	53 (100.00)
2	KIADB	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1 (1.89)	-	37 (69.81)	11 (20.75)	4 (7.55)	53 (100.00)

Table 31 indicates the level of satisfaction among respondents/allottees at industrial units for quality of construction works. It can be determined from the table that nearly 71.70 per cent of respondents at industrial units stated that quality of construction works was average and about 15 per cent respondents stated that the quality was very good.

Table 31: Quality of construction works at industrial estates/areas

		Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
1	KSSIDC	-	8 (15.09)	38 (71.70)	3 (5.66)	4 (7.55)	53 (100.00)
2	KIADB	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	8 (15.09)	38 (71.70)	3 (5.66)	4 (7.55)	53 (100.00)

Table 32 indicates the level of satisfaction among respondents/allottees at industrial units for quality of common amenities (toilets, first aid, and healthcare) provided. 64.15 per cent of respondents at industrial units stated that quality of construction works was poor; 13.21 per cent respondents stated that the quality was very poor and only 22.64 per cent respondents stated that that quality of common amenities was of average quality.

Table 32: Quality of common amenities (toilets, first aid, and healthcare) at industrial estates/areas

		Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
1	KSSIDC	-	-	12 (22.64)	34 (64.15)	7 (13.21)	53 (100.00)
2	KIADB	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	12 (22.64)	34 (64.15)	7 (13.21)	53 (100.00)

9.2.2 Quality of weaving units/sheds developed under KVV in the scheme area

Formal surveys were conducted across all 14 survey samples (weaving units/sheds) selected for the evaluation study to assess the quality of industrial infrastructure developed under KVV in the scheme area. A total of 140 beneficiaries (10 beneficiaries per sample) were estimated to be a part of the formal survey, however, all 208 beneficiaries of weaving sheds/ units developed by KHDC, KSCDC and KSPDC/KSTIDC, available at project sites were interviewed as part of the study.

The indicators identified for evaluation of the quality of industrial infrastructure developed under KVV in scheme area include:-

- ▶ Current status of the weaving sheds/ units
- ▶ Quality of power supply at industrial estates/ areas
- ▶ Quality of water supply at industrial estates/ areas
- ▶ Quality of roads/commuting facilities to industrial estates/areas
- ▶ Quality of construction works at industrial estates/areas
- ▶ Quality of common amenities (toilets, first aid, healthcare) at industrial estates/areas

Under the scheme outcome analysis, after collection of sample details from respective agencies, we conducted a formal survey to validate the information and analyse the current status of such infrastructure created. The details of current status of such weaving units/sheds developed are given in the Table 33 below:-

Table 33: Current status of weaving units/sheds

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
1	Strengthening of power loom clusters (Trg. Plant and Machinery and infrastructure -looms, living cum worksheds and common worksheds) at Bilagi	Bilagi	Bagalkot	KSPDC/ KSTIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operating and functional ▶ Beneficiaries at the unit were satisfied overall with power and water facilities provided
2	Strengthening of power loom clusters (Trg. Plant and Machinery and infrastructure -looms, living cum worksheds and common worksheds) at Gummagatta Village Pavagad taluk in Tumakuru district	Pavagad	Tumakuru	KSPDC/ KSTIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Beneficiaries of the units were very unhappy with power, water facilities provided ▶ Most of the beneficiaries have stopped working in units, except for 2 beneficiaries ▶ Poor power facility to the units (power provided at the units is only for 2hrs in a day) ▶ Most of the beneficiaries are working in private power loom in Pavagad and Doddaballapur. ▶ Most of them have also written requisitions/ appealed concerned officials for proper power facility. ▶ Only 10 out of 25 have got power looms and approved loan amount, rest are yet to get the same
3	Development of Cluster Centre	Mangala,	Chamaraj	KSCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mangala unit is working well under the supervision of Regional

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
	Mangala	Chamaraj anagar	anagar		<p>Manager and Manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit has good facilities like water, separate toilets for men and women, the place is clean & hygiene, ▶ Beneficiaries here are unsatisfied with the wages and demanded yearly bonus, ESI, health care for free, along with fix salary and residential house
4	Development of Cluster Centre Doddaghatta	Doddagha tta, Hosadurg a	Chitradur ga	KSCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is in operation and functioning well ▶ Beneficiaries/beneficiaries here demanded increase in wage or fix salary.
5	Development of Cluster Centre Garaga	Garaga, Channagi ri	Davanage re	KSCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operational and functioning well ▶ Beneficiaries here are unsatisfied with the wages and demanded yearly bonus, ESI, health care for free, along with fix salary and residential house
6	Development of Cluster Centre Jakkahalli	Jakkahalli , HD Kote	Mysuru	KSCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Beneficiaries here want the unit to be closed due to lack of interest amongst them to work there as they felt that, working at coir unit will result in respiratory and other health issues ▶ The beneficiaries also shared that since Mysore is nearby; they want to work in other industrial opportunities where they can earn more with lesser effort. ▶ The beneficiaries are also discontent with the wages offered
7	Development of Cluster Centre	Tungani,	Ramanag	KSCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit has good infrastructure facilities for power, water, and

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
	Tungani	Kanakapur	ar		<p>power back-up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit has good common amenities (toilets) ▶ The beneficiaries in the unit were highly experienced and have been involved here since 15-20 years ▶ Beneficiaries were discontent with benefits provided and demanded fixed salary, ESI, bonus, health insurance etc.,
8	Development of Cluster Centre Gubbi	Gubbi	Tumakuru	KSCDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The beneficiaries here were well experienced and are working here from past 15-20 years; they also demanded fixed salary, ESI, bonus, Health insurance.
9	Construction of Common Work Shed & Pre loom facilities and Modernisation of looms	Bilagi	Bagalkot	KHDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operating well, with average power facility provided ▶ Funds were utilised for common weaving shed, pre-loom facility centre and modernisation of existing looms (beneficiaries share).
10	Pre loom facilities with building and Modernisation of looms	Aland	Kalaburagi	KHDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operating/functional with handloom weaver beneficiaries ▶ Funds allocated under KVY were not sufficient for the project, due to which funds from other projects of KHDC were diverted to this project ▶ Funds from KVY were mostly utilised for construction of pre-loom facilities centre and training programme ▶ Beneficiaries stated about issues such as poor amenities and delayed payments
11	Construction of Common Work	Indi	Vijayapur	KHDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operating/functional with handloom weaver

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
	Shed and Modernisation of looms				<p>beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The plant and machinery are very old and not properly maintained with regular mechanical problems ▶ Funds were utilised for common weaving shed, training and modernisation of looms ▶ Beneficiaries stated about issues such as poor amenities and delayed payments
12	Modernisation of looms	Yadgir	Yadgir	KHDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operating/ functional with handloom weaver beneficiaries. KHDC stated that funds were not sufficient under KVV. ▶ The plant and machinery are very old and not properly maintained with regular mechanical problems ▶ Beneficiaries raised issues such as poor toilet facility, delayed payments and want hike in wages ▶ Few beneficiaries stated that plots were not allotted to them yet.
13	Construction of Common Work Shed & Pre loom facilities and Modernisation of looms	Shahapur	Yadgir	KHDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operating/ functional with handloom weaver beneficiaries. KHDC stated that funds were not sufficient under KVV. ▶ Funds were utilised for common weaving shed, pre-loom facilities with building, training and modernisation of looms ▶ Beneficiaries raised issues such as poor toilet facility, delayed payments and want hike in wages

SN	Project Name	Taluk	District	Agency	Comments
14	Construction of Common Work Shed and Modernisation of looms	Surapur	Yadgir	KHDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The unit is operating/ functional with handloom weaver beneficiaries. ▶ Funds were utilised for common weaving shed, training and modernisation of looms ▶ There were two common weaving sheds of the unit, one was functional and other one was not functional with mostly dump of old spares ▶ Beneficiaries raised issues such as poor toilet facility, delayed payments and want hike in wages

Table 34 indicates the rating by respondents/allottees at weaving units/sheds for quality of power supply. 67.71 per cent of respondents at KSSIDC units stated that power supplied was average with 4-8 hours of power supply on a daily basis and only 22.60 per cent respondents rated the power supply to be very good.

Table 34: Quality of power supply at weaving units/sheds

SN	Implementing agency	Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					Total
		Excellent (>12-24 hours)	Very good (>8-12 hours)	Average (4-8 hours)	Poor (>2-4 hours)	Very poor (Up to 2 hours)	
1	KHDC	0 (0.00)	30 (14.42)	89 (42.79)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	119 (57.21)
2	KSCDC	1 (0.48)	2 (0.96)	41 (19.71)	8 (3.85)	4 (1.92)	56 (26.92)
3	KSPDC	0 (0.00)	15 (7.21)	10 (4.81)	0 (0.00)	8 (3.85)	33 (15.87)
	Total	1 (0.48)	47 (22.60)	140 (67.31)	8 (3.85)	12 (5.77)	208 (100.00)

Table 35 indicates the level of satisfaction among respondents/allottees at weaving units/sheds for quality of water supply. 61.54 per cent of respondents at weaving units/sheds stated that water supplied was average with 4-8 hours of water supply on a daily basis and only 29.81 respondents rated the quality of water supply to be very good.

Table 35: Quality of water supply at weaving units/sheds

SN	Implementing agency	Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					Total
		Excellent (>12-24 hours)	Very good (>8-12 hours)	Average (4-8 hours)	Poor (>2-4 hours)	Very poor (Up to 2 hours)	
1	KHDC	-	36 (17.31)	83 (39.90)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	119 (57.21)
2	KSCDC	-	4 (1.92)	35 (16.83)	9 (4.33)	8 (3.85)	56 (26.92)
3	KSPDC	-	22 (10.58)	10 (4.81)	1 (0.48)	0 (0.00)	33 (15.87)
	Total	-	62 (29.81)	128 (61.54)	10 (4.81)	8 (3.85)	208 (100.00)

Table 36 indicates the rating by respondents/allottees at weaving units/sheds for quality of roads/commuting facilities. 65.38 per cent of respondents at weaving units/sheds stated that quality of roads/commuting facilities was average and about 25 per cent respondents stated that the quality was poor.

Table 36: Quality of roads/commuting facilities to weaving units/sheds

SN	Implementing agency	Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					Total
		Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	
1	KHDC	-	11 (5.29)	85 (40.87)	20 (9.62)	3 (1.44)	119 (57.21)
2	KSCDC	-	4 (1.92)	38 (18.27)	12 (5.77)	2 (0.96)	56 (26.92)
3	KSPDC	-	0 (0.00)	13 (6.25)	20 (9.62)	0 (0.00)	33 (15.87)
	Total	-	15 (7.21)	136 (65.38)	52 (25.00)	5 (2.40)	208 (100.00)

Table 37 indicates the rating by respondents/allottees at weaving units/sheds for quality of construction work. 72.60 per cent of respondents at weaving units/sheds stated that quality of construction work was average and nearly about 25.96 per cent respondents stated that the quality was very good.

Table 37: Quality of construction works at weaving units/sheds

SN	Implementing agency	Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					Total
		Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	
1	KHDC	1 (0.48)	36 (17.31)	82 (39.42)	0 (0.00)	-	119 (57.21)
2	KSCDC	1 (0.48)	3 (1.44)	51 (24.52)	1 (0.48)	-	56 (26.92)
3	KSPDC	0 (0.00)	15 (7.21)	18 (8.66)	0 (0.00)	-	33 (15.87)
	Total	2 (0.96)	54 (25.96)	151 (72.60)	1 (0.48)	-	208 (100.00)

Table 38 indicates the rating by respondents/allottees at weaving units/sheds for quality of common amenities (toilets, first aid, and healthcare) provided. It can be determined from the table that nearly 52.88 per cent of respondents at weaving units/sheds stated that quality of common amenities provided was poor; only 31.25 per cent respondents stated that the quality was average.

Table 38: Quality of common amenities (toilets, first aid, and healthcare) at weaving units/sheds

SN	Implementing agency	Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					Total
		Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	
1	KHDC	-	5 (2.40)	42 (20.19)	69 (33.17)	3 (1.44)	119 (57.21)

2	KSCDC	-	6 (2.88)	20 (9.62)	13 (6.25)	17 (8.17)	56 (26.92)
3	KSPDC	-	1 (0.48)	3 (1.44)	28 (13.50)	1 (0.48)	33 (15.87)
	Total	-	12 (5.77)	65 (31.25)	110 (52.88)	21 (10.10)	208 (100.00)

Table 39 indicates the rating by respondents/allottees at weaving units/sheds for quality of plant and machinery provided. It can be determined from the table that nearly 50.96 per cent of respondents at weaving units/sheds stated that quality of plant and machinery provided was of average quality and about 44.23 per cent respondents stated that the quality was very good.

Table 39: Quality of plant and machinery provided at weaving units/sheds

SN	Implementing agency	Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)					Total
		Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	
1	KHDC	1 (0.48)	66 (31.73)	50 (24.04)	2 (0.96)	0 (0.00)	119 (57.21)
2	KSCDC	0 (0.00)	9 (4.33)	40 (19.23)	4 (1.92)	3 (1.44)	56 (26.92)
3	KSPDC	0 (0.00)	17 (8.17)	16 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	33 (15.87)
	Total	1 (0.48)	92 (44.23)	106 (50.96)	6 (2.88)	3 (1.44)	208 (100.00)

9.2.3 Quality of training programmes (EDP/EAP trainings & Skill based trainings)

Formal surveys were conducted for all 29 survey samples (training programmes) selected for the evaluation study to evaluate the quality of training programmes conducted under KVV in the scheme area. Out of the total 290 beneficiaries (10 beneficiaries per sample) that were estimated to be a part of the formal survey, 113 respondents/trainees were interviewed (as per beneficiary/trainees details provided by the 5 implementing agencies for trainings conducted by them during the study period).

The remaining 177 beneficiaries were not interviewed because the implementing agencies did not have any contact information to connect with them. Also some of the beneficiaries had migrated and were not available for the survey. The breakup of implementing agency wise beneficiaries interviewed is given in

Table 40 below:

Table 40: Number of respondents/trainees under Training unit samples

Implementing agency	Beneficiaries of training programmes conducted under KVV in scheme area	
	No of respondents	Percent
EDP/EAP training programmes		
CEDOK	30	31.58
TECSOK	65	68.42
Total	95	100
Skill based training programmes		
KSCDC	7	38.89
KSHDC	5	27.78
KHDC	6	33.33
Total	113	100

The indicators identified for evaluation of the quality of training programmes conducted under KVV in scheme area include:-

- ▶ Quality/ suitability/ appropriateness of training programmes
- ▶ Use of new techniques during training programme
- ▶ Duration of training programme
- ▶ Quality of trainers involved
- ▶ Monthly stipend provided during training programmes
- ▶ Motivation to take up self-employment after undertaking the training programme
- ▶ Follow-up activities under taken by implementing agencies for training programmes
- ▶ Benefit in getting employment after undertaking training programme

Table 41 indicates the opinion of respondents about the suitability /appropriateness of EDP/EAP and skill based training programme. 75.79 per cent of opined that the suitability/ appropriateness of EDP/EAP training was low/ not suitable whereas 77.78 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training opined that the trainings were highly suitable.

Table 41: Suitability/ appropriateness of training programmes

		Suitability/ appropriateness of training programmes (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Very highly suitable	Highly suitable	Medium	Low suitability	Not suitable	Total

EDP/EAP Training programmes							
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (8.42)	22 (23.16)	0 (0.00)	30 (31.58)
2	TECSOK	0 (0.00)	2 (2.11)	13 (13.68)	49 (51.58)	1 (1.05)	65 (68.42)
	Total	0 (0.00)	2 (2.11)	21 (22.11)	71 (74.74)	1 (1.05)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes							
1	KHDC	2 (11.11)	4 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)
2	KSCDC	1 (5.56)	3 (16.67)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (38.89)
3	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	4 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	5 (27.78)
	Total	3 (16.67)	11 (61.11)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	18 (100.00)

Table 42 shows that under EDP/EAP training all of the 95 respondents (100 per cent) stated that no new techniques were used during the training programmes and 2 respondents (11.11 per cent) under skills based training stated that new techniques were used during training programmes.

Table 42: Use of new techniques during training programme

		Use of new techniques (no of respondents and per cent of response)		
SN	Implementing agency	Yes	No	Total
EDP/EAP Training programmes				
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	30 (26.55)	30 (26.55)
2	TECSOK	0 (0.00)	65 (57.52)	65 (57.52)
	Total	0 (0.00)	95 (100.00)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes				
1	KHDC	2 (11.11)	4 (22.22)	6 (33.33)
2	KSCDC	0 (0.00)	7 (38.89)	7 (38.89)
3	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)	5 (27.78)

	Total	2 (11.11)	16 (88.89)	18 (100.00)
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Table 43 shows that under EDP/EAP training majority of 71.58 per cent respondents stated that the duration of the training programme was insufficient and 28.42 per cent respondents stated that the duration of the training programmes was sufficient. Whereas, under skills based training majority of 55.56 per cent respondents stated that the duration of the training programmes was sufficient.

Table 43: Satisfaction with duration of training programme

		Level of satisfaction (no of respondents and per cent of response)		
SN	Implementing agency	Yes	No	Total
EDP/ EAP training programmes				
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	30 (31.58)	30 (31.58)
2	TECSOK	27 (28.42)	38 (40.00)	65 (68.42)
	Total	27 (28.42)	68 (71.58)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes				
1	KHDC	4 (22.22)	2 (11.11)	6 (33.33)
2	KSCDC	6 (33.33)	1 (5.56)	7 (38.89)
3	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)	5 (27.78)
	Total	10 (55.56)	8 (44.44)	18 (100.00)

Table 44 shows that under EDP/EAP training 41.05 per cent respondents stated that quality of trainers was average; 25.26 per cent of respondents stated that quality of trainers was poor; 15.79 per cent of respondents stated that quality of trainers was very good and 8.42 and 9.47 per cent respondents stated that quality of respondents was excellent and very poor respectively. Whereas, under skills based training majority of 72.23 per cent respondents stated that quality of trainers was very good or excellent and 16.67 per cent stated that quality of trainers was poor.

Table 44: Rating of trainers involved undertaking the training programme

		Rating of trainers (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total

		Rating of trainers (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
EDP/ EAP training programmes							
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	12 (12.63)	15 (15.79)	3 (3.16)	30 (31.58)
2	TECSOK	8 (8.42)	15 (15.79)	27 (28.42)	9 (9.47)	6 (6.32)	65 (68.42)
	Total	8 (8.42)	15 (15.79)	39 (41.05)	24 (25.26)	9 (9.47)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes							
2	KHDC	2 (11.11)	4 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (5.31)
3	KSCDC	1 (5.56)	6 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (6.19)
4	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	3 (16.67)	1 (5.56)	5 (27.78)
	Total	3 (16.67)	10 (55.56)	1 (5.56)	3 (16.67)	1 (5.56)	18 (100.00)

Table 45 shows that under EDP/EAP training and skills based training a majority of 83.16 per cent and 44.44 per cent respondents were unhappy with the stipend provided during the training programme with very poor level of satisfaction.

