



EVALUATION OF LAND PURCHASE AND LAND ALLOTMENT SCHEME FOR LANDLESS SCHEDULED TRIBE WOMEN FOR THE PERIOD 2009-10 TO 2013-14

**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

**INDIAN RESOURCES INFORMATION & MANAGEMENT
TECHNOLOGIES LTD. (IN-RIMT),
#593, 9TH 'A' MAIN, 14TH CROSS, ISRO LAYOUT,
BENGALURU - 560 078.**

**H. O.: PLOT No. 39, 'ANANTH INFO PARK', HITEC CITY,
PHASE – II, MADHAPUR, HYDERABAD – 500 081**

**APRIL
2017**

**EVALUATION OF LAND PURCHASE & LAND
ALLOTMENT SCHEME FOR LAND LESS
SCHEDULED TRIBE WOMEN IN
KARNATAKA FOR THE PERIOD
2009-10 TO 2013-14**

Submitted to:

**KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY,
AND
KARNATAKA MAHARISHI VALMIKI SCHEDULED TRIBES
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
(GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA UNDERTAKING)**

By:



**Indian Resources Information & Management Technologies Ltd (IN-RIMT)
593, 9th 'A' Main, 14th Cross, ISRO Layout, Bengaluru – 560 111**

**H. O.: Plot No. 39, 'Ananth Info Park', Hitec City, Phase – II, Madhapur,
Hyderabad – 500 081**

April, 2017

PREFACE

Today, the policy makers, Development Analysts and Implementing Agencies have come to realize the imperative need for gender sensitivity in order to involve the female segments of the population to achieve inclusive growth. The Government of Karnataka is in the fore front and has taken lead in accepting the approach that enables women to participate in the process of development. In pursuit of this, the Government of Karnataka state started the Land Purchase & Land Allotment scheme as early as 1990 for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women through the Department of Social Welfare. Later on the scheme implemented by Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation LTD., (KMVSTDC) is one such strategic programme which highlighted the Government's approach to the problems of equity among tribal communities. The Corporation has conceived the present scheme of Land Purchase & Land Allotment for landless ST women with major objective to empower them by providing with ownership of agricultural land. The scheme makes provision of financial assistance for purchase of one unit of land i.e., two acres of dry land or one acre of wet land or not less than half a acre of orchard land (horticulture). The land is purchased in the name of the beneficiary with 50% as subsidy and remaining 50% as loan with interest rate at 6% to be repaid in 20 installment over a period of 10 years.


The Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) has taken up Evaluation of the "Scheme of Land Purchase & Land Allotment for landless ST women implemented by Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.". The KEA assigned this evaluation study to M/s. Indian Resources Information & Management Technologies Ltd. The Evaluation Study by Evaluation Consultant Organisation is approved by 32nd Technical Committee meeting.

The Evaluation study highlights the varies issues. It indicates that there is improvement in the income and social status of the beneficiaries. But, it is also observed that the coverage of number of women has not been very satisfactory and

there is no visible convergence of line departments with the scheme. I am sure that evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the Corporation to met the objective of the scheme and hence make the ST women independent by improving her social and economic status.

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 Ltd., and other State, District, Taluk and field level 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.

15th April, 2017
Bangalore.



Shiv Raj Singh
Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IN-RIMT expresses its grateful thanks to the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA), Government of Karnataka for entrusting this task and providing support in carrying out the study. Thanks are due to the Managing Director, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation (KMVSTDC), Bengaluru who kindly provided all the data / information including his views and for sharing the experiences. The Assistant General Manager and other Office Staff at KMVSTDC, Bengaluru, District Managers and Taluk level field Staff of all the 24 districts have provided the necessary inputs and made arrangements for field visits and interactions. Their help is thankfully acknowledged. The Office bearers of Gram Panchayats, People's Representatives, Community Groups are thanked for their cooperation, help in identification of beneficiaries and for arranging Focused Group Discussions in the respective project villages. Thanks are also due to the beneficiary farm women/ their spouses who spared their time and for sharing their views.

We express our sincere gratitude to the Chief Evaluation Officer, and his team for their constant encouragement, guidance and support in successful completion of the project. We put on record our thanks to the members of the Technical Committee and the Internal Assessor for their inputs which have enhanced the quality of the report.

PROJECT TEAM

Project Co-ordinator	: Dr. K.R. Jayaraj
Principal Investigator	: Prof. Chandrasekhar Buggi
Agriculture Scientist	: Shri. A. Umesh Rao
Researcher / Analyst	: Shri. D. Chandraiah Setty
Economist	: Shri. D.V. Jahagirdar
Sociologist	: Prof. P.N.Subba Reddy
Field Investigators	: Smt. Renuka Pujar Shri. T. Hanumantaraya
Technical/ Secretarial Support	: Shri. D.K. Kumar Ms. S. Anupriya

<u>CONTENTS</u>		Page No.
Executive Summary		i - vi
Chapter – 1		1 - 4
1. INTRODUCTION		
1.1 Background		1
1.2 Tribal Demography, Economy and Culture		2
Chapter – 2		5 - 6
2. NEED FOR INTERVENTION		5
Chapter – 3		
3 LAND PURCHASE AND LAND ALLOTMENT SCHEME – A REVIEW		7 - 9
3.1 Status of the scheme		7
3.2 Shortcomings		9
Chapter – 4		10 - 11
4 SCOPE, OBJECTIVE & STUDY DESIGN		
4.1 Scope of the study		10
4.2 Objectives		11
4.3 Study Design		12
Chapter – 5		
5 METHODOLOGY		13 - 15
5.1 Collection of Data		13
5.2 Focussed Group Discussions		14
5.3 Analysis of Data		16
5.4 Study Limitations		16
Chapter – 6		17 - 44
6. STUDY FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS		
6.1 Identification of Land / Sellers		17
6.2 Profile of Land Sellers		18
6.3 Accessibility, suitability and quality of land		19
6.4 Identification of Beneficiaries		19
6.5 Role of Panchayats		20
6.6 Role of People's Representatives		20
6.7 Rules and procedures		20
6.8 Time Frame		23
6.9 Major Issues		23
6.10 Tribal Sub-groups		24
6.11 Age distribution		25
6.12 Marital status		26
6.13 Occupation		26
6.14 Education		27
6.15 Relationship of Respondents		28
6.16 House hold income		28
6.17 Land ownership prior to land allotment		29
6.18 Land Allotment by type and cost		29
6.19 Demarcation of Land		34

6.20 Borewells drilled	34
6.21 Crop Insurance	35
6.22 Loan repayment	36
6.23 Leasing of Land	38
6.24 Physical Possession of Land	38
6.25 Post Scheme Impacts	38
Chapter – 7	45 - 49
7. REFLECTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	
Chapter – 8	50 - 51
8. RECOMMENDATIONS	

List of Tables	Page No.
Table-1: District Wise Total Population and ST Population	3
Table-2: Progress of the scheme	8
Table-3: Details of field visits made and interactions held with FGDs	14
Table-4: Identifier of Land	18
Table-5: Profile of land sellers	18
Table-6: Suitability & Accessibility of Land for Cultivation	19
Table-7: Process for Approval	22
Table-8: Time taken for completing the procedure	23
Table-9: Details of Sample Beneficiaries	24
Table-10: Details of Age Group	25
Table-11: Marital Status	26
Table-12: Occupation Details of Beneficiaries spouse	27
Table-13: Educational qualification of beneficiaries	27
Table-14: Income Groups	29
Table-15: Details of Lands purchased	30
Table-16: District wise Details of Type & extent of Land Allotted	30
Table-17: District, Year wise Cost Details of Land Allotted	32
Table-18: Details of Lands not demarcated	34
Table-19: Details of Borewells drilled	35
Table-20: Repayment status of loans	37
Table-21: Details of crops grown in the Land Allotted	39
Table-22: Details of subsidiary occupations	39
Table-23: Average incremental income after land allotment	40
Table-24: Incremental Income range	41
Table-25: Annual Income of category groups	41
Table-26: Assets created after land allotment	43
Table-27: Change in status & Role of women beneficiaries after getting land	43
Table-28: Details of change in attitude of family members	43

Annexures

Annexure 1 - Terms of Reference

Annexure 2 – District Manager Questionnaire

Annexure 3 - Respondent Land Allottee Questionnaire

Annexure 4 - Year Wise, District wise beneficiaries

Annexure 5 - Marital Status of sample beneficiaries

Annexure 6 - Educational Qualification of the beneficiaries

Annexure 7 - District wise activities suggested

Annexure 8 - Incremental Income from Agriculture

Replies to Comments raised by the Technical Committee

Findings / Answers to Evaluation Questions

Copy of Letter issued by KMVSTDC

Plates

*EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The gender issue, especially the woman's economic role and status had not been accorded the needed focus of attention with locally specific strategies. However, there is a rethinking all over the world on the traditional notions of woman and her place in society. It is realised that socio-economic growth cannot be achieved without active involvement of woman members. India has accepted this change and several gender empowerment policies and programmes are formulated to achieve the gender equity.

Karnataka, with 42.9 lakh tribal population is focussing on welfare of tribal women through Land Purchase and Land Allotment scheme, with the main objective to empower the landless women. The scheme is expected to lead the beneficiary women to be economically independent. The scheme introduced during the year 1990 had covered as many as 965 women at the close of 2013 -14. The Government of Karnataka desired the scheme to be evaluated in terms of the impact made on the tribal households. Karnataka Evaluation Authority has engaged the services of Indian Resources Information and Management Technologies Ltd., (IN-RIMT) for the same with broad objectives of (i) assessing whether the scheme has resulted in securing economic gains and enhanced their empowerment and identification of bottlenecks/ deficiencies, (ii) compliance of scheme guidelines in implementation, (iii) achievement of its main objective of empowered women - economically & socially, (iv) problems faced in implementation and (v) offer suggestions to improve the working of the scheme.

IN-RIMT formulated a comprehensive and multi-task study design, using stratified sampling method for beneficiary survey, FGD's and interactions with Corporation's Officials, covering 133 beneficiaries (around 14%) in 41 villages, 27 taluks & 24 districts and 40 Focussed Group Discussions.

The study has attempted to analyze (i) processes followed, and (ii) socio economic impact on beneficiaries under pre and post allotment to assess the net incremental benefit as also change in social status of beneficiaries.

Findings

- It was observed that the Implementing Agency had followed the guidelines in respect of identification of land and sellers adhering to eligibility criteria; their socio economic status and other conditions. Of the 50 tribal sub-groups, the scheme has covered only eleven sub-groups. It was observed that the average time taken between identification of beneficiaries and handing over the land ranged between 6 and 24 months.
- In general, the coverage of number of women has not been very satisfactory due reasons like non-availability of land for sale and land costs going beyond the ceilings prescribed by the Corporation. The Corporation has advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 360.24 lakh under the scheme.
- The distance of the land allotted to the beneficiaries from the place of their residence varied from less than a km. to more than 5 km. But majority, i.e., 65 percent of the beneficiaries had their lands allotted at a distance between 2 and 5 km. With regard to suitability of land, around 96% beneficiaries had indicated that the land was suitable for cultivation. Bulk allotments were also made in few cases (in Kolar, Chickballapur, Koppal, Yadagir & Raichur districts), wherein the beneficiaries have been allotted land with no boundary demarcation. Of the sampled beneficiaries, as many as 64 (63.30 acres) had been allotted wet lands while 58 (115.05 acres) had been allotted dry land and remaining 11 (11 acres) got Garden lands. Lands belonging to only other communities were considered for purchase. Incidences of leasing out of the land allotted were reported from Kolar and Hassan districts.
- The age composition shows that 57% of the beneficiaries were in the age group of 31-40 years. All the 133 respondents were married, 13 among them were widows (10%). Most of the beneficiaries and their spouses were actually engaged in cultivation either on sharing basis or on contract basis, both as agriculture and agricultural labour. It was surprising to find that as many as 97 respondents (73%) reported that they had never gone to any school.
- Dry land is preferred by majority of beneficiaries as they get the land at lower price and the extent is more and also there is scope for them to go for wells under other schemes. Recent

changes in the provisions of land allotment anywhere within the taluk may not go in favour of the beneficiary since it was difficult to relocate themselves from their own villages. This may possibly lead to leasing out of the land.

- The study attempted assessment of net incremental income received by the beneficiaries which is the main objective of the scheme. As a result of possession of a valuable asset, there appears to be a great morale booster for the respondents since they receive recognition and attention from other members of the household and also the society.
- In respect of income, wide variations were noticed among the districts. Depending on the cropping systems followed by the respondents, the range of incremental incomes of respondents varied from less than Rs. 2000/- to over Rs. 1,12,500/-.
- Average annual income as per sample study is Rs. 23,187/- and the average annual income after extrapolation to whole population works out to Rs. 21,132/-.
- Almost all of them are growing crops which are popular in their region. Only two of the 133 beneficiaries had kept their land fallow. Nearly 50 percent of the beneficiaries had gone for commercial crops. This result is an indication of women's potential to grow cash crops and increase their income, if opportunities are provided.
- The beneficiaries had not carried out any development works on their allotted land with few exceptions in Jevargi (Gulbarga), Aurad (Bidar), Arasikere (Hassan) and Shikaripura (Shimoga). However, the line departments executed bunding work and digging of bore wells in respect of 28 percent and 5 percent respectively.
- Another deficiency noticed in the field is that, the land allotted to the beneficiaries had not been properly demarcated. As many as 63 beneficiaries highlighting the glaring shortcoming in implementation process.
- It was reported that in most of the southern districts of Karnataka, the availability of land for sale was scarce, while in the northern districts of Karnataka, there were more sellers than the demand from the Corporation. This is a contrasting situation in the State where owners themselves pressuring the Corporation to buy their lands. In fact, this is a good

opportunity for the Corporation to think of creating a “Land Bank” and allot the same to the beneficiaries. Another phenomenon observed was that the sellers and beneficiaries themselves settled the deals and brought the cases for financial support with the Corporation.

- Further, in respect of social status, almost all women had their say in the decision making process of the family especially marriage, financial management, land related issues, education of children etc. This transformation has been set in motion. In this context, it is necessary to observe that the social heritage of the tribal women is the fact that it is she who runs the family.
- In view of the loan waiver scheme of the Govt. of Karnataka due to recurrent drought, most of the beneficiaries had not repaid their loan installment. Of the 133 beneficiaries interviewed, only 3 beneficiaries have repaid their loan amount either partly or fully. It was quite natural on the part of the rest to think that their loan also would be waved off as done in the past.
- There was no visible convergence of the line departments with the scheme and it was quite obvious because there were no specific Government directions with the concerned Departments in lending support to the scheme.
- There is no system of follow-up and monitoring from the Corporation once the land is allotted and registered in the beneficiary name. There is no chance for the beneficiaries to give any feedback except when they want to get additional assistance, especially for bore well and they themselves approached the Corporation seeking further assistance.

Recommendations

- The achievements under the scheme is poor since only less than 1000 women have been benefitted over a period of five years keeping in view the size of tribal population. In some districts the performance is very poor and needs to be improved.
- The amended rule making provision of purchasing the land anywhere in the taluk may not have many takers since women cannot be expected to relocate to a place from their

original native village. This may encourage beneficiaries leasing out the land to the neighboring farmers / cultivators which is not permitted under the present scheme guidelines.

