



**EVALUATION OF GANGA KALYANA SCHEME
FROM 2008-09 TO 2012-13 IMPLEMENTED BY
KARNATAKA MAHARISHI VALMIKI SCHEDULED
TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD**

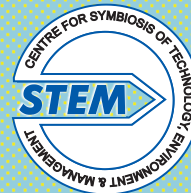
**EXTERNAL
EVALUATION**



**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority**

**STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND
KARNATAKA MAHARISHI VALMIKI SCHEDULED
TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED,
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

BY



**M/S CENTRE FOR SYMBIOSIS OF TECHNOLOGY
ENVIRONMENT AND MANAGEMENT (STEM),
11-12, 1ST FLOOR,
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PREFACE

The Government of Karnataka has implemented various development programmes in order to improve availability of irrigation water to farmers belonging to scheduled tribes communities. Ganga Kalyana Scheme is one such programme implemented by the Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation for providing irrigation facilities for the land belonging to small and marginal farmers of Scheduled Tribes who have dry land without any irrigation facility.


Under this Scheme, borewells are drilled in the land of individual beneficiary, Lift irrigation facility is provided to farmers in places where surface water is available perennially with the permission of Water Resources Department. In the selection of beneficiaries, 33% are reserved for women, 3% for physically handicapped and among them preference is given for victims. The scheme is being in force since 1996.

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) has taken up Evaluation of the "Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Maharshi Valmikhi Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.". The KEA assigned this evaluation study to M/s. Centre for Symbiosis of Technology, Environment and Management (STEM). The Evaluation Study by Evaluation Consultant Organisation is approved by 32nd Technical Committee meeting.

The Evaluation study has revealed that scheme has very good impact on the beneficiaries in terms of increase in the cultivable area and hence increase in the number of crop and income, improvement in the access to education and health care. But, it also revealed that the beneficiaries have dissatisfaction with regard to selection process, delay in process and drilling and delay in energisation. I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the Corporation to make the scheme more successful and thereby to improve the social and economic status of the beneficiaries.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The Evaluation study was actively supported by the Managing Director, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation and other officers providing useful data and information for this evaluation study. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor, who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form. I duly acknowledge the contribution of all who were involved in the study and contributed directly or indirectly.

28^h March, 2017
Bangalore


Shiv Raj Singh
Chief Evaluation Officer
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We are also thankful to all state and district level officials of Maharshi Valmik Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.; various ESCOMs and drilling companies for their cooperation in providing necessary information.

My sincere thanks to our President, Prof. B. Bhaskara Rao, for his valuable suggestions and timely guidance. I would also like to put on record my appreciation of the efforts put by our core evaluation team (Mr. BV Suranjan Reddy, Dr KV Baht and Mr. Shashavalli) and survey team for their support and patience throughout the data collection process and also, in bringing out this report. Mrs. N. Padmavathi coordinated the field work. Ms P. Prathyusha and Mr. S. Gnanasundaravel provided the data entry and analysis support. As the Project Advisor, Dr P H Rao, CEO, STEM ensured the quality, at all stages of the project, right from preparation of questionnaires to report writing.

Lastly, we would like to express our sincere thanks to CEO, KEA for his valuable guidance and other officials at KEA for their support.

Bengaluru

Mr. V.M.Hegde

March 2017

Managing Director

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ABBREVIATIONS

DM	District Manager
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Company
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOK	Government of Karnataka
GKS	Ganga Kalyana Scheme
KDP	Karnataka Development Project
KEA	Karnataka Evaluation Authority
MPIC	Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TC	Transformer Centre
TDO	Taluk Development Officer

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Karnataka has 6.95% of total population as schedule tribes. The GOK has initiated the Ganga Kalyana Scheme (GKS) in order to improve availability of irrigation water to farmers belonging to scheduled tribes communities in 1996. It is currently being implemented by the ‘Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.’ The main objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers of scheduled tribe groups who have dry land without any irrigation facility. GKS enables farmers to increase cropping intensity by growing more than one crop in a year and to shift to commercial crops using irrigation facilities, thereby improving their social and economic conditions.

The reference period of the evaluation is 2008-09 to 2012-13. The objectives of the evaluation are as follows.

1. Assess the additional income generated by the beneficiaries after getting the benefit of Ganga Kalyana Scheme.
2. Assess the social and economic benefits that farmers received by the scheme.
3. Know whether the children of the beneficiaries get better education as a result of economic benefit.
4. Has the convergence of other departments like Sericulture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry and Watershed development etc. taken place in enhancing the benefits?
5. Whether the process of selection of beneficiaries is transparent sanction and co-ordination with ESCOMS in completing energization is effective.

The study covers 30 districts of the state. Data was collected from 1029 individual bore well beneficiaries and 234 beneficiaries of lift irrigation. Beneficiaries were selected from maximum and minimum constituencies.

FINDINGS

A. Individual Bore Well Beneficiaries

1. Impact on Socio-economic status

- a) **Income:** Average income per year per acre before GKS (2007-08) was Rs.5168. By 2012-13, it has increased to 6901, an increase of 33.5%.

- b) **Savings:** Eighty seven percent mentioned that savings has increased.
 - c) **Access to Health and Education:** Access to education improved in case of 88.9% and access to health improved in case of 81%.
2. Impact on Cultivable Area and Crops
- a) Average **cultivable area** increased from 3.1 to 3.22 acres.
 - b) Average **number of crops** per year increased from 1.14 to 1.77.
 - c) The proportion of beneficiaries growing **commercial crops** has increased by 20%.
3. **Impact on Net Irrigated Area:** Average net irrigated area increased from 0.51 to 2.71 acres.
4. Problems & Issues Faced by Beneficiaries:
- a) During selection, political influence was cited as the major problem
 - b) Certificates have to be selected many times.
 - c) Delay and inadequate depth are two common problems with drilling.
 - d) Delay (including no energization) is the main problem related to energisation.
5. Time Taken for entire process is more than 60 days in case of 86.5% beneficiaries.
6. In case of more than 99% of the beneficiaries the motor, pumps and pipes are the same as were provided under the scheme. In all the cases the brand is of BIS standard.
7. Satisfaction with 'the scheme' is rated as 'very much' in case of 76.7%. However, only 21.2% rated satisfaction as 'very much' with respect to 'timeliness of the scheme'.
8. Suggestions for streamlining of selection process include
- a) Selection of beneficiaries, by transparent means such Grama Sabhas
 - b) Appoint coordinator between corporation and ESCOM.
 - c) Better communication with the beneficiaries about records submission, warranty card etc.

9. In the sample women constituted 18.1% of the beneficiaries while 33% are to be reserved for women as per the scheme guidelines.
10. About 35% felt that the unit cost is inadequate. Average amount of unit cost increase sought is Rs.50,000.
11. The GoK waived the loan for the entire period through a GO SWD 78 SDC 2012 dated 18.5.2013. Hence, loan payment was very less.

B. Lift Irrigation Beneficiaries

1. Average income per year per acre before GKS (2007-08) was Rs.11818. By 2012-13, it has increased to 14828, an increase of 25.4%. Saving pattern shows that in case of 78.9% there is an increase in savings. Access to education improved in case of 86.7% beneficiaries.
2. Average Cultivable area increased from 4.36 to 4.44 acres. Average number of crops increased from 1.14 to 1.55. Proportion of beneficiaries growing commercial crops increased from 68.3% to 81.4%.
3. Average irrigated area increased from 0.5 to 3.5 acres.
4. Political influence in selection of beneficiaries, long time taken for submitting documents and delay in energisation are the main problems.
5. About 76% mentioned that time taken for entire process is more than 60days.
6. In case of motors 59.3% and in case of pumps 93.4% mentioned that the failure rate was NIL. Coil problem followed by earthing problem are mentioned as main reasons for failure.
7. While 75.5% were very much satisfied with the scheme only 32.9% are very much satisfied with 'timeliness'. Delay in energisation is the main reason (75.2%).
8. In the sample women constituted 16.2% of the beneficiaries while 33% are to be reserved for women as per the scheme guidelines.
9. While 7% replied it is adequate, 38.5% told that the subsidy/loan is inadequate. About 55% did not reply.

10. About 53% Lift Irrigation Beneficiaries opined that there is need to increase the unit cost.

C. Corporation Officials

1. Almost all (99.6%) of the bore wells drilled are successful. Out of which 88.3% have been energised.
2. Regarding frequency of monitoring, response rate was small. Out of this 56% mentioned that twice a month as frequency of visit.
3. Problems faced by the district level corporation officials include a) submission of wrong/incomplete information by the beneficiaries; b) delay in selection process; c) local politics etc.
4. All district corporation officials affirmed that BIS marked pumps/motors should be supplied under GKS.
5. Suggestions to make selection process transparent include a) selection through Grama Sabhas; b) Hand over selection to DE/CEO/Department officers; c) follow first come-first served principle and better coordination with other departments.
6. In many districts the officials mentioned that the unit cost may be increased by Rs. 50,000.
7. Because of the mind-set, that the Government will waive loans, majority of the beneficiaries do not repay the loans.
8. TDO posts are vacant in many districts.

D. ESCOM Officials

1. Better coordination is required between two departments
2. Joint inspection/survey should be done within a month of drilling.
3. Every farmer wants new TC with a capacity of 25KVA. Such demand increase cost as well as time taken.

E. Bore Well Companies

1. Beneficiaries submit documents very late.
2. Sometimes even at a depth of 800 feet water may not get water. In such situations we are at loss due to the policy of 'no water-no payment'.

3. No problems faced in getting the money from corporation.
4. Corporation rates range from Rs. 330 to 360 per meter. For casing they will get Rs.850/- per meter.
5. Rates are the same for all government departments drilling works. However, rates may vary from district to district.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the short term, long term and policy level recommendations that emerge from the present evaluation study of GKS.

Short Term Practicable

1. The District committee should be made proactive and review of progress at district level made compulsory.
2. Joint verification by ESCOM and Corporation, should be done within a month of drilling. The scheme /pump set be erected only after confirmation of yield in the bore well
3. Improve communication with community and beneficiaries, about obtaining and submission of appropriate documents; warranty cards etc. Ensure warranty cards for pump sets and motors are issued to all beneficiaries and beneficiaries demand the same.
4. Evaluation reports should be shared with the district corporation officials and they should be encouraged to initiate actions appropriate at their level.

Long Term Practicable

1. Corporation should position third party agency, including a geologist, to measure the water yield before supply of pump sets which will mitigate the loss.
2. Corporations should have regular and adequate staff
3. Adequate and appropriate support to district level officials by head office of the corporation

Requiring Policy Change

1. Selection of beneficiaries may be made transparent. It is recommended that the whole process of selection of beneficiaries should be online and should be hosted on website.
2. Drilling for bore wells be done keeping the safe distance to stabilize the aquifers. In addition ground water recharge should be covered as part of scheme for sustaining the yield in the bore well.
3. It is relevant to appoint a coordinator who can coordinate between the corporation and ESCOM.

2 INTRODUCTION

Irrigation is the lifeline for achieving, growth, development and stability in the agriculture sector. Irrigation development in Karnataka is comparatively lower than many other states of the country. Though a concerted efforts are made to bring large areas under irrigation through major projects like Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Krishna Tungha Badra, Cauvery command and large number of minor/ tank irrigation projects and well irrigation projects the state could bring only less than half of the net sown areas under irrigation. The State is making continuous efforts to bring arable land under minor irrigation, since the scope for major irrigation projects is limited. As a result of continuous efforts the net irrigated area in the state has increased to more than 25 lakh hectares as of now from 8.70 hectare in the year 1960-61.

Irrigation provided in the state can be classified as canal supported in the major projects command areas, Tank water supported from minor projects and well water supported irrigated area. Canal irrigated area increased from 2,411 ha in 1960-61 to more than 10 lakh hectares now which makes around 30% of the irrigated area of the state. Unlike the area under major canal irrigations, the tank irrigated area shows the negative growth over years. This may be due to decreasing capacities of tanks due to siltation and closure of few tanks for different reasons. On the other hand the Ground water sources meets almost 50% of the irrigation requirements in the state. The ground water is drain from both shallow aquifers as well as deeper static aquifers. Excessive drawl or mining ground water has led to wells showing the fatigue in meeting the irrigation requirements.

In Karnataka major area has been classified as that coming under excess exploited for ground water source and little area are left with potentials. However despite these the ground

water is drawn to meet the drinking and irrigation purposes of the weaker section community. Considering cheaper per capita expenditure and feasibility, the Government of Karnataka has formulated various development schemes, under minor irrigation projects to meet the needs of farmer of weaker sections. Ganga Kalyana Scheme (GKS), implemented by the 'Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation', is one such scheme implemented under various development programmes supported by the GOK in order to improve availability of irrigation water to farmers belonging to scheduled tribes communities.

3 BASIS FOR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

The State of Karnataka has 6.95% of total population as schedule tribes for whose development the State implements several schemes for Economic upliftment from the pooled funds of social welfare department. These schemes are implemented by Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd, established for implementing schemes for development of Scheduled Tribes under companies Act 1956. Further, as per Government of Karnataka order the Corporation was renamed as Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. GKS is one of the schemes for providing irrigation facilities for land belonging to small and marginal farmers of Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme bore wells are drilled in the lands of individual beneficiary. And in places where surface water is available perennially, permission of Water Resources Department is taken and lift irrigation facility is provided to farmers. This scheme has been in force since 1996. Under Ganga Kalyana Scheme (GKS) the corporation is implementing individual oriented bore well irrigation scheme and group targeted lift irrigation or group targeted bore well schemes. GKS is under implementation in all the 193 constituencies of all the 30 districts of the State.

3.1 Individual Irrigation Bore Well Scheme

This scheme is targeted to assist individual farmer through bore well source based irrigation schemes. The unit cost bore well scheme for individual beneficiary during 2008-09 and 2009-10 was Rs. 1.00 lakh of which Rs. 86,000/- was the subsidy portion and Rs. 14,000/- was loan component. This unit cost was enhanced from 2010-11 to 2012-13 to Rs. 1.50 lakh with subsidy being Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 50,000/- was loan from NSTFC New Delhi at the rate of 6% interest to be payable half yearly for 6years. The unit cost of the scheme was further enhanced to Rs.2.00 lakhs from 23.05.2013. The drilling cost, cost of pump set and deposit of the ESCOMS and costs of other supplementary are met out of the total unit cost.

3.2 Lift Irrigation Scheme

The lift irrigation scheme was proposed on the banks of river or the surface source of water to lift water to irrigate the lands of group of farmers belonging to scheduled tribes. The unit cost of community/lift irrigation scheme is as follows.

- i. For a unit of two bore wells with minimum of 8 acres of land Rs. 2.53 lakhs.
- ii. For a unit of three bore wells for 15 acres of land Rs. 3.59 lakhs. This unit cost was subsequently revised to Rs. 4.00 & Rs. 6.00 lakhs for units one and two above respectively.

3.3 Process of Ganga Kalyana Scheme Implementation

The beneficiaries for the scheme are selected by a Committee headed by Hon'ble legislator of each constituency. While selecting the beneficiaries care is taken to reserve 33% for women, 3% for physically handicapped and among them preference is given for victims of atrocities. After selection at district level the list of beneficiaries is sent to Head Office of the Corporation by District Managers of the Corporation. These proposals are verified in the head office and sanction is accorded. Once the sanctions are made following procedure is adopted.

- a) Work orders are issued to drill bore wells in the land of beneficiary farmers/communities to a drilling agency whose are pre-selected through tender process by the Corporation.
- b) If the minimum yield of water per bore well per hour is 1000 gallons, they are treated as successful bore wells. The total cost of drilling is paid to the agency after drilling is completed. If the yield of water is less than 1000 gallons per hour the well is treated as failed and no charges for drilling are paid to the agency.
- c) For successful bore wells, proposals for energization are registered and deposits paid by the Corporation to respective ESCOMS on behalf of the beneficiaries.
- d) The pump sets and other equipment are supplied, pump set energized and irrigation facility is provided.

The GOK has constituted a review and coordination committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner in each district which reviews and takes stock of progress in implementation of schemes.

Monitoring of implementation

The work is reviewed in monthly Karnataka Development Project (KDP) meetings at Taluk level by the Executive Officer of Taluk Panchayath and at district level by Chief

Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayath. This is also reviewed at State level by the Managing Director of Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Karnataka, in the MPIC meeting every month.

3.4 Objective of the GKS

The main objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers of scheduled tribe groups who have dry land without any irrigation facility. The scheme enables farmers to increase cropping intensity by growing more than one crop in a year and to shift to commercial crops using irrigation facilities, rather than only rain fed crops thereby improving their social and economic conditions.

The eligibility criteria an individual must meet to avail benefit of this scheme is as follows:

- a. The beneficiary should be a scheduled tribe and resident of Karnataka for the past 15 years.
- b. He/she should be in the age group of 18 to 60 years.
- c. His /her annual income should not exceed Rs. 81,000 in rural areas and Rs.104000 in urban areas.
- d. No member of the family should be servant in Government/Semi Government.
- e. He/she should be a small/marginal farmer.
- f. He/she or any other member of the family have not availed any benefit from the corporation earlier.

4 PROGRESS REVIEW

The details of individual bore wells and bore wells under lift irrigation scheme under GKS during the period from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is shown below:

Table 4.1: Progress in implementation of GKS

S. NO	YEAR	INDIVIDUAL BORE WELLS DRILLED	BORE WELLS DRILLED UNDER LIFT	BUDGET ALLOCATION RS. CRORES	EXPENDITURE INCURRED RS. CRORES
1	2008-09	4001	356	55.28	79.56
2	2009-10	2876	313	43.75	41.55
3	2010-11	4694	426	58.00	51.03
4	2011-12	3585	1033	65.00	73.59
5	2012-13	3756	0	70	72.96

Source: ToR

During the year 2013-14, number of bore well beneficiaries was 1485 and amount disbursed in the form of financial assistance was Rs. 2148.42 lakhs. During this period energisation of 6055 bore wells was done with a financial assistance of Rs. 3050 lakhs. (Source: Annual Report 2013-14).