Table 45: Satisfaction with monthly stipend provided during training programmes

		Satisfaction with monthly stipend (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
EDP/ EAP training programmes							
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.88)	3 (2.65)	26 (23.01)	30 (26.55)
2	TECSOK	0 (0.00)	4 (3.54)	8 (7.07)	0 (0.00)	53 (46.90)	65 (57.52)
	Total	0 (5.26)	4 (4.21)	9 (9.47)	3 (3.16)	79 (83.16)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes							
3	KHDC	3 (16.67)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)
4	KSCDC	1 (5.56)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	3 (16.67)	7 (38.89)

5	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (4.42)	5 (4.42)
	Total	4 (22.22)	5 (27.78)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	8 (44.44)	18 (100.00)

Table 46 shows that under EDP/EAP training a majority of 92.39 per cent and 44.44 per cent respondents under skill based training showed very poor motivation levels during the training programmes to take up self-employment.

Table 46: Motivation to take up self-employment after undertaking the training programme

		Motivation to take up self-employment (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
EDP/ EAP training programmes							
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.09)	26 (28.26)	27 (29.35)
2	TECSOK	2 (2.17)	1 (1.09)	2 (2.17)	1 (1.09)	59 (64.13)	65 (70.65)
	Total	2 (2.17)	1 (2.17)	2 (2.17)	2 (2.17)	85 (92.39)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes							
2	KHDC	3 (16.67)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)
3	KSCDC	1 (5.56)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	3 (16.67)	7 (38.89)
4	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)	5 (27.78)
	Total	4 (22.22)	5 (27.78)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	8 (44.44)	18 (100.00)

Table 47 indicates the overall opinion among respondents about quality of EDP/EAP and skills based training programmes. It can be determined from the table that 43.16 per cent of respondents under EDP/EAP training opined that the overall quality of training was average; 23.1 per cent respondents opined that the overall quality of training was poor; 17.89 per cent respondents opined that the overall quality of training was very good; 10.53 per cent respondents opined that the overall quality of training was very poor and 5.26 per cent respondents opined that the overall quality of training was excellent. Whereas under skills based training majority of 55.56 per cent respondents opined that the overall quality of training was very good; 22.22 per cent respondents opined that the overall quality of training was poor and 11.11 per cent respondents opined that the overall quality of training was average.

Table 47: Overall quality of training programmes

		Overall quality of training programmes (no of respondents and per cent of response)					
SN	Implementing agency	Excellent	Very good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Total
EDP/EAP Training programmes							
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	14 (14.74)	13 (13.68)	3 (3.16)	30 (31.58)
2	TECSOK	5 (5.26)	17 (17.89)	27 (28.42)	9 (9.47)	7 (7.37)	65 (68.42)
	Total	5 (5.26)	17 (17.89)	41 (43.16)	22 (23.1)	10 (10.53)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes							
3	KHDC	1 (5.56)	5 (27.78)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)
4	KSCDC	1 (5.56)	5 (27.78)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	7 (38.89)
4	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (11.11)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)
	Total	2 (11.11)	10 (55.56)	2 (11.11)	4 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	18 (100.00)

Table 48 indicates that under EDP/EAP and skills based training a majority of 98.95 per cent and 61.11 respondents stated that, no follow up activities or support was extended by implementing agencies, after undertaking the training programme.

Table 48: Follow-up activities for training programmes by implementing agencies

		Follow-up activities undertaken (no of respondents and per cent of response)		
SN	Implementing agency	Yes	No	Total
EDP/EAP Training programmes				
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	30 (31.58)	30 (31.58)
2	TECSOK	1 (1.05)	64 (67.37)	65 (68.42)
	Total	1 (1.05)	94 (98.95)	95 (100.00)

		Follow-up activities undertaken (no of respondents and per cent of response)		
SN	Implementing agency	Yes	No	Total
Skill based training programmes				
3	KHDC	4 (22.22)	2 (11.11)	6 (33.33)
4	KSCDC	3 (16.67)	4 (22.22)	7 (38.89)
5	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	5 (4.42)	5 (4.42)
	Total	7 (38.89)	11 (61.11)	18 (100.00)

Table 49 indicates that under EDP/EAP and skills based training majority of 95 (100 per cent) and 8 (44.44 per cent) respondents stated that, they did not benefit in getting employment after undertaking the training programmes; 55.56 per cent of respondents under skills based training stated that they benefitted in getting employment after completing the training programme.

Table 49: Benefit in getting employment after undertaking training programme

		Benefit in getting employment (no of respondents and per cent of response)		
SN	Implementing agency	Benefitted in getting employment	Did not get employment	Total
EDP/EAP Training programmes				
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	30 (26.55)	30 (26.55)
2	TECSOK	0 (0.00)	65 (57.52)	65 (57.52)
	Total	0 (0.00)	95 (100.00)	95 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes				
3	KHDC	6 (5.31)	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)
4	KSCDC	4 (3.54)	3 (16.67)	7 (38.89)
5	KSHDC	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)	5 (27.78)
	Total	10	8	18

		Benefit in getting employment (no of respondents and per cent of response)		
SN	Implementing agency	Benefitted in getting employment	Did not get employment	Total
		(55.56)	(44.44)	(100.00)

Table 50 indicates that under EDP/EAP training a majority of 98.95 per cent respondents stated that, they were employed in an activity which was different from the training they underwent. Whereas, under skills based training a majority of 55.56 per cent respondents stated that they were employed in the activity for which they undertook training.

Table 50: Working on different activity to the training undertaken

		Working on different activity to the training undertaken (no of respondents and per cent of response)		
SN	Implementing agency	Yes	No	Total
EDP/EAP Training programmes				
1	CEDOK	30 (31.58)	0 (0.00)	30 (31.58)
2	TECSOK	64 (67.37)	1 (2.05)	65 (68.42)
	Total	94 (98.95)	1 (1.05)	95 (100.00)
Skill based Training programmes				
2	KHDC	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)	6 (33.33)
3	KSCDC	3 (16.67)	4 (22.22)	7 (38.89)
4	KSHDC	5 (27.78)	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)
	Total	8 (44.44)	10 (55.56)	18 (100.00)

9.3 Data Analysis: Scheme Impact

The impact of the scheme was assessed through a series of steps and each step included a set of actions. The steps refer to the period before, during and after the implementation of the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme. The objective was to go beyond the simple acquisition of knowledge about the scheme but rather to undertake a comprehensive assessment of the scheme. The indicators that were examined under the impact analysis of the scheme were a) assessing the level of improvement in industrial activities; b) local youth employment creation and c) the impact on the socio-economic conditions of the people of 39 most backward taluks. District level data for assessment has been considered due to unavailability of information at the taluk level.

The indicators of impact and outcome assessment include:

- ▶ Overall benefits to the beneficiaries of assets created under Kaigarika Vikasa scheme;
- ▶ Impact on the living and livelihood conditions of the people targeted by the programme;
- ▶ People's perceptions about the utility of the programme;
- ▶ Overall improvement in infrastructural facilities in the taluk/region; and
- ▶ General impacts of the industrial infrastructure and assets created.

9.3.1 Improvement in Industrial activities

Under the impact analysis of Kaigarika Vikasa scheme, the first parameter that we have evaluated is to measure the improvement in the level of industrial activities in 39 most backward taluks. We have assessed the level of industrial activities whether it has increased or decreased in the scope area through secondary research. We have looked at district level information where taluk level data was unavailable.

9.3.1.1 Industrial activities in Karnataka

With regard to the level of industrial activities, as per the High Power Committee report (HPCRR), as many as 66 taluks of North Karnataka and 62 taluks of South Karnataka were behind the State average in industrial development. Among them, as many as 53 taluks in North Karnataka and 42 in South Karnataka were lagging behind the State level in respect of both industrial infrastructure and industrial performance.

The district wise comparative distribution of factories and workers during the year 2004-05 and 2011-12 is given in Table 51. It can be determined from the table that the total number of factories increased from 1,535 in 2004-05 to 2,207 in 2011-12 across the scope area of 15 districts with a growth rate of 43.77 percent. Districts such as Raichur, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Chitradurga and Kalaburagi had the highest number of factories during the year 2004-05 and 2011-12. The data points listed in the table also show that the number of workers during 2004-05 was 50,110 and this doubled to 1,07,302 in 2011-12, with a growth rate of 114.13 per cent. The districts having highest number of workers and employees during the year 2004-05 and 2011-12 were Ballari,

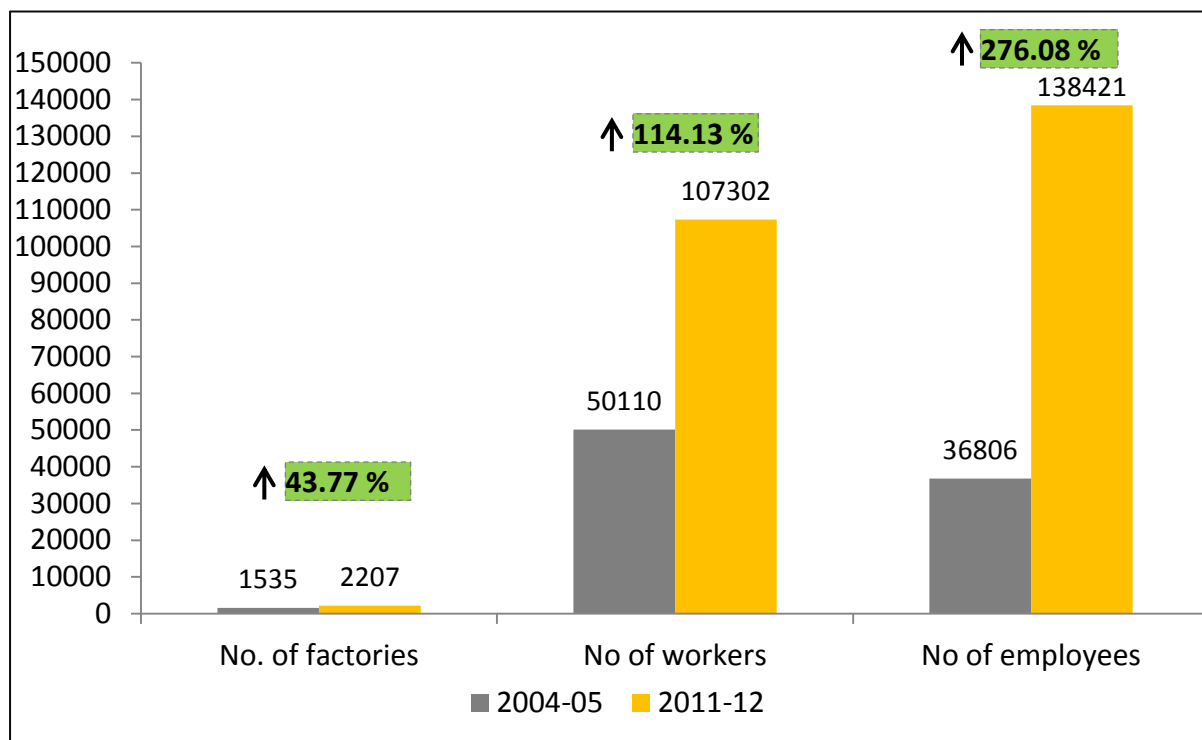
Mysuru, Tumakuru, Kalaburagi and Koppal. Ramanagar district which was recently bifurcated has 6,244 workers in 2011-12, which is very high as compared to the other districts during 2004-05. The total number of employees increased from 36806 in 2004-05 to 138421 in 2011-12 across the scope area of 15 districts with a growth rate of 276.08 per cent (Figure 9).

Table 51: Comparison of number of factories and number of workers during 2004-05 and 2011-12

SN	District	No of factories		No of workers		No of employees	
		2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
1	Bagalkote	67	45	2586	2480	2138	3681
2	Ballari	243	315	7421	27077	5187	32122
3	Bidar	69	81	2968	2979	2813	3449
4	Chamarajanagar	15	14	264	450	264	576
5	Chikkaballapura	NA	32	NA	396	NA	1024
6	Chitradurga	82	128	826	1453	726	2099
7	Davanagere	140	148	3876	2256	2772	2930
8	Kalaburagi	39	121	3973	7111	2001	8758
9	Koppal	109	153	3117	3114	1721	4305
10	Mysuru	404	574	17500	37435	14249	46022
11	Raichur	117	201	1232	1947	949	2989
12	Ramanagar	NA	29	NA	6244	NA	11980
13	Tumakuru	191	304	4992	12228	2942	15042
14	Vijayapur	59	49	1355	1695	1044	2826
15	Yadgir	NA	13	NA	437	NA	618
	Total	1535	2207	50110	107302	36806	138421

Source: ASI report 2005-06 and ASI 2011-12

Figure 9: Percentage increase in no. of factories, workers & employees between 2004 and 2012



9.3.1.2 Analysis of Large¹ and Mega² scale Industries in scope area

As part of the impact assessment of industrial activities we have looked at data for large and mega scale industries across 13 districts under the scope area for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. The data point show that the number of industrial units operating at the beginning of each year have declined from 197 units in 2010-11 to 193 units in 2014-15. The number of units which were closed during each year increased from 4 industrial units in 2010-11 to 30 units in 2011-12 and thereby fell to 2 units in 2014-15. Bellary recorded the highest number of closed units across the 13 districts³ and 27 units were closed in Bellary during 2011-12. Districts like Bellary, Mysore, Koppal, Tumkur and Bagalkote had the highest number of industries or industrial units across the 13 districts for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. The details of large and mega scale industries across 13 districts for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 is listed in Table 52.

¹ Investment on fixed assets above 10 crore to 250 crore and Minimum direct employment of 20 for first 10 crore investment

² Investment on fixed assets above 250 crore up to 500 crore and minimum 200 direct employment for first 250 crore investment

³ Data for Raichur & Chikkaballapur was not available

Table 52: Comparison of industrial units across most backward taluks for the period 2010-15

S N	Districts	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		No of units at beginning	No of units closed	No of units at beginning	No of units closed	No of units at beginning	No of units closed	No of units at beginning	No of units closed	No of units at beginning	No of units closed
1	Bagalkote	19	2	17	0	18	1	17	0	17	0
2	Bellary	66	2	65	27	38	0	39	0	39	0
3	Bidar	6	-	7	-	7	-	8	-	9	-
4	Vijayapur	2	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	7	-
5	Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
6	Chamarajanagar	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
7	Davangere	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-
8	Kalaburagi	8	0	8	0	9	0	11	0	12	0
9	Koppal	25	-	27	3	26	3	24	-	25	-
10	Mysore	42	-	43	-	47	-	49	-	51	-
11	Ramnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Tumkur	22	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	23	2
13	Yadgir	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	197	4	197	30	179	4	186	0	193	2

Source: District Industries centre

We also looked at the district-wise invested capital during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12 as per given in Table 53. The total quantum of investments made by the industries increased from ₹20,46,986 in 2005-06 to ₹79,64,019 in 2011-12. Districts such as Bellary, Mysore, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bagalkote and Tumkur recorded the highest quantum of investments during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12.

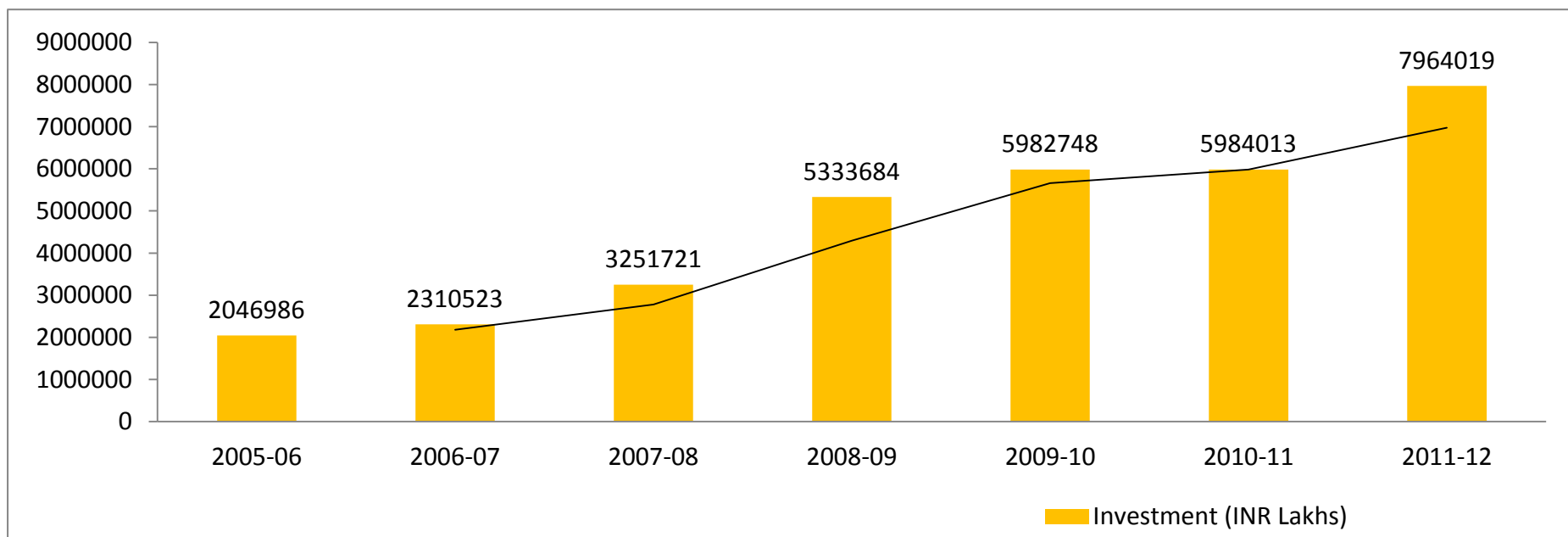
Table 53: Comparison of District-wise Invested capital from 2005-06 to 2011-12 (values in ₹)

SN	Districts	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Bagalkote	43,326	55,659	62,171	59,003	1,72,884	2,25,624	2,95,287
2	Bellary	10,56,181	13,34,108	19,87,784	37,81,576	37,63,713	32,46,038	46,00,506
3	Bidar	33,562	25,299	51,516	42,319	4,53,172	60,026	1,28,153
4	Bijapur	17,645	20,017	17,075	13,377	25,089	53,424	1,03,210
5	Chitradurga	27,267	18,852	29,811	82,854	38,180	37,802	47,311
6	Chamrajanagar	-	10,680	13,609	42,099	41,914	25,627	27,480
7	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	6,262	14,690	-
8	Davanagere	32,407	38,995	63,706	53,419	56,136	1,67,452	62,666
9	Gulbarga	1,80,974	2,14,984	3,34,846	3,11,654	4,20,748	5,35,472	6,83,708
10	Koppal	1,10,992	1,03,717	1,48,130	1,80,118	1,68,667	2,05,607	2,01,887
11	Mysore	4,19,918	3,93,676	4,31,626	5,19,650	5,35,742	7,12,850	9,35,302
12	Raichur	56,949	27,115	24,860	1,59,767	1,56,548	1,76,200	1,52,084
13	Ramnagar	-	-	-	-	0	3,59,201	4,83,950

SN	Districts	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
14	Tumkur	67,765	67,421	86,587	87,848	1,43,693	1,64,000	1,86,545
15	Yadgir	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,930
	Total	20,46,986	23,10,523	32,51,721	53,33,684	59,82,748	59,84,013	79,64,019

Source: Annual survey of Industries 2005-06 and 2011-12

Figure 10: Year-wise & District-wise invested capital during the period from 2005-6 to 2011-12



Source: Annual survey of Industries 2005-06 and 2011-12

9.3.1.3 Analysis of Industrial activity Industrial Areas/Estates within the scheme area

The status of industrial infrastructure developed across 15 districts selected in the State of Karnataka is given in Table 54. The total number of industrial estates/ areas across the 15 districts of Karnataka selected for the study was 101 industrial estates/areas in 2012-13. In North Karnataka region there were 45 IE/IA's developed as of 2012-13, with highest concentration of IA/IE's in Bidar (12), Ballari (10) and Raichur (8). With respect to South Karnataka region the highest concentration of IE/IA's was in Mysuru (14), Tumakuru (14), Chikkaballapura (6), Chamarajanagara (6) and Ramangara (6). The Table also indicates the district wise focus sectors, anchor units and cluster activities in the district. It can be determined from the table that sectors such as Agro & food, textiles and manufacturing are the most important sectors. With respect to major clusters across the 15 districts were for textiles, handloom and artisan clusters during 2012-13.