- Slow process of implementation due to non-availability of land in southern Karnataka is common. The Corporation should give due publicity in local newspapers and through media and whatever means available, make purchases which could be allotted to new applicants. In Northern parts of Karnataka, the land availability is very easy but there are limited applicants for land allotment. The Corporation should create a Land Bank for ST Communities and simultaneously give publicity to the scheme in order to increase the number of applicants.
- Selection of beneficiaries at Gram Sabhas needs to be ensured. After the selection of beneficiaries, the copy of the proceedings of Gram Sabha should go to the district committee for consideration. The Gram Panchayats should be advised to maintain records and resolutions approving the proposal and the same should be accessible to all.
- The present guidelines do not take into account location of lands declared/classified as “Wet” but actually were not receiving water . Some flexibility may be allowed in such cases and depending on feasibility, the area limitation of one acre could be raised to two acres in tail-end side of the irrigation commands, so that, the beneficiaries get little higher land area than at present.
- A monitoring mechanism should be created by the Corporation to ensure the land utilization by the allottee beneficiary.
- Since the allottees are from tribal communities there should be an in-built arrangement of sponsoring such beneficiaries by the Corporation for any scheme like drilling of bore wells, sprinklers/drip irrigation system, input supply, so that, they can get holistic services.
- There is scope for involving (NGOs) in this programme. In fact, in most of the tribal development programmes, NGO’s reach out earlier than the Government.

- There is need to give wider coverage to benefit all the tribes, more so, those who are residing in inaccessible areas forest areas/remote areas, though they are numerically insignificant.
- While selecting the beneficiaries, the age factor and marital status should be considered as a pre-requisite. For example, the land should be allotted to such people who are below the age of fifty years and widowhood may be given priority.
- The land allotment should include a package of practices including productive inputs at least for two years. Further, it is suggested that this should be included in the district development plan.
- The Extension Wing of Agriculture/ Horticulture/ Animal Husbandry Universities in the State should be involved to extend their support to the beneficiaries.

THE REPORT

Chapter – 1**1. INTRODUCTION****1.1 Background**

Gender dynamics, one of the vital dimensions of the process of development, concerns the built in male female dichotomy and its associated norms, beliefs and biases which place women inferior to man in all aspects. It predominantly influences the policies and programmes of development in most of the countries apparently aiming at inclusive growth. Such biases are sharper while dealing with the rural and tribal communities.

The gender issue, especially the woman's economic role and status had not been accorded the needed focus of attention with locally specific strategies in most of the policies and programmes of development. This fact is prevalent all over the world and India is no exception. Indeed this approach was perpetuated because of various myths associated with the very concept of woman such as (a) that the women do only domestic work, (b) that each member of the family shares benefits equally, (c) that women's voice will be heard through her male relatives, (d) that technology will automatically benefit men and women equally, (e) that woman is incompetent in certain activities etc., as identified by Celestine Krosschell in her work "The Integration of Gender into participatory Watershed Management Programme", 1977.

At present, however, there is a rethinking all over the world on such traditional notions of woman and her place in society. The development experts, planners and the implementing agencies have learnt from various experiments that such myths associated with the place of women are not the facts. They believe that there is the need for radical change in our approach and strategy to address problems and process of development especially among women folk of rural and tribal communities.

Today, the policy makers, development analysts and implementing agencies have come to realize the imperative need for gender sensitivity in order to involve the female segments of population to achieve inclusive growth. The donor agencies like IMF and World Bank have been insisting on the gender specific strategies to involve women in the development process. It is being increasingly realised that socio-economic growth cannot be achieved without active

involvement of woman members of the households. This has reflected in the policy shift in most of the developing countries of the world including in their national goals. India has accepted this change and several gender empowerment policies and programmes are formulated to achieve the gender equity.

The Government of Karnataka is in the forefront and has taken a lead in accepting the approach that enables women to participate in the process of development. In pursuit of this, Karnataka State started the Land Purchase and Land Allotment scheme as early as 1990 for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women through the Department of Social Welfare. The Land Purchase and Land Allotment scheme implemented by Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd., (KMVSTDC) is one such strategic programme which highlighted the Government's approach to the problems of equity among tribal communities discarding the aforesaid myths.

1.2 Tribal Demography, Economy and Culture

Karnataka is one of the constituent States of India with great cultural and historical heritage. It is the seventh largest State by size and ranks eighth in terms of the size of population numbering 6.1131 Crores according to 2011 census. At present, the State has 30 districts. Kannada is most widely spoken and is the official language of the State. Apart from Kannadigas, Karnataka is the home to Tuluvas, Kodavas, Konkanis along with minor population of Tibetan Buddhists. Karnataka is home for nearly 50 different tribes notified by the Government of India and living in Karnataka. Fourteen tribes of the fifty tribes are considered as indigenous tribes as they are primarily the natives of this State. The State has an estimated 42.49 lakh population, of whom 50,870 belong to the primitive groups. The tribal population accounts for about 6.95 percent of total population of the State. Though their distribution is found in all the 30 districts of Karnataka, their concentration is more in Raichur (19.07%), followed by Chitradurga (18.22%), Bellary (17.33%), Bidar (13.87%), Yadgir (12.52%), Chickballapur (12.40%), Davangere (11.97%), Koppal (11.81%), Chamarajanagar (11.78%), Mysore (11.17%) and Kodagu (10.46%) districts.

A statement showing district wise population including female ST population is presented in the following table.

Table 1: District Wise Total Population and ST Population						
(as per 2011 census)						
Sl.No.	District	Total Population		S T Population		% of ST Population to total Population
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Bagalkot	952902	1890826	48470	48733	5.14
2	Bangalore (u)	5025498	4563412	99164	91075	1.98
3	Bangalore ®	507514	479743	27147	25756	5.36
4	Belgaum	2427104	2351335	148673	148525	6.22
5	Bellary	1280402	1251981	225451	225955	17.83
6	Bidar	870850	829168	119787	116035	13.87
7	Bijapur	1112953	1062149	19912	19402	1.81
8	Chamarajanagar	513359	507603	593369	60850	11.78
9	Chickmaglur	567483	570270	21990	22980	3.95
10	Chickballapur	637504	616873	79156	77331	12.48
11	Chitradurga	843411	816967	152939	149615	18.22
12	D Kannada	1032577	1051048	40961	41307	3.95
13	Dharwad	939127	907866	44173	43375	4.74
14	Davangere	989602	957303	117808	115304	11.97
15	Gadag	538477	526758	30975	30679	5.79
16	Gulbarga	1307061	1257831	32830	32429	2.54
17	Hassan	885807	890414	15986	16343	1.82
18	Haveri	819295	779211	72109	69271	8.84
19	Kodagu	274725	280037	28510	29544	10.46
20	Kolar	779401	760830	39997	38878	5.12
21	Koppala	701479	689813	82761	81510	11.81
22	Mandya	909441	899239	11310	11092	1.24
23	Mysore	1511206	1483538	166697	167850	11.17
24	Raichur	966493	958280	182101	184970	19.07
25	Ramanagara	548060	534679	11619	11327	2.12
26	Shimoga	897817	875693	32707	32705	3.73
27	Tumkur	1354770	1326679	105265	104294	7.82
28	Udupi	562896	615012	26228	26669	4.49
29	Uttara Kannada	727424	709423	17095	17144	2.38
30	Yadagiri	591104	581881	73564	73285	12.52
	Total	31075742	31025862	2668754	2114233	6.95

The Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd., covers all the tribes in implementing the development programmes in Karnataka for the overall development of Scheduled Tribe. *Naikoda* which was enumerated for the first time at the 2001 census included the sub-groups as *Naik, Nayaka, Beda, Bedar, and Valmiki*. Hence, *Naikoda* the largest ST have registered a higher growth rate of 113 per cent compared to 8.8 per cent during the decade (1981-1991). The ST population of Karnataka is primarily rural (84.7%). Among STs in rural Karnataka, *Koli Dhor* have the highest (92.2%) followed by *Gond* (91.7%), *Marathi* (90.8%) and *Naikoda* (85.1%).

Historically, the tribal people lived a nomadic life moving from one place to another in search of food and employment. Later on, they started living a semi-nomadic life depending upon the availability of employment and shelter, season wise. However, today they are in permanent settlements as the Government implemented several development programmes for their welfare and supported them to join the main stream of our society. Further, the Government launched special component schemes exclusively for tribal people as they are primitive and backward. Today, it is because of the government support and special impetus/ provisions made by the Central Government and State Governments, that these tribal people have gained recognition and identity of their own in the society. Traditionally, the tribal people are hardworking, emotional, orthodox and conservative in nature. Even today, they have a distinct culture which is reflected in the form of their food habits, dressing pattern, belief system and temperaments. They strongly believe in evil spirits and follow ancestral worship as part of their religious activity. In ancient India, they were mainly engaged in primitive mode of production as majority of them were dependent on forests engaged in fruit collection, root collection, hunting and wood cutting. Today, we can observe a paradigm shift in their occupations as majority of them are agricultural labourers and depending on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Tribal people are animal lovers and today sizeable tribal population depends on animal husbandry such as rearing cattle, sheep, goat and other animals.

Chapter – 2**2. NEED FOR INTERVENTION**

The population of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka is 6.95% of the total population of which around 50% comprises women. An estimated 50 tribal sub-groups form this population who eke out their livelihood by working as agriculture and menial labour, since they do not own or inherit any agriculture lands. The male members of these groups get engaged in wide ranging gainful employment activities and earn some income. As a result, their economic condition has remained more or less static without any break through. The position of the women folk of these groups is still worse since they have no dependable source of income to support their family. Barring few 'progressive' tribal households, majority of them are deprived of the benefit of economic growth.

Economic growth of a country can be achieved only by ensuring equity of opportunities created as a result of advancement of technology that aids generation of additional wealth and employment across the country. Rural households, especially the tribal groups have remained isolated from mainstream advancement of economy due to lack of opportunities and financial freedom among the women. It is in this direction that the State introduced a scheme of providing land to the tribal women so that they can lead an economically comfortable life by engaging themselves in agriculture activities. The second objective is to empower women folk who are among most backward segments of rural households. Simultaneously, they can also be weaned away from dwelling in remote inaccessible areas and heavily depend on forests for their livelihood.

The conceptualisation of socio-economic development and change in Indian context is almost similar to what Deadly Seers stated as "Improvement in the conditions leading to significant reduction in poverty, unemployment and inequality and in the formation of institutions" that lead to sustained human development for realisation of potentials of human personality. This is reported in UNDP Human Development Report of 1994 also.

This concept of development and change cannot be operationalized if our mind set is dominated by the theory of "Economic Man", the product of western ideology. Gunnar Mirdal has rightly pointed in his "Approach to the Asian Drama" that any approach to development,

bereft of sociological knowledge is not relevant to change societies, especially Asian Societies like India. The broad institutional approach covering diverse groups with their different economic levels and cultural background needs inclusive growth. This calls for planned change and India today is wedded to this and taken up the planned intervention by the Government and non governmental agencies.

Further, it has to be acknowledged that the structural barriers that prevent women from participation in economy as pointed out by UN High Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment. This aspect was also empirically proved by the studies conducted by Dr. Puttaraju and Hegde on Empowerment of Tribal Women in Karnataka.

Chapter – 3**3. LAND PURCHASE AND LAND ALLOTMENT
SCHEME – A REVIEW**

The scheme of purchasing land for the purpose of allotting the same to landless Scheduled Tribe women was launched as early as 1990-91 in Karnataka State. To start with, the scheme was implemented by the Karnataka SC - ST Corporation Ltd. The Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. was established by the Government of Karnataka for implementing schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes under the Companies Act of 1956. However, the Corporation was renamed as Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. (KMOVSTDC) during 2013. The Corporation has conceived the present scheme of land purchase and land allotment for Scheduled Tribe women with the major objective to empower the landless women of Scheduled Tribes by providing them with ownership of agricultural land. The implementation of this scheme is ultimately supposed to lead the beneficiary women to be independent from the local land lords for their gainful employment and to improve their socio-economic status.

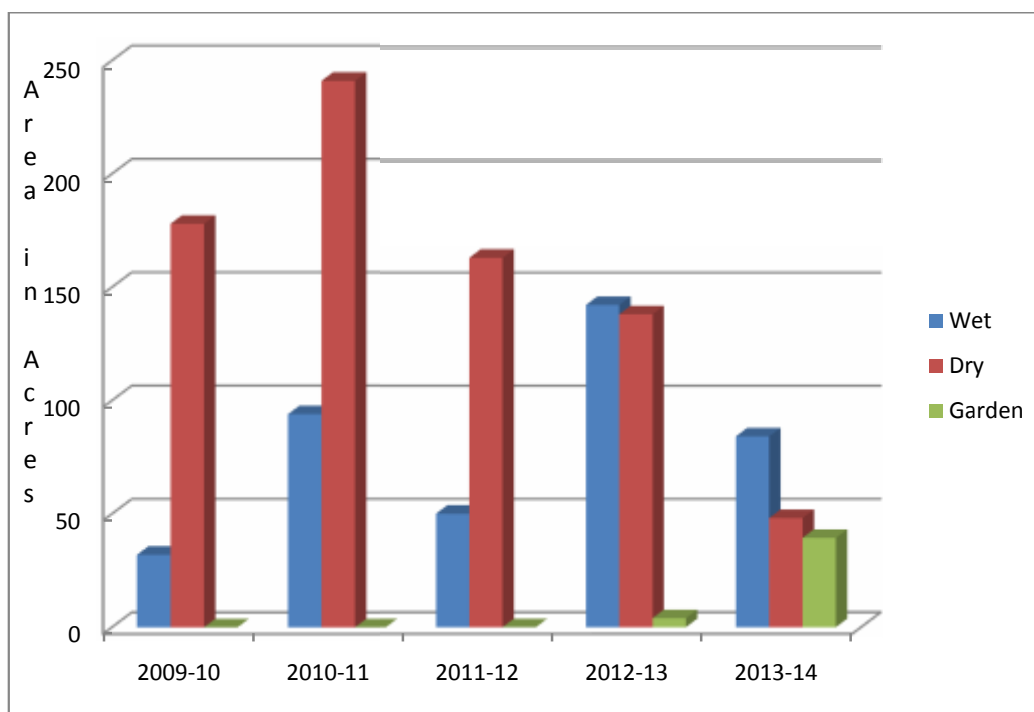
The land purchase and land allotment scheme of the Government of Karnataka provides financial assistance for purchase of two acres of dry land, or one acre of wet land or half an acre of garden land to Scheduled Tribe landless women belonging to agriculture labour class. The land is purchased in the name of beneficiary. The beneficiary is provided 50% of the cost of land as subsidy and balance as loan with interest at 6% to be repaid in 20 instalments over a period of 10 years. The cost of land is determined from time to time keeping in view the market price in the region. The main objective of the scheme is to empower women members of scheduled tribes who have no lands of their own and depend mainly on agriculture labour for sustenance.

3.1 Status of the scheme

At the close of 2013-14, as per the data provided by the Department, as many as 965 tribal women had received lands with a cumulative cost of Rs.26.42 Crores, comprising 466.51 acres of wet land, 882.78 acres of dry land and 43.36 acres of garden land. The year wise number of beneficiaries, extent of land under each category and cost are given in the following table.

Table-2: Progress of the scheme

Year	Beneficiaries	Land (Area in acres)				Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
		Wet	Dry	Garden	Total	
2009-10	191	43.00	291.35	2.00	336.35	197.98
2010-11	159	65.00	184.00	1.00	250.00	238.15
2011-12	120	40.35	158.00	-	198.35	267.06
2012-13	216	134.00	158.00	2.00	294.00	507.13
2013-14	279	184.16	91.43	38.36	313.95	1431.84
Total	965	466.51	882.78	43.36	1392.65	2642.16



It is observed that about 63% of the land provided was dry, 34% was irrigated and 3% garden land. The five year average price per acre worked out to Rs.1.90 lakh and the Corporation has invested Rs. 2.74 lakh per beneficiary during this period.

