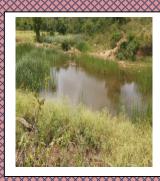


EVALUATION OF THE NEED AND FUNCTIONING OF BAYALUSEEME AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD, CHITRADURGA

EXTERNAL EVALUATION









STUDY CONDUCTED FOR

KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND

PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

BY

M/STECHNICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES
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March

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PREFACE

The Bayaluseeme Development Board is established on 26.01.1995 under BSDB Act 1994 to address the issue of regional imbalances in the state and specific needs of under development regions. The Board is under the administrative control of the Planning, Programme monitoring and Statistics Department. The jurisdiction of the Board is spread over 70 assembly constituencies of 14 districts namely Bangalore Rural, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Kolar, Chikkballapura, Hassan, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Haveri, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bagalkote.

The Bayaluseeme comprises 57 taluks of the state which have been recognized as drought prone taluks poses special problems of development. This board established to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State.

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) has taken up Evaluation of the "Need and functioning of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitrdurga". The KEA assigned this evaluation study to M/S. Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka(TECSOK). The Evaluation Study by Evaluation Consultant Organisation TECSOK is approved by 32nd Technical Committee meeting.

The Evaluation study has revealed that impact of the development works with the BSDB funds has been only restricted to infrastructure works and funds allocated to the Board is insufficient for totality of work completion. Except Bangalore(Rural) and Dharwad districts of BSDB, other districts are categorized has capability poor districts and Hassan as moderately performance district. I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the Board to continue with effective measures in developing the Bayaluseeme areas.

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 Secretary of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board and other officers providing useful data and information for this evaluation study. 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 duly acknowledge the contribution of all who were involved in the study and contributed directly or indirectly.

27th March, 2017 Bangalore Shiv Raj Singh Chief Evaluation Officer Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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List of Abbreviations

AAO	Assistant Agriculture Officer
Admn.	Administration
AEE	Assistant Executive Engineer
Amt.	Amount
Asst.	Assistant
BSDB	Bayaluseeme Area Development Board
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forest
CCs	City Corporations
CE	Chief Engineer
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMCs	City Muncipal Council
CMDR	Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DFO	District Forest Officer
DPC	District Planning Committee
DRRP	District Rural Road Plan
Dvpt.	Development
Dy.	Deputy
EE	Executive Engineer
EMD	Earnest Money Deposit
EOT	Extension of Time
Fin.	Financial
GoI	Government of India
GoK	Government of Karnataka
Govt.	Government
HKADB	Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board
НМ	Head Mazdoor
HPCRRI	High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances
JE	Junior Engineer
KM	Kilo Meter
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
KGF	Kolar Gold Field
KRIDL	Karnataka Rural Infrastructure Development Limited
KTPP	Karnataka

L1	Lowest One
MADB	Malnad Area Development Board
M/s	Messers
Max.	Maximum
MB	Measurement Book
Min.	Minimum
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
NAC	Notified Area Committee
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
No.	Number
OM	Office Memorandum
PD	Planning Department
Phy.	Physical
PRED	Panchayat Raj & Engineering Department
PWD	Public Works Department
Rs.	Rupees
S1	Sector - 1
S2	Sector – 2
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCP	Special Component Plan
SE	Superintending Engineer
Sl.	Serial
Sq.ft.	Square Feet
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TECSOK	Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka
TMC	Town Muncipal Council
ToR	Terms of Reference
TP	Town Panchayat
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UDD	Urban Development Department
ULB	Urban Local Body
Vs	Verses
ZP	Zilla Panchayat

1. Executive Summary

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board (BSDB) was established in 1995 by the State Government, as per the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act of 1994. The districts, taluks and constituencies covered under the jurisdiction of the Board have been specified in the Schedule to the said Act. Presently, 14 districts, 57 taluks and 70 constituencies are covered under BSDB.

The State Government felt the necessity of an evaluation of the need and functioning of BSDB. With over two decades in existence, BSDB has received Rs 149.98 Crores till 2014-15 for execution of 5116 development works. The purpose of study was for a period of five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14. During the reference period, BSDB has spent Rs.3239 lakhs for execution of 1093 works.

To throw light on the various aspects of the functioning of BSDB, terms of reference were laid and report covers these aspects to understand its working and suggest required changes for improved working. In case the aspects mentioned in the report cannot be implemented, then as per the report of late Dr D.M Nanjundappa on regional imbalance and another institution, Government can consider closing the Board.

With the view of continuing the Board, the evaluation team has held discussions with all the stake holders and visited over 300 works executed by BSDB through different implementing agencies. The aspects related to allocation of funds, distribution of funds to constituencies, release of funds to implementing agencies and process of administrative and technical sanctions have been covered.

Several elected members have expressed their unhappiness over the insufficient funds allocated to the Board with 70 Constituencies. The impact of the development works with the BSDB funds has been only restricted to infrastructure works and is insufficient for totality of work completion. Besides ,with the 73rd and 74th Amendment, the funds available with Zilla Pancahayats and Urban Local Bodies is high and BSDB has not been able to work in coordination with 14 different ZPs and ULBs and the action plan of BSDB remains stand alone.

The funds with ZPs /ULBs for the development activities in the districts under the jurisdiction of BSDB is substantially high; BSDB has to plan for the works with the grants from the State Government alone; Though the Act under Section 17 (obtaining information) it has not been possible for BSDB to consult 14 Zilla Panchayats and ULBs in preparation of action plan. Except Bangalore (rural) and Dharwad districts of BSDB, other districts are categorized has capability poor districts and Hassan as moderately performance district.

BSDB is only a Board which has been made responsible for development works, which has been identified by the elected member, who also decides the implementing agency for execution. Convergence of funds for completion of development work depends on the implementing agency executing the work.

The Evaluation suggests that the changes need to be made in the Act, the powers of the Board and its right to exercise, the re-defining of the jurisdiction with the removal of a few taluks, steps to make BSDB vibrant, robust and strong.

The bottom line remains the allocation of funds from the State Government has remained low since inception and with inadequate funds and with no phenomenal works, the impact of BSDB has been low. Unless the changes in the Act be made and Board supported with adequate finance it would be good to close the Board.

2. Introduction

Karnataka is located between 11.30' degrees and 18.30' degrees North latitudes and 74.10' degrees and 78.30' degrees east longitudes and covers an area of 1, 91,790 Sq. Kilo meters. It has four natural regions extending over 700 kilo meters, from the north to the south and 400 kilo meters from the east to the west. The maidan region or plains falls into two broad sections. The southern maidan area covers hilly region like Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Chikkaballapura, Ramanagara and Bengaluru Rural. The northern maidan is less developed, receives low rainfall and supports crops like jowar, cotton, oilseeds and pulses.

Rainfall is the basic source of water which constitutes surface & ground water. The main issues of concern are conservation of existing water resources & prevention of further degradation and depletion. The related issues include rejuvenation of degraded surface water bodies, enhancing the availability of water through water harvesting measures and recharge of ground water resources.

Karnataka is subjected to frequent droughts. The mean annual rainfall in the state is chronically 1355 mm with more than 73% of it is being received from the south west monsoon. There are seven river systems in the state viz, Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari, west flowing rivers, north Pennar, South Pennar&palar. The districts like Kolar, Chitradurga, Chikkaballapura, Davanagere, Tumakuru are suffering from fluoride contamination, leads to severe scarcity of drinking water.

In Karnataka, Bayaluseeme is the area lying to the east of Malnad. The area is largely open plain, with few hillocks. It includes the districts Bagalkote, Bengaluru Rural, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Ramanagara & Tumakuru. It is bounded on the west by the Western Ghats and on the south east by the ranges of hills and on the north it drops to the lower elevation northern maiden.

Bayaluseeme can be categorised as northern Bayaluseeme and southern Bayaluseeme. The northern Bayaluseeme is comparatively dry and there is no forest or social forestry in

majority of the taluks falling under Bayaluseeme expanse of plateau lying between 300m and 700m elevation. It is drained by Krishna river and its tributaries Bhima, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Tungabhadra.

The southern Bayaluseeme is made up of the low rolling granite hills from 600m to 900m elevation. Bengaluru Rural, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Hassan, Kolar, Ramanagara and Tumakuru fall in this region.

Bayaluseeme lies in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats and is generally much drier than coastal Karnataka and the Western Ghats. The region was originally covered by extensive, open-canopied tropical dry deciduous forests characterised by the trees *Acacia*, *Albizia* and *Hardwickia*. But, much of the original forest has been cleared for agriculture, timber, grazing and firewood.

Over exploitation of the forests for fuel wood and fodder has resulted in much of the original forest degraded into thickets and scrub lands.

Canthiumparriflorum, Cassia quriculafa, Dodoneaviscosa, Erythroxylummonogynum, pterolobiumhexapetalum and Euphorbiaantiquorum are species typical of the thicket. Grazing and agriculture are the mainstays of the region and the main crops include sorghum, millets, cotton and peanuts.

Area Development Boards in Karnataka, were actually covered in 1989s when then Chief Minister constituted a Committee to suggest ways to remove regional imbalances in Hyderabad Karnataka regions. During 1991, the then Chief Minister got an Act passed to allocate funds to the Board. The Chief Minister fixed the priorities for the Board and all attempts to deviate from the priorities were not allowed. Succeeding Chief Ministers ignored the priorities and Legislators got the upper hand in deciding the works to be taken up by the Board.

The three Boards viz., Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board [HKADB] and Malnad Area Development Board [MADB] were set up in 1992 and Bayaluseeme Area Development Board [BSDB] was set up in 1995.All three Boards are under the administrative control of the Area Development Board of the Planning Department of Government of Karnataka.

BSDB established in 1995 to set the right the regional imbalances in its jurisdiction comprising of 70 constituencies spread over 14 districts and 57 taluks. Since inception till 2013-14, the Board has incurred an expenditure of Rs 183.30 Crores and execute 4,655 works under different sectors. On an average Rs 9.17 Crores per annum has been spent by State Government to carry out various activities.

Economist late Dr D.M. Nanjundappa had a comprehensive report on regional imbalance in Karnataka State in 2004 had recommended that the Government abolish the Board as it failed to meet the purpose owing to shortfall of funds. Centre for Multidisciplinary Development Research, Dharwad has suggested that the Government either close down the Board or to strengthen it with more funds.

Elected representatives have criticised the attitude of successive governments for not allotting sufficient funds for the Board which covers a vast area.

The State Government felt that the budgetary support is substantial, and felt necessary to carry out the need and functioning of BSDB. Karnataka Evaluation Authority [KEA] functioning under the Planning Department is the nodal body to get external evaluation studies done through various consulting organisations. Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka [TECSOK] has been selected by KEA for undertaking this evaluation study.

3. Basis for Government Intervention

The State of Karnataka, with a view to address the issue of regional imbalances and specific needs of under development regions, established three Regional Development Boards at different points of time. One amongst them is the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board (BSDB). This board established during 1995 under the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act, 1994 is headquarter at Chitradurga.

The State Government has allocated Rs.203.30 Crores to the Board since inception upto the end of 2014-15 (an average of Rs.10.17 crores per annum) to carryout various activities. Noted Economist late Dr D. M. Nanjundappa stated in 2004 in a Comprehensive report on regional imbalance in the state that the Government abolish BSDB Board as it has failed to meet its purpose owing to shortage of funds. Another evaluating agency based in Dharwad CMDR (Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research) has also suggested that the Government either close down the Board or strengthen it with more funds.

On a regular basis, elected representatives have criticized the successive governments for not allotting sufficient funds for BSDB which covers 14 districts, 56 taluks and 70 Constituencies.

However, State Government felt the budgetary support was substantial and an evaluation of the need and functioning of BSDB could be taken up.

Karnataka Evaluation Authority [KEA] functioning under the Planning Department is the nodal body to get external evaluation studies done through various consulting organisations. Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka [TECSOK] has been selected by KEA for undertaking this evaluation study.

4. Progress Review

Area Development Boards in Karnataka, were actually covered in the 1989s when the then Chief Minister, constituted a Committee to suggest ways to remove regional imbalances in Hyderabad-Karnataka region. During 1991, the then Chief Minister got an Act passed to allocate funds to the Board. Chief Minister fixed priorities for the Boards and all attempts to deviate from the priorities were not allowed. Succeeding Chief Minister ignored the priorities and legislators got the upper hand in deciding the works to be taken up by the Boards.

The three Boards Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board (HKADB), Malnad Area Development Board (MADB) set up in 1992 and Bayaluseeme Area Development Board set up in 1995 comes under the administrative control of the Area Development Division of the Planning Department.

An Act to provide for establishment of a Development Board for Bayaluseeme which will prepare an Annual Plan containing programmes and projects for development of Bayaluseeme and to supervise the implementation of projects and programmes and monitor & evaluate the implementation of its plan was brought in 1994. Bayaluseeme Area Development Board was constituted in 1995 to ensure overall development of the region.

BSDB was established by Karnataka Act No.38 of 1994 with Chitradurga as its headquarters. In order to hasten the phase of development of this area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State it was considered necessary to have a comprehensive legislation which among other things provides for the following:

Establishment of a Bayaluseeme Development Board saddled with the responsibility of:

- (i) Development and Conservation of water resources;
- (ii) Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture systems and forest development;
- (iii) Promotion of Horticulture development;
- (iv) Promotion of Animal Husbandry;
- (v) Promoting and supporting activities in the agriculture and allied sectors;

BSDB was established with a jurisdiction of taluks which have been recognised as drought prone taluks.

Presently, BSDB covers 14 districts, 57 taluks and 70 constituencies. Details of extent of each constituency under BSDB Jurisdiction is given in Annexure – 1. During the study period (2009-10 to 2013-14) for execution of 1093 works, a capital outlay of Rs.3239 lakhs has been utilised.

The amount allocated/released by government and expenditure incurred by the board since its inception is as follows:

Table – 4.1: Details on Amount Allocated /Released by Government and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Budget	Amount	Expenditure	No.of Works
	Estimate	Released	-	Completed
1995-96	597.00	372.75	4.56	-
1996-97	647.00	418.00	346.20	350
1997-98	740.00	590.00	471.00	390
1998-99	850.00	637.50	704.00	277
1999-2000	1550.00	499.50	497.66	254
2000-01	900.00	660.00	518.25	232
2001-02	525.00	230.00	440.00	341
2002-03	1420.00	1200.00	603.89	254
2003-04	775.00	193.75	1131.39	259
2004-05	500.00	352.50	477.55	80
2005-06	630.00	630.00	384.54	199
2006-07	780.00	780.00	203.94	96
2007-08	1911.00	1669.50	1126.89	630
2008-09	1375.00	610.00	1154.85	195
2009-10	84500	572.50	1056.63	355
2010-11	700.00	700.00	694.02	144
2011-12*	1000.00	300.00	567.06	148
2012-13	1700.00	1285.00	1017.83	263
2013-14	1730.00	1297.50	1140.69	256
2014-15	2000.00	1999.55	1849.26	393
TOTAL	20330.00	14998.05	14390.21	5116

Source: Area Development Board, GOK

It can be seen from the table above that since inception of the Board, the amount of Budget estimate has been lower than the amount released. It can be seen that 5116 works has been completed since inception till 2013-14 which works out to be Rs 2.81 lakhs for every completed works.

Taking in to account the study period 2009-10 to 2013-14 for the Board for the purpose of this evaluation, out of Rs.4155 lakhs was released and Rs 3239 lakhs spent on 1093 works. This works out at an average of Rs 2.96 lakhs per work.

If a comparison is made to the funds allocated to MADB since its inception, out of the budget estimate of Rs 61365 lakhs an amount of Rs 49597.71 lakhs has been released. MADB has spent Rs 11623.37 lakhs for 18199 works. This works out to Rs 2.66 lakhs per work; taking the study period 2009-10 to 2013-14 Rs 14330 lakhs was budget estimated and Rs 12119.46 lakhs was released and MADB spent Rs 11623.37 lakhs for 3405 works .This works out to be Rs 3.41 lakhs per work.

When Karnataka Legislators funds (Rs.2 Crores at present) are taken for the study period it can be seen that out of the budget amount of Rs.2001.20 crores, 82% of the budget amount gets spent on the works in the Constituency of the Legislator.

The need to view the functioning of the BSDB Board in the present scenario where ZPs and ULBs have been empowered under the 73rd and 74th Amendment. The Elected representatives have a present budget of Rs.2 Crores for development works in their Constituency and ZPs and ULBs have sufficient budget support for carrying out development works. Taking in to consideration the working of the BSDB Board during the study period [2009-10 to 2013-14], based on TOR the need and functioning of BSDB should be viewed.

5. Problem Statement

The prime objective of the study is **to assess the Need and Functioning of the Board** in addition to evaluation of works implemented by the Board during the reference period. The study has been carried out to assess the following aspects:

- ▶ Parameters on which the annual allocation of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board is decided. Are the parameters sufficient and robust? If not, what are the parameters that can be suggested for doing so?
- **★** Is there a long term perspective plan done by the Board? Is such a planning needed?
- **★** Is the sectoral distribution of funds for Soil Conservation and Other social sector works in the ratio of 60:40 respectively as envisaged in BADB Act 1994. If no, reasons thereof to be given.
- ★ Are the Zilla Panchayaths and other line departments adequately consulted while preparing the action plan of the Board? If not, why not?
- ★ Is due consideration given to backwardness existing in the jurisdiction of the Board Area? If yes, the details of allocation made to these taluks. If no, why not?
- **★** The average time taken for the works to be completed and average cost of works under soil conservation, minor irrigation ground water recharging and other social sectors.
- **★** How is the release of funds made to implementing agencies?
- The monitoring mechanism in the Board for overseeing the implementation of works.
- **★** Is there any delay in the execution of BSDB works? If yes, what is the duration of delay and what are the reasons for delay in completion of works?
- **★** The modus operandi of according administrative and technical sanctions to BSDB works.

- ♦ How often has the implementation committee (formed under section 10 of the BADB Act 1994) met in each of the financial years being evaluated? Whether all the members of the implementation committee attended the meeting. If not, were they represented by the junior officers? If not, what were the reasons for absenteeism?
- The special works undertaken by the Board in Bayaluseeme Area under General Outlay and Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) outlays provided to the Board? How helpful are these programmes to the targeted groups? Is it worth to take such area specific programmes in the Board? If yes, why?
- **★** The criteria followed by the Board in distributing works in different constituencies of the Board area after the budget allocation is made by the Government? Are the criteria correct by procedure or is in the interest of development? The answer to this question may be a detailed one.
- ★ The development activities addressed simultaneously by the Board as well as Zilla Panchayaths / Urban Local Bodies? What is the quantum of funds spent by the Zilla Panchayaths/ULBs, vis-à-vis the Board in these development activities? Is the difference large? If yes, is there any relevance for the Board/Body spending substantially less to continue?
- ★ Whether special needs of different locations in the Board areas for general and SCP/TSP regions and backwardness of the locations are considered while preparing the action plan of the Board? If yes, funds requested by Board and funds provided by government may be furnished?
- ★ Are the Board works all stand alone or any convergence has been made for creation of durable assets from MLAs and MPs fund? If yes, to what extent these funds utilised from MLAs / MPs funds for completion of works. If no, why not?
- After the creation of Zilla Panchayaths and the commencement of the Legislator's local area development fund (MPs too included) having much higher outlay than the Board, what are the practicable measures that may be taken to make the Board strong, relevant and vibrant?

- ★ What amendments may be done in the BSDB Act so as to incorporate the changes in field circumstances that have occurred with passage of time (Since the enactment of the Act) and to make the Board strong?
- **★** Is there a need to redefine the jurisdiction of the three Boards, namely Bayaluseeme, Karavali and Malnad to help better management (in terms of extent and shape at least) and special area focused? If yes, what should be the shape and size of the Board being evaluated?
- ▶ People's perception about the quality of works done by this Board. A brief details of 4 to 5 works of exceptional quality or usefulness to people or both may be provided along with this answer.

6. Scope, Objectives and Evaluation Questions

Scope of Evaluation:

The scope of study is limited to the evaluation of projects with reference to socio-economic aspects implemented by BSDB Chitradurga in 70 Assembly Constituencies of 14 districts of Karnataka State. Performance of the Board during 2009-10 to 2013-14. Impact of Board in terms of its functioning and effectiveness in soil & water conservation in the area falling under the Board.

Objectives of Evaluation:

The prime objective of the study is to assess the need and functioning of BSDB with reference to the TOR. The study to focus on the inputs from all stake holders of the projects and summarize the opinion .The common person who benefits from the development works to be interviewed and the impact on these works to be covered.

Evaluation Questions:

Keeping in mind the scope and objectives of the study the discussions/questions based on the TOR have been raised with:

- **★** Senior officials of BSDB,
- **★** Other officials at BSDB,
- **★** Elected representatives of the jurisdiction,
- **★** CEOs of the districts in jurisdiction,
- **★** DCs of the districts in jurisdiction,
- **★** ZP Chief of the districts in jurisdiction,
- Implementing agencies,
- **★** Common public/farmers in the jurisdiction districts.

7. Evaluation Design

The scope of study is limited to the evaluation of projects with reference to socio-economic aspects implemented by BSDB Chitradurga, in 70 Assembly Constituencies of 14 districts of Karnataka State. Performance of the Board during 2009-10 to 2013-14.Impact of Board in terms of its functioning and effectiveness in soil & water conservation in the area falling under the Board.

Coverage, sample size and technique:

a) Coverage

The Study considers coverage of all the 70 constituencies of 14 districts irrespective of Constituencies fall in any category of Taluks of classification of HPCRRI Report.

b) Sample Size for the Study

As per the TOR, it was required to take 10% of the work completed on each year for sample study, which comes 109 works. However, it is felt that it would be appropriate to retain the sample size at 285, as indicated at proposal stage, to have better representation in the sample. In view of this, 27% of the works sanctioned in each year have been taken for sample, instead of 10% as indicated proposal stage.

During the study, a total sample size covered is 285 projects (27%) as against specified target of 10% i.e., 109 projects. A sample of works has been selected on stratified random basis for evaluation. While drawing the sample, equal weight age has been given for the works completed in each of the five years with appropriate representation to the works in all constituencies, different sectors and special projects taken up under Capital Grant, SCP and TSP Grant. The sample and district-wise coverage composition is given in Table – 7.1.

Table – 7.1: District-wise works completed & Coverage of Sample Works

Sl.	Districts	Constituencies	Taluks	Coverage				
No.				No.of works Visited	No.of works completed	% to the Total Works		
1	Bagalkote	4	4	22	96	22.92		
2	Bengaluru Rural	4	4	14	47	29.79		
3	Belgaum	8	4	24	102	23.53		
4	Vijayapura	8	5	60	217	27.65		
5	Chikkaballapura	4	5	15	50	30.00		
6	Chitradurga	6	6	27	87	31.03		
7	Davanagere	1	1	5	22	22.73		
8	Dharwad	5	2	20	77	25.97		
9	Gadag	4	4	13	41	31.71		
10	Hassan	2	1	10	30	33.33		
11	Haveri	3	2	10	43	23.26		
12	Kolar	6	5	23	81	28.40		
13	Ramanagara	4	4	12	41	29.27		
14	Tumakuru	11	10	45	159	28.30		
	Total	70	57	300	1093	27.45		

a. Field discussions and Evaluation Instruments

- Team of Officers of TECSOK have personally visited all the work sites and had
 discussions with Implementing agencies, regarding their opinion and views on
 need of the Board and also its relevance in present context. Schedules were
 structured to capture answers for all evaluation questions specified in TOR.
- Detailed discussions were held with Officers of the Board and also with other implementing line Departments to get more information on the works completed enabling to answer relevant evaluation questions specified in TOR.

TECSOK

Tools for Data Collection

i) Schedule for beneficiaries

A suitable questionnaire has been prepared separately for each component for collection of data from the beneficiaries in the work sites. A Pilot survey was conducted to test the schedules and corrections were made in the schedules. Care was taken in designing the questionnaire to elicit opinion from the beneficiary regarding utility of works, quality, maintenance, benefits accrued and other aspects through questionnaires.

ii) Schedule for implementing agencies

A suitable questionnaire/ discussion points for implementing agencies was also prepared to elicit the opinion from them, pertaining to funds allocation, Utilization, Time duration, Infrastructure works taken up, problems in implementation, impact etc.

- Discussions / interactions were held with the Board Members to solicit views on implementation of Schemes, Financial status, problems in implementation, reallocation of taluks etc. Further relevance of the Board in view of 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment was also discussed with them.
- Discussion were held with officials of Board / implementing Agency to evaluate specific parameters of works like average time taken, average cost, time overrun and reasons.
- Case studies on special programmes / new initiatives of the Board and its impact
 on the community is also discussed in the chapters and case study of the few
 works covered during field study is also prepared.

8. Evaluation Methodology

The methodology followed for the study comprises obtaining responses from the beneficiaries and other stakeholders through designed questionnaires and discussions. The methodology of the study adopted is as follows:

- In depth interaction with executives and members of BSDB regarding overall functioning, parameters for fund allocation, need for perspective plan, allocation of funds and other relevant issues. Need and relevance of the Board in light of 73rd & 74th amendments to the constitution was also discussed with them.
- Collection of basic information from the Board on allocation, release and utilisation of funds and details of the works implemented during the study period (2009-10 to 2013-14).
- Discussions with concerned officials of the implementing agencies to assess the problems and issues pertaining to implementation of the works.
- Collection of data through Structural Questionnaire from implementing agencies on allocation of the works, its implementation and progress. Data was also collected regarding average time taken for the works completed, cost of works and any cost/ time overrun nature of works under soil conservation, minor irrigation ground water recharging and other social sectors.
- Discussion on utilization of MLAs and MPs fund for the creation of durable assets, time taken to complete the works and utilization of other source of funds for work completion.
- Visit to work site and photographs of the sample works. Further, adherence to the guidelines while selection and allocation of work was also verified during the field study.

• Shortcomings, suggestions and specific recommendation for improvements in implementation of the scheme and to strengthen board.

The opinion and views gathered during the field visit and also data collected from the Board, implementing agencies and feedback from end-users were validated, analysed for generation of this Report. Questionnaire formats is enclosed at Annexure -20(a) to 20(k).

9. Data collection and Analysis

Analysis of Data and submission of Report

- ✓ The data collected in the questionnaires from respective respondents were analyzed by using statistical technique
- ✓ Adequate weightage is given to both primary and secondary data apart from interactions/discussion points with Board Members
- ✓ Based on the analysis of data, Report is prepared to answer all the TORs / objectives of the Study and
- ✓ included appropriate recommendations.

Limitations:

The Study has the following limitations -

- The study is based on the data provided by BSDB, Implementing agencies has been analyzed. Based on the outcome of data findings, interactions/discussions, recommendations are made in the Study.
- Additional coverage of works had to be taken up by the study team as the implementation of project was executed by respective taluks and not on the constituency basis.

10. Findings and Discussion

Process related findings and Outcome related findings

1. Parameters on which the annual allocation of BSDB is decided; Are the parameters sufficient and robust? If not, what are the parameters that can be suggested?

Annual allocation of BSDB is not made on any parameters.

Suggested parameters are:

- ✓ Population of the region as basis
- ✓ Area of the region to be covered
- ✓ Per capita income of the constituency/taluk
- ✓ Human development index
- ✓ Continue present method of fund allocation based on SC/ST Act of 2013
- 2. Is there a long term perspective plan done by the Board? Is such planning needed?

There are no long term perspective plans prepared by the Board at present. The objectives of establishment of the Board have been broad based to bring about a holistic development of the regions in the jurisdiction. Without a perspective plan based on the needs of the region the works of the Board tends to concentrate on a few and neglect others.

A five year perspective plan has to be prepared by the Board taking in to account all aspects of the objectives.

3. Is the sectoral distribution of funds for soil conservation and other social sectors in the ratio of 60:40 respectively as envisaged in BADB Act of 1994? If no, reasons thereof to be given.

As per the BADB Act of 1994, Section 20 states that the Board should apply 60% of the funds for soil and water conservation works and the remaining 40% should be for

the social sector works. The development works under Soil and Water conservation include:

a) Agri pond

g) Vented dam

b) Bund

h) Land development

c) Check dam

i) Lift irrigation

d) Feeder channel

j) Mini percolating tank

e) Cattle tank

k) Tank development

f) Drinking water

1) Retention wall

The works in Social sector include:

a) Bridge

b)Drainage

c) Road

d) Samudaya bhavan and

e) Other buildings

The revised guidelines for the Area Development Boards for utilization of funds OM dated 19-10- 2005 states sectoral distribution of funds in the following ratio shall be maintained:

a. Roads & bridges: 40%

b. Social sector: 35% and

c. Minor irrigation, soil conservation, ground water recharging: 25%

However, if different sectoral allocations have already been stipulated in the provisions of any Act, giving an Area Development Board, the same will continue to hold good. It has been found that the Board has not followed the sectoral distribution of funds for soil and water conservation works during the study period. It varies from 69% to 71% in this sector instead of 60%; hence the other sector remains varying between 31% to 29%. The details of the sectoral distribution is shown in Table 10.1.

Table – 10.1 : Consolidated Table of Sectoral Distribution of Funds to different Categories of Constituencies (2009-10 to 2013-14)

Phy. (nos.); Fin. (Rs. lakhs)

Sector	Category of Constituencies										
	Most Backward constituencies		More Backward constituencies		Backward constituencies		Relatively Developed Constituencies				
	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.			
Sector 1	197	479	210	561	260	529	154	537			
Sector 2	65	220	45	160	78	905	84	378			
S1 : S2	Ave	rage	Average		Average		Average				
60:40	69 :	31	78	78:22		70:30		59 : 41			

Source: BSDB Compiled by: TECSOK

4. Are the Zilla Panchayats and other line departments adequately consulted while preparing the action plan of the Board? If not, why?

The discussions with senior officials of the Board and Zilla Panchayats have shown that the action plan prepared by the Board is done with consultation with Zilla Panchayats and other line departments.

Zilla Panchayats are statutory bodies and are the apex of the panchayat system at District level where the Chairman will be the ex-officio members, MLAs and MPs of the area. BSDB will have to consult 14 Zilla Panchayats and the line departments working for preparing the Action plan.

The post of Secretary, BSDB should be of the rank of Regional Commissioner who can convene meetings or consultations with other ZPs but the present posts of Area Development Boards are filled by officials of IFS cadre/ other senior ranks who cannot convene meetings as it breaks the protocol in bureaucracy. Hence the action plan prepared by BSDB is need to be done in consultation with Zilla Panchayats and other line departments.

5. Is due consideration given to most backward, more backward and backward taluks existing in the jurisdiction of the Board? If yes, the details of allocation made to these taluks? If no, why?

The Board does not make specific plan for distribution of funds to different regions in the jurisdiction as no perspective plan has been prepared. However, it can be seen during the study period by de-fault the coverage for the districts classified as per backwardness [based on HPCRRI] has shown adequate coverage has been given to most backward, more backward, backward and relatively developed regions. The details are shown in Annexure -2.

An attempt to classify the constituency as rural and urban has also shown that the works of BSDB has by default been focused in rural areas [71% utilizing Rs 2277.66 lakhs for development works] Details are shown in Annexure - 3.

6. What is the average time taken for the works completed and average cost of works under soil conservation, minor irrigation ground water recharging and other social sectors?

During the study period 2009-10 to 2013-14 BSDB has executed 1093 works with an expenditure of Rs.3239 lakhs.

Cost of Works executed during the Study Period:

The works executed by the Board are grouped as Sector 1 and Sector 2 and the details of the work taken up also listed in the Table -10.2 below:

Table – 10.2 : Cost of works executed during the study period

Sl No	Name of work	Works executed in no. of Constituencies	No. of works	Minimum Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Maximum Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
	Sector 1				
1	Check Dam	50	222	1.45	5.13
2	Bund	28	163	0.96	3.96
3	Land development	26	104	0.75	10.00
4	Tank development	31	89	0.40	8.00
5	Retention wall	24	80	1.00	5.00
6	Cattle tank	21	47	1.00	5.00
7	Agri pond	8	38	0.25	3.80
8	Mini percolation tank	7	36	1.17	3.30
9	Drinking water	7	25	0.36	3.80
10	Vented dam	2	8	2.94	3.90
11	Lift irrigation	1	1	4.00	4.00
	Sector 2				
1	Roads	52	223	2.00	22.00
2	Samudaya Bhavans	15	24	3.00	10.00
3	Drainage	13	17	2.00	4.50
4	Bridge	6	8	1.00	4.80

It can be seen from the table above:

Out of 1093 works, 813 works have been executed in sector 1,

Check dams (222 nos) have been constructed from an amount of Rs.1.45 lakhs to Rs.5.13 lakhs in 50 Constituencies; **Bund** construction (163 nos) cost has varied between Rs.0.96 lakhs to Rs.3.96 lakhs in 28 Constituencies; **Land development** (104 nos) cost in 26 Constituencies has been in the range of Rs.0.75 lakhs to Rs.10.00 lakhs; **Tank development** (89 nos) cost in 31 Constituencies have been in the range of Rs.0.40 lakhs toRs.8.00 lakhs; **Retention walls** executed (80 nos) in 24 Constituencies have varied from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakhs; For the construction of **Cattle tanks** (47 nos) in 21 Constituencies cost varied between Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.5.00 lakhs; **Agri ponds** construction (38 nos) in 8 Constituencies has been in the

range of Rs.0.25 lakh to Rs.3.80 lakhs; **Mini Percolation tanks** (36 nos) constructed in 7 Constituencies range between Rs.1.17 lakhs to Rs.3.30 lakhs; For **drinking water** works executed (25 nos) in 7 Constituencies the cost has been from Rs.2.00 lakhs to Rs.3.80 lakhs; **Vented dams** execution (8 nos) in 2 Constituencies varied between Rs.2.94 lakhs to Rs.3.90 lakhs and One **Lift irrigation** work in one Constituency has cost Rs.4.00 lakhs.

Under Sector 2, works executed has been 272

Roads (223 nos) in 52 Constituencies has been in the range of Rs.2.00 lakhs to Rs.22.00 lakhs; **Samudaya Bhavans** (24 nos) built in 15 Constituencies range from Rs.3.00 lakhs to Rs.10.00 lakhs; **Drainages** (17 nos) constructed in 13 Constituencies has been in the range of Rs.2.00 lakhs to Rs.4.50 lakhs and **Bridges** executed (8 nos) in 6 Constituencies varied between Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.4.80 lakhs

6a Time taken for execution of works:

For the purpose of understanding the time taken for execution of works, the year 2012-13 has been selected out of the study period. The works executed during the year in all the constituencies have been studied and the minimum and maximum time taken recorded. This is compared to the standard time taken for completion of the work.

