# Chapter – 1 : Introduction

The term Rural Development connotes overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. Rural development assumes greater significance as 68.84% population in our country and 61.43% of Karnataka States' (according to the 2011 census) population still lives in rural areas in the State. Out of total rural population in the State, 57.65% of the people are covered under Below Poverty Line (BPL). The current status of rural infrastructure in Karnataka needs to be improved for socio-economic growth.

As the Budget allocation by State Government for the Scheme is large and the scheme is in-force since six years, it is felt that, there is quite necessary to evaluate the performance and impact of the scheme to take appropriate decision, whether to continue or discontinue the scheme with / without modifications in the guidelines.

As per the Govt. Order, Karnataka Evaluation Authority, Planning Department has selected Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) for undertaking the evaluation study of the scheme through calling Tenders. Accordingly, TECSOK has taken up the Evaluation Study and findings of the study are enumerated in the following Chapters.

# Chapter – 2 : Objectives, Methodology and Scope of Evaluation

## 2.1 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the evaluation study of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme are as follows:

- To assess the effectiveness of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme implemented by Rural Development Panchayat Raj (RDPR) Department.
- To assess the scope for further continuation/discontinuation of the Scheme.
- To provide a snapshot of the socio-economic development after implementation of the Scheme.
- To recommend ways and means for better implementation of the Scheme.

## 2.2 Methodology

- Collecting details of the physical & financial achievement from RDPR Dept., for the reference period (2007-08).
- Collection of the list from RUDSETI and KEONICS for beneficiaries covered under the training scheme.
- Collection of list of beneficiaries, as per voters list from the sample villages for opinion pertaining, infrastructure implemented covering quality, usefulness and any shortfall and overall impact of the works completed under the Scheme.
- In depth discussion with implementing authority, local public and collection of opinion through structured questionnaires.
- Discussion with other stakeholders like Grama Panchayat Members, NGOs, local leaders and person's in-charge of facilities viz., Samudaya Bhavana and Anganawadi Building.

- Photographs of the infrastructure works observed during the field investigation.
- Data validation, data analysis, observations,
- Short comings, suggestions and specific recommendation for improvements in implementation of the scheme.

## 2.3 Scope of Evaluation

The scope of the study is limited to evaluation of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme – Phase – I (2007-08) implemented by RDPR in 29 districts of Karnataka State. Further for the sample study two taluks/district and two Villages/ taluks are taken up. The selection of taluks for the study is as per categorization of taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa's Committee Report, wherein taluks have been categorized as most backward, more backward villages coming under backward and relatively developed. The study covers 116 sample villages coming under four categories of taluks.

## 2.4 Coverage, Sample size and technique

### a) Coverage

The Study considers coverage of two villages per taluk and two taluks per district and a total of four villages per district. A total of 116 villages from 58 taluks have been covered based on Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report coming under 29 districts.

### b) Sample Size

The total sample size under this head covered is 580 beneficiaries from 116 villages at 5 beneficiaries / village (10 beneficiaries/one taluk or 20 beneficiaries / district). Selection of beneficiaries for the study is based on the voters ID sample technique. Total 580 respondents were interviewed for impact assessment of the Scheme.

### (c) Tools for Data Collection

#### (i) Questionnaire for beneficiaries

A suitable questionnaire has been prepared separately for each component for collection of data from the beneficiaries in the villages. Care was taken in designing the questionnaire, based

on comprehension level of the respondents. The Taluk level Officers of the Department were involved in identification of beneficiaries.

**(ii) Questionnaire for implementing agencies**

A suitable questionnaire for implementing agencies was also prepared to elicit the opinion from them, pertaining to funds allocation, utilization, infrastructure taken up, problems in implementation, impact of the scheme etc.

**(d) Analysis of Data and submission of Report**

The data collected in the questionnaires from respective respondents were analysed by using statistical technique. Adequate weightage is given to subjective element and objective data. Based on the analysis of data, Report is prepared to cover the major objectives of the Study and given appropriate recommendations.

During field visits, over all 580 respondents were interviewed to elicit their opinion about the performance and impact of the scheme. The abstract of coverage of respondents is given in the Table-2.1.

**Table-2.1: Abstract of Coverage of Respondents**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Category of taluk | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Developed | Total |
| **A** | **Villages covered under the scheme** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of villages covered | 34 | 20 | 52 | 10 | 116 |
| 2 | No. of respondents interviewed | 170 | 100 | 260 | 50 | 580 |

## 2.5 Limitations

The study is based on the data provided by RDPR Dept., respective Zilla Panchayats and same has been analysed. Based on the outcome of data findings & recommendations are made in the Study.

# Chapter – 3 : Scheme Details and Anticipated outcome

## 3.1 Scheme Details

The Government of Karnataka launched "Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme" to commemorate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the formation of Karnataka State. Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme is a new initiative of the Government of Karnataka for developing vibrant village community by adopting intensive and integrated approach to Rural Development.

The Scheme was launched during the year 2007 and Phase-I of the scheme is completed during the financial year 2008-09 (Study Period). The Department of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, Karnataka is the implementing authority of the scheme across the State. Under this scheme the infrastructure developed are Road & Drainage works, Anganawadi Buildings, Samudaya Bhavana, Solid Waste Management, etc.

The scheme also covers soft skill facilities such as Information Education & Communication (IEC) for social awareness and providing short term training to the educated unemployed rural youth.

## 3.2 Objectives of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme

As per the guidelines of the scheme, the objectives are as follows:

- Provide additional funding for improving the infrastructure in the selected villages.
- Bring in the visible improvement to the physical environment of the villages through upgradation of infrastructure.
- Improvement of Hygiene and Sanitation in the villages by providing facilities for disposal of solid wastes from the villages and also proper drainage facilities.
- Providing training support to the local educated youths for empowering them to become Self-Employed / get better job opportunities

- Create awareness among the villagers about the various Government Programmes / schemes and services enabling them to involve in the Programmes and achieving sustainable development through IEC.

### 3.3 Anticipated outcome of the Scheme

The scheme after implementation is expected to achieve the following results:

- Accelerate the process of social and economic development in the selected villages.
- Providing infrastructure to the rural areas on par with urban centre.
- Enabling rural population to be empowered for better livelihood opportunities on a sustainable and growing basis.
- Improving the connectivity and easy movement for men & materials within the villages through up-gradation of existing infrastructure and taking up new works in rural areas.
- Expected to bring financial security and thereby, achieve socio-economic growth among the rural community.

# Chapter – 4 : Procedure followed in selection of Villages

The scheme envisages certain criteria for selection of villages for implementation of the works under the Scheme. The criteria for selection of villages mainly emphasis on equitable distribution of facilities for the selected villages across the State. It highlights on coverage of beneficiaries among all caste & creed and gives thrust for bringing those beneficiaries who are socially deprived and most neglected. Considering these objectives, the RDPR Department has set certain specific guidelines for selection of such villages to be covered under the scheme and are as follows:

- Selection of villages where more SC/ST & other backward caste population is located.
- Selection of village having a minimum population of 2,500.
- Villages which are located close to urban centers in terms of proximity.
- Villages having better accessibility through a good network of roads.
- Villages that have potential to develop as a Growth Centre.

## 4.1 District-wise Coverage of Villages under the Scheme

Total villages in the State across 176 taluks and 29 districts were 29,736. As per the information made available by RDPR Department, under Phase-1 a total of 1,203 villages have been implemented with the infrastructure under Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme. For evaluation, the sample villages are drawn from these 1,203 villages as per the Terms of Reference. Accordingly, the analysis of the data is pertaining to 1,203 villages and sample of 116 villages covering both physical & financial components.

A comparison is made to know the number of villages covered under the scheme in each district to total villages in the district. Similarly, the comparison is also made with total villages covered in each district to total villages covered under the scheme.

➲ Total number of villages covered under Phase-I are 1,203 against 29,736 numbers of villages in the State. The proposed coverage was about 4% to the total villages in the State.

- On observation made on taluk-wise selection, in Arakalgud and Chikkodi taluks each a maximum of 19 villages and in Hassan taluk 18 villages were selected. On the contrary, in Gudibande, N.R.Pura and Sringeri Taluks only two villages each were selected for implementation when compared to other taluks.
- On observation made on District-wise selection, the highest number of villages covered in Hassan district with 102 Nos. followed by Belgaum district with 98 Nos., when compared to other Districts.
- In percentage terms, the number of villages covered to total covered under the scheme is highest at 8.48% in Hassan district (i.e., 102 villages out of 1,203 villages), when compared to State average of 4%.
- The number of villages covered to total villages in a district was lowest at 1.08% in Dharwad district (i.e., 13 villages out of 1,203 villages).
- Comparing total villages covered to total villages in a particular district, the highest percentage coverage is at 10.04% in Udupi district i.e., 26 villages out of 259.

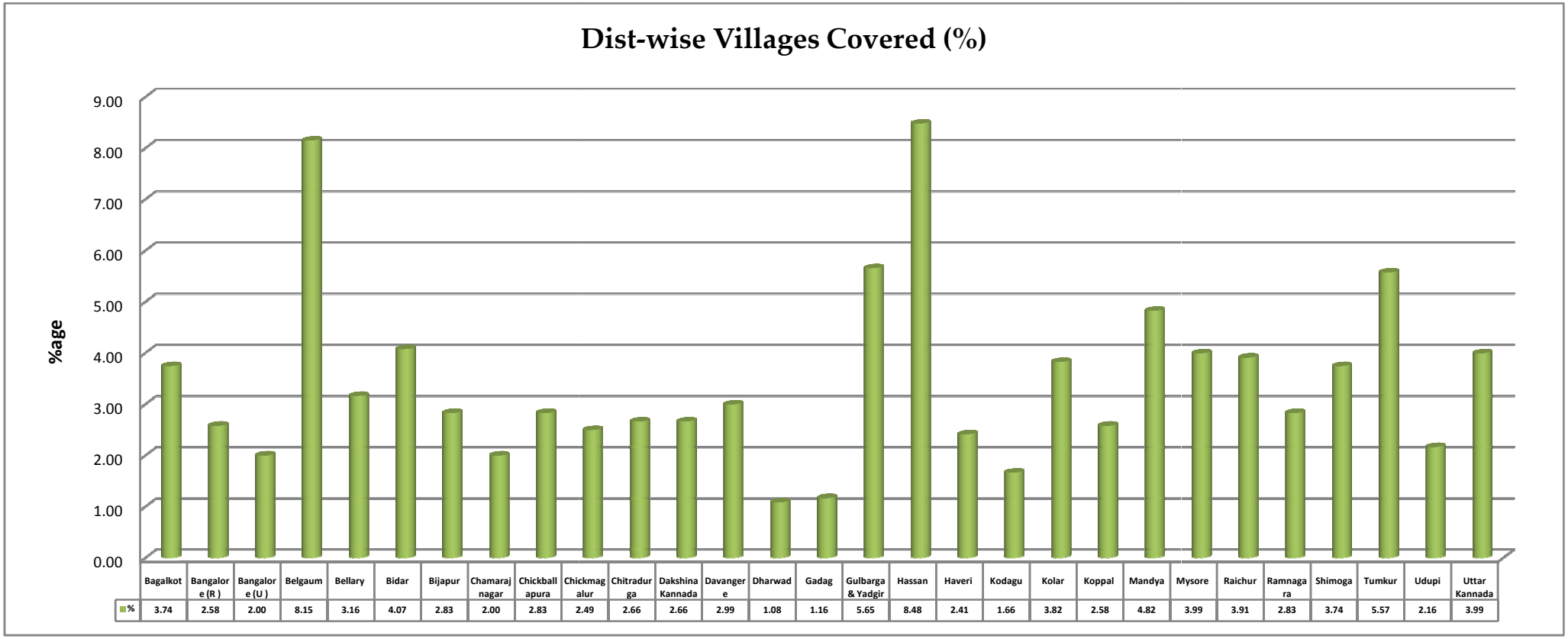
The district-wise coverage of villages is furnished in the table – 4.1 and also represented graphically.

**Table – 4.1: District-wise Coverage of Villages**

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Total No. of Villages in Dist. | Villages covered under the Scheme | Covered villages vis-à-vis Total Villages (%) | District-wise coverage vis-à-vis Total coverage (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bagalkot | 638 | 45 | 7.05 | 3.74 |
| 2 | Bangalore (R ) | 1059 | 31 | 2.93 | 2.58 |
| 3 | Bangalore (U ) | 612 | 24 | 3.92 | 2.00 |
| 4 | Belgaum | 1306 | 98 | 7.50 | 8.15 |
| 5 | Bellary | 565 | 38 | 6.73 | 3.16 |
| 6 | Bidar | 629 | 49 | 7.79 | 4.07 |
| 7 | Bijapur | 698 | 34 | 4.87 | 2.83 |
| 8 | Chamarajnagar | 514 | 24 | 4.67 | 2.00 |
| 9 | Chickballapura | 1521 | 34 | 2.24 | 2.83 |

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Total No. of Villages in Dist. | Villages covered under the Scheme | Covered villages vis-à-vis Total Villages (%) | District-wise coverage vis-à-vis Total coverage (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Chickmagalur | 1126 | 30 | 2.66 | 2.49 |
| 11 | Chitradurga | 1071 | 32 | 2.99 | 2.66 |
| 12 | Dakshina Kannada | 376 | 32 | 8.51 | 2.66 |
| 13 | Davanagere | 932 | 36 | 3.86 | 2.99 |
| 14 | Dharwad | 384 | 13 | 3.39 | 1.08 |
| 15 | Gadag | 346 | 14 | 4.05 | 1.16 |
| 16 | Gulbarga & Yadgir | 1452 | 68 | 4.68 | 5.65 |
| 17 | Hassan | 2593 | 102 | 3.93 | 8.48 |
| 18 | Haveri | 713 | 29 | 4.07 | 2.41 |
| 19 | Kodagu | 301 | 20 | 6.64 | 1.66 |
| 20 | Kolar | 1809 | 46 | 2.54 | 3.82 |
| 21 | Koppal | 635 | 31 | 4.88 | 2.58 |
| 22 | Mandya | 1486 | 58 | 3.90 | 4.82 |
| 23 | Mysore | 1362 | 48 | 3.52 | 3.99 |
| 24 | Raichur | 893 | 47 | 5.26 | 3.91 |
| 25 | Ramanagara | 878 | 34 | 3.87 | 2.83 |
| 26 | Shivamogga | 1539 | 45 | 2.92 | 3.74 |
| 27 | Tumakuru | 2727 | 67 | 2.46 | 5.57 |
| 28 | Udupi | 259 | 26 | 10.04 | 2.16 |
| 29 | Uttara Kannada | 1312 | 48 | 3.66 | 3.99 |
| | **Total** | **29736** | **1203** | **4 (State Average)** | **100.00** |

## Graph – 4.1 : District-wise Coverage of Villages



## 4.2 Coverage of Villages based on Categorisation of Taluks

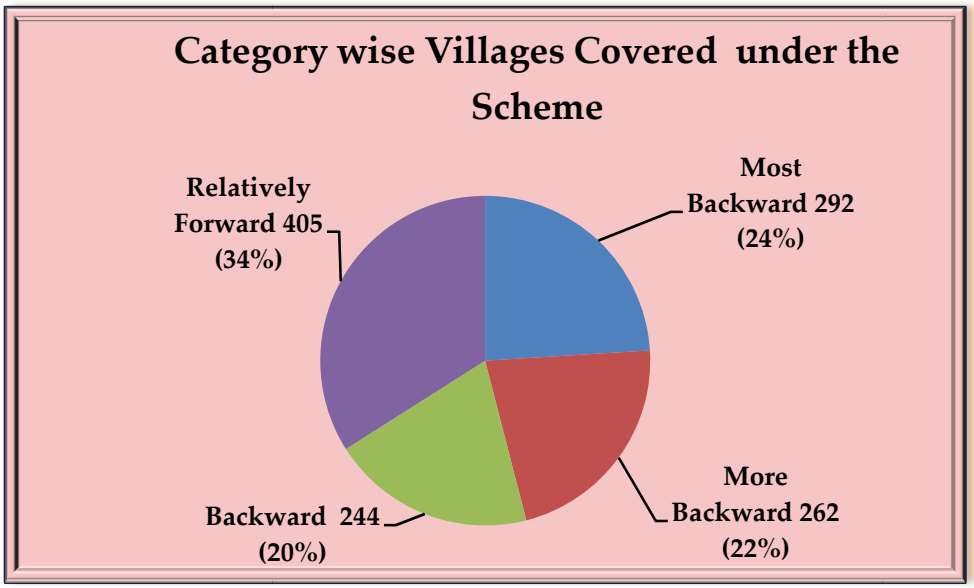
Based on the scheme guidelines, 1,203 villages coming under 29 districts have been selected across the State for the evaluation. The selection was given thrust for covering such villages coming under Most, More, Backward and Relatively Developed taluks, as per Dr D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report.

- Out of 1,203 total villages 292 villages constituting 24% have been covered for implementation of works coming under Most Backward Taluks.
- Similarly, a total of 262 villages (22%), 244 villages (20%) and 405 villages (34%) of the total (1,203 villages) have been covered coming under More Backward, Backward & Relatively Developed Taluks respectively.

The distribution of 1,203 villages based on above categorization is given in Table – 4.2 and represented graphically also.

**Table – 4.2: Coverage of Villages based on Categorisation of Taluks**

| Sl. No. | Category of Taluks | Total No. of Taluks | Total No. of Villages | Villages covered under the Scheme (Nos.) | % coverage to the Total | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Most Backward | 39 | 6,791 | 292 | 24 | |
| 2 | More Backward | 40 | 6,571 | 262 | 22 | |
| 3 | Backward | 35 | 6,154 | 244 | 20 | Lowest no. of Villages Covered |
| 4 | Relatively Developed | 62 | 10,281 | 405 | 34 | Highest no. of Villages Covered |
| | **Total** | **176** | **29796** | **1,203** | **100** | |




- It can be observed that, the coverage of villages is highest at **34%** (405 out of 10,281 villages) coming under Relatively Developed Taluks.
- Under Backward Taluks, out of 6,154 villages, 244 villages have been covered constituting **20%** indicating least coverage.

Considering villages coming under backward & Relatively Developed taluks as more developed villages and have direct influence of urban centre, the coverage of villages under these two categories is 649 constituting a total of **54%** coverage compared to remaining villages under more backward & most backward taluks (554 villages-46%). The coverage indicates that, the thrust for selection of villages falling under Most & More Backward Taluks was not emphasized as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (as percentage of villages is more in Backward & Relatively Developed Taluks – 54%).

649 (54%) villages selected for implementation of the scheme are from relatively developed and Backward Taluks. 554 (46%) villages selected are from Most & More Backward Taluks. This shows that Most & More Backward Taluks were not given due importance while selecting villages for implementation of the scheme.

# Chapter – 5 : Equitable Distribution of Physical Components and Funds under the Scheme

In 1,203 covered villages main components / infrastructure implemented under the scheme comprise Roads, Drainages, Samudaya Bhavana, Anganawadi buildings, Solid Waste Management, Training and IEC, Solar Street Lights etc.

The analysis of data is based on the information furnished by the respective Zilla Panchayats of the districts for Phase – I covering 1,203 villages. The analysis of data pertaining to Physical and Financial performance is carried out to ascertain whether there is equitable distribution and coverage of physical components against amount spent for the same.

While analysing the physical progress, it was observed that the implementation of the Scheme was not uniform and numbers of villages were not implemented with the component envisaged (partially covered). Similarly, the number of villages shown for analyzing the financial progress will be different when compared to physical progress of a particular component. For example: as per the analysis of physical progress of road component, the number of villages implemented is 1,184 whereas financial progress is indicated as 1,189 villages. The physical and financial analysis of the remaining components is also varying and there is no uniformity between the physical & financial progress. The broad observations are as follows:

Because of the difference in Physical & Financial Achievement, both physical and financial data are separately analysed and presented in the report. Accordingly, the trend in distribution of physical & financial components appears as follows:

## 5.1 Trend in Component-wise Distribution in terms of Physical Progress

### a) Roads

- As per the physical progress, the total no. of villages implemented with the road are 1,184 leaving behind 19 villages. The total road length implemented is 2,826.09 km. in these 1,184 villages at average road length / village is 2.36 km.
- Similarly, the no. of villages shownfor analyzing the financial progress will be different, against compared to physical progress. Data

comprising as per the financial progress, the total no. of villages implemented with the road is 1,189 villages leaving behind 14 villages. The total amount indicated for implementation of road works in these 1,189 villages is at Rs.47,288 lakhs at average amount spent per village is at Rs.39.77 lakhs.