3.2 Short comings

The scheme stipulated that the land proposed to be allotted to any beneficiary should be located near their dwelling. However, during the course of implementation it was found that in many districts, land was not available within the prescribed area. As a result, the scheme could not cover more women during the project period (particularly in southern part of the State). Due to this limitation, the Corporation could not come to the help of women even though it wanted the scheme to cover more beneficiaries. However, this limitation has now been addressed with relaxation of the proximity clause. As a result, a beneficiary may be allotted land anywhere within the taluk where she is the resident. After introduction of this new clause on proximity, the Corporation is in a position to consider any proposal from prospective beneficiaries who intends to purchase land in any location within the taluk of their residence.

Chapter – 4**4. SCOPE, OBJECTIVE AND STUDY DESIGN****4.1 Scope of the Study**

The Land Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme for the Scheduled Tribe women was conceived by Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd., Government of Karnataka with the main objective to empower the landless women of tribal communities by providing them with the ownership of the basic resource of production “agricultural land”, with financial assistance.

The target beneficiaries are women agriculture labour who do not own any land either in their names or in the names of their spouses. This scheme is being implemented in all the 30 districts of the State (only 24 districts implemented till 2013-14).

The success of the scheme is supposed to lead the beneficiary women to be independent from the local land lords for their gainful employment and to improve their socio-economic status. Planned socio-economic development programmes generally make built-in provision for periodical evaluation of the on-going process of implementation of specific schemes.

The present study tries to analyse whether the scheme of Land Allotment to the landless tribal women has resulted in securing economic gains and enhanced their empowerment. The broad scope of the study is to assess the performance of the scheme in terms of:

- (i) implementation according to procedures and conditions laid down by the Corporation,
- (ii) achievement of its main objective of empowered women-economically & socially,
- (iii) problems if any faced by the Officials working in the fields, and
- (iv) offer suggestions based on the study to improve the working of the scheme.

Specifically, the study is to analyse:

- (i) coverage of women households,
- (ii) processes involved in selection of beneficiary,
- (iii) criteria for selection,

- (iv) type of land qualifying for purchase,
- (v) documents required to be furnished by the intending beneficiary,
- (vi) financial arrangement/ sharing of the cost and loan, and
- (vii) registration of the sale/ purchase deed in favour of the allottee and physical handing over of the land.

4.2 Objectives

The specific objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- i. To study the fertility of the land allotted,
- ii. To know whether the land allotted was a levelled one,
- iii. To know whether the beneficiaries started cultivation immediately after allotment,
- iv. To study the recovery of loan was as per schedule,
- v. To study the adoption of agriculture technology,
- vi. To study the convergence with line Departments.

In addition, the specific questions that are to be studied according to the Terms of Reference (ToR – Annexure - 1) are as follows:

- i. Eligibility criteria of the beneficiaries,
- ii. Eligibility criteria of land selection,
- iii. Selection of the beneficiaries by the Grama Sabha,
- iv. Caste and sub-caste of the beneficiaries,
- v. Socio-economic profile of land sellers,
- vi. Land ownership by the family of the beneficiaries,
- vii. People involved in identification of land purchase for distribution,
- viii. Time taken for final allotment from the date of beneficiary selection,
- ix. Delay, if any, in giving/ taking possession of land by the beneficiaries,
- x. Delay, if any, in cultivation of land allotted to the beneficiaries,
- xi. Beneficiaries preference of the type of land,
- xii. Drilling of bore-well by the Corporation/ beneficiaries themselves,
- xiii. Perceivable changes in socio-economic status of beneficiaries and their families,
- xiv. Availing crop insurance,
- xv. Status of loan recovery, district-wise, reasons for non-recovery,
- xvi. Leasing out or selling of land by the beneficiaries
- xvii. Suggestions

4.3 Study Design

The study called for evolving a comprehensive design keeping in view the scope and nature of enquiry involved on various aspects such as processes involved, qualifying criteria, procedures and documents to be furnished, eligibility criterion for financial assistance (subsidy and loan component), recovery of loans etc. For each of the tasks, suitable methodologies were adopted which included (i) continued and constant interactions with the implementing agencies, (ii) collection and desk analysis of related information, (iii) interactions with Panchayats, and (iv) interactions with villagers/ community groups etc.,. The tools used for collecting data included (i) designing questionnaires for one to one interactions with Officials and beneficiaries, and (ii) designing formats for secondary data collection.

Chapter – 5**5. METHODOLOGY**

The procedure mainly adopted survey methods to study the impact of the Land Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme of the Scheduled Tribe women beneficiaries in Karnataka. All the 24 districts of Karnataka State where the scheme has been implemented were selected for the study. In all, 27 taluks and 41 villages in Karnataka State were selected based on stratified random sampling method. The study has covered all the 5 years with dry land, wet land and garden land(horticulture) beneficiaries for each year for the State as a whole forming the stratum. Though the sample size was supposed to be 10 per cent, about 14 percent was sampled to cover cross sections of the beneficiaries. Thus, the total number of beneficiaries selected for the study as respondents was 133. Some districts did not have sufficient number of beneficiaries and hence all / majority of the samples were purposively selected for the study (e.g., Bengaluru, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Haveri, Bidar, & Shimoga districts).

5.1 Collection of Data

The data collection consisted of personal interview method through which field investigators, including team members elicited information on various aspects of the study from the respondents by using structured interview schedules.

- Questionnaire for recording data from the beneficiary women - covering their social & economic status, household details, family size, main and subsidiary occupation, crops taken including need for improvements in the land after taking possession, annual expenditure and income, net incremental income, change in attitude of family members as also the society at large, problems and constraints and others (copy of Questionnaire is at Annexure - 2),
- Questionnaire for District-in-Charge of the Corporation viz., District Managers to collect official data, roles and responsibilities, modes and methods used in selection of beneficiaries, processes involved and time frame for each of the process, inspection / physical verification of the land offered for sale including study of all legal documents pertaining to the subject piece of land , procedural hurdles in achieving targets, main limitations in implementation of the scheme and

their views and expectations on improved programme delivery (copy of Questionnaire is at Annexure - 3).

5.2 Focussed Group Discussions

The field observations by the study team and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with the beneficiaries groups and also interaction with concerned Officials in charge of implementing the scheme on the issues relevant to the study formed the basis for qualitative analysis. The study team held FGDs in forty of the selected villages.

Table-3 : Details of field visits made and interactions held with FGDs

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village (with No. of samples)	Date of visit	FGD (No. of Farmers / People/ personnel in the Committee)
1	Chikballapur	Bagepally	Abbaravaripalli (10)	15/9/2016	10
			Dugginayakanapalli (6)	15/9/2015	12
2	Bagalkot	Mudhol	Alagundi/ Palkimane (3)	15/3/2016	3
			Lokapur (2)	15/3/2016	2
3	Belgaum	Gokak	Gilihosuru (2)	29/3/2016	5
			Thapasi (1)	29/3/2016	6
			Pulagadde (2)	29/3/2016	8
4	Bengaluru Rural	Dodballapur	Mallasandra/Hosahalli (1)	25/1/2016	5
5	Bidar	Aurad	Chintaki (2)	7/2/2015	9
6	Bijapur	Sindagi	Kadlewada (2)	14/3/2016	4
7	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	Dhanagere (1)	29/1/2016	3
			Bandahalli (2)	29/1/2016	6
8	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Jogannanakere (3)	17/2/2016	2
9	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Belaghatta (5)	26/11/2015	8

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village	Date of visit	FGD (No. of Farmers / People/ personnel in the Committee)
10	Davanagere	Jagalur	Dommahalli (Akanur) (3)	26/11/2015	6
		Harappanahalli	Talavara / Gundagatti (2)	26/11/2015	7
11	Dharwad	Kundgol	Yerebudihal (5)	28/3/2016	6
12	Dakshina Kannada	Beltangadi	Malavanthige (2)	3/3/2016	6
13	Gadag	Ron	Abbigere (5)	16/3/2016	7
14	Gulbarga	Jewargi	Naribola (2)	10/12/2015	30
			Malla.K (4)		9
15	Kodagu	Modikeri	Madhe (1)	4/3/2016	3
16	Kolar	Srinivasapura	Addagallu / Kunnapalli (5)	24/9/2015	10
			Karipalli (9)	31/10/2015	12
17	Koppal	Koppal	Betageri (4)	25/2/2016	12
18	Hassan	Arasikere	Singanahalli (1)	19/2/2016	4
			Hiresadarahalli (1)	19/2/2016	6
			Chikalkur (1)	18/2/2016	3
19	Haveri	Hirekerur	Nagavanda (1)	17/4/2016	4
		Savanur	Hosanerolagi (1)	17/4/2016	5
20	Raichur	Manvi	Chikkotanakallu (17)	24/2/2016	10
			Mustur (14)	24/2/2016	15
			Attanur (4)	25/2/2016	10
21	Shimoga	Shikaripura	Arasinageri (1)	24/11/2015	6
			Guladahalli (1)	24/11/2015	5
22	Tumkur	Koratagere	Maraganahalli (1)	21/1/2016	9
		Madhugiri	Nitrahalli (1)	21/1/2016	6
23	Uttar Kannada	Bhatkal	Hadlura (2)	5/4/2016	5
24	Yadagir	Surapura	Teertha (2)	9/12/2015	9
			Karnal (1)	9/12/2015	6
Total		27	41 (133)		40 (294 members)

5.3 Analysis of Data

The quantitative data were analyzed by using appropriate statistical tools such as tabular analysis using frequency and percentages.

5.4 Study Limitations

By and large, the field visits went on smoothly with the co-operation and support from the field functionaries. However, the data was not made available on time as required in respect of some districts (e.g., Raichur, Bengaluru, Kolar).

In some cases, beneficiaries were not found in the villages where land was allotted but were staying in some other villages. Also, some beneficiaries had left for wage employment to other villages or even to neighboring States. In such cases, few visits went futile in meeting the beneficiaries. However, certain information was obtained from the neighbors or from the relatives of the beneficiaries.

Chapter – 6**6. STUDY FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The study attempted to analyse the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries under two situations i.e., pre and post allotment of land and assess the net incremental benefit in financial terms as also change in social status of beneficiaries as a result of owning land, in respect of the 133 beneficiaries across 41 villages, 27 taluks and 24 districts of Karnataka covered under sample study. Of them, Raichur district represented maximum sample beneficiaries numbering 35, followed by Chikkaballapur -16 and Kolar -14, constituting 25, 12 and 10 percent respectively. Six districts viz., Davangere, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Belgaum, Bagalkot and Gadag had 5 respondents each while Yadgir, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Haveri, Shimoga and Tumkur districts had 2 or 3 respondents. Kodagu and Bengaluru had one respondent each.

6.1 Identification of land / sellers

Under the provisions of the scheme, the Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation should identify the land for purchase. The sellers should not belong to SC/ST communities and the land should be located within five kilometers of the village radius and the seller of the land should ensure that the land is free from all encumbrances. These conditions were adhered to in all the cases.

In respect of all the 965 beneficiaries, about 73% of the land were identified jointly by Gram Panchayat + KMVSTDC, while another 7% were identified by sellers themselves. Gram Panchayats independently and beneficiaries each had identified 1% of the land. Lands identified by community groups accounted for 18%. There were no evidences of any middlemen per se having involved or received any commission / share in the sale proceed or as service charge from beneficiaries. The table below gives the break up.

Table-4 : Identifier of Land

Sl. No.	Source agency	Sample beneficiaries		Total beneficiaries	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	GP + STC	53	40	709	73
2	GP	02	01	09	01
3	Self	01	01	09	01
4	Land sellers	11	08	72	07
5	Others (community group/ members)	66	50	166	18
Total		133	100	965	100

6.2 Profile of Land Sellers

The scheme guidelines stipulate that no land belonging to any tribal household should be purchased under the scheme since it would defeat the very purpose of the scheme. It was seen that the Corporation had adhered to this rule and accordingly, lands belonging to only other categories were considered. A study of socio-economic status of those who offered their lands for sale to the beneficiaries was studied as a part of the evaluation exercise. It was also intended to ascertain whether or not any of the sellers belonged to the SC or ST communities, since the scheme specifically restricts purchase of land from these communities. The following table gives details of the socio-economic profiles of the sellers in general.

Table- 5: Profile of land sellers

Social status/ community	Land holding classification	Economic status	Resident status	% to total
Vokkaligas & Goudas	Predominantly large holdings	Well-to-do & traditionally rich	Local	50%
Lingayats	Predominantly large holdings	Well-to-do & traditionally rich	Local	25%
OBCs	Predominantly medium farmers	Well-to-do	Local	10%
Minorities	Predominantly medium farmers	Well-to-do	Local	05%
Others (absentee Owners) - all classes		NA	Re-located to urban centers	10%

Thus, the Corporation had followed the scheme guidelines and ensured that no land belonging to the SC/ ST communities were purchased.

6.3 Accessibility, suitability and quality of land

The scheme guidelines also stipulate that the distance from the dwelling unit and the allotted land should not be longer from accessibility point of view. It was seen that the distance of the land allotted to the beneficiaries from the place of their residence varied from less than 1 km. to more than 5 km. But majority i.e., 65 percent of the beneficiaries had their lands allotted at a distance between 2 to 5 km. and 13% within a kilometer. Eight percent had their lands situated at distances between 1 to 2 km while remaining 14 % of the beneficiaries had to traverse more than 5 km to reach their holdings, especially in Gadag, Kolar and Raichur districts. However, there was no complaint from the beneficiaries about such long distance and this was not a major constraint for their agricultural operation nor they had shown any disinterest in pursuing their activities.

Table-6 Suitability and Accessibility of Land for Cultivation

Sl. No.	Total samples	Suitability for Cultivation (%)		Total %	Accessibility (Distance from home to land)							
		Yes	No		< 1 km		1- 2 km		2 - 5 km		> 5 km	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	133	96	04	100	17	13	10	8	87	65	19	14

With regard to suitability of land allotted to them, about 96% beneficiaries indicated that the land was suitable for cultivation and the remaining 4% cases (Gokak taluk in Belgaum district and Koppal taluk in Koppal district) was reported to be not adequately suitable due to poor, less fertile soils with less moisture holding capacity leading to very poor crop yields. Such lands would need land development so as to improve crop yields.

6.4 Identification of beneficiaries

The beneficiaries are identified by local village Panchayats, people's representatives and the KMVSTDC. In some cases, the beneficiaries themselves approach the Corporation for

land purchase and the Corporation in turn directs the applicant to get the Panchayat's recommendation. It was observed that this process is transparent at Panchayat Level. Further, the criteria envisaged for eligibility of beneficiaries has been followed in all cases in all the districts.

6.5 Role of Panchayats

The beneficiaries are reported to be identified by Panchayats. Once a beneficiary is identified by the Panchayat, it puts up the proposal before the Committee and a resolution to this effect is passed at the Panchayat level and the proposal is then forwarded to the Corporation for consideration. This was complied with by the Corporation. However, such resolutions were not recorded in Panchayat registers in all cases.

6.6 Role of Peoples' Representatives

Though the scheme does not specifically mention any role for the people's representatives to select the beneficiaries, they do play a role in selection of beneficiaries and offer their recommendations for allotment of land which is invariably considered by the Panchayats / Corporation.

6.7 Rules and Procedures

Eligibility criteria

To be eligible, the following are the conditions laid down by the scheme for the allotment of land to the beneficiaries:

- a) The prospective beneficiary should belong to Scheduled Tribes Community,
- b) She should be essentially an agriculture labour,
- c) She or her spouse should not own / hold any cultivable land either in the place of domicile or elsewhere in the State.

From the study and interactions with the Corporation Officials, it was found that these conditions were fulfilled in all cases and proper records were maintained by the Corporation.