Table – 10.3: Time taken for execution of works in Sector1

S1	Name of work	Works	No. of	Standard time	Actual t	ime taken
No		executed in	works in	for completion	for ex	ecution
		No. of	study	of work (days)	Min	Max
		Constituencies	period		(days)	(days)
	Sector 1					
1	Check Dam	50	222	90 to 180	30	184
2	Bund	28	163	180 to 300	69	184
3	Land development	26	104	30 to 60	42	184
4	Tank development	31	89	90 to 180	51	183
5	Retention wall	24	80	90	51	184
6	Cattle tank	21	47	30	-	154
7	Agri pond	8	38	90	69	169
8	Mini percolation tank	7	36	180	-	144
9	Lift irrigation	1	1	150 to 210	-	144

Under Sector – 1, most of the works have been completed within the standard time. For execution of Retention wall, in some cases twice the time is taken against the standard work time. In the construction of cattle tank, which generally takes 30 days more than 4 months has been the time taken.

Table – 10.4: Time taken for execution of works in Sector 2

Sl No	Name of work	Works executed in No. of	No. of works in study	Standard time for completion	take	al time en for ution
		Constituencies	period	of work (days)	Min (days)	Max (days)
	Sector 2					
1	Roads	52	223	90	42	184
2	Samudaya bhavan	15	24	180	69	146
3	Drainage	13	17	90	69	184

Under Sector -2, Roads and Samudaya Bhavans have been completed in time. In cases of construction of drainage, time has exceeded by 3 months.

7. Is there any delay in the execution of BSDB works? If yes, what is the duration of delay and what are the reasons for the delay in completion of works?

BSDB since inception has been responsible for getting the development works executed by different implementing agencies.

Process of execution of development works:

The process for the execution of the works is shown below:

Activity	M1	M2	М3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12
BSDB gets Govt. Approval of Annual Plan												
Annual Board Meeting												
Proposals from Elected Representatives to BSDB									_			
Administrative Sanction from BSDB												
Execution of Work									_	_		

In a calendar year, BSDB prepares Annual Plan and submits to the Government during December. After the State Budget in February-March, the sanction of Annual Plan with or without modifications is given by the State Government. On approval from the Government, BSDB holds Annual Board Meeting and communicates to the elected representatives, the fund allocations for development works to each constituency/Taluka.

The elected representatives identify the work, work site and implementing agency. In selection of work and work site the elected representatives, due to their busy schedules communication to implementing agencies will be delayed. Once the implementing agency is assigned the work, they inspect the work spot and prepare estimate for the execution of work. This proposal is submitted to BSDB for release of funds.

At BSDB scrutiny of the proposals are done and administrative sanction given with 70% to 75% advance released (based on the estimate) to the implementing agencies. The implementing agencies have their procedure for giving technical sanction and internal administrative approval for execution of work. Depending on the cost of the project to be executed, procedures such as entering in to agreement with contractor, tender advertisement, technical & financial bid, etc., follow. On finalisation of the contractor work execution begins.

Causes for delay and corrections required:

- In the absence of an exhaustive illustrative works list, the elected representative has to spend more time to finalise the work / work site
- Ready reckoner of illustrative works compiled by BSDB will facilitate the elected representative to finalise the work / work site
- All elected representatives find it difficult (due to their busy schedule) to submit the proposals with the estimates from the implementing agencies to BSDB
- BSDB does not delay giving administrative sanction or release of advance
- BSDB funds are non-lapsable
- Implementing agencies which receive administrative sanction towards the month
 of January-February are under the pressure of works which have to be completed
 within end of March
- In view of this, implementing agencies tend to postpone BSDB work as spillover for the subsequent year
- Change of work, change of work site, change of social sector
- Work sites some times are in remote areas and difficulty is faced while transporting construction material to site
- Gap in sanctioned and released amount to the implementing agency
- Delay in selection of work site due to resistance from farmers
- Farmers resist construction work during harvest time

8. What is the modus operandi of administrative and technical sanctions according to BSDB works?

8.a Administrative sanction:

BSDB since inception has not been directly engaged in execution of new or spill over works for the development of the areas in its jurisdiction. The elected representatives have the role of selection of work, work site and implementing agencies. The elected

representatives receive representations from common public for works required in the area. Based on such requests, the elected representative identifies the work and the selected implementing agency will be required to prepare the estimate for the funds available. The proposal containing the condition of the work site prior to work and the estimate for the work will be prepared by the Implementing agency. Even after repeated request from Board, many elected representatives fail to submit the proposals.

For all development works, BSDB has been the central office for giving Administrative sanction for the proposal. The Technical wing of BSDB scrutinises the proposal and Official Memorandum is issued to the Implementing agency laying down conditions for the execution of work. A copy of the Administrative Sanction issued by BSDB to PRE Division of Zilla Panchayath, Raibagh is enclosed in the Annexure – 4. The Organisational Chart of BSDB is given at Annexure – 5.

Along with the Administrative Sanction, BSDB releases 70% as advance to the Implementing agency. The transfer of funds as advance is released to the implementing agency by online transfer. The details of official memorandum addressed to implementing agencies is enclosed in Annexure – 6.

8.b Technical Sanction:

The proposal after getting the Administrative sanction from BSDB also receives 70% advance amount for the execution of work. This amount is kept in a separate account. Each work for execution has to get the Technical sanction and is done at the Implementing agency. To have a better understanding of the process, the procedure in each of the main implementing agencies has been discussed below.

(i) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department of Zilla Panchayat:

For projects below Rs.5 lakhs in rural areas:

For execution of projects below Rs.5 lakhs, all are piece works and the technical sanction for projects is delegated as below:

For piece work up to Rs.1 lakh: Executive Engineer gives sanction; For piece works from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.2.00 lakhs: Superintending Engineer gives sanction; For piece works above Rs.2 lakhs: Chief Engineer gives sanction.

An agreement will be entered with the Contractor, identified for execution. The time frame for the work will be mentioned and EOT for a maximum of three months will be given to the Contractor for completion of work. In case of further delay, penalty clause will be on a daily basis.

Works in urban/Town limits:

All works above Rs.2.50 lakhs in the urban /Town limits. The same procedure as in the rural areas is followed further for execution.

For projects above Rs.5 lakhs:

Depending on the cost of the project the powers for giving Technical Sanction is as below:

For projects less than Rs.10 lakhs: Executive Engineer gives sanction; For all projects from Rs.10 lakhs to less than Rs.50 lakhs: Superintending Engineer gives sanction; For projects more than Rs.50 lakhs: Chief Engineer gives sanction.

On the Technical and internal administrative sanction and approval for advertising tender is given by EE/SE/CE. The advertisement is issued in the leading local dailies. The procedure of Technical and Financial bid is completed and the Contractor L1 is selected. Based on the project cost, an agreement is entered with the Contractor between EE/AEE and the Contractor L1. The EMD and Bank Guarantee given by Contractor L1, will be held by EE's office.

(ii) Department of Agriculture:

On getting the Administrative sanction from BSDB, the advance amount of 70% is released to the account of Joint Director Agriculture. The technical sanction is given by Joint Director/ Deputy Director and the execution is done from the office of the Assistant Director. The Assistant Agriculture Officer at taluk, implements the work

through Head Mazdoor (previously have worked in World bank assisted Sujala Watershed projects)

(iii) Department of Minor Irrigation:

The Technical powers for sanction of projects above Rs.1 lakh is done by Chief Engineer. For all works below Rs.1 lakh piece work is done. For projects above Rs.1 lakh, tender is called and all procedures followed.

The Contractor executing the work gets a Work Order for execution along with the internal administrative sanction. On completion of work, all bills and required documents have to be submitted for release of the balance amount.

(iv) Forest Department:

All funds for execution of works are sent to DFO which is kept in a separate account. For all projects less than Rs.12.50 lakhs DFO gives the Technical sanction. For all projects above Rs 12.50 lakhs up to Rs.25 lakhs the Technical sanction is given by CCF. For all works involving construction, the proposals are sent to PWD for scrutiny before commencing work execution.

9. How is the release of funds made to implementing agencies?

BSDB has been empowered by the Act in implementation of schemes vide section 16. The Board shall be responsible for implementation of schemes included in annual plan. BSDB relies on implementing agencies for execution of works. During the study period 2009-10 to 2013-14, the following implementing agencies have executed works:

- (i) Panchayat Raj Engineering Department of Zilla Panchayat
- (ii) Department of Agriculture
- (iii) Department of Minor Irrigation
- (iv) Public Works Department (PWD)
- (v) Forest Department
- (vi) Nirmithi Kendra

(vii) Others

a) Release of funds to Implementing Agencies:

The selection of implementing agencies does not lie with BSDB. The elected representatives select the work, work site and the implementing agency for execution.

The release of funds from BSDB to each implementing agency is dealt with.

BSDB conducts an Annual Board Meeting after the sanction of funds from the Government. The elected representatives are informed of the budget available for each constituency for executing works.

The elected representative is sent a letter on the budget for the constituency by BSDB. Based on this letter, depending on the representation for work, the elected representative identifies the work, work site and the implementing agency for execution of work.

The implementing agency prepares an estimate for the work, photograph of the site prior to commencement of work and submits the same to BSDB. The scrutiny of work to be executed is done at BSDB and administrative sanction given. Along with the administrative sanction, 70% to 75% of estimated cost is released to the implementing agencies. In majority of the agencies receive the advance funds online. BSDB insists all implementing agencies to have a separate account for funds released for execution of works and separate cashbook. The details of the release of funds to the main implementing agencies are listed in Annexure – 7.

The details of the funds released to different implementing agencies during the study period for new works is enclosed in Table -10.5.

Table – 10.5 : Release of Funds for new works to Implementing Agencies during Study Period 2009-10 to 2013-14

Sl.	Implementing Agency	Amount released			
No.	implementing rightly	Physical (Nos.)	Amount (Rs. lakhs)		
1	PRE-Division of ZP	635	2136		
2	Department of Agriculture	394	835		
3	Department of Minor Irrigation	21	71		
4	KRIDL	2	17		
5	Forest Department	15	97		
6	Taluk Panchayat	1	2		
7	Others	25	81		
	Total	1,093	3,239		

Compiled by: TECSOK

The Board during the Study period has executed 1093 works through the implementing agencies as mentioned in the Table above. It is clear that the majority of work execution has been by PRE Division of Zilla Panchayat.

Out of the total 1093 works, PRED have executed 635 nos during the study period for an expenditure of Rs.2136 lakhs. 58% of the total works using 66% of the total released amount has been the share of PRED.

As 70% advance amount is transferred to the implementing agencies, the work is carried out smoothly. The separate account has been maintained by the main implementing agencies and all financial transactions are transparent and done online.

The balance amount of 30% is released by BSDB on completion of the work and submission of all documents as per the rules with photographs and bills.

The Board is very clear when it accords the Administrative sanctions, conditions are laid and the implementing agency shall be held responsible for the quality and schedule of the work. Responsibility to complete the work as per the estimate and in case of any discrepancy has also mentioned that the work shall be stopped and grants for the work stopped. The release of funds to implementing agencies is smooth, transparent and as per guidelines.

10. What is the monitoring mechanism in the Board for overseeing the implementation of works?

The implementation of works across the jurisdiction has to be monitored by BSDB with its head quarters at Chitradurga. The monitoring of the new and spill over works are done at two stages.

The Board corresponds with all implementing agencies expressing its concern for good quality works and utilization of funds with care. To quote the contents of a letter addressed to the implementing agency in the words of Secretary:

"The Technical Officers at the cutting edge level need to play an important role in the selection and approval of works and its components in the best interest of the people at large and the State."

10.a Monitoring Mechanism at BSDB Head Quarters:

The Board holds meeting every month and all works both new and spill over are reviewed for physical and financial progress.

The Senior officials of the Board carry out inspection of the works across the jurisdiction. The Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Deputy Secretary (Planning) and Under Secretary (Technical) have conducted inspection of the works.

Out of 1093 works executed during the study period, 423 works have been inspected by BSDB officials, across the jurisdiction. The Secretary has held 124 meetings at District level with the different implementing agencies. The details of the meetings held by Secretary BSDB is given in Annexure - 8.

10.b Mechanism at Implementing Agencies:

To understand the mechanism of implementation in the different agencies, the main agencies engaged in execution of works during the study period has been given below:

(i) Monitoring of works in PRE Division of Zilla Panchayaths:

The organization is well established and all systems are in place and hence it can be seen that 66% funds for execution of 635 works has been released to PRE Division of Zilla Panchayat.

With the recent bifurcation of the Rural Water Supply, this division has main works in roads/drainage/bridges/ buildings. The monitoring of the works are done at the level of Section Officers / Junior Engineers at Taluk level will do the monitoring and the works will be visits and monitored by AE and AEE and for projects above Rs.5 lakhs, Executive Engineer visits and monitors the work. For project beyond Rs.5 lakhs, Chief Engineer will monitor the works.

Quality control systems are in place, right from the selection of raw materials and subjecting them to test at the Quality circle.

(ii) Monitoring at Department of Agriculture:

The work for execution is directly monitored by Assistant Agriculture Officer (AAO) who maintains the M.B. The work is executed under the supervision of AAO by Head Mazdoor (HM) as piece work. He brings the required labour for work.

The quality of work is directly supervised by AAO. The Agriculture Officer does the measurement check. The Assistant Director checks all measurement 100%, Deputy Director checks 25% and Joint Director checks 10% measurement.

(iii) Monitoring at Department of Minor Irrigation:

The execution of works is done by the Contractor. If the project is less than Rs.1 lakh, piece work is done. For projects above Rs.1 lakh tender is called for and procedure followed.

The monitoring of the work is done by Junior Engineer/Section Officer. The Contractor receives Work order for execution of work and JE directly supervises all works. AEE/EE/SE/CE also monitor the projects.

(iv) Monitoring at Forest department:

The Range Forest Officer executes the work. For all projects below Rs.12.50 lakhs monitoring is done by DFO; for projects above Rs.12.50 lakhs and up to Rs.25 lakhs, Chief Conservator of Forest does the monitoring. The scrutiny for all construction works are done by PWD.

11. How often has the implementation committee (formed under Section 10 of the BADB Act 1994) met in each of the financial years? Whether all the members of the implementation committee attended the meeting? If not, were they represented by the junior officers? If not, what are the reasons for absenteeism?

As per section 10 of the BADB Act 1994, BSDB has to formulate the Implementation Committee. During the discussion with BSDB officials it was informed that the Board has not constituted the implementation committee from the inception of the BSDB in 1995.

11a Importance of Implementation Committee in BSDB

Under Section 10 of BADB Act it states: There shall be an Implementation Committee consisting of the following members, namely:

- (a) Secretary of the Board who shall be the Chairman
- (b) The Deputy Commissioner of each district in Bayaluseeme
- (c) The Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayats having jurisdiction over Bayaluseeme
- (d) The Director of Horticulture
- (e) The Director of Agriculture
- (f) The Director of Sericulture
- (g) The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences
- (h) The Director, Development Programme, State Water Shed
- (i) The Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation
- (j) The Chief Engineers having jurisdiction over Bayaluseeme

- (k) The Chief Conservator of Forests having jurisdiction over Bayaluseeme
- (l) The Vice Chancellors of the Agriculture Universities established under the Karnataka Universities of Agricultural Sciences Act, 1963
- (m) Such other officers as may be appointed by the State Government

Section 11 of the Act states:

11.b Power of Implementation Committee

- (i) The Implementation Committee shall exercise such of the powers of the Board which are delegated to it by the Board
- (ii) The Implementation Committee shall meet at least once in a month
- (iii) The Implementation Committee shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transactions of business at its meetings as may be provided by regulations

The constitution of members to the Implementation Committee has been to bring convergence of funds, schemes in all works of development in the jurisdiction of BSDB. Most of the taluks have been recognised as drought prone and they pose special problems of development. With the financial assistance directly to the BSDB for execution of new and spill over development works, convergence with Zilla Panchayat and other line departments would have brought adequate support for development of taluks in the jurisdiction.

The Implementation Committee has not been officially created since inception and hence no meetings have been held. The details of Board Meeting held and the participation of MLAs is shown in Annexure - 9.

12. What are the special works undertaken by the Board in Bayaluseeme Area under General Outlay and Special Component Plan(SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) outlays provided to the Board? How helpful are these programmes to the targeted groups? Is it worth to take such area specific programmes in the Board? If yes, why?

12a Distribution of SCP and TSP Amount

The details of the Distribution of works and funds under SCP and TSP is given in Annexure -10.

(i) Special Component Plan during the Study Period

During the year 2009-10 BSDB has executed only Spillover works and not executed any new works.

During the year 2010-11

Most Backward Constituency:

Out of 15 Constituencies, four Constituencies have executed 8 works under SCP with Rs.25.00 lakhs for development works; Bilgi Constituency has executed one work for Rs.5.00 lakhs and Sindagi Constituency has executed one work for Rs.4.00 lakhs and Pavagada Constituency has executed 2 works for Rs.7.00 lakhs and Chitradurga Constituency has executed 4 works for Rs.9.00 lakhs.

More Backward Constituency:

 Out of 15 Constituencies, 2 Constituencies Molakalmuru & Koratagere have executed works for Rs.10.00 lakhs; Molakalmuru Constituency has executed 2 works for Rs.6.00 lakhs and Koratagere Constituency has executed one work for Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Backward Constituency:

 Out of 20 Constituencies, Raibagh, Shirahatti and Bangarpet Constituencies have executed works; An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs was released to Raibagh for executing two development works while Shirahatti received the same amount for one work; Bangarpet Constituency received Rs.5.00 lakhs for executing development works

Relatively Developed Constituencies:

 Out of 20 Constituencies, Nelamangala, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga and Kolar have executed 7 works for Rs.28.50 lakhs; Kolar Constituency has received Rs.9.00 lakhs for 2 works, while Chikkaballapura and Chitradurga have received Rs.6.50 lakhs and Rs.8.50 lakhs respectively; Nelamangala Constituency has received Rs.4.50 lakhs for one work

(ii) Tribal Sub Plan during the Study Period

During the year 2009-10 BSDB has executed only Spillover works and not executed any new works.

During the year 2010-11

Most Backward Constituency:

 Only Hosadurga Constituency has received Rs.10.00 lakhs for one development work and all other Constituencies have not received any funds for development

More Backward Constituency:

 Molakalmuru Constituency has received Rs.8.00 lakhs for 3 works while Jagalur has received Rs.7.00 lakhs for one work and 13 Constituencies in this category has received no funds for development

Backward Constituency:

No funds have been received by any of the 20 Constituencies

Relatively Developed Constituency:

• No funds have been received by any of the 20 Constituencies

The details of the distribution of works and funds under SCP and TSP is given in Annexure - 11.

During the Year 2011-12

Most Backward Constituency

 2 out of 15 Constituencies, Nagathana and Pavagada have executed 7 works for Rs.13.00 lakhs; Pavagada Constituency has executed 2 works for Rs.8.00 lakhs and Nagathana Constituency has executed 5 works for Rs.5.00 lakhs.

More Backward Constituency

 Out of 15 works, Holalkere & Koratagere Constituencies have executed 3 works for Rs.15.00 lakhs; Koratagere Constituency has executed 2 works for Rs.10.00 lakhs and Holalkere has executed one work for Rs.5.00 lakhs

Backward Constituency

 Out of 20 Constituencies, Shirahatti, Haveri and Bangarpet Constituencies have executed in total 4 works for Rs.27.20 lakhs; Bangarpet has executed one work for Rs.10.00 lakhs; Haveri Constituency has one work for Rs.11.00 lakhs and for executing 2 works Shirahatti has received Rs.6.20 lakhs.

Relatively Developed Constituency

Out of 20 Constituencies, six Constituencies have executed 7 works for Rs.42.00 lakhs; Devanahalli / Nelamangala Constituency has executed one work for Rs.8.00 lakhs; Chikkodi Constituency has executed one work for Rs.5.00 lakhs; KGF Constituency has executed one work for Rs.10.00 lakhs, Kolar Constituency has executed one work for Rs.5.00 lakhs, whereas Hubballi-Dharwad (East) has executed 2 works for Rs.6.00 lakhs.

During the year 2011-12

Most Backward Constituency:

No funds have been received by any of the 15 Constituencies

More Backward Constituency:

• Four Constituencies have received Rs.39.00 lakhs for execution of 13 works; Challakere Constituency has received Rs.13.00 lakhs for five works while Molakalmuru Constituency has received Rs.14.00 lakhs for five works and Jagalur Constituency has received Rs.10.00 lakhs for two works while Hiriyur Constituency has received Rs.5.00 lakhs for one work

Backward Constituency:

• None of the Constituencies have received funds

Relatively Developed Constituency:

• None of the Constituencies have received funds

During the year 2012-13 (SCP):

• During the year 2013-14, no works under SCP.

During the year 2012-13 (TSP):

No funds have been distributed to the Constituencies for development

The details of the Distribution of works and funds under SCP and TSP is given in Annexure - 12.

During the year 2013-14 (SCP):

Most Backward Constituency

• In 15 Constituencies in this category, 58 works executed for Rs.167.95 lakhs; 11 out of 15 Constituencies have received Rs.11.00 lakhs

More Backward Constituency:

Out of 15 Constituencies, 8 Constituencies have received Rs.11.00 lakhs; For an expenditure of Rs.175.10 lakhs 64 works have been executed; Challakere has not received funds and Hunagund has received Rs.26.55 lakhs for 8 works while Jagalur has received Rs.7.70 lakhs for 5 works.

Backward Constituency

 Out of 20 Constituencies, 13 Constituencies have received Rs.11.00 lakhs and Arasikere has received Rs.20.00 lakhs for 5 works while contrary to this is Vijayapura Urban Rs.11.00 lakhs for 11 works and Babaleshwar Rs.11.00 lakhs for 12 works.

Relatively Development Constituency

Out of 20 Constituencies, 11 Constituencies have received Rs.11.00 lakhs;
 Naragunda & Gadag have not received funds and Nippani has received Rs.65.00 lakhs for 2 works, while Chikkodi has received Rs.11.00 lakhs for 2 works.

During the year 2013-14 (TSP)

Most Backward Constituency:

15 Constituencies have received Rs.60.48 lakhs for execution of 25 works;13
 Constituencies have received Rs.3.70 lakhs for execution of 1 or 2 works and
 Kanakapura Constituency has received Rs.8.70 lakhs for execution of 2 works

More Backward Constituency:

15 Constituencies have received Rs.64.98 lakhs for execution of 22 works; 11
Constituencies have received Rs.3.70 lakhs for execution works; Challakere
Constituency has not received any funds for development and Molakalmuru
Constituency has received Rs.12.60 lakhs for execution of 3 works

Backward Constituency:

20 Constituencies have received Rs.72.50 lakhs for execution of 29 works and 15
 Constituencies have received Rs.3.70 lakhs for execution of one work

Relatively Developed Constituency:

20 Constituencies have received Rs.68.65 lakhs for execution of 22 works;
 Naragund & Gadag Constituencies have not received any funds; 17 Constituencies have received Rs.3.70 lakhs for execution of works and Tiptur Constituency has received Rs.5.75 lakhs for execution of works.

The total distribution of works and funds under SCP / TSP for the study period is given in Annexure -13.

Conclusions:

- * Works executed by the Board, during the study period has benefitted the target group
- * In the allocation of funds under SCP / TSP, taking population as the basis (As per SC/ST Act 2013) would be beneficial
- * Coordination with Social Welfare Department will ensure the benefit reaching target groups efficiently
- 13. What are the criteria by the Board in distributing works in different constituencies of the Board area after the budget allocation is made by Government? Are the criteria correct by procedure or in the interest of development? The answer to this question may be a detailed one.

To understand the criteria followed by the Board in distributing works in different constituencies, the aspects related to

- a) Sectoral distribution of funds
- b) Equal distribution of funds each year to all constituencies/Talukas.
- c) Allocation correct by procedure / in the interest of development

13.a Sectoral Distribution of Funds:

BSDB has been empowered by the Act to set aside the discretionary grants and administrative expenses for the year and distribute for development works.60% of the funds should be given to soil and water conservation and related activities which are covered in sector 1. The Constituency-wise Sectoral distribution during the study period is given in Annexure -14.

The allocation to different constituencies as per HPCRRI shows that during the study period the sectoral distribution in Most Backward constituencies has been an average of 69:31 instead of 60:40.

In More Backward constituencies also the ratio of 60:40 has been 78:22 and in backward constituencies the ratio has been 70:30. During the study period in the Relatively Developed constituencies it is almost close to the required ratio. The sectoral funds distribution in this category is 59:41.

It can be concluded that the Sectoral distribution of funds to all constituencies/Talukas has not been compiled by the Board.

13.b Equal Distribution of Funds to all Constituencies:

Allocation of funds to each constituency in each year from 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in Annexures - 13 to 16. During the study period the equal distribution of amount to each Constituency is as follows:

2010-11	:	Rs.3.80 lakhs
2011-12	:	Rs.8.00 lakhs
2012-13	:	Rs.9.00 lakhs
2013-14	:	Rs.22.70 lakhs

The findings of the study during the study period show huge variations in the distribution of funds to constituencies. While some constituencies have not received any funds others have received two to three times what each constituency has received. Hence, it can be concluded, that equal distribution of funds to all constituencies has not been followed during the study period.

During the year 2010-11:

Most Backward constituency:

- Hosadurga constituency has received Rs.22.80 lakhs followed by Basavana Bagewadi has received Rs.13.80 lakhs and Pavagada constituency has received Rs.10.80 lakhs;
- Nine constituencies have received Rs.3.80 lakhs

More Backward constituency:

- Holalkere constituency has not received funds for any development works
- Molakalmur constituency has received Rs.17.80 lakhs while Jagalur constituency has received the highest of Rs.10.80 lakhs and Koratagere has received Rs.7.80 lakhs;
- Ten constituencies have received Rs.3.80 lakhs and Badami has received Rs.3.00 lakhs;

Backward constituency:

- Out of 20 constituencies, 14 constituencies have received Rs. 3.80 lakhs;
- Vijayapura Urban constituency has received Rs.29.80 lakhs while Bangarpet constituency has received Rs.13.60 lakhs, Haveri constituency has received Rs.9.76 lakhs and Raibagh/Shirahatti has received Rs.7.80 lakhs;

Relatively Developed constituency:

- Out of 20 constituencies, 17 constituencies have received Rs. 3.80 lakhs;
- Chikkaballapura constituency has received Rs.15.30 lakhs, Kolar has received Rs.12.80 lakhs and Chitradurga has received Rs.12.30 lakhs;

During The Year 2011-12:

Most Backward Constituency:

- Out of 15 constituencies under this category, 8 constituencies have received Rs.8.00 lakhs for execution of development works
- Bilgi constituency has received Rs.28.00 lakhs, Pavagada has received Rs.16.00 lakhs, Indi has received Rs.15.00 lakhs while Nagathana and Kanakapura have each received Rs.13.00 lakhs;

More Backward constituency:

- Out of 15 constituencies under this category, 6 constituencies have each received Rs.8.00 lakhs;
- Molakalmoor has received the highest funds of Rs.24.00 lakhs followed by Jagalur with Rs.23.00 lakhs;
- In other constituencies, Koratagere has received Rs.18.00 lakhs; Hiriyur has received Rs.15.00 lakhs; Chellakere has received Rs.13.30 lakhs; Holalkere has received Rs.13.00 lakhs; Mulbagal has received Rs.12.00 lakhs and Badami has received Rs.10.50 lakhs;

Backward constituency:

- Out of the 20 constituencies falling in this category,14 constituencies have received Rs.8.00 lakhs each for execution of development works;
- Haveri constituency has received the highest of Rs.19.00 lakhs followed by Bangarpet with Rs.18.00 lakhs and Bagalkote has received Rs.16.00 lakhs;
- Shirahatti constituency has received Rs.11.20 lakhs and Arasikere has received Rs.10.00 lakhs for development works;

Relatively Developed Constituency:

• Out of 20 constituency which are covered in this category, 14 constituencies have received Rs.8.00 lakhs each;

- Gadag constituency has not received any funds for development
- Bagalkote has received Rs.20.50 lakhs; Hubli-Dharwad has received Rs.19.00 lakhs; K.G.F has received Rs.18.00 lakhs and Devanahalli/Nelamangala have each received Rs.16.00 lakhs and Kolar has received Rs.13.00 lakhs;

During the Year 2012-13

Most Backward Constituency:

- Out of 15 constituencies in this category, 8 constituencies have not received funds;
- Only two constituencies Nagathana and Kunigal have received Rs.9.00 lakhs for development works;
- Pavagada constituency has received as low as Rs.1.00 lakh

More Backward Constituency:

- Out of 15 constituencies, two constituencies namely Hungund and Holalkere have not received any funds;
- Six constituencies have received Rs.9.00 lakhs for development work each;
- Jagalur and Hiriyur constituency have received Rs.2.00 lakhs while Mulabagal and Badami have received Rs.5.00 lakhs each;

Backward Constituency:

- Out of 20 constituencies, 10 constituencies have received Rs.9.00 lakhs each year for development works;
- Hosakote, Ramadurga, Raibagh, Shirahatti and Channapatna constituencies have not received funds for development;
- Kundgol has received Rs.4.00 lakhs, Arasikere has received Rs.6.00 lakhs and Babaleshwar has received Rs.7.00 lakhs;

Relatively Developed Constituency:

- Out of 20 constituencies under this category, seven constituencies Devanahalli,
 Nelamangala, Hubli-Dharwad East, Ramanagar, Tumkur urban and Tiptur constituencies have not received funds for development;
- Out of 20 constituencies, nine constituencies have received Rs.9.00 lakhs each for development works;
- Gadag has received Rs.14.00 lakhs, Tumkur Rural has received Rs.11.50 lakhs and Bagalkote has received Rs.8.95 lakhs;
- Chitradurga constituency has received Rs.1.00 lakh only;

During the year 2013-14:

Most Backward Constituency:

- Out of 15 constituencies in this category, seven constituencies have received Rs.22.70 lakhs for development works each;
- Nagathana constituency has received Rs.42.68 lakhs, Kanakapura has received Rs.31.70 lakhs, Indi has received Rs.29.70 lakhs;

More Backward Constituency:

- Challakere constituency has not received funds for development;
- Seven constituencies have received Rs.22.70 lakhs each for development works;
- Molakalmuru has received Rs.39.60 lakhs followed by Hungund with Rs.38.25 lakhs and Mulbagal with Rs.30.30 lakhs for development works;

Backward Constituency:

 Out of 20 constituencies, 12 constituencies have received Rs.22.70 lakhs each for development works;

 Hosakote constituency has received Rs.19.70 lakhs and Shirahatti constituency has received Rs.18.50 lakhs;

Relatively Developed Constituency:

- Gadag constituency has not received any funds for development works;
- Out of 20 constituencies, 10 constituencies have received Rs 22.70 lakhs each for development works;
- Nippani constituency has received Rs.2.00 lakhs and Navalagunda has received Rs.8.00 lakhs for development works;

13.c Correct by Procedure / in the interest of development

The amount released each year is divided by 70 Constituencies and value "B" for each year arrived. "A" has been the amount released by the Board for development works. "C" is the gap between the "B" and "A".

The analysis of each year with reference to the amount released, amount which should have been released and the gap have been considered.

The analysis shows that the distribution of funds has not been correct by procedure. In very instances, the distribution has been correct in the interest of development.

Annexures – 15 to 18 shows the distribution of works has not been correct neither by procedure nor in the interest of development in all Constituencies during the study period.

- All the development works under BSDB is implemented by different implementing agencies like PRED, KRIDL, Agriculture Department, Forest Department and Minor Irrigation Department. Role of BSDB is limited to release funds to implementing agencies.
- ➤ The implementing agencies have higher budget projects which are lapsable funds due to this the low budget and small works of BSDB is either delayed or not implemented for more than 2 3 years.

- Members of the Board have expressed that the amount released to BSDB is "very low" which does not help them in any of the developmental activities.
- ➤ Government should increase budgetary allocation.
- Channel all funds for developmental activities of 14 BSDB districts through BSDB office.
- **BSDB** should act as Apex body in these districts falling in its jurisdiction.
- 14. Which are the development activities addressed simultaneously by the Board as well as Zilla Panchayaths/Urban local bodies? What is the quantum of funds spent by the Zilla Panchayaths/ ULBs vis-a-vis the Board in these development activities? Is the difference large? If yes, is there any relevance for the Board/Body spending substantially less to continue?

Zilla Panchayaths have a focus on development of rural areas while ULBs have a focus of development of urban areas. BSDB is a specific regional development Board established to bring the regions in its jurisdiction on par with other regions in the State and the Board covers both rural and urban areas.

Zilla Panchayaths have been empowered under the 73rd Amendment while 74th Amendment has empowered Urban Local Bodies.

a) Urban Local Bodies:

As per 2011 census, urban population in Karnataka has reached 37.5% and Karnataka stands fifth in urbanization in the country. The 74th Amendment enacted in 1992 envisioned creation of local self-governments for the urban area population wherein municipalities were provided with the constitutional status for governance. The Amendment empowered Urban Local Bodies to function efficiently and effectively as autonomous entities to deliver services for economic development and social justice, with regard to 18 subjects listed in the XII Schedule of the Constitution.

In Karnataka, the different Urban Local Bodies are listed in the Table – 10.6.

Table - 10.6: Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka

Urban Local Bodies	No. of ULBs
City Corporations (CCs)	11
City Municipal Councils (CMCs)	41
Town Municipal Councils (TMCs)	94
Town Panchayats (TPs)	68
Notified Area Committee (NACs)	5

Source: Administrative report of UDD for 2013-14

b) Resources for ULBs:

Receipts from own sources, grants and assistance from Government of India /Government of Karnataka and loans from financial institutions or nationalised banks as the State Government may approve. The property tax on land and buildings is the mainstay of ULBs own revenue. Asian Development Bank, World Bank has also extended assistance for development works.