During the year 2015-16, an expenditure of Rs. 4812.78 lakhs was incurred for drilling individual bore wells. Number of beneficiaries was 5650 against a target of 5000. An expenditure of Rs. 325.01 lakhs was incurred for Lift Irrigation Scheme covering 413 beneficiaries against a target of 300. For energisation Rs. 2000 lakhs was spent covering 2310 beneficiaries against a target of 4000. (Source: Physical and Financial Progress of all Schemes during 2015-16 up to 31st March 2016 available at <http://crcbng.karnataka.gov.in/kmvstdcl/english/MMR/EMMRMar162016.pdf>)

During the year 2016-17, an expenditure of Rs. 3569.64 lakhs was incurred on drilling individual bore wells covering 1839 beneficiaries, against an annual target of 6046 (up to September 2016.). In case of Lift Irrigation Scheme an expenditure of Rs. 120.65 lakhs was incurred covering 104 beneficiaries, though no annual target was fixed. No expenditure was incurred on energization during this period and no annual target has been fixed. (<http://crcbng.karnataka.gov.in/kmvstdcl/english/MMR/EMMR092016.pdf>)

5 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Corporation and Government of Karnataka are interested to know the status of implementation of scheme and to know whether the objectives set out under the scheme are achieved or not and to-

1. Assess the additional income generated by the beneficiaries after getting the benefit of Ganga Kalyana Scheme.
2. Assess the social and economic benefits that farmers received by the scheme.
3. Know whether the children of the beneficiaries get better education as a result of economic benefit.
4. Has the convergence of other departments like Sericulture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry and Watershed development etc. taken place in enhancing the benefits?
5. Whether the process of selection of beneficiaries is transparent sanction and co-ordination with ESCOMS in completing energization is effective.

KEA has entrusted the evaluation of GKS to STEM through competitive bidding.

6 SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND EVALUTION QUESTIONS

Scope, objectives and evaluation questions are described in this section

6.1 Scope

Coverage of present evaluation is entire state.

6.2 Evaluation Questions

The present study seeks to answer the following evaluation questions as given in the ToR. The purpose of evaluation being to know how far the objectives of the GKS have been achieved.

1. What was the annual family income before implementation of the scheme (i.e. during 2007-08) and what is the present annual family income of beneficiaries? Is there any noticeable change in savings pattern access to education and health, migration pattern of the beneficiaries? If so, to what extent? Please elaborate in each case. (Since baseline data for 2007-08 is unlikely to be available, the question can be answered with perception of change expressed by the beneficiaries.)

2. What is the impact of Ganga Kalyana Scheme on agriculture such as (a) Change in the cultivable area, crop yield, crop type and number of crops per year and change in the fodder availability for livestock? If so, give details.
3. Have the beneficiaries come across any problems in the implementation process? If so, what kind of problems they have faced such as-
 - a. Selection of beneficiaries.
 - b. Submission of various records for sanction.
 - c. Selection of drilling point and drilling of bore wells.
 - d. Fixing of Irrigation Pump sets.
 - e. Energization and related problems with ESCOMS.
4. What is the average time required for completing the entire process i.e. drilling and energization after the date of issue of work order? Is it beyond or within 60 days? If it is beyond 60 days, where is the delay taking place and what are the reasons for delay?
5. Are all the bore wells and accessories (pipe/pumps etc.) given under this scheme are functional as of date? In not, what is the percentage of nonfunctional bore wells and accessories? What are the reasons of non-functionality?
6. Since how long have they remained non-functional and why are they not repaired / attended to?
7. Whether the prescribed Quality BIS standard materials such as PVC pipes, pumps and motors are provided in the scheme? If not, whether prescribing such standards is desirable? If not, Why?
8. Whether the warranty cards for pump sets have been issued to the beneficiaries? If so, what is the period of warranty? If not, why not?
9. Whether the beneficiaries are satisfied with implementation of Scheme in terms of quality and timeliness of work? If not, why?
10. Are there any possibilities to further streamline the process of selection of beneficiaries and implementation from the perspective of Block Implementing officers and beneficiaries? If yes, give details.
11. Has net area irrigated increased after drilling of bore well/lift irrigation schemes? If yes, what is the percentage of enhancement?
12. Are the beneficiaries facing any problems during implementation of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme?
13. What actions have been taken by the departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed Development, Sericulture and Animal Husbandry on convergence and

adoption of micro irrigation system so that more income is generated by beneficiaries? What percentage of the beneficiaries has adopted drip/sprinkler irrigation for optimum utilization of water?

14. What factors contributed to achieving / for not achieving the intended out comes? In case of negative factors, how can they be ameliorated?
15. The benefits of Ganga Kalyana Scheme are to be given in the proportion of the sub-castes of schedule tribes and 33% women and physically handicapped beneficiaries and victims of atrocities etc. Has this been followed while implementing the scheme? If not, why not?
16. For completion of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme, is additional amount required over and above the unit cost? What is the breakup of this additional cost?
17. The Corporation provided loans under this scheme? What is the total amount of loan provided by the Corporation? What is the percentage of recovery as against the prescribed repayment schedule? What are the reasons in case of less recovery?
18. In previous evaluation study done conducted by M/s. Nielsen India Ltd, in June 2011 there were certain findings of the study viz.-
 - a. Lack of Transparency/bias in selection of beneficiaries and not informing the beneficiaries the reasons for rejecting the application.
 - b. Arbitrary method followed for prioritizing the allocation.
 - c. Delay in electrification and need to co-ordinate by the corporation till the energization is complete.
 - d. Non-issue of warranty card from the agencies who supply the pump sets.
 - e. Role of elected representatives in selection process to be reviewed and biasness in selection to be minimized to ensure that the benefit reaches the real needy.
 - f. Awareness of the scheme as most of the target groups is illiterate.
19. What actions have been taken by the Corporation on these? Are they sufficient?

7 EVALAUTION DESIGN

Data necessary for meeting the objectives of the evaluation was collected through both primary and secondary sources.

7.1 Secondary Sources of data

Secondary sources of data include published documents and unpublished documents by Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation such as list of beneficiaries, earlier evaluation report by Nielsen India Ltd, in June 2011s of the scheme etc..

7.2 Primary Sources of Data

The study made use of both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods include interviews with the beneficiaries of GK scheme, with the help of a structured questionnaire, which is the primary source of collecting necessary data. Interviews/FGDs with district officials of the corporation, ESCOM officials and drilling companies have been conducted with the help of a checklist. Questionnaires and checklists approved by the technical committee of KEA are enclosed as Annexures – 2,3,4.

8 EVALAUTION METHODOLOGY

The study covers the scheme area i.e. entire state of Karnataka. The period of evaluation is from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The study covered two constituencies per district - one having maximum and the other minimum number of beneficiaries for the evaluation period are selected.

8.1 Sample Size and Distribution

The list of beneficiaries of bore well and lift irrigation, obtained from office of Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. was used for the purpose of selection of sample of beneficiaries for the study. The sample size required was calculated as per the norms stipulated in the ToR. Sample size for every district for both groups of beneficiaries is given in the tables below.

Table 8.1: Sample Size for Individual Bore Well Beneficiaries - By Year and District

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	YEAR					TOTAL
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	Bagalkot	3	6	4	3	3	19
2	Bengaluru Rural	1	2	1	1	1	6
3	Bengaluru (U)	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Belagavi	18	15	14	12	14	73
5	Ballari	20	26	20	17	18	101
6	Bidar	13	15	8	10	7	53
7	Vijayapura	2	4	1	1	1	9
8	Chamarajanagar	4	8	6	5	6	29
9	Chikkaballapur	3	8	7	9	8	35
10	Chikkamagalur	10	11	2	2	1	26
11	Chitradurga	20	16	15	17	18	86
12	D. Kannada	3	3	3	4	1	14
13	Davangere	3	3	2	3	2	13
14	Dharwad	15	16	9	7	11	58
15	Gadag	4	5	2	1	2	14
16	Kalaburgi	12	8	2	2	2	26
17	Hassan	3	7	2	3	6	21
18	Haveri	8	12	9	10	10	49
19	Kodagu	1	1	1	1	0	4
20	Kolar	0	10	4	8	5	27
21	Koppal	12	14	8	15	7	56
22	Mandya	1	1	1	0	1	4
23	Mysuru	10	21	15	12	15	73
24	Raichuru	17	25	19	17	24	102
25	Ramnagara	0	1	1	1	0	3
26	Shivamoga	4	5	2	3	5	19
27	Tumakuru	10	16	11	12	12	61
28	Udupi	2	2	1	1	1	7
29	Uttara Kannada	1	2	1	1	1	6
30	Yadgir	0	8	6	5	5	24
	TOTAL	200	268	175	179	188	1010

Table 8.2: Sample Size for Lift Irrigation Beneficiaries - By Year and District

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	YEAR					TOTAL
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	Bagalkot	1	1	1	0	0	3
2	Belagavi	4	3	1	3	0	11
3	Ballari	7	5	9	39	13	73
4	Bidar	3	2	1	2	0	8
5	Vijayapura	0	1	0	0	0	1
6	Chamarajanagar	2	0	0	0	0	2
7	Chitradurga	0	2	3	18	0	23
8	Davangere	1	1	1	2	0	5
9	Gadag	4	3	5	6	0	18
10	Kalaburgi	1	3	0	0	0	4
11	Haveri	2	4	1	3	0	10
12	Koppal	3	1	1	6	0	11
13	Raichuru	9	5	12	37	7	70
14	Shivamogga	1	0	0	0	0	1
15	Yadgir	0	0	1	8	0	9
	TOTAL	37	31	34	124	21	247

Based on the number of beneficiaries, constituencies with maximum and minimum beneficiaries have been identified in each district.

Sample size and distribution in maximum and minimum constituencies in different districts is given in the tables below.

Table 8.3: Sample Size and Distribution – Maximum Constituencies

S. No.	DISTRICT	CONSTITUENCY – MAXIMUM		
		Name	Sample Size	No. of Villages
1	Bagalkot	Bilagi	13	5
2	Bengaluru Rural	Devanahalli	3	2
3	Belgaum	Gokak	66	14
4	Ballari	Kudlagi	96	26
5	Bidar	Humnabad	49	13
6	Vijayapura	Muddebihala	6	5
7	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajnagar	16	5
8	Chikballapur	Bagepalli	28	8
9	Chikmagalur	Tharikere	23	16
10	Chitradurga	Challakere	68	13
11	Dakshina Kannada	Puttur	9	5
12	Davanagere	Jagaluru	8	4
13	Dharwad	Kalagatagi	51	27
14	Gadag	Shirahatti	13	4
15	Gulbarga	Jevargi	21	9
16	Hassan	Arasikere	16	9
17	Haveri	Hirekerur	40	7
18	Kodagu	Madikeri	4	1
19	Kolar	Srinivasapura	23	12
20	Koppal	Koppal	35	9
21	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	3	2
22	Mysuru	H.D.Kote	58	15
23	Raichur	Devadurga	80	10
24	Ramanagara	Magadi	2	1
25	Shivamogga	Shikaripura	15	6
26	Tumakuru	Pavagada	57	14
27	Uttar Kannada	Yallapura	5	2
28	Yadgir	Surapura	18	4
	Total		826	248

Table 8. 4: Sample Size and Distribution – Minimum Constituencies

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	CONSTITUTENCY – MINIMUM		
		Name	Sample Size	No. of Villages
1	Bagalkot	Jamakandi	6	3
2	Bengaluru Urban	Anekal	1	1
3	Bengaluru Rural	Nelamangala	3	3
4	Belgaum	Nippani	7	4
5	Ballari	Hadagali	3	1
6	Bidar	Bidar	4	3
7	Vijayapura	B.Bagewadi	3	3
8	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	13	3
9	Chikballapur	Chikkaballapura	7	3
10	Chikmagalur	N.R.Pura	3	2
11	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	18	7
12	Dakshina Kannada	Sulya	5	5
13	Davanagere	Davanagere South	5	3
14	Dharwad	Navalagunda	7	6
15	Gadag	Mundaragi	1	1
16	Gulbarga	Chincholi	5	4
17	Hassan	Holenarasipuara	5	3
18	Haveri	Shiggav	9	6
19	Kodagu	Madikere	3	1
20	Kolar	K.G.F.	4	3
21	Koppal	Gangavathi	23	7
22	Mandya	Nagamangala	1	1
23	Mysuru	K.R.Nagar	15	4
24	Raichur	Sindhanuru	22	5
25	Ramanagara	Ramanagara	1	1
26	Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	4	2
27	Tumakuru	Kunigal	4	3
28	Uttar Kannada	Karwar	1	1
29	Yadgir	Gurmitkal	6	2
	TOTAL		189	91

9 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Actual coverage of bore well beneficiaries is 1029 against the planned 1010 and 234 Lift Irrigation beneficiaries were interviewed against a target of 247. No beneficiaries are available in Udipi and one sample in Bangalore urban could not be traced. Identification and availability of the beneficiaries and wide spread location of beneficiaries has taken considerable efforts and time in completing the beneficiary interviews.

Table 9.1: Sample Size Achieved of Bore Well Beneficiaries – By District

S. NO.	DISTRICT NAME	CONSTITUENCY NAME	SAMPLE SIZE
1	Bagalkote	Bilagi	15
		Jamakhandi	7
2	Bangalore rural	Devanahalli	4
		Nelamangala	3
3	Belagavi	Chikodi	4
		Gokak	69
		Nippani	1
4	Bellary	H. Hadajali	3
		Hospet	5
		Kudalagi	92
5	Bidar	Bidar	3
		Humnabad	49
6	Vijayapura	Basavana Bagevadi	4
		Muddebihal	6
7	Chamraj nagar	Chamraj nagar	25
		Kollegal	3
		Yelanduru	2
8	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	28
		Chikkaballapur	7
9	Chikkamagaluru	N.R.Pura	3
		Tarikere	24
10	Chitradurga	Chalakere	30
		Chitradurga	37
		Hosadurga	20
11	Dakshin Kannada	Bandwal	2
		Puttar	7
		Sulya	5
12	Davangere	Davangere	5
		Harapanahalli	2
		Jagalur	6
13	Dharwad	Dharwad	11

S. NO.	DISTRICT NAME	CONSTITUENCY NAME	SAMPLE SIZE
		Hubli	1
		Kalagatagi	43
		Navalgunda	6
14	Gadag	Shirahath	2
		Shirahatti	10
15	Kalaburgi	Chincholi	6
		Jewargi	21
16	Hassan	Arasikere	18
		Hole narasipura	5
17	Haveri	Hirekerur	39
		Savanur	6
		Shiggaon	3
18	Kodagu	Madikere	3
		Somawarpet	1
19	Kolar	KGF	4
		Kudalagi	1
		Srinivasapura	22
20	Koppal	Gangavathi	23
		Koppal	35
21	Mandya	K.R.Pete	4
22	Mysore	H.D. Kote	58
		K.R Nagar	15
23	Raichuru	Devadurga	81
		Sindhanur	24
24	Ramnagara	Magadi	2
		Ramnagara	2
25	Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	5
		Sikaripura	15
26	Tumkur	Kunigal	4
		Pavagada	57
27	Uttara Kannada	Karwar	1
		Mundagod	5
28	Yadgir	Surpur	20
		Yadgir	5
		TOTAL	1029

Table 9.2: Sample Size Achieved of Lift Irrigation Beneficiaries – By District

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	CONSTITUENCY NAME	SAMPLE SIZE
1	Bagalkote	Badami	1
2	Belgaum	Gokak	10
3	Bellary	Bellary	61
		Hadagali	3
4	Bidar	Aurad	4
		Bidar	2
5	Vijayapura	Basava Bagevadi	1
6	Chitradurga	Chalakeri	22
		Hollakeri	2
7	Davengere	Honnali	4
8	Gadag	Maduragi	11
		Shirahatti	7
9	Gulbarga	Surpur	3
10	Haveri	Haveri	10
		Shiggaon	3
11	Koppal	Koppal	11
12	Raichuru	Devdurga	3
		Sindanoor	11
		Sindhanur	55
13	Shivamogga	Sikarikoppa	1
14	Yadgir	Sahapura	5
		Surpur	4
		TOTAL	234

Work was simultaneously started by four teams. After covering one district, the teams moved to the other district allocated to them. Each team consisted of 2 to 4 investigators and one supervisor. Corporation questionnaires were mailed to district level officials and followed up through telephone and emails. Also the supervisors visited and collected the corporation questionnaires in their respective districts, during the field work.

Supervisors and senior professionals conducted interviews/Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with select district corporation officials, ESCOM officials and bore well drilling companies.

Data was entered in excel. Open ended questions were coded. Data was checked for outliers and cleaning was done. Data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

9.1 Profile of Respondents

Profile of individual bore well and lift irrigation beneficiaries is presented below.

Table 9.3: Profile of Beneficiary Respondents

(Percentage)

S. No.	CHARACTERISTICS	CATEGORY	BORE WELL	LIFT
1	Gender	a) Male	81.9	83.8
		b) Female	18.1	16.2
2	Age Group	a) Up to 35	6.2	13.5
		b) 36-50	35.2	38
		c) 51-60	28.0	32.7
		d) Above 60	30.6	15.9
3	Supporting Document	a) Voter Id	47.3	32.3
		b) Aadhar	48.3	34.1
		c) Others	4.4	33.6
4	Education	a) Below SSLC	90.9	90.8
		b) SSLC	4.6	5.2
		c) PUC	2.4	1.3
		d) Graduate	1.8	2.6
		e) Others	0.2	-
5	Sub caste	a) Valmiki	30.2	39.1
		b) Nayaka	44.5	46.8
		c) Bedar	10.9	5.6
		d) Gonda	0.9	-
		e) Kumbar	1.3	-
		f) Others	1.2	8.5
		g) Not specified	11.1	-
6	Caste Verification	a) Certificate	92.3	75.7

S. No.	CHARACTERISTICS	CATEGORY	BORE WELL	LIFT
	Document	from Tahsildar		
		b) Oral statement	5.5	20.0
		c) Others	2.2	4.3
7	Residency in Karnataka (Years)	a) 15 and more	100	100
		b) Less than 15	0	0
8	Income verification Document	a) Certificate from Tahsildar	93.9	50.7
		b) Oral statement	6.1	49.3
9	Number of family members in Government service	a) Nil	98.8	99.6
		b) One	1.2	0.4
10	Landholding (Acres)	a) Up to 2.5	38.9	29.5
		b) 2.5 to 5	55.2	50.9
		c) 6 to 10	5.5	12.4
		d) Above 10	0.4	7.3
15	Number of other family members availing benefit from corporation	1) Nil	98.8	98.7
		2) One	0.2	1.3
16	Beneficiary is physically handicapped	a) Yes	0.9	0.4
		b) No	99.1	99.6
17	Beneficiary is a victim of atrocity	a) Yes	1.8	0.0
		b) No	98.2	100
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES		1029	234

10 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION – BORE WELL BENEFICIARIES

The evaluation questions are presented followed by the relevant findings from the data collected for the study.

10.1 Change in Economic Status

EQ 1: What was the annual family income before implementation of the scheme (i.e. during 2007-08) and what is the present annual family income of beneficiaries? Is there any noticeable change in savings pattern access to education and health, migration pattern of the beneficiaries? If so, to what extent? Please elaborate in each case. (Since baseline data for 2007-08 is unlikely to be available, the question can be answered with perception of change expressed by the beneficiaries.)

Change in the economic status of GKS beneficiaries was assessed in terms of a) income, b) savings pattern, c) access to health and education and d) migration.

10.1.1 Change in Average Income

Data on average income per year per acre, before and after GKS, is presented in the table below.