Table 54: District wise industrial estates, focus sectors, anchor units and cluster activities

SN	District	No. of IE/IA's as of 2012-13	Focus sectors	Anchor units	Major cluster activity
North Karnataka					
1	Bagalkot	2	Cement, Textile, Agro & food	JK Cement works, Bagalkot cement & industries, Nirani group	Textile handloom cluster
2	Ballari	10	Mining, Auto, Textile	Sathvahana Ispat Ltd., Kirloskar Ltd.	MSME cluster for textile (Garment)
3	Bidar	12	Agro & Food, textile, Biotech, Leather, Glass & Ceramics	Reliance, Maruthi organic ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Sakkare Kharkhane Niyamita, Bidar sakkare kharkhane, Vivemed pharma	MSME cluster for textile and manufacturing
4	Kalaburagi	5	Agro & food, Chemicals, Cements, Textile, Energy	ACC, Rajashree, India Cements, Vasavdatta Cements, Ashok Polymers, Renuka	Textile handloom cluster, Manufacturing

SN	District	No. of IE/IA's as of 2012-13	Focus sectors	Anchor units	Major cluster activity
				Sugars Pvt Ltd, Vicat Sagar Cements	
5	Koppal	2	Mining, Tourism, Energy,	Bhoruka Power Corp, Kirloskar Ferrous Industries, Kalyani Steels Ltd, Ultra tech Cement, India Steels Ltd., Praxair India Pvt. Ltd, MSPL Ltd	MSME cluster for rice milling & granite cutting & polishing, artisan cluster for wooden handicrafts, embroidery, kinnal toys
6	Raichur	8	Mining, Power, Textiles	Hutti goldmine, Surana Industries, Vishal cotspin, Shilpa medicare, Raichur thermal power corporation, Koganti power ltd.,	Leather cluster, manufacturing cluster
7	Vijayapur	5	Agro & Food, Textile, Tourism, Steel, Cement	Anjani cements ltd., Dyanayogi Shri Shivkumar Swamiji Sugars Ltd., Nandi Sahakari Sakkare Kharkane, Indian Sugars ltd.,	MSME cluster for oil & grape processing, Artisan cluster for textile, handloom, lemon processing
8	Yadgir	3	Agro & Food, Energy, Textile, Pharmaceutical	Core Green Sugars Pvt Ltd	Cement cluster
South Karnataka					
9	Chamarajanagar	4	Agro & Food, Mining, Energy	Pioneer Power Corporation Ltd.,	Handlooms cluster,

SN	District	No. of IE/IA's as of 2012-13	Focus sectors	Anchor units	Major cluster activity
				Bannariamman Sugars Ltd., Bhoruka Power Corporation Ltd., Velan textiles, Kum International	granite cutting & polishing cluster
10	Chikkaballapura	6	Agro & Food, Textile	ACC Ltd, Raymonds, Precot Meridian, Indian packaging, RD Communications, Page Industries Ltd, United Motors	Textile cluster
11	Chitradurga	4	Agro & food, Steel, Textile, Cement, Energy	Ramco, VSL Steels ltd.,	Artisan cluster for textile, handloom and handprinting
12	Davanagere	6	Agro & food, textile, engineering, mining	Indian cane power, Shamanur sugars, Aradhya steel wires	Textile cluster
13	Mysuru	14	IT/ ITES, Textile, Agro & food,	Infosys Technologies, Wipro Infotech, Nestle India Ltd, Excelsoft Technologies, Bacardi Martini India Ltd., Larsen and Tubro Limited, AT&S India Pvt Ltd, JK Tyres Ltd., Jubilant Organosys, Comat Technologies,	MSME Clusters for Food processing, textile, manufacturing & engineering

SN	District	No. of IE/IA's as of 2012-13	Focus sectors	Anchor units	Major cluster activity
				Automotive Axles Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML), Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation	
14	Ramanagar	6	Textile & handicrafts, Auto, Agro & food,	Toyota, Tata, Coca-Cola, Crystal marble & granite, Toyotetsu India pvt. Ltd.	Manufacturing, textile, artisan cluster
15	Tumakuru	14	Agro & Food, IT/BT, Mining, aerospace, engineering	Heidel Berg Cement India Ltd., H & R Johnson India Ltd, Beloor Bayir Biotech Ltd, System Consultant Information India (P) Ltd., Sunvik Steel Pvt Ltd	Textile cluster
	Total	101			

Source: District profiles - GIM 2012

Table 55 indicates the industrial infrastructure developed by 2 implementing agencies i.e., KSSIDC and KIADB as per details furnished by respective implementing agencies. It can be determined from the table that KSSIDC has created/developed nearly 159 IA/IE's as of 2015 and nearly 21 IA/IE's were developed under KVY scheme and KIADB has created/developed 148 IA/IE's as of 2015 and has been allocated funds under KVY to develop 4 IA/IE's. As per information provided by KSSIDC & KIADB, during sample selection for inception report, it was found that KSSIDC had developed 6 IA/IE's outside the scope area and KIADB had not started one IA/IE and had developed 2 units outside scope area.

Table 55: Industrial infrastructure by KSSIDC and KIADB

SN	District	Industrial areas/estates	Industrial areas/estates developed under KVV	IE/IA's developed in scheme area
1	KSSIDC	159 (5746 sheds)	21	15
2	KIADB	148	4	1
	Total	307	26	16

9.3.2 Analysis of local youth employment under the scheme either through self/ wage Employment

The objective was to look at the scheme's impact on local youth employment creation either through self-employment or wage employment. We have tried to evaluate whether the scheme was successful in motivating the local youth to take up self-employment or wage employment in the study area where the scheme was being implemented.

9.3.2.1 Employment and District level Labour Productivity in Karnataka

During the period 2004-05 to 2011-12, there was a negative employment growth of -0.5 per cent. The employment growth for male and female in rural areas was -5.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent. For urban areas the employment growth for male and female was 2.8 per cent and 1.3 per cent. By looking at the percentage distribution of employment status in Karnataka during 2004-05 and 2011-12 it can be observed that self-employment in rural areas accounted for 49.3 per cent in 2005 and this was marginally increased to 51.9 per cent in 2012. With regard to urban areas, self-employment accounted for 42.1 per cent in 2005 and this declined to 39.2 per cent in 2012. The employment status of workforce in Karnataka during the period 2005-12 is given in Table 56.

Table 56: Percentage distribution of employment status in Karnataka during 2004 and 2012

SN	Area	Category	2004-05	2011-12
1	Rural	Self-employed	49.3	51.9
		Regular employed	5.1	11.8
		Casual labour	45.7	36.3
2	Urban	Self-employed	42.1	39.2
		Regular employed	38.6	44.9
		Casual labour	19.3	15.9

Source: Economic survey of Karnataka, 2013-14

The estimates of the level of labour productivity and its growth are important indicators of poverty and human development. They measure the potential for improvement in the quality of life of the people. According to the Human Development Report of Karnataka, 2005, Raichur in 2001 had the lowest labour productivity, followed by Tumkur and Haveri districts. The relative ranking of Raichur district had come down from 17 in 1991 to 27 in 2001. The annual compound growth of labour productivity was the highest in Bangalore Rural, followed by Bangalore Urban between 1991 and 2001. Other districts which had growth rates higher than the State average were Koppal, Mysore, Gadag, Haveri and Bagalkot. Out of the seven districts which experienced growth rates higher than the State average, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri and Bagalkot were in north Karnataka.

9.3.2.2 Youth employment creation under the scheme

As per the national youth policy ⁴ of India, 2014, youth population is considered between the age of 15 and 29. We have considered 18 as the lower age limit and 29 as the upper limit in our study. In order to assess the employment status of the beneficiaries we surveyed a total number of 374 beneficiaries across industrial units (53); weaving units (208) and training units (113) respectively.

It is important to understand the average age of the beneficiaries across the three domain activities of the sample study. The age group of '>45 years' recorded the highest per cent of beneficiaries out of the total number of beneficiaries across all three domain activities namely- 49.06 per cent under industrial units, 67.79 per cent under weaving units and 51.87 per cent under training units. The second age group which recorded the highest number of beneficiaries was '30-45 years' followed by '25-30 years' and '18-25 years' across all three domain activities.

Before the implementation of the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme, the occupation of most of the beneficiaries across three domain activities was self-employed with 83.08 per cent under industrial units, wage employed with 65.87 per cent under weaving units and under training units most of the beneficiaries were employed under other categories (student, housewife) with 40.70 per cent. The current occupation of the beneficiaries was assessed and the survey findings show that out of the total number of beneficiaries the highest number of beneficiaries across the three domain activities was seen in the 'self-employed' category with 100 per cent under industrial units, 99.04 per cent under weaving units and 38.06 per cent under training units. The occupation of the beneficiaries before the implementation of the KVV scheme and current occupation is given in Table 57.

⁴ <http://yas.nic.in/sites/default/files/National-Youth-Policy-Document%20.pdf>

Case study of GTTC center's at Kanakapura and Lingasugur

GTTC centers at Kanakapura and Lingasugur have good training infrastructure facilities with latest machinery and equipment. The centre conducts industry oriented courses such as: diploma in tool and die making (duration 4 years); certificate course in tool and die technician (duration 2 years) and short-term skill development programmes and government sponsored free training programs under SCP/TSP/SDP/SJSRY/NULM/SDP schemes to educate un-employed youth in various trades: turner/miller/grinder/CNC programming and operations. Students are also paid a stipend of Rs.7000.00 to Rs.15000.00 per month.

With the establishment of GTTC centre at Kanakapura and Lingasugu, the rural and economically weaker section students have benefited by acquiring employable skills. Hundreds of students have been working in various industries as: tool maker; tool designer; shop floor supervisor; technician; CAD-CAM programmer and process planner. The centre through its various training programmes has been successful in placing these students in reputed industries such as Toyota Kirloskar; Stanzen Toyota; Indo US MIM; TE Connectivity; TAFE; Interplex; LUMAX; Matrix Toolings; CNC Automotive; Innova Industries; Indo US MIM Tech and Honda etc.

Table 57: Comparative analysis of previous and current occupation of beneficiaries

Response/ No of respondents	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	Previous occupation	Current occupation	Previous occupation	Current occupation	Previous occupation	Current occupation
Self-employed	44 (83.02)	53 (100.00)	7 (3.37)	206 (99.04)	13 (11.50)	43 (38.06)
Wage employee	8 (15.09)	-	137 (65.87)	1 (0.48)	40 (35.40)	23 (20.35)
Other (student, housewife)	-	-	64 (30.77)		46 (40.70)	16 (14.16)
Unemployed	1 (1.89)	-		1 (0.48)	14 (12.39)	31 (27.43)
Total	53 (100)	53 (100)	208 (100)	208 (100)	113 (100)	113 (100)

9.3.2.3 Motivation of beneficiaries across all age groups to take up self/ wage employment under the scheme

Motivation to take up self-employment among all beneficiaries across the three domain activities is given in Table 58. From the survey findings it can be determined that under industrial units and

weaving units the motivation level of the beneficiaries to take up self-employment was medium with a percentage of 60.38 and 45.67 respectively. However, 89.53 per cent of the beneficiaries of the training programmes were not motivated to take up self-employment under the scheme.

Table 58: Motivation level of beneficiaries to take up self/ wage employment

Motivation level of respondents	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Per cent	No of respondents	Per cent	No of respondents	Per cent
Very high	1	1.89	-	-	2	1.90
High	12	22.64	59	28.37	-	-
Medium	32	60.38	95	45.67	5	4.76
Low	4	7.55	26	12.50	4	3.81
Not motivated	4	7.55	28	13.46	94	89.53
Total	53	100	208	100	105	100

9.3.2.4 Motivation of local youth to take up self/ wage employment under the scheme

Through the survey analysis we have tried to assess whether the local youth was motivated to take up self-employment under the scheme or not. In order to measure the motivation level of the beneficiaries we surveyed a total number of 35 beneficiaries across industrial units (10); weaving units (13) and training units (12). According to the survey findings, we can determine that 60 per cent of the youth were highly motivated under industrial units; 62 per cent of the youth under weaving units were motivated at medium level and 75 per cent of the youth under training programmes were not motivated. Motivation of local youth to take up self-employment across three domain activities is given in Table 59.

Table 59: Motivation level of youth to take up self/wage employment

Motivation level of respondents	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Per cent	No of respondents	Per cent	No of respondents	Per cent
Very high	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	6	60	-	-	-	-
Medium	3	30	8	61.54	-	-
Low	1	10	1	7.69	3	25
Not motivated	-	-	4	30.77	9	75
Total	10	100	13	100	12	100

9.3.2.5 Training benefit in getting employment

The Table 60 below indicates the impact of training programmes conducted under the scheme on the youth to get employment. It can be determined that the training programmes failed to have a positive impact in helping youth to get employment. All of the (12) of youth beneficiaries, did not get any training benefit in either getting self-employment or wage employment.

Table 60: Training benefit in getting employment

Employment type	Training benefit in getting employment	
	Yes	No
Number of youth responses	0	12

9.3.2.6 Comparative analysis of occupation of the youth before and after the implementation of the scheme

The comparative analysis of occupation of youth before and after the implementation of the scheme is given in Table 61. It can be determined from the table that none of the youths took up self-employment after the implementation of the scheme. However 41.6 per cent of the youth took up wage employment after the implementation of the scheme and 50 per cent of the youth were unemployed after the implementation of the scheme.

Table 61: Comparative analysis of before and after occupation of youth

Employment type	Previous occupation		Current occupation	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
Self-employee	1	8.33	-	-
Wage employee	-	-	5	41.67
Unemployed	3	25.00	6	50.00
Other (student, housewife)	8	66.67	1	8.33
Total	12	100	12	100

9.3.3 Analysis of Socio- Economic level in 39 most backward taluks

Under the scope area of the evaluation study we have tried to look at the impact of Kaigarika Vikasa scheme on the socio-economic status of the people in 39 most backward taluks. We have assessed the socio-economic development of these taluks by looking at the socio-economic profile

of the 39 most backward taluks in the scope area through survey analysis and secondary research. From the analysis we can determine that the benefits of economic development within the State have not been evenly spread over its districts and even within a district itself, there are considerable inter-taluk income disparities.

9.3.3.1 Socio-Economic Development in Karnataka

After reorganisation, Karnataka emerged out of the union of regions with varying levels of socio-economic development. Regional imbalances had increased from 35.7 per cent in 1990-91 to 50.8 per cent in 2007-08 in Karnataka. The regional imbalances within these regions show that South Karnataka had higher regional imbalances than North Karnataka. Further South Karnataka faced significantly higher district disparity than North Karnataka. The districts of North Karnataka were relatively more backward compared to South Karnataka. In respect of human development index also South Karnataka holds higher ranks.

The study on 'Regional Imbalances in Karnataka', by Siddalingaswami V. Hanagodimath's 2014⁵, tries to analyse the development status of different regions of Karnataka as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee during 2009-10. The study uses the same methodology as used by Dr. Nanjundappa's committee for calculating the CCDI for the year 2010. As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report, there were 114 taluks in the backward category and 61 taluks were in the developed category, whereas in 2010 these were 98 and 77 respectively. The percentage of developed taluks in the State increased from 35 per cent in 2000 to 44 per cent in 2010. Developed taluks had increased from 18 taluks to 21 taluks in Belgaum and Bangalore divisions. In Gulbarga division it had increased from 3 taluks to 5 taluks while in Mysore it had increased from 22 taluks to 30 taluks.

As per the study, inter taluk disparity in Karnataka had increased marginally from 27.5 per cent in 2000 to 28.5 per cent in 2010. In both the years, South Karnataka has had higher regional disparity than that of North Karnataka. Among the divisions Mysore division has had highest regional imbalances followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in 2000 and 2010. 8 districts had shown a decrease in regional disparity from 2000 to 2010. These districts were Bagalkot and Bijapur from Belgaum division, Bellary and Bidar from Gulbarga division, Chitradurga from Bangalore division, and Hassan, Mandya and Udupi from Mysore division. Highest inter taluk disparity was observed in Mysore, Dharwad, Davangere and D. Kannada. The district wise number of most backward taluks in Karnataka in 2000 and 2010 as per Siddalingaswami V. Hanagodimath's study on regional imbalances is given in Table 62.

⁵ 'Regional Imbalances in Karnataka' by Shiddalingaswami V. Hanagodimath, International Journal of World Research, Vol: I Issue VII, July 2014

Table 62: District wise number of Most Backward Taluks in Karnataka 2000 and 2010

SN	District	Most Backward Taluks	
		2000	2010
1	Bagalkot	1	1
2	Ballari	2	0
3	Bidar	4	4
4	Chamarajanagar	1	0
5	Chikkaballapura	1	-
6	Chitradurga	1	3
7	Davanagere	2	2
8	Gulbarga	9	6
9	Koppal	2	2
10	Mysuru	1	1
11	Raichur	4	3
12	Ramanagar	2	2
13	Tumakuru	5	0
14	Vijayapur	4	0
15	Yadgir	-	-
	All Karnataka	39	24

Source: Regional Imbalances in Karnataka' by Shiddalingaswami V. Hanagodimath, International Journal of World Research, Vol: I Issue VII, July 2014

9.3.3.2 Analysis of Socio-Economic conditions in the scheme area

9.3.3.2.1 Growth rates and Per Capita Income

By looking at the growth rates, we get an idea about the sustainability of achieved development of the region. There has been no considerable variation in growth rates between South and North Karnataka. During the period of 1990-91 to 2007-08, both the regions had registered a growth rate of 4.6 per cent per annum. Inter-district regional imbalances in growth rates for Karnataka were significantly higher during the period 1998-99 to 2007-08. Inter-districts disparities within the region for South has increased around 3 times during the period 1998-99 to 2007-08 in the

southern region⁶. Per capita income is a proxy measure to analyse the economic growth of any region, which points to the standard of living of its people. South Karnataka has performed better than North Karnataka in terms of per capita income. South Karnataka registered a per capita income of ₹12, 4757 in 1990-91 which was 1.3 times higher than that of the North region. During 2007-08, North Karnataka registered a per capita income of ₹21,326 as against ₹28,992 of South Karnataka. Bidar has lowest per capita income of around ₹16,000 which is 5 times lower than that of Bangalore urban per capita income of around ₹80,000. This shows enormous inter-district disparity in the State.