Resources of ULBs (Rs. in Crores)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
2472	2975	4248	4009	5019	

c) Resources for Zilla Panchayaths:

The resources for ZPs include the funding support from GOK/GOI and other financial institutions. The amount allocated to ZPs for 2013-14 is Rs.2448.30 crores for the districts under the jurisdiction of BSDB.

d) Human Development Index:

District Human Development reports are prepared with an objectives to provide a holistic view of the development of the state. The differences in the status of human development at the district level helps to assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing policies /programmes implemented in the districts. The 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment mandates the presentation of district level plans. There are 37 out of 126 indicators has direct bearing on Human Development such as demography, livelihood, employment, living standards, housing and assets, governance & participation, health & nutrition and drinking water & sanitation, education. Later gender inequality index, food security index & urban development index were added.

HDI of 14 districts coming under the jurisdiction of BSDB was averaged out for comparing with the HDI of State. The HDI for BSDB districts for three time periods i.e 1991, 2001&2011 are below the state HDI during all the three time periods. However the HDI during 1990-91 which was 0.526 has increased to 0.626 by the year 2001. The incremental in HDI during the 10 year period may be partially attributed to the promotional activities of BSDB during its initial years. The HDI for BSDB districts has declined to 0.475 during 2011. The decrease in HDI between 2001 and 2011 was not only for BSDB districts but the entire state has suffered the decline during these decades. The reasons may be many including continuous drought which affected major portion of the state. The District-wise value and ranking of the BSDB Area as per Human development index is given in Table – 10.7.

Table – 10.7: District-wise Achievement in BSDB Area – HDI: 2011, 2001 & 1991

Sl.	Districts	HDI	2011	HDI	2001	HDI	1991
no		Value Rank		Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkote	0.384	24	0.591	22	0.505	20
2	Bangalore Rural	0.603	7	0.653	6	0.539	11
3	Belgaum	0.449	18	0.648	8	0.545	9
4	Bijapur	0.33	27	0.589	23	0.504	21
5	Chickballapur	0.486	16				
6	Chitraduga	0.386	23	0.627	16	0.535	13
7	Davanagere	0.528	14	0.635	12	0.548	8
8	Dharwad	0.61	6	0.642	10	0.539	10
9	Gadag	0.35	26	0.634	13	0.516	17

Sl.	Districts	HDI	2011	HDI	2001	HDI 1991	
no		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
10	Hassan	0.576	9	0.639	11	0.519	16
11	Haveri	0.406	21	0.603	20	0.496	22
12	Kolar	0.543	11	0.625	17	0.522	15
13	Ramnagara	0.533	13				
14	Tumkur	0.471	17	0.63	15	0.539	12
	BSDB Average	0.475		0.626		0.526	
	State	0.523		0.650		0.541	

Source: (1) Human Development,Performance Of Districts,Taluks,And urban local bodies in Karnataka 2014- A Snap shot of Human Development planning programme Monitoring and statistics Department. (2) Human development report executive summary 2005 planning and statistics G.o.K

Classification of districts on the basis of the relationship between economic development and human development in the districts of BSDB are as shown below:

Sl.	Particulars	Districts
no		
1	Income rich but	Kolar -Rank in standard of living is 9 while rank in HDI is 11.
	capability poor districts	
2	Income poor but	Hassan - Rank in standard of living is 15 while rank in HDI is 9.
	capability rich Districts	
3	Income poor and	Ramanagara -Rank in standard of living is 12 while rank in HDI is 13.
	capability poor districts	
		Davanagere-Rank in standard of living is 13 while rank in HDI is 14.
		Chickballapura-Rank in standard of living is 16 while rank in HDI is
		16.
		Tumakuru-Rank in standard of living is 17 while rank in HDI is 17.
		Balagavi- Rank in standard of living is 18 while rank in HDI is 18.
		Chitradurga-Rank in standard of living is 21 while rank in HDI is 23.
		Gadag- Rank in standard of living is 23 while rank in HDI is 26.
		Haveri-Rank in standard of living is 24 while rank in HDI is 21.
		Bagalkote-Rank in standard of living is 25 while rank in HDI is 24.
		Vijayapura-Rank in standard of living is 29 while rank in HDI is 27.
4	Income rich and	Bangalore rural -Rank in standard of living is 3 while rank in HDI is
	capability rich Districts.	7.
		Dharwad-Rank in standard of living is 4 while rank in HDI is 6.

Source: (1) Human Development, Performance of Districts , Taluks and urban local bodies in Karnataka 2014- A Snap shot of Human Development planning programme Monitoring and Statistics Department.

Except Bangalore (rural) and Dharwad districts of BSDB, other districts are categorized has capability poor districts and Hassan as moderately performance district.

Since inception of BSDB, the per capita income is assessed. The per capita income in the beginning years of formation of BSDB were high, but declined to 11.84 (2001-2005) from 15.42. There is a growth in per capita income during the successive years from 2006-2010 to 2011-2014. Details are given below:

Growth rate of Per capita income in BSDB Area

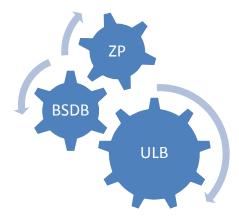
Sl.No	Year	Growth Rate
51.110	1 Cai	Growth Rate
1	1995-2000	15.42
2	2001-2005	11.84
3	2006-2010	15.22
4	2011-2014	23.28

Source: Directorate of economics and statistics.

Conclusions:

The fund allocation of ULBs and ZPs for the period under study when compared to BSDB is huge. But, comparing the resources of the three institutions, all executing development works cannot be done as the resources for the other two Institutions are large and have the capacity to borrow from financial institutions while BSDB relies on the grants released by GOK only.

Contrary to comparing the meagre resources of BSDB, it appears that the vast opportunity BSDB has in working with co-ordination with ZPs and ULBs in its jurisdiction and achieves the holistic development of the areas by pooling the resources and focusing on area specific needs.



15. Whether special needs of different locations in the Board areas for general and SCP/TSP regions and backwardness of the locations are considered while preparing the action plan of the Board? If yes, funds requested by Board and funds provided by Government may be furnished.

BSDB has executed 429 works during the study period under SCP / TSP. It should be noted that during 2009-10, the Board has taken up only Spillover works and no new works implemented under any category. It can be seen from the table below, that during 2012-13 no funds under SCP / TSP has been released for any works.

Table – 10.8: Physical & Financial under SCP / TSP during Study Period

Sl.	Year	SC	СР	TSP			
No.		No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		
		Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)		
1	2010-11	22	76.50	5	25.00		
2	2011-12	21	97.22	13	39.30		
3	2012-13	-	-	-	-		
4	2013-14	269	833.35	99	264.66		
	Total	312	1007.07	117	328.96		

Source: BSDB

For the execution of works under SCP / TSP the details of the works undertaken by the different implementing agencies during the study period is shown in Table -10.9 (a) to 10.9 (c).

Table -10.9(a): Works of SCP / TSP executed by different Implementing Agencies

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.	Year	1	Agricult	ure Dep	ot.		Fores	t Dept.				KF	RIDL
No.		S	CP	T	SP	SCP		TSP		SCP		TSP	
		Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.
1	2010-11	2	8	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	10
2	2011-12	6	10	0	0	6	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2013-14	104	228	30	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	112	246	30	68	7	57	0	0	0	0	1	10

 $Table - 10.9(b): Works of SCP \ / \ TSP \ executed \ by \ different \ Implementing \ Agencies$

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Min	or Irrig	gation D	Dept. Not Mentioned						Nirmithi Kendra				
		SC	CP	TS	SP	S	SCP TSP			SCP		TSP			
		Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.		
1	2010-11	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	7		
2	2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	2013-14	7	24	2	7	7	22	2	7	0	0	0	0		
	Total	7	24	2	7	9	30	2	7	0	0	1	7		

Table -10.9(c): Works of SCP / TSP executed by different Implementing Agencies

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.	Year		PR	ED		Total					
No.		1	SCP	CP T		;	SCP	TSP			
		Nos.	Amount	Nos. Amount		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount		
1	2010-11	17	56	3	8	22	77	5	25		
2	2011-12	9	35	13	39	21	97	13	39		
3	2012-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	2013-14	151	559	65	182	269	833	99	265		
	Total	177	650	81	229	312	1007	117	329		

Compiled by: TECSOK

During the field visits by the evaluation team, SCP / TSP works executed under BSDB jurisdiction have been completed.

Roads & Drainage Works

- Interior villages got connectivity
- Accessibility to people in the interior villages hence was improved
- Drainages help keeping the village vicinity

Checkdams

- Construction of Checkdams have improved ground water level
- Bore wells were recharged and open wells had water risen
- Farmers were able to get two crops instead of one
- Income to the farmer was enhanced with the construction of Checkdam

Nala Bund & Land Levelling

- Soil erosion has been checked
- Water logging in the rainy season has helped maintain moisture of the soil
- Huge boulders in the farmers' land have been removed and used for the bund
- Double benefit has reach the farmer who has been able to use the land for agricultural crops and the boulders have formed the bund
- 16. Are the Board works all alone or any convergence has been made for the creation of durable assets from MLAs and MPs fund? If yes, to what extent these funds are utilized from MLAs/MPs funds for completion of works? If no, why?

During the study period 2009-10 to 2013-14, BSDB has executed 1093 works in the two sectors. Except for Samudaya Bhavans and a few school buildings all works executed are stand alone.

Table - 10.10: Consolidated New Works during Study Period

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the implementing Agency	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
		Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.
1	Agriculture Dept.	36	73	86	178	58	119	214	464	394	835
2	Forest Dept.	8	35	6	52	2	18	0	0	16	105
3	KRIDL	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
4	Minor Irrigation Dept.	4	8	4	16	0	0	13	47	21	71
5	Not Mentioned	5	16	4	8	0	0	14	46	23	69
6	Nirmithi Kendra	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7

Sl. No	Name of the implementing Agency	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
		Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.	Nos	Amt.
7	PRED	79	259	148	498	67	223	341	1157	635	2137
8	Others	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
	Total	136	413	248	752	127	360	582	1714	1093	3239

Source: BSDB

Convergence of MLA Area Development funds have been in construction of samudaya bhavans and a few school buildings.

17. After the creation of Zilla Panchayaths and the commencement of the Legislator's local area development fund (MPs too included) having much higher outlay than the Board, what are the practicable measures that may be taken up to make the Board strong, relevant and vibrant?

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board has completed 22 years in implementing development works. This is one of the biggest Board in terms of the jurisdiction coverage but has received the least funds compared to the other regional development Boards.

Since inception, 4655 new development works have been executed for an expenditure of Rs.125.35 crores till 2013-14. During the current study period of five years, the fund allocation made to the Board has been low and the distribution to each constituency has been low. During 2010-11, Rs.3.80 lakhs in 2011-12, Rs.8.00 lakhs, in 2012-13 Rs.9.00 lakhs and in 2013-14 Rs.22.70 lakhs are the funds distributed to each of the constituencies.

The Board has to strengthened with higher financial support from the Government to carry out its objectives. Comparison between BSDB and MADB, it can be observed that though BSDB is having more number of constituencies and bigger the area, the funds allocated is lesser than 20% for continuous four years during the study period. The details are given in Table – 10.11.

Table - 10.11: Comparison of Release of Funds for Area Development Boards

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Board	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Bayaluseeme Area Development Board	413.06	752.10	359.95	1,714.00
2	Malnad Area Development Board	2,000.00	3,375.00	3,400.00	2,572.50
	Total	2,413.06	4,127.10	3,759.95	4,286.50
	%age to the Total Release for BSDB	17.12	18.22	9.57	39.99
	%age to the Total Release for MADB	82.88	81.78	90.43	60.01

Chart – 2 : Release of Funds to Area Development Boards



BSDB has served as an important link to connect people living in interior villages to reduce travel time and make the journey safe. Over and above the development funds, Discretionary grants have brought happiness to several villages by connecting them with the taluk/district places.

BSDB has also brought in happiness in villages by providing feeder channels, check dams, saved time of women folk by giving drinking water; Samudaya Bhavans built have helped several poor families to conduct family functions such as marriage etc in the village at a very low cost; Several schools across the areas have got class rooms etc. BSDB has the potential to be a unique Board if it is made more vibrant and robust so that the draw backs seen in the implementation of development works can be minimized and system strengthened, to follow uniformity, to be accountable and transparent.

With a view to address the issues at each department, the practicable measures under each department has been put forth for due consideration.

With regard to Agriculture / Forest Department for promotion of soil & water conservation works need to be focussed. The average rainfall for the State is 1077.64mm while the area falling under BSDB has lesser rainfall continuously for 13 years. Gokak taluk has an average rainfall as low as 447.15mm for last 13 years. Six taluks viz., Sindagi, Muddebihal, Indi, Kundagol, Navalagunda and Naragunda in BSDB jurisdiction have no forest. This shows that BSDB role in development of its jurisdiction is very important in developing social forestry and soil & water conservation works. The details of the rainfed area in the BSDB jurisdiction is given in Annexure – 19.

Measures to be taken at BSDB Head Quarters:

BSDB should have a Vision Statement and a Mission Statement

Vision Statement: In Pursuit of Development

Mission Statement: Connect, Conserve and Co-Ordinate

Administration:

- Constituting the Implementation Committee with State Officers as per the Act of 1994
- Adhering to the revised guidelines in all terms
- Exercise the powers for refusing proposals exceeding the sector weightage
- ♣ Co-ordinate with Zilla Panchayat for better convergence and completion
- **Effective communication with all stakeholders**
- Devising uniform formats for handing over of assets by Implementing agency to local bodies
- ♣ Update information on old spill over works and make a priority list and place before the Board for taking a decision for continuing or closing the work

Planning:

- Compile the needs of rural people based on the Grama Sabhas
- ♣ Prepare a five year perspective plan for developing 1750 villages under Five Village a Year (one village per elected representative per year and for five year term one elected representative can cover 25 villages and for 70 elected representatives the coverage will be 1750 villages). Perspective plan is a scientific document which is prepared by experts which has to be vetted/approved by the Grama Sabha.
- ♣ Provide a list of illustrative works under each sector with code
- **♣** Conduct in house training for data management and dissemination
- ♣ Provide DRRP for the works related to roads to avoid overlapping and giving a clear picture of the road connectivity
- ♣ Communicate and arrange the Annual Board meetings and Implementation Committee meetings
- ♣ Plan for early Administrative sanction so that the works do not fall under spill over

Finance:

- ♣ Project works exceeding Rs.25 lakhs status to be taken monthly
- ♣ Pending works with huge advance should be brought to the notice of Secretary and Chairman and status updated
- ♣ Spill over works have many a time over taken, the funds of fresh works;
- ♣ A time frame for completion of spill over works should be done with a priority by closing the accounts

Technology adaptation:

- ♣ Updating all project works with the status in computer and giving a serial code for each work in the sectors

♣ Adopt DRRP for all works related to roads

Use teleconferencing/skype for holding meetings with officials outside the BSDB head quarters.

18. What amendments may be done in the BADB Act so as to incorporate the changes in field circumstances that have occurred with passage of time (since the enactment of the Act) and to make the Board strong?

BSDB is a Regional Development Board established by the Government of Karnataka in 1995 with the intention of bringing the areas under the jurisdiction on par with other parts of the State. Taluks falling under jurisdiction of BSDB have been recognized as drought prone and pose special problems of development.

In order to hasten the phase of development, a comprehensive legislation was provided and BSDB established with the responsibility of:

- (a) Development and conservation of water resources;
- (b) Adopting soil and water conservation measures in rainfed agriculture systems and forest development';
- (c) Promotion of Horticulture development;
- (d) Promotion of Animal Husbandry
- (e) Promoting and supporting activities in the Agriculture and allied Sectors

BADB Act 38 of 1994 has been amended subsequently and for the purpose of this evaluation, the amendments which can be incorporated have been suggested.

The Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act, 1994

Sections	BADB Act	Conformity	Remarks
Chapter I			
3	Constitution of the Board: (3) The Board shall consist of following Members: (c) Not exceeding 10 persons nominated by the State Govt of whom two persons shall be from amongst the persons belonging to SC and one from ST	From inception of the Board, the Members have not been nominated by the State Govt.	Nomination should be done at the earliest
	(7) The administrative expenses of the Board including the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the Secretary and other officers and employees of the Board shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Board	Conformed	-
6	Removal of member		
	(c) He without obtaining leave of absence from the Board, absence from three consecutive meetings of the Board	-	During the Study period, in several constituencies, elected Representatives have not participated in even a single meeting

Sections	BADB Act	Conformity	Remarks			
8	Meetings of the Board					
	(2) The Board shall meet at least once in every 3 months	-	Details of the Board meetings held are referred in Annexure – 9.			
	(6) 20 Members shall form the quorum	Conforms	Quorum should be raised to 70 to insist one Representative per constituency compulsorily to be present in the Board Meeting			
10	Implementation Committee	Not formed since	Implementation Committee has an important role in bringing			
11	Power of Implementation Committee	inception	convergence and overall development in the region. This Committee should be constituted immediately			
Chapter I	II					
12	Objects of the Board	Conformed; but needs focus on certain areas	Horticulture, Animal Husbandry Sectors have not received support from the Board			
13	Preparation of Plan and approval of schemes	Yes conforms	Annual Plan for new and spill-over works is prepared by the Board every year. Consultation with ZP / other Line Departments are not done			
14	Supervision	Yes conforms	Officials from the Board have done inspections / monitoring of works across the jurisdiction including Chairman / Secretary and other senior officials			
15	Coordination	Not conforms	Coordination with ZP / ULBs and other Line Departments will bring additional resources, convergence and holistic development in the jurisdiction			
16	Implementation of schemes	Yes conforms	Adhering to guidelines should be strictly followed			

Sections	BADB Act	Conformity	Remarks
17	Obtaining information	Not conforms	Several project works are stand alone (during the study period), which reflects that consultation / coordination has been lacking with ZPs / ULBs and other Line Departments
Chapter I	V		
19	Fund of the Board		
	(ii) The amount borrowed by the Board	Not borrowed	Since BSDB is not a revenue generation institution, borrowing by the Board can be cancelled
	(3) Except as otherwise directed by the State Government, all money credited to the Fund shall be invested in any Scheduled Bank	Yes conforms. Board has account in the Nationalized Banks	-
20	Application of the Fund		
	Provided that not less than 60 % of the fund shall be applied for the purpose of implementing the objectives of the Board specified in Section 12	Not conformed	BSDB is empowered by the Act and has guidelines for keeping aside 60 % of funds for Sector I. BSDB can reject proposals exceeding the set limit.
21	Allocation in plan	Yes conforms	-
22	Grant by State Government	Yes conforms	-
23	Power to borrow	So far, not borrowed	Since BSDB is not a revenue generation institution, borrowing by the Board can be cancelled

19. Is there a need to redefine the jurisdiction of the three Boards, namely, Bayaluseeme. Karavali and Malnad to help better management (in terms of extent and shape at least) and special area focused? If yes, what should be the shape and size of the Board being evaluated?

Bayaluseeme Area Development Board established by the State Government as per the BADB Act, 1994.

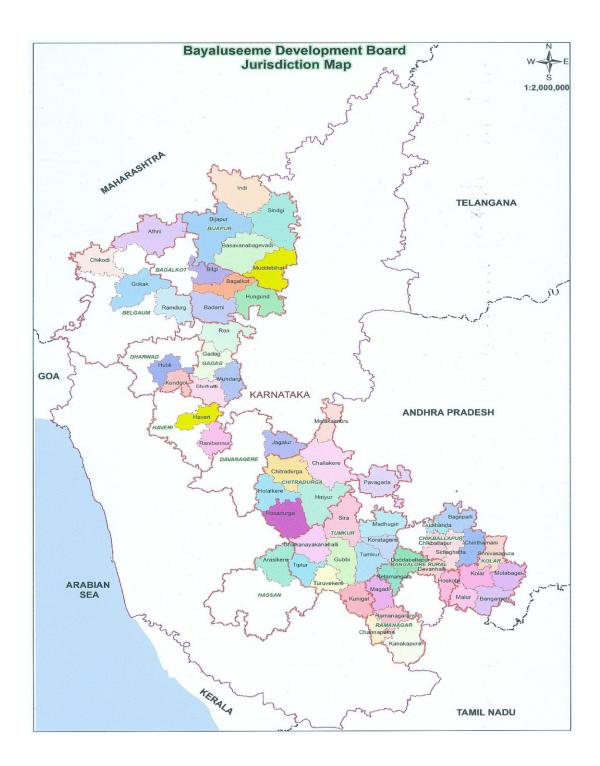
Section 2 of the Act defines "Bayaluseeme" means the area specified in the schedule appended to the Act;

The Schedule had 12 districts covering 67 taluks. As per the Act 16 of 2000, 11 taluks were omitted and one taluk Hunagund was inserted making the total number of taluks as 57.

With the re-definition of the districts, 12 districts have been increased to 14 districts with the same areas covering 57 taluks.

The present jurisdiction of BSDB is 14 districts, 57 taluks and 70 constituencies (Refer Map - 1).

Map 1 : Present jurisdiction of BSDB



As part of the Evaluation, the jurisdictions of the regional development boards have been attempted.

Re-defining jurisdiction of BSDB:

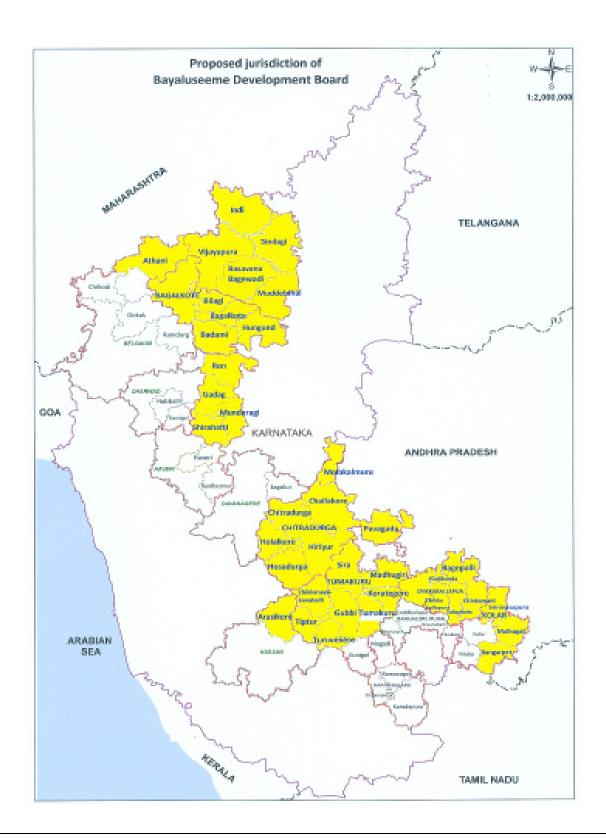
In order to hasten the phase a development of Bayaluseeme area for bringing it to the level of other parts of the State, BSDB was established in 1995.

With the passage of time, changes have crept in the patterns of land use. Taking in to consideration these changes, the taluks under the jurisdiction of BSDB, listed below can be considered to be kept out.

- **★** Chikkodi taluk, Gokak taluk and Ramdurga taluk
- **★** Haveri taluk and Ranebennur taluk
- **★** Hubli-Dharwad Central/West/East and Kundgol
- **≠** Jagalur
- **★** Tumkur Urban and Kunigal
- **★** Kanakapura taluk, Ramanagar taluk, Magadi Taluk and Chennapatna taluk
- **★** Malur taluk
- **★** Devanahalli taluk, Doddaballapura taluk, Hoskote taluk and Nelamangala taluk

With the proposed re-defining of the jurisdiction of BSDB, 49 constituencies will remain in the Board area (Refer Map -2).

Map – 2: Proposed Jurisdiction of BSDB



The regions in the northern parts can be closely monitored by the newly created Regional Office in Bagalkot and the southern parts can be monitored by Board head quarters at Chitradurga.

Some of the areas have been developed during the course of time. Necessary changes in the policy / amendments in the Act to remove these areas can be considered.

Proposed re-defined jurisdiction of Karavali, Malnad and Bayaluseeme Boards:

The newly established Karavali Board comprises of Uttara Kannada, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada also being covered by Malnad Area Development Board.

As per the Evaluation of the need &functioning of MADB, the jurisdiction has been re defined and seven taluks kept out of MADB.

All three Boards with the re defined jurisdiction of Karavali, Malnad Area Development Board and Bayaluseeme Area Development Board has been depicted in Map - 3.

Proposed jurisdiction of Karavali, Malnad and Bayaluseeme 1:2,000,00 **Area Development Boards** MAHARASHTRA **TELANGANA** Basavana Bagewadi Muddeblha Bilagi Bagalkote Gadag GOA Shirahatti KARNATAKA ANDHRA PRADESH Molakalmuru Challakere Chitradurga CHITRADURGA Holalkere Hosadurga TUMAKURU Korategere rasikeré Tiptur KOLAR Gubbi Tumakuri ARABIAN SEA Mandya Mysuru TAMIL NADU

Map – 3: Proposed Jurisdiction of Karavali, MADB & BSDB

TECSOK

A detailed study to understand the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the landscape structure is essential and analyse the patterns of land use changes. Remote sensing data acquired through space borne sensors with Geographic Information System are helpful in data acquisition and analysis of land use and land cover changes.

The taluks around and in proximity to the State head quarters, are experiencing urbanisation while peri- urban areas are experiencing urban sprawl.

Tier II cities have been an alternative for development with over flowing concentration in Tier I cities. There is an exponential increase in real estate encroaching the agricultural lands.

20. What is people's perception about the quality of works done by this Board? A brief detail of 4-5 works of exceptional quality or usefulness to people or both may be provided along with this answer.

The study team had discussions with end users and beneficiaries at the time of visit to the work spot. The general public and other stakeholders were also interacted to have their perception on the quality of works completed by BSDB. The perception about quality of works as expressed during the field visit is presented below:

- ** With regard to construction of checkdams taken up under soil & water conservation sector, respondents opined that, in case of 75% of the works, the quality of works was satisfactory. They further revealed that checkdams could sustain the water pressure even during heavy flow of water. In the remaining 25% of cases, it was revealed that leakage of water is occurring due to development of cracks in the checkdams.
- * As far as roads are concerned respondents felt that, quality of about 60% of the roads were good and about 20% of the roads are satisfactory. The remaining 20% of the roads, it was revealed that, the quality was not at all good.

- * In case of Samudaya Bhavan constructed by BSDB, only a few are in usable condition and the qualities of such Samudhaya Bhavan are satisfactory.
- * In case of other works also the respondents perception on quality was of mixed in nature due to obvious reasons. The study team also looked at the quality aspects of the works undertaken by BSDB and in agreement with the perception of respondents.

The study team, during the field visit observed some classic examples of successful works, which could be possible due to involvement of public and the BSDB. Some of such case studies are highlighted below:

Case Study-1: BSDB has constructed a Samudaya Bhavan at Devara Hippargi located in Sindgi taluk. This bhavan was constructed in 2009-10 in the land belonging to a Minority Community. The project was completed at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs having extent of about 200 sq.ft. At the initial stages, this facility was being used for variety of

social gatherings. Of late, the community people thought it fit to create facility for physical exercises. Gradually, the Samudhaya Bhavan was converted into fitness centre.

The users of the facility contributed about Rs. 5 lakhs for procurement of equipments required for the fitness centre.



Currently, a large number of local people especially youth are utilizing this facility to maintain their good health. The fitness centre is managed professionally by a couple of volunteers. The facilities in the fitness centre are provided at free of cost to the deserving persons who are keen to utilize the facility. A large number of people who are utilizing this facility on a regular basis are remembering the gesture of BSDB and appreciate the intention of the BSDB to perform for the larger interest of the public.

Case Study-2: The water from Nandi Hills was just flowing to the downstream through the land of a farmer in one of the villages of Chikkaballapura district. One fine day, this farmer, thought that, why can not this water flow could be checked in his land by

constructing a checkdam instead of allowing to flow down. Eventhough the idea was excellent, he could not implement due to financial constraints. Then this farmer approached the local MLA and explained the need for creating a checkdam in his land. MLA was highly responsive and could get convinced about the



perceived benefit of the project. Immediately the MLA recommended the BSDB to construct checkdam in the land of said farmer.

Obviously, the amount allocated to the work was just Rs.2.50 lakh, which was not sufficient to complete the work. The estimated cost of the dam was about Rs. 6 lakhs and the farmer contributed the balance amount from his own reserves. With this contribution, BSDB could complete the checkdam within the stipulated time and with high standard of quality. Even after four years the quality of this checkdam is very good.

Today, due to this checkdam, the farmer was able to grow variety of vegetables like tomato, cabbage, carrot and cauliflower. He also grows flowers like rose, crysantham etc., in large quantity. In fact, he is supplying selected variety of produces to major cities like Hyderabad, Pune and Nasik in addition to Bangalore. The financial strength of this farmer was enhanced substantially and he humbly attributes this credit to BSDB.

Case Study-3: BSDB apart from taking up checkdams Samudhaya Bhavans etc., also considers repair of existing facilities based on the requirements.

Here is such a case, where the Board allotted the amount for repair of damaged pillars / planks of a bridge located Hirehalli in Athani taluk of Belagavi district. The work was taken up in 2011-12 at a cost of Rs. 3.80 lakhs. With this amount, BSDB could complete the bridge-cum-bandhara work on the Adahalli - Igali village road. As part of

work repair of damaged pillars, construction of additional three pillars and installation of 9 MS steel planks to the pillars were taken up. This repair helped for storage of water during the rainy season. Such storage consequently helped in recharging of 25-30 borewells, 10-20



open wells existing in the nearby area. It has also helped to increase the water table in that area.

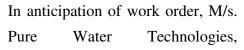
Farmers in two villages, who were earlier growing rainfed crops like Jowar, now were able to grow commercial and horticultural crops due to availability of water. The productivity of agro horticulture crops has also increased in that area. These developments resulted in better living condition of the farmers living around the work site.

Case Study-4: Along with the success stories, here is a case where the project not commenced due to procedural aspects. In Devanahalli, an approach road from main road to Vishwanath College was taken up in 2009-10 at a cost of Rs.3.50 lakhs.

The work was sanction under SCP and it was reported as 'completed'. But on reality, it was observed that, the road work was not all commenced. The issue was that, the work was sanctioned under SCP and there was no concentration of SC population in that locality. PRED, the implementing agency of the work could not commence the work as; it is not supposed to deviate SCP funds to general works. The situation was appraised to BSDB requesting either to change the component from SCP to general or change the road work to some other work, which would be useful to the locality. PRED is yet to receive communication from BSDB and the amount which was released from BSDB to PRED is kept unutilized for a longer period.

Case Study-5: Here is another case, where the project was halted due to non release of sanctioned amount to the project. A drinking water project was taken up in 2013-14 at Ukkali village in Basavana Bagewadi Taluk of Vijapura District. The cost of the project

was Rs.2.50 lakhs and the amount is yet to be released. The village has a population of more than 5000 persons and this drinking water project was taken up with the idea of providing drinking water facilities to the local persons.





Bagalkote has installed the required equipment in separate room constructed for this purpose. Unfortunately the equipment is lying idle, as the sanctioned amount was not released still due to some procedural issues. People are eagerly waiting for commencement of the project, with the hope that they will get drinking water facility at their door steps.

11. Reflections and conclusions

State Government has established the BSDB to be the Board for bringing regional development in the drought prone areas under the jurisdiction of the Board. The State Government has to take steps to bring the amendments in the Act, empower the Board with sufficient funds for BSDB area. The evaluation team has studied the works executed by the Board during the reference period and has the following conclusions made on each of the terms of reference:

- ✓ BSDB should adopt the parameters suggested or evolve new parameters
- ✓ BSDB can prepare long term perspective plan keeping the Grama Sabha as base
- ✓ BSDB should strictly follow the sectoral distribution of funds which will cover all aspects of the objectives laid
- ✓ How can a Board created for area development consult two statutory bodies in 14 districts in the jurisdiction for preparation of action plan? Instead, Government could apportion a part of development funds to the districts coming in the jurisdiction to be pooled with BSDB for carrying out all activities; Government funding to Board should be enhanced.
- ✓ BSDB has addressed the development activities in the most backward, more backward and backward taluks
- ✓ BSDB has adhered to the average cost and average time;
- ✓ Implementing agencies which take up BSDB works are under the pressure of completing works under schemes where funds are lapsable and hence tend to postpone the development works of BSDB; Spill over works of BSDB could be seen during the first reference year;
- ✓ Administrative sanctions for the works are given by BSDB Head quarters and technical sanctions are specific to the implementing agency. BSDB should exercise its powers and adhere to the sectoral distribution of funds;

- ✓ The release of funds has been stream lined and is done online. The implementing agencies have not faced difficulty in the release of funds from Board.
- ✓ Monitoring of development works is done by BSDB and also by the respective implementing agency based on the cost of the work.
- ✓ Though the Act has given the importance and members for the Implementation Committee, it has not been constituted since inception.
- ✓ BSDB has executed SCP and TSP works in a few taluks and is not significant
- ✓ The present method of allocation of funds to different constituencies does not follow sectoral distribution nor equal distribution to all Constituency and this method has led to allocation which is not correct by procedure nor in the interest of development
- ✓ There is a need of convergence between Zilla Panchayat, Urban Local Bodies and other line Departments to strengthen the implementation of works more effectively
- ✓ BSDB has executed 429 works in SCP /TSP during the reference period for an amount of Rs1336 lakhs which is very small
- ✓ Most of the works visited by the Evaluation team have been stand alone except for a few samudaya bhavans and school buildings where MLA funds have been deployed
- ✓ Even after the creation of ZPs and Development funds for durable assets of MLAs and MPs, the Evaluation team has suggested practicable measures for making the Board strong, relevant and vibrant under different department within BSDB.
- ✓ Amendments to be made in the Act which requires to be debated have been suggested
- ✓ The jurisdiction has been re-defined and the size of the Board would be brought down from 57 taluks to 36 taluks (plus 7 removed from MADB)
- ✓ Perception of people of the works executed has been documented

- ✓ Financial assistance to BSDB is not commensurate with area specific needs.
- ✓ In case it cannot be done then the Government can consider closing the Board which cannot function with meagre funding support.