Table 10.1: Change in Average Income per Acre per Year - Bore Well Scheme Beneficiaries (Rs)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	BEFORE	AFTER	% CHANGE
1	Bagalkote	7541	10349	37.2
2	Bangalore rural	4425	4884	10.4
3	Belagavi	4558	6782	48.8
4	Bellary	2514	3546	41.1
5	Bidar	10059	12914	28.4
6	Bijapur	4137	5870	41.9
7	Chamrajnagar	4305	4781	11.1
8	Chikkaballapur	3487	4910	40.8
9	Chikkamagaluru	4917	6609	34.4
10	Chitradurga	3569	4848	35.8
11	Dakshin Kannada	5501	7104	29.1
12	Davangere	3811	6139	61.1
13	Dharwad	5115	6061	18.5
14	Gadag	2342	2657	13.5
15	Kalaburgi	6914	8308	20.2
16	Hassan	6103	7637	25.1
17	Haveri	5029	6301	25.3
18	Kodagu	2357	3543	50.3
19	Kolar	14038	24169	72.2
20	Koppal	5979	7024	17.5
21	Mandya	6187	7042	13.8
22	Mysore	4184	4710	12.6
23	Raichur	5885	6566	11.6
24	Ramnagar	5955	6480	8.8
25	Shivamogga	5056	7886	55.9
26	Tumkur	4344	7788	79.3
27	Uttara Kannada	5087	12315	142.1
28	Yadgiri	6378	8088	26.8
	TOTAL	5168	6901	33.5

Average income per year per acre before GKS (2007-08) was Rs.5168. By 2012-13, it has increased to Rs. 6901, an increase of 33.5%.

10.1.2 Change in Savings Pattern

Change in saving pattern before and after GKS was ascertained as a) increased; b) decreased and c) remained same.

Table 10.2: Change in Savings Pattern of Bore Well Beneficiaries

(Percentage)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	INCREASED	DECREASED	REMAINED SAME	NO RESPONSE
1	Bagalkote	100.0			
2	Bangalore rural	71.4		28.6	
3	Belagavi	77.8	1.40	20.8	
4	Bellary	96.0		4.0	
5	Bidar	90.4		3.8	5.8
6	Vijayapura	100.0			
7	Chamraj nagar	100.0			
8	Chikkaballapur	87.9		12.1	
9	Chikkamagaluru	96.3		3.7	
10	Chitradurga	94.0		6.0	
11	Dakshin Kannada	92.9		7.1	
12	Davangere	84.6		15.4	
13	Dharwad	68.9	1.6	3.3	26.2
14	Gadag	50.0		50.0	
15	Kalaburgi	85.2		11.1	3.7
16	Hassan	78.3		21.7	
17	Haveri	100.0			
18	Kodagu	100.0			
19	Kolar	92.0		8.0	
20	Koppal	89.7			10.3
21	Mandya	75.0		25.0	
22	Mysore	80.8		12.3	6.8
23	Raichuru	74.3		16.2	9.5
24	Ramnagara	75.0		25.0	
25	Shivamogga	95.0		5.0	
26	Tumkur	96.7		3.3	
27	Uttara Kannada	66.7		33.3	
28	Yadgir	88.0		4.0	8.0
	OVERALL	86.9	0.2	8.6	4.2

Majority (86.9%) mentioned that savings has increased.

Income and savings are based on data self-reported by the beneficiaries. They have not been corrected for inflation.

10.1.3 Access to Education

Improvement in access to education since GKS is measured as yes or no.

Table 10.3: Access to Education Improved - Bore Well Scheme Beneficiaries

(Percentage)

S. No.	DISTRICT	YES	NO
1	Bagalkote	100.0	0
2	Bengaluru rural	42.9	57.1
3	Belagavi	66.2	33.8
4	Ballari	99.0	1.0
5	Bidar	96.1	3.9
6	Vijayapura	100.0	0.0
7	Chamrajnagar	100.0	0.0
8	Chikkaballapur	80.0	20.0
9	Chikkamagaluru	92.6	7.4
10	Chitradurga	80.5	19.5
11	Dakshin Kannada	92.9	7.1
12	Davangere	76.9	23.1
13	Dharwad	100.0	0.0
14	Gadag	100.0	0.0
15	Kalaburgi	96.3	3.7
16	Hassan	95.7	4.3
17	Haveri	89.6	10.4
18	Kodagu	100.0	0.0
19	Kolar	96.2	3.8
20	Koppal	84.5	15.5
21	Mandya	75.0	25.0
22	Mysuru	91.7	8.3
23	Raichuru	88.6	11.4
24	Ramnagara	75.0	25.0
25	Shivamogga	70.0	30.0
26	Tumakur	90.2	9.8
27	Uttara Kannada	83.3	16.7
28	Yadgir	92.0	8.0
	OVERALL	88.9	11.1

Access to education has improved in case of 88.9% of the beneficiaries. Majority (92.5%) mentioned better awareness about education, as the main reason for the improvement in access. This could be attributed to the increase in income. Opening of a school in the village was mentioned as the second reason (6.4%), which could be reflective of increased demand.

10.1.4 Change in Access to Health

Improvement in access to health since GKS is measured as yes or no.

Table 10.4: Access to Health Improved - Bore Well Scheme Beneficiaries

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	YES	NO
1	Bagalkote	65.0	35.0
2	Bengaluru Rural	42.9	57.1
3	Belagavi	71.6	28.4
4	Ballari	99.0	1.0
5	Bidar	81.6	18.4
6	Vijayapura	100.0	0.0
7	Chamrajnagar	48.3	51.7
8	Chikkaballapur	77.1	22.9
9	Chikkamagaluru	92.6	7.4
10	Chitradurga	77.0	23.0
11	Dakshin Kannada	85.7	14.3
12	Davangere	76.9	23.1
13	Dharwad	100.0	0.0
14	Gadag	100.0	0.0
15	Kalaburgi	85.2	14.8
16	Hassan	82.6	17.4
17	Haveri	89.6	10.4
18	Kodagu	75.0	25.0
19	Kolar	100.0	0.0
20	Koppal	37.9	62.1
21	Mandya	75.0	25.0
22	Mysuru	87.7	12.3
23	Raichuru	87.7	12.3
24	Ramnagara	25.0	75.0
25	Shivamogga	80.0	20.0
26	Tumakur	80.3	19.7
27	Uttara Kannada	83.3	16.7
28	Yadgir	76.0	24.0
	OVERALL	81.0	19.0

Access to health improved in case of 81% of the beneficiaries. Majority (98%) mentioned better awareness about health as the major reason for the improvement in access to health. This could be attributed to the increase in income.

10.1.5 Change in Migration

Change in migration before and after GKS was ascertained as a) increased; b) decreased and c) remained same.

Overall, 29.6% beneficiaries mentioned that migration has decreased; only 2.1% replied that it has increased. About 68.3% replied that it remained same.

10.2 Impact on Agriculture

EQ2. What is the impact of Ganga Kalyana scheme on agriculture such as a) change in cultivable area, b) crop yield, c) crop type, d) number of crops grown per year and e) change in the fodder availability for livestock? Give details.

10.2.1 Change in Cultivable Area and Number of Crops

This was ascertained as the number of acres of cultivable area before and after GKS and number of crops per year.

Average cultivable area increased from 3.1 to 3.22 acres.

Average number of crops per year increased from 1.14 to 1.77.

Table 10.5: Change in Cultivable Area (Acres) and Number of Crops

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	CULTIVABLE AREA			NUMBER OF CROPS/ YEAR		
		Before	After	% Increase	Before	After	% Increase
1	Bagalkote	2.77	2.77	0.0	1.4	1.76	25.7
2	Bengaluru rural	2.57	2.57	0.0	1	1.29	29.0
3	Belagavi	3.19	3.17	-0.6	1.41	1.92	36.2
4	Ballari	3.64	3.58	-1.6	1	1.52	52.0
5	Bidar	3.16	3.28	3.8	1.63	1.93	18.4
6	Vijayapura	3.28	3.17	-3.4	1	2	100.0
7	Chamrajnagar	2.49	2.51	0.8	1.08	1.21	12.0
8	Chikkaballapur	2.93	5.82	98.6	1.03	1.97	91.3
9	Chikkamagaluru	3.36	3.4	1.2	1.16	2	72.4
10	Chitradurga	3.2	3.25	1.6	1	1.86	86.0
11	Dakshin Kannada	2.47	2.47	0.0	1.21	1.86	53.7
12	Davangere	3.34	3.12	-6.6	1.08	1.92	77.8
13	Dharwad	2.87	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.78	61.8
14	Gadag	3.81	4.48	17.6	1.36	1.91	40.4
15	Kalaburgi	3.14	3.14	0.0	1.68	2	19.0
16	Hassan	2.48	2.39	-3.6	1.17	2	70.9
17	Haveri	3	2.93	-2.3	1	1.96	96.0
18	Kodagu	2.03	2.03	0.0	1	2	100.0
19	Kolar	2.59	2.59	0.0	1	1.96	96.0
20	Koppal	3.34	3.6	7.8	1.05	1.98	88.6
21	Mandya	2.15	2.15	0.0	1	1.75	75.0
22	Mysuru	2.56	2.56	0.0	1.05	1.46	39.0
23	Raichuru	3.44	3.43	-0.3	1.05	1.19	13.3
24	Ramnagara	2.28	2.28	0.0	1	1	0.0
25	Shivamogga	2.87	2.87	0.0	1.05	2	90.5
26	Tumakur	3.17	3.14	-0.9	1	1.8	80.0
27	Uttara Kannada	3.04	2.71	-10.9	1.17	2	70.9
28	Yadgir	3.14	3.22	2.5	1.8	1.88	4.4
	OVERALL	3.1	3.22	3.9	1.14	1.77	55.3

There is an increase of 3.9% in cultivable area and 55.3% in number of crops.

10.2.2 Change in Commercial Crops

This was ascertained as the proportion of beneficiaries growing commercial crops before and after the scheme.

Table 10.6: Status of Commercial crops before and After GKS – By District

(Percentage)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	BEFORE	AFTER
1	Bagalkote	30.0	90.0
2	Bengaluru Rural	14.3	14.3
3	Belagavi	69.4	91.5
4	Ballari	42.7	76.8
5	Bidar	52.2	69.8
6	Vijayapura	66.7	88.9
7	Chamrajnagar	0.0	0.0
8	Chikkaballapur	75.9	100.0
9	Chikkamagaluru	96.3	100.0
10	Chitradurga	95.3	98.8
11	Dakshin Kannada	61.5	100.0
12	Davangere	100.0	100.0
13	Dharwad	37.7	88.7
14	Gadag	75.0	66.7
15	Kalaburgi	34.8	87.0
16	Hassan	50.0	100.0
17	Haveri	97.9	100.0
18	Kodagu	50.0	100.0
19	Kolar	34.8	95.5
20	Koppal	35.1	49.1
21	Mandya	0.0	75.0
22	Mysuru	2.7	19.2
23	Raichuru	26.5	23.5
24	Ramnagara	0.0	0.0
25	Shivamogga	75.0	95.0
26	Tumakur	85.0	100.0
27	Uttara Kannada	83.3	100.0
28	Yadgir	20.8	58.3
	OVERALL	51.8	71.7

The proportion of beneficiaries growing commercial crops has increased by 20%.

10.2.3 Change in Crops Grown and Yield

Table 10.7: Change in Proportion of People Growing Different Crops

S. No.	CROP NAME	BEFORE (%)	AFTER (%)
1	Maize	31.3	33.3
2	Ragi	12.2	8.6
3	Paddy	6.0	6.8
4	Jowar	8.5	6.6
5	Sajje	5.7	1.7
6	Toor	8.6	5.9
7	Sugarcane	2.1	7.4
8	Groundnut	10.7	11.4
9	Sunflower	1.8	2.8
10	Cotton	11.2	11.6
11	Vegetables and fruits	2.1	4.0

There, is an increase in proportion of beneficiaries growing maize, paddy, sugar cane and ground nut, sun flower, cotton and vegetables and fruits.

In case of ragi, jowar, sajje and toor the proportion has reduced.

Increase in Production

This was ascertained as the quantity in kgs per crop before and after GKS.

Table 10.8: Change in Average Yield of Crops Grown by Individual Bore Beneficiaries

S. No.	CROPS	BEFORE (kg)	AFTER (kg)	%CHANGE
1	Maize	3984	4282	6.9
2	Ragi	1105	1799	38.6
3	Paddy	3333	3472	4.0
4	Jowar	1584	1999	20.8
5	Sajje	4071	3909	-4.1
6	Toor	2814	3367	16.4
7	Sugarcane	5283	35850	85.3
8	Groundnut	1921	2205	12.8
9	Sunflower	1219	1501	18.8
10	Cotton	1845	2336	21.0
11	Vegetables and fruits	2382	3613	34.1

Sugar can is a water intensive crop and with good supply of water from GKS scheme might have helped to better yield.

10.2.4 Change in Livestock

This was ascertained as the number of livestock owned by the beneficiaries before and after GKS.

Table 10.9: Change in Live Stock Owned by the Bore Well Beneficiaries

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK			
		Local		Crossbreed	
		Before	After	Before	After
1	Bagalkote	1.9	2.2	0	0
2	Bengaluru Rural	1.14	1.29	0	0
3	Belagavi	1.43	2.35	0.07	0.3
4	Ballari	0.77	0.8	0.24	0.26
5	Bidar	1.29	1.69	0.08	0.23
6	Vijayapura	2.25	3.13	0	0.38
7	Chamrajnagar	1.57	1.73	0	0
8	Chikkaballapur	0.97	1.14	0.75	1.19
9	Chikkamagaluru	1.27	1.88	0.22	0.22
10	Chitradurga	0.87	1.49	0.05	0.06
11	Dakshin Kannada	1.93	3.36	0.57	1.71
12	Davangere	1.23	1	0.23	0.31
13	Dharwad	2.23	1.48	0.8	0.89
14	Gadag	2.17	2.17	0	0
15	Kalaburgi	1.04	0.93	0.15	0.52
16	Hassan	1.91	2.83	0.48	1.57
17	Haveri	1.55	1.84	0.28	0.36
18	Kodagu	0.5	1.5	0	1.5
19	Kolar	0.89	1.52	0.37	0.81
20	Koppal	1.67	2.24	0.1	0.17
21	Mandya	2.5	2	0	0
22	Mysuru	1.33	1.67	0.08	0.08
23	Raichuru	2.56	2.41	0.7	0.82
24	Ramnagara	6	6	0	0.75
25	Shivamogga	0.95	1.32	0.41	0.67
26	Tumakuru	1.02	1.25	0.11	0.23
27	Uttara Kannada	3.67	2.67	0.33	3.33
28	Yadgir	2.44	1.6	0	0.6
	OVERALL	1.48	1.73	0.25	0.43

Average number of cattle owned increased from 1.48 to 1.73 for local and from 0.25 to 0.43 in case of crossbreed.

10.2.5 Fodder Availability

Fodder availability was ascertained as quantity available per day before and after GKS.

While 26.5% beneficiaries mentioned that fodder availability increased up to 25%, about 4% mentioned that the increase above 25%. Less than 2% mentioned that it is static or decreased. Non-response rate is high at 67.8%.

There is an overall increase of fodder availability from 4.19 to 12.28 kgs/day.

10.3 Problems Faced By the Beneficiaries

EQ3. Have the beneficiaries come across any problems in the implementation process. ? If what are problems faced such as

- a) Selection of beneficiaries
- b) Submission of various records
- c) Selection of drilling point and drilling of bore wells
- d) Fixing of irrigation pump sets
- e) Energization and related problems with ESCOMs

Table 10.10: Problems Faced by the Beneficiaries

Selection

S. No.	TYPE OF PROBLEM	PERCENT
1	Political influence	93.5
2	Had to travel many times	2.6
3	Documentation process	1.3
4	Others like delay, obtaining certificates	2.6
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	77

Submission of Records

S. No.	TYPE OF PROBLEM	PERCENT
1	Submitted caste certificate many times	55.8
2	Delay in process	33.7
3	Submitted application many times	5.8
4	Others like obtaining certificates	1.2
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	86

Drilling Related

S. No.	TYPE OF PROBLEM	PERCENT
1	Delay in drilling	45.3
2	Drilling depth not enough	29.3
3	Beneficiary drilled own bore well	10.7
4	Not drilled yet	9.3
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	75

Energisation Related

S. No.	TYPE OF PROBLEM	PERCENT
1	Delay in energization	79.5
2	No energization	13.2
3	TC (Transformer)	1.7
4	Long distance of the pillar	1.5
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	75

10.4 Time Required For Completing The Entire Process.

EQ4. What is the average time required for completing the entire process i.e. drilling to energization after the date of issues of work order. Is it beyond 60 days? Where is the delay taking place and what are the reasons for delay?

Majority of beneficiaries (86.5%) mentioned that time taken for completing entire process is more than 60 days.

10.4.1 Average Time Taken

Average number of days taken for energization is much higher than time taken for drilling. Average time taken for drilling is 96 days, while energisation has taken 273 days on an average, from work order.

Seventy eight respondents mentioned that they are still awaiting energisation.

Table 10.11: Average Time Taken For Completing After Issue of Work Order

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	NO. OF DAYS TAKEN	
		Up to Drilling	Up to Energization
1	Bagalkote	52	288
2	Bengaluru rural	57	301
3	Belagavi	117	206
4	Ballari	99	376
5	Bidar	101	188
6	Vijayapura	71	212
7	Chamrajnagar	53	290
8	Chikkaballapur	101	193
9	Chikkamagaluru	76	209
10	Chitradurga	144	327
11	Dakshin Kannada	80	113
12	Davangere	65	136
13	Dharwad	228	354
14	Gadag	50	182
15	Kalaburgi	88	245
16	Hassan	54	124
17	Haveri	118	392
18	Kodagu	66	55
19	Kolar	89	143
20	Koppal	53	264
21	Mandya	45	390
22	Mysuru	55	261
23	Raichuru	49	262
24	Ramnagara	48	308
25	Shivamogga	93	164
26	Tumakur	93	309
27	Uttara Kannada	163	88
28	Yadgir	75	515
	OVERALL	96	273

10.4.2 Stage of Delay

Details of stage of delay are given in the table below.