- On village-wise analysis, the highest length of road i.e., 21 km is implemented in Paduvannuru village in Puttur Taluk in Dakshina Kannada District, whereas least length of road i.e., 0.10 km is in Gaddlegoan village in Basavakalyan Taluk of Bidar District.
- On district-wise analysis, a total length of road implemented is highest in Belgaum district with 231.68 km (8% of the total) and least in Gadag District at 38.67 kms (less than 1% of total), when compared to total roads infrastructure works implemented under the scheme. The average length of the road per district is 97.45 km.

**b) Drainage**

- A total Drainage of 2,449.40 km has been implemented in 1,142 villages out of 1,203 villages leaving behind 48 villages. The average length of drainage implemented per village is 2.14 km.
- Similarly, as per the financial progress, the total no.of villages implemented with the drainage are 1,107 villages leaving behind 96 villages. The total amount indicated for implementation of drainage works in these 1,107 villages is at Rs.20,931 lakhs at average amount spent per village is at Rs.18.91 lakhs.
- On village-wise analysis, it was observed that highest length of drainage is 22.16 km in Tilavalli village in Hanagal Taluk, Haveri District. Least length of drainage is 0.05 km in Shindoli village in Humnabad Taluk of Bidar District.
- On district-wise analysis, it was observed that a total length of drainage implemented is highest in Belgaum district with 251 km (10%) and least in Bidar District at 13.09 kms (0.53%) when compared to total length of drainage implemented under the scheme. The average length of the drainage per district is 84.46 km.

**c) Samudaya Bhavana**

- A total number of villages implemented Samudaya Bhavanas are 910 out of 1,203 villages. A total of 1,207 Samudaya Bhavanas are implemented in these 910 villages.
- On village-wise analysis, highest number of Samudaya Bhavana is 6 in Hosahali village of Kudligi Taluk in Ballari District.
- On district-wise analysis, maximum number of Samudaya Bhavana constructed in Belgaum district with 118 Nos. (10%) and minimum at Dharwad District with 8 numbers only (0.68%) when compared to total Samudaya Bhavanas implemented under the scheme. The average number of Samudaya Bhavanas implemented per district is 40.52.

**d) Anganawadi Building**

- Out of 1,203 villages, 754 villages in 29 districts are covered and a total of 1,217 Anganawadi buildings and allied structures are constructed. Similarly, on analysis of financial data the number of villages implemented with this component is different and is given in Table – 5.6.
- On village-wise analysis, highest number of Anganawadi Buildings implemented are 11 in Kolethige village of Puttur Taluk in Dakshina Kannada District.
- On district-wise analysis, maximum number constructed in Dakshina Kannada district with 135 Nos. (11%) and minimum at Gadag district with 6 nos. at 0.49% when compared to total Anganawadi Buildings implemented under the scheme. The average number per district is 42.

**e) Training**

- Out of 1,203 villages, 725 villages in 21 districts are covered under the component. Similarly, on analysis of financial data the number of villages implemented with this component is different and is given in Table – 5.6.
- A total of 37,252 beneficiaries have been trained under different trades viz., Computer DTP, Hardware, Fashion Designing, tailoring, Dairy Management and Vermi-compost in 725 villages of 21 districts.
- On village-wise analysis, average number of trainees per village is 51.
- On district-wise analysis, highest number of beneficiaries trained in Mandya district with 8,970 Nos. (24%) and least in Shimoga District which was 32 Nos. at 0.09%. when compared to total trainees under the scheme. The average number of beneficiaries trained per covered district is 1,774.

**f) IEC**

- Out of 1,203 villages, 330 villages in 10 districts are covered under the component. Similarly, on analysis of financial data the number of villages implemented with this component is different and is given in Table – 5.6.
- Under IEC, a total of 4,622 programmes have been conducted in 330 villages at average number of programmes per village is 14.
- On district-wise analysis, maximum number of programmes taken up in Chikkaballapur district with 3,750 Nos. (81%) when compared to total IEC activity under the scheme. The average number of programmes taken up per covered district is 462.

**g) Solar Street Lighting**

- Out of 1,203 villages, 383 villages in 15 districts are provided with the component. Similarly, on analysis of financial data the number of villages implemented with this component is different and is given in Table – 5.6.
- Under this programme, a total of 3,223 numbers of Solar Street Lights have been installed in 383 villages at average of 8 installations per village.
- On village-wise analysis indicates that highest number of Solar Installation is 225 in Aivathoklu village of Sulya Taluk in Dakshina Kannada District.
- On district-wise analysis, maximum number of installations was in Dakshina Kannada with 1,602 Nos (50%). and minimum in Haveri District which was only 17 and less than 1%. when compared to total Solar activity under the scheme. The average number of installations per district is 215.

**h) Solid Waste Management**

- Out of 1,203 villages, 131 villages, only 7 districts are covered under the component. Similarly, on analysis of financial data the number of villages implemented with this component is different and is given in Table – 5.6.
- On village-wise analysis it was observed that the average number of projects per village is 3.38.
- Under Solid Waste Management, the facilities provided are trolleys, pre-cast RCC dust bins, dumping yards, manure pits, etc.
- On village-wise analysis highest number of Solid Waste Management projects implemented is 47 in Chigalli village of Mundgod Taluk in Uttara Kannada District.

- On district-wise analysis maximum number of projects was in Uttara Kannada with 357 projects, 81% when compared to total Solid Waste Management activity under the scheme. The average number of SWM projects per covered district is 63.

The analysis and break-up of distribution of physical components in 29 districts is furnished in Table – 5.1.

## Table - 5.1 : District-wise Coverage of Physical Component (Abstract)

| SL. No. | District | Road | | Drainage | | Samudaya Bhavana | | Anganawadi Building | | Training | | I E C | | Solar | | SWM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Length | % to Total | Length | % to Total | Nos | % to Total | Nos | % to Total | Nos. | % to Total | Nos | % to Total | Nos. | % to Total | Nos. | % to Total |
| 1 | Bagalkote | 84.77 | 3.00 | 101.74 | 4.15 | 59 | 4.89 | 59 | 4.85 | 371 | 1.00 | 30 | 0.65 | 45 | 1.40 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Bangalore(R) | 48.94 | 1.73 | 36.85 | 1.50 | 22 | 1.82 | 25 | 2.05 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Bangalore (U) | 46.98 | 1.66 | 60.22 | 2.46 | 19 | 1.57 | 12 | 0.99 | 712 | 1.91 | 0 | 0.00 | 90 | 2.79 | 4 | 0.90 |
| 4 | Belgaum | 231.68 | 8.20 | 250.29 | 10.22 | 118 | 9.78 | 91 | 7.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Bellary | 91.21 | 3.23 | 45.08 | 1.84 | 97 | 8.04 | 21 | 1.73 | 745 | 2.00 | 32 | 0.69 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Bidar | 83.42 | 2.95 | 13.09 | 0.53 | 34 | 2.82 | 27 | 2.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Bijapur | 102.51 | 3.63 | 97.48 | 3.98 | 63 | 5.22 | 59 | 4.85 | 16 | 0.04 | 68 | 1.47 | 393 | 12.19 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Chamarajanagar | 51.49 | 1.82 | 40.74 | 1.66 | 34 | 2.82 | 57 | 4.68 | 1464 | 3.93 | 0 | 0.00 | 99 | 3.07 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Chikkaballapur | 73.3 | 2.59 | 66.27 | 2.71 | 32 | 2.65 | 52 | 4.27 | 6027 | 16.2 | 3750 | 81.1 | 95 | 2.95 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Chikkamagalur | 78.79 | 2.79 | 40.05 | 1.64 | 19 | 1.57 | 43 | 3.53 | 1631 | 4.38 | 98 | 2.12 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Chitradurga | 81.34 | 2.88 | 78.84 | 3.22 | 32 | 2.65 | 57 | 4.68 | 1700 | 4.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 352 | 10.92 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | D. Kannada | 153.06 | 5.42 | 34.84 | 1.42 | 33 | 2.73 | 135 | 11.09 | 814 | 2.19 | 0 | 0.00 | 1602 | 49.71 | 32 | 7.23 |
| 13 | Davanagere | 81.36 | 2.88 | 69.28 | 2.83 | 32 | 2.65 | 34 | 2.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 35 | 0.76 | 35 | 1.09 | 35 | 7.91 |
| 14 | Dharwar | 49.18 | 1.74 | 65 | 2.65 | 8 | 0.66 | 9 | 0.74 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Gadag | 38.67 | 1.37 | 45.31 | 1.85 | 12 | 0.99 | 6 | 0.49 | 1010 | 2.71 | 420 | 9.09 | 33 | 1.02 | 4 | 0.98 |
| 16 | Gulbarga/ Yadgir | 147.23 | 5.21 | 136.77 | 5.58 | 60 | 4.97 | 72 | 5.92 | 1520 | 4.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Hassan | 113.82 | 4.03 | 184.28 | 7.52 | 67 | 5.55 | 54 | 4.44 | 757 | 2.03 | 129 | 2.79 | 73 | 2.26 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Haveri | 121.84 | 4.31 | 188.25 | 7.69 | 25 | 2.07 | 28 | 2.30 | 2013 | 5.40 | 12 | 0.26 | 17 | 0.53 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Kodagu | 41.93 | 1.48 | 24.88 | 1.02 | 19 | 1.57 | 14 | 1.15 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Kolar | 74.04 | 2.62 | 94.08 | 3.84 | 31 | 2.57 | 1 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Koppal | 107.1 | 3.79 | 87.26 | 3.56 | 35 | 2.90 | 32 | 2.63 | 780 | 2.09 | 0 | 0.0 | 64 | 1.99 | 2.15 | 0.49 |
| 22 | Mandya | 121.2 | 4.29 | 139.13 | 5.68 | 60 | 4.97 | 40 | 3.29 | 8970 | 24.08 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Mysore | 141.21 | 5.00 | 125.68 | 5.13 | 31 | 2.57 | 18 | 1.48 | 906 | 2.43 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Raichur | 84 | 2.97 | 81.4 | 3.32 | 57 | 4.72 | 51 | 4.19 | 3302 | 8.86 | 0 | 0.0 | 209 | 6.48 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Ramanagara | 46.58 | 1.65 | 65.63 | 2.68 | 26 | 2.15 | 32 | 2.63 | 1628 | 4.37 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Shimoga | 139.59 | 4.94 | 89.22 | 3.64 | 31 | 2.57 | 32 | 2.63 | 15 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.31 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Tumkur | 168.05 | 5.95 | 116.79 | 4.77 | 59 | 4.89 | 72 | 5.92 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Udupi | 124.18 | 4.39 | 14.92 | 0.61 | 41 | 3.40 | 20 | 1.64 | 737 | 1.98 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.00 | 8 | 1.81 |
| 29 | Uttara Kannada | 98.61 | 3.49 | 56.04 | 2.29 | 51 | 4.23 | 64 | 5.26 | 2134 | 5.73 | 48 | 1.0 | 106 | 3.29 | 357 | 80.68 |
| | **Total** | **2826.09** | **100** | **2449.40** | **100** | **1207** | **100** | **1217** | **100** | **37252** | **100** | **4622** | **100** | **3223** | **100** | **442** | **100.0** |
| **Quantity (Average/Dist.)** | | **97.45** | | **84.46** | | **42** | | **42** | | **1774** | | **462** | | **215** | | **63** | |

## 5.2 Trend in Component-wise Financial Progress

**a) Road:**

- As per the data on financial progress provided, the total number of villages implemented with the road component is 1,189 and amount spent was Rs.47,288 lakhs for 2,826.09 km. The State average for this component is Rs.16.73 lakhs / km (the data is highlighted in Table in 5.6) and the amount spent for road works was at 57.07% of total funds.
- The highest amount spent is at Rs.189.17 lakhs/km in Dhavalgi village of Muddebihal Taluk. The lowest amount spent is Rs.1.45 lakhs/km in Amavihal village of Lingasugur Taluk. The average amount spent per village is Rs.39.77 lakhs.
- In Mustur village of Chikkaballapura taluk Financial Progress for the component is indicated as nil, whereas Physical progress is shown as 1.47 km of road implemented.
- On District-wise analysis, it was observed that, the average amount spent is Rs.1,630.62 lakhs/district.

**b) Drainage Works:**

- As per the data on financial progress provided, the total number of villages implemented with the drainage component is 1,107 and amount spent was Rs.20,931 lakhs for 2,449 km. The State average for this component is Rs.8.55 lakhs / km (the data is highlighted in Table in 5.6) and the amount spent for drainage works was at 25.26% of total funds.
- The highest amount spent is at Rs.832.29 lakhs/km in Varavattu(B) village of Bhalki Taluk. The lowest amount spent is Rs.0.15 lakhs/km in Chellurbaddi village of Savanur Taluk. The average amount spent per village is Rs.18.91 lakhs.
- In Mustur village of Chikkaballapura taluk Financial Progress for the component is indicated as nil, whereas Physical progress is shown as 2.18 km of drainage implemented.

- The average amount spent is Rs.747.52 lakhs/district.

**Note:** ***It can be noted that, the permissible limit for fund utilization is at 60% for both road & drainage components, whereas the actual amount incurred is at 81.19% (56.53% + 24.66%).***

**c) Samudaya Bhavana:**

- As per the data on financial progress provided, the total number of villages implemented with the Samudaya Bhavana is 911 and amount spent was Rs.8,709 lakhs.
- On analysis, the highest amount spent is Rs.61.64 Lakhs/ Unit in Tavarekere Village of Banagalore South Taluk. The lowest amount spent is Rs.0.10 lakhs / unit in Kailancha Village of Ramanagara Taluk. It appears that wherever the amount is more, main building along with other facilities have been implemented and wherever the amount is less only additional facilities viz., compound wall or overhead tank or sump tank or some other repair works have been taken up under this component. The State average for this component is Rs.7.22 lakhs / unit (the data is highlighted in Table in 5.6).
- On village-wise analysis, it was observed that, the average amount spent is Rs.9.56 Lakhs/village on this component.
- The average amount spent is Rs.300.31 lakhs/district.

***Note: It can be noted that, 10.36% of total funds were spent for this component. As per the scheme guidelines, maximum allocation is 15% of the total amount. It is observed that the amount utilized is lesser than the permissible limits as per the scheme guidelines.***

**d) Anganawadi**

- As per the data on financial progress provided, the total number of villages implemented with the Anganawadi Building is 701 and amount spent was Rs.3,457 lakhs.
- On analysis, the highest amount spent is Rs.26.00 Lakhs in Belakawadi Village of Malavalli Taluk. The lowest amount spent is Rs.0.25 lakhs / unit in Mangyankopp village of Khanapur taluk. It appears that wherever the amount is more, main building along with other facilities have been implemented and wherever the amount is

less only additional facilities viz., compound wall or overhead tank or sump tank or kitchen or toilets or play ground or some other repair works have been taken up under this component. The State average for this component is Rs.2,84 lakhs / unit (the data is highlighted in Table in 5.6).

- On village-wise analysis, it was observed that, the average amount spent is Rs.4.93 Lakhs/village on this component.
- The average amount spent is Rs.123.55 lakhs/district.

***Note: It can be noted that, 4.11% of total funds were spent for this component. As per the scheme guidelines, maximum allocation is 10% of the total amount. It is observed that the amount utilized is lesser than the permissible limits as per the scheme guidelines.***

**e) Training:**

- A total funds spent was Rs.1,932 lakhs for training component, covering 37,252 beneficiaries in 611 villages under 21 Districts.
- The average amount spent is Rs.100.60 lakhs / covered district.
- The average amount spent is Rs. 0.05 lakh / beneficiary for training component.
- It is observed that, 2.31% of total funds were spent for this component under the scheme.

**f) IEC:**

- A total funds spent was Rs.6,422 lakhs for this programme, which is taken up in 720 villages coming under 21 districts.
- On village-wise analysis, it was observed that, the average amount spent is Rs.0.89 Lakhs/village on this component
- It is observed that, 0.77% of total funds were spent for this programme under the scheme.
- The average amount spent is Rs.30.57 lakhs / covered district.
- The average amount spent is Rs.0.14 lakh / Programme.

**g) Solar Street Light:**

- A total funds spent was Rs.501 lakhs for this component for providing Solar Street Lights in 429 villages coming under 17 Districts across the State.
- On village-wise analysis, it was observed that, the average amount spent is Rs.1.17 Lakhs/village on this component.
- The average amount spent is Rs.0.16 lakh / installation.
- The average amount spent is Rs.29.47 lakhs / covered district.
- It is observed that, less than 1% (actual 0.56%) of total funds were spent for this component under the scheme.

***Note: It can be noted that, as per the scheme guidelines, 8% of the total amount allocated is to be utilized for Training, IEC & Solar Street Light components. However, the actual amount incurred is 3.64% (2.31% + 0.77% + 0.56%) and it is observed that the amount utilized is lesser than the allocation.***

**i) Solid Waste Management:**

- A total funds spent was Rs.585 lakhs for this component for implementation SWM in 274 villages coming under 12 Districts across the State.
- On village-wise analysis, it was observed that, the average amount spent is Rs.2.13 Lakhs/village on this component.
- The average amount spent is Rs.48.75 lakhs / covered district.
- The average amount spent is Rs.1.27 lakh / project.

***Note: It can be noted that, as per the scheme guidelines, 7% of the total amount allocated is to be utilized for Solid Waste Management. However, the actual amount incurred is less than 1% (actual 0.70%) and it is observed that the amount utilized is lesser than the allocation.***

The Component-wise analysis of Financial Progress is furnished in Table – 5.2.

## Table - 5.2 : Component-wise analysis of Financial Progress

**(Rs.lakhs)**

| SL. No. | District | Road | | Drainage | | Samudaya Bhavana | | Anganawadi | | Training | | I.E.C | | Solar | | SWM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total |
| 1 | Bagalkote | 1454.57 | 3.08 | 834.43 | 3.99 | 497.89 | 5.72 | 188.15 | 5.44 | 185.44 | 9.70 | 30.25 | 4.71 | 45 | 8.98 | 135 | 23.08 |
| 2 | Bangalore(R) | 1044.33 | 2.21 | 0 | 0.00 | 173.34 | 1.99 | 65.68 | 1.90 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Bangalore (U) | 873.14 | 1.85 | 576.87 | 2.76 | 307.9 | 3.54 | 40.95 | 1.18 | 99.58 | 5.21 | 20.58 | 3.21 | 23.38 | 4.67 | 8.82 | 1.51 |
| 4 | Belgaum | 4388.59 | 9.28 | 2206.03 | 10.54 | 912.87 | 10.48 | 311.28 | 9.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bellary | 1728.84 | 3.66 | 586.30 | 2.80 | 340.55 | 3.91 | 80.84 | 2.34 | 27.08 | 1.42 | 25.92 | 4.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Bidar | 2064.24 | 4.37 | 1074.56 | 5.13 | 219.01 | 2.51 | 84.81 | 2.45 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Bijapur | 2348.61 | 4.97 | 781.005 | 3.73 | 391.05 | 4.49 | 111.9 | 3.24 | 134.5 | 7.04 | 19.89 | 3.10 | 114.72 | 22.90 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Chamarajanagar | 901.28 | 1.91 | 814.82 | 3.89 | 195.79 | 2.25 | 196.09 | 5.67 | 110.06 | 5.76 | 16.42 | 2.56 | 25.3 | 5.05 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Chikkaballapur | 1157.06 | 2.45 | 635.33 | 3.04 | 272.18 | 3.13 | 157.5 | 4.56 | 195.21 | 10.21 | 33 | 5.14 | 48.28 | 9.64 | 44 | 7.52 |
| 10 | Chikkamagalur | 1278.09 | 2.70 | 506.95 | 2.42 | 247.52 | 2.84 | 56.15 | 1.62 | 73.81 | 3.86 | 189.25 | 29.48 | 25.88 | 5.17 | 33.11 | 5.66 |
| 11 | Chitradurga | 1020.76 | 2.16 | 1020.76 | 4.88 | 414.19 | 4.76 | 178.07 | 5.15 | 163.54 | 8.55 | 29.44 | 4.59 | 32 | 6.39 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Dakshina Kannada | 1967.01 | 4.16 | 451.67 | 2.16 | 258.56 | 2.97 | 199.26 | 5.76 | 48.75 | 2.55 | 21.37 | 3.33 | 22 | 4.39 | 66.57 | 11.38 |
| 13 | Davanagere | 1440.07 | 3.05 | 1457.52 | 6.96 | 475.32 | 5.46 | 127.44 | 3.69 | 0 | 0.00 | 33.73 | 5.25 | 29.44 | 5.88 | 122.68 | 20.97 |
| 14 | Dharwar | 941.76 | 1.99 | 121.48 | 0.58 | 175.98 | 2.02 | 42.34 | 1.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Gadag | 973.23 | 2.06 | 293.11 | 1.40 | 196.6 | 2.26 | 22.9 | 0.66 | 38.919 | 2.04 | 12.5 | 1.95 | 17 | 3.39 | 0 | 0.00 |