12. Recommendations

The evaluation of the need and functioning of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board has been undertaken for a study period of five years 2009-10 to 2013-14. During the evaluation, study team has held discussions with all the stakeholders of the Board; using structured questionnaires information about the project work has been collected from Implementing agencies and from the beneficiaries; Field visit to project works executed by various implementing agencies.

The evaluation has been carried out on the Terms of Reference which range from the allocation of funds, importance to backwardness, sectoral distribution of funds to different areas of BSDB jurisdiction, modus operandi of administrative / technical sanctions, release of funds to implementing agencies and the monitoring mechanism, time taken and cost of works, delays in execution of works, criteria for distributing works to different areas in the BSDB jurisdiction.

Based on the analysis of the data from BSDB of the physical and financial progress of development works both new and spill over and feedback from different implementing agency officials, elected representatives and officials from BSDB the following recommendations have been suggested and grouped as Short term and Long term based on the time required for implementing the recommendations.

The decisions which can be taken internally by the Board and changes incorporated are grouped under Short term and decisions which need to be debated and opinions of elected representatives required are grouped under Long term. Some recommendations require changes in Policy and these are grouped separately.

5a. Short Term Recommendations:

♣ Planning of area specific works to be taken up during every year, need to be made in more extensive consultation with Grama Sabha to ensure their involvement in decision process.

- **★** To prepare an illustrative list of various works along with approximate dimensions, technical specifications, budgetary requirement, time schedule for completion and suggested implementing agency. Further, these works can be codified in order to have a uniform identification for easy monitoring.
- **★** To allocate funds based on needs of the Specific areas. While allocating priority need to be given to soil and water conservation related works.
- **★** To put more effort in pooling up of funds from other similar schemes for completion of works with large fund requirements, as envisaged in Section 17 of the Act i.e. obtaining information.
- **★** To adopt guidelines/specifications of District Rural Road Project (DRRP) for rural roads taken up for development.
- **★** To release the entire sanctioned amount to the projects to ensure completion of the works in time and as per specifications.
- **★** To evolve standard format for handing over of completed works to the local bodies for further maintenance. This should contain all terms & conditions relating to maintenance of respective works.
- **★** To convene meetings of the Board atleast once in a quarter as specified in Section 8 of the Act.

5b. Long Term Recommendations:

- **★** To prepare five year long term plan as envisaged in the BADB Act enabling the Board to have longer perspective on activities to be taken up based on population and fund requirements for development of Bayaluseeme Area.
- **★** To evolve a concurrent mechanism for measuring impact of works in terms of tangible and intangible benefits for taking up possible corrective measures.

- **★** To create a brand image for BSDB through various promo materials, which will enable BSDB to approach corporates for their participation in BSDB activities as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.
- **★** To constitute the Implementation Committee as envisaged in the Act for effective implementation and monitoring of the activities of the Board.

5c. Recommendations requiring change in policy

- Section-28 of the Act provides power to make rules to the BADB Act. As the rules are not framed even after two decades, the Board may prevail upon the Government to frame rules at the earliest. This will provide the necessary definite guidelines to the Board for further streamlining of its functions.
- **★** To increase the quorum for Annual General Body meeting of the Board from the present 20 to 70 to ensure representation from all the constituencies. For other meetings, it can be retained at 20, as specified in the Act.
- Reduce the size of the Board to a workable size than the present one.

In case these cannot be implemented then the Government can consider to close the Board which cannot work with all limitations.

* * *

List of Annexures

Annexure Number	Particulars
1	Extent of Each Constituency under BSDB Jurisdiction
2	Year-wise & Constituency-wise Physical & Financial Details
3	Details on Year Wise Expenditure Rural Vs Urban
4	Sanction issued by BSDB to PRE Division of Zilla Panchayath, Raibagh
5	Organisational Chart
6	Official Memorandum to I A with conditions
7	Process of Release of Funds for Implementing Agencies during Study Period
8	Meetings held by Secretary, BSDB with Implementing Agencies at District Level during 2009-10 to 2013-14
9	Attendance of MLAs BSDB Board Meetings
10	Distribution of works and funds under SCP and TSP – 2010-11
11	Distribution of SCP and TSP Amount – 2011-12
12	Distribution of works and funds under SCP / TSP – 2013-14
13	Distribution of SCP and TSP Amount - Total
14	Constituency-wise Sectoral Distribution during Study Period
15	Allocation of funds to each constituency for the year 2010-11
16	Allocation of funds to each constituency for the year 2011-12
17	Allocation of funds to each constituency for year 2012-13
18	Allocation of funds to each constituency for the year 2013-14
19	Details of the Rainfed area in the BSDB jurisdiction
20(a) – 20(k)	Schedule for collection of information

Annexure - 1

Extent of Each Constituency under BSDB Jurisdiction

Sl. No.	District	Name of Constituency	Extent of each Constituency					
1	Bagalakote	1. Badami	Badami Taluk (part)					
		2. Bagalkote	Badami Taluk (part),					
			Bagalkote (part),					
			Hungund Taluk (part)					
		3. Bilagi	Bilagi Taluk and					
			Bagalkote Taluk (part)					
		4. Hungund	Hungund Taluk (part)					
2	Bengaluru	5. Devanahalli	Devanahalli, Doddaballapura (part)					
	(Rural)	6. Doddaballapura	Doddaballapura					
		7. Hoskote	Hoskote					
		8. Nelamangala	Nelamangala taluk and					
			Magadi Taluk (part)					
3	Belagavi	9. Athani	Athani Taluk (part)					
		10. Arabhavi	Arabhavi (part),					
			Gokak Taluk (part)					
		11. Kagawada	Kagawada, Athani Taluk (part)					
		12. Chikkodi-Sadalaga	Chikkodi (part)					
		13. Nippani	Nippani, Chikkodi Taluk (part)					
		14. Raibagh	Raibagh Taluk (part),					
			Chikkodi Taluk (part)					
		15. Gokak	Gokak Taluk (part),					
			Arebhavi Taluk (part)					
		16. Ramdurga	Ramdurga Taluk					
4	Vijayapura	17. B. Bagewadi	B. Bagewadi					
		18. Bijapura Urban						
		19. Babaleshwar	Bijapur Taluk (part),					
			Bijapur Rural					
		20. Nagathana	Bijapura Taluk (part),					
			Indi Taluk (part)					
		21. Muddebihal	Muddebihal Taluk					
		22. Indi	Indi Taluk					
		23. DevaraHippargi	Muddebihal Taluk,					
			Sindagi Taluk (part),					
			DevaraHipparagi (part)					

Sl. No.	District	Name of Constituency	Extent of each Constituency
		24. Sindagi	Sindagi Taluk (part),
			Indi Taluk (part)
5	Chikballa-	25. Bagepalli	Bagepalli Taluk,
	pura		Gudibande Taluk
		26. Chikkaballapura	C.B. Pura Taluk,
			Gauribidnur (part)
		27. Chintamani	Chintamani Taluk (part)
		28. Sidlaghatta	Sidlaghatta Taluk,
			Chintamani (part)
6	Chitradurga	29. Challakere	Chellakere Taluk,
	_		Chitradurga Taluk
		30. Chitradurga	Chitradurga Taluk
		31. Holalkere	Holalkere Taluk (part),
			Chitradurga Taluk
		32. Hiriyur	Hiriyur Taluk
		33. Hosadurga	Hosadurga Taluk
		34. Molkalmuru	Molkalmuru Taluk,
			Chellakere Taluk
7	Davangere	35. Jagalur	Jagalur Taluk,
			Harappanahalli Taluk and
			Arasikere (part)
8	Dharwar	36. Hubballi-Dharwad Central	Hubballi-Dharwad Central,
			Dharwad Taluk (part)
		37. Hubballi-Dharwad East	Hubballi-Dharwad East
		38. Hubballi-Dharwad West	Hubballi-Dharwad West
		39. Kundgol	Kundgol Taluk,
			Hubballi Taluk (part)
		40. Navalgund	Navalgund Taluk,
			Hubballi Taluk (part)
9	Gadag	41. Gadag	Gadag Taluk (part),
			Mulgund Taluk (part)
		42. Ron	Ron Taluk (part),
			Gadag Taluk (part),
			Mundargi Taluk (part)
		43. Shirahatti	Shirahatti Taluk,
			Mundargi Taluk (part)
		44. Nargunda	Nargunda Taluk, Ron Taluk (part),
			Gadag Taluk (part),

Sl. No.	District	Name of Constituency	Extent of each Constituency
			Betagiri (part)
10	Hassan	45. Arasikere	Arasikere (part)
		46. Belur	Belur Taluk,
			Arasikere Taluk (part)
11	Haveri	47. Haveri	Haveri Taluk (part),
			Savanur Taluk (part)
		48. Byadagi	Byadagi Taluk,
			Haveri Taluk (part),
			Ranebennur (part)
		49. Ranebennur	Ranebennur Taluk (part)
12	Kolar	50. Bangarpet	Bangarpet Talk (part),
			Kolar (part)
		51. Kolar	Kolar Taluk (part)
		52. KGF	Bangarpet Taluk (part)
		53. Malur	Malur Taluk
		54. Mulbagal	Mulbagal Taluk
		55. Srinivasapura	Srinivasapura Taluk,
			Kolar Taluk (part)
13	Ramnagara	56. Chennapatna	Chennapatna Taluk
		57. Kanakapura	Kanapakura Taluk
		58. Magadi	Magadi Taluk (part),
		50 Damas 2000	Ramnagar Taluk (part)
1.4	Tumakuru	59. Ramnagara	Ramnagara Taluk
14	Tumakuru	60. C.N. Halli	C.N. Halli, Sira Taluk (part)
		61. Gubbi	Gubbi Taluk (part)
		62. Koratagere	Korategere Taluk,
			Madhugiri Taluk,
			Tumakuru Taluk (part)
		63. Kunigal	Kunigal Taluk
		64. Madhugiri	Madhugiri Taluk
		65. Pavagada	Pavagada Taluk
		66. Sira	Sira Taluk (part)
		67. Tiptur	Tiptur Taluk
		68. Tumakuru Rural	Tumakuru Taluk (part)
		69. Tumakuru City (urban)	Tumakuru Taluk (part)
		70. Turuvekere	Turuvakere Taluk,
		, or restarting	Gubbi Taluk (part)
~	<u> </u>	nmission of Vernetalze	Compiled by TECSOV

Source: Election Commission of Karnataka.

Compiled by TECSOK

Annexure - 2

Year-wise & Constituency-wise Physical and Financial Details

Sl.	District	Name of the	20)10-11	20)11-12	20)12-13	20	13-14	Total	
No.		Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)
1	Bagalkote	Badami	1	3.00	4	10.50	1	5.00	8	23.85	14	42.35
		Bagalkot	1	3.80	7	20.50	4	8.95	17	39.10	29	72.35
		Bilagi	2	8.80	8	28.00	3	7.00	13	42.68	26	86.48
		Hunagunda	1	3.80	8	8.00	0	-	18	38.25	27	50.05
2	Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	1	3.80	3	16.00	0	-	6	22.70	10	42.50
		Doddaballapura	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	8	28.20	13	49.00
		Hosakote	1	3.80	3	6.95	0	-	7	19.70	11	30.45
		Nelamangala	2	8.30	3	16.90	0	-	8	22.70	13	47.90
3	Belgaum	Athani	1	3.80	4	8.00	3	9.00	11	22.70	19	43.50
		Arabhavi	2	3.80	3	8.00	2	9.00	8	22.70	15	43.50
		Kagawada	2	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	8	22.70	14	43.50
		Chikkodi	1	3.80	1	5.00	2	9.00	3	14.70	7	32.50
		Nippani	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	5	76.70	10	97.50

Sl.	District	Name of the	20	010-11	20)11-12	20)12-13	20	13-14	7	Γotal
No.		Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)
		Raibagh	3	7.80	2	8.00	0	-	7	22.70	12	38.50
		Gokak	2	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	12	43.50
		Ramadurga	1	3.80	4	16.00	0	-	8	30.70	13	50.50
4	Vijayapura	B.Bagewadi	3	13.80	3	9.65	0	-	11	24.35	17	47.80
		Bijapura South	9	29.90	8	8.00	5	9.00	20	22.60	42	69.50
		Babaleshwar	5	3.80	8	8.00	7	7.00	24	22.70	44	41.50
		Nagathana	3	3.00	10	13.00	13	9.00	10	22.65	36	47.65
		Muddebihal	2	3.80	3	8.00	0	-	10	25.70	15	37.50
		Indi	1	3.80	7	15.00	0	-	13	29.70	21	48.50
		Devara Hipparagi	2	3.80	3	8.00	4	8.00	9	24.30	18	44.10
		Sindagi	4	7.80	4	8.00	4	6.00	12	22.70	24	44.50
5	C.B.Pura	Bagepalli	1	3.80	2	8.00	0	-	7	22.70	10	34.50
		Chikkaballapura	5	15.30	3	8.00	2	9.00	7	22.70	17	55.00
		Chintamani	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	7	22.25	12	43.05
		Sidlaghatta	1	3.00	3	8.00	0	-	7	22.70	11	33.70
6	Chitradurga	Challakere	1	3.80	5	13.30	2	6.00	0	-	8	23.10
		Chitradurga	4	12.30	1	8.00	2	1.00	4	22.70	11	44.00
		Holalkere	0	-	3	13.00	0	-	6	22.70	9	35.70

S1.	District	Name of the	20	010-11	20)11-12	20)12-13	20	13-14	Total	
No.		Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)								
		Hosadurga	6	22.80	2	8.00	0	-	7	22.70	15	53.50
		Hiriyur	1	3.80	5	15.00	1	2.00	8	27.70	15	48.50
		Molkalmuru	6	17.80	9	24.00	2	5.00	12	39.60	29	86.40
7	Davangere	Jagalur	2	10.80	7	23.00	1	2.00	12	29.28	22	65.08
8	Dharwad	H-B Central	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	11	43.50
		H-B East	1	3.80	7	19.00	0	-	9	27.70	17	50.50
		H-B West	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	11	43.50
		Kundgol	1	3.80	7	8.00	1	4.00	18	22.70	27	38.50
		Navalagund	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	11	43.50
9	Gadag	Gadag	1	3.80	0	-	5	14.00	0	-	6	17.80
		Ron	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	11	43.50
		Shirahatti	2	7.80	5	11.20	0	-	12	18.50	19	37.50
		Naragunda	1	3.80	2	8.00	0	-	2	8.00	5	19.80
10	Hasan	Arasikere	1	3.80	3	10.00	3	6.00	9	33.70	16	53.50
		Belur	2	3.80	2	8.00	4	9.00	6	22.70	14	43.50
11	Haveri	Haveri	4	9.76	3	19.00	5	9.00	7	27.70	19	65.46
		Byadagi	3	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.20	13	43.00
		Ranebennur	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	11	43.50

Sl.	District	Name of the	20	010-11	20)11-12	20)12-13	20	13-14	7	Γotal
No.		Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)								
12	Kolar	Bangarpet	3	13.60	3	18.00	1	9.00	7	23.00	14	63.60
		Kolar	4	12.80	3	13.00	3	9.00	6	22.70	16	57.50
		KGF	1	3.80	3	18.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	12	53.50
		Malur	1	3.80	2	8.00	1	9.00	6	22.70	10	43.50
		Mulbagal	2	3.80	4	12.00	3	5.00	9	30.30	18	51.10
		Srinivasapura	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	9.00	6	22.70	11	43.50
13	Ramanagara	Channapatna	1	3.80	2	8.00	0	-	7	22.70	10	34.50
		Kanakapura	1	3.80	3	13.00	0	-	7	31.70	11	48.50
		Magadi	2	3.80	3	10.00	0	-	7	24.70	12	38.50
		Ramanagara	1	3.80	2	8.00	0	-	5	21.70	8	33.50
14	Tumakuru	C N Halli	1	3.80	4	8.00	2	9.00	11	22.70	18	43.50
		Gubbi	1	3.80	2	8.00	3	5.00	8	22.70	14	39.50
		Koratagere	2	7.80	4	18.00	2	9.00	13	22.70	21	57.50
		Kunigal	2	3.80	2	8.00	3	9.00	7	22.70	14	43.50
		Madhugiri	1	3.80	4	8.00	0	-	10	23.70	15	35.50
		Pavagada	3	10.80	5	16.00	1	1.00	7	22.70	16	50.50
		Sira	2	3.80	3	8.00	3	7.50	8	22.70	16	42.00
		Tiptur	1	3.80	2	8.00	0	-	7	24.70	10	36.50

Sl.	District				20	2011-12)12-13	2013-14		Total	
No.			No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works			Amount (Rs.lakhs)
		Tumakuru Rural	1	3.80	2	8.00	2	11.50	6	22.70	11	46.00
		Tumakuru Urban	3	3.80	2	8.00	0	-	5	17.00	10	28.80
		Turuvekere	1	3.80	4	10.00	1	5.00	8	24.40	14	43.20
	Total		136	413.16	248	753.00	127	359.95	582	1,712.81	1093	3,238.92

Annexure -3

Details on Year Wise Expenditure Rural Vs Urban

(Rs.lakhs)

Sl.	Name of the Constituency	201	0-11	2011	1-12	201	2-13	2013-14		Total	
No.	Name of the Constituency	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
I	Most Backward										
1	Bilgi	8.80	_	28.00	-	7.00	-	42.68	-	86.48	0.00
2	Nagathana	3.00	_	13.00	-	9.00	-	22.65	-	47.65	0.00
3	Basavana Bagewadi	13.80	_	9.65	-	0.00	-	24.35	-	47.80	0.00
4	Sindagi	7.80	_	8.00	-	6.00	-	22.70	-	44.50	0.00
5	Muddebihal	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	25.70	-	37.50	0.00
6	Indi	3.80	_	15.00	-	0.00	-	29.70	-	48.50	0.00
7	Bagepalli	3.80	_	8.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	-	34.50	0.00
8	Hosadurga	22.80	_	8.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	-	53.50	0.00
9	Kanakapura	3.80	_	13.00	-	0.00	-	31.70	-	48.50	0.00
10	Magadi	3.80	-	10.00	-	0.00	-	24.70	-	38.50	0.00
11	Gubbi	3.80	_	8.00	-	5.00	-	22.70	-	39.50	0.00
12	Pavagada	10.80	_	16.00	-	1.00	-	22.70	-	50.50	0.00
13	Sira	3.80	-	8.00	-	7.50	-	22.70	-	42.00	0.00
14	Madhugiri	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	23.70	-	35.50	0.00

Sl.	Name of the Constituency	201	0-11	2011	1-12	201	2-13	2013-14		Total	
No.	Name of the Constituency	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
15	Kunigal	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
	Total = I	101.20	-	168.65	-	44.50	-	384.08	-	698.43	0.00
II	More Backward										
1	Badami	3.00	-	10.50	-	5.00	-	23.85	-	42.35	0.00
2	Hungund	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	38.25	-	50.05	0.00
3	Athani	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
4	Kagawada	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
5	Arabhavi	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
6	Gokak	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
7	Challakere	3.80	-	13.30	-	6.00	-	0.00	-	23.10	0.00
8	Hiriyur	3.80	-	15.00	-	2.00	-	27.70	-	48.50	0.00
9	Molakalmuru	17.80	-	24.00	-	5.00	-	39.60	-	86.40	0.00
10	Holalkere	0.00	-	13.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	-	35.70	0.00
11	Jagalur	10.80	-	23.00	-	2.00	-	29.28	-	65.08	0.00
12	Mulbagal	3.80	-	12.00	-	5.00	-	30.30	-	51.10	0.00
13	Turuvekere	3.80	-	10.00	-	5.00	-	24.40	-	43.20	0.00
14	C. N. halli	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
15	Koratagere	7.80	-	18.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	57.50	0.00

Sl.	Name of the Constituency	201	0-11	2011	1-12	201	2-13	2013-14		Total	
No.	Name of the Constituency	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Total = II	77.40	-	186.80	-	84.00	-	372.28	-	720.48	0.00
III	Backward										
1	Hosakote	-	3.80	-	6.95	-	-	-	19.70	0.00	30.45
2	Ramadurga	3.80	-	16.00	-	0.00	-	30.70	-	50.50	0.00
3	Raibagh	7.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	-	38.50	0.00
4	Vijayapura Urban	-	29.80		8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	0.00	69.50
5	Babaleshwar	3.80	-	8.00	-	7.00	-	22.70	-	41.50	0.00
6	Devara Hipparagi	3.80	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	24.30	-	44.10	0.00
7	Sidlaghatta	3.00	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	-	33.70	0.00
8	Chintamani	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.25	-	43.05	0.00
9	Kundgol	3.80	-	8.00	-	4.00	-	22.70	-	38.50	0.00
10	Navalagunda	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
11	Shirahatti	7.80	-	11.20	-	0.00	-	18.50	-	37.50	0.00
12	Ron	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
13	Arasikere	3.80	-	10.00	-	6.00	-	33.70	-	53.50	0.00
14	Belur	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
15	Byadagi	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.20	-	43.00	0.00
16	Haveri	-	9.76	-	19.00	-	9.00	-	27.70	0.00	65.46

Sl.	N 641 C 44	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
No.	Name of the Constituency	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
17	Bangarpet	13.60	-	18.00	-	9.00	-	23.00	-	63.60	0.00
18	Srinivasapura	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
19	Malur	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	-	43.50	0.00
20	Channapatna	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	-	34.50	0.00
	Total = III	81.60	43.36	159.20	33.95	97.00	18.00	401.65	70.10	739.45	165.41
IV	Relatively Developed										
1	Bagalkote	-	3.80	-	20.50	-	8.95	-	39.10	0.00	72.35
2	Devanahalli	-	3.80	-	16.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	0.00	42.50
3	D.B.pura	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	28.20	0.00	49.00
4	Nelamangala	-	8.30	-	16.00	-	0.00	-	22.70	0.00	47.00
5	Chikkodi	-	3.80	-	5.00	-	9.00	-	14.70	0.00	32.50
6	Nippani	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	76.70	0.00	97.50
7	C. B. pura	-	15.30	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	0.00	55.00
8	Chitradurga	-	12.30	-	8.00	-	1.00	-	22.70	0.00	44.00
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	0.00	43.50
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	0.00	43.50
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	-	3.80	-	19.00	-	0.00	-	27.70	0.00	50.50
12	Naragunda	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	8.00		19.80	0.00

Sl.	Nome of the Constituency	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Total	
No.	Name of the Constituency	Rural	Urban								
13	Gadag	-	3.80	-	0.00	-	14.00	-	0.00	0.00	17.80
14	Ranebennur	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	0.00	43.50
15	KGF	3.80		18.00	-	9.00	-	22.70		53.50	0.00
16	Kolar	-	12.80	-	13.00	-	9.00	-	22.70	0.00	57.50
17	Ramanagara	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	21.70	0.00	33.50
18	Tumakuru Rural	3.80	-	8.00		11.50		22.70		46.00	0.00
19	Tumakuru Urban	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	17.70	0.00	29.50
20	Tiptur	-	3.80	-	8.00	-	0.00	-	24.70	0.00	36.50
	Total = IV	11.40	98.10	34.00	169.50	20.50	95.95	53.40	432.10	119.30	795.65
	Grand Total	271.60	141.46	548.65	203.45	246.00	113.95	1211.41	502.20	2277.66	961.06

Compiled by :TECSOK

Annex: 4



ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಬಪ್ರಮಂ/ಚಿ/ತಾಂ.4/ವಿಘಯೋ/ಬೆ.ಜಿ./ರಾಯ.ಕ್ಷೇ/2013-14

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳವರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ದೂರವಾಣಿ/ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್:08194–231584/85, e-mail:bsdbsecretary@gmail.com, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ–577501,ದಿನಾಂಕ:26–11=2013

ವಿಷಯ:– 2013–14ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕುರಿತು.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:- (1) ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸರ್ವ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಭೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04-09-2013.

- (2) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸಕರು, ರಾಯಭಾಗ್ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಇವರ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ವಿನಾಂಕ:10–09–2013 & 11–11–2013.
- (3) ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೇಪಂರಾಇಂ/ಚಿವಿ/ಸ–4/ಬಿ.ಸೀ/3660/2013–14, ದಿನಾಂಕ:19–11–2013.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

2013–14ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಅನುದಾನದಡಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಲು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04–09–2013 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸರ್ವ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಭೆಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದಂತೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ₹. 11.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಪತ್ರ (2) ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸಕರು, ರಾಯಭಾಗ್, ರವರು ₹. 11.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ, ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇವರು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಪತ್ರ (3) ರಲ್ಲಿ ₹. 9.00 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ಮೂರು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸದರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಠ ಜಾತಿಯ ಜನಾಂಗದವರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಖಚಿತ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ದೃಢೀಕರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಗಾಗಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪರಿಶೀಲಸಲಾಗಿ, ಮಂಡಳಿಯ 2013–14ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಅನುದಾನದಡಿ ಈ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅದೇಶ.

ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಬಪ್ಪಮಂ/ಚಿ/ತಾಂ.4/ವಿಘಯೋ/ಬೆ.ಜಿ./ರಾಯ.ಕ್ರೇ/2013-14, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26-11-2013.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ರಾಯಭಾಗ್ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿ ಶೇಕಡ 70ರಷ್ಟು ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖಾ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಈ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅನುಮತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.

(₹ ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ક ્ષેંલ્કું	ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ವಿವರ	ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತ	ಮಂಡಳಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಮೊತ್ತ	ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೊತ್ತ	ಬಾಕಿ ಮೊತ್ತ
1	/	ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬೀದರೊಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೋನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು	2.40	2.40	1.68	0.72
2	ರಾಯಭಾಗ್	ಚೆಕ್ಕೋಡಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹತ್ತರವಾಟ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೋನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು	2.00	2.00	1.40	0.60
3		ಚೆಕ್ಕೋಢಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ನಾಗರಮುನ್ನೋಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಬಾಂದಾರ ರಿಪೇರಿ/ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವುದು	4.60	4.60	3.22	1.38
		ఒట్టు	9.00	9.00	6.30	2.70

-2-

ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು

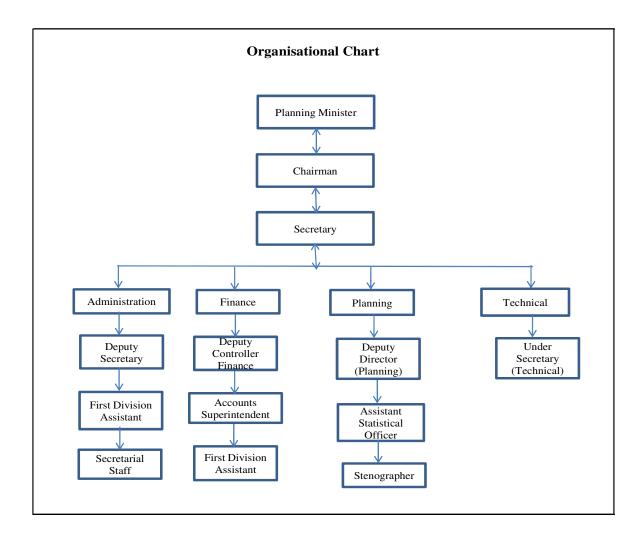
- ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 2. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೇ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 3. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವಾಗ ವಿಳಂಬವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು
- 4. ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮೇಲ್ವೀಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವರದಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 5. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ರೂ.5.00 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುದಾನದ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗೆ ಮೂರನೆ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ(Third Party inspection)ಯಿಂದ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾಸಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದು.
- 6. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ಮೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಚಿವರ / ಶಾಸಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತರತಕ್ರದ್ದು
- 7. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರತ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- 8. ನೀವು ಅಂದಾಜುಪಟ್ಟ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವಾಗ ನೀಡಿದ ವರದಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ, ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ, ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಯಸ್ನಾದರಿಸಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು, ತಪಾಸಣಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುದಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- 9. ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜಮೀನು ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ (Local Bodies) ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಿಗಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಿದ ದರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- 10. ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇಲಾಖಾ ನಿಯಮಾನುಸಾರ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಪಾಸಣಾ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- ।।. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಭೌತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು 5ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಸೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 12. ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕರೆಗಳ ಹೊಳತ್ತುವ. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15–10–97 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.
- 13. ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಚಿತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರದ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಛಾಯಾ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.
- 14. ಕರ್ನ್ಬಾಟಕ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕ ಕಾಯಿದೆ (ಕಟಿಪಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್) 1999 ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗಳು 2000 ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಡಿ 513/ಎಫ್ಸ್/١١١/2001, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29–10–2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 15. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಮಫಲಕವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 16. ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಭರಿಸಿ ಹಣ ಬಳಕೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೆಎಫ್ಸ್ 187, ಪ್ರಪತ್ರ 'ಸಿ' ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು.

(ಕಛೇರಿ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ) ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ, ಭಾಷಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:-

- 1. ಉಪ ಹಣಕಾಸು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ
- 2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸಕರು, ರಾಯಭಾಗ್ ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ..
- 2. ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಗಂಡ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಅಂದಾಜುಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- 4. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.
- 5. ಕಥೇರಿ ಪತಿ / ಕಡತಕ್ಕೆ

Annexure – 5



Annexure – 6

Official Memorandum to I A with conditions

- * Quality of work maintained
- * Complete the work at the earliest
- * In case of any delay in the execution of the work, the implementing officer shall be held responsible
- * All works executed should be supervised by the senior officials of the implementing agency and report submitted
- * For all works with project cost Rs.5 lakhs and above, as per Government guidelines, Third party inspection should be compulsory at different stages of the work ,made by the implementing agency
- * On completion of the work the concerned Minister/elected representative should be informed
- * Any draw backs in the quality of work shall be the direct responsibility of the implementing officer
- * In case there is any false information provided in the submitted estimate, public utility, necessity, even after giving administrative sanction, if found during inspection, then the work will be stopped and no grant given
- * Samudaya Bhavans, Mahila Mandals, etc., other buildings should be constructed on Government land only; in case the land belongs to private, then the land should be transferred to the local bodies name. Local bodies should carry out the maintenance of the buildings as per PWD rates
- * Implementing officials should inspect the works as per procedure and submit the inspection reports
- * The physical and financial progress of the work should be sent to BSDB office by the 5th of every month
- * For projects in Minor Irrigation and Lake development the circular dated 15-10-97 from this office should be followed

- * Photographs of the work before commencement of work and after completion of work should be submitted
- * As per Government circular No: PWD513/FC/III/2001 dated 29-10-2001, KPT Act 1999 and Rules 2000 should be followed
- * Display of name board at the work site is compulsory
- * Within two months, Utilization Certificate for the released amount should be sent as per KFC 187, in Form 'C'

This letter is sent to the elected representative, Executive Engineer of the Division, AEE of the Sub Division and Finance section of BSDB.

Annexure - 7

Process of Release of Funds for Implementing Agencies during Study Period

Sl.	Implementing Agency	Release by BSDB
No.		
1	PRE-Division of	70% estimated cost of execution as advance transferred online
	ZP	to Executive Engineer (P.D. A/c.) (An OM is issued by
		BSDB). On completion of execution and other documents
		(completion report, photographs during execution, on
		completion, BSDB display board, third party inspection
		report, etc.) and handing over of asset to local bodies, balance
		25% is released.
2	Department of	Along with the administrative sanction, 70% estimated cost as
	Agriculture	advance is released for execution of work. The funds are
		transferred online to Joint Director's (P.D. A/c.), who in turn
		sends to Deputy Director's office. Based on the work to be
		executed, cheque in the name of Assistant Director is released
		by Deputy Director.
3	Department of	Along with the administrative sanction vide OM, BSDB
	Minor Irrigation	releases 70% advance on the estimated cost of execution to
		DC Office under the Account Head 8443.On completion of
		work execution, all relevant documents & bills, balance
		amount will be released by BSDB to DC office under the
		Account Head 8443.
4	Public Works	70% estimated cost of execution as advance transferred online
	Department	to Executive Engineer (P.D. A/c.) (An OM is issued by
		BSDB).
		On completion of execution and other documents (completion
		report, photographs during execution, on completion, BSDB
		display board, third party inspection report, etc.) and handing
		over of asset to local bodies, balance 25% is released.
5	Forest Department	Along with the administrative sanction, 70% estimated cost as
		advance is released for execution of work. The funds are

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Release by BSDB					
		transferred online to DFO Account.					
		Based on the work to be executed, RFO completes the work					
		and submits a fund indent for release of money to DFO.					
		On completion of work, with photographs of work before					
		starting the work, during the execution and on completion is					
		submitted and the balance cheque to DFO is issued by					
		BSDB.					