Table 10.12: Stage of Delay – Individual Bore Well Beneficiaries

(Percentage)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	DRILLING	ENERGIZATION	BOTH
1	Bagalkote	0	85.7	14.3
2	Bangalore rural	0	100.0	0
3	Belagavi	10.1	84.1	5.8
4	Bellary	36.1	8.2	55.7
5	Bidar	23.5	58.8	17.6
6	Vijayapura	37.5	50.0	12.5
7	Chamrajnagar	3.4	96.6	0.0
8	Chikkaballapur	17.2	62.1	20.7
9	Chikkamagaluru	0.0	82.6	17.4
10	Chitradurga	0.0	41.0	59.0
11	Dakshin Kannada	20.0	70.0	10.0
12	Davangere	11.1	66.7	22.2
13	Dharwad	3.4	33.9	62.7
14	Gadag	9.1	90.9	0.0
15	Kalaburgi	10.0	85.0	5.0
16	Hassan	0.0	94.4	5.6
17	Haveri	2.1	57.4	40.4
18	Kodagu	0.0	0.0	100.0
19	Kolar	10.0	60.0	30.0
20	Koppal	0.0	100.0	0.0
21	Mandya	0.0	100.0	0.0
22	Mysuru	0.0	95.8	4.2
23	Raichuru	2.1	97.9	0.0
24	Ramnagara	0.0	100.0	0.0
25	Shivamogga	12.5	81.2	6.2
26	Tumakuru	2.0	54.0	44.0
27	Uttara Kannada	50.0	33.3	16.7
28	Yadgir	8.0	80.0	12.0
	OVERALL	9.1	65.2	25.7

About 65% reported delay during energisation and 9% in case of drilling.

10.4.3 Reasons for Delay

Neglect/delay of the contractors (58.8%) and ESCOMS (20.4%) are the major reason of delay.

Table 10.13: Reasons for Delay

S. No.	REASON FOR DELAY	FREQUENCY
1	Delay/neglect of contractor / agent	58.8
2	Delay/neglect by ESCOM/KEB/BESCOM	20.4
3	High workload of contractor/agent	10.5
4	Others (Election, asking for money etc.)	10.3
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	646

10.5 Functional Status

EQ5. Are all the bore wells and accessories (pipe/pumps etc.) given under this scheme are functional as of date? In not, what is the percentage of nonfunctional bore wells and accessories? What are the reasons of non-functionality? Since how long have they remained non-functional and why are they not repaired / attended to?

10.5.1 Frequency of failure

Information on functional status as the number of times of failure motor and pumps.

Table 10.14: Functional Status of - Bore well Accessories

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	NUMBER OF TIMES FAILED			Three and More
		Nil	Once	Twice	
1	Motors	50.5	18.6	15.8	15.1
2	Pumps	70.1	17.8	7.8	4.3
3	Both	90.7	5.3	3.1	1.0

Failure rate of motors (once or more) is 49.5% while that of pumps 29.9%.

10.5.2 Reasons for Failure

Voltage was mentioned as the main cause of failure of motors and pump sets.

Table 10.15: Reasons for Failure of Motor and Pumps

S. No.	REASON FOR FAILURE OF MOTOR & PUMP	FREQUENCY
A	MOTOR	
1	Voltage problem	71.1
2	Cable burst	15.9
3	Spring failure	13.0
B	PUMP	
1	Bush failure	61.9
2	Cable problem	38.1
C	BOTH	
1	Power Problem	65.6
2	Jam Problem	34.4

10.6 Quality of the Pump Sets and Accessories

EQ6. Whether the prescribed Quality BIS standard materials such as PVC pipes, pumps and motors are provided in the scheme? If not, whether prescribing such standards is desirable? If not, Why?

In case of more than 99% of the beneficiaries the motor, pumps and pipes are the same as were provided under the scheme. In all the cases the brand is of BIS standard.

10.7 Warranty Card

EQ 7 Whether the warranty cards for pump sets have been issued to the beneficiaries? If so, what is the period of warranty? If not, why not?

Only about 6% received warranty card and the average period of warranty is 10 months.

Table 10.16: Status of Warranty Card for Pump Sets

S. NO.	DISTRICT NAME	ISSUED (%)	WARRANTY PERIOD (Months)
1	Bagalkote	0	
2	Bangalore rural	0	
3	Belagavi	1.5	12
4	Bellary	0	
5	Bidar	2.0	
6	Vijayapura	0	
7	Chamrajnagar	11.1	
8	Chikkaballapur	0	
9	Chikkamagaluru	0.0	
10	Chitradurga	1.1	12
11	Dakshin Kannada	0.0	
12	Davangere	7.7	12
13	Dharwad	21.7	8
14	Gadag	25.0	12
15	Kalaburgi	0.0	
16	Hassan	4.3	
17	Haveri	2.2	12
18	Kodagu	75.0	6
19	Kolar	0.0	
20	Koppal	12.1	12
21	Mandya	25.0	12
22	Mysuru	2.9	6
23	Raichuru	10.0	12
24	Ramnagara	25.0	
25	Shivamogga	10.0	12
26	Tumakuru	1.6	6
27	Uttara Kannada	0.0	
28	Yadgir	19.0	6.5
	OVERALL	5.6	10

Table 10.17: Reasons for Not Issuing Warranty Cards

S. No.	REASON FOR NOT ISSUING WARRANTY CARD	PERCENTAGE
1	Not aware	43.5
2	Agent did not give warranty card	42.8
3	Don't know	13.7
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	694

About 44% are not aware of the warranty card.

Interview with state and district level corporation officials indicate that the warranty card is normally kept in the beneficiary file at the corporation.

10.8 Satisfaction of Beneficiaries

EQ8. Whether the beneficiaries are satisfied with implementation of Scheme in terms of quality and timeliness of work? If not, why?

Satisfaction of beneficiaries with respect to a) quality and b) timeliness was ascertained in the study as very much and not at all.

Table 10.18: Satisfaction of Beneficiaries – Individual Bore Wells

(Percentage)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	SATISFACTION WITH			
		The Scheme		Timeliness	
		Very much	Not at all	Very much	Not at all
1	Bagalkote	72.7	27.3	0.0	100.0
2	Bangalore Rural	20.0	80.0	25.0	75.0
3	Belagavi	86.1	13.9	66.7	33.3
4	Bellary	45.0	55.0	43.0	57.0
5	Bidar	60.0	40.0	41.2	58.8
6	Vijayapura	100.0	0.0	62.5	37.5
7	Chamrajnagar	76.7	23.3	6.9	93.1
8	Chikkaballapur	93.9	6.1	22.9	77.1
9	Chikkamagaluru	77.8	22.2	7.4	92.6
10	Chitradurga	88.9	11.1	5.8	94.2
11	Dakshin Kannada	92.3	7.7	30.8	69.2
12	Davangere	84.6	15.4	30.8	69.2
13	Dharwad	86.4	13.6	26.7	73.3
14	Gadag	91.7	8.3	83.3	16.7
15	Kalaburgi	88.9	11.1	18.5	81.5
16	Hassan	78.3	21.7	21.7	78.3
17	Haveri	80.4	19.6	4.3	95.7
18	Kodagu	100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0
19	Kolar	84.0	16.0	11.5	88.5
20	Koppal	86.2	13.8	1.7	98.3
21	Mandya	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
22	Mysuru	92.4	7.6	0.0	100.0
23	Raichuru	47.4	52.6	9.0	91.0
24	Ramnagara	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
25	Shivamogga	95.0	5.00	0.0	100.0
26	Tumakuru	83.1	16.9	30.4	69.6
27	Uttara Kannada	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0
28	Yadgir	100.0		28.0	72.0
	OVERALL	76.7	23.3	21.2	78.8

Satisfaction with 'the scheme' is rated as 'very much' in case of 76.7%. However, only 21.2% rated satisfaction as 'very much' with respect to 'timeliness of the scheme'.

This is because of delays in energization (51.5%) and delays in execution of work (35.8%).

10.9 Streamlining Selection Process

EQ9. Are there any possibilities to further streamline the process of selection of beneficiaries and implementation from the perspective of Block Implementing officers and beneficiaries? If yes, give details.

The feedback from the beneficiaries has been collected during survey and in the FGDs. The beneficiaries and in the FGDs opinion was aired clearly on the need of change in the implementation modalities of the scheme. The change needed by them is indicated in the following terms.

1. **Selection of beneficiaries by the MLA in Grama Sabhas.** It is revealed that presently selection of beneficiaries is being done in close circuit process without revealing the process to public. It is also told that even the beneficiaries are not sure on the selection unless they go with followers of leaders. To avoid the delay and difficulty caused by closed process the beneficiaries suggested to adopt the process of selection in Grama Sabhas and also make transparently in open forum and sending immediate communication on selection or rejection of the applications. It was also informed that in the present system the selected beneficiaries are changed without informing him.

First come First Served may be adopted.

2. Award of contract for 'drilling' and 'supply of pump sets and pipes' with the knowledge of the beneficiaries. This will enable them to exert pressure for early implementations. This may work for better implementations.
3. At present the coordination committee has been formed at district level and it hardly meets and districts do not have proceedings of meetings. Hence support from ESCOMS, Agriculture and Horticulture departments are not forthcoming for project implementation at the required level. Hence it may be made mandatory for review of the scheme in each month under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. This may be reviewed at Corporation/state level.
4. Geologist should be involved in selection of drilling of point.

5. Warranty cards should be issued to beneficiaries and they may be made aware of need for warranty card.
6. Corporation could send names of beneficiaries to ESCOMS as a single list instead of sending in different slots.
7. It is relevant to appoint a coordinator who can coordinate between the corporation and ESCOM. Joint inspection/survey should be done within a month of drilling.
8. Better communication with beneficiaries and with Valmiki Corporation can be best suggestion to ameliorate various issues.

10.10 Impact of scheme on Net Irrigated Area

EQ10. Has net area irrigated increased after drilling of bore well/lift irrigation schemes? If yes, what is the percentage of enhancement?

Average net irrigated area increased from 0.51 to 2.71 acres. Percentage change is very high and not meaningful, due to low acreage before the scheme.

Table 10.19: Change in Average Net Irrigated Area

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	NET IRRIGATED AREA (Acres)	
		Before	After
1	Bagalkote	0	3.64
2	Bangalore rural	0	1.71
3	Belagavi	2.12	3.11
4	Bellary	0.3	3.09
5	Bidar	0.79	2.91
6	Vijayapura	0.44	2.57
7	Chamrajnagar	0	0.97
8	Chikkaballapur	0.13	2.25
9	Chikkamagaluru	0	2.54
10	Chitradurga	0	2.92
11	Dakshin Kannada	0.24	1.99
12	Davangere	0.17	2.55
13	Dharwad	0.03	2.8
14	Gadag	3.76	4.48
15	Kalaburgi	0.27	2.86
16	Hassan	0.35	2.09
17	Haveri	0	3.16
18	Kodagu	0.5	2.03
19	Kolar	0	2.19
20	Koppal	0.03	1.81
21	Mandya	0	1.85
22	Mysuru	0.73	2.37
23	Raichuru	1.26	2.9
24	Ramnagara	0	0.5
25	Shivamogga	0	2.15
26	Tumakuru	0.1	3.28
27	Uttara Kannada	0	2.17
28	Yadgir	1.15	2.78
	OVERALL	0.51	2.71

10.11 Issue with Beneficiaries

EQ11. Are the beneficiaries facing any problems during implementation of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme?

1. The scheme is not implemented in time due to delay in energization and erection of Pump sets.

2. The community also expressed there is change in the names of beneficiaries after identification which rather creates unrest with those who are deprived of the benefits. There is lot of political influence.
3. There is very less coordination between departments .The drip sprinkler irrigation support is not been provided to them
4. The district level coordination committee needs frequent coordination meets and monitoring of the implementation.

10.12 Adoption of Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation

EQ12. What actions have been taken by the departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed Development, Sericulture and Animal Husbandry on convergence and adoption of micro irrigation system so that more income is generated by beneficiaries? What percentage of the beneficiaries has adopted drip/sprinkler irrigation for optimum utilization of water?

Adoption of Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation

About 10% of the beneficiaries adopted. District wise details are given in the table below.

Table 10.20: Proportion of Beneficiaries Adopting Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation

(Percentage)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	YES	NO
1	Bagalkote	0.0	100.0
2	Bangalore rural	20.0	80.0
3	Belagavi	4.5	95.5
4	Bellary	0.0	100.0
5	Bidar	19.1	80.9
6	Vijayapura	0.0	100.0
7	Chamrajnagar	0.0	100.0
8	Chikkaballapur	25.7	74.3
9	Chikkamagaluru	11.1	88.9
10	Chitradurga	4.7	95.3
11	Dakshin Kannada	25.0	75.0
12	Davangere	30.8	69.2
13	Dharwad	23.7	76.3
14	Gadag	8.3	91.7
15	Kalaburgi	4.0	96.0
16	Hassan	4.3	95.7
17	Haveri	25.0	75.0
18	Kodagu	0.0	100.0
19	Kolar	0.0	100.0
20	Koppal	0.0	100.0
21	Mandya	0.0	100.0
22	Mysuru	0.0	100.0
23	Raichuru	0.0	100.0
24	Ramnagara	0.0	100.0
25	Shivamogga	25.0	75.0
26	Tumakuru	10.2	89.8
27	Uttara Kannada	0.0	100.0
28	Yadgir	9.1	90.9
	OVERALL	7.9	92.1

Support from Other Departments

S. No.	DEPARTMENT NAME	PERCENTAGE
1	Agriculture	70.5
2	Irrigation	2.6
3	Horticulture	1.3
4	None	25.6
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	78

The survey and FGDs reveals low level coordination of line departments in implementation the scheme. Very few beneficiaries got the support of the irrigation, watershed or from Horticulture Department to improve the farming of these beneficiaries. During the enquiry in one of the district Horticulture officer informed that they will be able to support these beneficiaries with Drip systems in future, if they get directions to give priority to these beneficiaries, while allotting the drip/sprinkler systems. It was indicated that the issue of assisting these beneficiaries are not constructively discussed in the coordination committee meetings.

One fourth of the beneficiaries used their own resources for drip/ sprinkler irrigation system.

Type of Support received

S. No.	DEPARTMENT NAME	FREQUENCY
1	Sprinkler and jet pipes	83.6%
2	Drip irrigation system	16.4%
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	55

10.13 Factors contributed to achieving / for not achieving the intended out comes

EQ 13.What factors contributed to achieving / for not achieving the intended out comes? In case of negative factors, how can they be ameliorated?

Factor which affected the scheme implementation

The analysis of feedback form the beneficiaries show that the impact of the scheme would be better and higher if the scheme is implemented on time which is not happening. The reasons given by them are

S. NO	BENEFICIARIES PERCEPTION WHICH COME ON TIMELY IMPLEMENTATION	SUGGESTIONS FOR TACKLING THE HARDSHIPS.
1	Lack of transparency in selection of beneficiaries	Suggested to adopt the system of selection of beneficiaries through Grama Sabha which will be transparent and beneficiaries would come to know.
2	Lack of communication of selection to the beneficiaries in time about the sanction.	If timely communicated they indicated that they would exert pressure with agencies involved implementation.
3	Untimely drilling of bore wells and lack of prior intimation by the drilling contractor to the beneficiaries on drilling	Insisting the time frame to drillers and intimation of same to beneficiaries.
4	Unscientific measurement of bore well yield which is done through V notch or eye sight	Insisting to adopt the volumetric systems for measuring the yield in bore well.
5	Delayed supply of pump sets and pipes	Issue of order to supply pump sets soon after drilling of bore wells and communicating the order to beneficiaries so as to enable them for follow up.
6	Lack of involvement of line departments.	Insisting on the monthly review of scheme by DC which will pressurize the departmental staff ESCOM etc. in the scheme implementation.

Few beneficiaries suggested the selection process of beneficiaries should be made transparently, preferably in Grama Sabhas to avoid the running around behind the associate of MLA who is the selection authority. It is also raised by few that such transparent selection

will bring check on cancellation of application of beneficiaries and including some other as being done now.

10.14 Distribution of Beneficiaries

EQ 14. The benefits of Ganga Kalyana Scheme is to be given in the proportion of the sub-castes of schedule tribes and 33% women and physically handicapped beneficiaries and victims of atrocities etc. Has this been followed while implementing the scheme? If not, why not?

10.14.1 Proportion of Women

According to the sample survey data only 18.1% beneficiaries are women against the norm of 33.3%. According to the interviews with the district and state level corporation officials this could be due to a) political influence and b) less number of women applying for the scheme, which in turn could be due less women being owners of land.

Proportion of women among GKS beneficiaries by district is shown in the table below.

Table 10.21: Proportion of Women - Individual Bore Well Beneficiaries

(Percentage)

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	MALE	FEMALE
1	Bagalkote	90.9	9.1
2	Bangalore rural	100.0	0.0
3	Belagavi	95.9	4.1
4	Bellary	73.0	27.0
5	Bidar	80.8	19.2
6	Vijayapura	90.0	10.0
7	Chamrajnagar	80.0	20.0
8	Chikkaballapur	77.1	22.9
9	Chikkamagaluru	85.2	14.8
10	Chitradurga	77.0	23.0
11	Dakshin Kannada	71.4	28.6
12	Davangere	76.9	23.1
13	Dharwad	83.6	16.4
14	Gadag	91.7	8.3
15	Kalaburgi	70.4	29.6
16	Hassan	78.3	21.7
17	Haveri	95.8	4.2
18	Kodagu	75.0	25.0
19	Kolar	88.9	11.1
20	Koppal	86.2	13.8
21	Mandya	100.0	0.0
22	Mysuru	74.0	26.0
23	Raichuru	88.6	11.4
24	Ramnagara	50.0	50.0
25	Shivamogga	75.0	25.0
26	Tumakuru	68.9	31.1
27	Uttara Kannada	100.0	0.0
28	Yadgir	88.0	12.0
	OVERALL	81.9	18.1

10.14.2 Sub Caste Wise Distribution of Beneficiaries

Nayaka (44.5%) and Valmiki (30.2%) are the most benefitted sub castes of scheduled Tribes.

Table 10.22: Distribution of GKA - Beneficiaries – By Sub caste

S. No.	SUBCASTE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1	Valmiki	311	30.2
2	Nayaka	458	44.5
3	Bedar	112	10.9
4	Gonda	9	0.9
5	Kumbar	13	1.3
6	Minor castes	12	1.2
7	Not specified	114	11.1
	OVERALL	1029	100.0

10.14.3 Distribution of Beneficiaries by Other Selection Criteria

Table 10.23: Distribution of Beneficiaries as per the Selection Criteria

S. No.	CRITERIA	SUBCATEGORY	FREQUENCY
3	Physically handicapped	a) Yes	0.9
		b) No	99.1
4	Victim of atrocities	a) Yes	1.8
		b) No	98.2

Proportion of physically handicapped is 0.9% against the norm of 3%.

Non adherence to different criteria of selection is mainly attributable to political influence.

10.15 Adequacy of Assistance

EQ 15. For completion of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme, is additional amount required over and above the unit cost? What is the breakup of this additional cost?

About 13% opined that the present amount given is adequate, while 34.8% felt that it is inadequate. About half of the beneficiaries did not respond.

Need to Increase Unit Cost

While 41.3% of the beneficiaries mentioned that the unit cost should be increased. Average amount of increase sought is Rs.50, 000.