Scrutiny and verification

The Corporation is required to follow certain processes and procedures laid down in the scheme guidelines, namely:

- i. Should ensure that the land offered for sale is free from all encumbrances and the seller has clear title,
- ii. The land is cultivable and accessible,
- iii. The seller should not belong to either SC or ST communities,
- iv. The land offered for sale should not be under litigation and dispute, and
- v. The land should not have been mortgaged to financial institutions.

It was seen that the above processes were duly followed by the Corporation in all cases studied.

Procedures

The land purchase and land allotment scheme lays down certain procedures to be followed by the Corporation such as :

- a) Ascertaining the caste of the beneficiary and obtaining a certificate from competent Authority in this respect - This is to be done both in respect of the seller and beneficiary,
- b) Physical verification of the land offered for sale by purchaser,
- c) Verification of title deeds and documents,
- d) Resolution passed by the Panchayat in favour of beneficiaries,
- e) No due certificate from the bank,
- f) Encumbrance certificate for 13 years,
- g) Legal opinion of the lawyer,
- h) Preparation of a sketch map of land including video recording of the physical verification carried out by the Corporation.
- i) Certification from Agriculture and Irrigation Departments on the type of land/ source of irrigation (if any),
- j) Certificate from Asst. Commissioner/ Tahsildar (Form-1) and Taluk Development Officer/ District Manager (Form-2).

The Corporation had complied with the above conditions and sent all such proposals to its Central Office for approval. On receipt of the approval, the proposals were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of respective districts for final approval. Thus, the land purchase and land allotment scheme passed through the following processes:

Table - 7 : Process for Approval

Process	Agency	Tasks	Time
Process 1	Beneficiary/Gram Panchayat / Corporation Community group / neighbours	Identification of land	Depends on case to case
Process 2	Gram Panchayat	Passage of Resolution for land allotment	Immediately after receipt of proposal
Process 3	KMVSTDC - DM	Scrutiny and verification of documents / Physical verification of land. Submission of Proposals to the Central Office	
Process 4	KMVSTDC Central Office	Approval of the proposal	
Process 5	KMVSTDC District I/c	Submission of the proposal to DC	Immediately on receipt of approval from central office
Process 6	Deputy Commissioners	Approval of the proposal	
Process 7	KMVSTDC	Registration of land, completion of documentation and physical handing over	Immediately on receipt of approval by the DC.

The field study conducted and interactions with the KMVSTDC officials indicates that good amount of time is spent on each one of the above and average time taken sometimes goes beyond 2 years.

Registration and Physical Possession

The scheme guidelines provide that before registration of the sale deed, the Corporation should ensure that the subject land is ready to be handed over to the beneficiaries and the process of allotment would be completed only when the possession of the land is handed over. This guideline was followed in all cases except in 10 cases (Kolar and Bengaluru districts) where though registration was executed, land was not physically

handed over to the beneficiary due to one or other reasons. The concerned Officers were also not aware of this nor were they aware of such lapses.

6.8 Time Frame

It was observed that the time between identification of beneficiary and completion of all procedures and handing over possession ranged from 6 months to as long as 36 months. The following table provides details of time range in respect of sample beneficiaries. As many as 103 beneficiaries got benefit within 1 year while 5 between 1 to 2 years. As many as 25 beneficiaries had to wait between 2 to 3 years to receive the benefit of land allotment.

Table - 8: Time taken for completing the procedure

Time (months)	Numbers	%
6-10	11	8
11-12	92	69
13-18	03.	02
19-24	02	02
25-36	25	19
Total	133	100

It is observed that the time delay was more during the period from the date of approval from the district level committee to registration of the land.

6.9 Major Issues

The slow process of coverage of beneficiaries as evidenced from the annual achievements in respective Revenue Divisions presents contrasting picture. While in southern part of Karnataka the constraint is mainly non availability of land for sale, the northern parts presented an altogether different picture, in that, there was more land for sale but less number of eligible land seekers (e.g., in Gulbarga & Raichur districts). This could be due to:

- i. Comparatively larger per capita holdings in the north in comparison with southern parts of the State,
- ii. Absentee owners who would have settled in urban areas or relocated themselves,
- iii. Dearth of disposable land in the southern part due to small holdings and owners reluctance to dispose-off ancestral properties.

The amended rules stipulated that the condition of distance of 5 kilometers be relaxed and land available anywhere within the taluk could also be considered for allotment. Though the intension of the Government / scheme is good, it is difficult to implement since beneficiaries seeking land may not be interested in such a land as they have to relocate themselves leaving behind their home just for land. Even if they take such a land, they may not relocate to the allotted place but may lease out to the local neighbouring farmers and continue to stay in their own domiciles.

6.10 Socio – economic Profile of Tribal sub-groups

Table - 9: Sub-caste details of total population & Sample Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of caste	Name of sub-caste	Total population		Sample beneficiaries		% of sample beneficiaries to total population
			No.	%	No.	%	
1	Scheduled Tribe	Nayaka	692	71.71	33	25	4.79
2		Bedaru	81	8.40	17	13	21.00
3		Valmiki	159	16.48	76	57	47.80
4		T.Koli	10	1.04	-	-	-
5		Gond	8	0.83	2	1	20.00
6		K.Koli	4	0.41	2	1	50.00
7		Gowdalu	1	0.10	-	-	-
8		Paradi	6	0.62	-	-	-
9		Kudiya	1	0.10	1	1	100.00
10		Soliga	1	0.10	-	-	-
11		Marathi	2	0.21	2	2	100.00
		TOTAL	965	100	133	100	13.94

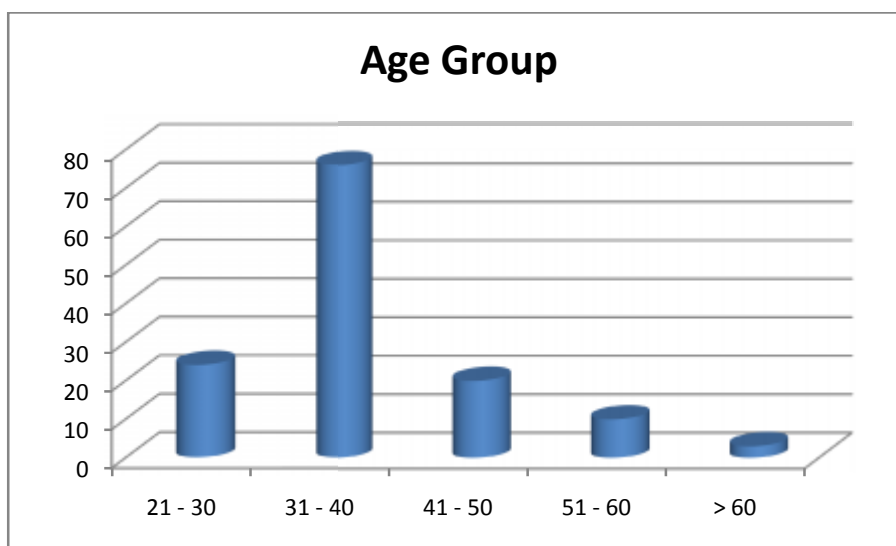
As per data, Karnataka has as many as fifty sub-groups classified under tribal community. Going by the norms under ToR, samples were drawn from among the allottees and it was observed that the sample beneficiaries belong to only eleven sub-groups of the tribal community out of fifty, indicating that the benefits under the scheme had been shared mainly by these eleven sub-groups.

The major tribes benefitted under the scheme were Nayakas - 692 (71.71%), Valmiki - 159 (16.48%) and Bedaru-81(8.40%). The other tribes benefitted by the scheme were T.Koli- 10 (1.04%), Gonds-5 (0.52%), Paradi – 6 (0.62%), K.Koli-4 (0.41%), Goudalu-1 (0.10%), Kudia-1 (0.10), Soliga-1(0.10%), and Marathi-2 (0.21%), together totaling to 965 beneficiaries. Since Nayaks, Bedaru and Valamiki sub-groups are considered as one group only. Nearly (97%) of beneficiaries represented this group.

6.11 Age distribution

Age and health are considered as important man power input for agricultural operations especially those who are engaged in tilling the land and related operations. The age composition of the sample respondents appear to be significantly positive since, as many as 24 respondents (18%) were in youthful age categories of 21-30 years and 76 (57%) of the respondents were in the age group of 31-40 years together constituting 75%, while 15% are in above middle age category of 41-50 years and the rest (8%) are in the category of 51-60 years. Only 2% of the respondents were above 60 years which appeared to be functionally weak representation, as reflected in the table below.

Sl.No.	Age Group (in Years)	Number of Sample beneficiaries	
		No.	%
1	21 – 30	24	18
2	31 – 40	76	57
3	41 – 50	20	15
4	51 – 60	10	8
5	> 60	3	2
	TOTAL	133	100



6.12 Marital status

While all the 133 respondents were married, 13 among them were widows. Among them, Raichur district had as many as 6 widows or almost half of the number of widows. Though there is no special consideration for widows, the selection of beneficiaries has incidentally helped the really deserving women as there was no support / security for their livelihood. This also indicates qualitative achievement of the scheme. The following table provides the details (District wise break-up of the beneficiaries at Annexure - 5)

Table - 11 : Marital Status

Sl. No.	Total Beneficiaries	Married	Widows	Expired
1	133	133	13	1

6.13 Occupation

Occupational background of the respondent households prior to allotment of the land was analysed to assess the extent of net incremental benefit from the scheme and it has revealed that the beneficiaries and their spouses were actually engaged in cultivation either on sharing basis or on contract basis, both as agriculture and agricultural laborers. Only four sample

respondents (around 3%) were in odd services in the local area and remaining were engaged in agricultural and allied occupations as reflected in the table below:

Table-12: Occupation Details of Beneficiaries spouse

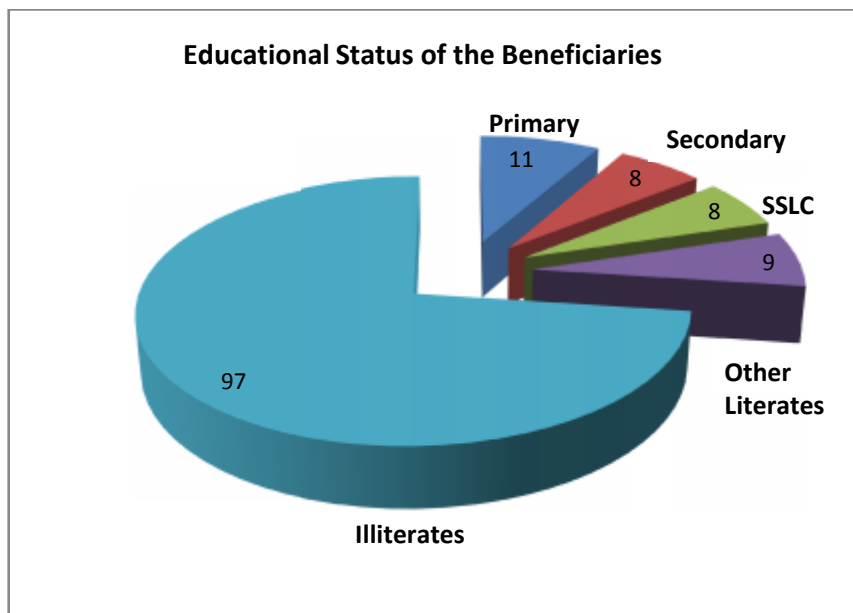
Sl. No.	Total Beneficiaries	Occupation of Spouse									
		Agri. + Agri. Labour		Agri. Labour		Sheep Rearing		Service		Expired	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	133	102	76	12	9	2	2	4	3	13	10

6.14 Education

While female literacy per cent in Karnataka is quite high, it was surprising to find that as many as 97 respondents (73%) were reported to be illiterate and had never gone to any school while 9 of them were able to put their signatures. The remaining 11 respondents reached their primary school level while 8 each had studied up to middle and secondary school education, respectively. A contrast observed here is that though large majority of beneficiaries were in the youthful age bracket of 21-40, it is quite surprising that they remained illiterate. (Break-up of educational background of the respondents is given in the following table while district wise details can be seen in Annexure 6).

Table - 13: Educational qualification of beneficiaries

Total Beneficiaries: 133		
Literacy		
Literates	36	27%
Illiterates	97	73%
Education		
Primary	11	08%
Secondary	08	06%
SSLC	08	06%
Other literates	09	07%



6.15 Relationship of Respondents

Of the 133 respondents, as many as 47 of them have reported that they had no male siblings. Of the remaining 86 respondents, as many as 58 had single brother, 19 had two brothers and 9 had three brothers each. All the 133 beneficiary respondents reported that they are living independently with nuclear family.

6.16 House hold income

The average house-hold income as reported by the respondents themselves ranged from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 1.12500/-. The annual income has been categorized into four groups. Those who come under annual income of less than Rs. 40,000/- constituted 31 percent and the next category Rs. 41,000/- to Rs. 80,000/- covered 43 percent of the respondents. 26 percent represented the third category i.e, from Rs. 81,000/- to Rs. 1,20,000/- group.

Table - 14: Income Groups

Sl. No.	Total Beneficiaries	Average Annual Income Groups					
		<Rs. 0.40 lakhs		Rs. 0.41 - 0.80 Lakhs		Rs. 0.81 - 1.20 Lakhs	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	133	38	31	53	43	32	26

Note: Land not given position in case of 10 beneficiaries.

6.17 Land ownership prior to land allotment

Under eligibility criteria the scheme is meant for only landless female agriculture labour belonging to ST community. It was observed that this condition has been followed in all the cases.

6.18 Land Allotment by type and cost

The information on trends in allotment of land was obtained from the Corporation for reference years, district wise. The study covered the sample respondents who were allotted land between 2009-10 and 2013-14 over a period of 5 years. Of the 133 respondents, as many as 64 (63.30 acres) had been allotted wet lands while 58 (115.05 acres) had been allotted dry land and remaining 11 were allotted Garden lands (11 acres) aggregating to 189.35 acres. District-wise, all the respondents in Raichur, Kolar, Bijapur, Chikkamagalur, and Dakshina Kannada had got wet lands. While respondents in 13 of the districts had been allotted dry lands and in remaining districts the allotments were mixed in nature

The year wise allotment and the extent of land indicates that during 2009-10, 21 respondents were allotted 38 acres of land, of whom 17 were allotted dry land and 4 respondents were allotted wet land. During the year 2010-11, 16 and 21 respondents were allotted 32 and 21 acres of dry and wet land, respectively. Similarly during the year 2011-12, 13 and 10 respondents were allotted 26 acres of dry land, 10 acres of wet land, respectively. During 2012-13; 8, 5 and 2 respondents were allotted 16, 5 and 2 acre of dry, wet and garden lands respectively. So also, during 2013-14; 4, 24 & 9 respondents were allotted 7.05 acres of dry land, 23.30 acres of wet land and 9 acres of garden land respectively (as per secondary data received).

Table - 15: Details of Land purchased

Sl. No.	Year of allotment	Beneficiaries		Dry		Wet		Garden		Rs. in lakhs		
		No.	%	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	Total Cost	Loan	Subsidy
1	2009 - 10	21	16	17	34.00	4	4.00	-	-	18.40	9.20	9.20
2	2010 - 11	37	28	16	32.00	21	21.00	-	-	58.14	29.07	29.07
3	2011 - 12	23	17	13	26.00	10	10.00	-	-	57.66	28.83	28.83
4	2012 - 13	15	11	8	16.00	5	5.00	2	2.00	41.42	20.71	20.71
5	2013 - 14	37	28	4	7.05	24	23.30	9	9.00	189.44	94.72	94.72
	Total	133	100	58	115.05	64	63.30	11	11.00	365.06	182.53	182.53

Discussions with Officers of the Corporation showed that the performance of the scheme in terms of coverage of number of women has not been very satisfactory mainly due (i) land costs going beyond the ceilings prescribed by the Corporation and (ii) beneficiaries inability to bring in additional money over and above their eligibility. Prescribing uniform rates across the districts might be another factor restricting the number of beneficiaries.