Compiled by : TECSOK

Annexure - 8

Meetings held by Secretary, BSDB with Implementing Agencies at District Level during 2009-10 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	District / Place	2009- 10	2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2013- 14	Total
1	Bagalkote	-	1	-	4	3	8
2	Bangalore (R)	3	2	12	5	1	23
3	Belgaum	1	3	-	-	-	4
4	Bijapur	-	2	2	-	-	4
5	Chikkaballapura	-	1	1	2	2	6
6	Chitradurga	1	1	1	6	1	10
7	Davangere	1	-	2	1	-	4
8	Dharwad	1	-	-	4	3	8
9	Gadag	-	1	-	2	3	6
10	Hassan	1	-	-	-	-	1
11	Haveri	-	-	4	2	1	7
12	Kolar	7	4	4	-	1	16
13	Ramanagara	5	2	1	3	3	14
14	Tumkur	4	2	2	4	1	13
15	Total	24	19	29	33	19	124

Source :BSDB

Annexure - 9

Attendance of MLAs BSDB Board Meetings

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Constituency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
110.		Constituency						
1	Bagalkote	Badami	-	-	1	MLA	-	1
		Bagalkot	-	ı	ı	MLA	MLA	2
		Bilagi	-	-	ı	-	MLA	1
		Hunagunda	MLA	MLA	1	MLA	ı	3
2	Bangalore	Devanahalli	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(R)	Doddaballapura	-	-	-	MLA	MLA	2
		Hosakote	-	-	1	ı	MLA	1
		Nelamangala	-	MLA	-	-	-	1
3	Belgaum	Athani	-	-	ī	-	-	-
		Arabhavi	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Kagawada	MLA	MLA	-	-	MLA	3
		Chikkodi	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nippani	MLA	-	-	MLA	MLA	3
		Raibagh	MLA	MLA	-	MLA	MLA	4
		Gokak	MLA	-	-	-	-	1
		Ramadurga	-	-	1	MLA	-	1
4	Vijayapura	B.Bagewadi	-	MLA	1	1	-	1
		Bijapura Urban	MLA	MLA	1	MLA	-	3
		Babaleshwar	-	-	1	1	-	-
		Nagathana	MLA	MLA	1	1	-	2
		Muddebihal	-	-	1	1	MLA	1
		Indi	MLA	-	1	MLA	MLA	3
		Devara Hipparagi	-	-	1		MLA	1
		Sindagi	-	MLA	1	1	-	1
5	C.B.Pura	Bagepalli	-	MLA	-	-	-	1
		Chikka-ballapura	-	-	-	MLA / ZP Presi dent	-	1
		Chintamani	_	_	_	-	MLA	1
		Sidlaghatta	_	_	_		MLA	1
6	Chitradurga	-					MLA	1
	Cintiaduiga	Chitradurga		_	MLA	_	MLA	2
		Cinicadurga	-	-	WILA	-	WILA	

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Constituency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
		Holalkere	-	MLA	-	-	-	1
		Hosadurga	-	-	MLA	-	MLA	2
		Hiriyur	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Molkalmuru	-	-	-	-	MLA	1
7	Davangere	Jagalur	MLA	MLA	-	-	MLA	3
8	Dharwad	H-B Central	-	-	-	-	-	-
		H-B East	MLA	MLA	-	MLA	-	3
		H-B West	-	MLA	-	-	MLA	2
		Kundgol	-	MLA	-	1	MLA	2
		Navalagund	MLA	-	-	-	-	1
9	Gadag	Gadag	MLA	-	-	MLA	-	2
		Ron	MLA	-	-	-	MLA	2
		Shirahatti	MLA	MLA	-	-	MLA	3
		Naragunda	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Hasan	Arasikere	-	MLA	-	MLA	MLA	3
		Belur	-	MLA	-	1	-	1
11	Haveri	Haveri	MLA	-	-	1	MLA	2
		Byadagi	MLA	MLA	-	-	MLA	3
		Ranebennur	MLA	MLA	MLA	MLA	MLA	5
12	Kolar	Bangarpet	-	-	-	-	MLA	1
		Kolar	-	-	-	-	-	-
		KGF	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Malur	-	-	-	-	MLA	1
		Mulbagal	MLA	-	-	MLA	-	2
		Srinivasapura	-	-	-	1	MLA	1
13	Rama-	Channapatna	-	-	-	ı	1	-
	nagara	Kanakapura	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Magadi	MLA	MLA	MLA	MLA	-	4
		Ramanagara	-	_	_	MLA	-	1
14	Tumakuru	C N Halli	MLA	MLA	-	-	MLA	3
		Gubbi	MLA	_	_	MLA	-	2
		Koratagere	-	-	_	_	MLA	1
		Kunigal	-	MLA	_	-	MLA	2
		Madhugiri	-	-	_	-	MLA	1

Sl. No.	District	Name of the Constituency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
		Pavagada	-	-	-	MLA	MLA	2
		Sira	-	MLA	MLA	-	-	2
		Tiptur	MLA	-	1	MLA	MLA	3
		Tumakuru Rural	MLA	-	ı	ı	MLA	2
		Tumakuru Urban	MLA	-	1	1	MLA	2
		Turuvekere	MLA	-	1	1	-	1
	Total		25	23	5	20	36	109

Annexure - 10

Distribution of works and funds under SCP and TSP

								$\frac{\mathbf{Phy.} = \mathbf{N}}{\mathbf{I}}$		Fin.=Rs.lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency		201	10-11		Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	2010-11				
110.	Constituency	S	СР	TS	SP	1100	Constituency	S	СР	TSP		
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	
I	Most Backward					8	Hiriyur	-	-	-	-	
1	Bilgi	1	5	-	-	9	Molakalmuru	2	6	3	8	
2	Nagathana	-	-	-	-	10	Holalkere	-	-	-	-	
3	Basavana Bagewadi	-	-	-	-	11	Jagalur	-	-	1	7	
4	Sindagi	1	4	-	-	12	Mulbagal	-	-	-	-	
5	Muddebihal	-	-	-	-	13	Turuvekere	-	-	-	-	
6	Indi	-	-	-	-	14	C. N. halli	-	-	-	-	
7	Bagepalli	-	-	-	-	15	Koratagere	1	4	-	-	
8	Hosadurga	4	9	1	10		Total = II	3	10	4	15	
9	Kanakapura	-	-	-	-		n 1 1					
10	Magadi	-	-	-	-	III	Backward					
11	Gubbi	-	-	-	-	1	Hosakote	-	-	-	-	
12	Pavagada	2	7	-	-	2	Ramadurga	-	-	-	-	
13	Sira	-	-	-	-	3	Raibagh	2	4	-	-	
14	Madhugiri	-	-	-	-	4	Vijayapura Urban	-	-	-	-	
15	Kunigal	_	_	-	-	5	Babaleshwar	-	-	-	-	
	Total = I	8	25	1	10	6	Devara Hipparagi	-	-	-	-	
						7	Sidlaghatta	-	-	-	-	
II	More Backward					8	Chintamani	-	-	-	-	
1	Badami	-	-	-	-	9	Kundgol	-	-	-	-	
2	Hungund	-	-	-	-	10	Naragunda	-	-	-	-	
3	Athani	-	-	-	-	11	Shirahatti	1	4	-	-	
4	Kagawada	-	-	-	-	12	Ron	-	-	-	-	
5	Arabhavi	-	-	-	-	13	Arasikere	-	-	-	-	
6	Gokak	-	-	-	-	14	Belur	-	-	-	-	
7	Challakere	-	-	-	-	15	Byadagi	-	-	-	-	

Sl.	Name of the		201	0-11	
No.	Constituency	S	СР	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
16	Haveri	-	-	-	-
17	Bangarpet	1	5	-	-
18	Srinivasapura	-	-	-	-
19	Malur	-	-	-	-
20	Channapatna	-	-	-	-
	Total = III	4	13	-	-
IV	Relatively Developed				
1	Bagalkote	-	-	-	-
2	Devanahalli	-	-	-	-
3	D.B.pura	-	-	-	-
4	Nelamangala	1	5	-	-
5	Chikkodi	-	-	-	-
6	Nippani	-	-	-	-
7	C. B. pura	2	7	-	-
8	Chitradurga	2	9	-	-
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	-	-	-	-
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	-	-	-	-
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	-	-	-	-
12	Navalagunda	-	-	-	-
13	Gadag	-	-	-	-
14	Ranebennur	-	-	-	-
15	KGF	-	-	-	-
16	Kolar	2	9	-	-
17	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-
18	Tumakuru Rural	-	-	-	-
19	Tumakuru Urban	-	-	-	-
20	Tiptur	-	-	-	-

Sl.	Name of the	2010-11					
No.	Constituency	SCP		TSP			
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.		
	Total = IV	7	29	-	-		
	Grand Total	22	77	5	25		

Annexure - 11

Distribution of SCP and TSP Amount

(Phy. = Nos., Fin.=Rs.lakhs)

Sl.	Name of the		201	1-12	
No.	Constituency	S	CP	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
I	Most Backward				
1	Bilgi	-	-	-	-
2	Nagathana	5	5	-	-
3	Basavana Bagewadi	-	-	-	-
4	Sindagi	-	-	-	-
5	Muddebihal	-	-	-	-
6	Indi	-	-	-	-
7	Bagepalli	-	-	-	-
8	Hosadurga	-	-	-	-
9	Kanakapura	-	-	-	-
10	Magadi	-	-	-	-
11	Gubbi	-	-	-	-
12	Pavagada	2	8	-	-
13	Sira	-	-	-	-
14	Madhugiri	-	-	-	-
15	Kunigal	-	-	-	-
	Total = I	7	13	-	-
II	More Backward				
1	Badami	-	-	-	-
2	Hungund	-	-	-	-
3	Athani	-	-	-	-
4	Kagawada	-	-	-	-
5	Arabhavi	-	-	-	-
6	Gokak	-	-	-	-
7	Challakere	-	-	5	13
8	Hiriyur	-	-	1	2
9	Molakalmuru	-	-	5	14
10	Holalkere	1	5	-	-
11	Jagalur	+		2	10

Sl.	Name of the	2011-12					
No.	Constituency	S	CP	TS	SP		
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.		
12	Mulbagal	-	-	-	-		
13	Turuvekere	-	-	-	-		
14	C. N. halli	-	-	-	-		
15	Koratagere	2	10	-	-		
	Total = II	3	15	13	39		
III	Backward						
1	Hosakote	-	-	-	-		
2	Ramadurga	-	-	-	-		
3	Raibagh	-	-	-	-		
4	Vijayapura Urban	-	-	-	-		
5	Babaleshwar	-	-	-	-		
6	Devara Hipparagi	-	-	-	-		
7	Sidlaghatta	-	-	-	-		
8	Chintamani	-	-	-	-		
9	Kundgol	-	-	-	-		
10	Naragunda	-	-	-	-		
11	Shirahatti	2	6	-	-		
12	Ron	-	-	-	-		
13	Arasikere	-	-	-	-		
14	Belur	-	-	-	-		
15	Byadagi	-	-	-	-		
16	Haveri	1	11	-	-		
17	Bangarpet	1	10	-	-		
18	Srinivasapura	-	-	-	-		
19	Malur	-	-	-	-		
20	Channapatna	-	-	-	-		
	Total = III	4	27	-	-		
IV	Relatively Developed						
1	Bagalkote	-	-	-	-		
		_	_	_			

Sl.	Name of the		201	1-12	
No.	Constituency	S	СР	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
2	Devanahalli	1	8	-	-
3	D.B.pura	-	-	-	-
4	Nelamangala	1	8	-	-
5	Chikkodi	1	5	-	-
6	Nippani	-	-	-	-
7	C. B. pura	-	-	-	-
8	Chitradurga	-	-	-	-
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	-	-	-	-
10	Hubli-Dharwad	-	-	-	-
	Central				
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	2	6	-	-
12	Navalagunda	-	-	-	-
13	Gadag	-	-	-	-
14	Ranebennur	-	-	-	-
15	KGF	1	10	-	-
16	Kolar	1	5	-	-
17	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-
18	Tumakuru Rural	-	-	-	-
19	Tumakuru Urban	-	-		-
20	Tiptur	-	-		-
	Total = IV	7	42	-	-
	Grand Total	21	97	13	39

Annexure - 12

Distribution of works and funds under SCP / TSP

(Phy. = Nos., Fin.=Rs.lakhs)

Sl.	Name of the		201.	3-14	
No.	Constituency	SC	CP	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
I	Most Backward				
1	Bilgi	3	11	2	4
2	Nagathana	4	11	1	4
3	Basavana Bagewadi	5	11	3	4
4	Sindagi	6	11	2	4
5	Muddebihal	6	14	1	4
6	Indi	3	11	3	4
7	Bagepalli	4	11	1	4
8	Hosadurga	4	11	1	4
9	Kanakapura	2	10	2	9
10	Magadi	3	11	1	4
11	Gubbi	4	11	2	4
12	Pavagada	3	11	1	4
13	Sira	4	11	1	4
14	Madhugiri	4	12	2	4
15	Kunigal	3	11	2	4
	Total = I	58	168	25	60
II	More Backward				
1	Badami	3	10	1	3
2	Hungund	8	27	2	4
3	Athani	6	11	1	4
4	Kagawada	5	11	1	4
5	Arabhavi	4	11	1	4
6	Gokak	3	11	1	4

Sl.	Name of the		2013	3-14	
No.	Constituency	SC	CP	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
7	Challakere	-	-	-	-
8	Hiriyur	3	11	1	4
9	Molakalmuru	5	17	3	13
10	Holalkere	3	11	1	4
11	Jagalur	5	8	2	9
12	Mulbagal	4	15	1	4
13	Turuvekere	3	11	1	4
14	C. N. halli	5	11	2	4
15	Koratagere	7	11	4	4
	Total = II	64	175	22	65
III	Backward				
1	Hosakote	3	9	1	4
2	Ramadurga	3	11	1	4
3	Raibagh	4	11	1	4
4	Vijayapura Urban	11	11	1	4
5	Babaleshwar	12	11	4	4
6	Devara Hipparagi	5	13	1	4
7	Sidlaghatta	3	11	1	4
8	Chintamani	3	11	2	3
9	Kundgol	7	11	4	4
10	Navalagunda	3	11	1	4
11	Shirahatti	6	9	2	3
12	Ron	3	11	1	4
13	Arasikere	5	20	1	4

Sl.	Name of the		2013	3-14	
No.	Constituency	SC	CP	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
14	Belur	3	12	1	4
15	Byadagi	3	11	1	4
16	Haveri	4	16	1	4
17	Bangarpet	3	11	2	4
18	Srinivasapura	3	11	1	4
19	Malur	3	11	1	4
20	Channapatna	4	11	1	4
	Total = III	91	232	29	73
IV	Relatively Developed				
1	Bagalkote	7	15	3	4
2	Devanahalli	3	11	1	4
3	D.B.pura	5	17	1	4
4	Nelamangala	4	11	2	4
5	Chikkodi	2	11	1	4
6	Nippani	2	65	1	4
7	C. B. pura	3	11	1	4

Sl.	Name of the		2013	3-14	
No.	Constituency	SC	CP	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
8	Chitradurga	2	11	1	4
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	3	11	1	4
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	3	11	1	4
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	3	11	1	4
12	Naragunda	-	-	-	-
13	Gadag	-	-	-	-
14	Ranebennur	3	11	1	4
15	KGF	3	11	1	4
16	Kolar	3	11	1	4
17	Ramanagara	2	10	1	4
18	Tumakuru Rural	3	11	1	4
19	Tumakuru Urban	2	5	1	4
20	Tiptur	3	13	2	6
	Total = IV	56	256	22	69
	Grand Total	269	832	98	267

Annexure - 13

Distribution of SCP and TSP Amount

(Phy. = Nos., Fin.=Rs.lakhs)

Sl.	Name of the	Total SCP TSP										
No.	Constituency	SO	CP	TS	SP							
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.							
I	Most Backward											
1	Bilgi	4	16	2	4							
2	Nagathana	9	16	1	4							
3	Basavana Bagewadi	5	11	3	4							
4	Sindagi	7	15	2	4							
5	Muddebihal	6	14	1	4							
6	Indi	3	11	3	4							
7	Bagepalli	4	11	1	4							
8	Hosadurga	8	20	2	14							
9	Kanakapura	2	10	2	9							
10	Magadi	3	11	1	4							
11	Gubbi	4	11	2	4							
12	Pavagada	7	26	1	4							
13	Sira	4	11	1	4							
14	Madhugiri	4	12	2	4							
15	Kunigal	3	11	2	4							
	Total = I	73	206	26	70							
II	More Backward											
1	Badami	3	10	1	3							
2	Hungund	8	27	2	4							
3	Athani	6	11	1	4							
4	Kagawada	5	11	1	4							
5	Arabhavi	4	11	1	4							
6	Gokak	3	11	1	4							
7	Challakere	0	0	5	13							
8	Hiriyur	3	11	2	6							

Sl.	Name of the				
No.	Constituency	SO	СР	TS	SP
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
9	Molakalmuru	7	23	11	35
10	Holalkere	4	16	1	4
11	Jagalur	5	8	5	26
12	Mulbagal	4	15	1	4
13	Turuvekere	3	11	1	4
14	C. N. halli	5	11	2	4
15	Koratagere	10	25	4	4
	Total = II	70	200	39	119
Ш	Backward				
1	Hosakote	3	9	1	4
2	Ramadurga	3	11	1	4
3	Raibagh	6	15	1	4
4	Vijayapura Urban	11	11	1	4
5	Babaleshwar	12	11	4	4
6	Devara Hipparagi	5	13	1	4
7	Sidlaghatta	3	11	1	4
8	Chintamani	3	11	2	3
9	Kundgol	7	11	4	4
10	Navalagunda	3	11	1	4
11	Shirahatti	9	19	2	3
12	Ron	3	11	1	4
13	Arasikere	5	20	1	4
14	Belur	3	12	1	4
15	Byadagi	3	11	1	4
16	Haveri	5	27	1	4
17	Bangarpet	5	26	2	4

Sl.	Name of the		To	tal					
No.	Constituency	SC	CP	TS	SP				
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.				
18	Srinivasapura	3	11	1	4				
19	Malur	3	11	1	4				
20	Channapatna	4	11	1	4				
	Total = III	99	272	29	73				
IV	Relatively Developed								
1	Bagalkote	7	15	3	4				
2	Devanahalli	4	19	1	4				
3	D.B.pura	5	17	1	4				
4	Nelamangala	6	24	2	4				
5	Chikkodi	3	16	1	4				
6	Nippani	2	65	1	4				
7	C. B. pura	5	18	1	4				
8	Chitradurga	4	20	1	4				
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	3	11	1	4				
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	3	11	1	4				
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	5	17	1	4				
12	Naragunda	0	0	0	0				
13	Gadag	0	0	0	0				
14	Ranebennur	3	11	1	4				
15	KGF	4	21	1	4				
16	Kolar	6	25	1	4				
17	Ramanagara	2	10	1	4				
18	Tumakuru Rural	3	11	1	4				
19	Tumakuru Urban	2	5	1	4				
20	Tiptur	3	13	2	6				
	Total = IV	70	327	22	69				
	Grand Total	312	1005	116	331				

Annexure - 14

Constituency-wise Sectoral Distribution during Study Period

Sl.	Name of the	То	tal - S1	% Ехре	enditure	То	tal - S2	Grand Total			
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	S1	S2	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		
I	Most Backward					•					
1	Bilgi	20	64.60	74.70	25.30	6	21.88	26	86.48		
2	Nagathana	36	47.65	100.00	-	0	-	36	47.65		
3	Basavana Bagewadi	13	18.50	38.70	61.30	4	29.30	17	47.80		
4	Sindagi	24	44.50	100.00	-	0	-	24	44.50		
5	Muddebihal	14	34.50	92.00	8.00	1	3.00	15	37.50		
6	Indi	19	48.50	100.00	-	2	-	21	48.50		
7	Bagepalli	8	29.50	85.51	14.49	2	5.00	10	34.50		
8	Hosadurga	10	27.50	51.40	48.60	5	26.00	15	53.50		
9	Kanakapura	2	10.00	20.62	79.38	9	38.50	11	48.50		
10	Magadi	5	17.80	46.23	53.77	7	20.70	12	38.50		
11	Gubbi	11	31.00	78.48	21.52	3	8.50	14	39.50		
12	Pavagada	12	39.40	78.02	21.98	4	11.10	16	50.50		
13	Sira	10	26.70	63.57	36.43	6	15.30	16	42.00		
14	Madhugiri	6	16.50	46.48	53.52	9	19.00	15	35.50		
15	Kunigal	7	21.92	50.39	49.61	7	21.58	14	43.50		
	Total = I	197	478.57	1026.11	473.894	65	219.86	262	698.43		
П	More Backward										
1	Badami	12	34.35	81.11	18.89	2	8.00	14	42.35		
2	Hungund	24	34.50	68.93	31.07	3	15.55	27	50.05		
3	Athani	18	39.70	91.26	8.74	1	3.80	19	43.50		
4	Kagawada	12	39.70	91.26	8.74	2	3.80	14	43.50		
5	Arabhavi	15	43.50	100.00	-	0	-	15	43.50		
6	Gokak	12	43.50	100.00	-	0	-	12	43.50		
7	Challakere	7	20.10	87.01	12.99	1	3.00	8	23.10		
8	Hiriyur	10	32.70	67.42	32.58	5	15.80	15	48.50		
9	Molakalmuru	24	72.40	83.80	16.20	5	14.00	29	86.40		
10	Holalkere	9	35.70	100.00	-	0	-	9	35.70		
11	Jagalur	18	43.20	66.38	33.62	4	21.88	22	65.08		
12	Mulbagal	12	32.90	64.38	35.62	6	18.20	18	51.10		

Sl.	Name of the	То	tal - S1	% Expe	enditure	То	tal - S2	Grand Total				
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	S1	S2	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)			
13	Turuvekere	9	25.55	59.14	40.86	5	17.65	14	43.20			
14	C. N. halli	15	36.50	83.91	16.09	3	7.00	18	43.50			
15	Koratagere	13	26.50	46.09	53.91	8	31.00	21	57.50			
	Total = II	210	560.8	1190.7	309.297	45	159.68	255	720.48			
III	Backward				•							
1	Hosakote	6	15.60	51.23	48.77	5	14.85	11	30.45			
2	Ramadurga	13	50.50	100.00	-	0	-	13	50.50			
3	Raibagh	5	19.90	51.69	48.31	7	18.60	12	38.50			
4	Vijayapura Urban	39	59.00	84.89	15.11	3	10.50	42	69.50			
5	Babaleshwar	44	41.50	100.00	-	0	-	44	41.50			
6	Devara Hipparagi	14	31.80	72.11	27.89	4	12.30	18	44.10			
7	Sidlaghatta	7	22.00	65.28	34.72	4	11.70	11	33.70			
8	Chintamani	5	15.85	36.82	63.18	7	27.20	12	43.05			
9	Kundgol	27	38.50	100.00	-	0	-	27	38.50			
10	Navalagunda	5	19.80	45.52	54.48	6	23.70	11	43.50			
11	Shirahatti	17	31.50	84.00	16.00	2	6.00	19	37.50			
12	Ron	9	34.50	79.31	20.69	2	9.00	11	43.50			
13	Arasikere	6	15.80	29.53	70.47	10	37.70	16	53.50			
14	Belur	6	13.50	31.03	68.97	8	30.00	14	43.50			
15	Byadagi	12	40.00	93.02	6.98	1	3.00	13	43.00			
16	Haveri	16	51.76	79.07	20.93	3	13.70	19	65.46			
17	Bangarpet	9	47.80	75.16	24.84	5	15.80	14	63.60			
18	Srinivasapura	7	28.80	66.21	33.79	4	14.70	11	43.50			
19	Malur	8	35.30	81.15	18.85	2	8.20	10	43.50			
20	Channapatna	5	16.00	46.38	53.62	5	18.50	10	34.50			
	Total = III	260	629.41	1372.4	627.6	78	275.45	338	904.86			
IV	Relatively Develope	ed										
1	Bagalkote	24	42.05	58.12	41.88	5	30.30	29	72.35			
2	Devanahalli	2	11.80	27.76	72.24	8	30.70	10	42.50			
3	D.B.pura	6	22.80	46.53	53.47	7	26.20	13	49.00			
4	Nelamangala	6	20.30	43.19	56.81	7	26.70	13	47.00			
5	Chikkodi	5	24.40	75.08	24.92	2	8.10	7	32.50			
6	Nippani	7	31.50	32.31	67.69	3	66.00	10	97.50			
7	C. B. pura	6	21.20	38.55	61.45	11	33.80	17	55.00			
8	Chitradurga	9	38.30	87.05	12.95	2	5.70	11	44.00			

Sl.	Name of the	То	tal - S1	% Ехре	nditure	То	tal - S2	Gr	and Total
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	S1	S2	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	2	8.80	20.23	79.77	9	34.70	11	43.50
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	5	20.20	46.44	53.56	6	23.30	11	43.50
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	12	32.00	63.37	36.63	5	18.50	17	50.50
12	Naragunda	5	19.80	100.00	-	0	-	5	19.80
13	Gadag	5	12.80	71.91	28.09	1	5.00	6	17.80
14	Ranebennur	10	39.70	91.26	8.74	1	3.80	11	43.50
15	KGF	11	51.50	96.26	3.74	1	2.00	12	53.50
16	Kolar	11	40.00	69.57	30.43	5	17.50	16	57.50
17	Ramanagara	4	17.50	52.24	47.76	4	16.00	8	33.50
18	Tumakuru Rural	8	29.50	64.13	35.87	3	16.50	11	46.00
19	Tumakuru Urban	10	29.50	100.00	-	0	-	10	29.50
20	Tiptur	6	23.50	64.38	35.62	4	13.00	10	36.50
	Total = IV	154	537.15	1248.37	751.63	84	377.8	238	914.95
	Grand Total	821	2205.93	4837.58	2162.42	272	1032.79	1093	3238.72

Compiled by: TECSOK

Annexure – 15

Allocation of funds to each constituency for the year 2010-11

Sl.	Name of the	7	Γotal	7	Γotal	7	Total			Sect	ors					Cr	iteria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							b Pro	rect by oced re	Interes ed of Dypt		Nei	ther
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
I	Most Backward																		
1	Bilgi	2	8.80	2	8.80	-	-	8.80	5.36	(3.44)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	_
2	Nagathana	3	3.00	3	3.00	-	-	3.00	8.04	5.04	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	V
3	Basavana Bagewadi	3	13.80	1	3.80	2	10.00	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	10.00	3.56	(6.44)	X	X	√	√	-	-
4	Sindagi	4	7.80	4	7.80	-	-	7.80	10.72	2.92	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V
5	Muddebihal	2	3.80	2	3.80	-	-	3.80	5.36	1.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	_
6	Indi	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	√	X	-	V
7	Bagepalli	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	√	X	-	$\sqrt{}$
8	Hosadurga	6	22.80	5	12.80	1	10.00	12.80	13.40	0.60	10.00	1.78	(8.22)	X	X	X	√	√	-
9	Kanakapura	1	3.80	-	-	1	3.80	-	-	-	3.80	1.78	(2.02)	X	X	X		√	-
10	Magadi	2	3.80	1	1.80	1	2.00	1.80	2.68	0.88	2.00	1.78	(0.22)	X	X	X	1	√	-
11	Gubbi	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	√	X	-	$\sqrt{}$
12	Pavagada	3	10.80	3	10.80	-	-	10.80	8.04	(2.76)	-	-	-	X	X	√	X	-	$\sqrt{}$
13	Sira	2	3.80	1	2.50	1	1.30	2.50	2.68	0.18	1.30	1.78	0.48	X	X	X	X	√	V
14	Madhugiri	1	3.80	1	3.80	=	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	=	X	X	V	X	-	√
15	Kunigal	2	3.80	2	3.80	=	-	3.80	5.36	1.56	-	-	=	X	X	X	X	√	√
	Total = I	34	101.20	28	74.10	6	27.10	74.10	75.04	0.94	27.10	10.68	(16.42)						

Sl.	Name of the	7	Γotal	7	Гotal	ſ	Total	Sectors								Cr	iteria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							rect by oced re	Intered of D		Neit	ther	
				No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	A	S1 B	С	A	S2 B	С	S1 A	S2 A	S1 A	S2 A	S1 A	S2 A
II	More Backward							A	В		A	ь	C	А	A	A	A		A
1	Badami	1	3.00	-	-	1	3.00	-	-	-	3.00	1.78	(1.22)	X	X	X	√	√	-
2	Hungund	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	V
3	Athani	1	3.80	-	-	1	3.80	-	-	-	3.80	1.78	(2.02)	X	X	X	√	√	-
4	Kagawada	2	3.80	-	-	2	3.80	-	-	-	3.80	3.56	(0.24)	X	X	X	√	$\sqrt{}$	-
5	Arabhavi	2	3.80	2	3.80	-	-	3.80	5.36	1.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
6	Gokak	2	3.80	2	3.80	-	-	3.80	5.36	1.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
7	Challakere	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
8	Hiriyur	1	3.80	-	-	1	3.80	-	-	-	3.80	1.78	(2.02)	X	X	X	√	$\sqrt{}$	-
9	Molakalmuru	6	17.80	5	14.80	1	3.00	14.80	13.40	(1.40)	3.00	1.78	(1.22)	X	X	V	√	_	-
10	Holalkere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	1
11	Jagalur	2	10.80	1	3.80	1	7.00	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	7.00	1.78	(5.22)	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√	-	-
12	Mulbagal	2	3.80	=	ı	2	3.80	-	-	-	3.80	3.56	(0.24)	X	X	X	√	\checkmark	-
13	Turuvekere	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	1	=	X	X	√	X	-	√
14	C. N. halli	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	1	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	X	ı	√
15	Koratagere	2	7.80	1	3.80	1	4.00	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	4.00	1.78	(2.22)	X	X	√	√	-	-
	Total = II	25	77.40	15	45.20	10	32.20	45.20	40.20	(5.00)	32.20	17.80	(14.40)						
Ш	Backward																		
1	Hosakote	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.6 ^Q	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	_	V
2	Ramadurga	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	1	X		V

Sl.	Name of the	7	Γotal	7	Γotal	ſ	otal				Cr	iteria							
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2								Correct by Proced ure		By Interest of Dvpt.		ther
				No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	_	S1		<u> </u>	S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
	D 11 1		7.00		(========)			A	В	С	A 7.00	B 5.24	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
3	Raibagh	3	7.80	-	-	3	7.80	-	-	-	7.80	5.34	(2.46)	X	X	X	√ ,	√	<u> </u>
4	Vijayapura Urban	9	29.80	6	19.30	3	10.50	19.30	16.08	(3.22)	10.50	5.34	(5.16)	X	X	√	√	-	-
5	Babaleshwar	5	3.80	5	3.80	-	-	3.80	13.40	9.60	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
6	Devara Hipparagi	2	3.80	2	3.80	-	-	3.80	5.36	1.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
7	Sidlaghatta	1	3.00	1	3.00	-	-	3.00	2.68	(0.32)	-	-	-	X	X	1	X	-	√
8	Chintamani	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	√
9	Kundgol	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	X		$\sqrt{}$
10	Navalagunda	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X		X	- 	
11	Shirahatti	2	7.80	2	7.80	-	1	7.80	5.36	(2.44)	-	-	=	X	X		X	-	√
12	Ron	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	V
13	Arasikere	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	√
14	Belur	2	3.80	2	3.80	-	-	3.80	5.36	1.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
15	Byadagi	3	3.80	2	0.80	1	3.00	0.80	5.36	4.56	3.00	1.78	(1.22)	X	X	X	√		-
16	Haveri	4	9.76	4	9.76	-	=	9.76	10.72	0.96	-	-	-	X	X	X	X		V
17	Bangarpet	3	13.60	1	4.80	2	8.80	4.80	2.68	(2.12)	8.80	3.56	(5.24)	X	X	V	√	-	-
18	Srinivasapura	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X		-
19	Malur	1	3.80	-	-	1	3.80	-	-	-	3.80	1.78	(2.02)	X	X	X	√	$\sqrt{}$	-
20	Channapatna	1	3.80	-	-	1	3.80	-	-		3.80	1.78	(2.02)	X	X	X	√		-
	Total = III	44	124.96	33	87.26	11	37.70	87.26	88.44	1.18	37.70	19.58	(18.12)						
IV	Relatively Developed	l																	

Sl.	Name of the	T	Total	ŗ	Гotal	Т	Total			Sect	ors					Cr	iteria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							b Pro	rect y oced re	Int	By erest Ovpt.	Neit	ther
				No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)	A	S1 B	С	A	S2 B	С	S1 A	S2 A	S1 A	S2 A	S1 A	S2 A
1	Bagalkote	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	<u>.</u>	-	X	X	A √	X	-	A √
2	Devanahalli	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	_		_	X	X	√	X		· √
3	D.B.pura	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	_	_	_	X	X	√	X	_	√
4	Nelamangala	2	8.30	2	8.30	-	-	8.30	5.36	(2.94)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	√
5	Chikkodi	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	√
6	Nippani	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	√
7	C. B. pura	5	15.30	1	3.50	4	11.80	3.50	2.68	(0.82)	11.80	7.12	(4.68)	X	X	V	V	-	-
8	Chitradurga	4	12.30	3	10.30	1	2.00	10.30	8.04	(2.26)	2.00	1.78	(0.22)	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$	-	-
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	V
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	√	X	-	√
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	1	3.80	-	=	1	3.80	=	-	-	3.80	1.78	(2.02)	X	X	X	√		-
12	Naragunda	1	3.80	1	3.80	1	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X		X	-	√
13	Gadag	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X		X	-	√
14	Ranebennur	1	3.80	1	3.80	ı	ı	3.80	2.6	12)	-	-	-	X	X	√	X	ı	√
15	K G F	1	3.80	1	3.80	1	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X		X	-	√
16	Kolar	4	12.80	3	8.30	1	4.50	8.30	8.04	(0.26)	4.50	1.78	(2.72)	X	X	V	√	-	-
17	Ramanagara	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	=	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	X	-	√
18	Tumakuru Rural	1	3.80	1	3.80	ı	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	√
19	Tumakuru Urban	3	3.80	3	3.80	-	-	3.80	8.04	4.24	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√

Sl.	Name of the	1	otal	7	Total	1	Total			Sect	ors					Cr	iteria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							b Pro	rect y ced re	Int	By erest Ovpt.		ther
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount	S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	С	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
20	Tiptur	1	3.80	1	3.80	-	-	3.80	2.68	(1.12)	-	-	-	X	X		X	-	V
	Total = IV	33	109.50	26	87.40	7	22.10	87.40	69.68	(17.72)	22.10	12.46	(9.64)						
	Grand Total	136	413.06		293.96		119.10	293.96	273.36	(20.60)	119.10	-	(58.58)						

A: Amount Released, B: Amount which should have been released, C: Gap between B & A

Annexure – 16

Allocation of funds to each constituency for the year 2011-12

Sl.	Name of the	7	Γotal		Гotal	7	Total			Secto	rs					Cri	teria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							Cor b Pro u	ced	Int	By erest Ovpt.	Neit	her
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1	I		S2	ı	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
I	Most Backward																		
1	Bilgi	8	28.00	6	20.00	2	8.00	20.00	31.68	11.68	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X		$\sqrt{}$	-
2	Nagathana	10	13.00	10	13.00	ı	-	13.00	52.80	39.80	1	1	1	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
3	Basavana Bagewadi	3	9.65	2	-	1	9.65	ı	10.56	10.56	9.65	3.52	(6.13)	X	X	X		$\sqrt{}$	-
4	Sindagi	4	8.00	4	8.00	-	-	8.00	21.12	13.12	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
5	Muddebihal	3	8.00	3	8.00	-	-	8.00	15.84	7.84	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V
6	Indi	7	15.00	6	15.00	1	-	15.00	31.68	16.68	-	3.52	3.52	X	X	X	X	V	V
7	Bagepalli	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√
8	Hosadurga	2	8.00	-	-	2	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	1	V	-
9	Kanakapura	3	13.00	-	-	3	13.00	-	-	-	13.00	10.56	(2.44)	X	X	X	1	V	-
10	Magadi	3	10.00	1	5.00	2	5.00	5.00	5.28	0.28	5.00	7.04	2.04	X	X	X	X	V	√
11	Gubbi	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√
12	Pavagada	5	16.00	4	11.90	1	4.10	11.90	21.12	9.22	4.10	3.52	(0.58)	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V	-
13	Sira	3	8.00	2	5.00	1	3.00	5.00	10.56	5.56	3.00	3.52	0.52	X	X	X	X	V	√
14	Madhugiri	4	8.00	-	-	4	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	14.08	6.08	X	X	X	X	V	√
15	Kunigal	2	8.00	-	-	2	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$	-