| SL. No. | District | Road | | Drainage | | Samudaya Bhavana | | Anganawadi | | Training | | I.E.C | | Solar | | SWM | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total | Amount | % to Total |
| 16 | Gulbarga / Yadgir | 3417.82 | 7.23 | 1067.54 | 5.10 | 717.59 | 8.24 | 260.54 | 7.54 | 123.47 | 6.46 | 7.89 | 1.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 19.98 | 3.42 |
| 17 | Hassan | 1603.91 | 3.39 | 668.64 | 3.19 | 250.59 | 2.88 | 26.96 | 0.78 | 77.54 | 4.06 | 16.20 | 2.52 | 11.13 | 2.22 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Haveri | 2319.07 | 4.90 | 264.68 | 1.26 | 186.424 | 2.14 | 116.37 | 3.37 | 177.67 | 9.29 | 14.48 | 2.26 | 19.41 | 3.87 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Kodagu | 428.83 | 0.91 | 260.95 | 1.25 | 94.68 | 1.09 | 44.17 | 1.28 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Kolar | 1249.91 | 2.64 | 569.31 | 2.72 | 229.41 | 2.63 | 3.23 | 0.09 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Koppal | 1166.38 | 2.47 | 678.63 | 3.24 | 250.49 | 2.88 | 140.44 | 4.06 | 28.515 | 1.49 | 19.365 | 3.02 | 17.17 | 3.43 | 39.37 | 6.73 |
| 22 | Mandya | 2050.02 | 4.34 | 680.43 | 3.25 | 188.93 | 2.17 | 387.88 | 11.22 | 193.98 | 10.15 | 40.03 | 6.24 | 0 | 0.00 | 60.39 | 10.32 |
| 23 | Mysore | 2504.95 | 5.30 | 1488.42 | 7.11 | 212.66 | 2.44 | 55.78 | 1.61 | 51.05 | 2.67 | 28.13 | 4.38 | 0 | 0.00 | 3.68 | 0.63 |
| 24 | Raichur | 901.85 | 1.91 | 397.59 | 1.90 | 221.89 | 2.55 | 105.13 | 3.04 | 18.33 | 0.96 | 29 | 4.52 | 15.4 | 3.07 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Ramanagara | 1499.22 | 3.17 | 316.98 | 1.51 | 83.41 | 0.96 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Shimoga | 1014.86 | 2.15 | 782.16 | 3.74 | 196.09 | 2.25 | 74.16 | 2.15 | 0 | 0.00 | 3.94 | 0.61 | 8.35 | 1.67 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Tumkur | 2872.93 | 6.08 | 1662.658 | 7.94 | 384.625 | 4.42 | 157.47 | 4.55 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 28 | Udupi | 1355.07 | 2.87 | 285.35 | 1.36 | 410.74 | 4.72 | 40.33 | 1.17 | 40.78 | 2.13 | 12.46 | 1.94 | 15.52 | 3.10 | 16.99 | 2.90 |
| 29 | U.Kannada | 1321.62 | 2.79 | 446.38 | 2.13 | 202.58 | 2.33 | 183.63 | 5.31 | 123.49 | 6.46 | 38.09 | 5.93 | 39.99 | 7.98 | 38.80 | 6.63 |
| **Total** | | **47288.01** | **100.00** | **20930.54** | **100.00** | **8708.85** | **100.00** | **3457.45** | **100.06** | **1911.7** | **100.00** | **642** | **100.00** | **501** | **101.79** | **585** | **101** |
| **No.of Districts covered with component** | | **29** | | **29** | | **29** | | **28** | | **21** | | **21** | | **17** | | **12** | |
| **Average Amount / Dist** | | **1630.62** | | **747.52** | | **300.31** | | **123.48** | | **100.62** | | **30.57** | | **29.47** | | **48.75** | |
| **% of total funds released** | | **57.07** | | **25.26** | | **10.51** | | **4.18** | | **2.31** | | **0.77** | | **0.61** | | **0.71** | |

## 5.3 Fund allocation vis-à-vis Expenditure

As per the Scheme guidelines, there is provision for certain fixed percentage of total funds to be spent for implementation of various components. The norms / broad guidelines fixed by the Department for utilisation of funds or coverage of infrastructure are as follows :

- **Roads & Drainage :** 60% of the total amount allocated
- **Samudaya Bhavana :** 15% of the total amount allocated
- **Anganawadi building:** 10% of the total amount allocated
- **Training, IEC and other activity :** 8% of the total amount allocated
- **Solid Waste Management :** 7% of the total amount allocated

It is observed that, actual amount spent is varying in various components of work taken up in the villages. A comparative analysis of actual amount spent against the allocation is furnished in the Table 5.3.

**Table - 5.3 : A comparative analysis of actual amount spent against the allocation**

| Sl. No. | Components | Allocated as per the Scheme | | Expenditure made | | Less / More | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount (in lakhs) | % | Amount (in lakhs) | % | Amount (in lakhs) | % | |
| 1 | Road & Drainage | 49,714.07 | 60 | 68,218.55 | 82.33 | 18,504.48 | 21.19 | Spent **more** than allocation |
| 2 | Samudaya Bhavana | 12,428.52 | 15 | 8,708.85 | 10.51 | -3,719.67 | -4. 49 | Spent less than allocation |
| 3 | Anganawadi building | 8,285.68 | 10 | 3,457.45 | 4.17 | -4,828.23 | -5.83 | Spent less than allocation |
| 4 | Training, IEC and other activity | 7,457.11 | 8 | 3,054.64 | 3.69 | -4,402.47 | -3.64 | Spent less than allocation |
| 5 | Solid Waste Management | 4,971.41 | 7 | 585 | 0.71 | -4,386.41 | -6.29 | Spent less than allocation |
| | **Total** | **82,856.78** | **100** | **84,024.48** | **100** | **-** | **-** | |

## 5.4 No. of Villages covered / not covered based on Categorisation of Taluks

A total of 1,203 villages are covered under the scheme. These have been broadly grouped under four categories of taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report. A total of 292 villages under 39 Most Backward Taluks have been implemented works under the scheme. Similarly, 262 villages under 40 More Backward Taluks, 244 villages under 35 Backward Taluks and 405 villages under 62 Relatively Developed Taluks have been covered. Village-wise financial & physical progress of 8 components is given in Annexe – 1.

During field visit, it was observed that, the components taken up are not uniform in each village as per the scheme. Some of the villages are implemented with roads, drainage, Samudaya Bhavana, etc., in certain cases the other components viz., Anganawadi, Training & IEC are not covered. There is difference between the Physical achievement and financial achievement of the village. Overall, the distribution of physical components in each village based on categorization of Taluks is analysed as follows.

- Out of 1,203 villages covered, 1,184 villages are provided with road components constituting 98.42% as per physical achievement. As per financial achievement 1,200 villages are provided with road components constituting 99.05% and uncovered villages are 12 which constitute 0.95%. Comparison of Physical and Financial data reveled that six villages were not implemented with the component where 5 villages have shown financial progress but physical progress is nil. In 3 Villages road is implemented as per physical progress but financial progress is shown nil.
- Out of 1,203 villages covered, 1,142 villages are provided with drainage components constituting 94.93% and uncovered villages are 61 which constitute 5.07%. As per financial achievement number of villages provided with drainage components is 1,107 which constitute 92.02% and uncovered villages are 96 which constitute 7.98%. A comparative analysis shows that 35 villages (2.91%) are shown higher in physical achievement than financial achievement of drainage.

- Out of 1,203 villages covered as per physical achievement 910 villages are provided with Samudaya Bhavana constituting 75.64% and uncovered villages are 293 which constitute 24.36%. As per financial achievement 911 villages are provided with Samudaya Bhavana which constitutes 75.73%, and villages not provided with Samudaya Bhavana are 292 which constitutes 24.27%. A comparative analysis shows that 1 village is shown higher in financial achievement than physical achievement of Samudaya Bhavana.
- Out of 1,203 villages covered as per physical achievement 754 villages are provided with anganawadi constituting 62.68% and uncovered villages are 449 which constitute 37.32%. As per financial achievement 701 villages are provided with Anganawadi building which constitutes 58.27% and villages not provided are 502 which constitute 41.73%. A comparative analysis shows that 53 villages (4.41%) are shown higher in physical achievement than financial achievement of Anganawadi.
- Out of 1,203 villages covered as per physical achievement, 725 villages are provided with training which constitutes 60.27% and uncovered villages are 478 which constitute 39.73%. As per financial achievement 611 villages are provided with training which constitutes 50.79% and villages not provided with training are 592 which constitutes 49.21%. A comparative analysis shows that 114 villages (9.48%) are shown higher in physical achievement than financial achievement of Training.
- Out of 1,203 villages covered as per physical achievement, 330 villages are provided with IEC components constituting 27.42% and uncovered villages are 873 which constitute 72.57%. As per financial achievement, 720 villages are provided with IEC which constitutes 59.85% and villages not provided IEC are 483 which constitute 40.15%. A comparative analysis shows that 39 villages (3.24%) are shown higher in financial achievement than physical achievement of IEC.

- Out of 1,203 villages covered as per physical achievement, 383 villages are provided with Solar constituting 31.84% and uncovered villages are 820 which constitute 68.16%. As per financial achievement, 429 villages are provided with solar which constitutes 35.66% and villages not provided solar are 774 which constitutes 64.34%. A comparative analysis shows that 46 villages (3.82%) are shown higher in financial achievement than physical achievement of Solar.
- Out of 1,203 villages covered as per physical achievement, 131 villages are provided with SWM components constituting 10.89% and uncovered villages are 1,072 which constitute 89.11%. As per financial achievement, 274 villages are covered under SWM constituting 22.78% and 929 village not covered under SWM constituting 77.22%. A comparative analysis shows that 143 villages (11.89%) are shown higher in financial achievement than physical achievement of SWM.

The break-up of coverage is furnished in the table – 5.4.

**Table – 5.4 : Villages implemented / not implemented with the Components (Physical & financial) based on Categorisation of Taluks**

| Component | Particulars | Most Backward | | More Backward | | Backward | | Relatively Forward | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road | **Taluks** | **39** | | **40** | | **35** | | **62** | | **176** | |
| | Total No. of Villages | 292 | | 262 | | 244 | | 405 | | 1203 | |
| | | **Nos** | **%** | **Nos** | **%** | **Nos** | **%** | **Nos** | **%** | **Nos** | **%** |
| | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 290 | 99.32 | 260 | 99.24 | 240 | 100.00 | 392 | 99.26 | 1,184 | 98.42 |
| | Not-Implemented | 2 | 0.68 | 2 | 0.76 | 4 | 0.70 | 11 | 1.04 | 19 | 2.58 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 291 | 99.66 | 262 | 100.00 | 240 | 98.36 | 396 | 97.78 | 1189 | 98.84 |
| | Not-Implemented | 1 | 0.34 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 1.64 | 9 | 2.22 | 14 | 1.16 |

| Component | Particulars | Most Backward | | More Backward | | Backward | | Relatively Forward | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drainage | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 278 | 95.21 | 249 | 95.04 | 235 | 96.31 | 380 | 93.83 | 1142 | 94.93 |
| | Not-Implemented | 14 | 4.79 | 13 | 4.96 | 9 | 3.69 | 25 | 6.17 | 61 | 5.07 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 284 | 97.26 | 254 | 96.95 | 218 | 89.34 | 351 | 86.67 | 1107 | 92.02 |
| | Not-Implemented | 8 | 2.74 | 8 | 3.05 | 26 | 10.66 | 54 | 13.33 | 96 | 7.98 |
| Samudaya Bhavana | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 235 | 80.48 | 208 | 79.39 | 171 | 70.08 | 296 | 73.09 | 910 | 75.64 |
| | Not-Implemented | 57 | 19.52 | 54 | 20.61 | 73 | 29.92 | 109 | 26.91 | 293 | 24.36 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 217 | 74.32 | 197 | 75.19 | 190 | 77.87 | 307 | 75.80 | 911 | 75.73 |
| | Not-Implemented | 75 | 25.68 | 65 | 24.81 | 54 | 22.13 | 98 | 24.20 | 292 | 24.27 |
| Anganawadi Building | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 207 | 70.89 | 161 | 61.45 | 126 | 51.64 | 260 | 64.20 | 754 | 62.68 |
| | Not-Implemented | 85 | 29.11 | 101 | 38.55 | 118 | 48.36 | 145 | 35.80 | 449 | 37.32 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 179 | 61.30 | 175 | 66.79 | 96 | 39.34 | 251 | 61.98 | 701 | 58.27 |
| | Not-Implemented | 113 | 38.70 | 87 | 33.21 | 148 | 60.66 | 154 | 38.02 | 502 | 41.73 |

| Component | Particulars | Most Backward | | More Backward | | Backward | | Relatively Forward | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Training | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 157 | 53.77 | 180 | 68.70 | 97 | 39.75 | 291 | 71.85 | 725 | 60.27 |
| | Not-Implemented | 135 | 46.23 | 82 | 31.30 | 147 | 60.25 | 114 | 28.15 | 478 | 39.73 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 144 | 49.32 | 177 | 67.56 | 96 | 39.34 | 194 | 47.90 | 611 | 50.79 |
| | Not-Implemented | 148 | 50.68 | 85 | 32.44 | 148 | 60.66 | 211 | 52.10 | 592 | 49.21 |
| IEC | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 50 | 17.12 | 100 | 38.17 | 76 | 31.15 | 104 | 25.68 | 330 | 27.43 |
| | Not-Implemented | 242 | 82.88 | 162 | 61.83 | 168 | 68.85 | 301 | 74.32 | 873 | 72.57 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 133 | 45.55 | 193 | 73.66 | 155 | 63.52 | 239 | 59.01 | 720 | 59.85 |
| | Not-Implemented | 159 | 54.45 | 69 | 26.34 | 89 | 36.48 | 166 | 40.99 | 483 | 40.15 |
| Solar Street Lights | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 104 | 35.62 | 104 | 39.69 | 44 | 18.03 | 131 | 32.35 | 383 | 31.84 |
| | Not-Implemented | 188 | 64.38 | 158 | 60.31 | 200 | 81.97 | 274 | 67.65 | 820 | 68.16 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 91 | 31.16 | 122 | 46.56 | 65 | 26.64 | 151 | 37.28 | 429 | 35.66 |
| | Not-Implemented | 201 | 68.84 | 140 | 53.44 | 179 | 73.36 | 254 | 62.72 | 774 | 64.34 |

| Component | Particulars | Most Backward | | More Backward | | Backward | | Relatively Forward | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S W M | **Physical** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 13 | 4.45 | 36 | 13.74 | 5 | 2.05 | 77 | 19.01 | 131 | 10.89 |
| | Not-Implemented | 279 | 95.55 | 226 | 86.26 | 239 | 97.95 | 328 | 80.99 | 1072 | 89.11 |
| | **Financial** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Implemented | 15 | 5.14 | 102 | 38.93 | 42 | 17.21 | 115 | 28.40 | 274 | 22.78 |
| | Not-Implemented | 277 | 94.86 | 160 | 61.07 | 202 | 82.79 | 290 | 71.60 | 929 | 77.22 |

## 5.5 Trend in Physical & Financial Performance of components in the villages based on Categorisation of Taluks

Based on categorization of taluks, for the villages coming under most, more, backward and relatively developed taluks the quantities of works taken up are analysed.

### 5.5.1 Physical Performance

**a) Villages Covered Under Most Backward Taluks**

Under most backward taluks, 667.48 kms roads, 515.40 kms drains, 306 Samudaya Bhavanas, 309 Anganawadis, 10,747 trainee beneficiaries, 77 IEC Programmes, 701 solar street lights and 14 SWM projects have been implemented.

**b) Villages Covered Under More Backward Taluks**

Under more backward taluks, 628.12 kms roads, 634.60 kms drains, 322 Samudaya Bhavanas, 244 Anganawadis, 9,734 trainee beneficiaries, is implemented, 212 IEC Programmes, 360 solar street lights and 113 SWM projects have been implemented.

**c) Villages Covered Under Backward Taluks**

Under backward taluks, 537.99 kms roads, 597.20 kms drains, 206 Samudaya Bhavanas, 172 Anganawadis, 6,177 trainee beneficiaries, is implemented, 254 IEC Programmes, 185 solar street lights and 39 SWM projects have been implemented.

**d) Villages Covered Under Relatively Developed Taluks**

Under relatively developed taluks, 992.49 kms roads, 702.20 kms drains, 373 Samudaya Bhavanas, 492 Anganawadis, 10,594 trainee beneficiaries, is implemented, 4,079 IEC Programmes, 1,977 solar street lights and 276 SWM projects have been implemented.

The detailed analysis of Physical performance is depicted in Table – 5.5.

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. of Villages Covered under the scheme | | 292 | 262 | 244 | 405 | 1203 |
| A | **Roads** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 290 | 260 | 240 | 394 | 1,184 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 19 |
| 3 | Total Length (Kms) | 667.48 | 628.12 | 537.99 | 992.50 | 2826.09 |
| 4 | Average Road Length / Village (Kms) | 2.30 | 2.42 | 2.20 | 2.47 | 2.36 ( State Average) |
| B | Drainage | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 278 | 249 | 235 | 380 | 1142 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 14 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 61 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Total Length (Kms) | 515.4 | 634.6 | 597.2 | 702.2 | 2449 |
| 4 | Average Drainage Length / Village (Kms) | 1.85 | 2.55 | 2.54 | 1.85 | 2.14 ( State Average) |
| C | **Samudaya Bhavana** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 235 | 208 | 171 | 296 | 910 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 57 | 54 | 73 | 109 | 293 |
| 3 | Total No. of Samudaya Bhavana | 306 | 322 | 206 | 373 | 1207 |
| 4 | Average / Village (Nos) | 1.30 | 1.55 | 1.20 | 1.26 | 1.33 ( State Average) |
| D | **Anganawadis** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 207 | 161 | 126 | 260 | 754 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 85 | 101 | 118 | 145 | 449 |
| 3 | Total No. of Anganawadis | 309 | 244 | 172 | 492 | 1217 |
| 4 | Average / Village (Nos) | 1.49 | 1.52 | 1.37 | 1.89 | 1.61 ( State Average) |
| E | **Training** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 157 | 180 | 97 | 291 | 725 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 135 | 82 | 147 | 114 | 478 |
| 3 | Total No. of Trainee Beneficiaries | 10747 | 9734 | 6177 | 10594 | 37252 |
| 4 | Average no. of Trainee/ Village(Nos) | 68 | 54 | 64 | 36 | 51 ( State Average) |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | **IEC** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 50 | 100 | 76 | 104 | 330 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 242 | 162 | 168 | 301 | 873 |
| 3 | Total No. of IEC Programmes | 77 | 212 | 254 | 4079 | 4622 |
| 4 | Average no. of Programme/ Village (Nos) | 1.54 | 2.12 | 3.34 | 39.22 | 14 ( State Average) |
| G | **Solar Street Light** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 104 | 104 | 44 | 131 | 383 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 188 | 158 | 200 | 274 | 820 |
| 3 | Total No. of Installation | 701 | 360 | 185 | 1977 | 3223 |
| 4 | Average no. of Installation / Village (Nos) | 7 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 8 ( State Average) |
| H | **S W M** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 13 | 36 | **5** | **77** | 131 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 279 | 226 | 239 | 328 | 1072 |
| 3 | Total No. of Programme | 14 | 113 | 39 | 276 | 442 |
| 4 | Average no. of Programme / Village (Nos) | 1.09 | 3.14 | 7.80 | 3.59 | 3.38 ( State Average) |

It is observed that,

- Average Road length implemented / village is more at 2.46 kms under relatively forward taluks and lowest at 2. 20 kms / village under backward taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of 2.36 kms / village.**
- Average Drainage length implemented / village is more at 2.55 kms under more backward taluks and lowest at 1.85 kms / village under most backward and relatively forward taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of 2.14 kms / village**.
- Average number of Samudaya Bhavana constructed / village is more at 1.55 under more backward taluks and lowest at 1.20 / village under backward taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of 1.33 / village.**
- Average number of Anganawadis constructed / village is more at 1.89 under relatively forward taluks and at 1.37 / village under bakcward taluks, when compared to **Scheme** average of 1.61 / village.
- Average number of trainees covered / village is more at 68 under most backward and lowest at 36 / village under relatively developed taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of 51 / village.**
- Average number of IEC Programmes / village is more at 39.22 under relatively forward and at 1.54 / village under most backward taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of 14 / village.**
- Average number of solar street lights installed / village is more at 15 under relatively forward and at 3 / village under more backward taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of 8 / village**.
- Average number of SWM projects implemented / village is more at 7.80 under backward taluks and at 1.09 / village under most backward taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of 3.38 project / village**.