It was seen that the total cost of land was Rs. 18.40 lakhs, Rs. 58.14 lakhs, Rs. 57.66 lakhs, Rs. 41.42 lakhs and Rs. 189.44 lakhs during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, respectively. Thus, the Corporation has invested totally Rs. 365.06 lakhs towards land purchase to allot the same to the selected beneficiaries over a period of five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14. Fifty per cent of the investment would be treated as subsidy and the remaining 50 per cent as loans with only 6 per cent interest to be repaid by the allottees over a period of 10 years.

The study revealed that there was wide variation in the cost of land in different districts across the State and also across five years period of 2009-10 to 2013-14. For instance, the cost of land increased between 150 percent and 500 percent during two periods of time in different districts. This appears to be realistic findings as the guidance value of agriculture land significantly differed from region to region and year to year depending upon the quality, accessibility and availability of and when there were proposals for buying land for allotment. Though the Government procedure fixes the common value, it cannot be strictly adhered to

while implementing the scheme. The district wise year wise, cost details of land allotted is presented in the following table.

Table - 16 : DISTRICT WISE, YEAR WISE COST DETAILS OF LAND ALLOTTED

Physical: in acres & Financial: Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No	Year of Allotment	DISTRICT	T Y P E O F L A N D									No. of samples
			D R Y L A N D			W E T L A N D			G A R D E N L A N D			
			Exte nt	Cost	Cost / Acre	Exten t	Cost	Cost / Acre	Ex ten t	Cost	Cost / Acre	
1	2009 - 10	Bagalkot	4.00	1.80	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Chamaraja nagar	4.00	1.00	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Davanagere	6.00	2.25	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Gulbarga	4.00	1.36	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Kodagu	2.00	1.50	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Koppal	8.00	3.64	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Hassan	2.00	1.40	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Raichur	-	-	-	4.00	4.00	1.00	-	-	-	4
		Shimoga	2.00	0.70	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tumkur	2.00	0.75	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		

2	2010 - 11	Belgaum	2.00	1.30	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Bengaluru	2.00	2.50	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Bidar	4.00	2.56	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Chamaraja nagar	-	-	-	1.00	0.81	0.81	-	-	-	1
		Chikka ballapur	-	-	-	3.00	7.50	2.50	-	-	-	3
		Chitradurga	6.00	3.00	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Gadag	2.00	1.10	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Gulbarga	8.00	2.40	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Hassan	4.00	2.50	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Haveri	2.00	1.44	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Raichur	-	-	-	17.0	32.3	1.90	-	-	-	17
Shimoga	2.00	0.72	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		

3	2011 - 12	Belgaum	-	-	-	3.00	7.50	2.50	-	-	-	3
		Bijapur	-	-	-	2.00	4.68	2.34	-	-	-	2
		Chikka ballapur	12.00	15.00	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
		Dharwad	10.00	15.00	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		Kolar	-	-	-	5.00	12.50	2.50	-	-	-	5
		Tumkur	2.00	2.16	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yadgir	2.00	0.82	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		

4	2012 - 13	Chitradurga	4.00	14.00	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Chikka magalur	-	-	-	3.00	3.90	1.30	-	-	-	3
		Dakshina Kannada	-	-	-	2.00	6.00	3.00	-	-	-	2
		Gadag	8.00	8.80	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Yadgir	4.00	3.68	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Uttar Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	5.04	2.52	2

Sl. No	Year of Allotment	DISTRICT	TYPE OF LAND									No. of samples
			DRY LAND			WET LAND			GARDEN LAND			
			Extent	Cost	Cost per Acre	Extent	Cost	Cost per Acre	Extent	Cost	Cost per Acre	
5	2013 - 14	Bagalkot	-	-	-	1.00	4.65	4.65	-	-	-	1
			-	-	-	1.32	9.00	5.00	-	-	-	2
		Belgaum	2.00	1.30	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Chikka ballapur	-	-	-	7.00	35.0	5.00	-	-	-	7
		Davanagere	3.25	7.10	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Kolar	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	67.5	7.50	9
		Haveri	1.20	2.19	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Raichur	-	-	-	14.0	63.0	4.50	-	-	-	14		

In respect of other districts also, annual variations were significantly higher on year to year basis.

6.19 Demarcation of Land

When any piece of land is sold or purchased, the normal process is to demarcate boundaries on all four sides to clearly distinguish the same. In Kolar, Chikkaballapur, Yadgir, Koppal and Raichur districts, groups of beneficiaries had been allotted land in bulk. A major deficiency in the implementation of the scheme is that, wherever there is bulk allotment, the lands are not properly demarcated. In as many as 63 of the 133 cases (around 47%), lands allocated have no boundaries marked (Table – 17). As many as 31 cases is located in Manvi taluk of Raichur District. Interactions with the allottees revealed that they have no issues or any problems since they carry out their activities with mutual understanding. The study indicates that there is no incidence of leasing out the lands to adjacent farmers or landlords. However, it is desirable that the demarcation is done before allotment so that no legal hurdles are faced later.

Table-17: Details of lands not demarcated

District	Taluk	Village	No. of cases where lands registered but not demarcated
Raichur	Manvi	Mustur	14
	Manvi	Chikkotanakallu	17
Koppal	Koppal	Betgeri	05
Kolar	Shrinivaspura	Karipalli	09
Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	Dugginayakanahalli	06
		Abbaravarapalli	10
Yadagir	Surpura	Thirtha	02
Total			63

6.20 Borewells drilled

Among the 965 beneficiaries, as many as 451 (47%) have been allotted dry lands. Only 8 bore wells have been drilled so far i.e., 4 each in Bagalkot and Chikkaballapur districts. It was

indicated that a survey was under way for identification of sites for drilling of borewells. Following table provides the details.

Table - 18: Details of bore wells drilled

Sl. No.	District	Dry lands distributed		Bore wells drilled within a year		Remarks
		No. of Beneficiaries	Area allotted (Acres)	STC	Beneficiary	
1	Bagalkot	15	30.00	4		Borewell failed
2	Belgaum	20	39.11			
3	Bengaluru (R)	1	2.00			
4	Bidar	10	20.00			
5	Bijapur	9	18.00			
6	Chickballapur	53	97.27	4		
7	Chamarajanagar	8	16.00			
8	Chickmagalur	3	6.00			
9	Chitradurga	49	98.00			
10	Davangere	18	35.26			
11	Dharwad	58	116.00			
12	D. Kannada	-	-			
13	Gadag	29	57.22			
14	Gulbarga	36	72.00			
15	Kodagu	1	2.00			
16	Kolar	27	46.30			
17	Koppal	43	85.36			
18	Hassan	9	17.33			
19	Haveri	3	5.20			Land inspected for bore well
20	Raichur	39	76.00			
21	Shimoga	3	6.00			
22	Tumkur	6	12.00			
23	U. Kannada	-	-			
24	Yadgir	11	21.00			
Total		451	882.78			

6.21 Crop Insurance

It was observed that in majority of cases, crop insurance was not taken by the beneficiaries since they were not aware of the same. However, a few beneficiaries(11) who were in the know of these facilities did insure their crops and had paid the premia. (e.g., in Chickballapur-1, Dharwad-5, Gadag-5)

6.22 Loan Repayment

The scheme provides for the Corporation to lend 50% of the cost by way of loan to be repaid over a period of 10 years time. The recent trend is that loans are invariably waived-off by the Government of the day. While this would save beneficiaries from debt burden, it will set a bad trend and incidences of willful default in the hope of getting loan waived in future. There are instances where borrowers had repaid some installments initially, repented for being prompt and respecting the law, apparently after the others got the benefit of loan waiver. This is an issue to be addressed to.

As per records, an amount of Rs. 182.68 lakhs was disbursed by way of loan by the Corporation to 133 sample beneficiaries during the reference period at different points of time. In view of successive drought conditions and loss of crops, the Government of Karnataka had waived loans for the lands allotted during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13, and therefore, no loan was recoverable. However during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13, it is seen that in 2 cases the loans were repaid either fully or partly. Only one respondent in Kodagu district had paid the loan fully while one each in the districts of Haveri and Bagalkot had paid first installment and balance was waived under the loan waiver scheme. The aggregate loan waived is Rs. 120.501lakhs.

In respect of land allotted during 2013-14, one person in Bagalkot district has paid Rs. 10,000/- as first installment. The beneficiaries were not covered under loan waiver scheme since it was for a specific period i.e., since inception of scheme upto 2012-13 and loans advanced between these years alone were waived. The repayment has not been done for one or the other reasons, mainly in the hope of getting the loan waived. This amounts to Rs. 62.50 lakhs. It was indicated that the Corporation had sent intimations to the beneficiaries to comply with repayment schedule through notices.

Table - 19 : Repayment status of Loans by the beneficiaries

Sl. No.	District	Fin. Year	Sam ples	Status of repayment					Total loan due (in Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
				Repai d	If No, reaso ns	Waitin g for loan waiver	How much waived	When		
1	Bagalkot	2009-10	2				0.900	18/05/13		Loan waived 100% on 18/5/13
		2013-14	1	0.10					2.225	Rs.10,000 paid as first installment
		2013-14	2						4.500	
2	Belgaum	2010-11	1				0.650	18/05/13		
		2011-12	3				3.750	18/05/13		
		2013-14	1						0.500	
3	Bengaluru(R)	2010-11	1				1.250	18/05/13		Land yet to be handed over
4	Bidar	2010-11	2				1.280	18/05/13		
5	Bijapur	2011-12	2				2.340	18/05/13		
6	Chamarajanagar	2009-10	1				0.407	18/05/13		
		2010-11	1				0.250	18/05/13		
		2013-14	1						1.000	
7	Chickmagalur	2012-13	3				1.950	18/05/13		
8	Chickballapur	2011-12	6				7.500	18/05/13		
		2010-11	3				3.750	18/05/13		
		2013-14	7						17.500	
9	Chitradurga	2010-11	3				1.500	18/05/13		
		2012-13	2				7.000	18/05/13		
10	Davangere	2009-10	3				1.125	18/05/13		
		2013-14	1						1.950	
		2013-14	1						1.599	
11	Dharwad	2011-12	5				7.500	18/05/13		
12	D. Kannada	2012-13	2				3.000	18/05/13		
13	Gadag	2010-11	1				0.550	18/05/13		
		2012-13	4				4.400	18/05/13		
14	Gulbarga	2009-10	2				0.680	18/05/13		
		2010-11	4				1.200	18/05/13		
15	Kodagu	2009-10	1	0.75						Paid fully
16	Kolar	2011-12	5				6.250	18/05/13		
		2012-13	9				33.750	18/05/13		
17	Koppal	2009-10	3				1.320	18/05/13		
		2009-10	1				0.500	18/05/13		
18	Hassan	2009-10	1				0.700	18/05/13		
		2010-11	2				1.250	18/05/13		
19	Haveri	2010-11	1	0.06			0.66	18/05/13		Rs. 6000/- I installment paid, further loan waived off
		2013-14	1						1.095	
20	Raichur	2010-11	17				16.150	18/05/13		
		2013-14	14						31.750	
		2009-10	4				2.000	18/05/13		
21	Shimoga	2009-10	1				0.350	18/05/13		
		2010-11	1				0.363	18/05/13		
22	Tumkur	2009-10	1				0.375	18/05/13		
		2011-12	1				1.081	18/05/13		
23	U. Kannada	2012-13	2				2.520	18/05/13		
24	Yadgir	2011-12	1				0.410	18/05/13		
		2012-13	2				1.840	18/05/13		
	Total		133	0.91			120.501		61.119	

6.23 Leasing of land

Incidences of leasing out the allotted land were reported from Kolar and Hassan districts. In Kolar district, as many as 6 beneficiaries and 1 beneficiary in Hassan district had leased their allotted lands mainly to their neighbours. The lease amount collected from the lessees was invested in purchase of sheep and milch animal by the beneficiaries. However, in the remaining 22 districts, the allottees were engaged in cultivating their land.

6.24 Physical Possession of Land

Land allotment scheme is intended to physically make over the purchased land to the identified beneficiaries after fulfilling all the conditions. The land is expected to be handed over on the day of execution of sale deed by the seller. However, in case of 2 of the 24 districts, (Kolar, Bengaluru) the allottees of land had not received physical possession for one or the other reasons. Nine beneficiaries in Karipalli (Srinivaspur-Kolar) who were allotted land (Mango orchard) during 2013-14 was yet to get possession of their lands. Similarly in case of one beneficiary in Malasandra village in Dodaballapur taluk, land has not been handed over.

6.25 Post Scheme Impacts

Efforts were made to elicit some information on the impact of the scheme on the economy of the households. Though the inputs received were based on respondents' recall capacities, cross checking exercise was also resorted to using the information provided by the respondents and moderating the same using some discounting process.

Cropping pattern

Majority of respondents have reported to be following alternative cropping system depending on water availability and market for produce. Crop combinations were Jowar combined with pulses (46 cases or 33%), Paddy (16 cases) among food grains; while in case of commercial crops, cotton was most common in case of 37 beneficiaries (around 33%). In case of 20 beneficiaries, it was horticulture crops like fruits, vegetable and flowers. Small and isolated crops like sugarcane, coffee, areca and chillies also constituted cropping system as may be seen from the following table.

Table -20: Details of Crops grown in the allotted lands

Sl.No.	Type & Name of Crop	No.	Percentage
Food Crops			
1	Jowar + Bengal gram	12	10
2	Wheat / Jowar	2	2
3	Jowar (Pure)	18	15
4	Tur + Green gram / Jowar	7	6
5	Paddy + Ginger	16	13
6	Sunflower, Jowar	5	4
7	Ground nut, Sesame	2	2
8	Redgram / Soybean	2	1
Commercial Crops			
1	Sugar came	3	2
2	Cotton	17	14
3	Cotton / Maize	20	16
4	Coffee	1	1
5	Areca + Banana	4	3
6	Chilly / Cotton	5	4
7	Pomegranate	1	1
8	Vegetables	5	4
9	Floriculture / Chilly	1	1
III	Fallow Land	2	1
	Total	123	100

Note:land allotted but not physically handed over which is rainfed land (1 case). Another 9 plots allotted but not handed over have standing mango orchards.

Subsidiary Occupation

In addition to agriculture as main occupation, the beneficiaries households also were found to be engaged in subsidiary activities that add to family income. It has been observed that the spouses of few of the beneficiaries were also engaged in subsidiary occupations like livestock rearing, tailoring and other services and were earning additional income.

Table - 21: Details of subsidiary occupations

Sl. No.	Total samples	Dairying		Sheep Rearing		Tailoring		Service		Auto	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	133	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1

Income Impact

The study attempted assessment of net incremental income received by the beneficiaries as a result of land allotment which is the main objective of the scheme. The incremental income assessment was based on inputs received from respondents in respect of their income before and after allotment and actual operations carried out in their holdings. Wide variations were noticed among the districts and depending on the cropping systems followed by the respondents. The following table provides the details.

Table - 22: Average incremental income after land allotment.