We have measured the impact of the scheme on the income level of the beneficiaries across the three domain activities and the same is given in Table 63. From the table we can determine that under industrial and weaving units a high percentage of the beneficiaries have stated that the scheme had a positive impact on their respective level of income. However, under training units the scheme failed to have an impact on the income levels of the beneficiaries.

Table 63: Impact on the income level of the beneficiaries across the three domain activities

Impact level	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
Impact on income	53	100.00	131	62.98	12	10.62
No impact on income	-	-	77	37.02	101	89.38
Total	53	100.00	208	100.00	113	100.00

The percentage change in the income level of the beneficiaries across the three domain activities due to the impact of the scheme is given in Table 64. We can determine from the table that under industrial units 100 per cent of the beneficiaries saw a change in their income levels between 0-25 per cent due to the impact of the scheme. Under training units 40.87 per cent of the beneficiaries saw a 0-25 per cent change and 27.40 per cent of the beneficiaries saw >100 per cent change in their income levels due to the impact of the scheme. Under the training units 89.38 per cent of the beneficiaries saw no impact and 6.19 per cent saw 0-25 per cent change in their income levels due to the impact of the scheme.

⁶ "Regional disparities in Karnataka: A district level analysis of Growth and Development", by Shiddalingaswami H and Raghavendra V K, study completed under Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Chair, 2010.

Table 64: % change in the income level of beneficiaries due to the impact of the scheme

If yes, Increase in income	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
0-25	53	100.00	85	40.87	7	6.19
25-50%	-	-	45	21.63	2	1.77
50-75%	-	-	2	0.96	3	2.65
75-100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
> 100%	-	-	57	27.40	-	-
No impact	-	-	19	9.13	101	89.38
Total	53	100.00	208	100.00	113	100.00

9.3.3.2.2 Poverty ratios

According to the HPCFRR study, there exists a wide variation in poverty ratios across the taluks ranging from as low as 8 per cent in Mangalore taluk (Dakshina Kannada district) to as high as 75 per cent in Bagepalli (Kolar taluk). Out of 78 taluks suffering from abject poverty⁷, 48 (62 per cent) belong to North Karnataka and 30 (or 38 per cent) to South Karnataka. Bombay Karnataka: or northwest Karnataka, comprising four districts from the erstwhile Bombay State, viz. Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada, has better socio-economic indicators than the Hyderabad Karnataka region. In the study while looking at the socio-economic level of the beneficiaries of the selected sample we also look at the percentage of the total number of beneficiaries across the three domain activities that fall below or above the poverty line. The survey findings show that under industrial units 84.91 per cent of the beneficiaries were below the poverty line and 15.09 per cent were above the poverty line. Under weaving units 99.52 per cent of the beneficiaries were below the poverty line. Under training units, 100 per cent of the beneficiaries were below the poverty line. The total number of beneficiaries across the three domain activities that fall below or above the poverty line is given in Table 65.

⁷ A taluk is suffering from abject poverty when not less than 40 per cent of the families in it are below the poverty line,

Table 65: Distribution of beneficiaries below or above the poverty line

Economic status	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
BPL	45	84.91	207	99.52	113	100
APL	8	15.09	1	0.48	-	-
Total	53	100	208	100	113	100

9.3.3.3 Analysis of impact on standard of living of beneficiaries under the scheme

9.3.3.3.1 Human Development Index and Gender Development Index

The status of human development in the State and districts was assessed for the first time in Karnataka Human Development Report 1999 with 1991 data. The HDI for the State had increased from 0.541 in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001, showing a 20 per cent improvement. The highest increase in human development attainments in 2001 over 1991 had been recorded in the districts of the Hyderabad Karnataka region namely, Koppal (30.49 per cent) followed by Gulbarga (24.50 per cent) and Raichur (23.48 per cent). The gender related development index or GDI measures the levels of women's human development relative to men. A comparison of the GDI with the HDI helps to assess the extent of gender equality prevalent in society. The values for the GDI of districts in 2001 were lower than the corresponding values for the HDI. The GDI at State level had improved from 0.525 in 1991 to 0.637 in 2001, registering an increase of 21 per cent in ten years. However, there were significant variations in the GDI across districts. The district GDI varied from 0.731 in Bangalore Urban to 0.530 in Raichur in 2001.⁸ A comparative district wise HDI and GDI for the period 1991 and 2001 is given in Table 66

Table 66: Performance of districts in HDI and Gender development: 2001 and 1991

SN	District	HDI-2001		HDI- 1991		GDI- 1991		GDI-2001	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.591	22	0.505	20	0.483	21	0.571	23
2	Ballari	0.617	18	0.512	18	0.499	17	0.606	17
3	Bidar	0.599	21	0.496	23	0.477	23	0.572	22
4	Chamarajanagar	0.576	25	0.488	24	0.472	24	0.557	25
5	Chikkaballapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chitradurga	0.627	16	0.535	13	0.514	13	0.618	14

⁸ Karnataka Human Development Report, 2005

SN	District	HDI-2001		HDI- 1991		GDI- 1991		GDI-2001	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
7	Davanagere	0.635	12	0.548	8	0.530	9	0.621	13
8	Gulbarga	0.564	26	0.453	25	0.432	25	0.543	26
9	Koppal	0.582	24	0.446	26	0.428	26	0.561	24
10	Mysuru	0.631	14	0.524	14	0.496	18	0.605	18
11	Raichur	0.547	27	0.443	27	0.422	27	0.530	27
12	Ramanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Tumakuru	0.630	15	0.539	12	0.528	10	0.618	15
14	Vijayapur	0.589	23	0.504	21	0.486	20	0.573	21
15	Yadgir							-	-
	Karnataka	0.650	-	0.541	-	0.525	-	0.637	-

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005.

In order to get a lucid assessment with regard to the impact of the scheme on the socio-economic level we looked at the impact of the scheme on the standard of living of the beneficiaries across the three domain activities as given in Table 67. 32.08 per cent of the beneficiaries and 7.55 per cent of the beneficiaries of industrial units stated that the scheme had a medium and high impact on their standard of living respectively. 13.94 per cent of the beneficiaries and 28.37 per cent of the beneficiaries of weaving units stated that the scheme had a very high and high impact on their standard of living respectively. 84.96 per cent of the beneficiaries of training units stated that the scheme had no impact on their standard of living.

Table 67: Scheme impact on the standard of living of the beneficiaries

Impact on standard of living	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent	No of respondents	Percent
Very high	-	-	29	13.94	3	2.65
High	4	7.55	59	28.37	6	5.31
Medium	17	32.08	38	18.27	5	4.42
Low	15	28.30	81	38.94	3	2.65
No impact	17	32.08	1	0.48	96	84.96
Total	53	100.00	208	100	113	100

9.3.3.3.2 Analysis of impact on access to basic amenities of the beneficiaries under the scheme

Through our survey we assessed the impact of the scheme on the level of basic amenities available with the beneficiaries across three domain activities. Under basic amenities we looked at various indicators such as cooking fuel, shelter, type of shelter, year constructed, toilet facility and television sets. It was found that out of the total beneficiaries a high percentage (59.56 per cent) of the beneficiaries owned a house across all the three domain activities.

The type of house currently occupied by beneficiaries was also assessed & it can be determined that out of the total number of beneficiaries 88.68 per cent under industrial units and 47 per cent under training units were living in independent houses and 62 per cent under weaving units were living in semi-pucca houses. We tried to gauge the impact of the scheme with regard to the construction of these pucca, semi-pucca, independent houses & apartments of the beneficiaries & through our survey findings we found that out of the total number of beneficiaries 58.49 per cent under industrial units and 56.25 per cent under weaving units had constructed their own house before 2004 and 67 per cent under training units constructed their own house between 2005 & 2013.

The type of cooking fuel used by the beneficiaries varies across the three domain activities where 96.23 per cent of the total beneficiaries under industrial units and 63.72 per cent of the total beneficiaries under training units use LPG as cooking fuel. Under weaving units 62.98 per cent of the total beneficiaries use firewood as cooking fuel. Majority of the beneficiaries under industrial units have been using LPG before 2004 whereas under weaving and training units the majority of the beneficiaries started using LPG only during the scheme period of 2004-05 to 2012-13.

Apart from the above stated indicators, toilet facility in beneficiary houses was also measured and it was found that majority of the beneficiaries across the three domain activities had in-house private toilet facility and the toilets were constructed before 2004. Around 81.13 per cent out of the total number of beneficiaries owned a television set before 2004 under industrial units. Under weaving and training units majority of the beneficiaries owned a television during the scheme implementation period.

9.3.3.4 Benefit in continuance of similar industrial, weaving or training programmes (skill based and EAP)

Through the survey analysis we have tried to assess the opinion of beneficiaries of industrial units, weaving units/sheds and training programmes (skill based and EAP) respectively, on whether they see benefit in continuance of similar projects/programmes in their locality. A total number of 374 beneficiaries across industrial units (53); weaving units (208) and training units (113) were surveyed. According to the survey findings, 42 per cent of the beneficiaries of weaving units/sheds stated that there was high benefit. 46 per cent of beneficiaries of training programmes (skill based

and EAP) and 35.90 per cent of the beneficiaries of industrial units stated that there was no benefit in continuance of similar training or industrial area/estate development programmes respectively.

Table 68: Benefit in continuance of similar industrial, weaving or training programmes (skill based and EAP)

Beneficiary response	Industrial estates		Weaving units		Training units	
	No of respondents	Per cent	No of respondents	Per cent	No of respondents	Per cent
Very high	1	1.89	1	0.48	1	0.88
High	5	9.43	87	42.00	15	13.30
Medium	20	37.70	75	36.20	25	22.10
Low	8	15.10	30	14.50	20	17.70
No benefit	19	35.90	14	6.76	52	46.00
Total	53	100	207	100	113	100

Table 69 indicates the opinion of respondents about the benefit in continuance of similar EDP/EAP and skill based training programme. 54.26 per cent EDP/EAP beneficiaries opined that the benefit was very low whereas 55.56 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training opined that the benefits were high in continuance of similar programmes.

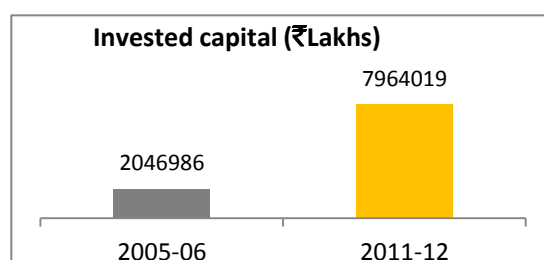
Table 69: Benefit in continuance of similar training programmes (skill based and EAP)

SN	Implementing agency	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	Total
EDP/EAP Training programmes							
1	CEDOK	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (4.26)	25 (26.60)	30 (31.58)
2	TECSOK	0 (0.00)	2 (2.13)	22 (23.40)	15 (15.96)	26 (27.66)	65 (68.42)
	Total	0 (0.00)	2 (2.13)	22 (23.40)	19 (20.21)	51 (54.26)	94 (100.00)
Skill based training programmes							
1	KHDC	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)
2	KSCDC	0 (0.00)	5 (27.78)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (38.89)
3	KSHDC	1 (5.56)	0 (00.00)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	2 (11.11)	5 (27.78)
	Total	1 (5.56)	10 (55.56)	5 (27.78)	0 (0.00)	2 (11.11)	18 (100.00)

10 Findings and discussion

Q1- Improvement in level of Industrial activities

- ▶ There has been improvement in the level of industrial activity in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented. The total number of factories across the scope area increased by 43.77 per cent between 2004-05 to 2011-12, with districts such as Raichur, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Chitradurga and Kalaburagi having the highest number of factories. The total number of workers and employees across the scope area increased by 114.13 per cent and 276.08 per cent respectively during the same period.
- ▶ There has been significant increase in the invested capital across the scope area of 15 districts during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12. The total invested capital across the scope area has increased from ₹2046986 lakhs in 2005-06 to ₹7964019 lakhs in 2011-12. Districts such as Bellary, Mysore, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bagalkote and Tumkur recorded the highest quantum of investments during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12.
- ▶ However, there has not been significant change in the number of large and mega scale industrial units operating in the 13⁹ districts for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. Also, none of the Industrial area/ estates developed under KVV has been able to attract mega¹⁰ scale industrial units due to the low potentiality of the taluks, non-availability of skilled manpower, distance from major cities and quality of life.



Q2- Motivation of local youths

- ▶ 17.14 per cent of the 35 local youths surveyed across the three domain activities were highly motivated to take up self-employment after the scheme was implemented in their taluks.
- ▶ 51.42 per cent of the 35 local youths surveyed across the three domain activities stated that they had low motivation or were not motivated to take up self-employment after the scheme was implemented in their taluks. All 12 beneficiaries (local youth) of training programmes stated that they were not motivated to take up self-employment because of poor financial status. Also, 4 of the 12 beneficiaries identified additional problems such as lack of awareness and training/ skills.

⁹ Data for Raichur & Chikkaballapur was not available

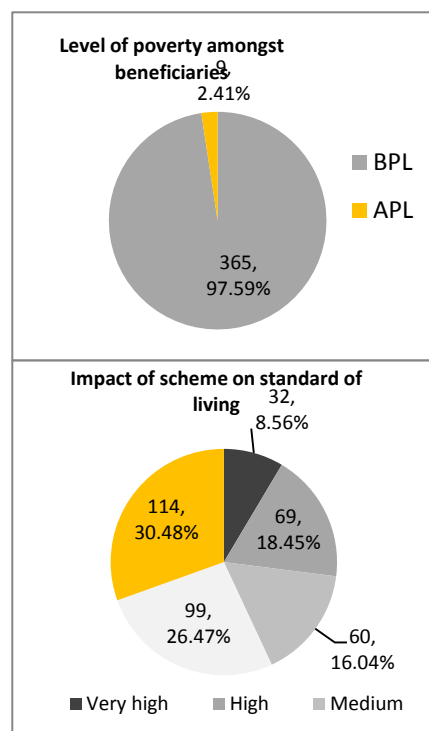
¹⁰ Investment on fixed assets above 250 crore up to 500 crore and minimum 200 direct employment

- ▶ The training programmes conducted under KVY also failed to have a positive impact in helping the local youth to get employment because of problems such as appropriateness/ suitability of such programme courses, quality of trainers and duration of training. All 12 local youths who had participated in the training programmes stated that they did not derive any benefit from such trainings and it did not help them in taking up self-employment or wage employment.

Q3- Socio-economic level in the 39 most backward talukas

- ▶ The socio-economic level in these 39 most backward talukas did not increase significantly due to the implementation of the scheme. There still exists considerable inter-taluka disparity in income, standard of living, access to private jobs, access to healthcare, access to basic amenities, etc. Some of the findings of the survey are given below:

- ▶ 97.59 per cent of the total 374 beneficiaries of KVY surveyed across the scope area are still living below the poverty line
- ▶ 56.95 per cent of the survey population indicated that the scheme had low or no impact on their standard of living.
- ▶ 13 people of the 374 beneficiaries surveyed do not own a house; 43.49 per cent of the beneficiaries are still living in semi-pucca houses; and 18.56 per cent of the beneficiaries are still living in huts



- ▶ The study on regional disparities in India by Planning Commission has listed the 39 most backward taluks (across 15 districts) of Karnataka, as identified by Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, in the district and sub-district index of backwardness.
- ▶ Devdurga in Raichur is ranked lowest amongst the 39 most backward talukas in Karnataka and it is ranked 635 out of the 5955 sub-districts assessed.

Q4- Development of industrial infrastructure

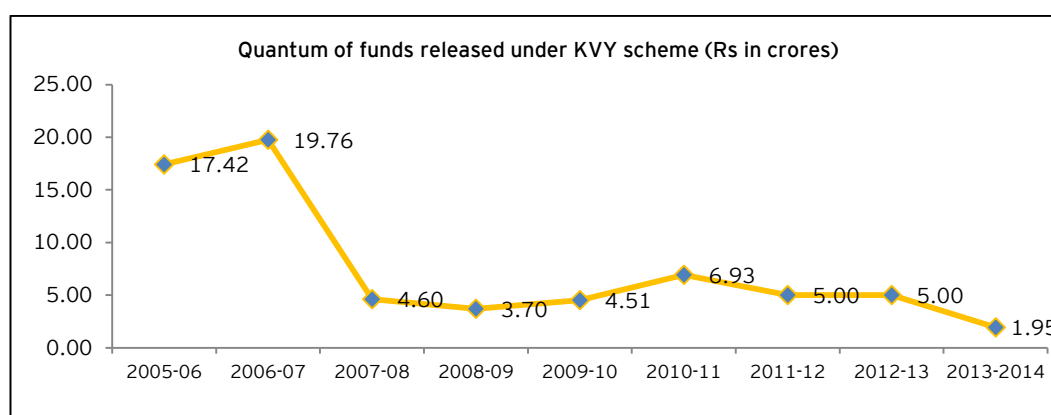
- ▶ KIADB and KSSIDC were the two implementing agencies tasked with development of industrial infrastructure in the scheme area under KVY, however, most of these industrial areas/ estates are mainly concentrated in the major taluks and cities.
- ▶ 20.75 per cent of the total number of industrial areas developed by KIADB in the selected 15 districts fall within the 39 most backward talukas. 79.24 per cent of the industrial

areas were developed outside the scheme area, and 64.15 per cent of it falls in the control taluks.

- ▶ 30.50 per cent of the total number of industrial estates developed by KSSIDC in the selected 15 districts fall within the 39 most backward talukas. 69.49 per cent of the industrial estates were developed outside the scheme area, and 20.33 per cent of it falls in the control taluks.
- ▶ Under KVY, Industrial areas/estates continued to be developed till 2013-14; however, no weaving units/ sheds have been developed after 2009-10.

Q5- Financial assistance provided to implementing agencies

- ▶ There has been a huge downward shift in terms of fund released under KVY scheme. The financial assistance provided to implementing agencies has reduced from ₹17.42 crores in 2005-06 to ₹1.95 crores in 2013-14.



- ▶ This shift is mainly due to low scheme awareness among implementing agencies; lesser number of project proposals received from Implementing Agencies than anticipated and delay in submission of project proposals.

Q6- Assistance from government for KVY

- ▶ Government assistance under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was only in the form of financial assistance. For the period 2005-14, the government released ₹68.86 crores for the implementation of the scheme, of which the 3.47 per cent was surrendered back to the government. However, there has been a huge downward shift in terms of fund released under KVY scheme. The financial assistance provided to implementing agencies has reduced from ₹17.42 crores in 2005-06 to ₹1.95 crores in 2013-14.
- ▶ The total amount released to KIADB, KSSIDC and GTTC under the scheme towards development of industrial areas/ estates and training centres was ₹55.80 crore. For the 16 projects of KIADB (1) and KSSIDC (15) selected for the study, 76.51 per cent of the total project cost was covered under the scheme.
- ▶ The total amount released to KSTIDC, KHDC and KSCDC under the scheme towards development of weaving units/ sheds and training was ₹7.47 crore. For the 14 projects

selected under the study, 72.70 per cent of the total project cost was covered under the scheme, 7.48 per cent was contributed by the respective implementing agencies, beneficiary contribution was 11.35 per cent and other schemes contributed 8.63 per cent.