### 5.5.2 Financial Performance

**a) Villages Covered Under Most Backward Taluks**

Total amount of Rs. 22,454.37 lakhs is spent for villages coming under most backward taluks to implement eight components comprising Rs. 12.924.64 lakhs-roads, Rs. 5,704.58 lakhs-drainages, Rs. 2216,20 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs. 879.33 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs.377.54 lakhs-training beneficiaries, Rs.100.74 lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs. 154.53 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs. 96.83 lakhs-SWM projects have been spent.

**b) Villages Covered Under More Backward Taluks**

Total amount of Rs. 19,846.81 lakhs is spent for villages coming under more backward taluks, to implement eight components comprising Rs. 10,201.94 lakhs-roads, Rs. 5,631.65 lakhs-drainages, Rs. 1,988.40 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs. 957.75 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs. 598.82 lakhs-training beneficiaries, Rs. 183.84 lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs. 105.91 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs. 178.50 lakhs-SWM projects have been spent.

**c) Villages Covered Under Backward Taluks**

Total amount of Rs.15,617.88 lakhs is spent for villages coming under backward taluks, to implement eight components comprising Rs. 9,453.25 lakhs-roads, Rs. 3,505.60 lakhs-drainages, Rs. 1,529.95 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs. 493.10 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs. 359.59 lakhs-training beneficiaries, Rs.107.60 lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs. 91.10 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs. 77.77 lakhs-SWM projects have been spent.

**d) Villages Covered Under Relatively Developed Taluks**

Total amount of Rs. 26,123.71 lakhs is spent for villages coming under relatively forward taluks, to implement eight components comprising Rs. 14,708.19 lakhs-roads, Rs. 6,088.71 lakhs-drainages, Rs. 2,974.31 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs. 1,127.27 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs. 595.88 lakhs-training beneficiaries, Rs. 249.01

lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs. 148.52 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs. 230.82 lakhs-SWM projects have been spent.

**Table – 5.6: Financial Performance component-wise on Categorization of Taluks**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. of Villages Covered under the scheme | | 292 | 262 | 244 | 405 | 1203 |
| A | **Roads** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 291 | 262 | 240 | 396 | 1189 |
| 2 | No.of Villages not implemented | 1 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 14 |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 12924.64 | 10201.94 | 9453.25 | 14708.19 | 47288 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Kms (Rs. Lakhs) | 19.36 | 16.24 | 17.57 | 14.82 | 16.73( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 44.41 | 38.94 | 39.39 | 37.14 | 39.77 |
| B | **Drainage** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 284 | 254 | 218 | 351 | 1107 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 8 | 8 | 26 | 54 | 96 |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 5704.58 | 5631.65 | 3505.60 | 6088.71 | 20931 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Kms (Rs. Lakhs) | 11.07 | 8.87 | 5.87 | 8.67 | 8.55 ( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 20.09 | 22.17 | 16.08 | 17.35 | 18.91 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | **Samudaya Bhavana** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 217 | 197 | 190 | 307 | 911 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 75 | 65 | 54 | 98 | 292 |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 2216.18 | 1988.4 | 1529.95 | 2974.31 | 8709 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/SB (Rs. Lakhs) | 7.24 | 6.18 | 7.43 | 7.97 | 7.00 ( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 10.21 | 10.09 | 8.05 | 9.69 | 9.56 |
| D | **Anganawadis** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 179 | 175 | 96 | 251 | 701 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 113 | 87 | 148 | 154 | 502 |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 879.33 | 957.75 | 493.10 | 1127.27 | 3457 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Anganawadi (Rs. Lakhs) | 2.85 | 3.93 | 2.87 | 2.29 | 2.84 ( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 4.91 | 5.47 | 5.14 | 4.49 | 4.93 |

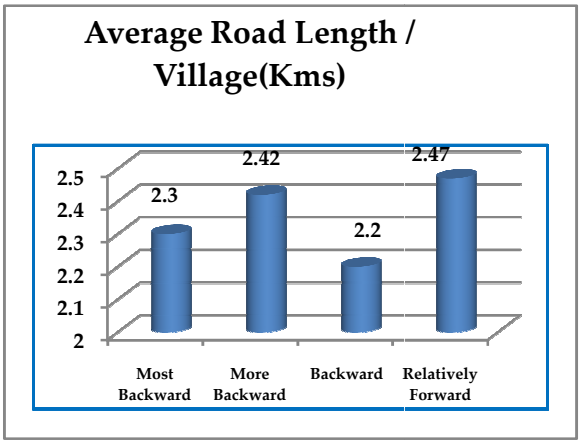
| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E | **Training** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 144 | 177 | 96 | 194 | 611 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 148 | 85 | 148 | 211 | 592 |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 377.54 | 598.823 | 359.59 | 595.99 | 1932 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/trainee (Rs. Lakhs) | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.05 ( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 2.62 | 3.38 | 3.75 | 3.07 | 3.16 |
| F | **IEC** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 133 | 193 | 155 | 239 | 720 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 159 | 69 | 89 | 166 | 483 |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 100.74 | 183.84 | 107.60 | 249.91 | 642 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Programme (Rs. Lakhs) | 1.31 | 0.87 | 0.42 | 0.06 | 0.14 ( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 0.76 | 0.95 | 0.69 | 1.05 | 0.89 |
| G | **Solar Street Light** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 91 | 122 | 65 | 151 | 429 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 201 | 140 | 179 | 254 | 774 |

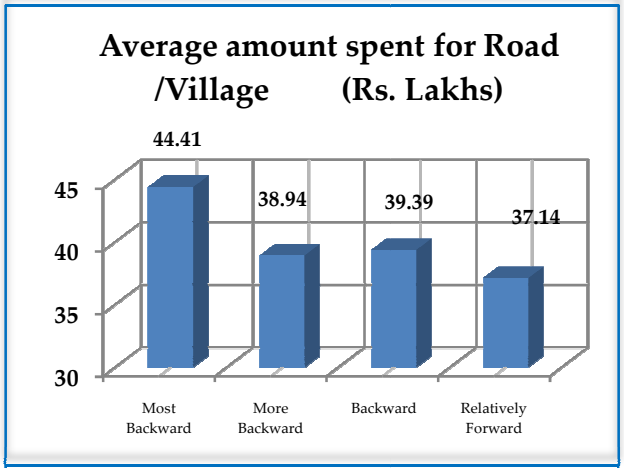
| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 154.5 | 105.9 | 91.1 | 148.5 | 500 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Installation (Rs. Lakhs) | 0.22 | 0.29 | 0.49 | 0.08 | 0.16 ( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 1.70 | 0.87 | 1.40 | 0.98 | 1.17 |
| H | **S W M** | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 15 | 102 | 42 | 115 | 274 |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 277 | 160 | 202 | 290 | 929 |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 96.8 | 178.5 | 77.7 | 230.8 | 584 |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Programme (Rs. Lakhs) | 6.84 | 1.58 | 1.99 | 0.84 | 1.32 ( State Average) |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 6.46 | 1.75 | 1.85 | 2.01 | 2.13 |
| | **Total Amount (Rs.lakhs)** | **22454.37** | **19846.81** | **15617.88** | **26123.71** | **84042.76** |
| | **% of Amount Spent** | **27%** | **24%** | **19%** | **31%** | **100%** |

It is observed that

- Average amount spent for roads / village is highest at Rs. 44.41 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 37.14 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 39.77 / village.**
- Average amount spent for roads / km is highest at Rs. 19.36 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 14.82 lakhs under relatively develped taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 16.73 / km.**

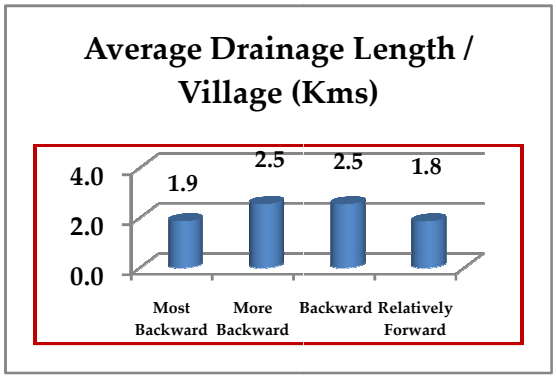
## Roads

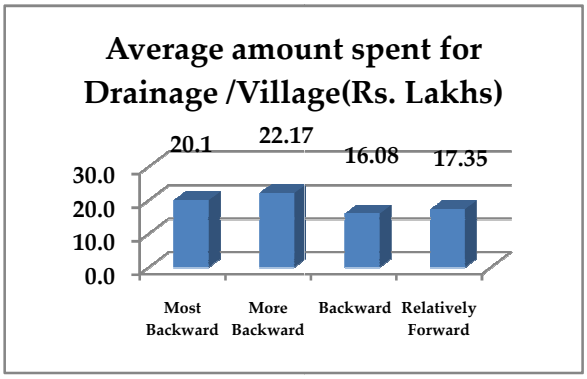



- Average amount spent for drainage / village is highest at Rs. 22.17 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 16.08 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 18.91 / village.**
- Average amount spent for drainage / km is highest at Rs. 11.07 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 5.87 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 8.55 / km.**

## Drainage

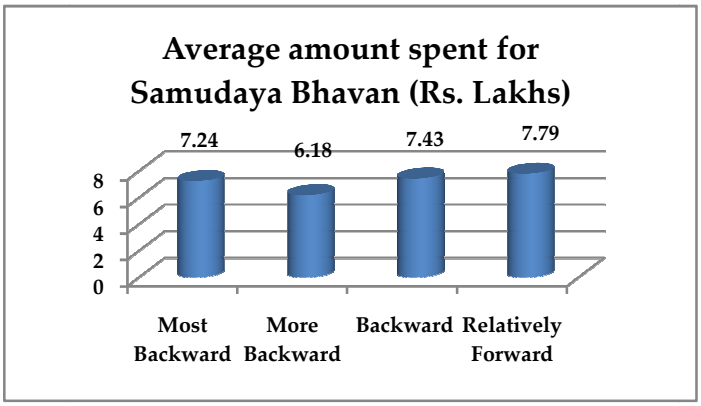



- Average amount spent per Samudaya Bhavana / village is highest at Rs.10.09 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 8.05 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 9.56 / village.**

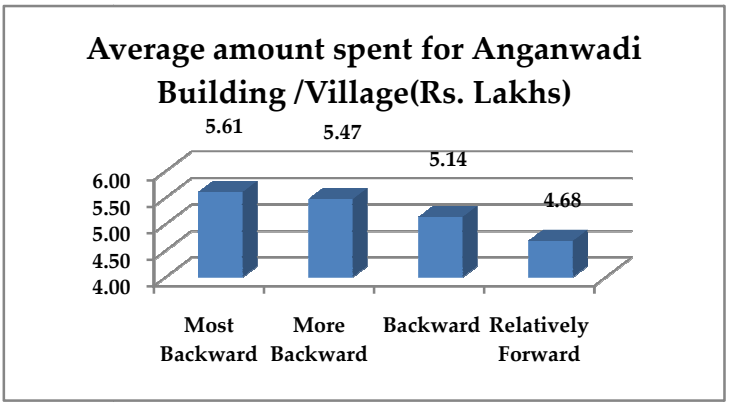
- Average amount spent per Samudaya Bhavana is highest at Rs. 7.97 lakhs in relatively forward taluks and lowest at Rs. 6.18 lakhs under more backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 7.00/ Samudaya Bhavana.**

**Samudaya Bhavana**



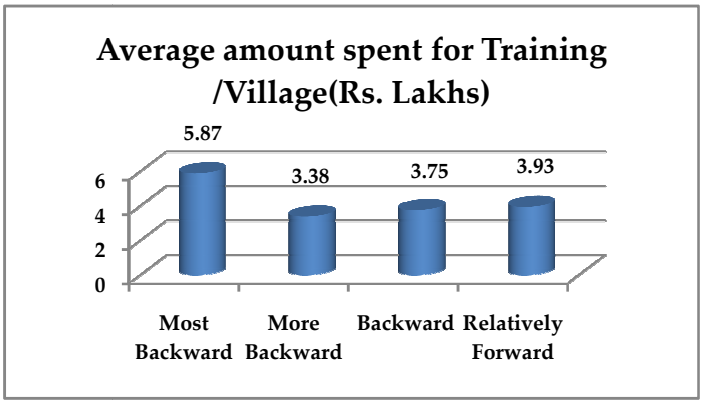

- Average amount spent per Anganawadi / village is highest at Rs. 5.47 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 4.49 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 4.93 / village.**
- Average amount spent per Anganawadi is highest at Rs. 3.93 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 2.29 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 2.84 /Anganawadi.**

**Anganawadi Building**



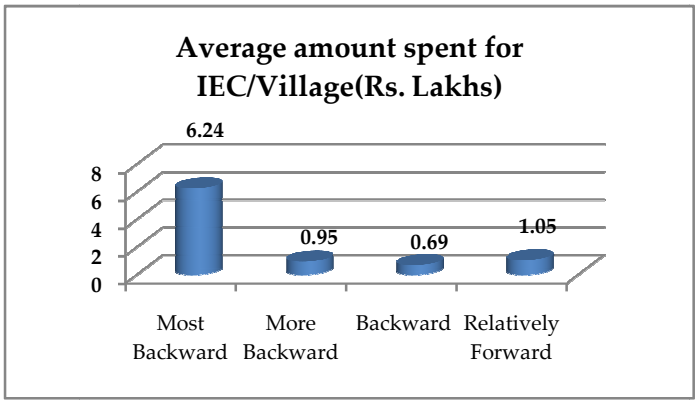
- Average amount spent for training/ village is highest at Rs. 3.75 lakhs in backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 2.62 lakhs under most backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 3.16 / village.**
- Average amount spent per trainee is highest at Rs. 0.06 lakhs under relatively developed taluks and lowest at Rs.0.04 lakhs under most backward taluks, when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 0.05 lakhs / trainee**.

**Training**



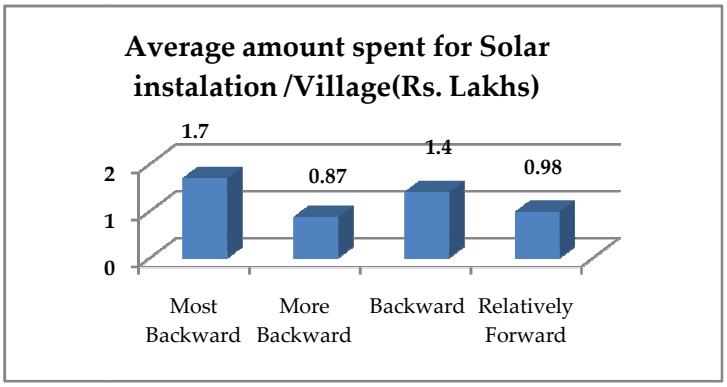

- Average amount spent for IEC Programme/ village is highest at Rs. 1.05 lakhs in relatively developed taluks and lowest at Rs. 0.69 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 0.89 lakhs / village.**
- Average amount spent per IEC Programme is highest at Rs. 1.31 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 0.06 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 0.14 / IEC progrmme**

**IEC**




- Average amount spent for Solar Street light/ village is highest at Rs. 1.70 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 0.87 lakhs under more backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 1.17 / village.**
- Average amount spent per solar installation is highest at Rs. 0.49 lakhs in backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 0.08 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 0.16 /solar installation.**

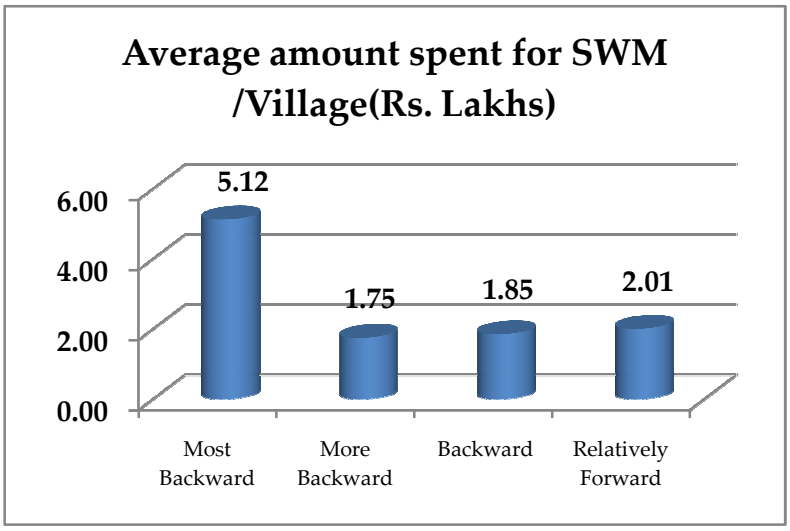
**Solar Street Lights**




- Average amount spent for SWM project/ village is highest at Rs. 6.46 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 1.75 lakhs under more backward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 2.13 / village.**

- Average amount spent/SWM project is highest at Rs. 6.84 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 0.84 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **Scheme average of Rs. 1.32 /SWM Project.**

**Solid Waste Management**



# Chapter – 6 : Trend in Physical & Financial Performance in the Sample villages

The scheme was implemented during the year 2008-09. The infrastructure implemented under the scheme is since 6 years. To assess the current status and impact of the scheme, a study has been undertaken. The shortcoming during the implementation was discussed and data collected from implementing agencies – Taluk / Grama Panchayats, Engineers of PRED's, KRIDL, and Nirmithi Kendra and training institutes like RUDSETI, KEONICS and end user of the facility created- Benificiary / Respondent etc., were contacted and collected data.

## 6.1 Sample Villages & Coverage

For the purpose of performance evaluation of Suvarna Gramodaya, two villages per taluk and two taluks per district and a total of four villages per districts have been covered. A total of 58 taluks have been covered coming under 29 districts. Further, a total of 116 villages have been covered in these 58 taluks of 29 districts.

The sample size in these 116 villages is 580 beneficiaries at 5 beneficiaries / village (10 beneficiaries / one taluk or 20 beneficiaries/one district). For the study selection of beneficiaries is based on the voters list provided by Grama Panchayat as sample technique. For the Study out of total 116 villages, 34 villages in Most Backward taluks, 20 in More Backward taluks, 14 in Backward taluks and 48 in Relatively Developed taluks have been covered.

For the performance evaluation of the Scheme in the sample villages, current status of components is compared between the villages falling under four categories of taluks.

## 6.2 Trend in Physical Performance in the Sample Villages based on Categorisation of Taluks

The coverage of physical components in terms of quantities in the villages falling under four categories of sample taluks is varying from one village to other. It is observed that, all the components are not implemented in all the villages as envisaged. Road and drainage works are the only two components taken up in almost all the villages as well as covered during the study. In respect of components viz., Samudaya Bhavana, Anganawadi building, Training, IEC, Solid Waste Management etc., are not implemented in all villages similar to road and drainage works.

Out of 116 villages, 93 Villages are provided with Samudaya Bhavanas and 69 villages with Anganawadi buildings. In case of training component the beneficiaries' undergone training is also varying from village-to-village and taluk-to-taluk. Villages are provided with solar street lights are 38 Solid Waste Management system is provided to only 12villages out of 116 villages. The details are as follows:

### a) Villages Covered Under Most Backward Taluks

Under most backward taluks, 76.25 kms roads, 68.97 kms drains, 36 Samudaya Bhavanas, 36 Anganawadis, 2,478 trainee beneficiaries, 4 IEC Programmes, 102 solar street lights and 2 SWM projects have been implemented.

### b) Villages Covered Under More Backward Taluks

Under more backward taluks, 54.23 kms roads, 64.41 kms drains, 26 Samudaya Bhavanas, 18 Anganawadis, 879 trainee beneficiaries have been implemented 4 IEC Programmes, 22solar street lights and no projects implemented under SWM.

### c) Villages Covered Under Backward Taluks

Under backward taluks, 70 kms roads, 45.61 kms drains, 15 Samudaya Bhavanas, 15 Anganawadis, 418 trainee beneficiaries, 11 IEC Programmes, 20 solar street lights have been implemented except SWM.

### d) Villages Covered Under Relatively Developed Taluks

Under relatively developed taluks, 140.33 kms roads, 111.39 kms drains, 44 Samudaya Bhavanas, 53 Anganawadis, 2,004 trainee beneficiaries, 1,505 IEC Programme, 242 solar street lights and 11 SWM projects have been implemented. The comparison of physical performance in the sample villages coming under four categories of taluks is furnished in the table – 6.1.