District	No.of respondents	Gross Earnings before(Rs. in lakhs)	Gross Earnings after (Rs. in lakhs)	Incremental Income (Rs. in lakh)	Average Incremental Income(Rs./ head)
Bagalkot	5	6.18	8.20	2.02	40,400
Belgaum	5	2.30	4.30	2.00	40,000
Bengaluru (R)	1	1.40	1.40	-	-
Bidar	2	0.76	1.12	0.36	18,000
Bijapur	2	1.08	1.31	0.23	11500
Chamrajnagar	3	0.72	1.08	0.36	12,000
Chikkamagaluru	3	1.33	1.56	0.23	7,667
Chikkaballapur	16	6.56	9.90	3.34	20,875
Chitradurg	5	1.76	2.79	1.03	20,600
Davangere	5	2.28	3.13	0.85	17,000
Dharwad	5	4.05	5.07	1.02	20,400
Dakshina Kannada	2	1.56	2.06	0.50	25,000
Gadag	5	2.41	3.06	0.64	13,000
Kalburgi	6	3.30	5.50	2.20	36,667
Kodagu	1	0.60	0.90	0.30	30,000
Kolar	5	1.80	2.00	0.25	5,000
	9	-	-	-	-
Koppal	4	0.76	1.44	0.68	17,000
Hassan	3	1.03	1.63	0.60	20,000
Haveri	2	2.45	3.08	0.63	31,600
Raichur	35	12.20	16.82	4.54	12,970
Shivamogga	2	0.93	1.68	0.75	37,500
Tumkur	2	1.10	3.10	2.00	1,00,000
Uttar Kannada	2	2.25	4.50	2.25	1,12,500
Yadgir	3	1.54	2.91	1.37	45,667
Total	123	63.59	91.86	28.52	23,187*

Average incremental income in case of 123 beneficiaries.

The range of incremental increase in the incomes of respondents varies from less than Rs. 2000/- to over Rs. 1,12,500/-. The following table provides incremental income in ranges.

Table - 23: Incremental Income

Range (Rs.)	No. of respondents	Districts	% to total
NIL*	10	Bengaluru, Kolar	7.52
5000-10000	08	Chikkamagaluru, Kolar	6.02
10,000-25000	87	Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar Nagar Chikkaballapur Chitradurg, Dharwad, Gadag Dakshina Kannada Davangere, Hassan, Koppal and Raichur	65.41
25000-50000	24	Bagalkote, Belagavi, Kalburgi, Kodagu, Shivamogga, Yadgir, Haveri	18.05
50000-100000	02	Tumkur	1.50
> 100000	02	Uttara Kannada	1.50

*Lands not handed over to the beneficiaries.

Table - 24: Annual Incremental Income of Category Groups

Sl.No	Beneficiaries	Total Annual Income after land allotment (Rs. in lakhs)	Average Annual Income Groups (Rs. in lakhs)							
			Nil*		0.01-0.40		0.40-0.80		0.80-1.2	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	133	78.61	10	7	106	80	13	10	4	3

*Lands not handed over possession. Hence, no return.

Macro level impact

Using the outputs generated through the beneficiary survey, an attempt is made to extrapolate the macro level impact in respect of all the allottees. Efforts are also made to compute incomes to the three categories, namely (i) dry land, (ii) wet land and (iii) garden land allottees in respect of 24 districts and weighted average incomes are arrived at and provided in Annexure-8 to this report.

It was seen that in respect of dry lands, there was wide variation of per unit income received in different districts. Highest income was in respect of beneficiaries of Tumkur at Rs. 1,00,000/- followed by Yadgir (Rs. 45,700/-) and Shimoga (Rs. 35,000/-). In the same category, the beneficiaries reporting low income were from Kolar (Rs. 5000/-), Chamarajnagar (Rs.6000/-) and Hassan (Rs.10,000/-). These variations were attributed to different cropping patters and rainfall variations.

In the second category i.e., wet lands, the overall per unit incremental income was reported as Rs. 18,100/-. This income (per beneficiary) is lower than the dry land category as the cultivated area is only 1 acre in case of wet lands. If per acre income is considered, income from wetlands is almost double. Among the districts, beneficiaries in Bagalkot have received an incremental income of Rs. 90,000/- followed by Shimoga (Rs. 59,000/-), Belgaum (Rs.55,000/-), Davangere (Rs. 49,000/-) and Dharwad (Rs. 40,000/-). In this category also, variations were seen as in the case of Chickmagalur, Raichur and Bijapur where an incremental increase of Rs. 10,000/- to 15,000/- only have been reported. The variation was reported to be on account of inadequate irrigation water and scanty rainfall apart from different cropping pattern followed.

In the third category i.e., Garden lands, similar trends were seen with the average per unit income at Rs. 68,100/-. The highest is from Uttara Kannada (Rs. 1,12,500/-) followed by Chickmagalur (Rs. 90,000/-), Kolar (Rs. 72,000/-), Bijapur (Rs. 58,000/-) and Bagalkot (Rs. 65,000/-).

Overall, the wealth generated by 955 beneficiaries (excluding 10 beneficiaries those who did not get possession of allotted lands) was of the order of Rs. 2.018 Crores per year, with a weighted average income of Rs. 21,132/-.

Change in Status

The status of a woman in her family affairs and decisions is an indicator of her importance in the family and the respect she commands among the households. Interaction with the respondent beneficiaries showed that their status had improved significantly after getting the land. An overwhelming 119 respondents reported that their views / opinions / decisions were valued by the family members in almost all matters, while 13 had the freedom of independent decisions. Purpose-wise, the matters where their decisions were valued are in land related matters, financial matters, education of children, health aspects, marriages and other important decisions. The following table gives details of raised status of these women.

Sl. No	Total samples	Say in most events	Self-decision	If Yes, details of events				
				Land related	Financial	Educational/ / Health	Marriage	Others
1	133	119	13	119	119	119	119	119

Assets created after land allotment

It is seen that all the 133 beneficiary respondents had saved money and had invested in acquiring one or the other assets, which included both movable and immovable. Among movable assets, all the respondents has purchased television sets, while 120 of them had brought two-wheelers for their wards and households. Nine of them had purchased bicycles while one had purchased and auto-rickshaw which was being used to earn regular additional income.

Apart from movable assets, all of them had also used their incremental income in immovable assets. While 71 of them had constructed semi-pucca dwelling houses, as many as 52 had used the money for repairs and renovation of their existing houses. Details are given in table below.

Table - 26: Assets Created after land allotment

Sl. No	Total Sample	Movable Assets					Immovable Assets					
		TV	MC	Auto	Cycle	Agri. Implements	Pucca house		Semi Pucca house		Old house	
							No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	133	133	120	1	9	13	10	8%	71	53%	52	39%

Attitude of family members

The hitherto neglected status meted out to the respondents has drastically changed among the families. As high as 93% of the respondents reported to have experienced or felt some change in the attitude of members while other 6% had witnessed drastic change in the attitudes and treatment being given to the activities, as also in taking important family related decisions. Male members had been taking their concurrence / views to take any decisions in the interest of their family welfare.

Table - 27: Details of change in attitude of family members

Sl. No.	Change in attitude of family members (Extent)		Feel empowered in domestic matters
	Some	Fully	Yes
1	124 (93%)	8 (6%)	132 (99%)

Note: It was understood that for creation of assets, the respondents had used 3 sources namely (i) part of incremental income, (ii) income of spouse and (iii) loan from banks, Hence the assets created could not be attributed only to the land allotment

Chapter – 7

REFLECTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- The beneficiaries were selected by following the criteria laid down by the Government. However, the Gram Sabhas which are required to play effective role to initiate, propose and recommend the names of the beneficiaries seem to have not been performed their function effectively as this condition was followed by only a few Panchayats. Generally, the local MLAs had their final say in selecting the beneficiaries as the names proposed by the MLAs were recommended and forwarded to the district committee for final approval.
- The Karnataka State has recognized 50 tribal communities but the scheme has covered only 11 tribal sub-groups while allotting the land. Further, it was observed that the *Naikoda* tribe (which consists of *Nayak*, *Naik*, *Bedar* and *Valmiki* according to 2011 census) had 95 percent of beneficiaries and only 5 percent of the beneficiaries were covered in the rest 10 ST sub-groups. Hence, there is a need for a new approach to cover all the tribal sub-groups of Karnataka irrespective of their spatial distribution and size of population while implementing the schemes. Also, there is need for baseline survey of eligible ST women district wise. This study would help in knowing the time period in which all eligible beneficiaries could be covered and also to estimate budgetary provision.
- The age composition, marital status and their occupation has a positive bearing on the objectives of the scheme. However, in few cases the beneficiaries have crossed 60 years and above, suggesting the need for rethinking on the age factor as one of the criteria for selection of the beneficiaries. Predominance of illiterates further points out the need for extension education for this agricultural labour group of women to make use of their land by adopting modern technology.
- The study has shown that both wet and dry lands were allotted to almost equal number of beneficiaries and the garden land was received by only 8 per cent of the beneficiaries. It also indicated that the dry land is preferred by the beneficiaries as they get at lower price and the extent is more and also there is a scope for them to get other facilities from

the Government. Most of the land was suitable for cultivation and also location wise, there was no complaints from the beneficiaries although only 21 per cent were within the radius of two kilometers. Sixty five percent had their lands at the distance of 2-5 kilometers and other 14 percent of the beneficiaries had their lands beyond 5 kilometers. But their main botheration was about the cultivability and the input availability. However, the recent changes in the provisions of land allotment regarding their situations anywhere in the taluk may not go in favour of the beneficiary since it was difficult to relocate themselves from their own villages. This may possibly lead to leasing out of the land.

- The cropping pattern adopted by the beneficiaries revealed that almost all of them are cultivating their lands seriously by growing crops which are popular in their region. Only two respondents of 123 beneficiaries interviewed had kept their land idle/ fallow. Nearly 50 percent of the beneficiaries had gone for commercial crops. This result is indicative of women's potential to grow cash crops and increase their income, if opportunities are provided.
- The beneficiaries in general had not carried out land development works on their allotted land such as field bunding, levelling, border planting, digging wells etc., with few exception like the one in the villages of Jevargi, Aurad, Arasikere and Shikaripura taluks. They were fully aware of the need for land development and they are willing to take it up if support comes from other departments or any other agency. In fact, the line departments executed bunding work and digging of bore wells in respect of 28 percent and 5 percent, respectively. This was very well received by the beneficiaries and the other beneficiaries were also in anticipation of such benefits from the line departments.
- With regard to physical possession of land, allottees of land in two districts have not received the physical possession for one or the other reasons. For instance, 9 beneficiaries of Karipalli in Srinivaspura taluk who were allotted land during 2013-14 were not given possession yet. Similarly, one beneficiary in Mallasandra village of Doddaballapur taluk has not yet received physical possession of land allotted during 2010-11. This phenomenon though appearing in small measures should be viewed very seriously as a default.

- Another deficiency noticed in the field is that, the land allotted to the beneficiaries had not been properly demarcated. Such conditions existed in as many as 63 beneficiaries highlighting the glaring shortcoming in implementation process. Hence, it is suggested that the physical possession and demarcation should be simultaneously carried out by the Corporation as soon as the registration is completed.
- The normal time frame involved between identification of land and approval ranges between 1 and 2 years. In few cases, the period had gone up to 3 to 4 years even after recommendation was made to the Deputy Commissioner by the Corporation. This long period of waiting by the beneficiary with a hope to get the land will have demoralizing effect on the beneficiary.
- The Corporation while buying lands for allotment to beneficiaries had ensured that the land purchased by them is from non SCs and STs. Further, the sellers voluntarily came forward to give their lands at the available market price and never complain about any discrepancy in the transaction.
- It was reported that in most of the southern districts of Karnataka, the availability of land for sale was scarce. Whereas, in the northern districts of Karnataka, there were more sellers than the demand from the Corporation. This is a contrasting situation in the State where owners themselves were pressuring the Corporation to buy their lands. In fact, this is a good condition for the Corporation to think of creating a land bank and allot the same to the beneficiaries whenever the scheme is implemented. Another phenomenon that was observed was that the sellers and beneficiaries themselves settle the deeds and brought the cases for financial support with the Corporation.
- The increase in income of a family will always have a positive bearing in the improvement of the lifestyle, material possession, food consumption pattern and social standing. The present study had highlighted the increase in the family income of the beneficiaries and in about 65% of the cases the incremental increase is in the range of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- and in case of 18% of the respondents the incremental increase is in the range of Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. As a result, the respondent beneficiaries have had their material standards improved manifested in possessing movable assets like television, motor cycle, bicycle etc.,.

- The study had also revealed that 60 percent of the beneficiaries were living in pukka/ semi-pukka houses. Further, in respect of social status, almost all women had their say together with their spouses in the decision making process of the family especially marriage, financial management, land related issues and education of children, etc. The team had observed changes in their mind set, perception, attitude etc. which speaks about the substantial change in the outlook of society and also in empowerment of women. This transformation has set in motion not only because of the scheme but of various programmes which has focused on women empowerment. In this context, it is necessary to observe that the social heritage of the tribal women is the fact that it is she who runs the family.
- So far as the repayment of loan is concerned, it is hardly a problem seriously perceived by the beneficiaries. It is a wide spread opinion that, as done in the past, the loan could also be waved off by the Government on one or the other day. Among 133 beneficiaries, only 3 beneficiaries have repaid the loan amount partly or fully. It was quiet reasonable on the part of the rest to think that their loan also would be waved off as done in the past.
- It was observed that there was no visible convergence of the line departments with the scheme and it was quiet obvious because there were no specific Government direction with the concerned Departments in lending support to the scheme.
- There is no system of follow-up and monitoring from the Corporation once land is allotted and registered in the beneficiary name. There is no chance for the beneficiaries to give any feedback except when they want to get additional assistance especially for bore well and they themselves approached the Corporation seeking further assistance.
- Pertinent to the question regarding any land development work taken-up in the allotted lands of beneficiaries, by and large, the lands did not require land development in general i.e. land levelling, bunding etc. However, in few instances the allotted lands were levelled and being irrigated using water from their neighbours borewell e.g., Chamarajanagara, Chitradurga, Abravaripalli in Bagepalli taluk, Madhe village in Madikeri taluk. In a few places viz., Arasikere taluks the beneficiaries had fenced their

plots with barbed wire. In one plot the fence was electrified (Chikkalkur village in Arasikere taluk). Another instance of entrepreneurial attitude of the beneficiary was seen in Moraganahalli, Nitrahalli villages of Koratagere and Madhugiri taluks respectively. Here, the beneficiaries have levelled the lands in their plots; irrigation was from a drilled borewell and cultivated highly remunerative floriculture (jasmine) in Koratagere and vegetables (chillies) in Madhugiri taluk.

Chapter – 8**RECOMMENDATIONS****Short term**

- Slow process of implementation due to non-availability of land in southern Karnataka is common. The Corporation should give wide publicity in local newspapers and through media in advance and wherever lands are available, make purchases and make a land bank so, that could be allotted to new applicants. In Northern parts of Karnataka, the land availability is very easy but there are limited applicants for land allotment. The Corporation should create a “land bank” for ST Communities and simultaneously give publicity to the scheme in order to increase the number of applicants.
- Selection of beneficiaries at Gram Sabhas is a prerequisite and its effective role in the process of selection of beneficiaries should be ensured by keeping the records of the proceedings of Grama Sabha including the resolution of the Grama Panchayath.
- There is scope for involving Non Government Organizations (NGOs) in this programme. The NGO’s all over the country have the record of their involvement in making such programmes successful. In fact, in most of the tribal improvement programmes, it is the NGO’s who have reached earlier than the Government in improving their socio-economic status.

While selecting the beneficiaries, the age factor and marital status should be considered as a pre-requisite. For example, the land should be allotted to such people who are below the age of fifty years and widowhood may be given priority.

Long term

- A monitoring mechanism should be created by the Corporation to ensure the land utilization by the allottee beneficiary.