- ▶ The total amount released to CEDOK, TECSOK and KSHDC under the scheme for conducting trainings was ₹3.16 crore. For the 29 trainings programmes selected under the study, 100 per cent of the total project cost (₹0.31 crore) was covered under KVV.

Q7- Effective utilization of government grant by scheme implementing agencies

- ▶ The implementing agency wise fund utilisation ratio for the study sample was 56.30 per cent as against the government's release amount of ₹66.44 crores.
- ▶ Under KVV Scheme, **the total fund assistance provided was INR 1,236.4 Lakhs**, which has been **utilised for construction of building, workshop & classrooms** at GTTC Kanakapura and GTTC Lingasugur. With the establishment of the two GTTC centre's, the rural and economically weaker section students in the area, have benefited by acquiring employable skills. Students trained here are currently working in various industries as: tool maker; tool designer; shop floor supervisor; technician; CAD-CAM programmer & process planner.
- ▶ The 2 GTTC centre's, through its various training programmes has been successful in placing its students in reputed industries such as Toyota Kirloskar; Stanzen Toyota; Indo US MIM; TE Connectivity; TAFE; Interplex; LUMAX; Matrix Toolings; CNC Automotive; Innova Industries; Indo US MIM Tech & Honda etc
- ▶ 9 projects under industrial area/ estate development and 7 projects under weaving units/ shed development were developed under the KVV funds but outside scheme area of 39 most backward taluks.
- ▶ ₹2.28 crores of un-utilised funds was surrendered back to the government.
- ▶ No industrial areas/estates or weaving units/sheds development programme was undertaken in 6 most backward talukas viz., Aurad, Kushtagi, Manvi, Devadurga, Kunigal and Madhugiri.
- ▶ All 61 projects selected as sample were implemented under the admissible category for assistance under KVV guidelines
- ▶ Out of 43 training projects, 35 programmes did not adhere to one or more guidelines for assistance (for training) under KVV. Most of the violations were for duration of training (26) and provision of honorarium (25), payment for cost of raw material, tool kits, and stipend (26).
- ▶ Only KIADB and KSSIDC undertook projects during scheme implementation period from 2010-11 to 2013-14

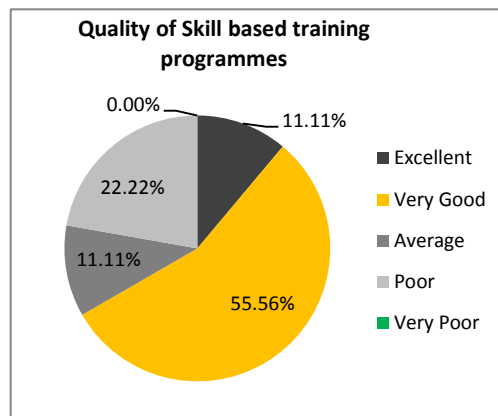
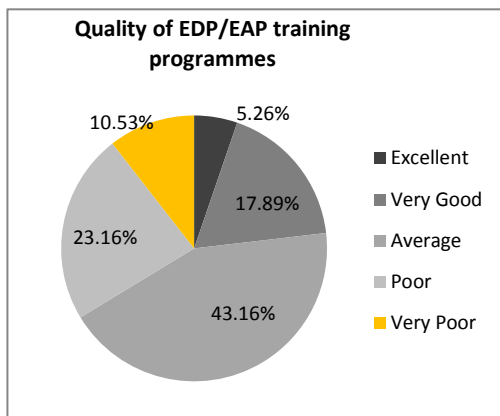
Q8- Quality of infrastructure created under the scheme

- ▶ 12 out of the 16 industrial area/ estates developed by KSSIDC & KIADB under KVV in the scheme area have very poor occupancy.
- ▶ Industrial estates developed by KSSIDC at Chittapur and Kanakapur had 12-15 operational units. And, two other industrial estates (developed by KSSIDC) at Shahapur and Shorapur had 5-6 operational units.
- ▶ Out of the 18 industrial plots developed by KIADB at Humnabad industrial area, 16 were vacant and no industrial activity was being conducted. The 2 remaining plots were occupied by a garage and a weigh bridge.
- ▶ Industrial areas/estates developed by KSSIDC had no compound wall, poor road infrastructure, poor/insufficient lighting infrastructure, poor hygiene and lack of basic healthcare facilities.
- ▶ Other problem areas highlighted by beneficiaries were poor awareness among locals about the IE/IA's, illegal occupancy, irregular allotment mechanism, lack of monitoring by implementing agency (resulting in illegal constructions, renting of plots by allottees, illegal construction of houses and residential house cum work sheds, robbery, non-availability of continuous power and water supply (Please refer to Table 27).
- ▶ 90.57 per cent of the KSSIDC beneficiaries stated that only 4-8 hours of power supply was available at the industrial area/estate and 69.81 per cent stated that only 4-8 hours of water supply was available.
- ▶ The weaving unit/shed developed by KSPDC at Pavagad receives only 2hrs of power supply in a day. Hence most of the beneficiaries are working in private power looms in Pavagad and Doddaballapur.
- ▶ The beneficiaries at the weaving unit developed by KSCDC at HD Kote were not interested to work in the coir unit because of the threat to health and low wages. Most of them go to Mysore and neighbouring areas where they earn more wages for the same amount of time and effort.

Q9- Quality of trainings and follow-up under the scheme

- ▶ 74.74. per cent of beneficiaries opined that the suitability/ appropriateness of EDP/EAP training was low whereas 61.11 per cent respondents opined that the suitability/ appropriateness of skill based training were highly suitable.
- ▶ 23.15 per cent of beneficiaries under EDP/ EAP stated that the over quality of training programmes was excellent or very good whereas 72.23 per cent of skill based training beneficiaries stated quality was excellent or very good.
- ▶ 33.69 per cent beneficiaries surveyed, found the quality of EDP/EAP training programme to be of poor/very poor quality. 5.26 per cent of the respondents stated that the training programme was of excellent quality.

- ▶ 22.22 per cent beneficiaries surveyed, found the quality of EDP/EAP training programme to be of poor quality. 11.11 per cent of the respondents stated that the training



was of excellent quality.

- ▶ The basic problems identified were suitability/appropriateness of the training programmes, non-usage of new techniques/ machines, duration of the training programme, quality of trainers, stipend amount and lack of follow-up activities by the implementing agencies.
- ▶ 98.95 per cent beneficiaries of EDP/EAP training programmes stated that, no follow up activities or support was extended by implementing agencies, after undertaking the training programme. 61.11 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training programmes stated that, no follow up activities or support was extended by implementing agencies, after undertaking the training programme
- ▶ 100 per cent beneficiaries of EDP/EAP training programmes stated that they did not benefit in getting employment after undertaking the training programmes and 44.44 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training programmes stated that they did not benefit in getting employment after undertaking the training programmes
- ▶ 98.95 per cent beneficiaries of EDP/EAP training programmes stated that they were employed in a different activity/area compared to the training they had undergone under KVV.
- ▶ 55.56 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training programmes stated that they benefitted in getting employment because of the training they had undergone under KVV

Q10- Sustainability of activities & outcomes under this scheme

- ▶ **Industrial Area/ estates:** Of the 25 industrial areas/ estates developed under KVV, 16 fall in the scheme area of 39 most backward taluks. Also, 12 of these industrial areas/ estates are either lying vacant and have low industrial activity. The basic problems for low occupancy in these plots is due to low industrial potentiality of the taluk, high cost of plot, unavailability of skilled manpower and migration of youth, distance from major cities/

industrial centres, etc. Also, 50.94 per cent of beneficiaries under industrial areas/ estates programmes stated that there was low/no benefit in setting up of similar industrial areas/estates in their locality. Thus, setting up of more industrial estates/ areas may not be sustainable under this scheme unless there is a dedicated approach by the department to attract more industries to these area to make them more viable.

- ▶ **Weaving units/ sheds:** The weaving units/ shed developed under this scheme are doing well and providing employment to the local population. Also, 42.52 per cent of the beneficiaries under weaving units/sheds stated that development of weaving units/ sheds under the scheme is sustainable if support infrastructure such as continuous power, water, access roads, and healthcare, etc. is provided, along with market linkages and market linked wage system. Thus, financial support under this scheme may be continue for development of weaving units/ sheds with provision of better working environment and infrastructure.
- ▶ **Training:** The focus of the scheme has been mainly of EDP/ EAP trainings, however, these trainings have failed to have a positive impact on the beneficiaries. Also, 63.70 per cent of beneficiaries of training programmes stated that they did not see any benefit in continuance of similar training programmes. Thus, training programmes under the scheme would be sustainable if the focus of such trainings are on skill development and making the youth employment ready. Also, considerable investment of time and effort on the part of the department in selection of courses and improvement of curriculum and duration for such trainings is required.

Q11- Factors that contributed to not achieving intended outcome of this scheme

- ▶ Based on discussions with stakeholders and qualitative assessment, the following factors contributed to not achieving the intended outcome of the Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme:
 - ▶ No mid-year/ annual performance evaluation or impact assessment of the scheme was conducted since the inception of the scheme in 2005-06
 - ▶ The Industrial area/ estates developed under KVV in the scheme area have not been able to attract any major industrial unit. Thus, there has not been any transfer of benefit to the local MSME/ artisans/ youth, etc.
 - ▶ The weaving units operating in the weaving shed have not been provided any access to market support and the workers are very unhappy with the wages, thus resulting in migration of skilled workers and youth.
 - ▶ The training programmes conducted under KVV in the scheme area were mostly focussed on entrepreneurship development and awareness without any stress on creating skilled workers. Thus, the beneficiaries of such programmes could not make much use of those trainings to improve their socio-economic status or improve their income or their standard of living.

Q12- Continuance of the scheme

- ▶ The Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme may continue to be implemented. It is the first of its kind scheme that has been introduced to help industrialise and lift the socio-economic status of the most backward taluks of the State. The continuance of the scheme will allow the government to create job ready youth, knowledgeable entrepreneurs and more employment opportunities for the local population and also help monitor the impact of the scheme on the socio-economic level of the 39 most backward taluks vis-à-vis other more developed taluks of the State.

Q13- Whether modifications/ additions/ deletions are required for scheme?

Recommendations for modifications in the scheme are as given below:

- ▶ Policy and Institutional Arrangement
 - A dedicated nodal officer may be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. This will improve coordination between the DIC and the implementing agencies and increase accountability for the successful utilisation of funds under the scheme and disbursement of benefits under Industrial policy to the local beneficiaries.
 - The government may create awareness amongst local entrepreneurs in the 39 most backward talukas about incentive schemes and benefits available under various departmental schemes.
 - Government may fast track applications for incentives from MSMEs operating in the scheme areas.
- ▶ Eco-system development
 - The government may provide access to support infrastructure for the weaving units/ sheds developed under the scheme to improve occupancy, such as electricity; water; access roads with public lighting; compound walls; basic healthcare facilities and safe working environment
- ▶ Value Chain Linkages
 - Besides creating industrial areas/ estates, the implementing agencies for such projects along with the DIC's have to also focus on attracting in industrial units that will help sustain the local MSMEs/ artisans and translate into visible benefits such as increase in economic activity, employment and income, etc.
 - The government may provide access to market support for the weaving units/ sheds developed under the scheme to help them become sustainable and profitable.
- ▶ Capacity building

- The training programmes under the scheme may be focussed on skills development, especially for the vulnerable groups and youth.
- The course and duration of the training programmes may be aligned to industry standard skill development programmes with use of new technology and machines.
- The duration of the training programmes may be as per skill requirement and as per industry standard
- The beneficiaries may be awarded industry recognised certificates on completion of trainings to enable them to get employment.
- ▶ Funding
 - The funds allotted/ granted by the government under the scheme may be used only for infrastructure projects (that provide employment/ jobs) & training programmes to be conducted within the scope area.
 - Financial assistance to implementing agencies for creating capital assets and conducting training programmes may be continued as per current scheme guidelines.
 - The department may have special funds for institutions imparting skill based training programmes and creating skill based training infrastructure such as for GTTC.
- ▶ Monitoring & Evaluation
 - The scheme may be concurrently evaluated and skill imparted/ updated every 1½ to 2 years for effective implementation as per scheme guidelines. Also, impact assessment of the scheme may be carried out every 5 years.

Q14- Whether the scheme should be implemented in all Taluks of Karnataka with some modifications/ additions/ deletions? If yes, please recommend.

- ▶ The Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme may continue to be implemented in the 39 most backward taluks of Karnataka and depending upon the impact and success of the scheme in these most backward taluks, it may be implemented in the more backward taluks of Karnataka.

11 Reflection and conclusions

- ▶ There has been improvement in the level of industrial activity in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented. The total number of factories across the scope area increased by 43.77 per cent between 2004-05 to 2011-12, with districts such as Raichur, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Chitradurga and Kalaburagi having the highest number of factories. The total number of workers and employees across the scope area increased by 114.13 per cent and 276.08 per cent respectively during the same period
- ▶ The training programmes conducted under KVV also failed to have a positive impact in helping the local youth to get employment. 51.42 per cent of the 35 local youths surveyed across the three domain activities stated that they had low motivation or were not motivated to take up self-employment after the scheme was implemented in their taluks. All 12 beneficiaries (local youth) of training programmes stated that they were not motivated to take up self-employment because of poor financial status.
- ▶ The socio-economic level in these 39 most backward talukas did not increase significantly due to the implementation of the scheme. There still exists considerable inter-taluka disparity in income, standard of living, access to private jobs, access to healthcare, access to basic amenities, etc.
- ▶ Under KVV, Industrial areas/estates continued to be developed till 2013-14; however, no weaving units/ sheds have been developed after 2009-10.
- ▶ The financial assistance provided to implementing agencies has reduced from ` 17.42 crores in 2005-06 to ` 1.95 crores in 2013-14 and primarily continuing only for infrastructure development.
- ▶ The implementing agency wise fund utilisation ratio for the study sample was 56.30 per cent as against the government's release amount of ` 66.44 crores.
- ▶ Industrial estates developed by KSSIDC at Chittapur and Kanakapur had 12-15 operational units. And, two other industrial estates (developed by KSSIDC) at Shahapur and Shorapur had 5-6 operational units. Out of the 18 industrial plots developed by KIADB at Humnabad industrial area, 16 were vacant and no industrial activity was being conducted. The 2 remaining plots were occupied by a garage and a weigh bridge.
- ▶ 98.95 per cent beneficiaries of EDP/EAP training programmes stated that, no follow up activities or support was extended by implementing agencies, after undertaking the training programme. 61.11 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training programmes stated that, no follow up activities or support was extended by implementing agencies, after undertaking the training programme

- ▶ The basic problems identified were suitability/appropriateness of the training programmes, non-usage of new techniques/ machines, duration of the training programme, quality of trainers, stipend amount and lack of follow-up activities by the implementing agencies.
- ▶ No mid-year/ annual performance evaluation or impact assessment of the scheme was conducted since the inception of the scheme in 2005-06
- ▶ The Industrial area/ estates developed under KVY in the scheme area have not been able to attract any major industry unit. Thus, there has not been any transfer of benefit to the local MSME/ artisans/ youth, etc.
- ▶ The weaving units operating in the weaving shed have not been provided any access to market support and the workers are very unhappy with the wages, thus resulting in migration of skilled workers and youth.

12 Recommendations:

Table 70: Evaluation matrix - data findings and recommendations

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
1.	Whether the level of Industrial activities has improved in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented? If yes, to what extent and if no, why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There has been improvement in the level of industrial activity in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented. The total number of factories across the scope area increased by 43.77 per cent between 2004-05 to 2011-12, with districts such as Raichur, Mysuru, Tumakuru, Chitradurga and Kalaburagi having the highest number of factories. The total number of workers and employees across the scope area increased by 114.13 per cent and 276.08 per cent respectively during the same period. ▶ There has been significant increase in the invested capital across the scope area of 15 districts during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12. The total invested capital across the scope area has increased from `2046986 lakhs in 2005-06 to `7964019 lakhs in 2011-12. Districts such as Bellary, Mysore, Gulbarga, Koppal, Bagalkote and Tumkur recorded the highest quantum of investments during the period from 2005-06 to 2011-12. ▶ However, there has not been significant change in the number of large and mega scale industrial units operating in the 13 districts for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. Also, none of the Industrial area/ estates developed under KVY has been able to attract mega scale industrial units due to the low potentiality of the taluks, non-availability of skilled manpower, distance from major cities and quality of life.
2.	Whether local youth were motivated to take up self -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 17.14 per cent of the 35 local youths surveyed across the three domain activities were highly motivated to take up self-employment after the scheme was implemented in their taluks.