**Table – 6.1 : Trend in Physical Performance in Sample Villages based on Categorisation of Taluks**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. of Sample Villages Covered under the scheme | | 34 | 20 | 14 | 48 | 116 | |
| **A** | **Roads** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 33 | 20 | 14 | 42 | 109 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 1 | - | - | 6 | 7 | |
| 3 | Total Length (Kms) | 76.25 | 54.24 | 70.01 | 140.33 | 340.83 | |
| 4 | Average Road Length / Village (Kms) | 2.31 | 2.71 | 5.00 | 3.34 | 3.13 | 2.36 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 32 | 19 | 12 | 41 | 104 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 12 | |
| 3 | Total Length (Kms) | 68.97 | 64.41 | 45.61 | 111.39 | 290.37 | |
| 4 | Average Drainage Length / Village (Kms) | 2.16 | 3.39 | 3.80 | 2.72 | 2.79 | 2.14 |
| **C** | **Samudaya Bhavana** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 27 | 15 | 13 | 38 | 93 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 7 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 23 | |
| 3 | Total No. of Samudaya Bhavana | 36 | 26 | 15 | 44 | 121 | |
| 4 | Average / Village (Nos) | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.33 |
| **D** | **Anganawadis** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 22 | 9 | 8 | 26 | 65 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 12 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 51 | |
| 3 | Total No. of Anganawadis | 36 | 18 | 15 | 53 | 122 | |
| 4 | Average / Village (Nos) | 1.64 | 2.00 | 1.88 | 2.04 | 1.88 | 1.61 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **E** | **Training** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 21 | 14 | 10 | **23** | 68 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 13 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 48 | |
| 3 | Total No. of Trainee Beneficiaries | 2478 | 879 | 418 | 2004 | 5779 | |
| 4 | Average no. of Trainee/ Village (Nos) | 118 | 63 | 42 | 87 | 85 | 51 |
| **F** | **IEC** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 18 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 30 | 19 | 9 | 40 | 98 | |
| 3 | Total No. of IEC Programmes | 4 | 4 | 11 | 1505 | 1524 | |
| 4 | Average no. of Programme/ Village (Nos) | 1 | 4 | 2.2 | 188.13 | 84.67 | 14 |
| **G** | **Solar Street Light** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 13 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 38 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 21 | 18 | 10 | 29 | 78 | |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Total No. of Installation | 102 | 22 | 20 | 242 | 386 | |
| 4 | Average no. of Installation/ Village (Nos) | 8 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 8 |
| **H** | **S W M** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 13 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 38 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 21 | 18 | 10 | 29 | 78 | |
| 3 | Total No. of Programme | 2 | - | - | 11 | 13 | |
| 4 | Average no. of Programme/ Village (Nos) | 0.15 | - | - | 0.58 | 0.34 | 3.38 |

It is observed from Table – 6.2

**Road**

Average Road length implemented / village is more at 5 kms under backward taluks and less at 2.31 kms / village under most backward taluks, when compared to (**i) total sample average of 3.13 kms/village and (ii) Scheme average of 2.36 kms / village.**

**Drainage**

Average Drainage length implemented / village is more at 3.80 kms under backward taluks and less at 2.16 kms / village under most backward taluks, when compared to **(i) total sample average of 2.79 kms/village and (ii) Scheme average of 2.14 kms / village**.

**Samudaya Bhavana**

Average number of Samudaya Bhavana constructed / village is more with 1.70 No. for more backward taluk and less at 1.20 / village under backward & relatively forward taluks, when compared to **(i) total sample average of 1.30 Nos./village and (ii) Scheme average of 1.33 / village.**

**Anganawadi Buildings**

Average number of Anganawadis constructed / village is more at 2.04 under relatively developed taluks and less at 1.64 / village under most backward taluks, when compared to (**i) total sample average of 1.88 No. /village and (ii) Scheme average of 1.61 / village.**

**Training**

Average number of trainees covered / village is more at 118 under most backward taluks and less at 42 / village under backward taluks, when compared to (i) total sample average of 85 Nos./village and (ii) **Scheme** average of 51 / village.

**IEC**

Average number of IEC covered / village is more at 188 under relatively developed taluks and less at 1 / village under most backward taluks, when compared to (i) total sample average of 85 Nos./village and (ii) **Scheme** average of 14 / village.

**Solar Street Lights**

Average number of Solar installation covered / village is more at 13 under relatively developed taluks and less at 5 / village under backward taluks, when compared to (i) total sample average of 10 Nos./village and (ii) **Scheme** average of 8 / village.

**Solid Waste Management**

Average number of SWM covered / village is more at 0.58 under relatively developed taluks and less at 0.15 / village under most backward taluks, when compared to (i) total sample average of 0.34 Nos./village and (ii) **Scheme** average of 3.38 / village.

## 6.3 Trend in Financial Performance in the Sample Villages based on Categorisation of Taluks

A total expenditure of Rs.10,016.73 lakhs is made for implementation of 8 components in all the 116 sample villages. The break-up of this total expenditure comprise Rs.6109.03 lakhs-roads, Rs.2224.51 lakhs-drainage, Rs.898.52 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavana, Rs.382.82 lakhs-Anganawadi, Rs.191.13 lakhs-training, Rs.52.37 lakhs-IEC, Rs.98.69 lakhs-Solar and Rs.59.66 lakhs-SWM. The component-wise financial performance in the sample villages is analysed and furnished as follows:

### a) Villages Covered Under Most Backward Taluks

34 villages coming under most backward taluks, a total amount of Rs.2,900.43 lakhs is spent for implementation of components comprising Rs.1,810.31 lakhs-roads, Rs.622.68 lakhs-drainages, Rs.236.61 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs.110.29 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs.62.88 lakhs-training beneficiaries, Rs.17.38 lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs.26.39 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs.13.50 lakhs-SWM projects.

### b) Villages Covered Under More Backward Taluks

20 villages coming under more backward taluks, a total amount of Rs.1,717.31 lakhs is spent for implementation of components comprising Rs.1,012.87 lakhs-roads, Rs.357.82 lakhs-drainages, Rs.179.62 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs.98.48 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs.38.77 lakhs-training beneficiaries, Rs.7.96 lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs.14.38 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs.7.41 lakhs-SWM projects.

### c) Villages Covered Under Backward Taluks

14 villages coming under backward taluks, a total amount of Rs.1,623.66 lakhs is spent for implementation of components comprising Rs.1,173.16 lakhs-roads, Rs.265.30 lakhs-drainages, Rs.77.97 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs.43.03 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs.42.55 lakhs-training beneficiaries,Rs.10.04 lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs.10.00 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs.1.61 lakhs-SWM projects.

### d) Villages Covered Under Relatively Developed Taluks

48 villages coming under relatively forward taluks, a total amount of Rs.3,775.33 lakhs is spent for implementation of components comprising Rs.2,112.69 lakhs-roads, Rs.978.71 lakhs-drainages, Rs.404.32 lakhs-Samudaya Bhavanas, Rs.130.63 lakhs-Anganawadis, Rs.46.93 lakhs-training beneficiaries, Rs.16.99 lakhs-IEC Programmes, Rs.47.92 lakhs-solar street lights and Rs.37.14 lakhs-SWM projects. The details are furnished in table – 6.3.

**Table - 6.3 : Financial Performance in the Villages Based on Categorization of Taluks in Sample Villages.**

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total No. of Sample Villages Covered under the scheme | | 34 | 20 | 14 | 48 | 116 | |
| **A** | **Roads** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 34 | 20 | 14 | 46 | 114 | |
| 2 | No.of Villages not implemented | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 1810.31 | 1012.87 | 1173.16 | 2112.69 | 6109.03 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Kms (Rs. Lakhs) | 23.74 | 18.67 | 16.76 | 15.05 | 17.92 | |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 53.24 | 50.64 | 83.80 | 45.93 | 53.59 | 39.77 |
| **B** | **Drainage** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 31 | 17 | 14 | 40 | 102 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 3 | 3 | - | 8 | 14 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 622.68 | 357.82 | 265.30 | 978.71 | 2224.51 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Kms (Rs. Lakhs) | 9.03 | 5.56 | 5.82 | 8.79 | 7.66 | |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 20.09 | 21.05 | 18.95 | 24.47 | 21.81 | 18.91 |
| **C** | **Samudaya Bhavana** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 26 | 16 | 13 | 39 | 94 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 8 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 22 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 236.61 | 179.62 | 77.97 | 404.32 | 898.52 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/SB (Rs. Lakhs) | 6.57 | 6.91 | 5.20 | 9.19 | 7.43 | |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 9.10 | 11.23 | 6.00 | 10.37 | 9.56 | 9.56 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **D** | **Anganawadis** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 20 | 11 | 6 | 27 | 64 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 14 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 52 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 110.68 | 98.48 | 43.03 | 130.63 | 382.82 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Anganawadi (Rs. Lakhs) | 3.07 | 5.47 | 2.87 | 2.46 | 3.14 | |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 5.53 | 8.95 | 7.17 | 4.84 | 5.98 | 4.93 |
| **E** | **Training** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 16 | 12 | 10 | 20 | 58 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 18 | 8 | 4 | 28 | 58 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 62.88 | 38.77 | 42.55 | 46.93 | 191.13 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/trainee (Rs. Lakhs) | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.03 | |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 3.93 | 3.23 | 4.26 | 2.35 | 3.30 | 3.16 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **F** | **IEC** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 21 | 10 | 13 | 21 | 65 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 13 | 10 | 1 | 27 | 51 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 17.38 | 7.96 | 10.04 | 16.99 | 52.37 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Programme (Rs. Lakhs) | 4.35 | 1.99 | 0.91 | 0.01 | 0.03 | |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 0.83 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.89 |
| **G** | **Solar Street Light** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 15 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 51 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 19 | 9 | 9 | 28 | 65 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 26.39 | 14.38 | 10 | 47.92 | 98.69 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Installation (Rs. Lakhs) | 0.26 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.20 | 0.26 | |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 1.76 | 1.31 | 2.00 | 2.40 | 1.94 | 1.17 |

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Most Backward | More Backward | Backward | Relatively Forward | Total (Sample Average) | Scheme Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **H** | **S W M** | | | | | | |
| 1 | No. of Villages Implemented. | 5 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 31 | |
| 2 | No. of Villages not Implemented. | 29 | 14 | 12 | 30 | 85 | |
| 3 | Total Amount Spent (Rs. Lakhs) | 13.5 | 7.41 | 1.61 | 37.14 | 59.66 | |
| 4 | Average amount spent/Programme (Rs. Lakhs) | 6.75 | - | - | 3.38 | 4.59 | |
| 5 | Average amount spent/Village (Rs. Lakhs) | 2.7 | 1.24 | 0.81 | 2.06 | 1.92 | 2.13 |

It is observed from Table – 6.3

**Road**

- Average amount spent for roads / village is highest at Rs.83.80 lakhs in backward taluks and lowest at Rs.45.93 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to (i) **sample average of Rs.53.59 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs.39.77 / village.**

- Average amount spent for roads / km is highest at Rs.23.74 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs.15.06 lakhs under relatively developed taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.17.92 lakhs / km (ii) Scheme average of Rs. 16.73 / km.**

**Drainage**

- Average amount spent for drainage / village is highest at Rs.24.47 lakhs in relatively developed taluks and lowest at Rs.18.95 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.21.81 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs. 18.91 / village.**

- Average amount spent for drainage / km is highest at Rs.9.03 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs.5.56 lakhs under more backward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.7.66 lakhs / km (ii) Scheme average of Rs.8.55 / km.**

**Samudaya Bhavana**

- Average amount spent per Samudaya Bhavana / village is highest at Rs.11.23 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs.6.00 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.9.56 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs.9.56 / village.**

- Average amount spent / Samudaya Bhavana is highest at Rs.9.19 lakhs in relatively developed taluks and lowest at Rs.5.20 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.7.43 lakhs / km (ii) Scheme average of Rs.7.22 / Samudaya Bhavana.**

**Anganawadi Building**

- Average amount spent for Anganawadi / village is highest at Rs.8.95 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs.4.84 lakhs under relatively developed taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.5.98 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs.4.93 / village.**

- Average amount spent per Anganawadi is highest at Rs.5.47 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs.2.46 lakhs under relatively developed taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.3.14 lakhs / Anganawadi (ii) Scheme average of Rs.2.84 /Anganawadi.**

**Training**

- Average amount spent for training / village is highest at Rs.4.26 lakhs in backward taluks and lowest at Rs.2.35 lakhs under relatively developed taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.3.30 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs. 3.16 / village.**

- Average amount spent for training / trainee is highest at Rs.0.10 lakhs in backward taluks and lowest at Rs.0.02 lakhs in relatively developed taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.0.03 lakhs / trainee (ii) Scheme average of Rs. 0.05 / trainee.**

**IEC**

- Average amount spent for IEC Programme / village is highest at Rs.0.83 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs.0.77 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.0.81 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs.0.89 / village.**

- Average amount spent per IEC Programme is highest at Rs.4.35 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs.0.01 lakhs under relatively developed taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.0.03 lakhs / IEC Programme (ii) Scheme average of Rs.0.14 / IEC progrmme.**

**Solar Street Light**

- Average amount spent for Solar Street light/ village is highest at Rs.2.40 lakhs in relatively developed taluks and lowest at Rs.1.31 lakhs under more backward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.1.94 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs.1.17 / village.**

- Average amount spent per solar installation is highest at Rs.0.65 lakhs in more backward taluks and lowest at Rs. 0.20 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.0.26 lakhs / solar installation (ii) Scheme average of Rs. 0.16 / solar installation.**

**Solid Waste Management**

- Average amount spent for SWM project/ village is highest at Rs.2.70 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs.0.81 lakhs under backward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.1.92 lakhs / village (ii) Scheme average of Rs.2.13 / village.**

- Average amount spent/SWM project is highest at Rs.6.75 lakhs in most backward taluks and lowest at Rs.3.38 lakhs under relatively forward taluks when compared to **(i) sample average of Rs.4.59 lakhs / SWM Project (ii) Scheme average of Rs.1.32 / SWM Project.**

From the compilation Table – 6.3,

- ✦ It may be seen that average amount spent per village on road component is highest in backward taluks and least in relatively forward taluks.
- ✦ This shows that amount spent is not in proportion with number of villages covered under the scheme.
- ✦ For drainage component the average amount spent per village is highest in relatively developed taluks.
- ✦ Amount spent per village for Samudaya Bhavana is highest in More Backward Taluks.
- ✦ Amount spent per village for Anganawadi Building is highest in More Backward Taluks.
- ✦ Amount spent per village for Training is highest in Backward Taluks.
- ✦ Amount spent per village for IEC is highest in most backward Taluks.
- ✦ Amount spent per village for Solar Street Light installation is highest in relatively developed Taluks.
- ✦ Amount spent per village for Solid Waste Management is highest in Most Backward Taluks.

It can be noted that average amount spent per village is highest for two components in each category of taluks, which implies that thrust was not given to the categories of taluks while allocation and release of funds.

# Chapter – 7 : Profile & Opinion of the Respondents

## 7.1 Profile of Respondents

During the field study, a sample of 580 respondents including 180 Women in 116 villages has been covered. The profile of respondents with regard to their age, education status etc., is discussed below:

### 7.1.1 Age group

Age wise and category of taluk-wise distribution of sample beneficiaries comprises the following:

- The beneficiaries are regrouped in the age ranging from 18-25 to 61 & above years.
- **Under Most Backward taluks:** the distribution of age group of 18-25 is 22%, 26-40 is 19%, 41-50 is 25%, 51-60 is 19% and 61 & above is 15%.
- **Under More Backward taluks:** the distribution of age group of 18-25 is 24%, 26-40 is 16%, 41-50 is 20%, 51-60 is 18% and 61 & above is 22%.
- **Under Backward taluks:** the distribution of age group of 18-25 is 27%, 26-40 is 19%, 41-50 is 29%, 51-60 is 23% and 61 & above is 2%.
- **Under Relatively Developed taluks:** the distribution of age group of 18-25 is 16%, 26-40 is 16%, 41-50 is 24%, 51-60 is 30% and 61 & above is 14%.
- Highest number of respondents are from the age group of 41-50 years from all category of taluks (a total of 140 respondents out of 580 i.e., 24% of total) and the second highest group is in the age group of 51-60 years (138 out of 580 i.e., 23.75% of total). The age group between 61 & above is least (84 out of 580 respondents). The details are given in Table–7.1.1.

**Table – 7.1.1: Age group of Respondents**

| Category of Taluks | No. of villages covered | No.of respondents in the age group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 18-25 | 26-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61 & above | Total |
| Most Backward | 34 | No. | 38 | 32 | 42 | 32 | 26 | 170 |
| | | %age | 22 | 19 | 25 | 19 | 15 | 100 |
| More Backward | 20 | No. | 24 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 100 |
| | | %age | 24 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 100 |
| Backward | 14 | No. | 19 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 2 | 70 |
| | | %age | 27 | 19 | 29 | 23 | 2 | 100 |
| Relatively Developed | 48 | No. | 38 | 38 | 58 | 72 | 34 | 240 |
| | | %age | 16 | 16 | 24 | 30 | 14 | 100 |
| Total | 116 | Total from all category taluks | 119 | 99 | 140 | 138 | 84 | 580 |

## 7.1.2 Social Category of Respondents

Distribution of sample beneficiaries was grouped under different social Categories and is analyzed as follows:

- The beneficiaries are regrouped as per social category.
- The social categories viz., SC, ST, OBC, Minority and General is analyzed.
- Under Most Backward taluks the distribution as per social category is SC-18%, ST-5%, OBC-10%, Minority-6% and others 61%.
- Under More Backward taluks, the distribution as per social category is SC-28%, ST-14%, OBC-17%, Minority-11% and others 30%.

- Under Backward taluk the distribution of respondents as per social category is SC-26%, ST-3%, OBC-20%, Minority-26% and others 25%.
- Under Relatively Developed the distribution as per social category is SC-20%, ST-18%, OBC-24%, Minority-24% and others 14%.
- It can be observed that, highest number of respondents are from the General category (185 out of 580 respondents – 32%) among all category of taluks followed by SC (125 out of 580 – 22%). The least number of respondents were ST (68 out of 580 – 12%) among all category of taluks. The details are given in Table – 7.1.2.

**Table – 7.1.2: Social Category of Respondents**

| Category of Taluks | No. of villages covered | Social Category of respondents | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | SC | ST | OBC | Minority | General | Total |
| Most Backward | 34 | No. | 31 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 103 | 170 |
| | | **%age** | **18** | **5** | **10** | **6** | **61** | **100** |
| More Backward | 20 | No. | 28 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 30 | 100 |
| | | **%age** | **28** | **14** | **17** | **11** | **30** | **100** |
| Backward | 14 | No. | 18 | 2 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 70 |
| | | **%age** | **26** | **3** | **20** | **26** | **25** | **100** |
| Relatively Developed | 48 | No. | 48 | 43 | 58 | 57 | 34 | 240 |
| | | **%age** | **20** | **18** | **24** | **24** | **14** | **100** |
| **Total** | **116** | **G. Total** | **125** | **68** | **106** | **96** | **185** | **580** |
| | | **%age** | 21.55 | 11.72 | 18.28 | 16.55 | 31.90 | |

## 7.1.3 Education Background of the Respondents

Distribution of sample beneficiaries based on background of their education is analyzed in Table-7.1.3. Accordingly, the distribution of respondents reveals the following:

- The beneficiaries are regrouped as per education background.
- The education background considers illiterate to degree.
- **Under Most Backward taluk:** the distribution of respondents among illiterates were 10%, followed by literate – 22%, primary education – 29%, SSLC – 22% and degree holders - 17%.
- **Under More Backward taluk**: the distribution of respondents among illiterates were 11%, followed by literate – 27%, primary education – 28%, SSLC – 22% and degree holders - 12%.
- **Under Backward taluk:** the distribution of respondents among illiterates were 14%, followed by literate – 25%, primary education – 26%, SSLC – 24% and degree holders - 11%.
- **Under Relatively Developed taluk**: the distribution of respondents among illiterates were 16%, followed by literate – 20%, primary education – 26%, SSLC – 28% and degree holders - 10%.
- It can be observed that, highest number of respondents are passed up to primary education (157 out of 580 respondents – 27% ) among all category of taluks followed by SSLC holders (144 out of 580 – 25%). The least number of respondents were Degree (73 out of 580 respondents – 13%) among all category of taluks. The details are given in Table – 7.1.3.