Purpose of Increase of Unit Cost

S. No.	PURPOSE	PERCENT
1	For pipes/ TC	36.0
2	To purchase sprinkler/dripper	22.6
3	To build power/ pump house	17.5
4	Maintenance of irrigation system	17.5
5	Increase drilling length	6.4

10.16 Status of Loan

EQ16.The Corporation provided loans under this scheme. What is the total amount of loan provided by the Corporation? What is the percentage of recovery as against the prescribed repayment schedule? What are the reasons in case of less recovery?

Responses were obtained from 22 district corporations.

Table 10.24: Status of Loan

S. No.	YEAR	STATUS OF LOAN			
		DISBURSED (Rs)	SCHEDULED FOR PAYMENT (Rs.)	REPAID (Rs.)	% REPAID OF SCHEDULED
1	2008-09	66,059,890	4,502,976	231,066	5.1
2	2009-10	66,817,472	6,958,908	108,801	1.6
3	2010-11	64,393,562	5,369,041	181,700	3.4
14	2011-12	98,336,893	30,884,702	195,416	0.6
5	2012-13	92,035,523	20,215,562	721,259	3.6
	TOTAL	387,643,340	106,051,231	1,086,431	1.0

Source: Corporation questionnaire filled by

Primary reason (62%) for low recovery of loans is the GoK has waived the loans disbursed under GKS and also the mind-set of farmers that loans will be waived.

According to the beneficiaries as well as district level corporation officials the loan has been waived by the GoK. The GoK waived the loan for the entire period through a GO SWD 78 SDC 2012 dated 18.5.2013. The GO is given in Annexure – 5.

10.17 Action Taken on Recommendations of Nielsen India Study

EQ 17. In previous evaluation study conducted by M/s. Nielsen India Ltd, in June 2011 there were certain findings of the study viz.

- a. Lack of Transparency/bias in selection of beneficiaries and not informing the beneficiaries the reasons for rejecting the application.
- b. Arbitrary method followed for prioritizing the allocation.
- c. Delay in electrification and need to co-ordinate by the corporation till the energization is complete.
- d. Non-issue of warranty card from the agencies who supply the pump sets.
- e. Role of elected representatives in selection process to be reviewed and biasness in selection to be minimized to ensure that the benefit reaches the real needy.
- f. Awareness of the scheme as most of the target groups are illiterate. What actions have been taken by the Corporation on these? Are they sufficient?

Based on the feedback at the time of the Inception Report on the corporation questionnaire, this question was deleted.

During the interviews also, district level officials expressed ignorance about the earlier evaluation report and its recommendations.

10.18 Other Bore Wells

Average distance from nearest bore well is 278 meters. About 64% mentioned that the other bore well was existing before the bore well drilled under GKS.

10.19 Suggestions

Table10.25: Suggestions of Individual Bore well Beneficiaries

S. No.	SUGGESTION	PERCENTAGE
1	Energization should be without delay	22.0
2	Increase the amount of loan/subsidy	21.4
3	Give quality materials	13.8
4	Give material without delay	6.7
5	Increase drilling depth of bore wells	5.7

BORE WELL BENEFICIAIRES

Dyamanna Rangappa Dalavayi, Bilagi



Adivappa Siddappa Talawar, Jamakhandi,



Kantanaik S/o Hucchanaik, HD Kote-



Subbanayaka S/o Karinayak, KR Nagar



11 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS – LIFT IRRIGATION BENEFICIARIES

In view of small sample size, only aggregate analysis is presented.

11.1 Change in Economic Status

Average income per year per acre before GKS (2007-08) was Rs.11818. By 2012-13, it has increased to 14828, an increase of 25.4%. Saving pattern shows that in case of 78.9% there is an increase in savings. Income and savings are based on self-reported data by the beneficiaries and are not corrected for inflation.

Access to education improved in case of 86.7% beneficiaries. The main reason for improvement is better awareness (93.8%) which could be due to improved income.

Access to health improved in case of 80.2% beneficiaries. The main reason for improvement is better awareness (98.3%) which could be due to improved income.

Decrease in migration was reported by 25.3%. About 73% did not respond.

11.2 Impact on Agriculture

Average Cultivable area increased from 4.36 to 4.44 acres. Average number of crops increased from 1.14 to 1.55.

Proportion of beneficiaries growing commercial crops increased from 68.3% to 81.4%.

Change in the crops grown is shown below.

S. No.	CROP	BEFORE	AFTER
1	Maize	23.5	26.9
2	Jowar	16.7	9.8
3	Sajje	3.9	2.6
4	Paddy	9.6	12.5
5	Ragi	3.6	5.2
6	Sugarcane	2.1	4.3
7	Toor dal	7.1	5.2
8	Groundnut	7.8	8.9
9	Cotton	25.6	24.6

There is an increase in the proportion of beneficiaries growing maize, paddy, sugar cane and groundnut.

There is an increase in average number of local livestock from 1.88 to 2.25. In case of crossbreed average number of livestock increased from 0.14 to 0.22.

While 22.2% reported an increase in fodder availability up to 25%, more than 25% increase was mentioned by 2.2%. About 70% did not respond. Green fodder availability increased from 1.01 to 1.44 kgs per day.

11.3 Problems Faced By the Beneficiaries

In selection process political influence and objection by others were mentioned as the problems. Number of responses is small.

In submission of records long time taken and late submission were mentioned as the reasons. Number of responses is small.

Among the 114 beneficiaries responded to energization related problems more than 80% mentioned there was delay, while 12.3% mentioned no energisation.

11.4 Time required for Completion of Entire Process

Majority (76.3%) of the lift irrigation beneficiaries mentioned that time taken for entire process is more than 60 days. Average time taken from work order to energisation is 340 days. Primary reasons for delay are a) contractors (58.1%) and b) ESCOMS (26.9%). Other reasons include demanding money for energisation, delay in supply of materials and work load of contractor.

11.5 Functional Status

Functional status of irrigation well accessories is shown below.

Table 11.1: Functional Status of – Irrigation Well Accessories

S. No.	DISTRICT NAME	NUMBER OF TIMES FAILED			Three and More
		Nil	Once	Twice	
1	Motors	59.3	14.8	14.3	11.5
2	Pumps	93.4	1.1	3.3	2.2
3	Both	94.0	1.1	1.1	2.2

Coil problem is the foremost reason (52.9%); followed by earthing problem (28.7%); cable problem (11.5%) and voltage problem (7.0%) for the failure of motor. In case of pump

sets cable problem was cited by 57.9% and bush failure (42.1%). Cable and voltage have been mentioned as the most frequent cause of failure in case of both motor and pump failure.

11.6 Quality of Pump Sets and Accessories

In case of 99.4% pumps and 94.4% of PVC pipes the inspected brand is same as that supplied. They are all BIS marked.

11.7 Warranty

Only 11% of the beneficiaries received warranty card. Average period of warranty is 12 months. Agent not given (70.9%) and not aware (29.1%) are the main reasons for not getting the warranty cards.

11.8 Satisfaction of Beneficiaries

While 75.5% were very much satisfied, 24.5% were not at all satisfied with the scheme. However, in case of timeliness only 32.9% are very much satisfied.

Delay in energisation is the main reason (75.2%), followed by all materials not given (13.3%) and low quality materials given (11.5%).

11.9 Impact of Scheme in Cropped Area

Average irrigated area increased from 0.5 to 3.5 acres.

11.10 Adoption of Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation

Only 1.8% of the lift irrigation beneficiaries adopted drip/ sprinkler system.

Only agricultural department provided support as mentioned by two respondents. The support provided was in shape of sprinklers.

11.11 Distribution of Beneficiaries

Table 11.2: Distribution of Lift Irrigation beneficiaries as per the Selection Criteria

S. No.	CRITERIA	SUBCATEGORY	PERCENTAGE
1	Gender	a) Male	83.8
		b) Female	16.2
2	Sub caste	a) Nayak	46.8
		b) Valmiki	39.1
		c) Bedar	5.6
		d) Others	8.5
3	Physically handicapped	a) Yes	0.4
		b) No	99.6
4	Victim of atrocities	a) Yes	0.0
		b) No	100

11.12 Adequacy of Assistance

While 7% replied it is adequate, 38.5% told that the subsidy/loan is inadequate. About 55% did not reply.

11.13 Unit Cost





About 53% Lift Irrigation Beneficiaries opined that there is need to increase the unit cost.

Main reason (56.8%) for request for increase is to buy more pipes, followed by to build power house (31.37%), to buy sprinklers (5.88%) and buy land (5.88%).

11.14 Status of Loan

The loan has been waived by the Government of Karnataka.

Beneficiaries of Lift Irrigation

Doddiba S/o Govind madarao, Aurad, Bidar	Venkatesh S/o Somalingappa, Ballari,
	
Devanna S/o Hiredevar, Gangavathi, Koppal	Gurumurthy S/o bhimaiah, Challekere, Chitradurga
	

12 FINDINGS - CORPORATION OFFICIALS (QUESTIONNAIRES)

Responses were obtained from 26 districts corporation officials.

12.1 Distribution of Beneficiaries

As per the data provided by the district officials, out of a total of 19430 beneficiaries, only 7 are physically handicapped and 1 is a victim of atrocities.

12.2 Monitoring of Recovery of Loan

Monitoring of recovery of loan is done by TDO (50%); DM (15%) and both (30%). Frequency of monitoring is monthly once (37%) followed by fortnightly (18%) and weekly (18%). While 78% mentioned that they issue notices/memos, 11% told that no action was taken and 6% responded that they have no right to take action.

12.3 Output

A total of 19430 work orders have been issued during the period 2008-09 to 2013-14. Out of these bore wells were drilled in case 93.8% and 99.7% of these have been successful. Of the successful bore wells, 88.3% were energised.

S. No.	YEAR	No. WORK ORDERS ISSUED
1	2008-09	4134
2	2009-10	4016
3	2010-11	3896
4	2011-12	3852
5	2012-13	3532
	TOTAL	19430

Against 19430 work orders issued, bore wells were drilled in case of 93.8%. Almost all (99.7%) bore well drilled were successful. Among the successful bore wells 88.3% have been energised.

S. No.	YEAR	STATUS OF BORE WELLS DRILLED		
		Drilled	Successful	Energised
1	2008-09	3982	3981	3904
2	2009-10	3803	3800	3723
3	2010-11	3601	3601	3417
4	2011-12	3571	3571	3265
5	2012-13	3273	3217	1735
	TOTAL	18230	18170	16044

12.4 Convergence with Other Departments

Responses were obtained from 24 district corporations. All mentioned convergence activities with ESCOMS for energization. In case of other departments maximum convergence was with the horticulture department, for providing support in terms of drip/sprinkler (6) and nursery plants (8).

S. No.	DEPARTMENT NAME	NUMBER
1	Sericulture	1
2	Horticulture	14
3	Animal Husbandry	1
4	Watershed	5
5	ESCOMS	24
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	26

12.5 Role and Review of Work

Role

Verifying documents (30%) and assist beneficiary till benefit is received (30%) are the most important roles mentioned by the district corporation officials.

S. No.	ROLE	PERCENTAGE
1	Verify all documents	30
2	Assist till the benefit is received	30
3	Identifying /selection of beneficiaries	17
4	inspection of issues at district level	13
5	Fix targets	4
6	Spot visit	4
7	Issue work orders	4
8	Loan recovery	4
9	Create awareness to beneficiary	4
	NUMBER OF RESSPONSES	23

Monitoring

DM (84%) and TDO (28%) are primarily responsible for monitoring.

S. No.	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	PERCENTAGE
1	DM	84%
2	TDO	28%
3	DM&TDO	12%
4	GM	8%
5	GM-TDO	4%
6	DM-DGM	4%
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	25

Fifty six percent mentioned twice a month as frequency of monitoring visit. Only 9 have provided response to this question.

While 52% mentioned that bore wells, pump sets and energisation are monitored during the visit, 29% told that they go for spot checking and place verification. Fourteen per cent discuss related issues with beneficiaries.

Review Meetings by MD

Frequency of MPIC meeting by the MD of the Corporation is once in a quarter (44%) followed by three times (33%) and twice (22%).

Review Meetings by District Officials

Three times is the most frequently mentioned frequency of review meetings by the district corporation officials.

S. No.	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS IN A QUARTER	PERCENTAGE
1	One time	5
2	Two time	9
3	Three time	68
4	Others	19
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	22

Verification of depth of Bore Well

TDO/DM/DGM are the main people responsible for this. The primary mechanism (89%) of verifying depth of bore well is using a rope in casing.

Checking of Yield of Water

TDO (35%), agency and geologist (22%), TDO & Agency (17%) are mainly responsible for checking the yield of water.

V-notch is the most commonly used method for checking the yield of water.

Distance between Bore Wells

Geologist (27%) and DM (23%) are the main people who decide on the distance between two bore wells.

A minimum distance of 500 meters is maintained (35%). Distance is measured by tape.

Monitoring of Delay

DM is the key official (71%) in monitoring delay in implementation of GKS.

Monthly is the most often mentioned (50%) of frequency of monitoring delay followed by weekly (30%) and fortnightly (20%).

S. No.	SPECIFIC ACTION TAKEN	PERCENT
1	Giving notices to drilling agency	20
2	review meeting/issued notice	67
3	Informed higher officer	7
4	no specific action	33
	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	15

Issuing notice (67%) and notice to drilling agencies (20%) are the main actions taken.

12.6 Problems Faced

Selection of Beneficiaries

The most important problems in this context are

1. Wrong information/ documents by beneficiaries (28%)
2. Delay in selection process (22%)
3. Land verification process (11%)
4. Deserving candidates are deprived (11%)

Submission of Records

The most important problems in this context are

1. Delay in submission / lack of awareness (60%)
2. Small land holders (30%)
3. Wrong documents (10%)

Selection of drilling point

The most important problems in this context are

1. Expert/geologist not included (53%)
2. Crops in field coming in way of reaching drilling point (7%)
3. Local politics (7%)

Fixing of Pump Sets

The most important problems in this context are

1. Water pressure (30%)
2. Delay in energisation (30%)

Energisation

The most important problems in this context are

1. Delay in energisation (58%)
2. Lack of materials (8%)
3. High work load (8%)

12.7 Other Issues

Stages of Delay

The most important problems in this context are

1. Selection of beneficiaries (27%)
2. Energisation (27%)
3. Work orders/tenders (19%)
4. Delay in submission of documents (12%)

The above delays can be addressed by

1. Giving warning to contractors (33.3%)
2. Follow first-come-first-served (22.2%)

Supply of BIS Marked Machinery

All 24 district corporation officials affirmed that BIS marked pumps/motors should be supplied under GKS.

Suggestions to make selection Transparent

Twenty on percent opined that the present method is good. Suggestions to make the process transparent and simple include

1. Select beneficiaries by Grama Sabha (16%)
2. Hand over selection process to DE/CEO/department officers (11%)
3. Follow first-come-first-served (11%)

4. Better coordination with other departments (11%)

Reasons for Delay/Default in Loan Re-Payment

1. Loan waived (34%)
2. Lack of rain/low crop (34%)
3. Less/no income (12%)

12.8 Suggestions for Improvement

The following are the major suggestions offered by the district corporation officials.

1. Transparency in selection/Involve Grama Sabha (11%)
2. Give materials immediately (9%)
3. Make it a package system (9%)
4. Increase subsidy (4%)

13 FINDINGS - INTERVIEWS AND FGDS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

13.1 District Officials

The following are the important factors that emerge from the interviews of the district officials of the corporation.

Factors affecting achievement of intended outcomes

The most important factor is involvement and influence of local politicians. This often delays the selection process. It also introduces a bias in selection resulting in some real/needly people not getting the benefit. Due to village level politics it is difficult to working as per the procedure of GKS. Also drilling and other processes are getting delayed because of this.

Others important factors include:

- i. Inadequate of unit cost.
- ii. Lack of adequate, separate and regular staff at district level. TDO Posts are still vacant.
- iii. Delay in tender process.
- iv. Delay in energization
- v. Contactors and local politics are the main problem.

The following factors have also been mentioned as coming in the way of effective implementation of the GKS.

- i. Delay in submission of records by beneficiaries
- ii. Delay in selection of beneficiaries
- iii. Delay in issue of sanction letters
- iv. Repeatedly bore well companies are getting stay if they are not selected
- v. Geologist is not involved in selection of drilling of point.
- vi. Lack of interest by officials of all departments

Requirement of additional amount over and above unit cost

Majority of the officials opined that the unit cost is inadequate and there is a need to increase.

- a. **Ballari:** On an approximate for drilling Rs.55,000 is required if the depth is up to 800 feet then it requires Rs.1,00,000/-. And for other equipment Rs 1,00,000/- energization 50,000/- . Total Unit cost: 2.5 lakhs
- b. **Belagavi:** Unit cost of the scheme to be enhanced from present 2.5 Lakhs to 5.00 Lakhs.
- c. **Dharwad**
 - i. Unit cost should be given according to beneficiary requirements.
 - ii. Remove subsidiary limits.
 - iii. Modifications are required in unit cost according to geographical conditions.
- d. Yadgir and Gangavathi officials felt that the present amount 1, 50,000 subsidy + 50,000 loan is sufficient. Total 2, 00,000

Unit cost to be fixed according to geographical conditions.

Recovery of Loan

The loan under GKS has been waived by the GoK.

However, some of the relevant factors mentioned in this context are as follows:

- a) Giving loan to very few people because to avail loan the farmers have to mortgage their land documents, but the farmers are not interested in this.
- b) People's mindset that the loan will be waived. Because of drought, failure of crops, people thinking that loan will be waived.
- c) TDO Posts are still vacant.
- d) Lack of awareness about loans.

Actions taken by corporation about the points raised by earlier evaluation report:

- a) None of the district officials are aware of the earlier evaluation report.

b) They also have not carried out any evaluation of the GKS in their district.

Streamlining process of selection and implementation and other Suggestions:

- i. Team involved in the selection process need to take appropriate steps to speed up the selection process.
- ii. The process should take place in the presence of DC committee or CEO panchayat to ensure the transparent selection.
- iii. First cum first serve process to be followed.
- iv. Department staff should help beneficiaries to collect documents from other departments.
- v. Committee members should consist of representatives of Agriculture department, Horticulture department, Animal Husbandry and Valmiki Corporation.
- vi. Reduce time taken for tender process
- vii. Geologist should be involved in selection of drilling of point.
- viii. Better coordination required for energization with respective ESCOMs.
- ix. Warranty cards should be issued to beneficiaries and they may be made aware of need for warrant card.
- x. Corporations should have regular and adequate staff
- xi. Refresher training courses for all DMs about the scheme and about new modifications in the scheme.
- xii. Department has to take key decisions to remove the obstructions.
- xiii. Beneficiary land need to be mortgaged for speedy and timely recovery.
- xiv. Devadasi widows and Physically Handicapped members need to be given priority in the allocation of the scheme.
- xv. Multiple/ other agricultural related components such as fertilizers, seeds, implements and dairy units need to be provided/supported to the beneficiaries along with the Bore well. Need to take family as a unit for overall development.