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
	<p>employment/ wage employment in the taluks where the scheme his being implemented? If yes, to what extent and if no, why?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 51.42 per cent of the 35 local youths surveyed across the three domain activities stated that they had low motivation or were not motivated to take up self-employment after the scheme was implemented in their taluks. All 12 beneficiaries (local youth) of training programmes stated that they were not motivated to take up self-employment because of poor financial status. Also, 4 of the 12 beneficiaries identified additional problems such as lack of awareness and training/ skills. ▶ The training programmes conducted under KVY also failed to have a positive impact in helping the local youth to get employment because of problems such as appropriateness/ suitability of such programme courses, quality of trainers and duration of training. All 12 local youths who had participated in the training programmes stated that they did not derive any benefit from such trainings and it did not help them in taking up self-employment or wage employment.
3.	<p>Whether the socio-economic level in these 39 most backward talukas increased due to the implementation of the scheme only?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The socio-economic level in these 39 most backward talukas did not increase significantly due to the implementation of the scheme. There still exists considerable inter-taluka disparity in income, standard of living, access to private jobs, access to healthcare, access to basic amenities, etc. Some of the findings of the survey are given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 97.59 per cent of the total 374 beneficiaries of KVY surveyed across the scope area are still living below the poverty line ○ 56.95 per cent of the survey population indicated that the scheme had low or no impact on their standard of living. ○ 13 people of the 374 beneficiaries surveyed do not own a house; 43.49 per cent of the beneficiaries are still living in semi-pucca houses; and 18.56 per cent of the beneficiaries are still living in huts

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The study on regional disparities in India by Planning Commission has listed the 39 most backward taluks (across 15 districts) of Karnataka, as identified by Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, in the district and sub-district index of backwardness. ○ Devdurga in Raichur is ranked lowest amongst the 39 most backward talukas in Karnataka and it is ranked 635 out of the 5955 sub-districts assessed.
4.	Whether the industrial infrastructure is developed in the scheme area? If yes, details and if no, why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ KIADB and KSSIDC were the two implementing agencies tasked with development of industrial infrastructure in the scheme area under KVY, however, most of these industrial areas/ estates are mainly concentrated in the major taluks and cities. ▶ 20.75 per cent of the total number of industrial areas developed by KIADB in the selected 15 districts fall within the 39 most backward talukas. 79.24 per cent of the industrial areas were developed outside the scheme area, and 64.15 per cent of it falls in the control taluks. ▶ 30.50 per cent of the total number of industrial estates developed by KSSIDC in the selected 15 districts fall within the 39 most backward talukas. 69.49 per cent of the industrial estates were developed outside the scheme area, and 20.33 per cent of it falls in the control taluks. ▶ Under KVY, Industrial areas/estates continued to be developed till 2013-14; however, no weaving units/ sheds have been developed after 2009-10.
5.	Review of financial assistance provided to implementing agencies/Institutions for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14 in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There has been a huge downward shift in terms of fund released under KVY scheme. The financial assistance provided to implementing agencies has reduced from ` 17.42 crores in 2005-06 to ` 1.95 crores in 2013-14. ▶ This shift is mainly due to low scheme awareness among implementing agencies; lesser number of

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
	<p>areas where the scheme is being implemented?</p>	<p>project proposals received from Implementing Agencies than anticipated and delay in submission of project proposals.</p>
6.	<p>Whether the assistance from govt. in this scheme is sufficient? If not please suggest what should be in the shape of things?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Government assistance under the Kaigarika Vikasa scheme was only in the form of financial assistance. For the period 2005-14, the government released `68.86 crores for the implementation of the scheme, of which the 3.47 per cent was surrendered back to the government. However, there has been a huge downward shift in terms of fund released under KVVY scheme. The financial assistance provided to implementing agencies has reduced from `17.42 crores in 2005-06 to `1.95 crores in 2013-14 and primarily continuing only for infrastructure development. Thus, if the government wants to continue with the scheme then the funding for the scheme needs to be increased to support projects with focus job creation and employment. Also, the projects sanctioned should be concurrently monitored for maximum benefit realisation.
7.	<p>Whether the implementing agencies utilized the Govt, grant effectively? If not, why not? Please highlight a few success and failure stories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The implementing agency wise fund utilisation ratio for the study sample was 56.30 per cent as against the government's release amount of `66.44 crores. ▶ Under KVVY Scheme, the total fund assistance provided was INR 1,236.4 Lakhs, which has been utilised for construction of building, workshop & classrooms at GTTC Kanakapura and GTTC Lingasugur. With the establishment of the two GTTC centres, the rural and economically weaker section students in the area, have benefited by acquiring employable skills. Students trained here are currently working in various industries as: tool maker; tool designer; shop floor supervisor; technician; CAD-CAM programmer & process planner. ▶ The 2 GTTC centres, through its various training programmes has been successful in placing its students in reputed industries such as Toyota Kirloskar; Stanzen Toyota; Indo US MIM; TE

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		<p>Connectivity; TAFE; Interplex; LUMAX; Matrix Toolings; CNC Automotive; Innova Industries; Indo US MIM Tech & Honda etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 9 projects under industrial area/ estate development and 7 projects under weaving units/ shed development were developed under the KVY funds but outside scheme area of 39 most backward taluks. ▶ `2.28 crores of un-utilised funds was surrendered back to the government. ▶ No industrial areas/estates or weaving units/sheds development programme was undertaken in 6 most backward talukas viz., Aurad, Kushtagi, Manvi, Devadurga, Kunigal and Madhugiri. ▶ All 61 projects selected as sample were implemented under the admissible category for assistance under KVY guidelines ▶ Out of 43 training projects, 35 programmes did not adhere to one or more guidelines for assistance (for training) under KVY. Most of the violations were for duration of training (26) and provision of honorarium (25), payment for cost of raw material, tool kits, and stipend (26). ▶ Only KIADB and KSSIDC undertook projects during scheme implementation period from 2010-11 to 2013-14
8.	How is the quality of infrastructure created by agencies in the scheme? Please provide agency wise details.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 12 out of the 16 industrial area/ estates developed by KSSIDC & KIADB under KVY in the scheme area have very poor occupancy. ▶ Industrial estates developed by KSSIDC at Chittapur and Kanakapur had 12-15 operational units. And, two other industrial estates (developed by KSSIDC) at Shahapur and Shorapur had 5-6 operational units.

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Out of the 18 industrial plots developed by KIADB at Humnabad industrial area, 16 were vacant and no industrial activity was being conducted. The 2 remaining plots were occupied by a garage and a weigh bridge. ▶ Industrial areas/estates developed by KSSIDC had no compound wall, poor road infrastructure, poor/insufficient lighting infrastructure, poor hygiene and lack of basic healthcare facilities. ▶ Other problem areas highlighted by beneficiaries were poor awareness among locals about the IE/IA's, illegal occupancy, irregular allotment mechanism, lack of monitoring by implementing agency (resulting in illegal constructions, renting of plots by allottees, illegal construction of houses and residential house cum work sheds, robbery, non-availability of continuous power and water supply (Please refer to Table 27). ▶ 90.57 per cent of the KSSIDC beneficiaries stated that only 4-8 hours of power supply was available at the industrial area/estate and 69.81 per cent stated that only 4-8 hours of water supply was available. ▶ The weaving unit/shed developed by KSPDC at Pavagad receives only 2hrs of power supply in a day. Hence most of the beneficiaries are working in private power looms in Pavagad and Doddaballapur. ▶ The beneficiaries at the weaving unit developed by KSCDC at HD Kote were not interested to work in the coir unit because of the threat to health and low wages. Most of them go to Mysore and neighbouring areas where they earn more wages for the same amount of time and effort.
9.	What is the quality of training and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 74.74. per cent of beneficiaries opined that the suitability/ appropriateness of EDP/EAP training

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
	<p>follow-up in this scheme?</p>	<p>was low whereas 61.11 per cent respondents opined that the suitability/ appropriateness of skill based training were highly suitable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 23.15 per cent of beneficiaries under EDP/ EAP stated that the over quality of training programmes was excellent or very good whereas 72.23 per cent of skill based training beneficiaries stated quality was excellent or very good. ▶ 33.69 per cent beneficiaries surveyed, found the quality of EDP/EAP training programme to be of poor/very poor quality. 5.26 per cent of the respondents stated that the training programme was of excellent quality. ▶ 22.22 per cent beneficiaries surveyed, found the quality of EDP/EAP training programme to be of poor quality. 11.11 per cent of the respondents stated that the training programme was of excellent quality. ▶ The basic problems identified were suitability/appropriateness of the training programmes, non-usage of new techniques/ machines, duration of the training programme, quality of trainers, stipend amount and lack of follow-up activities by the implementing agencies. ▶ 98.95 per cent beneficiaries of EDP/EAP training programmes stated that, no follow up activities or support was extended by implementing agencies, after undertaking the training programme. 61.11 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training programmes stated that, no follow up activities or support was extended by implementing agencies, after undertaking the training programme ▶ 100 per cent beneficiaries of EDP/EAP training programmes stated that they did not benefit in getting employment after undertaking the training programmes and 44.44 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training programmes stated that they did not benefit in getting employment after

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		<p>undertaking the training programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 98.95 per cent beneficiaries of EDP/EAP training programmes stated that they were employed in a different activity/area compared to the training they had undergone under KVVY. ▶ 55.56 per cent beneficiaries of skill based training programmes stated that they benefitted in getting employment because of the training they had undergone under KVVY
10.	Are the Activities and outcomes sustainable under this scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Industrial Area/ estates: Of the 25 industrial areas/ estates developed under KVVY, 16 fall in the scheme area of 39 most backward taluks. Also, 12 of these industrial areas/ estates are either lying vacant and have low industrial activity. The basic problems for low occupancy in these plots is due to low industrial potentiality of the taluk, high cost of plot, unavailability of skilled manpower and migration of youth, distance from major cities/ industrial centres, etc. Also, 50.94 per cent of beneficiaries under industrial areas/ estates programmes stated that there was low/no benefit in setting up of similar industrial areas/estates in their locality. Thus, setting up of more industrial estates/ areas may not be sustainable under this scheme unless there is a dedicated approach by the department to attract more industries to these area to make them more viable. ▶ Weaving units/ sheds: The weaving units/ shed developed under this scheme are doing well and providing employment to the local population. Also, 42.52 per cent of the beneficiaries under weaving units/sheds stated that development of weaving units/ sheds under the scheme is sustainable if support infrastructure such as continuous power, water, access roads, and healthcare, etc. is provided, along with market linkages and market linked wage system. Thus, financial support under this scheme may be continue for development of weaving units/ sheds with provision of better working environment and infrastructure.

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Training: The focus of the scheme has been mainly of EDP/ EAP trainings, however, these trainings have failed to have a positive impact on the beneficiaries. Also, 63.70 per cent of beneficiaries of training programmes stated that they did not see any benefit in continuance of similar training programmes. Thus, training programmes under the scheme would be sustainable if the focus of such trainings are on skill development and making the youth employment ready. Also, considerable investment of time and effort on the part of the department in selection of courses and improvement of curriculum and duration for such trainings is required.
11.	What factors contributed to achieving/not achieving intended outcome in this scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Based on discussions with stakeholders and qualitative assessment, the following factors contributed to not achieving the intended outcome of the Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mid-year/ annual performance evaluation or impact assessment of the scheme was conducted since the inception of the scheme in 2005-06 ○ The Industrial area/ estates developed under KVV in the scheme area have not been able to attract any major industry unit. Thus, there has not been any transfer of benefit to the local MSME/ artisans/ youth, etc. ○ The weaving units operating in the weaving shed have not been provided any access to market support and the workers are very unhappy with the wages, thus resulting in migration of skilled workers and youth. ○ The training programmes conducted under KVV in the scheme area were mostly focussed on entrepreneurship development and awareness without any stress on creating skilled workers. Thus, the beneficiaries of such programmes could not make much use of those trainings to improve their socio-economic status or improve their income or their standard

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		of living.
12.	Whether the scheme should continue what are the reason for the recommendations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme may continue to be implemented. It is the first of its kind scheme that has been introduced to help industrialise and lift the socio-economic status of the most backward taluks of the State. The continuance of the scheme will allow the government to create job ready youth, knowledgeable entrepreneurs and more employment opportunities for the local population and also help monitor the impact of the scheme on the socio-economic level of the 39 most backward taluks vis-à-vis other more developed taluks of the State.
13.	Whether modifications /additions/deletions are required for scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recommendations for modifications in the scheme are as given below: ▶ Policy and Institutional Arrangement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A dedicated nodal officer may be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. This will improve coordination between the DIC and the implementing agencies and increase accountability for the successful utilisation of funds under the scheme and disbursement of benefits under Industrial policy to the local beneficiaries. ○ The government may create awareness amongst local entrepreneurs in the 39 most backward talukas about incentive schemes and benefits available under various departmental schemes. ○ Government may fast track applications for incentives from MSMEs operating in the scheme areas. ▶ Eco-system development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The government may provide access to support infrastructure for the weaving units/

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		<p>sheds developed under the scheme to improve occupancy, such as electricity; water; access roads with public lighting; compound walls; basic healthcare facilities and safe working environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Value Chain Linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Besides creating industrial areas/ estates, the implementing agencies for such projects along with the DIC's have to also focus on attracting in industrial units that will help sustain the local MSMEs/ artisans and translate into visible benefits such as increase in economic activity, employment and income, etc. ○ The government may provide access to market support for the weaving units/ sheds developed under the scheme to help them become sustainable and profitable. ▶ Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The training programmes under the scheme may be focussed on skills development, especially for the vulnerable groups and youth. ○ The course and duration of the training programmes may be aligned to industry standard skill development programmes with use of new technology and machines. ○ The duration of the training programmes may be as per skill requirement and as per industry standard ○ The beneficiaries may be awarded industry recognised certificates on completion of trainings to enable them to get employment. ▶ Funding

S. N.	Evaluation Questions	Data Findings & Recommendations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The funds allotted/ granted by the government under the scheme may be used only for infrastructure projects (that provide employment/ jobs) & training programmes to be conducted within the scope area. ○ Financial assistance to implementing agencies for creating capital assets and conducting training programmes may be continued as per current scheme guidelines. ○ The department may have special funds for institutions imparting skill based training programmes and creating skill based training infrastructure such as for GTTC. ▶ Monitoring & Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The scheme may be concurrently evaluated and skill imparted/ updated every 1½ to 2 years for effective implementation as per scheme guidelines. Also, impact assessment of the scheme may be carried out every 5 years.
14.	Whether the scheme should be implemented in all Taluks of Karnataka with some modifications /additions/deletions? If yes, please recommend.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme may continue to be implemented in the 39 most backward taluks of Karnataka.

13 Annexure

13.1 Terms of Reference

13.1.1 Study title:

Title of the proposed study is "Evaluation of the Kaigarika Vikasa Scheme

13.1.2 Background Information:

The Department of Commerce & Industries started a 'Kaigarika Vikasa' Scheme during 2005-06 for Industrialisation in 39 most backward talukas of 14 districts identified by the High Level Committee constituted for redressal of regional imbalance in the State, Chaired by Dr. D. M. Nanjudappa. The State level Empowered Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of The Principal Secretary to Govt. Commerce and Industries Dept. for identification and implementation of program and Share of Govt. and institutions etc.

13.1.3 Objectives of the Scheme

- ▶ To raise the level of Industrial activities in 39 most backward taluks through intensive industrialization, utilizing the available resources both human and natural.
- ▶ To motivate local youths to take up self - employment/ wage employment
- ▶ Greater emphasis on promotion of rural industries and Artisan based activities to increase the socio-economic level in these talukas.
- ▶ The dept. has implemented various programs under this scheme. The details of activities and grants released year wise statement is enclosed.

13.1.4 Evaluation Scope and Objective

The purpose of taking evaluation of Kaigarika Vikasa scheme is to study the outcome of the programs implemented under this scheme and to assess the level of industrialization in 39 most backward taluks.

13.1.5 Evaluation Questions

- 1 Whether the level of Industrial activities has improved in 39 most backward taluks where the scheme is being implemented? If yes, to what extent and if no, why?
- 2 Whether local youth were motivated to take up self - employment/ wage employment in the taluks where the scheme his being implemented? If yes, to what extent and if no, why?
- 3 Whether the socio-economic level in these 39 most backward talukas increased due to the implementation of the scheme only?
- 4 Whether the industrial infrastructure is developed in the scheme area? If yes, details and if

no, why?

- 5 Review of financial assistance provided to implementing agencies/Institutions for the period 2005-06 to 2013-14 in the areas where the scheme is being implemented?
- 6 Whether the assistance from govt. in this scheme is sufficient? If not please suggest what should be in the shape of things?
- 7 Whether the implementing agencies utilized the Government grant effectively? If not, why not? Please highlight a few success and failure stories.
- 8 How is the quality of infrastructure created by agencies in the scheme? Please provide agency wise details.
- 9 What is the quality of training and follow-up in this scheme?
- 10 Are the Activities and outcomes sustainable under this scheme?
- 11 What factors contributed to achieving/not achieving intended outcome in this scheme?
- 12 Whether the scheme should continue what are they reason for the recommendations?
- 13 Whether modifications /additions/deletions are required for scheme?
- 14 Whether the scheme should be implemented in all Taluks of Karnataka with some modifications /additions/deletions? If yes, please recommend.

13.1.6 Evaluation Methodology

a) The evaluator is required to analyse the impact of the scheme implementation since its inception 2005-06 till 2013-14 in 39 most back ward taluks of 14 districts identified by the HPCRRI headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa.

b) The entire population (39 taluks) need to be divided into strata representing domain activity i.e., weaving units, training areas, development of industrial area etc. From there strata random samples, comprising of at least 30 units of each category (domain activity) or 5% sample size whichever is more needs to be studied and evaluated. It is recommended to have sampling intensity proportionate to population size of each category.

c) To answer question 1,3 and 4, there should be control taluks selected in the vicinity of the 39 taluks where the scheme is being implemented and the activity of sample studied in control area. Comparison of control with sample should be the basis of answering these three questions.

13.1.7 Deliverables and time schedules

The office of the Commissioner for Industrial Development and Director of Industries and Commerce will provide the required information and data to the Consultant who is expected to adhere to the following timeliness and deliverables :

- a. Work plan submission - within one month after the release of the contract sum.
- b. Primary data collection, interviews with stake holders and agencies concerned - within

three months after the work plan is approved by KEA.

- c. Draft evaluation report submission - within one month after completing the data collection and interviews. This report will be submitted for approval by a joint team of KEA and line department/agency officers.
- d. Final report submission - within one month after the draft report is approved Excluding the time taken for approval, the study will be completed within 6 months.

13.1.8 Cost and schedule of Budget releases

Cost, schedule and budget release are suggested by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority as follows:

- a. The first instalment 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.
- b. The second instalment Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. 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 10 hard and 3 soft copies of the final report in the form and presentation style approved by the KEA. Three hard and one soft copy of final report along with all raw data, literature relied upon, data process etc. To be given to KEA for hosting on website.

13.1.9 Contact person to get further details about the study

Additional Director, Sri. M. Prabhu (MSME) Industries and Commerce Department and Deputy Director, industries and Commerce Department are the contact persons for getting information and details of this study.

13.1.10 Agency for evaluation

The Agency should be finalised as per provision of the transparency Act and Rules without comprising on the quality.

Approved in 8th Technical Committee Meeting of KEA held on 21-04-2014.

13.2 Questionnaires/ Survey tools

13.2.1 Part A- Questionnaire 1 (Development of Industrial Area/Estate)

Information from implementing agencies

I. General Particulars:

1	Name of the selected Project:	
2	Implemented by (IA): KSSIDC/ KIADB	
3	Village/ Town/ City:	
4	Taluk:	
5	District:	
6	Date of commencement:	
7	Date of completion:	
8	If not completed, Reasons for non-completion	

Road, supply of water or electricity, street lighting, drainage, sewerage, conservancy, and such other convenience,

II. Details of the project :

1	Whether the Detailed project report was prepared and submitted?	Yes / No		
2	If No, what were the reasons?			
3	Total Project cost (Rs. In Lakh)			
3	100% project cost borne by KVV (Yes/No)			
4	If No, was there cost sharing with other schemes. Please give the details of sharing the project cost (Rs. In lakh)	Scheme	Amount	% Share
		KVV		
		Scheme1 (Specify)		
		Scheme 2 (specify)		
		Scheme 3 (specify)		
		Total		100

5	Period of implementation	From: _____ To: _____
6	Demand survey conducted:	Yes / No
7	If yes to item 5, target group and industries to which it would benefit	Please attach data collected and projections
8	If No to item 6, reasons for not conducting survey, collecting data and making projections	
9	In case of 7, name target group and industries to which it would benefit	
10	Details of socio-economic benefits envisaged to the region or locality or target population	
11	Details of initial support programmed for project's sustainability	

III. Details of Plans and estimates:

1	Layout plans and drawings, etc.	Please attach copies
2	Cost estimation details as per schedule rates.	Please attach copies of the abstract
3	PERT charts/Time schedule for the implementation of the project.	Please attach copy
4	Whether this project is selected out of Action Plan prepared at Taluk level? If not reasons.	Please attach copy of the proceedings
5	Whether this project is from the projects identified by Task force? If not reasons.	Please attach copy of the proceedings
6	Whether Land required was identified by Task force? If not reasons.	