Sl.	Name of the	7	Total	7	Total	7	Total			Sector	rs					Cri	iteria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							b Pro	rrect Dy Oced re	Inte	By erest Dvpt.	Neit	her
ļ				No.of		No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
ļ		'		Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	С	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Total = I	61	168.65	42	101.90	19	66.75	101.90	221.76	119.86	66.75	66.88	0.13						
II	More Backward	1	<u> </u>						<u> </u>										
1	Badami	4	10.50	4	10.50	-	-	10.50	21.12	10.62	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	$\sqrt{}$
2	Hungund	8	8.00	8	8.00	-	-	8.00	42.24	34.24	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$
3	Athani	4	8.00	4	8.00	-	-	8.00	21.12	13.12	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
4	Kagawada	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
5	Arabhavi	3	8.00	3	8.00	-	<u> </u>	8.00	15.84	7.84	=	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
6	Gokak	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	<u> </u>	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
7	Challakere	5	13.30	5	13.30	-	-	13.30	26.40	13.10	-	- T	-	X	X	X	X	√	$\sqrt{}$
8	Hiriyur	5	15.00	3	9.00	2	6.00	9.00	15.84	6.84	6.00	7.04	1.04	X	X	X	X	√	V
9	Molakalmuru	9	24.00	9	24.00	-	-	24.00	47.52	23.52	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
10	Holalkere	3	13.00	3	13.00	-	-	13.00	15.84	2.84	-	- 1	-	X	X	X	X	√	V
11	Jagalur	7	23.00	5	13.00	2	10.00	13.00	26.40	13.40	10.00	7.04	(2.96)	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√	-
12	Mulbagal	4	12.00	3	8.80	1	3.20	8.80	15.84	7.04	3.20	3.52	0.32	X	X	X	X	√	V
13	Turuvekere	4	10.00	3	8.00	1	2.00	8.00	15.84	7.84	2.00	3.52	1.52	X	X	X	X	√	√
14	C. N. halli	4	8.00	3	6.00	1	2.00	6.00	15.84	9.84	2.00	3.52	1.52	X	X	X	X	√	V
15	Koratagere	4	18.00	-	-	4	18.00	-	-	-	18.00	14.08	(3.92)	X	X	X	√	√	-
	Total = II	68	186.80	57	145.60	11	41.20	145.60	300.96	155.36	41.20	38.72	(2.48)						
III	Backward																		
1	Hosakote	3	6.95	2	5.00	1	1.95	5.00	10.56	5.56	1.95	3.52	1.57	X	X	X	X		V

Sl.	Name of the	7	Total	Ţ	Total	7	Total			Sector	rs					Cri	iteria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							b; Pro	rrect by oced ire	Inte	By erest Dvpt.		her
		· · · · ·		No.of		No.of	Amount		S1		I	S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
·			<u> </u>	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	Ramadurga	4	16.00	4	16.00	-	-	16.00	21.12	5.12	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
3	Raibagh	2	8.00	1	4.80	1	3.20	4.80	5.28	0.48	3.20	3.52	0.32	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
4	Vijayapura Urban	8	8.00	8	8.00	-	<u>-</u> '	8.00	42.24	34.24	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
5	Babaleshwar	8	8.00	8	8.00	-	-	8.00	42.24	34.24	-		-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
6	Devara Hipparagi	3	8.00	3	8.00	-		8.00	15.84	7.84	-		-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
7	Sidlaghatta	3	8.00	2	6.00	1	2.00	6.00	10.56	4.56	2.00	3.52	1.52	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
8	Chintamani	2	8.00	1	3.25	1	4.75	3.25	5.28	2.03	4.75	3.52	(1.23)	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$	-
9	Kundgol	7	8.00	7	8.00	-	-	8.00	36.96	28.96	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
10	Navalagunda	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-		-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
11	Shirahatti	5	11.20	5	11.20	-		11.20	26.40	15.20	-		-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
12	Ron	2	8.00	2	8.00			8.00	10.56	2.56	-		-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
13	Arasikere	3	10.00	1	2.00	2	8.00	2.00	5.28	3.28	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
14	Belur	2	8.00	-	<u> </u>	2	8.00		, <u>-</u>	-	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$	-
15	Byadagi	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
16	Haveri	3	19.00	3	19.00	-	-	19.00	15.84	(3.16)	-	-	-	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	X	-	V
17	Bangarpet	3	18.00	3	18.00	-	-	18.00	15.84	(2.16)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
18	Srinivasapura	2	8.00	2	8.00	-		8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
19	Malur	2	8.00	2	8.00		'	8.00	10.56	2.56			ı '	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
20	Channapatna	2	8.00		-	2	8.00		-	-	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	√	$\sqrt{}$	-
	Total = III	68	193.15	58	157.25	10	35.90	157.25	306.24	148.99	35.90	35.20	(0.70)	'					

Sl.	Name of the	7	Total	7	Γotal	7	Total			Secto	rs					Cri	teria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							b Pro	rect by oced re	Int	By erest Ovpt.	Neit	her
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
IV	Relatively Developed																		
1	Bagalkote	7	20.50	6	10.50	1	10.00	10.50	31.68	21.18	10.00	3.52	(6.48)	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	-
2	Devanahalli	3	16.00	1	8.00	2	8.00	8.00	5.28	(2.72)	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X		$\sqrt{}$	ı	-
3	D.B.pura	2	8.00	1	4.00	1	4.00	4.00	5.28	1.28	4.00	3.52	(0.48)	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	-
4	Nelamangala	3	16.00	1	8.00	2	8.00	8.00	5.28	(2.72)	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X			-	-
5	Chikkodi	1	5.00	1	5.00	-	-	5.00	5.28	0.28	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
6	Nippani	2	8.00	1	5.00	1	3.00	5.00	5.28	0.28	3.00	3.52	0.52	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
7	C. B. pura	3	8.00	1	3.00	2	5.00	3.00	5.28	2.28	5.00	7.04	2.04	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
8	Chitradurga	1	8.00	1	8.00	-	-	8.00	5.28	(2.72)	-	-	-	X	X		X	-	√
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	2	8.00	-	-	2	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	1	V	-
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	2	8.00	1	4.00	1	4.00	4.00	5.28	1.28	4.00	3.52	(0.48)	X	X	X	V	V	-
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	7	19.00	5	13.00	2	6.00	13.00	26.40	13.40	6.00	7.04	1.04	X	X	X	X		√
12	Naragunda	2	8.00	2	8.00	1	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
13	Gadag	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
14	Ranebennur	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	i	-	X	X	X	X		√
15	KGF	3	18.00	3	18.00	-	-	18.00	15.84	(2.16)	-	-	-	X	X	√	X	-	√
16	Kolar	3	13.00	2	8.50	1	4.50	8.50	10.56	2.06	4.50	3.52	(0.98)	X	X	X	V		-
17	Ramanagara	2	8.00	-	-	2	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	1		-
18	Tumakuru Rural	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√

Sl.	Name of the	Т	Total	7	Fotal	Т	Total			Sector	rs					Cri	teria		
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							b Pro	-	Int	By erest Ovpt.	Neit	her
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount	Δ <u> </u>				S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A B C		C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
19	Tumakuru Urban	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√
20	Tiptur	2	8.00	1	5.00	1	3.00	5.00	5.28	0.28	3.00	3.52	0.52	X	X	X	X	V	√
	Total = IV	51	203.50	33	132.00	18	71.50	132.00	174.24	42.24	71.50	63.36	(8.14)						
	Grand Total	248	752.10	190	536.75	58	215.35	536.75	1,003.20	466.45	215.35	204.16	(11.19)						

A : Amount Released

B: Amount which should have been released

C : Gap between B & A

Annexure – 17

Allocation of funds to each constituency for year 2012-13

Sl.	Name of the	Т	otal		Гotal	Т	otal					Cr	iteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2								ect by edure	Inte	By erest Ovpt.	Nei	ther
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
I	Most Backward																		
1	Bilgi	3	7.00	3	7.00	-	-	7.00	9.24	2.24	-	-	=	X	X	X	X	1	√
2	Nagathana	13	9.00	13	9.00	-	-	9.00	40.04	31.04	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	√
3	Basavana Bagewadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	√
4	Sindagi	4	6.00	4	6.00	-	-	6.00	12.32	6.32	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V
5	Muddebihal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	√
6	Indi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V
7	Bagepalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	X	X	X	X	1	√
8	Hosadurga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	X	X	X	X	√	√
9	Kanakapura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	√
10	Magadi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	X	X	X	X	√	√
11	Gubbi	3	5.00	3	5.00	-	-	5.00	9.24	4.24	-	-	=	X	X	X	X	1	V
12	Pavagada	1	1.00	-	-	1	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	2.06	1.06	X	X	X	X	√	
13	Sira	3	7.50	2	4.50	1	3.00	4.50	6.16	1.66	3.00	2.06	(0.94)	X	X	X		√	-
14	Madhugiri	=	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
15	Kunigal	3	9.00	1	4.50	2	4.50	4.50	3.08	(1.42)	4.50	4.12	(0.38)	X	X	√	V	-	-
	Total = I	30	44.50	26	36.00	4	8.50	36.00	80.08	44.08	8.50	8.24	(0.26)						
II	More Backward																		

Sl.	Name of the	Т	otal	7	Гotal	Т	otal					Cr	iteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2								ect by edure	Inte	sy erest erest	Nei	ther
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
1	Badami	1	5.00	-	-	1	5.00	-	-	-	5.00	2.06	(2.94)	X	X	X			-
2	Hungund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X		√
3	Athani	3	9.00	3	9.00	-	-	9.00	9.24	0.24	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	V
4	Kagawada	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
5	Arabhavi	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
6	Gokak	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
7	Challakere	2	6.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	3.00	3.08	0.08	3.00	2.06	(0.94)	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$	-
8	Hiriyur	1	2.00	1	2.00	-	-	2.00	3.08	1.08	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
9	Molakalmuru	2	5.00	-	-	2	5.00	-	-	-	5.00	4.12	(0.88)	X	X	X	V	√	-
10	Holalkere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
11	Jagalur	1	2.00	1	2.00	-	-	2.00	3.08	1.08	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
12	Mulbagal	3	5.00	3	5.00	-	-	5.00	9.24	4.24	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
13	Turuvekere	1	5.00	-	-	1	5.00	-	-	-	5.00	2.06	(2.94)	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$	-
14	C. N. halli	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	V
15	Koratagere	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	1	X	-	√
	Total = II	24	84.00	19	66.00	5	18.00	66.00	58.52	(7.48)	18.00	10.30	(7.70)						
III	Backward																		
1	Hosakote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
2	Ramadurga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
3	Raibagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
4	Vijayapura Urban	5	9.00	5	9.00	-	-	9.00	15.40	6.40	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√

Sl.	Name of the	T	Total	ŗ	Гotal	Т	otal					Cr	riteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2								ect by edure	B Inte of D	rest	Nei	ther
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
5	Babaleshwar	7	7.00	7	7.00	-	-	7.00	21.56	14.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	
6	Devara Hipparagi	4	8.00	3	5.00	1	3.00	5.00	9.24	4.24	3.00	2.06	(0.94)	X	X	X	√		-
7	Sidlaghatta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
8	Chintamani	2	9.00	-	-	2	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	4.12	(4.88)	X	X	X	1	√	-
9	Kundgol	1	4.00	1	4.00	-	-	4.00	3.08	(0.92)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	√
10	Navalagunda	2	9.00	-	-	2	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	4.12	(4.88)	X	X	X	V	V	-
11	Shirahatti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√
12	Ron	2	9.00	-	-	2	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	4.12	(4.88)	X	X	X	V	V	-
13	Arasikere	3	6.00	2	4.00	1	2.00	4.00	6.16	2.16	2.00	2.06	0.06	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	√
14	Belur	4	9.00	2	2.00	2	7.00	2.00	6.16	4.16	7.00	4.12	(2.88)	X	X	X	V	V	-
15	Byadagi	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	X	-	√
16	Haveri	5	9.00	5	9.00	-	-	9.00	15.40	6.40	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V
17	Bangarpet	1	9.00	1	9.00	-	-	9.00	3.08	(5.92)	-	-	-	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	X	-	V
18	Srinivasapura	2	9.00	-	-	2	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	4.12	(4.88)	X	X	X	1	√	-
19	Malur	1	9.00	1	9.00	-	-	9.00	3.08	(5.92)	-	-	-	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	X	-	√
20	Channapatna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√
	Total = III	41	115.00	29	67.00	12	48.00	67.00	89.32	22.32	48.00	24.72	(23.28)						
IV	Relatively Developed	ı																	
1	Bagalkote	4	8.95	3	5.35	1	3.60	5.35	9.24	3.89	3.60	2.06	(1.54)	X	X	X	V	V	-
2	Devanahalli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√
3	D.B.pura	2	9.00	-	-	2	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	4.12	(4.88)	X	X	X	√	V	-

Sl.	Name of the	Т	otal	-	Fotal	Т	otal					Cr	riteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2								ect by edure	Inte	By erest Ovpt.	Nei	ther
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
4	Nelamangala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark
5	Chikkodi	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	1	X	-	\checkmark
6	Nippani	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	1	X	-	√
7	C. B. pura	2	9.00	-	-	2	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	4.12	(4.88)	X	X	X	√	V	-
8	Chitradurga	2	1.00	2	1.00	-	-	1.00	6.16	5.16	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$
9	Hubli-Dharwad West	2	9.00	1	5.00	1	4.00	5.00	3.08	(1.92)	4.00	2.06	(1.94)	X	X	√	1	-	-
10	Hubli-Dharwad Central	2	9.00	1	5.00	1	4.00	5.00	3.08	(1.92)	4.00	2.06	(1.94)	X	X	1	1	-	-
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√
12	Naragunda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$
13	Gadag	5	14.00	4	9.00	1	5.00	9.00	12.32	3.32	5.00	2.06	(2.94)	X	X	X	V	V	-
14	Ranebennur	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	$\sqrt{}$
15	KGF	2	9.00	2	9.00	-	-	9.00	6.16	(2.84)	-	-	-	X	X	V	X	-	$\sqrt{}$
16	Kolar	3	9.00	1	5.00	2	4.00	5.00	3.08	(1.92)	4.00	4.12	0.12	X	X	1	X	-	√
17	Ramanagara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	$\sqrt{}$
18	Tumakuru Rural	2	11.50	-	-	2	11.50	-	-	-	11.50	4.12	(7.38)	X	X	X	√	V	-
19	Tumakuru Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
20	Tiptur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
	Total = IV	32	116.45	20	66.35	12	50.10	66.35	61.60	(4.75)	50.10	24.72	(25.38)						

Sl.	Name of the	Т	otal otal	7	Total	T	otal otal					Cr	iteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							Corre	•	B Inte of D	rest	Neit	ther
				No.of					S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Grand Total	127	359.95	94	235.35	33	124.60	235.35	289.52	54.17	124.60	67.98	(56.62)						

A: Amount Released, B: Amount which should have been released, C: Gap between B & A

Annexure – 18

Allocation of funds to each constituency for the year 2013-14

Sl.	Name of the	,	Total	Total		Toal		Sector							Criteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2								ect by edure	B Inte of D	rest	Nei	ither		
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2				
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A		
I	Most Backward																				
1	Bilgi	13	42.68	9	28.80	4	13.88	28.80	47.52	18.72	13.88	14.08	0.20	X	X	X	X	√	√		
2	Nagathana	10	22.65	10	22.65	-	-	22.65	52.80	30.15	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√		
3	Basavana Bagewadi	11	24.35	10	14.70	1	9.65	14.70	52.80	38.10	9.65	3.52	(6.13)	X	X	X	V	√	-		
4	Sindagi	12	22.70	12	22.70	-	-	22.70	63.36	40.66	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√		
5	Muddebihal	10	25.70	9	22.70	1	3.00	22.70	47.52	24.82	3.00	3.52	0.52	X	X	X	X	V	√		
6	Indi	13	29.70	12	29.70	1	-	29.70	63.36	33.66	-	3.52	3.52	X	X	X	X	V	√		
7	Bagepalli	7	22.70	5	17.70	2	5.00	17.70	26.40	8.70	5.00	7.04	2.04	X	X	X	X	V	√		
8	Hosadurga	7	22.70	5	14.70	2	8.00	14.70	26.40	11.70	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X		V	-		
9	Kanakapura	7	31.70	2	10.00	5	21.70	10.00	10.56	0.56	21.70	17.60	(4.10)	X	X	X		V	-		
10	Magadi	7	24.70	3	11.00	4	13.70	11.00	15.84	4.84	13.70	14.08	0.38	X	X	X	X	V	√		
11	Gubbi	8	22.70	5	14.20	3	8.50	14.20	26.40	12.20	8.50	10.56	2.06	X	X	X	X	V	√		
12	Pavagada	7	22.70	5	16.70	2	6.00	16.70	26.40	9.70	6.00	7.04	1.04	X	X	X	X	√	√		
13	Sira	8	22.70	5	14.70	3	8.00	14.70	26.40	11.70	8.00	10.56	2.56	X	X	X	X	V	√		
14	Madhugiri	10	23.70	5	12.70	5	11.00	12.70	26.40	13.70	11.00	17.60	6.60	X	X	X	X	V	√		
15	Kunigal	7	22.70	4	13.62	3	9.08	13.62	21.12	7.50	9.08	10.56	1.48	X	X	X	X	V	√		

Sl.	Name of the	7	Total	ŗ	Fotal	,	Foal			Sec	ctor			Criteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works			S1		S2								ect by edure	B Inte	rest	Nei	ither	
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	
	Total = I	137	384.08	101	266.57	36	117.51	266.57	533.28	266.71	117.51	126.72	9.21							
II	More Backward																			
1	Badami	8	23.85	8	23.85	-	-	23.85	42.24	18.39	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	\checkmark		
2	Hungund	18	38.25	15	22.70	3	15.55	22.70	79.20	56.50	15.55	10.56	(4.99)	X	X	X	V		-	
3	Athani	11	22.70	11	22.70	-	-	22.70	58.08	35.38	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V	
4	Kagawada	8	22.70	8	22.70	-	-	22.70	42.24	19.54	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V		
5	Arabhavi	8	22.70	8	22.70	-	-	22.70	42.24	19.54	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√		
6	Gokak	6	22.70	6	22.70	-	-	22.70	31.68	8.98	=	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	√	
7	Challakere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V		
8	Hiriyur	8	27.70	6	21.70	2	6.00	21.70	31.68	9.98	6.00	7.04	1.04	X	X	X	X	√	√	
9	Molakalmuru	12	39.60	10	33.60	2	6.00	33.60	52.80	19.20	6.00	7.04	1.04	X	X	X	X	√	V	
10	Holalkere	6	22.70	6	22.70	-	-	22.70	31.68	8.98	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	V	
11	Jagalur	12	29.28	11	24.40	1	4.88	24.40	58.08	33.68	4.88	3.52	(1.36)	X	X	X	√	√	-	
12	Mulbagal	9	30.30	6	19.10	3	11.20	19.10	31.68	12.58	11.20	10.56	(0.64)	X	X	X	V		-	
13	Turuvekere	8	24.40	5	13.75	3	10.65	13.75	26.40	12.65	10.65	10.56	(0.09)	X	X	X	√	√	-	
14	C. N. halli	11	22.70	9	17.70	2	5.00	17.70	47.52	29.82	5.00	7.04	2.04	X	X	X	X		V	
15	Koratagere	13	22.70	10	13.70	3	9.00	13.70	52.80	39.10	9.00	10.56	1.56	X	X	X	X	√	√	
	Total = II	138	372.28	119	304.00	19	68.28	304.00	628.32	324.32	68.28	66.88	(1.40)							
III	Backward																			
1	Hosakote	7	19.70	4	10.60	3	9.10	10.60	21.12	10.52	9.10	10.56	1.46	X	X	X	X	V	V	

Sl.	Name of the	ŗ	Fotal	7	Гotal	ŗ	Гoal			Sec	ctor			Criteria					
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							Corre	ect by edure	B Inte	rest	Nei	ither
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount	S1		S2			S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	Ramadurga	8	30.70	8	30.70	-	-	30.70	42.24	11.54	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	V
3	Raibagh	7	22.70	4	15.10	3	7.60	15.10	21.12	6.02	7.60	10.56	2.96	X	X	X	X	V	V
4	Vijayapura Urban	20	22.70	20	22.70	-	-	22.70	105.60	82.90	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√
5	Babaleshwar	24	22.70	24	22.70	-	-	22.70	126.72	104.02	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V
6	Devara Hipparagi	9	24.30	6	15.00	3	9.30	15.00	31.68	16.68	9.30	10.56	1.26	X	X	X	X	√	V
7	Sidlaghatta	7	22.70	4	13.00	3	9.70	13.00	21.12	8.12	9.70	10.56	0.86	X	X	X	X	1	V
8	Chintamani	7	22.25	3	8.80	4	13.45	8.80	15.84	7.04	13.45	14.08	0.63	X	X	X	X	1	V
9	Kundgol	18	22.70	18	22.70	-	-	22.70	95.04	72.34	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	V
10	Navalagunda	6	22.70	2	8.00	4	14.70	8.00	10.56	2.56	14.70	14.08	(0.62)	X	X	X	√	1	-
11	Shirahatti	12	18.50	10	12.50	2	6.00	12.50	52.80	40.30	6.00	7.04	1.04	X	X	X	X	1	$\sqrt{}$
12	Ron	6	22.70	6	22.70	-	-	22.70	31.68	8.98	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	V
13	Arasikere	9	33.70	2	6.00	7	27.70	6.00	10.56	4.56	27.70	24.64	(3.06)	X	X	X	√	1	-
14	Belur	6	22.70	2	7.70	4	15.00	7.70	10.56	2.86	15.00	14.08	(0.92)	X	X	X	√	1	-
15	Byadagi	6	22.20	6	22.20	-	-	22.20	31.68	9.48	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V
16	Haveri	7	27.70	4	14.00	3	13.70	14.00	21.12	7.12	13.70	10.56	(3.14)	X	X	X	√	V	_
17	Bangarpet	7	23.00	4	16.00	3	7.00	16.00	21.12	5.12	7.00	10.56	3.56	X	X	X	X	1	V
18	Srinivasapura	6	22.70	4	17.00	2	5.70	17.00	21.12	4.12	5.70	7.04	1.34	X	X	X	X	V	V
19	Malur	6	22.70	5	18.30	1	4.40	18.30	26.40	8.10	4.40	3.52	(0.88)	X	X	X	√	V	-
20	Channapatna	7	22.70	3	7.00	4	15.70	7.00	15.84	8.84	15.70	14.08	(1.62)	X	X	X	V	√	-

Sl.	Name of the	7	Total	Total		,	Toal			Sec	ctor			Criteria						
No.	·	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2							Corre		B Inte of D	rest	Nei	ither	
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount	S1		S2			S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2		
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	C	A	В	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	
	Total = III	185	471.75	139	312.70	46	159.05	312.70	733.92	421.22	159.05	161.92	2.87							
IV	Relatively Dev	eloped																		
1	Bagalkote	17	39.10	14	22.40	3	16.70	22.40	73.92	51.52	16.70	10.56	(6.14)	X	X	X	√	√	-	
2	Devanahalli	6	22.70	1	-	6	22.70	1	1	ı	22.70	21.12	(1.58)	X	X	X		1	-	
3	D.B.pura	8	28.20	4	15.00	4	13.20	15.00	21.12	6.12	13.20	14.08	0.88	X	X	X	X		$\sqrt{}$	
4	Nelamangala	8	22.70	3	4.00	5	18.70	4.00	15.84	11.84	18.70	17.60	(1.10)	X	X	X	√	1	-	
5	Chikkodi	3	14.70	1	6.60	2	8.10	6.60	5.28	(1.32)	8.10	7.04	(1.06)	X	X	√	√	-	-	
6	Nippani	5	2.00	3	13.70	2	6.30	13.70	15.84	2.14	6.30	7.04	0.74	X	X	X	√	1	-	
7	C. B. pura	7	22.70	4	14.70	3	8.00	14.70	21.12	6.42	8.00	10.56	2.56	X	X	X	X	1		
8	Chitradurga	4	22.70	3	19.00	1	3.70	19.00	15.84	(3.16)	3.70	3.52	(0.18)	X	X	√	√	-	-	
9	Hubli- Dharwad West	6	22.70	-	-	6	22.70	-	-	-	22.70	21.12	(1.58)	X	X	X	1	V	-	
10	Hubli- Dharwad Central	6	22.70	2	7.40	4	15.30	7.40	10.56	3.16	15.30	14.08	(1.22)	X	X	X	V	V	-	
11	Hubli- Dharwad East	9	27.70	7	19.00	2	8.70	19.00	36.96	17.96	8.70	7.04	(1.66)	X	X	X	√	V	-	
12	Naragunda	2	8.00	2	8.00	-	-	8.00	10.56	2.56	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	1	√	
13	Gadag	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	X	X	X	X	1	V	
14	Ranebennur	6	22.70	6	22.70	-	-	22.70	31.68	8.98	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	V	V	

Sl.	Name of the	Total		ŗ	Total		Гoal	Sector							Criteria						
No.	Constituency	No.of Works	Amount (Rs.lakhs)		S1		S2								ect by edure	B Inte	rest	Nei	ither		
				No.of	Amount	No.of	Amount		S1			S2		S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2		
				Works	(Rs.lakhs)	Works	(Rs.lakhs)	A	В	С	A	В	С	A	A	A	A	A	A		
15	KGF	6	22.70	5	20.70	1	2.00	20.70	26.40	5.70	2.00	3.52	1.52	X	X	X	X	1	√		
16	Kolar	6	22.70	5	18.20	1	4.50	18.20	26.40	8.20	4.50	3.52	(0.98)	X	X	X	√	1	-		
17	Ramanagara	5	21.70	3	13.70	2	8.00	13.70	15.84	2.14	8.00	7.04	(0.96)	X	X	X	√	√	-		
18	Tumakuru Rural	6	22.70	5	17.70	1	5.00	17.70	26.40	8.70	5.00	3.52	(1.48)	X	X	X	V	√	-		
19	Tumakuru Urban	5	17.70	5	17.70	-	-	17.70	26.40	8.70	=	-	-	X	X	X	X	√	√		
20	Tiptur	7	24.70	4	14.70	3	10.00	14.70	21.12	6.42	10.00	10.56	0.56	X	X	X	X	1	√		
	Total = IV	122	410.80	76	255.20	46	173.60	255.20	401.28	146.08	173.60	161.92	(11.68)								
	Grand Total	582	1,638.91	435	1,138.47	147	518.44	1,138.47	2,296.80	1,158.33	518.44	517.44	(1.00)								

A: Amount Released, B: Amount which should have been released, C: Gap between B & A

 $\label{eq:Annexure-19} Annexure-19$ Details of the Rainfed area in the BSDB jurisdiction

S1.	Name of the Taluk	Rain fed Area						
No.		Geographical Area	Forest	Gross sown area	Gross Irrigated area	Rainfed area	Avg. Rainfall for last 13 years	
I	Most Backward							
1	Bilgi	78169	11761	53040	40340	12700	498.64	
2	Nagathana	0	0	0	0	0	-	
3	Basavana Bagewadi	197,865	1,143	192,170	58,330	133,840	487.23	
4	Sindagi	217,601	-	206,161	73,177	132,984	559.05	
5	Muddebihal	149,744	-	176,938	23,733	153,205	520.37	
6	Indi	222,492	-	235,410	126,593	108,817	569.02	
7	Bagepalli	90,009	18,458	36,858	6,288	30,570	586.72	
8	Hosadurga	1,419	19,074	69,356	11,950	57,406	692.77	
9	Kanakapura	159,426	45,263	52,001	14,031	37,970	729.20	
10	Magadi	79,969	6,598	40,808	7,809	32,999	765.40	
11	Gubbi	122,057	10,090	69,051	31,664	37,387	506.50	
12	Pavagada	135,849	5,875	62,880	13,522	49,358	451.37	
13	Sira	155,377	5,452	52,305	18,777	33,528	620.14	
14	Madhugiri	112,119	3,279	42,794	13,523	29,271	580.02	
15	Kunigal	99,110	6,787	49,205	14,380	34,825	738.20	
	Total = I	1821206.4	133780	1338977	454117	884860	593.19	
II	More Backward							
1	Badami	139,420	31,263	119,494	43,933	75,561	550.42	
2	Hungund	135358	9792	153254	19494	133760	589.73	
3	Athani	199,513	581	97,047	83,946	13,101	542.61	
4	Kagawada	0	0	0	0	0	-	
5	Arabhavi	0	0	0	0	0	-	

S1.	Name of the Taluk	Rain fed Area					
No.		Geographical Area	Forest	Gross sown area	Gross Irrigated area	Rainfed area	Avg. Rainfall for last 13 years
6	Gokak	154,308	22,284	128,298	116,821	11,477	447.15
7	Challakere	2,064	6,987	103,358	27,548	75,810	512.21
8	Hiriyur	1,704	11,358	78,387	24,753	53,634	570.00
9	Molakalmuru	736	15,373	27,047	6,017	21,030	536.45
10	Holalkere	1,095	8,878	79,214	14,635	64,579	692.77
11	Jagalur	95,527	12,688	65,233	13,404	51,829	592.94
12	Mulbagal	82,246	2,122	46,759	8,881	37,878	883.86
13	Turuvekere	75,964	561	57,080	15,603	41,477	632.34
14	C. N. halli	112,998	8,235	72,699	15,273	57,426	518.84
15	Koratagere	70,919	3,476	35,315	8,284	27,031	681.57
	Total = II	1071852.66	133598	1063185	398592	664593	596.22
III	Backward						
1	Hosakote	54,857	3,444	32,797	5,866	26,931	735.50
2	Ramadurga	121,542	15,081	82,056	67,723	14,333	553.61
3	Raibagh	95,874	2,647	52,047	50,686	1,361	539.32
4	Vijayapura Urban	265,769	834	230,668	73,283	157,385	557.59
5	Babaleshwar	0	0	0	0	0	-
6	Devara Hipparagi	0	0	0	0	0	-
7	Sidlaghatta	63,811	1,417	30,261	8,513	21,748	663.12
8	Chintamani	86,697	3,243	53,625	10,114	43,511	685.05
9	Kundgol	64,859	-	79,402	189	79,213	509.73
10	Navalagunda	108,218	-	87,252	47	87,205	490.48
11	Shirahatti	94,913	12,943	89,354	14,314	75,040	654.05
12	Ron	129,091	276	141,450	14,747	126,703	700.96
13	Arasikere	123,452	15,049	105,257	11,310	93,947	733.77

S1.	Name of the Taluk	Rain fed Area					
No.		Geographical Area	Forest	Gross sown area	Gross Irrigated area	Rainfed area	Avg. Rainfall for last 13 years
14	Belur	76,740	6,634	44,630	3,500	41,130	1,072.96
15	Byadagi	43,656	4,889	37,023	5,415	31,608	745.06
16	Haveri	79,985	3,849	68,050	19,484	48,566	748.51
17	Bangarpet	74,520	2,758	33,470	5,426	28,044	835.37
18	Srinivasapura	85,824	9,547	43,119	3,979	39,140	835.22
19	Malur	63,166	1,560	28,132	6,309	21,823	773.57
20	Channapatna	53,587	6,131	25,749	10,275	15,474	813.77
	Total = III	1686561	90302	1264342	311180	953162	702.65
IV	Relatively Developed						
1	Bagalkote	93,627	11,611	80,449	32,830	47,619	540.45
2	Devanahalli	44,935	2,275	24,174	8,460	15,714	695.54
3	D.B.pura	78,760	3,895	39,846	5,849	33,997	600.62
4	Nelamangala	50,967	1,708	26,143	3,956	22,187	801.38
5	Chikkodi	126,949	547	130,041	88,744	41,297	736.46
6	Nippani	0	0	0	0	0	-
7	C. B. pura	55,612	19,720	32,563	11,627	20,936	762.82
8	Chitradurga	1,376	12,049	96,055	15,733	80,322	628.78
9	Dharwad West	11,788	13,676	91,061	13,043	78,018	817.45
10	Hubli Central	73,307	2,033	69,214	3,644	65,570	752.14
11	Hubli-Dharwad East	0	0	0	0	0	-
12	Naragunda	43,562	-	38,517	31,027	7,490	589.78
13	Gadag	10,975	1,749	90,963	4,008	86,955	700.95
14	Ranebennur	90,475	10,614	75,452	25,052	50,400	681.06
15	KGF	0	0	0	0	0	-
16	Kolar	69,210	4,633	36,354	8,599	27,755	793.31

Sl.	Name of the Taluk			Rain fed Aı	rea					
No.		Geographical Area	Forest	Gross sown area	Gross Irrigated area	Rainfed area	Avg. Rainfall for last 13 years			
17	Ramanagara	62,930	11,954	29,460	6,496	22,964	749.25			
18	Tumakuru Rural	103,852	827	58,366	23,658	34,708	-			
19	Tumakuru Urban	0	0	0	0	0	759.48			
20	Tiptur	76,510	595	57,252	21,740	35,512	642.00			
	Total = IV	994834.72	97886	975910	304466	671444	703.22			
	Total of BSDB	5574454.78	455566	4642414	1468355	3174059	648.82			
	Total of the State	17995084.78	3071833	11787941	3640172	8147769	1,077.64			

Annexure – 20(a)

Schedule for collection of information from Implementing Agencies on works / projects taken up under BADB Scheme (2009-10 to 2013-14)

1	Name and Address of the Implementing Agency (IA) / Departments	
2	Contact Number (for seeking further clarification on the work if required)	Mobile: Landline: Email ID:
3	Name of the work and location	
4	Project Details	
a)	Date of Award of work by BADB to implementing agency	
b)	Target date for commencement of work	
c)	Date of Commencement of Work	
d)	If any delay in commencement, what are the reasons for such delay?	
	 i) Delay in release of funds ii) Delay in calling for Tender iii) Time overrun iv) Cost overrun v) Local area problem vi) Others, if any 	
e)	Original Target Date for Completion	
f)	Any revision in the target date for completion. If so, what is the revised date for completion?	

g)	Sanctioned amount for the work				
	(Rs. lakhs)				
h)	Revised (if any) sanctioned amo				
	(Rs. lakhs). If yes, how much ar		l l		
	for revision in the sanctioned as	mount?			
i)	Work specified as per Sanction	Order			
	(please elaborate like location, l	_			
	dimensions, quality specification	n, etc.)			
j)	Work proposed as in original				
k)	Any revision in the work subse	quently	y.		
	If yes, what the revised work p	ropose	d		
	/ taken up?				
5	Performance Details				
a)	Date of completion of work : If delayed, reasons for delay in	comple	etion o	f work against the target date	
(i)	Inadequate planning		(ii)	Unexpected soil/ground	
				condition	
(iii)	Delay in release of funds		(iv)	Delay in procedural aspects	
` '			, ,	, , ,	
(v)	Problems in Land acquisition		(vi)	Community issues	
	/ related				
(vii)	Other (please specify)				
b)	Does implementing agency has	hande	d		
,	over the asset created under the		l l		
	to the respective local bodies fo				
	operation & maintenance?				
			1		

c)	If yes, name of the institution and date of handing over to the respective local bodies for O&M.	
d)	Whether the works completed are being used by public?	
e)	In case unreasonable gap between completion of work and handing over, what are the reasons?	
f)	If not, the reason for handing over the local bodies	
g)	Original estimated cost of the work (Rs. lakhs)	
h)	Revised 1(if any) estimated cost of the work (Rs. lakhs)	
i)	If yes, what is the amount revised and reasons for revision?	
j)	Any difference between the estimated cost and as approved in the DPR and actual release of funds. If yes, what is the gap (Rs.lakhs)	
k)	Actual amount spent for completion of work (Rs. in lakhs)	
1)	Extent of cost overrun, if any (Rs. in lakhs)	
m)	If there is any cost overrun, reasons for it.	
n)	Which is the other agency / dept. proposed in the original proposal to meet the gap of fund apart from BADB funds	
0)	Under which Scheme (s) the gap was me	t to complete the project

	Name of the Scheme		mount in lakhs)	Sponsoring Agency
(i)				
(ii)				
p)	Reasons for cost overrun, if any			
q)	Are the Board works stand alone or of durable assets from MLAs / MPs		0	been made from creation
	Name of the MLA / MP / ZP / TP Member	Const	ituency	Amount (Rs.in lakhs)
(i)				
(ii)				
iii)				
r)	Any visual development after comp works	oletion of		
s)	Details of works implemented by Board and simultaneously funds from		a) ZPb) ULBc) SCP/TSd) MLA/M	
6	Any specific problems encountered in carrying out this work? If yes, please elaborate in 5 to 10 lines		, .	
7 a)	Whether the works completed are being used by public?			
b)	After handing over works to local body, did they arrange any meeting with local people and gathered feedback for the works completed?			