## Table – 7.1.3 : Education Background of Respondents

| Category of Taluks | No. of villages covered | Education Background of respondents | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Illiterate | Literate | Primary Education | SSLC | Degree | Total |
| **Most Backward** | 34 | No. | 17 | 37 | 49 | 38 | 29 | 170 |
| | | **%age** | **10** | **22** | **29** | **22** | **17** | **100** |
| **More Backward** | 20 | No. | 11 | 27 | 28 | 22 | 12 | 100 |
| | | **%age** | **11** | **27** | **28** | **22** | **12** | **100** |
| **Backward** | 14 | No. | 10 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 70 |
| | | **%age** | **14** | **25** | **26** | **24** | **11** | **100** |
| **Relatively Developed** | 48 | No. | 38 | 48 | 62 | 67 | 25 | 240 |
| | | **%age** | **16** | **20** | **26** | **28** | **10** | **100** |
| | **116** | **Total** | **76** | **130** | **157** | **144** | **73** | **580** |
| | | **% age** | 13.10 | 22.41 | 27.07 | 24.83 | 12.59 | |

## 7.2. Opinion of Respondents

During field study, opinion of the respondents was sought in sample villages covering four categories of taluks with respect to quality, convenience and usefulness of infrastructure created under the scheme. Opinion was also sought about suitability of location of Samudaya Bhavanas and Anganawadi Buildings and their utility to them. Views of respondents were positive with respect to provision of the Anganawadi Buildings under the scheme. They indicated that there has been improvement in attendance of children to such Anganawadis.

Samudaya Bhavanas were useful to the village people in many ways viz., for conducting Grama Panchayat meetings, Health Camps, Marriages, celebration of State & National Festivals, etc. During the field study, villagers were enquired whether training helped in getting employment to them and also whether there was improvement in hygiene condition in the villages due to proper disposal of solid wastes. Also, they were asked whether IEC component enabled to increase awareness about the Government Programmes among them.

It can be noted that, the sample size of villages and number of respondents to be covered under the study are 116 and 580 respectively. Further, it was observed that, all components are not implemented in all sample villages. For example: Road & Drainage have been implemented in 115 villages out of total sample size of 116. Accordingly, a total of 575 respondents (5x115-575) were able to cover for obtaining opinion about this component covered under the scheme. Similarly, this applies to all other remaining components. This implies that if some components are implemented in a particular village may not be same in another village. Hence, even-though the total sample size is 116 villages and 580 respondents, however the component-wise number of villages covered and number of respondents vary each other. Accordingly, with respect to different parameters opinion of the respondents has been analysed. The details are as follows:

## 7.2 Awareness about the Components Covered under the Scheme

During field study a question about awareness on different components covered under the scheme was asked to assess the level of awareness amongst respondents. The analysis of opinion is given in Table-7.2.

# Table – 7.2 : Awareness about Components of the Scheme

| Total Sample Size as per ToR | | Awareness about Components of the Scheme | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No.of Villages | No.of Respondents | Category of Taluks | Road & Drainage | | Samudaya Bhavana | | Anganawadi Building | | Training | | IEC | | Solar | | Solid Waste Management | |
| | | | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age |
| 34 | 170 | **Most Backward** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Villages covered | 33 | | 21 | | 18 | | 14 | | 20 | | 15 | | 5 | |
| | | No.of Respondents | 165 | | 105 | | 90 | | 70 | | 100 | | 75 | | 25 | |
| | | Respondents aware | 140 | 85 | 90 | 86 | 80 | 89 | 35 | 50 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 67 | 12 | 48 |
| | | No Response | 25 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 35 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 25 | 33 | 13 | 52 |
| 20 | 100 | **More Backward** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Villages covered | 20 | | 15 | | 9 | | 14 | | - | | - | | - | |
| | | No.of Respondents | 100 | | 75 | | 45 | | 70 | | | | | | | |
| | | Respondents aware | 80 | 80 | 50 | 67 | 30 | 67 | 30 | 43 | - | | - | | - | |
| | | No Response | 20 | 20 | 25 | 33 | 15 | 33 | 40 | 57 | | | | | | |
| 14 | 70 | **Backward Taluks** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Villages covered | 14 | | 13 | | 8 | | 10 | | 2 | | 2 | | - | |
| | | No.of Respondents | 70 | | 65 | | 40 | | 50 | | 10 | | 10 | | - | |
| | | Respondents aware | 50 | 71 | 50 | 77 | 35 | 88 | 25 | 50 | 3 | 30 | 5 | 50 | - | - |
| | | No Response | 20 | 29 | 15 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 25 | 50 | 7 | 70 | 5 | 50 | | |
| 48 | 240 | **Relatively Developed** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Villages covered | 48 | | 44 | | 26 | | 22 | | 1 | | 22 | | 1 | |
| | | No.of Respondents | 240 | | 220 | | 130 | | 110 | | 5 | | 110 | | 5 | |
| | | Respondents aware | 170 | 71 | 190 | 86 | 115 | 88 | 60 | 55 | 2 | 40 | 75 | 68 | - | |
| | | No Response | 70 | 29 | 30 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 50 | 45 | 3 | 60 | 35 | 32 | | |
| **116** | **580** | **Grand Total** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Villages covered | 115 | 99 | 93 | 80 | 61 | 53 | 60 | 52 | 23 | 20 | 39 | 34 | 6 | 5 |
| | | No.of Respondents | 575 | 99 | 465 | 80 | 305 | 53 | 300 | 52 | 115 | 20 | 195 | 34 | 30 | 5 |
| | | **Respondents aware** | **440** | **77** | **380** | **82** | **260** | **85** | **150** | **50** | **45** | **39** | **130** | **67** | **12** | **40** |
| | | **No Response** | **135** | **23** | **85** | **18** | **45** | **15** | **150** | **50** | **70** | **61** | **65** | **33** | **13** | **43** |

It may be observed that,

- In case of road & drainage works, 440 respondents out of 575 (i.e., 76%) were aware about the implementation of the component and remaining 135 respondents (24%) have not responded.
- In case of Samudaya Bhavanas, 380 respondents out of 465 (i.e., 82%) were aware about the implementation of the component and remaining 85 respondents (18%) have not responded.
- In case of Anganawadi Buildings, 260 respondents out of 305 (i.e., 85%) were aware about the implementation of the component and remaining 45 respondents (15%) have not responded.
- In case of Training, 150 respondents out of 300 (i.e., 50%) were aware about the implementation of the component and remaining 150 respondents (50%) have not responded.
- In case of IEC, 45 respondents out of 115 (i.e., 39%) were aware about the implementation of the component and remaining 70 respondents (61%) have not responded.
- In case of Solar Street Lights, 130 respondents out of 195 (i.e., 67%) were aware about the implementation of the component and remaining 65 respondents (33%) have not responded.
- In case of Solid Waste Management, 12 respondents out of 30 (i.e., 40%) were aware about the implementation of the component and remaining 18 respondents (60%) have not responded.

## 7.3 Opinion on Quality and Utility of Infrastructure Components implemented under the scheme

### 7.3.1 Roads

With respect to quality and utility of roads in 115 covered sample villages the general observations of the respondents are as follows:

- Improved roads enabled smooth vehicular movement for both men & materials within the village.

- Improved roads, indirectly influenced villagers to repair/ renovate their houses or build new houses as an attempt to provide an urban concept to the locality.
- There were also some instances where land rates were increased from the existing rates by one and half times, two fold or more due to improved roads.
- A few economic activities such as small hotels, petty shops, milk booths, saloon, Photocopy shop, private clinics have come up adjoining improved roads in some villages especially which are close to urban centers.
- There has been a tendency to convert agriculture land to residential / formation of sites / plots /commercial purposes etc.
- Some villages witnessed establishment of Kalyana Mantapas, English Medium Schools, Fertilizer shops, Tractor repair shops, electrical repair shops etc.
- Improved roads helped villagers in bringing agri products from the farms to their residences/thrash yards.
- Prior to improvement, roads were very narrow and it was very difficult for movement. Almost all the roads were non-motorable and had developed pot holes, ruts & pits causing water logging and render them to the unusable conditions.
- Due to improved roads, there are instances of increase in vehicular movement both government & private. Number of taxies, auto rickshaws started plying to such villages carrying various commodities which are within 2–3 kms radius of the urban centres.
- Due to improved roads there is visibility of cleanliness and urban look among some villages. Some villages look like extension of urban towns.

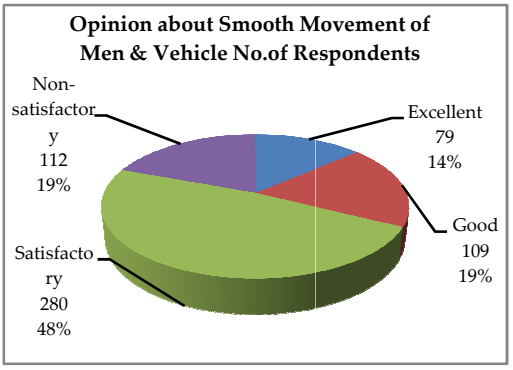
➲ Though majority of the roads are in good condition, few of them need proper implementation keeping in view the thickness and gradient to be provided.

For specific questions with respect to quality of roads, the opinion of respondents is as follows:

- ✦ 78 out of 575 respondents (14%) were of the opinion that, the quality of roads was excellent.
- ✦ 108 out of 575 respondents (19%) were of the opinion that, the quality of roads was good.
- ✦ 279 out of 575 respondents (48%) were of the opinion that, the quality of roads was satisfactory.
- ✦ 110 out of 575 respondents (19%) were of the opinion that, the quality of roads was not satisfactory. The details are furnished in Table – 7.3.1 and also represented graphically.

**Table – 7.3.1 : Respondents Opinion on Quality of Roads**

| Parameter | No.of Respondents | %age to Total |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 78 | 14 |
| Good | 108 | 19 |
| Satisfactory | 279 | 49 |
| Non-satisfactory | 110 | 19 |
| **Total** | **575** | **100** |




For specific questions with respect to change in land prices due to implementation of road works, the opinion of the respondents is as follows:

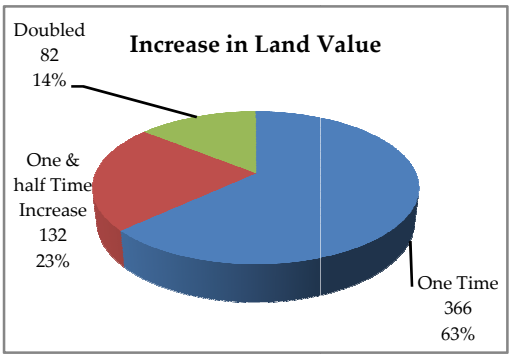
- ✦ 364 out of 575 respondents (63%) were of the opinion that, there has been one time increase in the land price over the current rate.

- ✦ 130 out of 575 respondents (23%) were of the opinion that, there has been one and half time increase in the land price over the current rate.
- ✦ 81 out of 575 respondents (14%) were of the opinion that, there has been two fold increases in the land price over the current rate.

Opinion of villagers about roads with respect to various evaluation parameters is analysed & compiled in Tables – 7.2.2 and 7.2.3 and also represented graphically.

**Table–7.2.2: Respondents Opinion on Land Value due to Improved Roads**

| Increase in Land Value | No.of Respondents | %age to Total |
|---|---|---|
| One Time | 364 | 63 |
| One & half Times | 130 | 23 |
| Two Fold | 81 | 14 |
| **Total** | **575** | **100** |

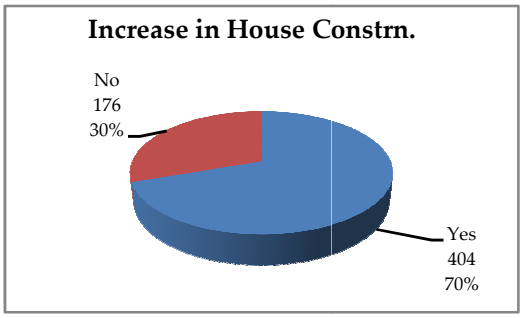



For specific questions with respect to whether there was increase in housing activities due to implementation of road works, the opinion of the respondents is as follows:

- ✦ 402 out of 575 respondents (70%) were of the opinion that, there has been increase in housing activities in the villages.
- ✦ Remaining 173 out of 575 respondents (30%) have not responded.

**Table – 7.2.3 : Respondents Opinion on Incremental Housing Activity**

| Parameter | No. of Respondents | %age to Total |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 402 | 70 |
| No | 173 | 30 |
| **Total** | **575** | **100** |



### 7.3.3 Drainages

- Prior to implementation of drainages most of the villages were facing water logging problems. Villagers were letting out kitchen & bath room water on roads causing water logging. This problem further aggravated in formation of pot holes causing difficult for movement of men & materials.
- Water logging was the main reason for increased mosquito problems which creating health hazards in the villages.
- Drainage system facilitated free flow of both rain water and used water from households, avoiding water logging in the villages.
- Drainages along with roads improved health conditions of villagers and hassle free movement of men & materials.
- It was observed during field study that, highest number (58%) of respondents were satisfied with the quality of drainages.

### 7.2.3 Samudaya Bhavana

In villages, Samudaya Bhavanas play a very important role in bringing people closer from different caste and religion. These are the places for organizing various events / functions viz., marriages, Grama Panchayat meetings, SHG meetings, NGO meetings, training Programmes, adult education, election purposes, political events, health camps, celebration of State & National festivals, agri clinic etc. Considering the importance of Samudaya Bhavanas, the RDPR Department has provided these facilities in the selected villages under the scheme.

During field study, it was observed that, Samudaya Bhavanas constructed were used for many purposes as indicated above. Some of the villages are provided with more than one Samudaya Bhavana because of more population and demand. General observation was that Samudaya Bhavanas in most of the villages have facilitated the local people to conduct various meetings and functions of their own. However, in some villages though the Samudaya Bhavanas are constructed, these were not being utilized to the fullest extent due to

some locational constraints. Even other components were taken up in a particular village, this component could not be taken up due to non-availability of Government land in such villages.

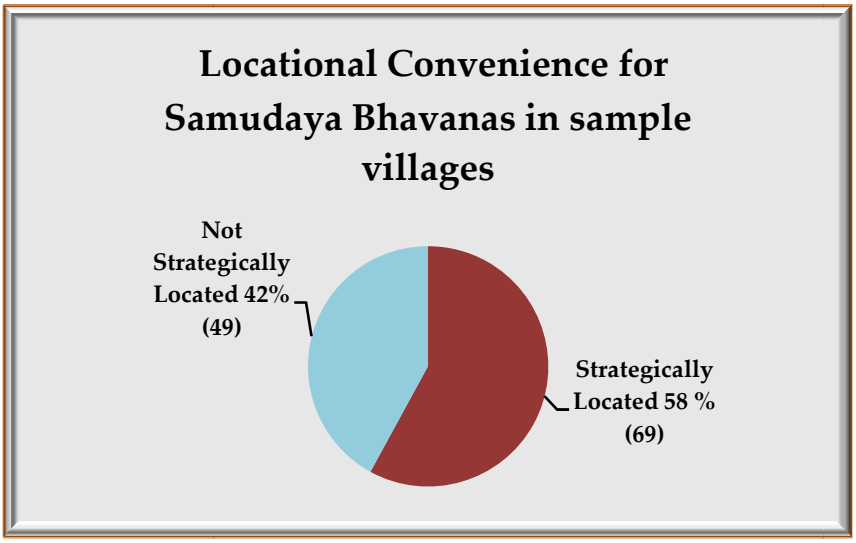
As part of field study, specific questions were asked about this component and views of them are given below:

**a) Availability of Samudaya Bhavana**

- Among the respondents, 78% opined that, these are available to all caste and community people, whenever they require.
- Remaining 22% of them expressed that, they are not available whenever they require.

b) **Locational Convenience**

- Among the respondents, 58% opined that, the selection of site for implementation of Samudaya Bhavana is strategically located and easily accessible by them.
- Whereas, remaining 42% of they expressed that, even though they are very helpful but they face little problems in reaching them due to some constraints viz., located far from village or not easily approachable due to existing condition of roads (non-motorable & mud roads and narrow roads).



**Anganawadi Buildings**

Out of total 116 sample villages, 61 villages were provided with Anganawadi Buildings. Some of the villages were provided with more than one building to accommodate more children. There are instances where four Anganawadis have been constructed in a particular village. Based on this, it was observed that a total 122 Anganawadi Buildings constructed in 61 villages under the scheme.

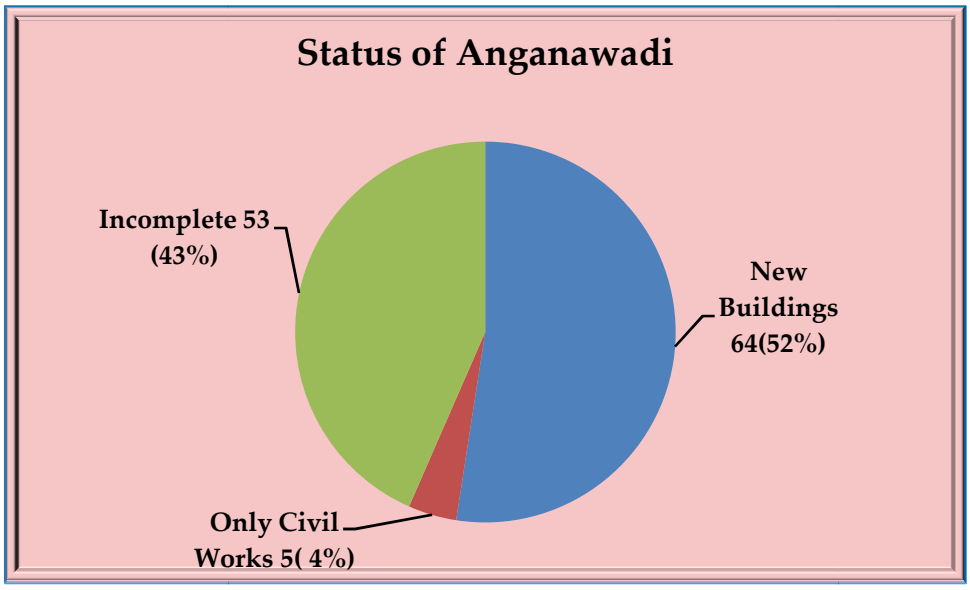
Overall respondents were happy about the programme and of the opinion that, prior to implementation of Anganawadis, (in most of the villages) pre-school activities were conducted in temporary structures viz., huts, AC sheet buildings, temple premises, Grama Panchayat office, etc. Creation of Anganawadi provided a permanent solution for organizing pre-school activities especially for children from BPL and other socially deprived communities.

It was also observed that, wherever already Anganawadi buildings have been constructed under different schemes in a particular village, the funds allocated for this component in that village were utilized for improving the quality of Anganawadi Building by constructing additional civil works viz., compound wall, toilets, formation of yards & lighting, sump tank, overhead tank, kitchen, etc. In certain cases, even though funds were allocated for this purpose, the construction work could not be taken up due to non-availability of government lands for Anganawadis in such villages. Out of 126 provisions of this component in 61 villages, 64 new Anganawadis have been constructed, in five provisions only civil works taken up (as there were existing Anganawadi Buildings), 55 provisions are in-completed (hence not to put in use). The analysis is furnished in Table – 7.2.4 and also represented graphically.

**Table – 7.2.4: Status of Anganawadi in the Sample Villages**

| Sl. No. | Status of Anganawadi | Numbers | %age |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | New Buildings constructed | 64 | 52 |
| 2 | Only civil works taken up | 5 | 4 |
| 3 | Incomplete | 53 | 2 |

**Graph – 7.2.4: Status of Anganawadi in the Sample Villages**




Seventy four percent (74%) of the respondents opined that, construction of Anganawadi buildings / additional civil works have improved the attendance in their villages as the Anganawadis were clean and provided place for play area and extracurricular activities to their children. They further opined that they are strategically located and are easily accessible by their children without any problems. It was also expressed that, children from all communities are attending pre-school and utilizing the facilities. The remaining 26% of the respondents though were happy about the component but still they expected quality of construction and other additional facilities.

### 7.2.4 Training Component

Under Training component, the provisions were made for providing training to the local educated un-employed youths in various trades viz., dairy management, fashion designing & tailoring, computer DTP, hardware, photography, agarbathi making, goat & sheep rearing, vermi-compost, H R Development, etc.

During field study, discussions were held with trainees to gather feedback about the training imparted under the scheme. During the discussions various questions were asked with regard to (i) selection of trades in a particular village, (ii) duration of the courses, (iii) availability of faculty, (iv) availability of equipment for a particular trade, (v) infrastructure, (vi) adequacy of stipend (vii) post-training follow-up, etc. Further, they were also asked to give specific opinion with regard to whether the training helped them in getting some employment or venturing in to self-employment activities, etc.