Support Required

Corporation officials in some districts mentioned that

- i. Police protection is needed to implement the scheme and to ameliorate negative factors.
- ii. Require support from head office.
- iii. Data need to be maintained in the same formats.

13.2 ESCOM Officials

Interviews were conducted with seven ESCOMS. The following are important findings of interviews with ESCOM officials.

1. Possibilities of streamlining process of selection and implementation:

- a) Better coordination is required between two departments.
- b) It is advisable to choose beneficiaries from where water source is very low.
- c) Selection of beneficiaries to be completed quickly.
- d) Drilling site selection can be done based on geologist report/suggestions.
- e) Joint inspection/survey should be done within a month of drilling.

2. Factors affecting achievement of intended outcomes:

CESCOM. Mysuru mentioned that they are able to achieve the year wise targets regularly. Issues mentioned by other ESCOMS are as follows:

- i. Corporation sends the list in different lots. Beneficiaries list is not coming to us at time.
- ii. Delay in submitting proper documents by beneficiaries.
- iii. Every farmer wants new TC with a capacity of 25KVA and maximum five beneficiaries. Such demand increase cost as well as time taken.
- iv. Delay in joint survey.

3. Negative factors and suggestions to ameliorate them:






- a) Local politics. Since MLA is the chairman for the selection committee there is a lot of pressure to select the beneficiaries. Worthy/needy candidates are not getting selected as beneficiaries.
- b) Objections by other farmers.
- c) Delay in payment by Valmiki Corporation.
- d) Water may not available in all the points where drilling has taken place. More investment will be wasted if water is not available.
- e) Bore wells are dug for irrigation purpose in locations where drinking water bore wells are located.
- f) In few cases where even bore well is failed to get water but geologist given a positive report.
- g) Expenditure increased for BESCOM due to approval of more TCs.

- h) Implementation is delayed due to tender process.
- i) Delay in joint inspection.
- j) More connections to be done in short time. 245 connections in a year were done by a BESCOM.
- k) A few members decline to take power connections.

4. Suggestions

- a) To minimize/reduce political pressure in selection of beneficiaries.
- b) It is better that corporation sends us list of all beneficiaries of a year in one lot.
- c) It is relevant to appoint a coordinator who can coordinate between the corporation and ESCOM.
- d) Recruitment of an electrical engineer by corporation.
- e) To reduce the cost for BESCOM, minimum charges to be collected from beneficiaries
- f) To remove the condition in contractor agreement: No water and No money. Since money is not paid to contractor if bore is failed.
- g) Better coordination between beneficiaries and Valmiki Corporation can greatly help to ameliorate various issues.
- h) Failed bore well list should be submitted to GESCOM by Valmiki Corporation.
- i) To continue the GKS in the state of Karnataka.

Interviews with Corporation and & BESCOM Officials

CORPORATION Basavaraj Jyothi, D.M., Yadgir	BESCOM Mr. R. T. Swamy, AE Technical I/C, Chitradurga
	
Mr. Harsha Ganvonkar, D.M. Gadag	JE, AEE Ramnagara
	
Mrs. Kavitha Warangal in-charge District Manager GK at Belgaum	
	

13.3 Bore Well Drilling Companies

Responses were obtained from 11 Bore Well Drilling Companies. The following are the salient findings of bore well drilling companies.

Problems faced - Work order and completion as per the scheduled time line

Majority of the drilling companies did not face any problems. A few have mentioned the following problems.

1. Beneficiaries submit documents very late.
2. Sometimes even at a depth of 800 feet water may not get water. In such situations we are at loss due to the policy of 'no water-no payment.
3. Tender process sometimes is delayed

Problems in Getting Payment

Majority of the drilling companies did not face any problems. A few have mentioned the following problems.

1. As soon as drilling is completed 90% amount will be released, after verification. The balance 10% will be released after power connection is given. If any problem exists they will resolve and pay the amount.

Handling of complaints from bore well beneficiaries:

Majority of the drilling companies did not face any problems. A few have mentioned the following complaints by beneficiaries.

1. Sometimes beneficiaries want to change the bore well point.
2. Depth of the bore well drilling.
3. Farmers will have issues with neighboring landholders. When neighbors have cultivated crop it will be difficult to take the vehicle into the site of the beneficiary.
4. Only when farmers have a cultivated crop, we will face the problem of drilling.

Verification of depth of bore well

1. TDO/Field officer will do the spot inspection during drilling time to verify. DM and DGM also verify the drilling.
2. Government appointed third party also inspects and certifies the depth of the bore well.
3. Based on the length of pipe and number of pipes used, depth of bore well is decided.
4. Depth will be measured through M meter.

Drilling charges

1. Corporation decides drilling charges based on tender submitted by the drilling companies.
2. Drilling contractor decided the rates based on fuel expenses and casing pipe cost etc.
3. Sometimes negotiations are followed to decide the rate per meter.

Rates for Drilling Charges

1. Corporation rates range from Rs. 330 to 360 per meter.
2. For casing they will get Rs.850/- per meter.
3. Rates also depend on depth of bore well drilling required.
4. Rate is increased where drilling has to be done around 250-300 meters depth.
5. Rates are the same for all government departments drilling works. However, two companies mentioned that it varies.
6. Rates vary from district to district. The following are the rates given by one company.

S. No.	DISTRICT	COST PER METRE (Rs.)
1.	Chikkaballapur	360
2.	Kolar	350
3.	Bangalore-Rural	360
4.	Ramnagara	360
5.	Mandya	330
6.	Tumakuru	330
7.	Mysore	330

The following are the rates given by another company. The least was in Vijayapura and the highest is in Chikkaballapur.

S. No.	DISTRICT	RATE PER METRE-Rs.
1.	Chikkaballapur	360- Highest in the state
2.	Belgaum	330
3.	Karwar	315
4.	Bagalkot	305
5.	Dharwad	300
6.	Vijayapura	269-lowest in the state

Checking of Yield of Water

1. Geologist of drilling company and of department certifies the yield of the water.
2. Mechanism used is 'V' notch method. This method calculates the flow of yield of water.

14 EVALAUTION QUESTION AND FINDINGS MATRIX

EQ No.	QUESTION	FINDING/ANSWER
EQ1	<p>What is the annual family income before implementation of the scheme (i.e. during 2007-08) and what is the present annual family income of beneficiaries? Is there any noticeable change in the saving pattern, education, health and migration pattern of benefits If so to what extent elaborate in each case)</p>	<p>Average income per year per acre before GKS (2007-08) was Rs.5168. By 2012-13, it has increased to 6901, an increase of 33.5%.</p> <p>Majority (86.9%) mentioned that savings has increased.</p> <p>Access to education has improved in case of 88.9% of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Access to health improved in case of 81% of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Overall, one third of the beneficiaries mentioned that migration has decreased; only 2.1% replied that it has increased.</p>
EQ2	<p>What is the impact of Ganga Kalyana Scheme on agriculture such as (a) Change in the cultivable area, crop yield, crop type and number of crops per year and change in the fodder availability for livestock? If so, give details.</p>	<p>Average cultivable area increased from 3.1 to 3.22 acres.</p> <p>Average number of crops per year increased from 1.14 to 1.77.</p> <p>The proportion of beneficiaries growing commercial crops increased by 20%.</p> <p>There is an overall increase of fodder availability from 4.19 to 12.28 kgs/day.</p>

EQ No.	QUESTION	FINDING/ANSWER
EQ3	<p>Have the beneficiaries come across any problems in the implementation process? If so, what kind of problems they have faced such as-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of beneficiaries. Submission of various records for sanction. Selection of drilling point and drilling of bore wells. Fixing of Irrigation Pump sets. Energization and related problems with ESCOMS. 	<p>Political influence in selection of beneficiaries</p> <p>Submission of caste certificate many times</p> <p>Delay in process and drilling</p> <p>Drilling depth not enough</p> <p>Delay in energisation</p>
EQ4	<p>What is the average time required for completing the entire process i.e. drilling and energization after the date of issue of work order? Is it beyond or within 60 days? If it is beyond 60 days, where is the delay taking place and what are the reasons for delay?</p>	<p>Majority of beneficiaries (86.5%) mentioned that time taken for completing entire process is more than 60 days.</p> <p>Average time taken for drilling is 96 days, while energisation has taken 273 days on an average, from work order.</p> <p>Seventy eight respondents mentioned that they are still awaiting energisation.</p>
EQ5	<p>Are all the bore wells and accessories (pipe/pumps etc.) given under this scheme are functional as of date? In not, what is the percentage of nonfunctional bore wells and accessories? What are the</p>	<p>In case of motors failure rate was nil for 50.5%. In case of pumps failure rate is nil for 70.1%. Failure rate of motors (once or more) is 49.5% while that of pumps 29.9%.</p> <p>Voltage was mentioned as the main cause of failure of motors and pump</p>

EQ No.	QUESTION	FINDING/ANSWER
	reasons of non-functionality? Since how long have they remained non-functional and why are they not repaired / attended to?	sets.
EQ6	Whether the prescribed Quality BIS standard materials such as PVC pipes, pumps and motors are provided in the scheme? If not, whether prescribing such standards is desirable? If not, Why?	In case of more than 99% of the beneficiaries the motor, pumps and pipes are the same as were provided under the scheme. In all the cases the brand is of BIS standard.
EQ7	Whether the warranty cards for pump sets have been issued to the beneficiaries? If so, what is the period of warranty? If not, why not?	Only about 6% received warranty card and the average period of warranty is 10 months. About 44% are not aware of the warranty card.
EQ8	Whether the beneficiaries are satisfied with implementation of Scheme in terms of quality and timeliness of work? If not, why?	Satisfaction with 'the scheme' is very much in case of 76.7%, while only 21.2% mentioned satisfaction as very much with respect to 'timeliness of the scheme'. Delay in energization is mentioned as the cause by 51.1%
EQ9	Are there any possibilities to further streamline the process of selection of beneficiaries and implementation from the perspective of Block Implementing officers and beneficiaries? If yes, give details.	Selection of beneficiaries through Grama Sabha; Better coordination with ESCOMs Better coordination with other departments for support to sprinklers etc. Involve geologist in drilling point selection

EQ No.	QUESTION	FINDING/ANSWER
		Warrant cards to be issued for all beneficiaries Better communication with beneficiaries
EQ10	Has net area irrigated increased after drilling of bore well/lift irrigation schemes? If yes, What is the percentage of enhancement?	Average net irrigated area increased from 0.51 to 2.71 acres.
EQ11	Are the beneficiaries facing any problems during implementation of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme?	Delay, lack of warranty cards, political influence and local politics
EQ12	What actions have been taken by the departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed Development, Sericulture and Animal Husbandry on convergence and adoption of micro irrigation system so that more income is generated by beneficiaries? What percentage of the beneficiaries have adopted drip/sprinkler irrigation for optimum utilization of water?	Low coordination among departments for drip irrigation, change in names of beneficiaries Less than 10% of the beneficiaries adopted drip/sprinkler system. Agriculture department provided support to 70.5%. One fourth of the beneficiaries used their own resources for drip/sprinkler irrigation system.
EQ13	What factors contributed to achieving / for not achieving the intended out comes? In case of negative factors, how can they be ameliorated?	Lack of transparency and political influence/pressure Lack of communication with beneficiaries Lack of coordination between department and ESCOMS
EQ14	The benefits of Ganga Kalyana	Only 18.1% beneficiaries are

EQ No.	QUESTION	FINDING/ANSWER
	Scheme is to be given in the proportion of the sub-castes of schedule tribes and 33% women and physically handicapped beneficiaries and victims of atrocities etc. Has this been followed while implementing the scheme? If not, why not?	<p>women against the norm of 33.3%</p> <p>Number of physically handicapped (09%) and victims of atrocities (1.8) is small.</p> <p>Nayaka (44.5%) and Valmiki (30.2%) are the major sub-castes of beneficiaries</p>
EQ15	For completion of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme, is additional amount required over and above the unit cost? What is the breakup of this additional cost?	<p>About 13% opined that the present amount given is adequate, while 34.8% felt that it is inadequate.</p> <p>Average amount of increase requested is about Rs.50, 000.</p> <p>Requirement is mainly for pipes/TC and sprinklers</p>
EQ16	The Corporation provided loans under this scheme? What is the total amount of loan provided by the Corporation? What is the percentage of recovery as against the prescribed repayment schedule? What are the reasons in case of less recovery?	<p>According to the information provided by 22 district corporation officials a total of Rs. 38.7 crores was disbursed as loan during the reference period. The amount of loan scheduled for repayment is 10.6 crores. Out of this about 1% was recovered.</p> <p>According to the beneficiaries as well as district level corporation officials the loan has been waived by the GoK. A GO has been issued to this effect.</p>
EQ17	In previous evaluation study done conducted by M/s. Nielsen India Ltd, in June 2011 there were certain findings of the study.	Based on the feedback at the time of the Inception Report on the corporation questionnaire, this question was deleted.

EQ No.	QUESTION	FINDING/ANSWER
	What actions have been taken by the Corporation on these? Are they sufficient?	During the interviews also, district level officials expressed ignorance about the earlier evaluation report and its recommendations.

15 REFLECTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Ganga Kalyana Scheme implemented by the Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. has been successful in improving the income, savings and as a result access to health and education among the target group. This could be attributed, to an extent, to the increase in cultivable area, increase in number of crops per year and more beneficiaries shifting to commercial crops, as a result of improved availability of water due to the support extended to the beneficiaries under GKS.

Delay in entire process from application to energisation, especially during the energization phase continues to plague the scheme.

16 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the short term, long term and policy level recommendations that emerge from the present evaluation study of GKS.

16.1 Short Term Practicable

1. The Beneficiary be issued with the sanction letter which should not subjected to change and they should be allotted the drillers. This will help them to get the work done earlier.
2. The District committee should be made proactive and review of progress at district level made compulsory. This will bring the erring departments together. The contract for scheme implementation be made comprehensive covering all related activities. This will speed up the implementation of scheme.
3. Joint verification by ESCOM and Corporation, should be done within a month of drilling. The scheme /pump set be erected only after confirmation of yield in the bore well

4. Improve communication with community and beneficiaries, about obtaining and submission of appropriate documents; warranty cards etc. Ensure warranty cards for pump sets and motors are issued to all beneficiaries and beneficiaries demand the same.
5. All District corporation officials interviewed are not aware of the earlier evaluation report. Evaluation reports should be shared with the district corporation officials and they should be encouraged to initiate actions appropriate at their level.

16.2 Long Term Practicable

1. Corporation should position third party agency, including a geologist, to measure the water yield before supply of pump sets which will mitigate the loss.
2. Refresher training courses for all DMs about the scheme and about new modifications in the scheme.
3. Corporations should have regular and adequate staff
4. Geologist should be involved in selection of drilling of point.
5. Adequate and appropriate support to district level officials by head office of the corporation
6. Data need to be maintained in the same formats.
7. Corporation should send the list of beneficiaries of a year in one lot, to ESCOMS. This will help in reducing the delay in energisation.

16.3 Requiring Policy Change

1. Selection of beneficiaries may be made transparent. It is recommended that the whole process of selection of beneficiaries should be online and should be hosted on website.
2. Drilling for bore wells be done keeping the safe distance to stabilize the aquifers. In addition ground water recharge should be covered as part of scheme for sustaining the yield in the bore well.
3. It is relevant to appoint a coordinator who can coordinate between the corporation and ESCOM.

Annexures

ANNEXURE - 1 - TERMS of REFERENCE

SECTION -III

Terms of Reference For Evaluation of Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

1. Title of the study:

The title of the study is “*Evaluation of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.*”

2. Background Information:

The population of schedule tribes in Karnataka is 6.95% of the total population of the State. Several schemes are implemented in Karnataka for Economic upliftment of schedule castes & schedule tribes from the pooled funds of social welfare department. The scheme was earlier implemented by Karnataka SC/STs Development Corporation Ltd, till 2006. As per Government of Karnataka order no. SWD 65 SDC 2004, dated: 27.05.2006 a separate Corporation viz Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd, was established for implementing schemes for development of scheduled Tribes under companies Act 1956. Further, as per Government of Karnataka order no SWD 36 SDC 2013, dated: 08.03.2013, the Corporation was renamed as Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. The scheme is for providing irrigation facilities for the land belonging to small and marginal farmers of Scheduled Tribes. Borewells are drilled in the lands of individual beneficiary. And in places where surface water is available perennially, permission of Water Resources department is taken and lift irrigation facility is provided to farmers. This scheme has been in force since 1996.

(a) Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme

The unit cost for individual beneficiaries during 2008-09 and 2009-10 was Rs. 1.00 lakh out of which Rs. 86,000/- was the subsidy portion and Rs. 14,000/- was loan. This unit cost was enhanced from 2010-11 to 2012-13 from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 1.50 lakh. Out of this subsidy being Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 50,000/- was loan

from NSTFC New Delhi at the rate of 6% interest to be payable half yearly for 6years. The unit cost of the scheme is further enhanced to Rs.2.00 lakhs from 23.05.2013.The drilling cost,cost of pumpset and deposit of the ESCOMS and costs of other supplementaries are met out of the total unit cost.

(C) LiftIrrigation Scheme

The unit cost of community/lift irrigation scheme is as follows.

- i. For a unit of two bore wells with minimum of 8 acres of land Rs. 2.53 lakhs.
- ii. For a unit of three bore wells for 15 acres of land Rs. 3.59 lakhs.
These unit cost have also been revised to Rs. 4.00 & Rs. 6.00 lakhs for units one and two above respectively.

3. Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities to small and marginal scheduled tribe farmers who have only dry land without any irrigation facility. The scheme enables farmers to grow more than one crop in a year and also to grow commercial crops using irrigation facilities, rather than only rain fed crops improving their social and economic condition is improved.

4. Eligibility Criteria:

The eligibility criteria an individual must meet to avail benefit of this scheme is as follows-

- a. The beneficiary should be a scheduled tribe and resident of Karnataka for the past 15 years.
- b. He/she should be in the age group of 18 to 60 years.
- c. His /her annual income should not exceed Rs. 81,000 in rural areas and Rs. 104000 in urban areas.
- d. No member of the family should be servant in Government/Semi Government.
- e. He/she should be a small/marginal farmer.

f. He/she or any other member of the family has not availed any benefit from the corporation.

5. Implementation Process:

The beneficiaries are selected by a Committee headed by Hon'ble legislators of each constituency. While selecting the beneficiaries 33% is reserved for women, 3% for physically handicapped and preference is given for victims of atrocities. The list of beneficiaries is sent to Head Office of the Corporation through respective District Managers of the Corporation. These proposals are verified in the head office and sanction is accorded. Once the sanctions are made following procedure is adopted.