Date: Signature of the Officer with seal

Annexure – 20(b)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ

ಮಂಡಆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು (ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಮರಾಲಿ) ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನರೊಆಸಿರುವ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಆಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಆ

1	ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ (ಅ.ಸಂ) ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಆಾಸ	
	σ ψ =	
2	ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಕಾಮರಾಲ	
	/ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ	
	ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು)	
	ఇ-ಮೇಲ್ ಐಡಿ	
_		
3	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನರೊಆಸಿರುವ	
	ಸ್ಥಳ	
	Ψ	
4	ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು	
	ಮಂಡಆಯು	
ക)	α	
	ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವಹಿಸಿದ ಏನಾಂಕ	
e)	ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ನಿರಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ	
	ಬಿನ <u>ಾಂ</u> ಕ	
ප)	ಕಾಮಗಾಲ ಫ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ನಿಗಛಿಪಡಿಸಿದ	
ĺ	ದಿನಾಂಕಕ್ಕಿಂತ ತಡವಾಗಿ ಪಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
	ತಡವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ಕಾರಣಗಳು.	
	ಅಡಬರಿಗುದ್ದಿದ್ದ, ಆರಂಭಿಗಳು.	
ಈ)	ಮಂಡಆಯು ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಆಸಲು	
	ನಿರಥಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮೂಲ ಬಿನಾಂಕ	
ಉ)	ಮಂಡಆಯು ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಆಸಲು	
	ನಿರ್ಗಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮೂಲ ಬಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು	
	ಪಲಷ್ಟಲಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ, ಪಲಷ್ಟತ	
	ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ತಿಆಸುವುದು.	
ബം)	ಸದಲ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಮಂಡಆಯು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ	
,	ಒಟ್ಟ ಅನುದಾನ (ರೂ. ಲ ಕ್ ನಗಳಲ್ಲ)	
ಋ)	ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅನುದಾನದಲ್ಲ	
س)	33	
	ಪಲಹ್ವರಣಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟು	
	ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಪಲಫ್ಷ್ರತಗೊಆಸಲಾಲದೆ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)	
	ಹಾರೂ ಪಲಷ್ಟ್ರತಗೊಳಸಲು ಕಾರಣ	
ಎ)	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲ	
	ನಮೂಬಿಸಿರುವ	

]))))))))))) (T
	ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಖವರಣಿ, ಇತರೆ)	
ప)	ಮೂಲದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ ಕಾಮರಾಲ	
න)	ನಂತರದಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ	
	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯ ವಿವರ	
5	ಸಾಧನೆಯ ವಿವರ	
ఱ)	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯರೊಆಸಿದ ಬಿನಾಂಕ	
(왕	ನಿರ್ಗಿತ ಅವಧಿ / ದಿನಾಂಕಕ್ಕಿಂತ ತಡವಾಗಿ	
	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯರೊಆಸಲು ಕಾರಣರಳು	
	(i) ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಯೋಜನೆ	(ii) ಮಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನಿಲೀಕ್ಷಿತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ
	(iii) ಹಣ ಚಡುಗಡೆಯಲ್ಲ ಸಧಾನ	(iv)
	(v) ಕಾಮರಾಲರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಪಡೆಯುವಿಕೆ / ಇದಕ್ಕೆ	(vi) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ / ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಸಮಸೈಗಳು
	ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಮಸೈಗಳು	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	(vii) ಇತರೆ (නವවಸಿ)	
6	ಕಾಮರಾಲ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯರೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಸದಲ	
	ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ	
	ಸ್ಥಆೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಆಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು	
	ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
ക)	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ, ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಆೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ	
	ವಹಿಸಿದ ಐನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು	
(ಕಾಮರ್ಗಾಲ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಆಯ	
	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲ ಅಸಮಂಜಸ	
>	ಅಂತರವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳು	
ප)	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ಥಆೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸದೆ ತಮ್ಮ	
ದು	ಸುಪರ್ಬಿಯಲ್ಲ ಇಬ್ಬುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾರಣ ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ಮೂಲ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಚ (ರೂ.	
쥳)	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯ ಮೂಲ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಚ್ಚ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)	
ಉ)	ಮೂಲ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಜ್ಞದಲ್ಲ	
	ಪಲ್ಷ್ಯತರೊಆಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)	
ഞ)	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಚಗಳಲ್ಲ) ಹಾಗೂ	
	ಪಲಷ್ಟ್ರತಗೊಆಸಲು ಕಾರಣ	
ಋ)	ಯೋಜನಾ ವರಬಯಲ್ಲ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ	
	ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ (actual) ಅನುದಾನ	
	ಚಡುಗಡೆಯಲ್ಲ <mark>್ಲ್</mark> ವೃತ್ಯಾಸವಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ, ಎಷ್ಟು	
	ಮೊತ್ತದ ವೃತ್ಯಾಸ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)	
ಎ)	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಆಸಲು ವೆಜ್ಞವಾಗಿರುವ	
	ಮೊತ್ತ (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)	

ప)	ಕಾಮರಾಲ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಆಸುವಲ್ಲ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲ		
	ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಲದೆಯೇ? (ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)		
න)	ವೆಜ್ಞದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜಳವಾಲದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ ಹಾಗೂ		
	ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ (ರೂ.		
	ಲಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲ)		
ಒ)	ಮಂಡಆಯ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಆದ		
	ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ / ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು		
	ಕಾಮರಾಲ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಭಲಸಲು ಮೂಲ		
	ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು?		
ఓ)	ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಆಸಲು ಅನುದಾನ		
,	ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೊತ್ತ ೭ ೦ದ		
	್ಯ ದ್ವಿಸ್ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಭಲಸಲಾಯಿತು.		
ŦĎ.	ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಮೊತ್ತ	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು
ಸಂ.			Ψ
		(ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ)	
(ക)			
(00)			
(ಆ)			
(ප)			
` ,			
頾)	ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಜ್ಜಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಾಮಗಾಲ		
큔)	ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲ ವೆಜ್ಞವಾದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜಕ		
&)			
왕) 왕)	ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲ ವೆಜ್ಜವಾದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜಚ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಆಸಿ ಸದಲ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಆಸುವಲ್ಲ		
·	ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಅವಛಿಯಲ್ಲ ವೆಜ್ಞವಾದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜಳ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಆಸಿ ಸದಲ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಆಸುವಲ್ಲ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಿರ್ಛಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಸೈಗಳನ್ನು		
·	ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲ ವೆಜ್ಜವಾದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಆಸಿ ಸದಲ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಆಸುವಲ್ಲ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸಿರ್ಧಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಸೈಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುಲಸಲಾಯಿತೇ? ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ, ಎದುಲಿಸಿದ		
·	ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಅವಛಿಯಲ್ಲ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಆಸಿ ಸದಲ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಆಸುವಲ್ಲ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಿರ್ಛಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಸೈಗಳನ್ನು		

ಅಥಿಕಾಲಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಿ ತಪಸೀಲು

ಬಿನಾಂಕ:

Annexure - 20(c)

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು

1	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲ ಎದುಲಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು	
2	ಮಂಡಆಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾಲಕೆಯಲ್ಲ ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ	
3	ಹಣ ಜಡುಗಡೆಯ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲ ತೊಂದರೆ	
4	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಒತ್ತಡ	
5	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸದೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಜವಾಬ್ಥಾಲಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ	
6	ಮಂಡಆಯ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೂಚಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡಆ ಕಾಂಬದೆಯಲ್ಲ ಅವಶ್ಯಏರುವ ಬದಲಾವಣಿ	
7	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲದ ಕೊರತೆ	
8	ಮಂಡಆಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಅ್ಲ ಬರುವ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವು ಸದ್ಯದ ಪಲಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಅ್ಲ ಮಂಡಆಯ ಅದೀನದ ಚಟುವಣಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೇ? ಅಥವಾ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಡಿಯಅ್ಲ ಬರುವ ಇತರೆ ಮಂಡಆಗಳು (ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆ ಅಜವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆ, ಕರಾವಆ ಅಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಗಆಗೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಅಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ	
9	73 ನೇ (ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ) ಮತ್ತು 74 ನೇ (ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ) ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಕಾಂುದೆಯಲ್ಲ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಂಬಂದಾಗಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಭಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಅಯವ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೂ ಹಾಗೂ	

	ಮಂಡಆಯ ಅಯವ್ಯಯಕ್ಕೂ ಬಹಕಷ್ಟು ಅಂತರವಿದ್ದು	
	ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೇ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರದ	
	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆ ಹಲಸುವ	
	ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದು ಸಮಾನ ರೂಪದ ಕಾರ್ಯ	
	ಪಟುವೞಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಈ	
	ಎರಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ	
	ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಕೆಯಲ್ಲ ತೊಡ ಿ ದ್ದು	
	ಈ ಮೇಲನ ಅಂಶಗಆಂದಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದೇ	
	ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನರೊಆಸಲು	
	ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಮಂಡಆಯ ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತತೆ	
	ಇದೆಯೇ?	
10	ಕಾಮಗಾಲ ಆಯ್ಲೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ	
	\$ CC 0 1 C	
11	ಕಾಮಗಾಲವಾರು ಮಂಡಆಯ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ	
	ಮತ್ತು ಇಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅನುದಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ	
	ಅಭಿವಾಯ	
	9	
12	<u> </u>	

Annexure – 20(d)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಸಿರುವ ಮಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ನೀರು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳ

Schedule for collection of information from beneficiary on Soil & Water Conservation works from BADB grants

ස ಲ್ಲೆ :							
Distri	ct:						
ಕ್ಟ್ರೀತ್ರ :			ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	:		ಗ್ರಾಮ :	
Const	ituency:		Taluk:			Village:	
ಕ್ರಮ		ವಿವರ					
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	I	Details					
Sl.							
No.							
1	ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ	ಮಾಡಿದ ವ ೃತ್ತಿ ಯ ಸ	ಹೆಸರು				
	Name of the I	Respondent					
2	ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ						
	Telephone Nu	ımber					
3	ಕಾಮಗಾಲ ಕೈಗೊಂ ಭೂಮಿಯ / ಜಮೀ		ಲ್ಲ ನಿಮ್ಮ				
	Area of your l	ω	ed				
	from the worl						
ఎ	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲ	ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾ	ಮರಾಲಯ	ර් ඩ	ವರ		
	Details of wor	rk completed	in your	laı	nd		
	ಜಲಾನಯನ	ಬಾಂದಾರ	ಚಿ ಕ್		ಕೋಡಿ ಹಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ	ಕೃಷಿ ಹೊಂಡ	ಸಮಪಾತಕ ಬಂಡು
	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಗಳು	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ	ಡ್ಯಾಂ(ಸಿಕ	3)	ಬಾಂದಾರ	Agricultural	(ಕೌಂಟೂರು ಬಂಡ್)
	Watershed	(ಬටಡು)	Checl	k	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ	Pond	Contour Bund
	works	Construc	Dam	L	Bund		
		tion of					
		Bund					

	ಭೂಮಟ್ಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು Land Levelling	ಮಣಿ ನೀರು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಿ Rain Water Harvesting	ಪಿಕಪ ಸಿರ್ಮಾ Pick-۱	np	ಎ೦ಪಿ (ಖಸಿ ಕ ಕೋಲೇ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ MP	ಪರ್ ೨೦೧್ ಕ್)	జీణ V Con tion	ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪತ್ತು ಸಾಂಡ್ Vater nserva- n Pit & Pond		ಅಣಿಕಟ್ಟು ed Dam
4	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯನ್ನು ಕಾರಣರಣೆಮ? Reasons for ta		ks	1) 2) 3) 4)						
5	ෂයඹෂಯವರು ප ක්ෆේ ෂ්නංස්ප්රා If BADB had r work, how yo with the prob	ನ್ನು ಸಿಭಾಯನುತ್ತೀ not completed ou would cope	වූව d the							
ಎ	ಸದಲ ಕೆಲಸವು ಯ Year of comp		සිකධ්		2009- 2010		10- 011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014
29	ಈ ಲೀತಿಯ ಸಹಾಂ ಬೀರೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ Apart from B. have you ava other governr	ෂ ಕೈರೊಳ್ಳಲಾಲದೆ ADB assistan il facility fron nent schemes	ಯೇ? ce n any				ಹೌದು Ye	/ &	<u>ල</u>	
సి	ಹೌದಾದರೆ ವಿವರ ಸ If Yes, give de									
6	ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ Utilisation ಮಣ್ಣು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ	ಾಲದೆಯೇ?					ಹೌದು	/ 8	<u></u>	
	Soil Conserva						Υe	es / No		

29	ನೀಲನ ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾ ಿ ದೆಯೇ?			ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ				
	Level of water Increased				Yes / No			
సి	ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳೆ ಇಳುವಲ ಮಟ್ಟ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆಯೇ?				ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ Yes / No			
	-	it in agriculture	!					
	production							
සු	3	ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವ ಲೀತಿ						
	ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆ?							
	If Yes, specif	y the quantity						
	ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಕರೆ	ಎಷ್ಟ	;	ಬೆ ප්	ಕುಟುಂಬದ	ಉಪಕಸುಬು ಮಾಡಲು		
	ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ	ಕುಟುಂಬಗಆಗೆ	ಮಾದ	i ಗಾರುಣ್ಣ	ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲ	ಅನುಕೂಲ ವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ		
	ಉಪಯೋಗ	ಉಪಯೋಗ		ಲಾವಣಿ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ	ಉದಾ: ಸಸಿ ನೆಡುವುದು,		
	ವಾಲದೆ?	ವಾಲದೆ?	පුවර	ತಿಯೇ?	(ರೂ.)	ನರ್ಸಲ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ		
	How many	Number of	Cha	nge in	Increase in	Any other activity		
	acres of land	families	_	pping	Family Income	like Plantation,		
	benefitted	benefitted	pa	ttern	(Rs.)	Nursery & Social		
						Forestry		
മ		ಯವಾಗ ತಾವು ಯ <u>ಾ</u> ವ		1) ಕೂ	೨ ಕೆಲಸ			
	ಲೀತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ -	ഗല്ല ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೀ	9 ?	Labour				
	During impl	ementation, wh	at	2) ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಇತರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆ				
	way did you		iai	Participation of family members				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3) ಕಾಮರಾಲ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಣಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಿಕೆ				
					n contribution			
ಎಫ್	ಅನುಹಾನರೊಆಸಿ	ರುವ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯನ	<u>ვ</u> ა	1) ಸ್ವಂತ	<u> </u>			
	0		~	Ow				
	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಯಾರು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?							
	Details of maintenance			2) පුහැ ව				
					partment			
					ಯ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ			
				Vil	lage Panchayat			

22	ಸ್ವಂತವಾದಲ್ಲ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಜ್ಚವೇನು?	ರೂ.
	If Own, annual expenditure	Rs.
ಹೆಚ್	ಕಾಮಗಾಲ ತೃಪ್ತಿದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	Is work satisfactory	Yes / No
න	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಅೀತಿ ಸಹಾಯ	
	ಬೇಕಾಲದೆ?	
	Give your opinion on assistance provided	

Note: Only Kannada Version of the Questionnaire will be taken to collect information from the beneficiaries.

Annexure – 20(e)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಸಿರುವ ಕೆರೆ ಅಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳ

Schedule for collection of information from beneficiary on Tank Development works from BADB grants

æಲ <u>್</u> ಲೆ :										
Distri	ct:									
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ :				ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ	ઇ :	: ರ್ಾಮ:				
Const	ituency:			Taluk	:		Vil	llage:		
ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Sl.			ಖವರ Detail	S						
No.										
1	ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಂ	ಯ ಮಾ	ಡಿದ ವ್ಯ	್ರಕ್ತಿಯ ಹೆಸರು						
	Name of t	he Re	espor	ndent						
2	ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂ	ဆွီ								
	Telephone									
3	ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಮರಾಲ	ಯ ವಿಕ	ವರ							
	Details on	Tank	K WOI	rk						
	ಊಳೆತ್ತುವುದು	ಗೋ	ਵ ਿਖ਼ੂੰ	മയ്യു		ත හದා	ಚಾನಲ್	ನಾಲಾ		ಕೋಡಿ
	Soil De-	Slab	for	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ		ಗು ಪಿೞ	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ	වඩය ව		ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ
	siltation	anin		Bund		nnel &	Canal	Char		Waste
	311001011	to dr			-	olating		Revet	ment	ware
		wat				ank				
	ನೀರು ತಡೆ ಕ	් සී		ಗೆ ಒಕಗ <u>ಟ್</u> ಟೆ	ಕಟ್ಟೆ ਹ	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ	ಫೀಡರ್ 2	<u>ಕಾನಲ್</u>	නය	ುಡು ಹಾಗು
	Water		ని	ರ್ಮಾಣ	Was	h ware	Main C	Canal	ತಡೆಗೊ	ಾಡೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ
	Storage Ta	nk D	Dead :	storage pit						Bund

TECSOK

4	ಕಾಮರಾಲ ಕೈರೊಂಡ ಪ	⊰ _ಸ ⊂					
4		Jaye					
	Year of Commen	cement					
	2009-10	2010-11	20	011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
)))						
5	ಕಾಮರಾಲ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊ	ಾಂಡ ವರ್ಷ					
	Year of Completi	ion					
	2009-10	2010-11	20	D11-12	2012-13	2013-14	
6	ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆ						
	_						
	Utility						
ಎ		ಇ ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯಾ?			ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ		
ω		ω			, (3)		
	Is water level inc			Yes / No			
29		ುಕ ರೆ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ನೀಲನ ಸ	ೌಲಭ್ಯ				
	ಒದಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು?						
	Area of land ben	efitted before					
	de-siltation – in A						
		Teres					
సి	ಊಳೆತ್ತಿದ ನಂತರ ಎಷ್ಟ	್ಷ ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ನೀಲ	ನ				
	ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಲದೆ?						
	Area of land be	nefitted after					
	de-siltation – in						
ඌ	ω	ಖಂದ ರೈತಲಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅ	E9 C		ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ)	
	ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ?				Yes / No		
	Is increased wa	ter level in tank,	has				
	helped farmers						
	_						
ଞ	ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲ ಇಳುವಲ ಕ	ಕೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?			ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ)	
	Increase in agri	culture producti	on		Yes / No		
	increase in agin	canaic producti	.011		103 / 110		

ಎಫ್	ω ω	ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವ ಲೀತಿ					
	ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆ?						
	If Yes, how	& type of crop	-				
	ಎಷ್ಟು ಎ ಕ ರೆ	ಎಷ್ಟು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಆಗೆ	ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾದಲಯ	ಗ್ಗ	ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲ	ಕುಟುಂಬದ	ಉಪಕಸುಬು ಮಾಡಲು
	ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ	ಉಪಯೋಗ	ಬದಲಾವಣಿ		ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆ	ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲ	ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಲದೆಯೇ
	ಉಪಯೋಗ	ವಾಲಿದೆ?	ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ?)	ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತೀಲ	ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಲದೆಯೇ	(ಮೀನು ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ,
	ವಾಲದೆ?	Number of	Change i	n	Number	(ರೂ.)	ನರ್ಸಲ, ಅರಣ್ಯ)
	Area	families	cropping	3	of crops	Increase in	Other activities
	benefited	benefited	pattern		cultivated	family	like Fisheries,
					in a year	Income	social forestry
					-	(Rs.)	& Nursery
<u> </u>	ಇತರೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ	 ತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಆಸುವುದು					
	Other usefu	· ·					
න් æ්		ಾವಾಲಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸ	ಸುವ ಲೀತಿ	골	ರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಘ) 3	
	Maintenand	-			СΨ		ciation
	Tylamicenanc	e of funk		Tank Development Association ବ୍ରତ୍ତର୍ଥ			
			Department ಇತರೆ				
				C	thers		
න	ಕೆರೆ ಅಭವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸ ತಿಆಸುವುದು	ರಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಭಿಪ	್ರಾಯ				
	Give your o	pinion on Tan	ık				
	Developme	nt					

Note: Only Kannada Version of the Questionnaire will be taken to collect information from the beneficiaries.

Annexure -20(f)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಸಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಂದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳ

Schedule for collection of information from beneficiary on Road works from BADB grants

æಲ <u>್</u> ಲೆ :			
Distri	ct:		
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ :	ತಾಲ್ಲೂ	್ರಕು :	ಗ್ರಾಮ :
Const	ituency: Talu	k:	Village:
ಕ್ರಮ	<u> ವಿವರ</u>		
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Details		
Sl.	Details		
No.			
1	ಖಚಾರ ಖನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ವ ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಯ ಹೆಸರು		
	Name of the Respondent		
2	ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖೈ		
	Telephone Number		
3	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ಏವರ		
	Details of work		
4	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ		
	General Information		
ఎ	ರಸ್ತೆ ಹೊಸದಾಲ ಸರ್ಮಾಣವಾಲರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?		ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	Is the road constructed recent	tly	Yes / No
ස	ಯಾವ ಖಧದ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಖಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?	,	ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಚ್ ರಸ್ತೆ
	Type of road		CC Road ಡಾಂಬರು ರಸ್ತೆ
			Tor Road ಮಣ್ಣು ರಸ್ತೆ
			Mud Road
			Muu Koau
సి	ಕಾಮಗಾಲ ನಡೆಯುವಾಗ ತಾವು ಯಾವ ಲ	3	1) ಕೂಅ ಕೆಲಸ
	ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೀಲ?		Labour work
	During implementation, wha	t way	Zazoai woik

			, , , ,)))) 9		
	did you participate?	2)	ದ ಇತರೆ ಸ	ಕದಸ್ಯರುಗ	ತ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸ	ಸುವಿಕೆ		
		Partic	Participation of family members					
		3) ಕಾಮರಾ	ಲ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಡ	ಶೀಣಿಗೆ ನೀಡ	ತುವಿ ಕ ೆ			
		Own o	contrib	ation				
යු	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಲಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಉದ್ದವೆಷ್ಟು	కి .మిe						
	Length of Road	Kms.						
පු	ರಸ್ತೆ ಕಾಮರಾಲಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ನೆರವೇಲಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		
	Year of completion of work							
ಎಫ್	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ		ā.	ೌದು / ಇ	<u>ဗ</u>			
	ಸೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?		V	′os / N				
	Whether public was informed prior	Yes / No						
	to road work							
28	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಬದೆ	ಒಂದು /ಎರಡು / ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ / ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ						
	When was Road work Completed?	ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ						
	•	One/ Two	o / Befo	re Thre	ee Years,	/ More		
		than Thre	ee Year	S				
ಹೆಚ್	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲ ಜನಗಆಂದ		đ	ೌದು / ಇ	ల్ల			
	ಯಾವುದೇ ಲೀತಿಯ ಅಡ್ಡಿ / ಏರೋಧ ಉಂಚಾಗಿದೆಯೇ	Yes / No						
	Any opposition from public for Road							
	work?							
5	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗ							
	Utility of work							
ಎ	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಸಂಚಾರವು ಹುಗಮವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?		đ	ීිದා / ఇ	ల్ల			
	Is transportation easy after		Υ	es / N	o			
	development of road?							
29	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ವಜ್ಞತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆಯೇ?		₫.	ೌದು / ಇ	ಲ್ಲ			
	Cleanliness in village has increased		Υ	es / N	O			
	after road work							

సి	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ, ಶಾಲಿಗಆಗೆ ತಲುಪಲು ಮಕ್ಕಆಗೆ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಸುಲಭ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Does road helped Children attending to	
	Anganawadi / School regularly?	
යි	ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲರುವುದು	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Increased use of bicycle by school children?	
ଷ	ರಸ್ತೆಂಖಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಆಗೆ ಆಟವಾಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	Have you noticed children playing on road	Yes / No
ಎಫ್	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಲು	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Increase in socialization by Public	165 / 116
	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಕೈಗಾಲಕೆ, ಇತರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಆಗೆ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Any industry or business developed because	
	of road work	
<u>කී</u> æ್	ಭೂಮಿ ದರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆಯೇ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
ωω		
	Increase in land value	Yes / No
න	ಆಟೋ, ಖಾಸಲ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಜಾರ ಹೆಜ್ಜಾಲದೆಯೇ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	Have you noticed increase in vehicle	Yes / No
	movement	
ಜಿ	ಹೋಬಆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಟೆಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	Easy connectivity to nearby town & city	Yes / No
ਠ ੈ	ಜಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗಾಲ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಲದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	Does road help you reach hospital faster	Yes / No
	than before	·

ಎಲ್	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದಾಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥಲಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅವಕಾಶ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Due to road development is there increase in	103 / 110
	employment opportunity / self-employment	
ಎ೦	ಕೂಲ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಕೂಲ ಕೆಲಸಗಆಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಹಆ್ಟರಆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಳಿದೆಯೇ? ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರಂತರವಾಳಿ	Yes / No
	ಕೆಲಸದ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	100 / 110
	Does road helped labourer to get regular	
	employment in adjacent villages	
6	ರಸ್ತೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು	
	Any suggestions regarding road	
	development	

Annexure - 20(g)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಸಿರುವ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ / ಶಾಲೆ / ಕಾಲೇಜು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಕ

Schedule for collection of information from beneficiary on Samudaya Bhavana / Class Room / School building constructed from BADB grants

ස ಲ್ಲಿ :		
Distri	ct:	
ಕ್ಟ್ ತ್ರ :	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು :	ಗ್ರಾಮ :
Const	ituency: Taluk:	Village:
ಕ್ರಮ	<u> </u>	
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Details	
Sl.		
No.		
1	ಖಚಾರ ಖನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ವೃ ತ್ತಿ ಯ ಹೆಸರು	
	Name of the Respondent	
2	ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
	Telephone Number	
3	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯ ವಿವರ	
	Details of works	
3ಎ	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯನ್ನು ಜಎಡಿಜ ಅದೇಶದಂತೆ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Is the work of BADB completed as per	
	sanction order	
329	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ ಖವರಣಿ	
	If No, Give details	
3సి	ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಾಲ ಭಲಸಿದ ವೆಚ್ಚವೆಷ್ಟ?	(ರೂ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲ)
	What is the amount spent for the work	(Rs.in lakhs)
38	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಥಿಷ್ಟ ವೆಚ್ಚದೆಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
	Is the work completed within the	
	released amount	
38	ಕಾಮರಾಲಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲ ಚಿಡುಗಡೆ	1) %
	ಮಾಡಲಾಲಿದೆ?	2) %
	In how many installments the amount is	3) %

TECSOK

2009-10

2010-11 2011-12

2012-13

2013-14

released

3ಎಫ್

ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ನೆರವೇಲಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

	Year of completion of work	
328	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲ ಏನಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾವಣಿ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಇದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Is there any changes in the	
	implementation time for the work	
	assigned	
3ක්සෑ	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯಲ್ಲನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Is the approval taken for the change of	
	work	
3 ಐ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇತರೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು	
	ಭಲಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
	Is there any convergence of scheme to	
	meet the shortage of funds	
4	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	
	General Information	
ಎ	ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಲರುವ ಭೂಮಿ ಯಾಲಗೆ ಸೇಲರುತ್ತದೆ	
	Who is the owner of the land where	
	building is constructed	
ප	ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು	
	ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?	
	Who is responsible for maintenance &	
	operation the building	
సి	ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಮುನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ	ಪಂಚಾಂಲುತಿ ಕಚೇಲ / ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣ /
	ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು	ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದು / ಮರದ ಕೆಳಗೆ /ಶಾಲಾ
	Before construction of the building,	ಕಟ್ಟಡ / ಅಟದ ಮೈದಾನ
	where were the programmes	Village Panchayat Building / Temple
	conducted.	/ Residence / Under the Tree / School
		/ Play ground

5	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ (ಗುರುತಿಸಿ $\sqrt{\ }$)	
	Give your opinion on the works (Tick mark $$)	
ಎ	ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಸರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	Are you aware of construction of the	Yes / No
	building?	
29	ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಬಳಕೆಯು ನಿರದಿತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿರಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Is the target beneficiaries are using the	,
	building for their requirements	
సి	ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ನೀಡುವಿಕೆಯು ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	What is the procedure for allotting the	Yes / No
	building?	
ඌ	ಕಟ್ಟಡವು ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಆಗೆ ಬಳಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ?	
	What type of programmes are organised in	
	the building	
ଞ	ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ / ಬಾಡಿಗೆ	ಉಜಿತ / ಬಾಡಿಗೆ
	ವಿಥಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯ <u>ೇ</u>	Free / Rent
	Is the building given free or on rental	
ఎಫ್	ಬಾ සිටී හැකි	
	What is the rent collected per event /	
	programme (Rs.)	

Annexure - 20(h)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಸಿರುವ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀಲಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಲಾನುಭವಿಗಆಂದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಆ

Schedule for collection of information from beneficiary on Drinking Water Project from BADB grants

జ ల్లి :		
Distri	ct:	
ಕ್ಟೇತ್ರ :	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು :	ರಾಮ :
Const	tituency: Taluk:	Village:
ಕ್ರಮ	ವಿವರ	, and the second
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Details	
Sl.		
No.		
1	ಖಚಾರ ಖನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ವ ೃತ್ತಿ ಯ ಹೆಸರು	
	Name of the Respondent	
2	ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
	Telephone Number	
3	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	
	General Information	
ಎ	ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀಲನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಲ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಕಲ್ಪಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ	Yes / No
	Is drinking water supply facility created	
	recently	
ස	ಯಾವ ಲೀತಿಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಲಸಲಾಲದೆ?	ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪಂಪ್ / ಓವರ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಚ್ಯಾಂಕ್ / ಚ್ಯಾಂಕರ್ ನೀರು
	Which way do you get drinking water	ಸರಬರಾಜು / ಇತರೇ (ಹುರಕ್ಷಿತ) / ತೆರೆದ ಬಾವಿ
		Hand pump / Overhead Tank / Supply through
		Tanker / Others (Safe) / Open well
సి	ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾಖಯಾದಲ್ಲ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪಂಪ್ಗಳನ್ನು	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಆಕವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Is hand pump installed to Borewell	·
සු	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ ತಿಆಸಿ	ನೀಲನ ಮಟ್ಟ ಕಡಿಮೆ
	If no, Give reason	Low water level
		ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಜಬ್ಬ ಹೋಲರುತ್ತಾರೆ
		Incomplete work
		ಇತರೆ Any other
ജ	ವರ್ಷಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸಾಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ನೀಲನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ?	