- The allottees are from tribal communities and may not be aware of other schemes and programmes under which subsidies and other financial and technical assistance are provided. Therefore there should be an in-built arrangement of sponsoring such beneficiaries by the Corporation for any scheme like drilling of bore wells, planting of border trees, sprinklers/drip irrigation system, input supply, training / exposure visits, formation of farmer interest groups etc., so that, they can get holistic services.
- There are fifty tribes in Karnataka and the present programme has reached only eleven sub-groups of the tribes. Hence, there is a need to implement the scheme covering all the tribes including those who are residing in inaccessible areas like forest areas and remote areas though they are numerically insignificant.
- Drilling of bore wells under various schemes should cover the beneficiaries of land allotment and land purchase scheme on priority.

Policy decision

- The present guidelines do not take into account the location of lands declared / classified as “Wet” but actually were not receiving any water being at tail end and also during drought conditions. Some flexibility may be allowed in such cases and depending on feasibility, the area limitation of one acre could be raised to 2.00 acres in tail end side of the irrigation commands, so that, the beneficiaries get little higher land area than at present.
- The land allotment should include a package of practices including productive inputs at least for two years. This component would naturally require the convergence of activities and schemes of agriculture allied departments which is possible only when there is a specific policy of the Government. Further, it is suggested that, this should be included in the district development plan.

ANNEXURES

Request For Proposals for Selection of Consultant Evaluation Organization for the evaluation of Land Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme for Landless Scheduled Tribe Women.

SECTION –III

Terms of Reference for Evaluation of Land Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme for Landless Scheduled Tribe Women for the Period 2009-10 to 2013-14 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd

1. Title of the study:

The title of the study is “*Evaluation of Land Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme for Landless Scheduled Tribe Women for the Period 2009-10 to 2013-14 implemented by Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.*”

2. Background Information:

The population of Scheduled tribes in Karnataka is 6.95% of the total population of the State. In the rural agrarian culture of State, the status of any person is directly linked to the ownership and possession of land. The social status of a person or a family not owning land is rated far below than those who possess land. The people belonging to Scheduled tribes are doubly disadvantaged by (1) belonging to the lowest category in caste hierarchy and, (2) not possessing any land of their own. Further, the literacy level of these persons is less than others due to their poor economic condition. Hence, most of the Scheduled tribes living in villages are marginal cultivators or landless agricultural laborers, who depend on land lords belonging to other castes for getting employment. Within the Scheduled tribe population too, women have a lower social status as they do not own any land. Lack of ownership of land is correlated to violence against women as was proved in a study conducted jointly by Land, an international NGO working to secure land rights for the poorest, and Human Betterment Foundation (HBF), another international agency working on the relationship between land and asset ownership by women and gender violence.

A scheme of purchasing agricultural land and its distribution to landless Scheduled tribe women first began in the year 1990-91. The expenditure of the scheme is met out of 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 The 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 provides two acres of dry land or one acre of wet/irrigated land or half an acre garden land to Scheduled tribe landless women belonging to agriculture laborer families. The scheme provides for financial assistance to the landless women agricultural laborers for purchase of land. The land is purchased by the Corporation and registered in the name of the beneficiary. Two acres of dry land or one acre of wet/irrigated land or half an acre of horticultural land is purchased after verifying the fertility, market rate etc. 50% of the cost of land is subsidy and is borne by State Government, and the remaining 50% is met out of borrowings from National Corporation or Share Capital. The loan portion is required to be repaid by the beneficiaries at the rate of 6% interest in 20 installments spread over 10 years to the Corporation.

3. Objective of the Scheme and Progress achieved so far:

The main objective of the scheme is to empower ST beneficiary women by providing them ownership of agricultural land. This not only makes her independent of the land lord on whom she depended for employment, but also improves the social and economic status of the family she belongs to.

Since 2007-08 (the inception year of the programme) to 2013-14, through Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd, 925ST landless women have been distributed 1367.72 acres of land at a cost of Rs.20.92 crores.

4. Government Orders issued for fixing the type, value and extent of the land for purchase:

1. As per Government of Karnataka order no. Government of Karnataka order no. SWD 80 SDC 2007 dated: 05.08.2009, permission is given by Government to have a Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner for purchase of land costing up to twice the guidance value of the land, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.50 lakh as unit cost. In case the value of land is more than twice the guidance value of the land, or Rs 2.50 lacs, or both, such proposals need to be sent to Social Welfare department for getting approval of Revenue department at Government level.

2. As per Government of Karnataka order no. SWD 79 SDC 2012 dated: 13.06.2012, unit cost is increased to Rs. 5 lakhs with the following conditions-
 - a. Only agricultural land to be purchased. Beneficiaries cannot sell or lease the lands given to them to others.
 - b. Half the land cost will be a loan attracting an interest rate of 6% interest. The loan needs to be paid back in 20 installments. The other half of land cost is subsidy.
 - c. Agriculture dry /wet land (2 and 1 acre respectively) or horticulture land not less than ½ an acre to be provided to each beneficiary such that unit cost is not more than Rs. 5.00 lacs.
3. As per Government letter no. SWD 173 SDC 2012 dated: 30.01.2013, the value of the land to be purchased can be 3 times that of the guidance value of land, subject to maximum Rs. 5.00 lacs per unit. Cases where this is exceeded need to be sent to Government for sanction.
4. As per Government of Karnataka order no. SWD 88 SDC 2013 dated: 04.09.2013, the unit cost was enhanced from Rs. 5.00 to 7.50 lacs.
5. As per Government of Karnataka order no. SWD 91 SDC 2014 dated: 20.06.2014, the unit cost was enhanced from Rs. 7.50 lakh to 10.00 lac.

5. Eligibility of Land Purchase Scheme and Process of Sanction:

1. Landless Scheduled Tribe women belonging to families of agriculture laborers selected by the Gram Sabhas are eligible for getting land under this scheme.
2. The land owners who sell the land should not belong to SCs/STs.
3. The land to be purchased should be cultivable. The land being purchased and distribution should be free of litigation; no violations should have taken place under Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Land (PTCL) Act 1978, the Land Reforms Act, the Karnataka Forest Act and Land Grant Rules etc.
4. The land purchased can be given to a beneficiary staying within a radius of 5 kms from the land.
5. The main documents required for sanction are RTC, Encumbrance Certificate (EC), No dues certificate from bank, sale deed/title deed and agreement from owner of the land for sale. These should be verified and spot inspection done by the concerned officer and proposal to be submitted to District Implementation Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

6. The District Committee to send all the approved proposals with required certified documents to the central office for approval.
7. The beneficiary to be shown the land proposed for purchase and should be informed at what rate the land is being purchased.
8. At the time of registering the land in favor of the beneficiary, it should also be hypothecated to Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd and entry to this effect is made in the RTC. A copy of such RTC to be kept in the concerned file of the beneficiary.
9. The land registered in the name of beneficiary to be got measured by the surveyors and handed over. The mahazar of this whole process to be made, and a copy of this to be kept in the file.
10. The Corporation to co-ordinate in getting facilities of other departments like irrigation, agriculture, horticulture and watershed etc. for providing other benefits, so as to enable the beneficiary to get more profit.

6. Documents to be submitted for sanction under Land Purchase Scheme:

1. Proceedings of District Implementation Committee meeting.
2. Certificate regarding beneficiaries being landless and being an agriculture laborer.
3. Caste certificate of beneficiaries and land owners.
4. Report from Assistant Commissioner/Tahsildar in Format-1.
5. Report from Taluk Development Officer/District Manager of the Corporation for having inspected the land in Format-2.
6. List from Sub-register Office regarding registered value of the land.
7. Proceedings of the Gram Sabha for having selected the beneficiary.
8. No dues certificate from banks from where service is taken.
9. Rough sketch/map of the land.
10. EC from the last 13 years.
11. Agreement letter from owner of the land.
12. Legal advisors opinion.
13. CD of video recording of field inspection.
14. In case of dry land, a certificate from agriculture department regarding cultivability of land, and in case of wet land/garden land, certification regarding source of irrigation from irrigation department.

7. Review of Work:

The progress of the scheme is reviewed every month by officers at Taluk/District/State levels by Executive Officers of the Taluk, Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayats and the Managing Director of the Corporation respectively. In addition, the Secretary to Government also reviews the progress in the MPIC meetings every month. The financial and physical progress of land purchase scheme from 2009-10 to 2013-14 is as follows:

Year	Extent of land purchased (Acres)			Value of land (Rs. in lakhs)	No of beneficiaries
	Wet land	Dry land	Garden land		
2009-10	32	178	0	125.42	121
2010-11	94	241.07	0	331.02	221
2011-12	50.13	163.15	0	291.54	134
2012-13	142.31	137.58	4	509.48	217
2013-14	84.29	48.23	39.36	774.94	151
Total	402.73	768.03	43.96	2032.40	844

The district wise/year wise list of beneficiaries and extent of land distributed is given in *Annexures-1 to 5*.

8. Evaluation Scope & Purpose:

The scope of the study is in the districts mentioned in *Annexure-1 to 5* for 5 years from 2009-10 to 2013-14. The purpose of the study is to know whether the objectives set for the scheme have been achieved or not. Are there issues related to the Scheme such as-

- a) Land given to beneficiaries not being fertile/fit for agriculture.
- b) Land given to beneficiaries being unlevelled which requires further investment by the beneficiaries for leveling.
- c) Cultivation of land given to beneficiaries did not begin immediately after distribution of the land.
- d) Recovery of loan is not as per schedule.
- e) Lack of appropriate technologies for realizing the yield.
- f) Convergence of other departments like agriculture, horticulture and water shed development etc.

It is also intended to be known whether the social and economic condition of the ST women has improved or not. Suggestions for change in the Scheme

guidelines or implementation process are also desired, so that the outcome of the Scheme is enhanced.

9. Past Evaluations:

KEA is not aware of any evaluation study of the Scheme having been done in the past. However, the evaluation of Bhoo Odethana Scheme for Scheduled Caste landless agricultural Women laborers for the period 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been done by Dr. M.R.Gangadhar of University of Mysore. The study has made many important findings and suggestions which are applicable to the Scheme now being put for evaluation.

10. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive):

1. Has the eligibility criteria been followed in selection of beneficiaries under the Scheme? If not, please detail the name, address, district and year of wrong selection of beneficiary. (In the study detailed in the preceding paragraph, it was revealed that one male ex-serviceman and one MBBS lady of Scheduled Caste community had been wrongly selected as beneficiaries in the scheme.)
2. Has the eligibility criteria been followed in selection of land purchased under the Scheme? If not, please detail the extent, survey numbers, village, taluk, district and year of wrong selection of land.
3. The selection of beneficiaries is done at the Gram Sabha level. How transparent is the procedure of selecting the genuine and needy beneficiary? Are there any suggestions for making the process transparent and more helpful so that adequate coverage of Women Agricultural laborers is done?
4. What is the caste/tribe name wise composition of beneficiaries?
5. What is the socio-economic profile of the persons who provide (by selling) Land under this scheme?
6. In how many cases the beneficiary's family owned land before she was given land under the Scheme?
7. Who actually identifies the land purchased for distribution? Is it the prospective beneficiary, officers of the Corporation or a middle man? Please document the cases where middlemen are involved and detail the motive, incentive and process as to how he/she gets involved?
8. What is the interval involved from the time a beneficiary is selected in the Gram Sabha to the time when she is allotted the land? Which part of the entire activity schedule involves maximum delay? How can the delays in the process be reduced?

9. Is there any delay in taking possession of the land by beneficiaries? If yes, what are the reasons for not taking possession?
10. Did the beneficiary cultivate herself or on lease basis, the land given to her in the very agricultural season/year of distribution? If not, give district wise reasons for delay in cultivation?
11. Amongst dry land, wet land and garden land, which is most preferred by the beneficiaries? Why is it so? Are the preferences different in different districts? If yes, please document the preferences, district wise.
12. In how many cases has the Corporation, or the beneficiary herself, drilled a bore well within a year of giving/getting the dry land to the beneficiary?
13. Has the Scheme resulted in perceivable social and economic status improvement of the beneficiary and her family? If yes, what are the indicators of change?
14. How In how many cases has the Corporation, or the beneficiary herself, drilled a bore well within a year of giving/getting the dry land to the beneficiary?
15. Do the beneficiaries avail crop insurance benefit so as to protect the beneficiary farmer from natural calamities? If no, why not?
16. Is the land distributed is sold, leased and converted to non-agriculture use? If yes, to what extent? Give district wise details of the specific beneficiary/land.
17. As per the evaluation of Bhoo Odethana Scheme for Scheduled Caste landless agricultural Women laborers for the period 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been done by Dr. M.R.Gangadhar of University of Mysore, in 89.67% cases the recovery of the loan component of the scheme had been low. 47.62% of the delaying/defaulting beneficiaries cited no rains as the cause for not being able to return the loan component. What are the district wise situation/position of loan recovery in this Scheme? What are the reasons for low recovery, where seen?
18. Based upon the answer to the above questions, what suggestions can be given for improving the Scheme?

11. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:

The evaluation study is to be done for 5 years from 2009-10 to 2013-14. The district wise extent of dry, wet and horticulture land distributed and the number of beneficiaries each year is given in *Annexures-1 to 5* for the years 2009-10 to 2013-14 respectively. The sampling to be done is stratified random sampling with dry land, wet land and Horticulture beneficiaries for each year for the State as a whole

forming the stratum. 10 % of the beneficiaries in each year in each stratum, rounded off to the next higher integer will form the sample. Sampling is to be done in such a way that no district where the Scheme has been implemented is left from the sample. The total sample will comprise of about 85 beneficiaries (population being 844).

For evaluation, Individual Interviews are to be held with beneficiaries and Focused Group Discussions with Officers of the Corporation at taluk/district and State levels to discuss on the problems and needs of beneficiaries. The individual interviewed beneficiaries should be photographed in their lands and form a part of the report (A soft copy of it would suffice). This will ensure that the lands given to them are fully studied.

Findings in respect of questions 3, 4, 7 and 14 will be made on the basis of population and not the sample of beneficiaries.

12. Deliverables time Schedule:

The Managing Director, Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd, to issue necessary instructions to all the District Officers and Banks and concerned to provide required information and necessary support to the Consultant Evaluation Organization in completing the study in time. The available District wise 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 with all Stake holders 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.

13. Qualification of Consultant:

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

1. Social Scientist,
2. Agricultural Scientist/Retired District level Agriculture Officer, and,
3. Statistician/Research Assistant/ Data Collector.

The last category should essentially be only women as the target group of beneficiaries is only women.

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

14. 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)/ Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.
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. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

- Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme for Landless Scheduled Tribe Women.

(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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Contact person for further details:

Request For Proposals for Selection of Consultant Evaluation Organization for the evaluation of Land Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme for Landless Scheduled Tribe Women.

Sri.K.S. Mruthyunjaya, MD, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Ltd, Ph No.22250018, Mob: 9449029959, Smt.T.N.Manjula, AGM,Ph.No.080-22250017, 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.

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						
District wise details of beneficiaries under Land Purchase Scheme-2009-10						
Sl. No	District	Extent/type of land distributed in acres			Value of land (Rs. Lakhs)	No. Beneficiaries
		Dry	Wet	Horticulture		
1	Kolar	0-00	4-00	0-00	1.20	2
2	Raichur	24-00	2-00	0-00	1.20	25
3	Koppal	0-00	12-00	0-00	2.4	6
4	Chitradurga	0-00	10-00	0-00	3.60	5
5	Davangere	1-00	34-00	0-00	18.75	18
6	Chiikkaballapur	4-00	26-00	0-00	24.95	17
7	Chamarajnagara	1-00	4-00	0-00	1.81	3

ANNEXURE – 2 : QUESTIONNAIRE -1

Indian Resources Information & Management Technologies Ltd., Bangalore

Respondent: District Manager, KSMVSTDC Ltd.,

-
1. District:
 2. Name:
 3. Designation:
 4. Do you have any fixed targets to be achieved annually: Yes/ No

i) If yes, please provide details for preceding five years

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-10		
2010-11		
2011-12		
2012-13		
2013-14		

5. How is the beneficiary identified?

6. Is there any criteria followed for including an applicant for land to be made a beneficiary (given land)? YES/NO

7. If no such criteria is there, please suggest a criteria for doing so?

8. Who identifies the land proposed to be purchased?

9. Since the beneficiary is selected in the Gram Sabha, do you ensure that the selection is transparent in the Gram Sabha?