IV. Project approvals:

1	Date of submission of detailed project report (DPR)	
2	Details of Scrutiny Committee's observations	
3	Date of observations sent to implementing agency	

4	Whether implementing agency (IA) complied? If yes, mention revisions made in the DPR. If not reasons.																			
5	Date of compliance by IA																			
6	Date of approval by the Empowered Committee (EC)																			
7	Details of observations made by EC																			
8	Details of compliance by IA. If not reasons.																			
9	Time schedule approved by EC																			
10	Funding pattern approved by EC	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scheme</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>% Share</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>KVY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scheme 1 (Specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scheme 2 (specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scheme 3 (specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Scheme	Amount	% Share	KVY			Scheme 1 (Specify)			Scheme 2 (specify)			Scheme 3 (specify)			Total		100
		Scheme	Amount	% Share																
		KVY																		
		Scheme 1 (Specify)																		
		Scheme 2 (specify)																		
		Scheme 3 (specify)																		
Total		100																		

V. Implementation of the Project:

1. Physical progress:

i. Industrial Plots:

Survey Nos.:

Extent of Area:

a. Formation of plots

Category of plots	Size in Mtrs. LxW	Number of plots approved	Number of Plots actually formed	Total Area in Sq. Mtr.	Remarks

b. Distribution of plots

Industry	Size in Mtrs. LxW	Rate per sq. Mtr.	Number of plots approved	Number of Plots actually distributed	Out of which		Number of Plots not yet distributed	Remarks
					SC	ST		

ii. Amenities provided:

a. Roads

Category of Road (Metalled/ Asphalted/CC)	Size in Mtrs.		Number of Roads approved	Number of Roads actually formed	Total Area in Sq. Mtr.	Remarks
	Width	Length				
Internal Roads						

Approach Roads					

b. Drainage

SN	Category of Drainage	Size LxWxD	Number of Drainage approved	Number of Drainage actually formed	Total Area in Sq. Mtr.	Remarks
1	Storm Water drainage					
2	Sewage lines					

c. Supply of Electricity

SN	Particulars	Unit	Approved	Actually formed	Remarks
1	11/33 KV Station or Express feeder				
2	Transformers				
3	Poles				
4	Conductors				
5	Street lights				
6	Others(specify)				

d. Water supply

SN	Particulars	Unit	Approved	Actually formed	Remarks
1	Bore well				
2	Raising main				
3	Distribution line				
4	ELSR/GLSR/Tanks with capacity				
5	Cisterns				
6	Others (specify)				
7					

e. Other amenities and conservation measures

Particulars	Unit	Approved	Actually formed	Remarks

2. Item wise funding pattern and expenditure made:

Items of Expenditure / work approved by EC	Allocation (Rs. in lakh)					Total expenditure	Remarks (Fund allocated was sufficient? State reasons)
	KVY	Scheme 1 (specify)	Scheme 2 (specify)	Scheme 3 (specify)	Total		
Formation of plots							
Internal Roads							
Approach Roads							
Drainage							
Formation of plots							
Electricity							
Water supply							
Other amenities							
Conservation measures							
Others (specify)							
Total							

3. Execution of work:

Items of Expenditure /Work approved by EC	Implementing agency (IA)	Executed by		Contractor selected following KTPP ACT (Yes/No)	Observations about quality of work (attach photos of each stage)	Remarks
		IA	Contractor Name			
Formation plots						
Internal Roads						
Approach Roads						
Cross Drainage						
Drainage						
Formation of plots						
Electricity						
Water supply						
Other amenities						
Conservation measures						
Others (specify)						

4. Year wise physical and financial progress

Year	Financial		Physical		Remarks (Reasons for not achieving as per target)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Total					

5. Release of funds:

Instalment	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	Progress before submission of UC required for release of next	Remarks

							instalment			
No.	Date of release	KVY	Scheme 1 (specify)	Scheme 2 (specify)	Scheme 3 (specify)	Total	Financial	Physical	Date of submission of UC and audit reports	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
	Total									
Balance amount refunded										

6. Opinion of IA

SN	Particulars	Planned	Achieved	Reasons for achieving / not achieving	Remarks
1	Satisfaction of Target group				
2	Socio-economic benefits envisaged to the region or locality or target population				
3	Incentives and concessions made available to allottees				
4	Initial support for project's sustainability				
5	Factors contributed to achieving/not achieving intended outcome				
6	Whether the scheme can be continued for another 5 year?				
7	Whether modifications /additions/deletions require for				

	scheme? Please suggest.		
8	Whether the scheme can be generalised for all Talukas of Karnataka with some modifications /additions/deletions? If yes, please recommend		

7. Third party inspection

Whether third party inspection done (YES/NO)	
If yes, the name of the agency conducted Third party inspection	
Observations made by the above agency - brief details	
Compliance by IA	

Signature:		Date:	
Name of the officer:		Seal:	
Designation:			

Signature:		Signature:	
Name of the Investigator (E&Y)		Name of the Supervisor (E&Y):	
Date:		Date:	

Note: The above information shall be obtained from implementing agency. Additional information in the following tables has to be obtained from all the beneficiaries separately.

13.2.2 Part A- Questionnaire 2 (Development of Common Work shed, living cum Wok shed, Plant & Machinery and training to the Weavers)

Information from implementing agencies

I. General Particulars:

1.	Name of the selected Project:	
2.	Implemented by (IA): KSTIDC/KSCDC/KHDC/Others (specify)	
3.	Village/ Town/ City:	
4.	Taluk:	
5.	District:	
6.	Date of commencement:	
7.	Date of completion:	
8.	If not completed, Reasons for non-completion	

II. Details of the project :

1	Whether the Detailed project report was prepared and submitted?	Yes / No		
2	If No, what were the reasons?			
3	Total Project cost (Rs. In Lakh)			
4	100% project cost borne by KVV (Yes/No)			
5	If No, was there cost sharing with other schemes. Please give the details of sharing the project cost (Rs. In lakh)	Scheme	Amount	% Share
		KVV		
		Scheme1 (Specify)		
		Scheme 2 (specify)		
		Scheme 3 (specify)		
		Total		100
6	Period of implementation	From:_____ To:_____		
7	Demand survey conducted:	Yes / No		

8	If yes to item 7, target group and industries to which it would benefit	Please attach data collected and projections
9	If No to item 7, reasons for not conducting survey, collecting data and making projections	
10	In case of 8, target group and industries to which it would benefit	
11	Details of socio-economic benefits envisaged to the region or locality or target population	
12	Details of initial support programmed for project's sustainability	

III. Details of Plans and estimates:

1.	Layout plans and drawings, etc.	Please attach copies
2.	Cost estimation details as per schedule rates.	Please attach copies of the abstract
3.	PERT charts/Time schedule for the implementation of the project.	Please attach copy
4.	Whether this project is selected out of Action Plan prepared at Taluk level? If not reasons.	Please attach copy of the proceedings
5.	Whether this project is from the projects identified by Task force? If not reasons.	Please attach copy of the proceedings
6.	Whether Land required was identified by Task force? If not reasons.	

IV. Project approvals:

1.	Date of submission of detailed project report (DPR)	
2.	Details of Scrutiny Committee's observations	
3.	Date of observations sent to implementing agency	
4.	Whether implementing agency (IA) complied? If yes, mention revisions made in the DPR. If not reasons.	
5.	Date of compliance by IA	

6.	Date of approval by the Empowered Committee (EC)			
7.	Details of observations made by EC			
8.	Details of compliance by IA. If not reasons.			
9.	Time schedule approved by EC			
10.	Funding pattern approved by EC	Scheme	Amount	% Share
		KVY		
		Scheme1 (Specify)		
		Scheme 2 (specify)		
		Scheme 3 (specify)		
		Total		100

V. Implementation of the Project:

1. Physical progress:

i. Common Work sheds and Living cum Work sheds:

Survey Nos.:

Extent of Area:

a. Details of Common Work shed

SN	Particulars	Approved	In Place	Remarks
1	Size of the Common work shed (sq. Mtrs.)			
2	Provision for Entrepreneurs(no.)			
3	Plant and machinery with specifications			
	a.			
	b.			
	c.			
	d.			
	e.			
4	Others (specify)			
	a.			

	b.			
	c.			
	d.			
	e.			

b. Living Cum work sheds

SN	Particulars	Approved	In Place	Number of sheds actually distributed	Of which SC/STs	Number of sheds not yet distributed	Remarks
1	Number of Work sheds of below sizes						
	a.						
	b.						
	c.						
2	Plant and machinery with specifications						
	a.						
	b.						
	c.						
	d.						
	e.						
3	Others (specify)						
	a.						
	b.						
	c.						
	d.						
	e.						
4	Number and size of bedrooms						
5	Size of veranda						
6	Bathroom Size						
7	Sanitary Latrine						
8	Others (specify)						

c. Common Facility Centre:

SN	Particulars	Approved	In Place	Remarks
1	Size of the Common Facility Centre (sq. Mtrs.)			
2	Provision for Entrepreneurs(no.)			
3	Plant and machinery with specifications			
	a.			
	b.			
	c.			
	d.			
	e.			
4	Others (specify)			
	a.			
	b.			
	c.			
	d.			
	e.			

ii. Common Amenities provided:

a. Roads

Category of Road (Metalled/ Asphalted/CC)	Size in Mtrs.		Number of Roads approved	Number of Roads actually formed	Total Area in Sq. Mtr.	Remarks
	Width	Length				
Internal Roads						
Approach Roads						

b. Drainage

Category of	Size	Number of	Number of	Total Area	Remarks

Drainage	LxWxD	Drainage approved	Drainage actually formed	in Sq. Mtr.	
Storm Water drainage					
Sewage lines					

c. Supply of Electricity

Particulars	Unit	approved	actually formed	Remarks
11/33 KV Station or Express feeder				
Transformers				
Poles				
Conductors				
Street lights				
Others(specify)				

d. Water supply

Particulars	Unit	approved	actually formed	Remarks
Bore well				
Raising main				
Distribution line				
ELSR/GLSR/Storage Tanks with capacity				
Cisterns				
Others (specify)				

e. Other amenities and conservation measures

Particulars	Unit	approved	actually formed	Remarks

iii. Training Programme conducted (canvass only when it is part of the project):

SN	Particulars	Details	Remarks
1	Name of the training programme		
2	Name of the training institution		
3	Number of trainees selected for training		
4	Actual number of trainees attended training		
5	Duration of training programme		
6	Tools and techniques used in the training programme		
7	Stipend paid to each trainee per month		
8	Worth of Raw material supplied to each trainee		
9	Honorarium paid to master craftsman per month		
10	Number of trainees completed training programme satisfactorily		
11	This training is helpful in their work		
10	Overall quality of the training programme		

2. Item wise funding pattern and expenditure made:

Items of Expenditure / work approved by EC	Allocation (Rs. In lakh)					Total expenditure	Remarks (Fund allocated was sufficient? State reasons)
	KVY	Scheme 1 (specify)	Scheme 2 (specify)	Scheme 3 (specify)	Total		
Common Work sheds							

Plant and Machinery for Common Work sheds							
Living cum Work sheds							
Plant and Machinery for Living cum Work sheds							
Common facility centre							
Plant and Machinery for facility centre							
Internal Roads							
Approach Roads							
Drainage							
Formation of plots							
Electricity							
Water supply							
Other amenities							
Conservation measures							
Training programme							
Others (specify)							
Total							

3. Execution of work:

Items of	Implementing	Executed by	Contractor	Observations	Remarks
----------	--------------	-------------	------------	--------------	---------

Expenditure /Work approved by EC	agency (IA)			selected following KTPP ACT (Yes/No)	about quality of work (attach photos of each stage)	
		IA	Contractor Name			
Common Work sheds						
Living cum Work sheds						
Common facility centre						
Plant and machinery						
Internal Roads						
Approach Roads						
Cross Drainage						
Drainage						
Formation of plots						
Electricity						
Water supply						
Other amenities						
Conservation measures						
Others (specify)						

4. Year wise physical and financial progress

Year	Financial		Physical		Remarks (Reasons for not achieving as per target)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	

Total					

5. Release of funds:

Instalment		Amount released (Rs. In lakh)					Progress before submission of UC required for release of next instalment			Remarks
SN	Date of release	KVY	Scheme 1 (specify)	Scheme 2 (specify)	Scheme 3 (specify)	Total	Financial	Physical	Date of submission of UC and audit reports	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
	Total									
Balance amount refunded										

6. Opinion of IA

SN	Particulars	Planned	Achieved	Reasons for achieving / not achieving	Remarks
1	Satisfaction of Target group				
2	Socio-economic benefits envisaged to the region or locality or target population				
3	Initial support for project's sustainability				
4	Factors contributed to achieving/not achieving intended outcome				
5	Whether the scheme can be continued for another 5 year?				
6	Whether modifications /additions/deletions require for scheme? Please suggest.				
7	Whether the scheme can be generalised for all Talukas of Karnataka with some modifications /additions/deletions? If yes, please recommend				

7. Third party inspection

Whether third party inspection done (YES/NO)	
If yes, the name of the agency conducted Third party inspection	
Observations made by the above agency - brief details	
Compliance by IA	

Signature:		Date:	
Name of the officer:		Seal:	
Designation:			

Signature:		Signature:	
Name of the Investigator (E&Y) :		Name of the Supervisor (E&Y):	
Date:		Date:	

Note: The above information shall be obtained from implementing agency. Additional information in the following tables has to be obtained from all the selected weavers/ beneficiaries separately.

13.2.3 Part A- Questionnaire 3 (EDP / EAP / Skill Training Programmes)

I. General Particulars:

1.	Name of Training Institute:	
2.	Village/ Town/ City:	
3.	Taluk:	
4.	District:	

II. Details of Training programme:

1	Name of the implanting agency (IA)	
2	Name of the trade/ activity/craft / skill development programme	
3	Number of trainees	(Male _____ Female _____ SC/ST"s _____, OBC"s _____
4	Duration of the programme	From: _____ To: _____
5	Improved techniques envisaged	
6	Improved equipment's envisaged	
7	Whether trade/activity/craft of the training programme is locally predominant? If not reasons.	
8	Whether this programme is selected out of Action Plan prepared at Taluk level? If not reasons.	
9	Whether this programme is drawn up by Task force? If not reasons.	
10	Whether this training institute is selected by Task force? If not reasons	
11	Is it picked up from implementable programmes and projects identified by Empowered Committee? If not reasons.	
12	Whether the Detailed project report is prepared and submitted? (Yes/No)	
13	If No, what are the reasons?	

1	Whether implementing agency submitted relevant documents?	Yes / No		
15	If No, what are the reasons?			
16	Total Project cost (Rs. In Lakh)			
17	100% project cost borne by KVV	Yes / No		
18	If No, then it may be tied up with other schemes. Please give the details of sharing the project cost (Rs. in lakh)	Scheme	Amount	% Share
		KVV		
		Scheme1 (Specify)		
		Scheme 2 (specify)		
		Scheme 3 (specify)		
		Total		100
19	Target group to which it would benefit			
20	Details socio-economic benefits envisaged to the region or locality or target population			
21	Details of initial support which leads to project's sustainability - Trainees taking up self or wage employment			
22	Whether the items 19, 20, 21 are supported by any data, survey and projections?	Yes / No		
23	If yes, the extracts of the report have to be attached			
24	If no, what are the reasons not supporting data, survey and projections?			

III. Project approvals:

1	Date of submission of detailed project report (DPR)	
2	Details of Scrutiny Committee's observations	
3	Date of observations sent to implementing agency	
4	Whether implementing agency (IA) complied? If yes, mention revisions made in the DPR. If not reasons.	

5	Date of compliance by IA			
6	Date of approval by the Empowered Committee (EC)			
7	Details of observations made by EC			
8	Details of compliance by IO. If not reasons.			
9	Time schedule approved by EC			
10	Funding pattern approved by EC	Scheme	Amount	% Share
		KVY		
		Scheme1 (Specify)		
		Scheme 2 (specify)		
		Scheme 3 (specify)		
		Total		100

IV. Implementation of the Project:

1. Item wise funding pattern and expenditure made:

Items of Expenditure approved by EC	Allocation (Rs. in lakh)					Total expenditure	Remarks (Fund allocated was sufficient? Reasons for escalation if any)
	KVY	Scheme 1 (specify)	Scheme 2 (specify)	Scheme 3 (specify)	Total		

Total							

2. Physical and financial progress of the training programme

Year	Financial		Physical		Date of Audited statement of accounts with Utilization certificate of each year	Remarks (Reasons for not achieving as per target)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		

3. Release of funds for the programme:

Instalment		Amount made available (Rs. in lakh)					Progress before submission of UC required for release of next instalment			Remarks
S N	Date of release	KVY	Scheme 1 (specify)	Scheme 2 (specify)	Scheme 3 (specify)	Total	Financial	Physical	Date of submission of UC and audit report	Remarks
1										
2										
3										
	Total									

Balance amount refunded									
--------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4. Information on conduct of training programme

1	Number of trainees attended	Age group	Programmed	Attended
		18-25		
		26-35		
		36-45		
		45+		
		Total		
2	Duration of the programme actually conducted (Date From - To)			
3	Improved techniques used			
4	Improved equipment's used			
5	Stipend paid to each trainee per month			
6	Worth of Raw material supplied to each trainee			
7	Honorarium paid to master craftsman per month			
8	Whether toolkits availed from ZP/TP(YES/NO)			
9	If yes, give details of toolkits	Items of toolkit	Amount (In Rs.)	