	Do you have sufficient water supply	
	throughout the year?	
ಎಫ್	ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಲಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಕುಡಿಯುವ	
	ನೀರನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಿ .ಮೀ ದೂರಬಂದ ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು	
	Before drinking water supply, what was	
	the source of water, how far it is? (Kms)	
ස	ಯಾವ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ನೀರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು?	
	What was source of drinking water	
	before the project?	
ಹೆಚ್	ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ನೀರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಮಯ	
	What was the time taken to store	
	drinking water	
න	ಮನೆಗೆ ನೀಲನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಪಡೆಯಲಾಲದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Do you have water connection at	
- 9	Home?	
ౙఄ	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ,	ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ
	If yes, ಅ)ಮನೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಆಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು	Sufficient In-sufficient
	- ಒದಲಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ	To a very March 1911
	Is water sufficient for all requirements	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ Yes / No
	ಆ) ವರ್ಷಕೂರ್ತಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು	
	್ಗ್ರ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ	-73). / V / NI-
	Do you have sufficient water supply	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ Yes / No
	throughout the year?	D) () () () ()
	ಇ) ಪ್ರತಿಬಿನ ನಿರಭಿತ ಅವಭಿಯಲ್ಲ ನೀರು	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ Yes / No
	ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯ <u>ೇ</u>	
	Is there specific time fixed for daily	
	water supply	
퀀	ಮನೆಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು?	• ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಪಡೆಯಲು ನಿರ್ಣಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ವೆಜ್ಞವು
	Reasons for not having drinking water	ದುಬಾಲಯಾಲರುತ್ತದೆ?
	facility to the Home	Cost of water connection is high
		 ಪೈಪ್ ಲೈನ್ ಅಕವಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಅಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
		Need to adopt pipeline connection
		• ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
		Work not completed
		Water charges not decided
		- മസീക. നമ് അറീമ പ്രവതിന്റ

		No Power connection
ಎಲ್	ಸದಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸದೇ ಬದಅ ಮೂಲ/ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ನೀರು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? If not using drinking water from the project, are you getting water from original source?	ಸರ Fower Confidentian ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ Yes / No
ಎ೦	ਡਾਹਰਿਲ ਤਰਾਰਿ ਭੇਬਨੈ If yes, give reasons	 ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ದೋಷ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ Technical problem ನೀಲನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಸಲ ಇರುವುಬಲ್ಲ Low quality of water ನದಾ ಲಪೇಲಯಲ್ಲರುತ್ತದೆ. Always under repair ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ
ಎನ್	ಬದಅ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸೀಲನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟವು ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಸೀಡಿದೆಯೇ? Do you get good quality of drinking water from the project	No.of users are more ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ Yes / No
2.	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ, ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಬರಲು ಕಾರಣ ತಿಆಸಿ If no, give reasons	 ನೀಲನ ಬಣ್ಣ ಜೆನ್ನಾನಿರುವುಬಿಲ್ಲ Colour of water ಕೆಟ್ಟ ರುಜಿ Bad Taste ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಅಂಶರಳು Contamination ಚರಂಡಿ ನೀರು ನೇರುವಿಕೆ Mixed with drainage water
పి	ನೀಲನಲ್ಲ ದೋಷವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಯಾಲಗೆ ದೂರು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ If water is contaminated, where / whom do you complaint	9.1.1.1

2 0.	ಇದುವರೆಪಿರೂ ಇಂತಹ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
ಕ್ಯೂ	_	, , ,
	ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುಲಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Have you faced such problems	
	earlier?	
පරු	ಮನೆಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಪಡೆದಲ್ಲ ನೀಲನ ಶುಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಭಲಸಲು	් ස් [®]
	ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Are you ready to pay water charges if	
	water connection is provided to your	
	home	
ఎనో	ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀಲಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿ ಮತ್ತು	
	ಸವಲತ್ತು	
	Management of Drinking Water	
	supply	
ట	<u>ಗ್ರಾಮೆ ಪೆಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯಿಂದ ಆ</u> ಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ನೀರು	ಹೌದು / ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಪಲೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಖದೆಯೇ?	Yes / No
	Does your Village Panchayat has	
	facilities to test the quality of drinking	
	water	
ಯು	ಇಲ್ಲ ಆದಲ್ಲ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ನೀರನ್ನು	• ಖಾಸಲಿಯವರು
	ಪಲೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ	Private
	If No, from where / which	• చినో జి.ఓ
	organization will test the water	
		NGO
		• ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆಬರುವವರು
		Trained Villagers
వి	ಸೀಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇರುವ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಅನ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲ	ಚೆನ್ನಾಲದೆ
	ಶುಜಿತ್ವ ಕಾಪಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	Good
	Is the premises maintained cleanliness	ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ
	for providing drinking water supply	Satisfactory
		ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿದೆ
		Poor
ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ	ನೀರು ಹಲದು ಹೋಗಲು ಸುತ್ತಲು ಕಚ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು	
	ಚರಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
	Near the water tank is there any	
	facility for flow of spill over water	
	during drinking water collection	

Annexure – 20(i)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಸಿರುವ ಇತರೆ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳ

ವಿಧಾನನ	ත්තා ද ්ලේ නංගූජා	ಗ್ರಾಮ
ಕ್ರಮ		
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		
1	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ವಿವರ	
2	ಖಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ವ ೃತ್ತಿ ಯ ಹೆಸರು	
3	ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
4	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	
3	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಲಿ ಕೈರೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಲದೆಯೇ?	 ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
ස	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಹೊಸ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ	
సి	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ, ಹೆಜ್ಜಿನ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?	
පු	ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಟಲಾಗಿದೆ	ಒಂದು / ಎರಡು / ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ / ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ
മ	ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ	
ಎಫ್	ಸರ್ಕಾರಬಂದ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದೇ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತಾ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
83	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು	ವರ್ಷ
	ಸದ್ಯ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡ ಕಾಮಗಾಲ	ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸ
5	ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಉಪಯೋಗ	
ಎ	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
జ	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ ರಮನಿಸಲಾದ ಉಪಯೋಗರಳು	
%	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಶೀತಿಯ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇತ್ತು	

6	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ	
ಎ	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ	ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ / ಅತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ
29	ಅತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಲದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?	 ಕಳಪೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ
		ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿ ಕೊರತೆ
		🕨 ನಿರಬಿತ ರುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಕೊರತೆ
		 ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಪಿರುವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಲಿಸಿರುವುಬಿಲ್ಲ
		🕨 ಕಾಮರಾಲಿಯು ನಿಧಾನರತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ
		≽ ಇತರೆ (ನಮೂಬಿಸಿ)
7	ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ	
ટ	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯ ಈಲನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ / ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟದೆ / ತೀರಾ ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟದೆ
හ	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	
8	ಹೌದಾದರೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಘ / ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ ಎಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಜ / ಎನ್ ಜ ಒ / ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಂಖತಿ
හි	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು ಯಾಲಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಲದೆ?	ರಾಮ ಅಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಂಘ / ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ ಎಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಜಿ / ಎನ್ ಜಿ ಒ / ರ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಂಲುತಿ / ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ
93	ಸರ್ಕಾಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಖಾಸಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಆಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದಲ್ಲ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಭಲಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ	ಶುಲ್ಲ ವಸೂಅ ದೇಣಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕಲಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ದೇಣಿಯನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲ ಜಮಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಮೊತ್ತಬಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ
ж	ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಇಂತಹದೇ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಗಆಗೆ ಹೋಅಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ	ಚಿನ್ನಾಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಚಿನ್ನಾಲದೆ ಎರಡು ಒಂದೆ ತರಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವಾಲದೆ ಕಾಮರಾಲ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಆಸದೆ ಇರುವುದಲಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಚಾಲದೆ ಇತರೇ

Annexure -20(j)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯವತಿಂಬಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಆಸಿರುವ **ಚರಂಡಿ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ** ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಲಾನುಭವಿಗಆಂದ ಅಭಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಆ

ವಿಧಾನನ	භ් දා ප්		ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು		ಗ್ರಾಮ		
1	ಕಾಮಗಾ೭	ಾಯ ವಿವರ					
2	ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನ	ುಮಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ವ ೃತ್ತಿ ಂ	ಯ ಹೆಸರು				
3	ದೂರವಾಣಿ	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ					
4	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ	ಮಾಹಿತಿ					
ಎ	ಚರಂಡಿ ಹೊ	ಾಸದಾಲ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಲ)ರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?				
ස		, ಸದ್ಯ ಚರಂಡಿ ಸಂಬಂ ಗ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಲದೆ?	<u> </u>	ರ ಯಾವ			
8		ಂದ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವ ರಾಡಲಾಲಿತ್ತಾ	ನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ :	ಚರಂಡಿ	ಹೌದು	<u> </u>	
යි	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ	ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾ)ಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು			
හ		ರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡ		ರ ರಸ್ತೆಯ			
		ಶಲ್ಲ ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾ					
ಎಫ್	ಯಾವ ಮಾ	ಾದಲಯ ಚರಂಡಿಯನ್ನು	್ನ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು		ವಿ ಮಾದಲ/ಸ್ಥಾಣ	ე ნ ზ	
					ಬಾಕ್ಸ್ ಚರಂಡಿ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಕಾಲುವೆ		
æ	ಸದ ಅದೇ	ಚರಂಡಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ	ು ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾ	റമാളാ	ಹಾಕಾ <u>ಿ</u> ತ್ತು		
•			ત્રું માટે માટે માટે		ನೀರು ಹಲಯು	ತಿರಲ	
					ಕುಸಿದು ಹೋಗಿ		
						_ ಮುಜ್ಜಿ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು	
ಹೆ ಚ್	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ,	, ಯಾವ ಲೀತಿ ತಾತ್ತಲಾ	ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ	ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಲಿತ್ತು	ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಕಾಲುವೆ		
			·		ಚಪ್ಪಡಿ ಹಾಸುವಿಕ		
ສ	ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಂ	ಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ	ುವರು ಮಾಡಿದರ	ರು	सुंठंड भक्षेहरीठा		
9))		9_) 9)_) _)	ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸ	୦େନ୍ଦ୍ରଁ	
ಜಿ		ರ್ಬಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಕೊಳ					
Œ	1	වූದ ಕಾರಣ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನಿ	පෝ ಊවನ ම	ಥವಾ ರಸ್ತೆಯ			
		ಾಗದಲ್ಲ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿತ್ತೇ?					
ಎಲ್		ುನಿಂದಾ <i>ಲ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾ</i> ಮಿಕ	ರೋಗದ ಪ್ರಮ	989			
	ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲತ್ತೇ?	,					

5	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗ	
ಎ	ಕೊಳಚೆ ನೀಲನ ಸರಾಗ ಹಲಯುಖಕೆಯಲ್ಲ	<u> </u>
	ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ	
29	ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಮಿಕೀಟಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು 🗀 ಇಲ್ಲ 🗀
సి	r್ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಸ್ವಜ್ಞತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂಬದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
Ca)	<u>අවූ ෂದ්මූ ಕ</u> ಾರಣ	1. ස්ර්රම අපසාතචරාත්වවූ
		2. ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
		3. ಚರಂಡಿಯಲ್ಲ ಕಸ ತುಂಚಿರುತ್ತದೆ
		4. ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ
		ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
		5. ಚರಂಡಿ ಸ್ವಚ್ಚತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನೀರು
		ಇರುವುಬಲ್ಲ
ප	ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಬಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಸಧ್ಯ ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
	ರೋಗಗಳ ಹರಡುವಿಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
6	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ	
ಎ	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ರುಣಮಟ್ಟ	ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ / ಅತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ
29	ಅತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?	🗲 ಕಟಪೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಜ್ಜಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ
		\succ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಾಟ ನೀಡದೇ ಇರುವುದು
		🕨 ಸಿಗಬಿತ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಕೊರತೆ
		🕨 ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾಲುವೆಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ನೀಡಿಲ್ಲ
		🕨 ಇತರ (ನಮೂಬಿಸಿ)
సి	ಚರಂಡಿಯ ಈೇಗಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ / ಹದಗೆೞ್ಟದೆ / ತೀರಾ
	Ť	ಹದರೆಜ್ಜದೆ
ඌ	ಸಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬೇರೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಲ್ಲ ಸಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಚರಂಡಿಯ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
	ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಲದೆಯೆ?	
ଷ	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ ಯಾವ ಲೀತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ	🕨 ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಾಟ ನೀಡಲಾಲದೆ
		🕨 ಒಳ್ಟೆ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಬಆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ
		ಸಿಮೆಂಚ್ ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ
ఎభో	ಚರಂಡಿಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ

28	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಂಘ / ಯುವಕ ನಂಘ ಎಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಜಿ / ಎನ್ ಜಿ ಒ / ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ
ක් ಚ್	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು ಯಾಲಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಲದೆ?	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಘ / ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ ಎಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಜ / ಎನ್ ಜ ಒ / ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ
ಐ	ಸದಲ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಯಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ	
	ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಇತರೇ ಚರಂಡಿಗಳ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಗಳಗೆ ಹೋಅಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಚರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ	ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಚರಂಡಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ ಎರಡು ಒಂದೆ ತರಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವಾಗಿದೆ ಚರಂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಹೂರ್ಣಗೊಆಸದೆ ಇರುವುದಲಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಚರಂಡಿಯೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಇತರೇ

Annexure – 20(k)

ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಆಯವತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಆಸಿರುವ **ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ** ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಲಾನುಭವಿಗಆಂದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಆ

ವಿಧಾನನ	ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷ್ಮೇತ್ರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	್ರಾಮ
ಕ್ರಮ		
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		
1	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ವಿವರ	
2	ಖಚಾರ	
3	ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
4	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತ	
ಎ	ಸೇತುವೆ ಹೊಸದಾಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಲಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
ප	ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಬಂದ ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಲತ್ತಾ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
సి	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ದಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು	
	ನೆಡೆಸಲಾಲತ್ತು	
හී	ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕಾಮಗಾಲ ನೆಡೆಬದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತೋಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು	
29	ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲ, ಸೇತುವೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ	
	ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?	
సి	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೂರ್ವ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	
	ಸೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	
සී	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಬದೆ	ಒಂದು /ಎರಡು / ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ /
		ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ
ଷ	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲ ಜನಗಆಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ	ಹೌದು 🔃 ಇಲ್ಲ
>==6	ಲೀತಿಯ ಅಡ್ಡಿ / ವಿರೋದ ಉಂಚಾಲದೆಯೇ	र स्टूटर (कार्य किला से विजय
ఎಫ್	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಒಡೆತನ ಯಾಲಗೆ ಸೇಲರುವುದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ	ಸರ್ಕಾರ /ಖಾಸ್ಗಿ/ಕೊಡುಗೆ/ರೈತರು
28	ರೈತರ ಬೊಖಯಾದಲ್ಲ ಸಾಗುವಆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತಾ?	<u>ක</u> ීත
ಹೆ ಚ್	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲ, ಎಷ್ಟು ರೈತರ ಬೊಮಿಯು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ	
න	ಅಂದಾಜು ಒಟ್ಟು ಎಕರೆ	
සී	ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು?	
ਹੈ	ಭೂಮಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ರೈತಲಗೆ/ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕಲಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಬಂದ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಕಾಂಪೆನ್ಷೇಷನ್ ಸೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	

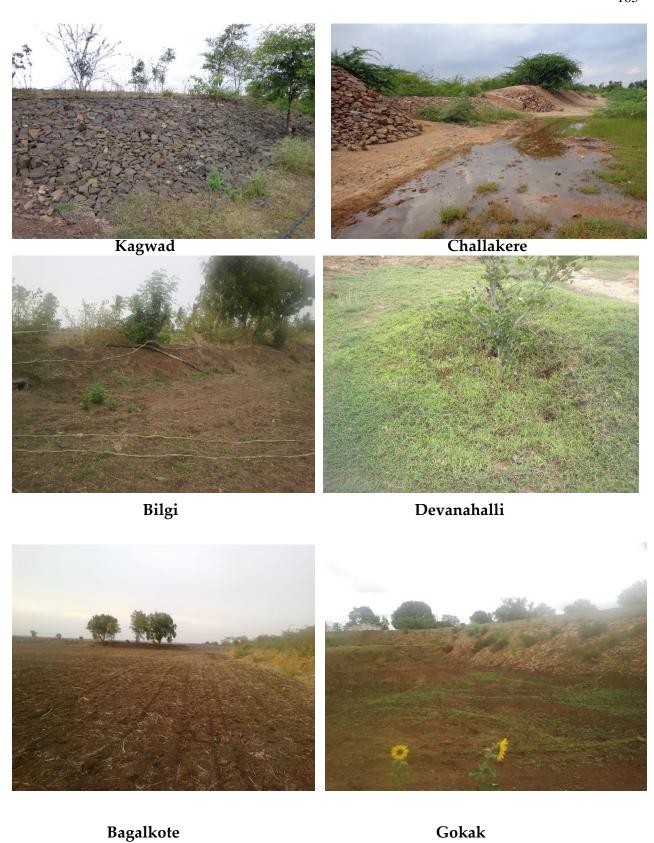
ಎಲ್	ಹೌದು ಆದಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪಲಾನುಭವಿರಆರೆ ಹಣ ದೊರಕಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
ಎ೦	ಇಲ್ಲ ಆದಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪಲಾನುಭವಿಗಆಗೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಆದಿರುತ್ತದೆ?	
	ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯದಿಂದ?	
ಎನ್	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳು	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
ఒ	ಹೌದು ಆದಲ್ಲ, ಉಂಚಾದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?	
టి	ಸಧ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಸೇತುವೆಯು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ್ಣಗಆಗೆ	
	ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?	
ಕ್ಯೂ	ಇದರಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಯಾವುದು? ಎಲ್ಲಂದ ಎಲ್ಲರೆ?	
ෂල්	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಮುನ್ನ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಲು	ಕಾಲು ನಡಿಗೆ/ ಎತ್ತಿನ ಗಾಡಿ/
	ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಾಲಗೆ ವೃವಸ್ಥೆ	ಆಟೊ/ಸೈಕಲ್/ದ್ವಿಚಕ್ರವಾಹನ/ಇತರೇ
5	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗ	
i)	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಮುನ್ನ ಹಳ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಅಂದಾಜು ಕನಿಷ್ಟ	
,	ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಸಂಚಲಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು?	
ii)	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಆ್ಟಂಖಂದ ಇತರೇ ಹೆಆ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಂಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲುವ	ಹೌದು 🔃 ಇಲ್ಲ
,	ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಆಸಿದೆಯೇ?	
iii)	ವಾಹನಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯಅ್ಲ ಇಂಧನದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಖರ್ಚು ವೆಜ್ಞ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
,	ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
iv)	ಹೋಬಆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಣ್ಣದೆಯೇ?	_{හී} ත්
v)	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಸಂಚಾರವು ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು 📉 ಇಲ್ಲ
vi)	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಚಾರ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
vii)	ಅಜವೃದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಣಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	<u> </u>
,	ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆಯೇ?	
viii)	ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಾಲಕಾ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ	<u> </u>
,	ಸಾಲಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಲಿದೆಯೇ?	
ix)	ಹೈನುಗಾಲಕೆ ಅಜವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡೈಲ ಸಂಫಗಆಗೆ ಸುಲಭ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ	<u> </u>
	ಹೊಂದಲಾಲದೆಯೇ?	
x)	ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಸ್ವಂತ ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು	ಹೌದು 🔲 ಇಲ್ಲ
ĺ ,	ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	

xi)	ಪಟ್ಟಣದಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕಾ೧ ಖಲೀದಿಸುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾ೧ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xii)	ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಕಿಯರು, ಪಶು ವೈದ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಣ ನೀಡುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಳಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xiii)	ರ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋಧ್ಯಮದ ಜಾರಗಆದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗರು ಭೇಟ ಸೀಡುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಳಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xiv)	ಶಾಲೆಗಆಗೆ ತಲುಪಲು ಮಕ್ಕಆಗೆ ಸುಲಭ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xv)	ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತುಸು ದೂರದಲ್ಲರುವ ಇಂಲ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ಶಾಲೆಗಆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
xvi)	ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲ ಸೈಕಲ್ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xvii)	ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಗೆ ತಲುಪಲು ಅನುಕೂಲಕರವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
xviii)	ಭೂಖು ದರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಲದೆಯೇ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xix)	ಹೊಲ /ಕೃಷಿ ಭೂಮಿರೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪಲು ಸಹಾಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
xx)	ಆಟೋ, ಖಾಸ೧ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸಂಚಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾ೧ದೆಯೇ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xxi)	ಹೋಬಆ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಣ್ಣದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xxii)	ಜಿಕಿತ್ಸೆರಾಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
xxiii)	ರಸ್ತೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಬಂದಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥಲಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅವಕಾಶ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
xxiv)	ಕೂಅ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಕೂಅ ಕೆಲಸಗಆಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಹಳ್ಳಗಆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸದ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?	
6	ಕಾಮಗಾಲಿಯ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ	
ಎ	ಕಾಮರಾಲಯ ರುಣಮಟ್ಟ	ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ / ಅತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ
29	ಅತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಲದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?	ಕಳಪೆ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಜ್ಜಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ
		ಯಾವಗಲೂ ಲಪೇಲ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ
		ನಿರಬಿತ ರುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಕೊರತೆ
		ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿ ಇರುವುಬಲ್ಲ
		➤ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕಡಿತ
		🗲 ಸೇತುವೆಬಬಿಗಳಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಚಕ್ತಿ ಕೊರತೆ
		🕨 ಇತರ (ನಮೂಬಿಸಿ)

సి	ಸೇತುವೆಯ ಈ೧ನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ / ಹದಗೆೞ್ಟದೆ / ತೀರಾ ಹದಗೆೞ್ಟದೆ
යි	ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	 ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
ଷ	ಹೌದು ಆದರೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಘ / ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ
	ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?	ಎಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಜ / ಎನ್ ಜ ಒ / ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ
ಎಫ್	ಇಲ್ಲ ಅದಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾಲಿಗೆ	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಇವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಘ / ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ
	ವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಲದೆ?	ಎಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ ಜ್ / ಎನ್ ಜ ಒ / ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ
7	ರಸ್ತೆ ಅಜವೃದ್ದಿಯಂದಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ	ಹೌದು ಇಲ್ಲ
	ಸಂಪರ್ಕದಲ್ಲ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
8	ಸದಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾಮರಾಲಿಯಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನೂ	
	ಹೆಜ್ಜಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ	
	ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಥಾವ	ಚಿನ್ನಾಲದೆ
	ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಅನ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಇಂತಹದೇ ಸೇತುವೆ	ಬೇರೆ ಸೇತುವೆ ಸಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ
	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಅಂತಹ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಗೆ	ಎರಡು ಒಂದೆ ತರಹ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವಾಲಿದೆ
	ಹೋಅಸಿದರೆ ಈ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ	ಸೇತುವೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಆಸದೆ ಇರುವುದಲಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ
		ಉಂಚಾಲದೆ
		ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು
		ಇತರೇ

Photographs of Sample Soil Conservation Works





Dugumote

Photographs of Sample Checkdam Works



TECSOK KEA

Molakalmuru

Chikkodi / Sadalga



Haveri Badami

Photographs of Sample Road Works



TECSOK KEA

Basavana Bagewadi

Holalkere



Photographs of Sample Samudaya Bhavan Works





Hosakote



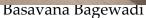






Banjara Bhavan, Bagalkote







Badami

Photographs of Other Works



Hosadurga



Molakalmuru



Basavana Bagewadi



Channapatna



Athani

Chikkodi / Sadalga

SECTION -III

Terms of Reference (ToR) for the External Evaluation of the Need and Functioning of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga.

. Study Title

The title of the proposed study is "Evaluation of the need and functioning of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga."

. Background Information

With a view to address the issue of regional imbalances and specific needs of under development regions, the State of Karnataka established three Regional Development Boards at different points of time. One amongst them is the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Chitradurga, which was established on 26.01.1995 under the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board Act 1994. This is under the Administrative Control of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. The jurisdiction of the Board is spread over 70 assembly constituencies (after delimitation of the constituencies) located in 14 districts of Bangalore (Rural), Ramanagaram, Tumkur, Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Hassan, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Davanagere, Gadag, Haveri, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bagalkote.

14 Taluks of the Board jurisdiction are most backward, 14 more backward, 14 backward and 15 are relatively forward as per the Dr.D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report.

Since inception of the Board, Rs. 183.30 Crores has been allocated to the Board till 2013-14 against which Rs.129.88 Crores has been released by government and Rs. 125.35 Crores is the Expenditure incurred till the end of March 2014. A total of 4,655 works have been completed under various sectors in this period.

Members of the Board

All the legislators & Members of Parliaments, whose constituencies lie within the jurisdiction of the Board representing a part or whole of the Board area, are its members. In addition, Regional Commissioners of each revenue Division within which the Board jurisdiction falls, concerned Deputy Commissioners (DC), Presidents of Zilla Panchayaths (ZP) having jurisdiction over Bayaluseeme area

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are also the members of the Board. Government can nominate ten non-officials persons, of whom two persons are required to be from Scheduled Caste and one from Scheduled Tribe. The State Government appoints one of the members of the Board to be its Chairman and an officer not below the rank of Divisional Commissioner as Secretary of the Board.

Role of the Board

The Board prepares an annual plan containing programmes and projects for development of Bayaluseeme Area, supervises the implementation of the projects and programmes and monitors & evaluates the implementation of its plan and coordinates functioning of all departments & ZPs and other NGOs. The meeting of the Board is be convened by the Secretary with prior approval of the Chairman, held at any place within the jurisdiction of the Board, or at the State Headquarters. The Board is prescribed to meet at least once in three months.

3. Objectives of the Board

The objects of the Board shall be:-

- To promote the development and conservation of water resources in the Bayaluseeme area.
- 2) To adopt soil and water conservation measures in rain fed agriculture systems of the Bayaluseeme area.
- 3) To promote development of forest in the Bayaluseeme area.
- 4) To promote horticulture development in the Bayaluseeme area.
- 5) To promote and support activities in the agriculture and allied sector in the Bayaluseeme area.
- 6) To promote animal husbandry in the Bayaluseeme area.

 And Development of Bayaluseeme Area by preparing annual plans containing programmes and projects, supervising and coordinating the implementation of the projects and programmes and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of its plan. {The details can be seen in Chapter III of the Bayaluseeme Area Development Board (BSDB) Act 1994.}

4. Monitoring of the Programmes /Projects

Under section 10 of the BSDB Act 1994, an implementation committee has been constituted consisting of the Secretary of the Board who shall be the Chairperson, DCs of all the districts in the jurisdiction of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chief Executive Officers of ZPs having jurisdiction over Bayaluseeme area, Directors of departments of Sericulture, Agriculture, Animal

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Husbandry, Water shed Development and Chief Engineers of Minor Irrigation, Chief Conservators of Forests, having jurisdiction over Bayaluseeme area, Vice Chancellors of Universities established in the Bayaluseeme area and such other officers, as appointed by the State government.

In addition to this, the financial and physical progress of works of the Board are reviewed monthly at the State level by the Principal Secretary to Government, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Development, under the system of MPIC to remove any bottle necks in implementation and speeding up of works.

5. Evaluation Scope, Purpose and Objective

The scope of the evaluation study is confined to the jurisdiction of the Bayaluseeme area i.e. 70 Assembly Constituencies of 14 districts of the State as mentioned in the background information of this ToR, to study the performance of the Board since 2009-10 to 2013-14 in terms of allocations made, releases made by the government, the expenditures incurred and number of works completed. The purpose of evaluation is to study, how effectively the Board is functioning in achieving the objectives set in the BSDB Act 1994 and its impact. Further, how far the Board has addressed the backwardness prevailing in the area and what is the status of all backward taluks now. Further, a gap analysis in the development sectors mentioned in paragraph (3) of ToR needs to be studied comparing the State's development indicators with those of districts falling in Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, and suggest measures to fill the gap. The evaluating Agency is expected to see whether the fund utilization is in the ratio of 60:40 for soil conservation and other social sector works respectively as envisaged in the BSDB Act 1994. The study also should highlight about the need and relevance of the Board after the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments, thereby questioning the necessity and relevance of the Board at this juncture.

6. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive)

- 1. What are the parameters on which the annual allocation of Malnad Area Development Board is decided? Are the parameters sufficient and robust? If not, what are the parameters that can be suggested for doing so?
- 2. Is there a long term perspective plan done by the Board? Is such a planning needed?

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- Is the sectoral distribution of funds for Soil Conservation and Other social sector
 works in the ratio of 60:40 respectively as envisaged in BSDB Act 1994? If no,
 reasons thereof to be given.
- 4. Are the Zilla Panchayaths and other line departments adequately consulted while preparing the action plan of the Board? If not, why not?
- 5. Is due consideration given to most backward, more backward and backward taluks existing in the jurisdiction of the Board Area? If yes, the details of allocation made to these taluks? If no, why not?
- 6. What is the average time taken for the works completed and average cost of works under soil conservation, minor irrigation ground water recharging and other social sectors?
- 7. Is there any delay in the execution of BSDB works? If yes, what is the duration of delay and what are the reasons for delay in completion of works?
- 8. What is the modus operandi of according administrative and technical sanctions to BSDB works?
- 9. How is the release of funds made to implementing agencies?
- 10. What is the monitoring mechanism in the Board for overseeing the implementation of works?
- 11. How often has the implementation committee (formed under section 10 of the BSDB Act 1995) met in each of the financial years? Whether all the members of the implementation committee attended the meeting? If not, were they represented by the junior officers? If not, what were the reasons for absenteeism?
- 12. What are the special works undertaken by the Board in Bayaluseeme Area under General Outlay and Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) outlays provided to the Board? How helpful are these programmes to the targeted groups? Is it worth to take such area specific programmes in the Board? If yes, why?
- 13. What are the criteria followed by the Board in distributing works in different constituencies of the Board area after the budget allocation is made by Government? Are the criteria correct by procedure or in the interest of development? The answer to this question may be a detailed one.
- 14. Which are the development activities addressed simultaneously by the Board as well as Zilla Panchayaths / Urban local Bodies? What is the quantum of funds spent by the Zilla Panchayaths/ULBs, vis-à-vis the Board in these development activities? Is the difference large? If yes, is there any relevance for the Board/Body spending substantially less to continue?
- 15. Whether special needs of different locations in the Board areas for general and SCP/TSP regions and backwardness of the locations are considered while preparing the action plan of the Board? If yes, funds requested by Board and funds provided by government may be furnished?

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- 16. Are the Board works all stand alone or any convergence has been made for creation of durable assets from MLA's and MP's fund? If yes, to what extent these funds are utilized from MLAs/MPs funds for completion of works? If no, why not?
- 17. After the creation of Zilla Panchayaths and the commencement of the Legislator's local area development fund (MPs too included) having much higher outlay than the Board, what are the practicable measures that may be taken to make the Board strong, relevant and vibrant?
- 18. What amendments may be done in the BSDB Act so as to incorporate the changes in field circumstances that have occurred with passage of time (Since the enactment of the Act) and to make the Board strong?
- 19. Is there a need to redefine the jurisdiction of the three Boards, namely Bayaluseeme, Karavali and Malnad to help better management (in terms of extent and shape at least) and special area focused? If yes, what should be the shape and size of the Board being evaluated?
- 20. What is people's perception about the quality of works done by this Board? A brief detail of 4 to 5 works of exceptional quality or usefulness to people or both may be provided along with this answer.

7. Evaluation Methodology:

Since last 5 years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2013-14, Rs.50.02 Crores was released by government to the Board against which Rs. 48.90 Crores is the Expenditure is incurred till the end of March 2014. 2,844 works have been completed under various sectors. 10% of the works taken in each financial year of the 70 constituencies of Bayaluseeme Area is to be selected randomly or systematically and taken as sample for evaluation in such a way that each sector, for example, social sector (including Samudaya Bhavana), minor irrigation, soil conservation, ground *water* recharging works etc. are proportionately represented in each financial year. This sample will be used to answer question numbered as 6, 7, 8, and 16 above. In case of all others, the population of works will be studied. The works taken up in relatively forward taluks of Bayaluseeme area may be taken as control, where needed.

8. Qualification of Consultant

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

- i. Social Scientist,
- ii. Agricultural Scientist or Agricultural Engineer, and,
- iii. Civil/ Structural Engineer.

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And in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

9. Deliverables time Schedule

The Secretary, Bayaluseeme Area Development Board will provide year wise constituency wise/district wise details of works taken up in 5 years from 2009-10 till 2013-14 with full details of implementing agencies, location, cost of the work, name of village and taluk etc. The time line for evaluation will be nearly as follows-

1. Work plan submission : One month after signing the agreement.

Field Data Collection : Three months from date of work plan approval.

3. Draft report Submission4. Final Report Submission5. One month after field data collection.6. One month from draft report submission.

5. Total duration : 6 months.

10. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report

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

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Karnataka Evaluation Authority of Government of Karnataka which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority and Government of Karnataka.
- b) Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles. An evaluation report should look like a serious study.
- c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should from the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
- d) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.

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

(A)Short Term practicable recommendations

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

(B) Long Term practicable recommendations

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

(C) Recommendations requiring change in policy

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

11. Cost and Schedule of Budget release

Output based budget release will be 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** of 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 hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluating Agency is expected to pay services tax at their end.

12. Contact persons to get further details about the study

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- a) Sri.C.V.Patil, Secretary , Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga [Ph NO:08184-231584, Mob:9448001222]
- b) Sri.Shashidhar , Deputy Secretary , Bayaluseeme Area Development Board, Chitradurga [Phone Mob:9448438088].

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN(2)/2011 dated 11 th July 2011 and orders made there under.

This ToR is approved by the Technical Committee of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority in its 11th meeting held on 26th May 2014.

Sd/-

Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority
Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation

Authority

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About Principal Investigator

Dr. T M Sujatha is working as Adviser in Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK), Bengaluru, Karnataka. She has obtained Masters in Rural Development from Bangalore University and Ph.D from Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidya Nilaya, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

TECSOK

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EVALUATION STUDY ON THE NEED AND FUNCTIONING OF BAYALUSEEME AREA DEVELOPMENT BOARD, CHITRADURGA