Out of 300 trainees in 60 covered villages (though sample size is 116 villages, training component has been implemented in 60 villages only) interviewed,

- With regard to selection of trade in a particular village, 165 (55%) respondents expressed that the training and courses selected were on par with the local industry requirement whereas remaining 135 (45%) trainees expressed that the same was not suitable / adequate to local industry requirement.

- With regard to duration of training particularly for the courses viz., (i) DTP (ii) Driver's training, (iii) Computer Hardware, etc., 234 (65%) respondents expressed that the duration of training was not adequate and remaining 126 (35%) trainees expressed that the same was adequate and they were able to learn in a particular trade to the needs of local industry requirement.

- With regard to faculty for handling training classes in various trades 256 (71%) respondents expressed that the faculties appointed had domain expertise in the respective trades and could able to provide technical inputs enabling them to compete with current industry market. Remaining 104 (29%) trainees expressed that the quality of technical inputs provided by the training institute / faculties was not adequate and they were not able to compete in the job market.

- With regard to follow-up services provided by the respective training institute (after the training courses completed) 281 (78%) respondents expressed that there has been regular follow-up made by the training institute and efforts were made to provide information on local job market enabling them to get employed. Remaining 79 (22%) trainees expressed that they were not able to get adequate follow-up services and hence could not be employed or start any self-employment venture.

### 7.2.5 IEC Component

Out of total 116 sample villages, 23 villages were provided with IEC component. Under the scheme, in the selected villages efforts were made to disseminate information about the various Government schemes & programmes and their utility to the local people. Information was given by means of hoardings, wall paintings, banners, hand bills, etc.

During survey, it was observed that 61% of the respondents were aware about the component and they expressed that, the information provided through this IEC component enabled them to know more about Government schemes / programmes which were beneficial to them. Particularly, information on health camps, polio vaccination, free cataract operations to senior citizens, dental check up, etc., were more useful to the village community. The remaining 39% of the respondents have not responded about this component.

### 7.2.6 Solid Waste Management

Out of total 1,203 villages proposed under Phase -1 across Karnataka, 131 villages were provided with Solid Waste Management facilities at the cost of Rs.589.39 lakhs. Out of 116 sample villages covered during the study, only 6 villages were provided with the component at the cost of Rs.59.60 lakhs.

During survey, it was observed that 18 respondents (61%) were aware about the component and they expressed that, the implementation of this component enabled the villages to keep clean and hygiene. The facilities viz., dust bins, trolleys, dumping yards were provided under this component. At dumping yards there have been facilities for segregation of solid waste in to bio and non-bio waste. From the bio waste they were able to produce organic manure utilized in farming lands. The remaining 12 persons (39%) of the respondents have not responded about this component.

### 7.2.7 Solar Street Lights

The Solar Street Lights were not included as per the scheme guidelines for the Phase – 1. However, it was observed that over Rs.500 lakhs (close to 1% of the total budget of Rs.82,856 lakhs) was spent for installation of Solar Street Lights in the Phase – 1 covering 383 villages. Out of 116 sample villages considered for study, 39 villages only have been provided with Solar Street Lights.

During field study, it was expressed that the lighting facilities provided in the villages through solar lighting enabled better illumination and hence village people were able to move around safely and without any fear even at late nights. Further, they also expressed that Solar Street Lights helped in providing protection from thefts and other misdeeds.

# Chapter – 8: Overlap with Other Schemes

The Central and State Governments are operating variety of schemes for benefit of citizens. Many Departments of the Government are implementing a host of the schemes, which sometimes overlaps with each other. The provisions of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme are also covered by some other schemes of the Government, which are detailed below:

1. **Roads & Drainages:** This component is also covered under PMRY, NABARD, MNREGS. However, Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme is applicable only for villages with population more than 2,500 and nearer to the urban centres.
2. **Samudaya Bhavana**: This component is also covered under the schemes of Dept. of Social Welfare, Dept. of Backward Class & Minorities. However, Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme is applicable to all castes & communities whereas other schemes are restricted to a specific set of beneficiaries.
3. **Anganawadi:** Ministry of Women & Child-GoI, Dept. of Women & Child Development-GoK also cover this component under their respective schemes.
4. **Training:** This component is also covered under the schemes of Ministry of Human Resource Development GoI, Department of Industries & Commerce GoK. Department of Minority Development GoK, Department of Social Welfare, GoK, Department of BCM, GoK. & Department of Women & Child Dev elopement, Directorate of Municipal Administration GoK. Etc.
5. **IEC**: This component is also covered under the schemes of Department of Health & Family Welfare. Department of Information & Publicity, Department of Rural Water supply, Department of Women & Child Development, Department of Labour, GoK etc.

Even though, some of the schemes are overlapping with components of Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme, it is observed during the field study that benefits of different schemes have be dovetailed to fill up the gaps in different schemes. Such effort enabled in many cases to complete the developmental works for the benefit of villagers.

# Chapter - 9: Shortcomings

During the interaction with beneficiaries and implementing agencies, issues and shortcomings coming in the way of implementation were also discussed. Following are the major shortcomings as revealed during interaction:

## 9.1 Implementing Agency

- Field level officials of implementing agency are not being involved in preparation of proposals and selection of villages to be covered under the Scheme.
- Generally, proposals for villages are prepared by NGOs / local associations without adequate ground work and not involving field level officials.
- In most of the cases, funds allocated would not be adequate to complete the work to the full extent.
- In some cases, components initially approved under the scheme are altered in between due to various reasons, resulting in deviation of funds and non-completion of such components.
- In certain cases, approved funds for constructing Samudaya Bhavana could not be utilized due to non-availability of government land within the village limit. Due to this, funds were utilized for other components under the scheme resulting in people deprived of such facility.
- There is no time limit fixed for implementing agencies for completion of works, which comes in the way of completing the task as per expectations.
- As the training centres are widely scattered and are located at far off places from the respective regional offices of implementing agency, hence there is difficulty in monitoring training programmes.
- Shortage of manpower is coming in the way of effective implementation & monitoring of the Scheme

## 9.2 Respondents

- There is need for projecting total needs of the village in terms of infrastructure enabling to achieve the objectives of the scheme guidelines.
- The road should be designed with provision for proper gradients enabling free flow of storm water out of the village limits. In the absence of proper gradient and inadequate drainage system there has been water logging problems resulting in further aggravation of pot hole formation and deteriorating quality of roads.
- Need for taking up roads along with drainage system in a full-pledged manner in a particular village. This will enable improved quality of roads, avoid further deterioration, increase the road life and decrease maintenance cost. This was expressed by many respondents that there are instances viz., only road component taken up without drainage or only drainage taken up without formation of roads, as there is need for taking up both the components simultaneously to complement each other and to yield better results.
- No hand-holding support and follow up guidance after completion of training by the implementing agencies, thus leaving the trained candidates clue less.
- Some of the Samudaya Bhavanas are not provided with electricity connection and water supply hence rendering it not useable by villagers.
- A few of Samudaya Bhavanas, even though after completion of construction were not handed over by constructing agencies to Grama Panchayats for further utilisation.

- Need for allocation of funds for annual maintenance of infrastructure created under the scheme. This will improve the life of structures created and keep villages clean & hygiene. For example: under the scheme there is no provision for funds allocation for annual maintenance of roads or buildings constructed. It would be ideal to earmark certain percentage of funds for annual maintenance under the scheme.

# Chapter – 10: Findings of the Evaluation Study

During the course of field study and interaction with various stakeholders, including implementing agencies at various levels, the study team observed many facts and these are summarized below:

## 10.1 Selection of Villages

As per the guideline the criteria for selection of a village should be nearer to the urban centres/taluk place/well connected with roads etc., to be considered under the Scheme. Further, it also stipulates that there is need to give thrust for villages where there is more concentration of SC/ST population. The guidelines also highlight selection of villages based on categorization of taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report. It can be noted that, overall 1,203 villages have been proposed for implementation of Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana Phase – 1 with the outlay of Rs. 82,856.78 lakhs. For Evaluation 116 villages have been visited to ascertain the procedure followed in selection of village, current progress and condition of infrastructure, opinion of respondents about the works and its impact.

In majority of the cases, the Department has followed the guidelines as indicated above in selection of villages for implementation of the infrastructure. On analysis of selection followed in sample 116 villages also, broadly the guidelines have been followed in selection by the Department. However, it was observed that, in respect of certain villages which have the above said advantage / norms have not been selected under the scheme. Few cases where such instances were observed are furnished below:

- Two villages namely Dastikoppa and Ramanal villages each having population more than 2,500 persons are coming under Kalaghatagi Taluk, Dharwad District. Both the villages are very nearer to (within 4 kms.) Kalaghatagi town which is the Taluk Headquarter. Further, these two villages are also located adjoining NH – 63 (Hubballi –

Ankola – Goa road). These two villages satisfy the criteria to be included in the scheme as per the guidelines. However, these two villages have not been considered. However, other village namely Hire Honnali (though satisfy the population criteria) which is located about 10 km from Kalaghatagi town has been covered under the scheme.

- Further, in Belgaum Taluk, two villages viz., Savgoan, Kallehole villages in Belgaum Taluk were located close to urban centers, having better accessibility through a good network of roads and had potential to develop as a Growth Centre were not selected during Phase I.

## 10.2 Allocation & Utilisation of Fund

As per the guidelines there is broad allocation of funds in percentage terms for implementation of various components. The scheme has stipulated maximum in percentage terms in each case viz., 60% of total funds for roads & drainages, 15% for Samudaya Bhavana, 10% for Anganawadi building, 8% for Training & IEC and 7% for Solid Waste Management component.

- On analysis of fund allocation and expenditure made in respect of 1,203 villages, it was observed that, there are occurrences of either excess fund utilization or less fund utilization when compared to allocation as per the scheme guidelines. The allocation for roads & drainages was maximum of 60% of the total funds, whereas the fund utilized for this component was in excess of 80%.

- In respect of other components viz., Samudaya Bhavana, Anganawadi, Training & IEC, SWM, the expenditure made on account of these components is less than the allocation wherein for Samudaya Bhavana the actual expenditure made was only 10.36% against maximum limit of 15%. Similarly, in respect of Anganawadi, Training & IEC, SWM, the expenditure made was 4.11%, 3.64% & 0.70% against the maximum limit of 10%, 8% & 7% respectively.

This indicates that all the components implemented were not in conformity to the stipulated guidelines with respect to fund allocation and utilisation.

- On analysis of fund allocation and expenditure made in respect of 116 sample villages, it was observed that, there are occurrences of either excess fund utilization or less fund utilization when compared to allocation as per the scheme guidelines. The allocation for roads & drainages was maximum of 60% of the total funds, whereas the funds utilized for these components were at 81.63%.

- In respect of other components viz., Samudaya Bhavana, Anganawadi, Training & IEC, SWM, the expenditure made on account of these components is less than the allocation wherein for Samudaya Bhavana the actual expenditure made was only 8.80% against maximum limit of 15%. Similarly, in respect of Anganawadi, Training & IEC, SWM, the expenditure made was 3.75%, 3.35% & 0.58% against the maximum limit of 10%, 8% & 7% respectively. This indicates that all the components implemented in sample villages were not in conformity to the stipulated guidelines with respect to fund allocation and utilisation.

- During field visits, it was observed that in 21 villages coming under 14 Districts, though financial progress is shown against certain components, however there is no physical progress or implementation of the component in these villages.

| Component | No.of Villages | Financial Progress shown but no Physical Progress (Rs.lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| Roads | 3 | 175.29 |
| Drainage | 6 | 130.66 |
| Samudaya Bhavana | 1 | 6.40 |
| Anganawadi Building | 5 | 20.57 |
| IEC | 13 | 9.93 |
| **Total** | **21 *** | **342.62** |

**Note**: *In some villages more than one component is not implemented but financial progress shown.

It can be observed that, in certain cases there is mis-match between physical progress and financial progress in these 21 villages. Since physical progress is not observed, it appears that the funds would have been utilized for other components. However, how much amount for what component is utilized is also not observed.

## 10.3 Component-wise Findings

During field visits, the sample villages were expected to ascertain the progress, current status, quality of works and public opinion about the infrastructure created. The observations are generic in nature for all the sample villages. Wherever, the quality of infrastructure was not up to the mark or the facilities created were not beneficial to the fullest extent as opined by the local people are highlighted in such specific instances. The category wise and Component-wise findings along with photos are as follows:

### 10.3.1 Road

Before implementation, generally roads were of single lane and non-motorable. There were no proper drainage facilities due to which roads had developed pot holes due to water logging problems. This was mainly due to unscientific formation of roads and also drainages. Further, waste water from bathroom and kitchen was being let out directly to the roads which also aggravated development of more pot holes, ruts and pits on the surface of the roads in the entire village limits. The water logging created menace of mosquitoes which was hazardous to health of the village people. Under the scheme, the village roads were finished with bituminous layer on proper base and sub-base courses as per the standard design of roads.

In certain cases viz., in Coastal Districts (Mangalore & Udupi Districts) the villages considered under the scheme have been provided with CC roads along with good drainage system. **For example**: The CC roads in Ambalapady and Barkur coming under Udupi District are of good quality and the local people expressed that after formation of roads there has been smooth movement for vehicles and there were no water logging problems.

The road & drainages were provided with proper slopes which enabled smooth flow of storm water (as this region receives highest rainfall) and less damage to the road. As these were CC roads there was no headache of annual maintenance as required in other kind of roads. The highest length of road at 5.62 Kms. is provided in Harohalli Village of Ramanagara Taluk and least in Dodda in Ramanagara Taluks at 0.47 Kms.

The specific observations based on (i) good quality works (ii) inferior quality works are briefed as case studies (alongwith the photographs) based on categorization of taluks as below :

**a) Road Works in villages coming under Most Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- In **Gulur** village in Bagepalli Taluk and **Belagumba** Village in Magadi Taluk also have been provided with CC roads and appeared to be of reasonable quality and the public were happy about the implementation of the same. They have been finished with proper slopes and reasonable quality and were able to give urban look.

**This is shown in the photographs below:**

**Road in Gullur Village of Bagepalli Taluk**

**Road in Belgumba Village of Magadi Taluk**

**Inferior Quality works**

- In Malapannahali Village of Hosadurga Taluk only filling up the pot holes was made and quality was not up to the standards and public opined that it was difficult for movement of vehicles


**Road in Malappanhalii Village of Hosadurga Taluk**

**b) Road Works in villages coming under More Backward Taluks:**

**Good quality works**

- In **Ganjighatti** village in Kalghatagi Taluk have been provided with reasonably good quality and have been finished with proper slopes and reasonable quality and were able to give urban look.


Road in Ganjigatti Villagr of Kalghatgi Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

In Khangoan Village of Gokak Taluk, only repair works undertaken for existing mud road and was not up to the expected standards. No side drains and provision for drain in the middle of the road causing water logging problems. Public opined that it was difficult for movement of men & vehicles.


Road in Khangoan village of Gokak Taluk

**c) Road Works in villages coming under Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- In **Karjgi** village of Haveri Taluk roads have been completed with good quality and with proper slopes and were able to give urban look.


Road in Karjgi village of Haveri Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

- In Devgiri Village of Haveri Taluk was not up to the expected standards and public opined that it was difficult for movement of vehicles


Road in Devgiri village of Haveri Taluk(Left- Water flowing on the Road, Right – Improper levels and Mud accumulated on the Road)

**d). Road Works in villages coming under Relatively Developed Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- In **Channarayapattana** village in Devanhalli Taluk have been provided with CC roads of good quality. They have been finished with proper slopes and reasonable quality and were able to give urban look.


**Road in Channarayapattana Village of Devenhalii Taluk( Road with Side Drains)**

**Inferior quality works**

- In **Belagundi** village in Belgaum Taluk, only filling up the pot holes, ruts & pits was not up to the standards and public opined that it was difficult for movement of vehicles


**Roads in Belgundi Village of Belgaum Taluk(Incompleted Roads)**

### 10.3.2 Drainage System

The drainage facilities have been provided all along the roads covered under the scheme. Generally, the drainages were constructed using **BS** slabs with proper slope for ease the flow of storm water. In certain cases viz., in villages coming under coastal districts the drainages have been constructed using laterite block using good quality cement mortar used for both joining and plastering. **The Category wise details of work along with photos are given below:**

**a). Drainage Works in villages coming under Most Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- The drainages taken up in Bygavata Village in Manvi Taluk had proper slopes and were finished with good quality work.

**Drainage in Byagavata village of Manvi Taluk**

**Inferior quality works**

- On the contrary drainage system implemented in Siddhapur village coming under Bilgi Taluk was not provided with proper slope, due to which there was continuous water logging problems and local people were expressing that there has been more menace of mosquitoes and

health problems. They further expressed that, due to water logging it was difficult for movement of men & materials and also for children within the village limits.


**Drainage in Siddhapur village of Bilgi Taluk(Narrow Drain causing water logging)**

**b). Drainage Works in villages coming under More Backward Taluks: Good Quality Works**

- The drainages taken up in Vannahali Village in Shiggoan Taluk were finished with good quality work and had proper slopes.


**Drainage in Vannahali village of Shiggoan Taluk**

**Inferior quality works**

- On the contrary drainage system implemented in Haliikeri village coming under Gadag Taluk was not provided with proper slope leading to water logging and indirectly menace of mosquitoes and health problems.

**Drainage in Hallikeri village of GadagTaluk**

**c). Drainage Works in villages coming under Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

The drainages taken up in **Talikatte** Village in **Hollakere** Taluk is good quality and finished with proper slopes.


**Drainage in Talikatte village of Hollakeri Taluk**

**Inferior quality works**

- On the contrary drainage system implemented in **Devgiri** village coming under **Haveri** Taluk was not to the expectation.


**Drainage in Devgiri village of Haveri Taluk (water logging due to improper slope)**

**c). Drainage Works in villages coming under Relatively Developed Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- The drainages taken up in Mullusoge Village in Somavarpet Taluk had proper slopes and were finished with good quality work.


**Drainage in Mullusoge village of Somavarpet Taluk**

**Inferior quality works**

- On the contrary drainage system implemented in Silangeri village coming under Kolar Taluk was not provided with proper slope, due to which there was continuous water logging problems.


**Drainage in Shilangere village of Kolar Taluk( Incomplet drains)**

### 10.3.3 Samudaya Bhavana

Out of 116 sample villages, 93 villages have been provided with Samudaya Bhavana. In certain villages more than one building (maximum 6 Nos. in Hosa Halli village, Kudalgi Taluk) is constructed due to local needs. The buildings were of AC sheet roofing supported on columns and MS trusses.

Generally, the gable height provided was acceptable. Buildings were provided with MS windows with glass panels for light and ventilation. The main entrance was provided with MS collapsible shutters as observed in most of the cases. On observation of construction within the building, every building was provided with an elevated platform for seating of dignitaries and in certain cases used for conducting social and cultural functions.

Along with main building, toilet facilities were provided. In certain villages area for cooking was also provided. It was opined that, public take the premises on reasonable rentals for their social and cultural functions. **The Category wise details with photos are given below:**

**Samudaya Bhavan in villages coming under Most Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- There has been good work done in respect of Samudaya Bhavana constructed in **Chikkanahalli** village of Gubbi Taluk. The Samudaya Bhavan is finished with RCC roofing and with two floors (Ground & First Floor). It was informed that the budget allotted was limited to completion of ground floor as per the scheme. However, the village people came forward and contributed on their own to construct first floor. The design was modified to provide RCC roofing instead of AC sheet roofing mainly to accommodate kitchen and dining hall in the ground floor and first floor area for conducting functions. The facilities created were comparable with similar Community Hall / Samudaya Bhavanas constructed in urban centres.


SamudayaBhavan of Chikkanhalli Village of Gubbi Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

- Samudaya Bhavanas constructed in **Kudur** village of Magadi Taluk and **Gulur** village of Bagepalli Taluk are not completed. The construction is made up to lintel level and walls constructed using bricks. In between RCC columns are erected which are also incomplete. Both the interior and exterior surfaces of walls are also not finished with either plastering or painting work.


**Samudayabhavan of Gullur village of Bagepalli Taluk – Used by Private Party**


**Samudayabhavan of Kudur village of Magadi Taluk- Incomplete**

➲ It is found that in North Karnataka Samudaya Bhavanas were constructed around the existing temple in the villages. Samudaya Bhavan in **Ukkali** village of **Basvanbagewadi** Taluk is constructed around the existing temple.