10	Whether motivated trainees to take up self - employment/ wage employment	Yes /No		
11	What are the actions planned for the above?			
12	Trainees availed self - employment / wage employment	<u>Wage employment</u>		
		Name of the enterprise	Trade/skill/craft name or designation	Number of trainees
			Total	
		<u>Self-employment</u>		
		Name of the industry	Trade/skill/craft name	Number of trainees
	Total			

		<p>Number of trainees not engaged in self-employment or wage employment:</p> <p>Reasons for not undertaking any employment:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>
13	Whether follow up for taking up of self-employment/ wage employment is undertaken and how. Its results	
14	Quality of the training - Observation by Investigator/Supervisor	

5. Third party inspection

Whether third party inspection done (YES/NO)	
If yes, the name of the agency conducted Third party inspection	
Observations made by the above agency - brief details	
Compliance by IA	

Signature:		Date:	
Name of the officer:		Seal:	
Designation:			

Signature:		Signature:	
Name of the Investigator :		Name of the Supervisor :	
Date:		Date:	

Note: The above information shall be obtained from implementing agency for the training programme selected. Additional information in the following tables has to be obtained from 5 trainees engaged in self/wage employment and 5 trainees who have not undertaken any job/work

13.2.4 Part B:- Beneficiary information for Industrial Area/ Estates

- 1) Name of respondent: _____
- 2) Village: _____ Taluk: _____
 District: _____ IE/IA: _____
 Year of establishment: _____ Implementing Agency: _____

Socio-Economic profile:**3) Age of respondent:**

- 1 = 18- 25 years 3 = 30-45 years
 2 = 25 to 30 years 4 = >45 years

4) Sex:

- 1 = Male 2 = Female

5) Education level:

- 1 = Post-Graduate 4 = Primary
 2 = Graduate 5 = Not completed primary
 3 = Secondary 6 = Never went to school

6) Marital status:

- 1 = Married 3 = Widow
 2 = Unmarried

7) Do you have mobile phone:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes, year of purchase _____ Mobile no: _____

8) Do you use internet on your mobile:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes, since which year _____

9) Do you have a bank account:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes, since which year _____

10) Do you have a credit card:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes, since which year _____

11) Do you have own house:

1 = Yes

2 = No

If yes, type of house:

1 = Hut

3 = Apartment

2 = Semi-pucca

4 = Independent house

If yes, when was it constructed? Year: _____

1 = Before employment at IE/ IA

2 = After employment at IE/ IA

12) Do you have toilet arrangements:

1 = Private (in-house)

3 = Open field

2 = Common (shared)

If private/ common toilet, since which year _____

13) Do you own a transport:

1 = Cycle

3 = Car

2 = Motorcycle

4 = None

If yes, when did you purchase it: year: _____

1 = Before employment at IE/ IA

2 = After employment at IE/ IA

14) Indicate your family economic status:

1 = BPL

3 = Other: _____

2 = APL

15) What type of cooking fuel is used at home:

1 = LPG/gas

3 = Firewood

2 = Kerosene

4 = Other: _____

If LPG, since which year _____

16) Owned in-house assets with year of purchase (YoP) :

1 = TV (YoP _____)

4 = Computer/ laptop (YoP _____)

2 = Refrigerator (YoP _____)

5 = DTH/ Cable (YoP _____)

3 = Washing machine (YoP _____)

Kaigarika Vikasa Yojana:

17) Are you aware that the IE/IA was constructed under KVV scheme:

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

18) Your current occupation:

- 1 = Employee
- 2 = Self-employed
- 3 = Unemployed
- 4 = Other _____

Name of current industry / activity: _____

19) What was your profession before construction of the IE/IA:

- 1 = Self-employed
- 2 = Wage-employee
- 3 = Other

20) How long have you been working at the IE/IA:

From year: _____ To: _____

Name of industry / activity: _____

21) If self-employed, were you motivated to take up self-employment because of development of IA/IE in your locality:

- 1 = Very highly motivated
- 2 = Highly motivated
- 3 = Medium
- 4 = Low
- 5 = Not motivated

Reasons for being motivated: _____

If not self-employed, what was the reason?

- 1 = Financial problem
- 2 = Lack of awareness
- 3 = Lack of training
- 4 = Others _____

22) Have you attended any EDP/EAP/SDP¹¹:

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

23) Did the training benefit in getting you employment:

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

Give reason _____

24) Have you been allotted plot/work shed at the IE/IA which was constructed under the KVV scheme:

¹¹ Entrepreneurship Development/Entrepreneurship Awareness/Skill Development Programme

1 = Yes

2 = No

If yes, what is the

Size: _____ Cost incurred: _____

Year of allotment: _____

25) Has the development of IA/IE impacted your income:

Yes

No

If yes, how much increase?

1 = 0-25% increase

4 = >100% increase

2 = 25-50% increase

5 = No impact

3 = 50-75% increase

26) How has the development of IA/IE impacted your family living standard:

1 = Very high impact

4 = Low impact

2 = High impact

5 = No impact

3 = Medium impact

Example: _____

27) Rate your satisfaction with quality of power supplied in the IA/IE:

1 = Excellent (>12- 24 hours)

3 = Average (>4-8 hours)

2 = Very good (>8-12 hours)

4 = Poor (>2-4 hours)

5 = Very poor (up to 2 hours)

Reasons for poor: _____

28) Are you satisfied with the quality of water supply in the IA/IE:

1 = Excellent (>12- 24 hours)

3 = Average (>4-8 hours)

2 = Very good (>8-12 hours)

4 = Poor (>2-4 hours)

5 = Very poor (up to 2 hours)

Reasons for poor: _____

29) Are you satisfied with the quality of roads/ commuting facilities to the IE/IA:

1 = Excellent

4 = Poor

2 = Very good

5 = Very poor

3 = Average

Reasons for poor: _____

30) Are you satisfied with the quality of construction works in the IA/IE:

1 = Excellent

3 = Average

2 = Very good

4 = Poor

- 5 = Very poor

Reasons for poor: _____

31) Are you satisfied with the common amenities (toilets, first aid, healthcare, etc.,) provided in the IE/IA:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Poor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Very good | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = Very poor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Average | |

Reasons for poor: _____

32) Observation question: Has the beneficiary constructed and commenced industry/ entrepreneurship activity:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If no, why _____

33) Do you see benefit in setting up of IE/IA in your locality under the KVV Scheme:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Very high | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Low |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = High | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Medium | |

34) Do you see benefits in setting up more such IE/IA in your locality under the KVV Scheme:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Very high | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Low |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = High | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Medium | |

35) Do you think any changes are required for the scheme to be successful:

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |

If yes, suggest _____

Name of beneficiary		Signature	
Date:			
Signature:		Signature:	
Name of the Investigator :		Name of the Supervisor :	
Date:		Date:	

Notes:

S. No.....

13.2.5 Part B- Beneficiary information for weaving units

- 1) Name of respondent: _____
- 2) Village: _____ Taluk: _____
District: _____ Weaving unit: _____
Year of establishment: _____ Implementing Agency: _____

Socio-Economic profile:

3) Age of respondent:

- 1 = 18- 25 years 3 = 30-45 years
 2 = 25 to 30 years 4 = >45 years

4) Sex:

- 1 = Male 2 = Female

5) Education level:

- 1 = Post-Graduate 4 = Primary
 2 = Graduate 5 = Not completed primary
 3 = Secondary 6 = Never went to school

6) Marital status:

- 1 = Married 3 = Widow
 2 = Unmarried

7) Do you have mobile phone:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No
If yes, year of purchase _____ Mobile no: _____

8) Do you use internet on your mobile:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No
If yes, since which year _____

9) Do you have a bank account:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No
If yes, since which year _____

10) Do you have a credit card:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes, since which year _____

11) Do you have own house:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes, type of house:

- 1 = Hut 3 = Apartment
 2 = Semi-pucca 4 = Independent house

If yes, when was it constructed? Year: _____

- 1 = Before employment at Weaving unit
 2 = After employment at Weaving unit

12) Do you have toilet arrangements:

- 1 = Private (in-house) 3 = Open field
 2 = Common (shared)

If yes, since which year _____

13) Do you own a transport:

- 1 = Cycle 3 = Car
 2 = Motorcycle 4 = None

If yes, when did you purchase it: year: _____

- 1 = Before employment at Weaving unit
 2 = After employment at Weaving unit

14) Indicate your family economic status:

- 1 = BPL 3 = Other: _____
 2 = APL

15) What type of cooking fuel is used at home:

- 1 = LPG/gas 3 = Firewood
 2 = Kerosene 4 = Other: _____

If LPG, since which year _____

16) Owned in-house assets with year of purchase (YoP) :

- TV (YoP _____) 4 = Computer/ laptop (YoP _____)
 2 = Refrigerator (YoP _____) 5 = DTH/ Cable (YoP _____)
 3 = Washing machine (YoP _____)

Kaigarika Vikasa Yojana:

17) Are you aware that the weaving unit was constructed under KVV scheme:

- 1 = Yes
 2 = No

18) Your current occupation:

- 1 = Employee 3 = Unemployed
 2 = Self-employed 4 = Other _____

Name of current industry / activity: _____

19) What was your profession before construction of the weaving unit:

- 1 = Self-employed 2 = Wage-employee
 3 = Other

20) How long have you been working at the Weaving unit:

From year: _____ To: _____

Name of industry / activity: _____

21) If self-employed, were you motivated to take up self-employment because of development of

Weaving unit in your locality:

- 1 = Very highly motivated 4 = Low
 2 = Highly motivated 5 = Not motivated
 3 = Medium

Reasons for being motivated: _____

If not self-employed, what was the reason?

- 1 = Financial problem 3 = Lack of training
 2 = Lack of awareness 4 = Others _____

22) Have you attended any EDP/EAP/SDP¹²:

- 1 = Yes
 2 = No

23) Did the training benefit in getting you employment:

- 1 = Yes
 2 = No

Give reason _____

24) Have you been allotted plot/work shed at the Weaving unit which was constructed under the

KVY scheme:

- 1 = Yes
 2 = No

If yes, what is the

¹² Entrepreneurship Development/Entrepreneurship Awareness/Skill Development Programme

Size: _____ Cost incurred: _____

Year of allotment: _____

25) Has the development of Weaving unit impacted your income:

- Yes
- No

If yes, how much increase?

- 1 = 0-25% increase
- 2 = 25-50% increase
- 3 = 50-75% increase
- 4 = >100% increase
- 5 = No impact

26) How has the development of Weaving unit impacted your family living standard:

- 1 = Very high impact
- 2 = High impact
- 3 = Medium impact
- 4 = Low impact
- 5 = No impact

Example: _____

27) Rate your satisfaction with quality of power supplied in the Weaving unit:

- 1 = Excellent (>12- 24 hours)
- 2 = Very good (>8-12 hours)
- 3 = Average (>4-8 hours)
- 4 = Poor (>2-4 hours)
- 5 = Very poor (up to 2 hours)

Reasons for poor: _____

28) Are you satisfied with the quality of water supply in the Weaving unit:

- 1 = Excellent (>12- 24 hours)
- 2 = Very good (>8-12 hours)
- 3 = Average (>4-8 hours)
- 4 = Poor (>2-4 hours)
- 5 = Very poor (up to 2 hours)

Reasons for poor: _____

29) Are you satisfied with the quality of roads/ commuting facilities to the weaving unit:

- 1 = Excellent
- 2 = Very good
- 3 = Average
- 4 = Poor
- 5 = Very poor

Reasons for poor: _____

30) Are you satisfied with the quality of construction works in the Weaving unit:

- 1 = Excellent
- 2 = Very good
- 3 = Average
- 4 = Poor
- 5 = Very poor

Reasons for poor: _____

31) Are you satisfied with the common amenities (toilets, first aid, healthcare, etc.,) provided in the Weaving unit:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Poor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Very good | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = Very poor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Average | |

Reasons for poor: _____

32) Are you satisfied with the quality of plant and machinery installed in the Weaving unit:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Poor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Very good | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = Very poor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Average | |

Reasons for poor: _____

33) Did you receive any initial support from the implementing agency:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If yes, what support _____

34) Was the amount made available sufficient for work shed, plant and machinery and loan/subsidy:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If no, why: _____

35) Were you able to repay the loan:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If no, why: _____

36) Observation question: Has the beneficiary constructed and commenced industry/ entrepreneurship activity:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If no, why _____

37) Do you see benefit in setting up of weaving unit in your locality under the KVV Scheme:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Very high | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Low |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = High | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Medium | |

38) Do you see benefits in setting up more such weaving unit in your locality under the KVV Scheme:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Very high | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Low |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = High | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Medium | |

39) Do you think any changes are required for the scheme to be successful:

1 = Yes

2 = No

If yes, suggest _____

Name of beneficiary		Signature	
Date:			
Signature:		Signature:	
Name of the Investigator :		Name of the Supervisor :	
Date:		Date:	

Notes:

13.2.6 Part B- Beneficiary Information for Training units

- 1) Name of respondent: _____
- 2) Village: _____ Taluk: _____ District: _____
 Training institute: _____
 Name of Training: _____ Implementing Agency: _____

Socio-Economic profile:

- 3) Age of respondent:
- 1 = 18- 25 years 3 = 30-45 years
 2 = 25 to 30 years 4 = >45 years
- 4) Sex:
- 1 = Male 2 = Female
- 5) Education level:
- 1 = Post-Graduate 4 = Primary
 2 = Graduate 5 = Not completed primary
 3 = Secondary 6 = Never went to school
- 6) Marital status:
- 1 = Married 3= Widow
 2 = Unmarried
- 7) Do you have mobile phone:
- 1 = Yes 2 = No
 If yes, year of purchase _____ Mobile no: _____
- 8) Do you use internet on your mobile:
- 1 = Yes 2 = No
 If yes, since which year _____
- 9) Do you have a bank account:
- 1 = Yes 2 = No
 If yes, since which year _____
- 10) Do you have a credit card:
- 1 = Yes 2 = No
 If yes, since which year _____
- 11) Indicate economic status:
- 1 = BPL 3 = Other: _____
 2 = APL
- 12) What type of cooking fuel is used at home:
- 1 = LPG/gas 3 = Firewood
 2 = Kerosene 4 = Other: _____

If LPG, since which year _____

13) Owned in-house assets and year of purchase (YoP) :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TV (YoP_____) | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Computer/ laptop (YoP_____) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Refrigerator (YoP_____) | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 = DTH/ Cable (YoP_____) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Washing machine (YoP_____) | |

14) Do you have own house:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If yes, type of house:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Hut | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Apartment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Semi-pucca | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = Independent house |

If yes, when was it constructed? Year:_____

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Before Training programme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = After Training programme |

15) Do you have toilet arrangements:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Private (in-house) | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Open field |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Common (shared) | |

If yes, since which year _____

16) Do you own a transport:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Cycle | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Car |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = None |

If yes, when did you purchase it: Year:_____

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Before Training programme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = After training programme |

Kaigarika Vikasa Yojana:

17) What was your profession before undertaking training programme:

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Self-employed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = Wage-employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = Other _____ |

18) Did the EDP/EAP/SDP (Entrepreneurship Development/Entrepreneurship Awareness/Skill Development Programme) training benefit in getting you employment:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|

If yes, which

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Self Employment | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = No |
|--|---------------------------------|

Give reason _____

19) Are you aware that the training programme was undertaken under KVV scheme:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

20) Did you get employment after undertaking training programme:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

From year: _____ To: _____

Name of industry / activity: _____

21) Your current occupation:

- 1 = Employee 3 = Unemployed
 2 = Self-employed 4 = Other _____

Name of current industry / activity: _____

22) Are you currently working in different activity than the one you were trained in earlier:

- Yes No

23) Rate the suitability/appropriateness of the training programme for you:

- 1 = Very highly suitable 4 = Low
 2 = Highly suitable 5 = Not suitable
 3 = Medium

If not suitable, give reasons: _____

24) Were new techniques and hands on training as per current trends used in the training programme:

- 1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes, please name: _____

25) Which language was used for communication during the training:

- Kannada Telugu
 English Other _____

26) What was the duration of the training programme: _____

Was it sufficient?

- Yes No

27) Rate your opinion of the overall quality of the training programme:

- 1 = Excellent 4 = Poor
 2 = Very good 5 = Very poor
 3 = Average

28) Rate your satisfaction of the trainers/instructors during the programme:

- 1 = Excellent
- 2 = Very good
- 3 = Average
- 4 = Poor
- 5 = Very poor

29) Were you satisfied with the monthly stipend provided:

- 1 = Excellent
- 2 = Very good
- 3 = Average
- 4 = Poor
- 5 = Not paid stipend

30) Did the training programme impact your income level:

- Yes
- No

If yes, how much increase?

- 1 = 0-25% increase
- 2 = 25-50% increase
- 3 = 50-75% increase
- 4 = >100% increase
- 5 = No impact

31) How has the training programme impacted your family living standard:

- 1 = Very high impact
- 2 = High impact
- 3 = Medium impact
- 4 = Low impact
- 5 = No impact

32) Was there any follow-up activity undertaken by the Training agency:

- Yes
- No

33) If self-employed, were you motivated to take up self-employment because of the training programme:

- 1 = Very highly motivated
- 2 = Highly motivated
- 3 = Medium
- 4 = Low
- 5 = Not motivated

If not self-employed, what was the reason?

- 1 = Financial problem
- 2 = Lack of awareness
- 3 = Lack of training
- 4 = Others _____

34) If self-employed, how many employees work in your establishment?

- 1 = <10
- 2 = 10-50
- 3 = >50

35) If self-employed, total cost of the project undertaken? _____

Out of which: Loan _____%; Subsidy _____%; Own contribution _____%

36) What is your current annual income: Rs. _____

37) Observation question: Has the beneficiary constructed and commenced industry/ entrepreneurship activity:

1 = Yes

2 = No

38) Do you see benefit in undertaking similar training programmes in your locality under the KVV Scheme:

1 = Very high

4 = Low

2 = High

5 = No

3 = Medium

39) Do you think any changes are required for the scheme to be successful:

1 = Yes

2 = No

If yes, suggest _____

Name of beneficiary		Signature	
Date:			
Signature:		Signature:	
Name of the Investigator :		Name of the Supervisor :	
Date:		Date:	

Notes:

13.3 Photographs of Industrial and weaving unit infrastructure developed under KVV

1 KIADB - Humnabad IA/IE



2 KSSIDC - Bidar-Bhalki IA/IE



3 KSSIDC - Bidar-Humnabad IA/IE



4 KSSIDC - Vijayapur- Muddebihal IE/IA



5 KSSIDC - Vijaypur - Sindagi IE/IA





6 KSSIDC - Kalaburgi- Chincholi IE/IA



7 KSSIDC - Kalaburgi - Chittapur IE/IA





8 KSSIDC - Kalaburgi - Chittapur 2nd stage



9 KSSIDC - Kalaburgi - Jevargi IE/IA



10 KSSIDC - Kalaburgi - Sedam IE/IA



11 KSSIDC-Raichur- Sindhanur



12 KSSIDC - Ramnagar - Kanakpur



13 KSSIDC - Tumkur - Pavagad



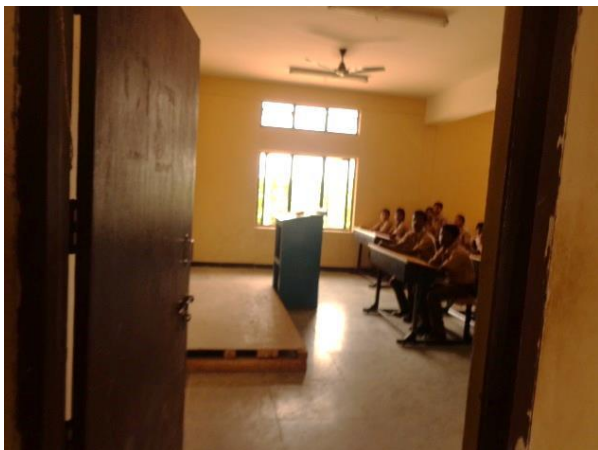
14 KSSIDC - Yadgir - Shahapur



15 KSSIDC - Yadgir - Shorapur



16 GTTC - Lingasugur - Raichur



17 GTTC - Kanakapur - Ramnagar



18 KHDC - Bilagi - Bagalkot



19 KHDC - Aland - Kalaburgi



20 KHDC - Indi - Vijayapur



21 KHDC - Gurmitkal - Yadgir



22 KHDC - Shahapur - Yadgir





23 KHDC - Surapur - Yadgir





24 KSTIDC - Pavagad - Tumakuru



25 KSCDC - Doddaghatta - Chitradurga



26 KSCDC - Mangala - Chamarajnar





27 KSCDC - HD Kote - Mysuru



28 KSCDC - Kanakapur - Ramnagar



29 KSCDC - Gubbi - Tumakuru



30 KSCDC - Channagiri - Davanagere





EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT NO: 21 OF 2016



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

EVALUATION STUDY ON *KAIGARIKA VIKASA SCHEME*