- (a) Work orders are issued to drill borewells in the land of beneficiary farmers/communities by a drilling agency selected by tender process by the Corporation.
- (b) If the minimum yield of water per borewell per hour is 1000 gallons, these are treated as successful borewells. The total cost of drilling is paid to the agency after drilling is completed. If the yield of water is less than 1000 gallons per hour the well is treated as failed and no charges of drilling are paid to the agency.
- (c) For successful borewells, proposals for energisation are registered and deposits paid by the Corporation to respective ESCOMS on behalf of the beneficiaries.
- (d) The pumpsets and other equipments are supplied, energisation of pumpset is done and irrigation facility is provided.

6. Review of Work:

The work is reviewed in monthly KDP meetings at Taluk level by the Executive Officer of Taluk Panchayath and at district level by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayath. This is also reviewed at State level by the Managing Director of Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Karnataka, in the MPIC meeting every month.

The details of borewells drilled and Lift Irrigation Schemes implemented from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is as follows:

Sl.No	Year	Individual Bore wells drilled	Bore wells drilled under Lift	Budget allocation Rs-Crores	Expenditure incurred Rs-Crores
1	2008-09	4001	356	55.28	79.56
2	2009-10	2876	313	43.75	41.55
3	2010-11	4694	426	58.00	51.03
4	2011-12	3585	1033	65.00	73.59
5	2012-13	3756	0.00	70.00	72.96

The district wise details of beneficiaries of individual and lift irrigation and pump sets energisation is enclosed as *Annexure-1,2 & 3* respectively.

7. Scope & Purpose of the Study:

This scheme is implemented in all the 193 constituencies of all the 30 districts of the State. The purpose of the study is to know whether the objectives set under the scheme or achieved or not and to-

- (a) Assess the additional income generated by the beneficiaries after getting the benefit of Ganga Kalyana Scheme.
- (b) Assess the social and economic benefits that farmers received by the scheme.
- (c) Know whether the children of the beneficiaries get better education as a result of economic benefit.
- (d) Has the convergence of other departments like Sericulture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry and Watershed development etc. taken place in enhancing the benefits?
- (e) Whether the process of selection of beneficiaries is transparent sanction and co-ordination with ESCOMS in completing energisation is effective.

8. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive):

1. What was the annual family income before implementation of the scheme (i.e. during 2007-08) and what is the present annual family income of

beneficiaries? Is there any noticeable change in savings pattern access to education and health, migration pattern of the beneficiaries? If so, to what extent? Please elaborate in each case. (Since baseline data for 2007-08 is unlikely to be available, the question can be answered with perception of change expressed by the beneficiaries.)

2. What is the impact of Ganga Kalyana Scheme on agriculture such as
 - (a) Change in the cultivable area, crop yield, crop type and number of crops per year and change in the fodder availability for livestock? If so, give details.
3. Have the beneficiaries come across any problems in the implementation process? If so, what kind of problems they have faced such as-
 - (a) Selection of beneficiaries.
 - (b) Submission of various records for sanction.
 - (c) Selection of drilling point and drilling of borewells.
 - (d) Fixing of Irrigation Pumpsets.
 - (e) Energisation and related problems with ESCOMS.
4. What is the average time required for completing the entire process i.e. drilling and energisation after the date of issue of work order? Is it beyond or within 60 days? If it is beyond 60 days, where is the delay taking place and what are the reasons for delay?
5. Are all the borewells and accessories (pipe/pumps etc) given under this scheme are functional as of date? If not, what is the percentage of non-functional borewells and accessories? What are the reasons of non-functionality? Since how long have they remained non-functional and why are they not repaired/attended to?
6. Whether the prescribed Quality BIS standard materials such as PVC pipes, pumps and motors are provided in the scheme? If not, whether prescribing such standards is desirable? If not, Why?
7. Whether the warranty cards for pump sets have been issued to the beneficiaries? If so, what is the period of warranty? If not, why not?
8. Whether the beneficiaries are satisfied with implementation of Scheme in terms of quality and timeliness of work? If not, why?

9. Are there any possibilities to further streamline the process of selection of beneficiaries and implementation from the perspective of Block Implementing officers and beneficiaries? If yes, give details.
10. Has net area irrigated increased after drilling of bore well/lift irrigation schemes? If yes, What is the percentage of enhancement?
11. Are the beneficiaries facing any problems during implementation of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme?
12. What actions have been taken by the departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed Development, Sericulture and Animal Husbandry on convergence and adoption of micro irrigation system so that more income is generated by beneficiaries? What percentage of the beneficiaries have adopted drip/sprinkler irrigation for optimum utilization of water?
13. What factors contributed to achieving / for not achieving the intended outcomes? In case of negative factors, how can they be ameliorated?
14. The benefits of Ganga Kalyana Scheme is to be given in the proportion of the sub-castes of schedule tribes and 33% women and physically handicapped beneficiaries and victims of atrocities etc. Has this been followed while implementing the scheme? If not, why not?
15. For completion of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme, is additional amount required over and above the unit cost? What is the breakup of this additional cost?
16. The Corporation provided loans under this scheme? What is the total amount of loan provided by the Corporation? What is the percentage of recovery as against the prescribed repayment schedule? What are the reasons in case of less recovery?
17. In previous evaluation study done conducted by M/s. Nielsen India Ltd, in June 2011 there were certain findings of the study viz-
 - a) Lack of Transparency/bias in selection of beneficiaries and not informing the beneficiaries the reasons for rejecting the application.
 - b) Arbitrary method followed for prioritizing the allocation.

c) Delay in electrification and need to co-ordinate by the corporation till the energisation is complete.

d) Non issue of warranty card from the agencies who supply the pump sets.

e) Role of elected representatives in selection process to be reviewed and biasness in selection to be minimized to ensure that the benefit reaches the real needy.

f) Awareness of the scheme as most of the target groups are illiterate.

What actions have been taken by the Corporation on these? Are they sufficient?

9. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:

Two Constituencies per district one having maximum and the other minimum number of beneficiaries for the evaluation period in the State are to be selected at random (i.e. 60 Constituencies) for evaluation.

It is proposed to evaluate the Gangakalyana scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The list of beneficiaries can be got from office of the Managing Director of Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd. At least 10% (actual intensity to be such that our estimations are correct within a confidence interval no worse than 10%) of the beneficiaries with proportionate coverage of individual irrigation wells and lift irrigation may be evaluated selecting simple random/systematic random (like arranging names of beneficiaries alphabetically in a sequence and then drawing a sample) samples of beneficiaries treating beneficiaries of each year of each district as population and sampling intensity the same for each district. Thus all years and districts will be adequately and similarly represented in the sample. The beneficiaries will be interviewed and his/her works evaluated individually.

10. Deliverables time Schedule:

The Managing Director, Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd, to issue necessary instructions to all the District Officers, Banks and ESCOMS concerned to provide required information and necessary support to the Consultant Evaluation Organization in completing the study intime. The available information of beneficiaries, guidelines and Government

Orders issued on the scheme implementation will be made available by the MD of the Corporation to the Consultant Evaluation Organization.

Individual Interview and Focused Group Discussions should be held at Taluk, District and State levels and officers of ESCOMS to elicit their views on problems faced in implementation and to simplification in the process involved and further improvement of the Scheme so as to enhance the benefit. It is expected to complete the study in 6months time, excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

They are expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables or be quicker than the follows.

1. Work plan submission : One month after signing the agreement.
2. Field Data Collection : Three months from date of work plan approval.
3. Draft report Submission : One month after field data collection.
4. Final Report Submission : One month from draft report submission.
5. Total duration : 6 months.

11. Qualification of Consultant:

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

1. One Social Scientist,
2. One Agricultural Scientist/Retired District level Agriculture Officer, and,
3. One at least graduate civil/ electrical or mechanical Engineer.

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

12. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report:

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

1. By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
2. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should from the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
3. The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered individually. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
4. In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) Short Term practicable recommendations

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

(B) Long Term practicable recommendations

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

(C) Recommendations requiring change in policy

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

13. Cost and Schedule of Budget release:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The **first installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable as advance to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank, valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The **second installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **third and final installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used in the final report.

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

14. Selection of Consultant Agency for Evaluation:

The selection of evaluation agency should be finalized as per provisions of KTPP Act and rules without compromising on the quality.

15. Contact person for further details:

Sri.K.S. Mruthyunjaya, MD, Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd, Ph no.22250018, Mob: 9449029959 and Sri.Madiwalar Guttedar, AEE, Ph.no.080-22250017& 9880676691 Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd, will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

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

Request For Proposals for Selection of Consultant Evaluation Organization for the evaluation of Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

The Terms of Reference were approved by the Technical Committee of KEA in its 18th Meeting held on 04th May 2015.

Sd/-
Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Annexure-1

Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki STs Development Corporation							
ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ	Number of individual irrigation bore wells drilled from 2008-09 to 2012-13					
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ	67	112	82	58	62	381
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ	14	34	19	14	23	104
3	ರಾಮನಗರ	6	24	13	13	1	57
4	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ	14	0	0	0	0	14
5	ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ	363	301	284	238	281	1467
6	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	405	513	391	330	359	1998
7	ಬೀದರ್	259	302	161	190	147	1059
8	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	35	73	23	26	12	169
9	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	89	169	114	92	125	589
10	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	193	219	43	41	27	523
11	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	390	323	300	333	356	1702
12	ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕನ್ನಡ	57	59	58	70	12	256
13	ಧಾರವಾಡ	51	64	45	61	44	265
14	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	305	311	173	136	215	1140
15	ಗದಗ	71	106	44	19	43	283
16	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ	245	153	39	44	46	527
17	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	0	155	127	91	108	481
18	ಹಾಸನ	54	132	33	66	123	408
19	ಹಾವೇರಿ	152	237	183	191	190	953

Request For Proposals for Selection of Consultant Evaluation Organization for the evaluation of Ganga
Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled
Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

20	ಕೊಡಗು	20	13	11	20	5	69
21	ಕೋಲಾರ	0	194	78	154	103	529
22	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಪುರ	66	164	137	174	156	697
23	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	231	283	157	295	135	1101
24	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	19	13	13	3	20	68
25	ಮೈಸೂರು	202	420	291	249	304	1466
26	ರಾಯಚೂರು	332	497	374	336	470	2009
27	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	88	104	42	69	97	400
28	ತುಮಕೂರು	208	314	223	230	247	1222
29	ಉಡುಪಿ	48	37	15	28	29	157
30	ಉತ್ತರಕನ್ನಡ	17	40	17	14	16	104
Total		4001	5366	3490	3585	3756	20198

Annexure-2

Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki STs Development Corporation Limited.

**District wise list of Beneficiaries under Ganga Kalyana Lift Irrigation Scheme
from 2008-09 to 2012-13**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	Bagalkot	9	13	5	-	-	
2	Bangalore Rural	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Bangalore Urban	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Belgaum	36	29	7	25	-	97
5	Bellary	65	54	93	390	134	736
6	Bidar	30	15	7	20	-	72
7	Bijapur	-	7	-	-	-	7
8	Chamaranagar	20	-	-	-	-	20
9	Chikkaballapur	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Chikkamagalur	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Chitradurga	-	23	25	183	-	231
12	Dakshina kannada	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Davanagere	14	12	12	15	-	53
14	Dharawad	-	-	-	-	-	
15	Gadag	44	30	45	62	-	181
16	Gulbarga	9	27	-	-	-	36
17	Haveri	21	40	11	32	-	104
18	Hassan	-	-	-	-	-	
19	Kodagu	-	-	-	-	-	

Request For Proposals for Selection of Consultant Evaluation Organization for the evaluation of Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

20	Kolar	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Koppal	25	13	8	57	-	103
22	Karwar	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Mandya	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	
25	Raichur	90	50	119	372	72	703
26	Ramnagar	-	-	-	-	-	
27	Shimoga	5	-	-	-	-	5
28	Tumkur	-	-	-	-	-	
29	Udupi	-	-	-	-	-	
30	Yadgir	-	-	12	83	-	95
	Total	368	313	344	1239	206	2443

Annexure-3

Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki STs Development Corporation Limited.

District wise list of Beneficiaries under Energisation of Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
I	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿ						
1	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ನ)	3	3	0	1	0	7
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಗ್ರಾ)	26	27	24	77	54	208
3	ರಾಮನಗರ	15	2	10	15	14	56
4	ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ	526	239	206	261	410	1642
5	ಕೋಲಾರ	10	2	93	91	169	365
6	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ	85	127	123	99	167	601
7	ತುಮಕೂರು	264	341	101	162	329	1197
8	ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ	576	399	162	201	273	1611
	Sub Total	1505	1140	719	907	1416	5687
II	ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿ						
1	ಮೈಸೂರು	226	229	129	418	204	1206
2	ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ	34	45	62	30	61	232
3	ಮಂಡ್ಯ	18	8	13	12	36	87
4	ಹಾಸನ	75	89	86	65	141	456
5	ಕೊಡಗು	44	20	18	0	25	107

Request For Proposals for Selection of Consultant Evaluation Organization for the evaluation of Ganga
Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled
Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

	Sub Total	397	391	308	525	467	2088
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ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು
ಕಂಪನಿ

1	ಬೆಳಗಾಂ	84	203	400	199	198	1084
2	ಬಿಜಾಪುರ	38	21	37	28	45	169
3	ದಾರವಾಡ	37	95	26	8	76	242
4	ಗದಗ	95	10	138	61	53	357
5	ಹಾವೇರಿ	212	3	245	117	237	814
6	ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ.	56	114	93	24	96	383
7	ಉತ್ತರಕನ್ನಡ	54	28	43	4	32	161
	Sub Total	576	474	982	441	737	3210
	ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿ						
1	ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ	53	75	53	27	78	286
2	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು	28	55	10	51	69	213
3	ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ	133	44	5	240	170	592
4	ಉಡುಪಿ	79	51	20	29	69	248
	Sub Total	293	225	88	347	386	1339
	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿ						
1	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ	67	113	27	14	74	295
2	ಯಾದಗಿರಿ	0	0	0	141	40	181
3	ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ	78	418	137	409	339	1381

Request For Proposals for Selection of Consultant Evaluation Organization for the evaluation of Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

4	ಬೀದರ್	144	2	235	312	149	842
5	ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ	50	117	205	128	207	707
6	ರಾಯಚೂರು	409	196	266	351	391	1613
	Sub Total	748	846	870	1355	1200	5019
	Total	3519	3076	2967	3575	4206	17343

SECTION-IV
CONTRACT AGREEMENT (TEMPLATE)

(All names, dates, addresses and subjects etc. are for indications only)

This agreement is made and executed at Bangalore on this 00-00-2015 by and between:

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority (hereinafter to be referred to as KEA), registered as a Society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, under the Ministry of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department of the Government of Karnataka, and having its office at Room No.542, II Gate, M S Building, Dr. B R Ambedkar Veedhi, Bangalore – 560 001, represented by the Chief Evaluation Officer of KEA (hereinafter the term and expression shall mean and include his / her successors, executive assistants and legal representatives) as the **FIRST PARTY**, and, **Siri Institute for Rural Development, #3, Sheshasai, 2nd Cross, Neharu Nagara, Mandya-571 401**. having its registered office at mandya represented by S.Marilingappa designated as secretary, whose full postal address for communication is **Siri Institute for Rural Development, #3, Sheshasai, 2nd Cross, Neharu Nagara, Mandya-571 401**, email id is sirimandya@gmail.com and contact phone is 9632078968, working under the overall control, guidance and superintendence of the registered office and having legal competence to enter into contract agreement on behalf of the Society, detailed at the commencement of this paragraph (hereinafter referred to as the “Consultant”, which term and expression shall mean and include their successors, assignees and legal representatives), as the **SECOND PARTY**.

WHEREAS

The Government of Karnataka is desirous of undertaking an Evaluation Study in the name and title of **Evaluation of Study on Utilization Pattern of Crop Loans availed by farmers**, and has set up the KEA, amongst other purposes, for the same vide Government of Karnataka order no. **PD/8 /EVN (2)/2011** dated **11th July 2011**. The KEA being an independent agency to aid and promote effective, independent and transparent evaluation of public programmes and policies in the State of Karnataka, it proceeded to get

ANNEXURE-2

Evaluation of Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 Implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

Sponsored by
Karnataka Evaluation Authority,
Government of Karnataka,
K.G. Road, Bangalore
Ph: (080) 22353938,
Email: keapd2011@gmail.com



Conducted by
Centre for Symbiosis of Technology,
Environment & Management
(STEM), Bangalore
Ph: (080) 25522664, 25533615
Web: www.stemgroup.org



Schedule for Beneficiaries

A. General

1	Serial Number:							
2	Respondent name and full postal address:							
a	Name:							
b	Mobile No:	Voter ID:			Aadhar :			
c	Gender	1. Male			2. Female			
d1	Date of Birth	Date:	Month:		Year:			
d2	Supporting document for Date of Birth:							
e	Education Level (Circle the highest level)	1. Below SSLC/SSLC fail		2. SSLC Only		3. PUC Only		
		4. Graduate only		5. Post Graduate Only		6. Having a professional degree:		
f1	Caste of the Respondent:							
f2	Caste verification document:							
g	Residency in Karnataka since which year:							
h1	Income of the beneficiary in the year in which he/she took loan	Rupees		per month				
h2	Income of the beneficiary in the year 2012-13	Rupees		per month				
h3	Income verification document:							
i1	How many members of family are in Govt. service or a parastatal:							
	If more than – 0. Please give details from the year of working.							
i2	Year of working of FIRST member:							
i3	Year of working of SECOND member:							
j	What is the extent of land held by the respondent?							
	TYPE OF LAND			NUMBER OF ACRES				
j1	Irrigated							
j2	Non - Irrigated							
j3	Garden							
j4	Others:							
j5	TOTAL							
k	Number of other family members availing benefit from corporation:							
1	Is the respondent Physically Handicapped?			1. Yes		2. No		
m	Is the beneficiary a Victim of atrocity?			1. Yes		2. No		

3	Village /Ward Name:			
4	Taluka Name:	5. District Name:		

B. Benefit & Impact of the scheme

1a	Type of beneficiary	1. Individual bore well	2. Lift Irrigation scheme	
1b	Starting date:	Month;	Year	
2	Socio-economic conditions			
a	Saving pattern	1. Increased	2. Decreased	
		3. Remained same	4. No response	
b1	Has access to education improved?	1. Yes	2. No	
	If YES, is it because			
b2	1. School opened in the village	2. Better awareness about education	3. Teacher posted in the school	4. Others:
c1	Has access to health improved?	1. Yes	2. No	
	If YES, is it because			
c2	1. PHC/SC opened in the village/nearby	2. Better awareness about health	3. Doctor posted in PHC	4. Others:
d	Migration pattern	1. Increased	2. Decreased	3. No response
3	Number of livestock owned & Green fodder produced			
	TYPE	BEFORE	AFTER	
a	No. of Livestock - Local			
b	No. of Livestock - Crossbreed			
c	Green Fodder availability (KGs)			
d	No. of Crops			
4	Changes in cultivation practices			
a1	Cultivable area at the beginning of the scheme (2007-08):	Acres		
a2	Cultivable area in 2012-13:	Acres		
b1	Net irrigated area at the beginning of the scheme (2007-08):	Acres		
b2	Net irrigated area in 2012-13:	Acres		
c1	Number of crops per year at the beginning of the scheme (2007-08):			
c2	Number of crops per year in 2012-13:			
d	Status of growing commercial crops			
d1	At the beginning of the scheme (2007-08)	1. Yes	2. No	
d2	In the year 2012-13	1. Yes	2. No	
e	Crop yield at the beginning the scheme (2007-08)			
	CROP NAME	YIELD (Kgs)	CROP TYPE (Rabi or Kariff)	
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
f	Crop yield in 2012-13			
	CROP NAME	YIELD (Kgs)	CROP TYPE (Rabi or Kariff)	
	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
5	Increase in fodder	1. Up to 25%	2. More than 25%	

availability for livestock	3. Decreased	4. Remained same	5. No response
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C. Loan Repayment & Unit Cost

1	Details of loan repayment				
a	Year in which loan was given by the corporation:				
b	Amount of loan received:	Rs.			
c	Amount of loan outstanding as on date:	Rs.			
d	Have you been paying loan at the prescribed time?	1. Yes	2. No.		
e	Have you been paying the full installment whenever paid?	1. Yes	2. No		
	If NO, for 8d and/or 8e, tell the reasons for default				
	1.				
	2.				
2a	Is there a need to increase the unit cost ?	1. Yes	2. No.		
	If YES				
2b	Amount of increase required:	Rs			
2c	For what purpose?				