**Samudaya Bhavan of Ukkali Village of Basavana Bagewadi Taluk – Constructed around the Temple**

- **In other cases** viz., Samudaya Bhavana in Udbur village (K R Nagar Taluk) is currently used by a charitable institute (Veerashaiva Mutt) for preparation and distribution of food to the poor people. The building was maintained well by the institute and was up to the acceptable level. The Samudaya Bhavana in Koojalli village (Kumta Taluk) is currently used by private training institute. The Samudaya Bhavana in Belase village (Ankola Taluk) is currently used by Grama Panchayat Office. In **Uchgoan** village of Belgaum taluk, Chikkajala village in Bangalore North Taluk and Siddapur in Bilgi Taluk are used for government office. The Samudaya Bhavanas which are not handed over to Grama Panchayats are Garag Village of Dharwad Taluk, Belgundi in Belgaum Taluk, Mustur Village in Chikkaballapur Taluk.

**Samudaya Bhavan in villages coming under More Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- Samudaya Bhavan constructed in Negali Village in Mulbagal Taluk is finished with good quality work. It is used by public, maintained well and is par with the urban areas.

Samudaya Bhavan of Negali Village of Mulbagal Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

- On the contrary, Samudaya Bhavan in Hosahalli of Koppal Taluk is not up to the expectation.


**Samudayabhavan in Hosahalli Village of Koppal Taluk(Incomplete works)**

- Samudaya Bhavan in Hitanal village in Koppal Taluka is used by Government Office.

**Samudayabhavan in Hitanal village of Koppal Taluk- Used by Govt. Office**

**Samudaya Bhavan in villages coming under Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- Samudaya Bhavan constructed in Ajjampura Village in Tarikere Taluk is finished with good quality work and is par with the urban areas.


**Samudaya Bhavan in Ajjampura village in Tarikere Taluk**

**Inferior quality works**

- On the contrary, Samudaya Bhavan in Devgiri village of Haveri Taluk is not up to the expectation.


Samudaya Bhavan in Devgiri Village of Haveri Taluk(Incomplete doors windows&roof)

**Samudaya Bhavan in villages coming under Relatively Developed Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- Samudaya Bhavan constructed in Majority of Village falling under Relatively Developed Taluks are finished with good quality work. It is observed that majority of them either used by Govt. Offices or not handed over to the concern Authority (Gram Panchayat).


Samudaya Bhavan in Chikkajala village of Bangalore North Taluk – Used by Govt. Office.

Samudaya Bhavan in Taverekere in Bangalore South Taluk- Not handed over to authority

## Anganawadi Building

- Some of the villages were provided with more than one building to accommodate more children. There are instances for example in Uchagoan village of Belgaum Taluk four Anganawadis have been constructed under the scheme. This was mainly due to requirement from different communities.
- The respondents opined that creation of Anganawadi provided a permanent solution for organizing pre-school activities especially for children from BPL and other socially deprived communities.
- It was also observed that, wherever already Anganawadi buildings have been constructed under different schemes in a particular village, the funds allocated under the current scheme have been utilized for additional civil works including compound wall, toilets, etc.
- Even though funds were allocated for this purpose, the construction work could not be taken up in 55 sample villages due to non-availability of government lands.
- Out of 122 projects of this component in 61 villages, 64 new Anganawadis have been constructed, in five projects only civil works taken up (as there were existing Anganawadi Buildings), two are incompleted (hence not to put in use) and in remaining 51 projects no activity viz., neither construction of new building nor civil works is taken up. The category wise details and Photos are given below:

**a) Anganwadi Building in villages coming under Most Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- In **Gunnal** Village in Yelburga Taluk the facilities provided in Anganawadi building is self-sustaining and on par with modern play home available in urban centres. The building is provided with separate kitchen, play area, toilets, sump, over head tank and secured with a compound wall. The children are more comfortable and attracted with the facilities and there is regular attendance.


Anganwadi in Gunnal Village of Yelburga Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

- In **Chikkanahalli** village of Gubbi Taluk Anganawadi building is constructed immediately adjacent to the road. There is no provision for separate kitchen and lack of space and play area for children.


Anganwadi in Chikkana Village of Gubbi Taluk

**b). Anganwadi Building in villages coming under More Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- In **Hosahalli** Village in Koppal Taluk the facilities provided in Anganawadi building is on par with modern play home available in urban centres. The building is provided with separate kitchen, play

area, toilets, sump, and over head tank and secured with a compound wall.

Anganwadi in Hosahalli Village of Koppal Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

➲ In **Hitanal** village of Koppal Taluk Anganawadi building is not constructed as per the norms. The building is not located in an ideal place and there is lack of open space, no provision for kitchen and toilet facilities.


Anganwadi in Hitnal Village of Koppal Taluk

**c). Anganwadi Building in villages coming under Backward Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

In **Karajagi** Village in Haveri Taluk the facilities provided in Anganawadi building is par with modern play home available in urban centres. The

building is been provided with separate kitchen, play area, toilets, sump, over head tank and secured with a compound wall. This has lead to regular attendance.

Anganwadi in Karajagi Village of Haveri Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

- In **Ajjampur** village of Tarikere Taluk Anganawadi building is not constructed up to the expected standard. There is lack of play area for children and toilet facilities.


Anganwadi in Ajjampur Village of Tarikere Taluk

**c). Anganwadi Building in villages coming under** Relatively Developed **Taluks:**

**Good Quality Works**

- In **Gaddankeri** Village in Bagalkot Taluk the facilities provided in Anganawadi building is kitchen, play area, toilets, sump, over head tank and secured with a compound wall.


Anganwadi Building in Gaddankeri Village of Bagalkot Taluk

**Inferior quality works**

- In **Palanjogihalli** village of Doddaballapura Taluk Anganawadi building is constructed immediately adjacent to the road. There is lack of open space and play area for children and also there is no provision for kitchen and toilet facilities due to restriction for availability of space. This indicates that the building is not located in an ideal place.


Anganwadi Building in Palanjogi Village of Dodda Ballapura Taluk
( Kitchen, play area not provided and appears to be very congested)

- In **Manchanabele** village of Chikkaballapura Anganawadi Building is constructed abating drainage line. In fact, the building is erected on one of the side wall of the drainage. Currently, though the building is completed but is not put to use for the purpose for which it was constructed. It was expressed by the local people that the building is unsafe as it is constructed over drainage wall. Hence, currently the building is not being utilized.

**Anganwadi in Manchanbele Village of Chikkaballapura Taluk walls raised on Drainage as foundation**

**10.3.4 Training :**

- ✦ The selections of different trades under the scheme are on par with the local industry requirement, as majority (55%) of the respondents expressed and were happy about the same. The remaining respondents (45%) expressed that there is need for inclusion of new trades to match with the local industry requirement. Some of the trainees expressed that there is need for improvements in the quality of technical inputs as the prevailing are not adequate.

- ✦ Majority of the respondents (78%) expressed that there has been regular follow-up made by the training institute and efforts were made to provide information on local job market enabling them to get employed.

**10.3.5 IEC :**

- ✦ Majority of the respondents (61%) in sample villages expressed that the information provided through this IEC component enabled them to know more about Government schemes / programmes which were beneficial to them.
- ✦ The information provided on health camps, polio vaccination, free cataract operations to senior citizens, dental check up, etc., were more useful to the village community.

**7.2.8 Solid Waste Management**

- The Solid Waste Management facilities in terms of provision for dust bins, trolleys, garbage pit, etc., villages to keep clean and hygiene.

- The facilities for segregation of solid waste (collected from the villages) enabled them to produce organic manure that could be utilized in farming lands.

- In certain villages the work has been commendable for example in Hirehonnali village of Kalaghatagi Taluk the infrastructure facilities have been created as per the scheme guidelines. There is a system

being followed for collection of waste regularly on day-to-day basis and the same is being transported to the dump yard for further processing. The facilities given are utilized to the fullest extent by village people and enabled to keep the village clean and hygiene.

- On the contrary, there are other instances of non-utilisation of the facilities even after allocation under the scheme. For example in Ingaleshwar village of Basavana Bagewadi Taluk dust bins, trolleys have been provided. However, currently they are not put to use and kept idle.

### 7.2.9 Solar Street Lights

- The lighting facilities provided in the villages through solar lighting enabled better illumination and hence village people were able to move around safely and without any fear even at late nights.

- Further, Solar Street Lights helped in providing protection to the village people from thefts and other misdeeds.

# Chapter – 11: Impact of the Scheme

The Scheme has by and large succeeded in developing infrastructure facilities required in the villages. The impact of the Scheme by and large has been positive and beneficial to the village community. The component-wise impact of the scheme is as follows:

## 11.1 Component-wise Impact

**Roads**

- ☞ Upgraded roads provided better conveyance for men & materials.
- ☞ Freed from pot holes, ruts & pits.
- ☞ Reduction in water logging problems and health hazards
- ☞ Increase in plying of both private and government vehicles in the villages.
- ☞ Increase in purchase of two-wheeler vehicles by individuals due to improved road condition.
- ☞ There are instances of establishment of Kalyana Mantapas, English Medium Schools, Nursing Homes, Commercial Complexes in such villages which are more close to urban centres.
- ☞ There are instances of improving connectivity between the remote villages due to construction of small bridges / culverts along with road component. This has resulted in reduction in travelling distance and also time for the village people.
- ☞ Due to formation of concrete roads along with widening work (Barkur in Udupi Taluk) there has been increase in construction of buildings all along the road mainly for commercial activities giving an urban outlook. The commercial activities came up are small hotel, hair cutting saloon, vegetable market, fish market, photo copying, beauty parlour, clinics, English medium schools and plying of more number of vehicles.
- ☞ Created better socio-economic environment.

- ☞ There has been change in land utilization from agriculture to non-agricultural purposes, for formation of new layouts, plots, etc., resulting in better yield to the land owners.
- ☞ Increase in more economic activities viz., small hotels, clinic, petty shop, hair cutting saloon, photo copying, fertilizer shop, agri equipment shop, vegetable shop, etc.
- ☞ Enhanced economic activities, which resulted in improved living conditions.
- ☞ The scheme has been able to provide motorable roads with an extent of about 2,826 kms in 1,184 villages covered under Phase - I and about 340 kms in 110 sample villages. In terms of average length of road implementation, it can be noted that the average length of road per village implemented in villages covered under Phase - I is 2.36 Kms / village. Similarly, the average length implemented in sample villages is 3.13 kms / village. Overall implementation of roads has been instrumental in giving urban look to the villages.

**Drainage**

- ❖ Enabled proper flow of storm water from the villages.
- ❖ Reduction in formation of pot holes and water logging problems resulting in menace of mosquitoes.
- ❖ Improved road conditions.
- ❖ Facilitating flow of bath room and kitchen water out of the village limits and avoiding the further damage to the roads.
- ❖ The scheme has been able to improve the quality of existing Drainage covering an extent of 2,450 kms covered under 1,142 villages and 290 kms in 104 sample villages. In terms of average length of drainage implemented in villages covered under Phase – I is 2.19 kms / village when compared to average length of 2.79 kms / village implemented in sample villages.

**Samudaya Bhavana**

- ☞ Have been the venues for organizing / conducting various socio-cultural events at affordable rates.
- ☞ Increased participative approach among the village people resulting in enhanced socio-cultural relationship.
- ☞ Created ideal location for conducting Grama Sabha meetings to discuss various village level issues and larger participation in decision making process.
- ☞ The construction of Samudaya Bhavanas has been instrumental in developing belongingness among themselves with a feeling that asset created of their own. This has volunteered them to contribute and initiate responsibility of further operation and maintenance of the assets on their own even without government support.
- ☞ Under Phase – I, the scheme has been able to construct over 1,200 Samudaya Bhavanas in 910 villages, which are the permanent assets / structures created and have been the pride of the village community. Considering the same in 93 sample villages, a total number of 126 Samudaya Bhavanas have been implemented benefitting the respective village community. Implementation of such permanent structures under the scheme in the villages have been become pride and boon for the village community which would benefit them in long run.

**Anganawadi Building**

- ☞ Provided required space for conducting pre-school activities at convenient location.
- ☞ Facilities for separate kitchen, washroom, play area, storage space and rest room at Anganawadis rendered the space for more attractive and enjoyable by local kids.

- ☞ Resulted in enhanced attendance for pre-school activities at village level. There are instances where the attendance has been increased by two fold also.
- ☞ Under Phase – I, the scheme has been able to provide over 1,200 Anganawadi Building in 754 villages. Considering the same in 69 sample villages, a total number of 122 Anganawadis have been implemented benefitting the respective village children.

**Training**

- ☞ Under Phase – I, trained over 37,000 un-employed rural youths including women in different trades for self-employment or employment opportunities in the local job market.
- ☞ Approximately 30% to 35% of the total trainee beneficiaries are among women in the villages. The scheme has enabled such trained women to take up income generating activities mainly in tailoring, computer, dairy, etc., for self-sustenance. Overall, the scheme has given thrust for providing empowerment for women to improve socio-economically.
- ☞ Scheme has helped educated unemployed youth for upgradation of their skills.
- ☞ Enabled trained youth to venture into either pursuing self-employment activities or getting lucrative job opportunities.

**IEC Component**

- ☞ Under Phase – I, a total of 4,622 IEC programmes implemented in 330 villages.
- ☞ Majority of the respondents (61%) in sample villages expressed that the information provided through this IEC component enabled them to know more about Government schemes / programmes which were beneficial to them.
- ☞ The information provided on health camps, polio vaccination, free cataract operations to senior citizens, dental check up, etc., were more useful to the village community.

**Solid Waste Management**

- ☞ Under 440 SWM projects taken up in 131 number of covered villages provided approximately 600 trolleys, 2,500 dust bins and 100 dump yards. Similarly, in sample villages 13 projects in 12 sample villages provided approximately 50 trolleys, 150 dust bins and 10 dump yards.
- ☞ Facilitated to increase cleanliness in the villages and reduction of health hazards.
- ☞ Encouraged to take up agro-horti activities by using natural manure.
- ☞ Provided some employment opportunities to the local youth in the form of (i) collection of waste from house to house on daily basis (ii) sorting & segregation of waste at dump yard to be used as compost.

## 11.2 Overall Impact of the Scheme

Overall the scheme has been able to achieve the following expected results:

- ❖ Accelerated the process of social and economic development in the villages covered under Phase - I.
- ❖ In 1,203 villages covered under Phase – I, the scheme has been instrumental in creation of infrastructure / other facilities viz., (i) surfaced and motorable roads with a total length of 2,826 kms, (ii) improved drainage facility of 2,450 kms for smooth flow of storm and waste water, (iii) 1,200 number of Samudaya Bhavanas for conducting socio-cultural activities, (iv) 1,217 number of Anganawadi Buildings (v) trained over 37,000 un-employed rural youths including women in different trades for self-employment or employment opportunities in the local job market, (vi) Over 3,000 Solar Street Lights installation has been done in 383 covered villages, (vii) Under 440 SWM projects taken up in 131 number of covered villages provided approximately 600 trolleys, 2,500 dust bins and 100 dump yards.
- ❖ In 116 sample villages covered under Phase – I, the scheme has been instrumental in creation of infrastructure / other facilities viz., (i) surfaced and motorable roads with a total length of about 340 kms, (ii)

improved drainage facility of 290 kms for smooth flow of storm and waste water, (iii) 121 number of Samudaya Bhavanas for conducting socio-cultural activities, (iv) 122 number of Anganawadi Buildings (v) trained over 5,800 un-employed rural youths including women in different trades for self-employment or employment opportunities in the local job market, (vi) Over 380 Solar Street Lights installation has been done in 38 covered villages, (vii) Under 13 SWM projects taken up in 12 villages provided approximately 50 trolleys, 150 dust bins and 10 dump yards.

- Enabled rural population to be empowered for better livelihood opportunities on a sustainable and growing basis.
- Improved the connectivity and easy movement for men & materials within the villages through up-gradation of existing infrastructure and taking up new works in rural areas.
- Has been able to bring in financial security and achieved socio-economic growth in the villages covered under the scheme.

# Chapter – 12 : Recommendations

## 12.1 Recommendations:

Various suggestions for improvement of the scheme have been emerged during the course of study. Accordingly the major recommendations are suggested as (i) Short Term practicable (ii) Long Term Practicable (iii) Recommendations required in Policy Change are below:

### i. Short Term practicable

- It is observed that, all the villages are not provided with all eight components envisaged under the Scheme. This may be due to insufficient funds allocated for such selected villages

  *It can be noted that, normally, Rs.100/- Lakhs is allocated / village under the Scheme. It is recommended that the villages covered under the Scheme shall be released at least the allocated funds fully in order to see some changes in such villages.*

- While preparing proposals, the requirements of the villages to be assessed properly. *It is recommended that based on the discussions with village community, Grama Panchayats and local leaders infrastructure requirements of the villages to be assessed, finalized and forwarded to the department for the final approval. This will enable comprehensive development of the village through participatory approach.*

- If road only is implemented without drainage system, the quality of road would not last long as there would be again water logging problems because of no drainage facilities. *It is recommended that there is need for coverage of drains as part of road construction enabling smooth flow of storm water and to increase the life of the roads and drains. Similarly, it is recommended that, other components such as Samudhaya Bhavan, Anganwadi need to be*

*developed with required facilities to render them 100% useful to the village community.*

- Components like IEC & Training and Solid Waste Management were not given due weightage during implementation of the Scheme. As these components are also very important, *it is recommended to give due importance to them for coverage under the scheme.*

- There is instances viz., though the buildings (Samudaya Bhavana and Anganawadi Buidlings) are completed but not being handed over to village authorities and hence currently are not put to use. *It is recommended that, initiations to be made for handing over the same to Grama Panchayat immediately after completion of construction for public use.*

  *A circular from Head Office may be issued to the implementing agencies / authorities accordingly.*

ii) Long Term practicable

- It was observed during field study that, some of the villages are provided with more than one Samudaya Bhavanas for fulfilling needs of different communities. The purpose of socializing within the village community is not served and it only divides village on basis of castes. It is recommended that, even more than *one Samudaya Bhavan is provided for a village, such facilities to be allowed for usuage by all caste and Communities avoiding discrimination.*

- To increase the success rate under training component, there is need for imparting training based on demand in local job market. There is also need for organizing follow-up meetings periodically to keep track of exact progress achieved under the component. It is recommended that, a *necessary instruction may be issued from the Head Office to such empanelled / Selected training Institutes to conduct training programme accordingly.*

- Solid Waste Management is not given due importance as expected. It was observed during field study that, the facilities provided have not been accepted fully by the village community. Generally, there was mismatch between what is provided and what is required. In certain villages, it was observed that, even though trolleys, baskets are provided, however the same have been not utilized due to lack of manpower. In such cases, it was opined that, alternatively provisions may be made for manure pits for dumping solid waste on their own. *It is recommended that, at the planning level the requirements of the villagers under SWM may be discussed and same may be considered and provisions for such facilities shall be included in the forth coming programmes.*

- On analysis of component-wise data provided by respective ZPs, it was observed that, there is mismatch between permissible fund allocations when compared to funds utilization at field level. *It is recommended that, mid course evaluation or concurrent evaluation by the Department may be initiated to monitor the project in terms of physical and financials as per guidelines.*

  *A uniform format may be evolved for reporting the progress of the components (indicating both physical and financial targets and accordingly the progress achieved) by local level implementing agencies to RDPR department on a periodical basis. This will help to establish a quick and systematic monitoring mechanism at Head Office level.*

**iii) Recommendations requiring change in Policy**

- *It is recommended that, if required, a Third Party Inspection for certification of project implementation need to be emphasized. This will enable proper monitoring and utilization of allocated funds for a particular component ensuring judicial utilization of the funds as per the estimated quantities. This will further enable ascertaining quality and quantity as stipulated for the project.*

- *Due to overlapping of other schemes of the Government, there are instances of construction of Samudhaya Bhavan or Anganwadis in the villages. In such cases, it is recommended that, not to make provision for such components under SGS to avoid repetition. This will enable judicial utilization of funds for some other villages which are deprived of such facilities.*
- *There are instances of construction of two or more Samudaya Bhavan in a particular village based on castes.* It is recommended that, a decision may be taken to make a provision for one *Samudaya Bhavan per village and such facilities to be allowed for usuage by all caste and Communities avoiding discrimination. Further, such decisions would enable Government to utilize funds judiciously for completion of other components in the SGS villages.*
- *The Suvarna Gramodaya Scheme is a special development programme of Government taken up for improving the village life on par with urban look. To get such urban look in these villages, in addition to the existing components there is need for inclusion of urban facilities such as rural market hubs / shandy areas, common service centre, warehousing facilities for storage of agri products, rural economy based projects, village linked tourism, development of linking roads to the social infrastructure viz., hospitals, educational centres, entertainment centres which are available in the nearby urban centres. The provision for such facilities would enable improvements in socio economic development of the villages, thereby meeting the overall objective of the SGS scheme.*

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