D. Implementation & Functional Status

S. No.	Name of the item	Brand as per Records of Corporation	Brand as per Inspection of Evaluator	Are these the same? (Yes / No)	Is the Inspected brand of BIS Standard (Yes/No)
1	PVC Pipes				
2	Pump				
3	Motor				
4a	Has warranty card for pump/motor been issued?	1. Yes	2. No		
	If YES (in the above question)				
4b	Period of warranty:	months			
	(Ask respondent to show the warranty card and verify)				
4c	If NO, reason for not issuing warranty card				
	1.				
	2.				
5	Extent of satisfaction of beneficiaries with the scheme				
a	Quality	1. Very much	2. Not at all		
b	Timeliness of work	1. Very much	2. Not at all		
c	Reasons for dissatisfaction (if SOMEWHAT or NOT AT ALL in the above question)				
	1.				
	2.				
6	Opinion about the amount given as subsidy/ loan	1) Adequate	2) Needs to be increased	3) Don't know	
7	Adopted drip/sprinkler irrigation system?	1. Yes	2. No		
	If YES, please tell about the support received from different departments				
	DEPARTMENT		SUPPORT RECEIVED		
a					

b			
c			
8	Functional status of motor/pump since energization of the bore well/lift irrigation		
a1	No of times the motor failed:		
a2	Reason 1 for failure:		
a3	Reason 2 for failure:		
b1	No of times the pump failed:		
b2	Reason 1 for failure:		
b3	Reason 2 for failure:		
c1	No of times both the motor and pump of the bore well failed:		
c2	Reason 1 for failure:		
c3	Reason 2 for failure:		
9a	Distance to Nearest Bore well:	Meters	
9b	Was it existing before GKS Bore well:	1.Yes	2.No

E. Problems faced with getting and implementation of the GK scheme

1	Selection process of beneficiaries			
	1.			
2	Submission of various records for sanction			
	1.			
3	Selection of drilling point and drilling of bore wells.			
	1.			
4	Energization and related problems with ESCOMS			
	1.			
5	Time taken and delay in the process of work order to energization			
a1	No. of days taken work order to completion of drilling:	days		
b1	No. of days taken work order to completion of drilling:	days		
c1	After the work order is given is the time taken for drilling and energization is more than 60 days?	1.Yes	2.No	
	If YES,			
c2	At what stage the delay has taken place	1. Drilling	2. Energization	
c3	Tell the reason for delay:			
6	Probe with LIFT IRRIGATION BENEFICIAIRES			
a	Maintenance of equipment & sharing related expenditure			
	1.			
	2.			
b	Sharing of water and benefits of scheme among the group			
	1.			
	2.			

F. Suggestions for improvement of the GK scheme

1			
2			

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

ANNEXURE-3

Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

Sponsored by
Karnataka Evaluation Authority,
Government of Karnataka,
K.G. Road, Bangalore
Ph: (080) 22353938,
Email: keapd2011@gmail.com



Conducted by
Centre for Symbiosis of Technology,
Environment & Management
(STEM), Bangalore
Ph: (080) 25522664, 25533615
Web: www.stemgroup.org



Schedule for Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

A. General

1	Respondent Details				
a	Name:				
b	Designation:				
c	Level	1. State	2. District		
d	Mobile No:				
e	Gender	1. Male	2. Female		
f	Age group	1. < 25	2. 25 to 35	3. 36 to 50	4. Above 50
g	Education	1. < Below degree	2. Degree	3. PG	5. Others:

B. Beneficiary details during the reference period (2008-09 to 2012-13)

1a	Total number of beneficiaries:				
1b	Number of physically handicapped beneficiaries:				
1c	Number of beneficiaries who are victims of atrocities :				
2	Who are in the selection committee at state/district level?				
	1.				
	2.				
	3.				
	4.				
	5.				

C. Loan Disbursal & Recovery

1	Amount of loan disbursed				
a	During 2008-2009:	Rs			
b	During 2009-2010:	Rs			
c	During 2010-2011:	Rs			
d	During 2011-2012:	Rs			
e	During 2012-2013:	Rs			
f	TOTAL during 2008-2013:	Rs			
2	Repayment scheduled				
a	During 2008-2009:	Rs			
b	During 2009-2010:	Rs			
c	During 2010-2011:	Rs			
d	During 2011-2012:	Rs			

e	During 2012-2013:	Rs					
f	TOTAL during 2008-2013:	Rs					
3	Repayment received						
a	During 2008-2009:	Rs					
b	During 2009-2010:	Rs					
c	During 2010-2011:	Rs					
d	During 2011-2012:	Rs					
e	During 2012-2013:	Rs					
f	TOTAL during 2008-2013:	Rs					
4	Reasons for low recovery of loans scheduled for repayment						
a	1.						
b	2.						
5a	Who monitors recovery of loans?						
5b	How frequently it is monitored?						
5c	What actions are taken?						

D. Output produced

1	Number of work orders issued						
a	During 2008-2009:						
b	During 2009-2010:						
c	During 2010-2011:						
d	During 2011-2012:						
e	During 2012-2013:						
f	TOTAL during 2008-2013:						
2	Number of bore wells drilled						
a	During 2008-2009:						
b	During 2009-2010:						
c	During 2010-2011:						
d	During 2011-2012:						
e	During 2012-2013:						
f	TOTAL during 2008-2013:						
3	Number of successful bore wells (minimum yield of 1000 gallons per hour)						
a	During 2008-2009:						
b	During 2009-2010:						
c	During 2010-2011:						
d	During 2011-2012:						
e	During 2012-2013:						
f	TOTAL during 2008-2013:						
4	Number of bore wells energized						
a	During 2008-2009:						
b	During 2009-2010:						
c	During 2010-2011:						
d	During 2011-2012:						
e	During 2012-2013:						
f	TOTAL during 2008-2013:						

E. Activities under taken for convergence with other departments

1	Sericulture		
a	1.		
2	Horticulture		
a	1.		
3	Animal Husbandry		
a	1.		
4	Watershed development		
a	1.		
5	ESCOMS		
a	1.		
b	2.		

F. Role and Review of work

1	Role of state/district office in scheme implementation		
a	1		
b	2.		
2	Who is responsible officer for monitoring at State/district level?		
a			
b			
3	Frequency of monitoring at state/district level:		
4	What is monitored during the visit?		
5	Number of review meetings during the last quarter		
a	By MD of corporation in MPIC meeting:		
b	By district level officials:		
6	Verification of depth of bore well drilled		
a1	Who verifies depth of the bore well?		
a2	What is the mechanism for verifying?		
7a	Who checks the yield of water and certifies?		
7b	What is the mechanism used for checking?		
8a	Who decides the distance between two bore wells?		
8b	How is it decided?		
9a	Who monitors the delay in the process of work order, drilling and energization?		
9b	How frequently it is monitored?		
9c	What specific actions are taken?		

G. Problems faced in implementation of the GKS.

1	Selection of beneficiaries		
a			
b			
2	Submission of various records for sanction		
a			

b			
3	Selection of drilling point and drilling of bore wells.		
a			
b			
4	Fixing of irrigation pump sets		
a			
b			
5	Energization and related problems with ESCOMS		
a			
b			

H. Other Issues

1a	Where does delay take place normally in the implementation of the GKS?		
	1.		
	2.		
1b	How can the above issues be addressed?		
	1.		
	2.		
2a	Should BIS certified machinery and pipes need to be supplied to beneficiaries under GKS?	1. Yes	2. No
	If No, please tell the reasons		
2b	1.		
	2.		
3	What measures must be taken to make beneficiary selection simple and transparent?		
	1.		
	2.		
4	Why do beneficiaries delay or default in repayment of loan?		
	1.		
	2.		

I. Other Suggestions for improvement of the GKS

1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Signature of the Respondent
Date of Interview
Name of Investigator
Name & Signature of Supervisor
Date of Checking by Supervisor

ANNEXURE-4

Checklist for FGD/Interviews with district/block level officials including BESCO

1. Possibilities of streamlining process of selection and implementation
2. Factors affecting achievement of intended outcomes
3. Negative factors and suggestions to ameliorate them
4. Requirement of additional amount over and above unit cost Break up of additional cost
5. Reasons for less recovery
6. Actions taken by corporation about the points raised by earlier evaluation report

Checklist for Interviews with Bore well Companies

1. Problems faced by them in obtaining the work order and completion of the order as per the scheduled time line.
2. Problems faced in getting payment
3. Handling of complaints from bore well beneficiaries
4. Who verifies and certifies the depth of the bore well drilled? How is the verification done?
5. Who and how the drilling charges are decided?
6. What are the rates for drilling paid by other government departments and corporations?
 - a. Are the rates vary from district to district
7. How is the yield of water of the bore well checked? Who checks and certifies?

ANNEXURE - 5



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು.

ವಿಷಯ:- ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ:ಬಾಬು ಜಗಜೀವನ ರಾಂ ಚರ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ:- 1) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಸಕಇ 78 ಎಸ್‌ಡಿ‌ಸಿ 2012, ದಿನಾಂಕ 24-12-2012.
2) ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-05-2013.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ(1) ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ/ಪಂಗಡದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಭೂ. ಒಡೆತನ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಗಂಗಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ, ಎತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಡಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್, ಟೆಲ್ಲರ್ ಜಮೀನು ಮಟ್ಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಕೋಶ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ. ಹಂದಿ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಕುರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೇಕೆ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಬೆಳೆಸಾಲ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-03-2006 ರ ಮುಂಚೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 25,000/- ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಿತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-03-2012 ರಂದು ಮರು ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗದೇ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಅಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಸಣ್ಣ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರ/ ಸರಕು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-03-2006 ರ ಮುಂಚೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 25,000/-ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಿತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ 31-03-2012 ರಂದು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಯಾಗದೇ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಅಸಲನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ:31-03-2013ರೊಳಗೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ, ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (2) ರ ಕರಡು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ (ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ 1975) ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ (ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ 2007) ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ:ಬಾಬು ಜಗಜೀವನ ರಾಂ ಚರ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು (ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ 1976) ಈ ನಿಗಮಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ಹಗೂ ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಭೂ. ಒಡೆತನ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಗಂಗಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ, ಎತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಗಾಡಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಜಮೀನು ಮಟ್ಟ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಕೋಶ ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ. ಹಂದಿ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಸಣ್ಣ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರ/ ಸರಕು ಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ವಾಹನ ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾ:ಬಾಬು ಜಗಜೀವನ ರಾಂ ಚರ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಲ್ಲ ಡಚ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿ ಈವರೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-05-2013 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ರೂ. 277.72 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. (Out standing amount) ಬಾಕಿದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1.87 ಲಕ್ಷ (ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ರೂ. 121.08 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ರೂ. 156.64 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು) ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಲು ರೂ. 186.72 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ/ಸುಸ್ತಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ರೂ. 91.00 ಕೋಟಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ 2007-08 ರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ 6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲ ದಿನಾಂಕ 13-05-2013 ರವರೆಗೆ ರೂ. 68.69 ಕೋಟಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾಕಿದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 40072(ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ರೂ. 41.52 ಕೋಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 27.17 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು) ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಲು ರೂ. 63.59 ಕೋಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ರೂ. 5.10 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ)

4. ಡಾ:ಬಾಬು ಜಗಜೀವನರಾಂ ಚರ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮದಿಂದ ಅಂದರೆ 1984 ರಿಂದ 1987 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಡಬ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಚರ್ಮಕುಶಲ ಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಅದು ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗದೇ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಈ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸೇರಿದಿನಾಂಕ 13-05-2013 ರವರೆಗೆ ರೂ. 2.44 ಕೋಟಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1995-96 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಮ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಚಿನಹಣ ಎಂದು ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 13-05-2013 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 70.00 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ. 3.14 ಕೋಟಿ (ಅಸಲು ರೂ. 1.60 ಕೋಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ರೂ.1.54 ಕೋಟಿ) ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಾಕಿದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1364 ಚರ್ಮ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿಗಳು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು. ಎಷ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟರು ಸಹ ಈ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

5. ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ & ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಕಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ

ಡಾ:ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ

1. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 139.48 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು.
2. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 5.34 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು.
3. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಭಾಯಿ ಕರ್ಮಚಾರಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 49.22 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ

1. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 7.00 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು. ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ. 201.04 ಕೋಟಿಗಳು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಕಇ 78 ಎಸ್‌ಡಿಸಿ 2012, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18/05/2013.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ ಮಹರ್ಷಿ ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ. ಬಾಬು ಜಗಜೀವನರಾಂ ಚರ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮಗಳ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ 13.05.2013 ರವರೆಗೆ ಮರು ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗದೇ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಷರತ್ತಿಗೊಳಪಟ್ಟು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು:

- 1) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಮೊತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು.
- 2) ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಯ ಸಾಲದ ಖಾತಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೆಡ್ಜರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
- 3) ಸಾಲ ಮನ್ನಾಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

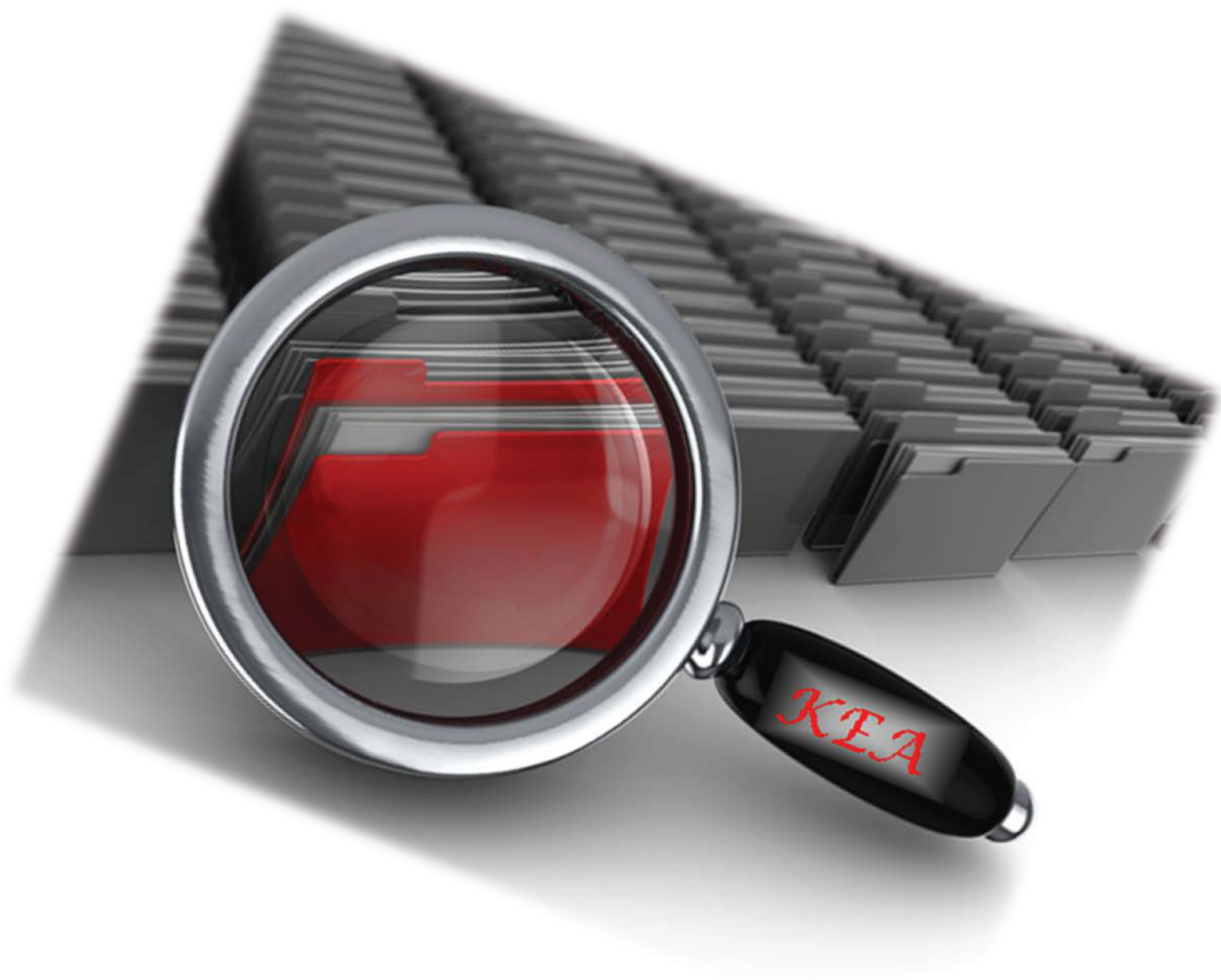
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

(ವಿ.ರತ್ನಮ್ಮ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-3,
ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಗ.

1. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು, (ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಇ, ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ-1 ಮತ್ತು 2), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.



TRA- MAY-2015 IRA- DEC-2015 DRA- JAN-2017 FNO- KEA 173 EVN 2015



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**EVALUATION STUDY ON GANGA KALYANA SCHEME FROM
2008-09 TO 2012-13 IMPLEMENTED BY KARNATAKA
MAHARISHI VALMIKI SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LTD**