YES/NO

10. What procedure do you follow to confirm that the applicant does not own any land in her or in her spouse's name?

- a) by personal visit to the concerned village
- b) through Gram Panchayats concerned
- c) by obtaining an AFFIDAVIT from the prospective beneficiary.

11. What is the general preference of the beneficiaries in respect of the land

- a) Dry land
- b) Wet land
- c) Garden land

12. In how many cases the Corporation or beneficiaries have dug bore wells in the same year of allotment? (For all five years)

Year	By Beneficiaries	By Corporation
2009-10		
2010-11		
2011-12		
2012-13		
2013-14		
Remarks, if any:		

13. How many of the allottees have leased out or converted the allotted land for non-agriculture purpose in your district ?

Year	Leased out	Converted
2009-10		
2010-11		
2011-12		
2012-13		
2013-14		

14. In case the beneficiaries have leased out the allotted land to their neighbours or villagers/relatives, what steps are initiated by the Corporation for violation of the terms of allotment?

15. What is the status of recovery of loan by the beneficiaries in your district? (Please provide details in a separate statement)

- a) 100%
- b) Between 75-100%
- c) Between 50-75%
- d) Between 25-50%
- e) Less than 25%

16. What is the procedure of ensuring that the loaners pay interest and loan instalment regularly and without default?

- a) How many of the borrowers have defaulted in repayment of loan during the last five years? (Please give details)

Year	Nos.
2009-10	
2010-11	
2011-12	
2012-13	
2013-14	

b) What steps are initiated to recover the loan amount with interest?

c) Have you initiated legal actions against such defaulters? Yes/ No

If yes, please give details of such cases and the number of pending cases in courts/under litigation

17. Do you see any perceptible improvement in the socio economic conditions of the allottees? Yes/ No

If yes, what percentage of the beneficiaries have been benefitted in real terms And how many of them have not shown any signs of economic improvement?

18. Do you have any suggestions? If yes, please elaborate on each of the following:

(i) Scheme content:

(ii) Modalities and methodologies:

(iii) Objectives and related aspects:

(iv) Selection of beneficiaries:

(v) Implementation and monitoring arrangements:

(vi) Extent of loan and interest

(vii) Others(specify):

Name:

Designation:

Place:

Date:

Signature:

ANNEXURE – 3 :Questionnaire - 2
Indian Resources Information & Management Technologies Ltd., Bangalore

RESPONDENT: LAND ALLOTTEE

I. Socio-economic Profile of the respondent (Land allottee)

District: Taluk: Village: GP:

1. Name of the Beneficiary:
2. Age:
3. Marital Status : a) Married b)Widow c)Divorcee d)Unmarried
4. Profession of Husband (if married):
5. Profession of Father:
6. Profession of Mother:
7. Number of brothers and their Profession:
8. Number of unmarried sisters and their Profession:
9. Religion:a) Hinduismb) Islamc)Christianityd)Jainism e) Buddhism
10. Name of Tribe to which the respondent belongs:
11. Sub -tribeto which the respondent belongs (if applicable):
12. Highest Educational qualification of respondent:
 - a. Illiterate.
 - b. Studied up to Class VIII.
 - c. Studied up to SSLC.
 - d. Studied up to PUC.
 - e. Graduate and above.
13. Which type of family you belong to?
 - a. Nuclear family
 - b. Joint family
14. Financial status
 BPL / APL If APL is BPL card available YES/NO.

15. Main and secondary occupations of your family and average income

Occupation	Main	Secondary	Av.income
Agriculture			

Working as labourer			
Business			
Service			
Any other(specify)			

II. Process of Land purchase and Land Allotment

- 1) Who identified land for the purpose of purchase and allotment?
 - a) Self b)Gram Panchayat c)Corporationd) The Land seller
 - e) Some Friend/Relative
- 2) Extent and type of land allotted
 - a) 2Acre (Dry land) / 1 Acre (Wet land) / 0.5 Acre(Orchard land)
 - b) Survey number: c)Village name:
 - c) Name of Hobli:
 - d) Name of District:
 - e) Year of land allotment:
- 3) Did anyone approach to help you in getting the land? YES/NO
- 4) If YES who was he/she?
- 5) Did he take any help/favour/assistance from you for doing so?
- 6) What was it?
- 7) Did you avail loan from Corporation for purchase of land?Yes /No
 - a) If yes, details of loan amount:
 - b) Rate of interest:
 - c) Period of repayment:
 - d) Collateral other than the land:

How much time was involved in allotting land from making application to (This will not be asked to the respondent but will be recorded from files by the data collector)

- a) Getting Recommendation from Gram Panchayat
- b) Scrutiny of titles
- c) Approval by Deputy Commissioner
- d) Actual registration
- e) Handing over possession of the land

8) Did you take possession of the land immediately after registration? Yes/No

If no, what were the reasons?

- a) Land allotted but not demarcated.
- b) Land registered but not handedover by the Corporation.
- c) Other reasons(specify).

III Quality of land and its accessibility

1) Is the land allotted to you suitable for cultivation?

If yes, what type of crops can be grown/are being grown?

If no, what all steps have you taken for improving the fertility of land?

2) Distance of land from your home a) Less than 5 km b) > 5 km

3) Were you shown the land before allotment? Yes/ No

If yes, were you satisfied with the type and distance? Yes/ No

If no, did you express your opinion about the land? Yes/ No

4) Do you feel that the land was thrust on you? Yes/ No

Why so?

5) Did you drill bore well/open well in the allotted land? Yes/No

If yes, who spent the money a) Self b) Corporation c) others(specify)

6) Whether any land development works were carried out before allotment of the land to you? Yes/ No

If no, did you carry out any works on taking possession of the land?

Cost of works carried out: Rupees:

7) Did you start cultivation of allotted land in the first year? Yes/ No.

If no, why?

8) Do you cultivate the land allotted to you on your own Yes/ No

If no, how is the land being used?

- a) Leased out to family members or relatives.
- b) Leased out to other than family members and relatives.
- c) Cultivated by spouse.
- d) Land allotted not suitable for cultivation without land development works and unable to invest in land development works.
- e) Unable to meet cost of cultivation (not land development work).

9) In case you are cultivating by yourself, how do you traverse to your land and frequency of your visit:

No. of days /week -

- 1) By walk _____
- 2) Bullock cart _____
- 3) Two wheeler _____
- 4) Tractor _____

10) What is the mode of access to the land allotted?

- a) Pucca road b) Kutchha road c) Foot path d) through other lands

IV Beneficiary or member of the family owning/inheriting land prior to the allotment:

1. Do you or any member of your family own any land anywhere? Yes/ No

If yes, who owns it? Father/Mother/Spouse/Son/Daughter

b) Location of that land: Survey number Village:

c) Extent(acres):

3. If a co-owner, do you receive any income from the land? Yes/No

If yes, the amount received annually:

4. If not owned, have you taken any land on annual/long term lease? Yes/No

5. Have you purchased any land on your own but in some relative's name? Yes/No

If yes, in whose name

V. Whether crop insurance benefit was availed by the land allottee? YES/NO

If NO why so?

VI. Impact of land allotment scheme

- 1) Annual income earned before land allotment
 - a) From labour
 - b) From trade and business
 - c) Artisanship
- 2) Annual income being earned from Agriculture after land allotment
- 3) Incremental income from land allotment scheme
- 4) Additional productive assets created after land allotment
 - a) Moveable
 - b) immoveable
 - c) others

VII Change in status & role of women after getting land

1. Do you see any change in your role in your family status in the following?

Decision taking (In case of day today family affairs)

- Land related
- Financial
- Education
- Marriages
- Expenditure
- Others (specify)

2. Do you feel there is change in the attitude of your family members towards you after allotment of land? Yes/ No

If yes, the extent a) major b) small c) insignificant d) no change

3. Do you feel empowered after the land allotment in the domestic matters as also social sphere? Yes/ No

VIII Repayment status of loan by the Beneficiaries :

1. Did you repay the loan taken from Corporation fully? Yes/ No

If no, reasons for default in loan servicing

- a) Inadequate income from all sources
- b) Unexpected / unforeseen family expenditure
- c) Children education/ marriage

- d) Medical expenses not anticipated
- e) Diverted savings to luxury items
- f) Diverted income for investment in immoveable and movable assets
- g) Others (specify)
- h) Waiting for loan waiver by Government

If loan was waived, how much and when:

IX Experience and opinion about the scheme:What is your experience under the scheme in respect of-

-
- a) Selection criteria of beneficiary
 - b) Identification and decision of land purchase
 - c) Incidental expenses
 - d) Provision of other assistance
 - e) Hand-holding-after allotment
 - f) Conditions of eligibility of women
 - g) Others(elaborate)

Name:

Signature of Investigator

Place:

Date:

Annexure - 4 : Year wise details of Beneficiaries

Sl. No	District	Year	No. of Beneficiaries(as per population)	No. of Beneficiaries(as per sample)
1	Kolar	2009-10	2	-
		2010-11	1	-
		2011-12	11	11
		2012-13	3	3
		2013-14	43	-
		Total	60	14
2	Raichur	2009-10	37	4
		2010-11	43	17
		2011-12	27	14
		2012-13	113	-
		2013-14	139	-
		Total	359	35
3	Koppal	2009-10	14	4
		2010-11	29	-
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	-	-
		2013-14	-	-
		Total	43	4
4	Chitradurga	2009-10	16	-
		2010-11	23	3
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	8	2
		2013-14	2	-
		Total	49	5
5	Davanagere	2009-10	15	3
		2010-11	2	-
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	2	2
		2013-14	2	-
		Total	21	5
6	Chikkabalapur	2009-10	19	-
		2010-11	17	3
		2011-12	23	6
		2012-13	27	7
		2013-14	48	-
		Total	134	16
7	Chamaraja Nagar	2009-10	3	1
		2010-11	4	1
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	-	-
		2013-14	3	1
		Total	10	3

8	Gulbarga	2009-10	27	2
		2010-11	7	4
		2011-12	3	-
		2012-13	4	-
		2013-14	-	-
Total			41	6
9	Bidar	2009-10	8	-
		2010-11	2	2
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	-	-
		2013-14	-	-
Total			10	2
10	Kodagu	2009-10	1	1
		2010-11	-	-
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	-	-
		2013-14	-	-
Total			1	1
11	Dharwad	2009-10	16	-
		2010-11	4	-
		2011-12	25	5
		2012-13	4	-
		2013-14	11	-
Total			60	5
12	Hassan	2009-10	3	1
		2010-11	4	2
		2011-12	4	-
		2012-13	-	-
		2013-14	-	-
Total			11	3
13	Bagalkote	2009-10	11	-
		2010-11	2	2
		2011-12	2	-
		2012-13	3	-
		2013-14	18	3
Total			36	5
14	Belgaum	2009-10	13	-
		2010-11	8	2
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	3	3
		2013-14	2	-
Total			26	5

15	Chikka magalore	2009-10	-	-
		2010-11	6	-
		2011-12	4	-
		2012-13	10	3
		2013-14	1	-
Total			21	3
16	Gadag	2009-10	-	-
		2010-11	1	1
		2011-12	13	-
		2012-13	15	4
		2013-14	-	-
Total			29	5
17	Haveri	2009-10	-	-
		2010-11	1	1
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	1	1
		2013-14	1	-
Total			3	2
18	Shimoga	2009-10	2	-
		2010-11	1	1
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	1	1
		2013-14	1	-
Total			5	2
19	Tumkur	2009-10	2	-
		2010-11	1	1
		2011-12	1	1
		2012-13	2	-
		2013-14	-	-
Total			6	2
20	Bangalore (Rural)	2009-10	-	-
		2010-11	1	1
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	-	-
		2013-14	-	--
Total			1	1
21	Dakshina Kannada	2009-10	-	-
		2010-11	-	-
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	3	2
		2013-14	-	-
Total			3	2

22	Bijapura	2009-10	2	-
		2010-11	2	-
		2011-12	4	2
		2012-13	4	-
		2013-14	11	-
Total			23	2
	Yadgiri	2009-10	-	-
		2010-11	-	-
		2011-12	3	1
		2012-13	8	2
		2013-14	-	-
Total			11	3
24	Uttar Kannada	2009-10	-	-
		2010-11	-	-
		2011-12	-	-
		2012-13	2	2
		2013-14	-	-
Total			2	2
Grand Total			965	133

ANNEXURE - 5 : DISTRICT WISE BENEFICIARIE'S MARITAL STATUS

Sl.No.	District	Taluk	No. of samples	Married	Unmarried	Widow
1	Bagalkot	Mudhol	5	5	-	-
2	Belgaum	Gokak	5	4	-	1
3	Bangalore	Dodballapur	1	1	-	-
4	Bijapur	Sindhagi	2	2	-	-
5	Bidar	Aurad	2	1	-	1
6	Chamarajanagara	Kollegal	3	3	-	-
7	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	3	2	-	1
8	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	5	5 *	-	-
9	Chikballapur	Bagepalli	16	16	-	-
10	Davanagare	Jagaluru,Harapanahalli	5	5	-	-
11	Dakshina Kannada	Beltangadi	2	2	-	-
12	Dharwad	Kundgola	5	4	-	1
13	Gadag	Rona	5	5	-	-
14	Gulbarga	Jewargi	6	5	-	1
15	Kodagu	Madikeri	1	1	-	-
16	Kolar	Srinivasapur	14	13	-	1
17	Koppala	Koppala	4	4	-	-
18	Hassan	Arasikere	3	3	-	-
19	Haveri	Hirekerur & Savanur	2	2	-	-
20	Raichur	Manvi	35	29	-	6
21	Shimoga	Shikaripur	2	2	-	-
22	Tumkur	Koratagere & Madhugiri	2	2	-	-
23	Uttar Kannada	Bhatkal	2	2	-	-
24	Yadgir	Surapur	3	2	-	1
		TOTAL	133	120	0	13

* : Including one expired

ANNEXURE - 6 : DISTRICT WISE BENEFICIARY'S EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	No. of samples	Educational Qualification				
				Primary	Secondary	SSLC	Only Signature	Illiterate
1	Bagalkot	Mudhol	5	-	-	-	1	4
2	Belgaum	Gokak	5	-	1	1	1	2
3	Bangalore	Dodballapur	1	-	-	1	-	-
4	Bijapur	Sindhagi	2	-	-	-	-	2
5	Bidar	Aurad	2	-	-	-	-	2
6	Chamarajanagara	Kollegal	3	-	-	-	-	3
7	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	3	-	-	-	-	3
8	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	5	1	-	2	-	2
9	Chikballapur	Bagepalli	16	-	1	1	1	13
10	Davanagare	Jagaluru, Harapanahalli	5	2	-	-	1	2
11	Dakshina Kannada	Beltangadi	2	1	-	-	1	-
12	Dharwad	Kundgola	5	-	-	-	2	3
13	Gadag	Rona	5	1	2	-	-	2
14	Gulbarga	Jewargi	6	-	-	-	-	6
15	Kodagu	Madikeri	1	-	-	-	-	1
16	Kolar	Srinivasapur	14	-	-	-	-	14
17	Koppala	Koppala	4	2	-	-	-	2
18	Hassan	Arasikere	3	-	1	-	1	1
19	Haveri	Hirekerur & Savanur	2	-	1	1	-	-
20	Raichur	Manvi	35	2	1	1	1	30
21	Shimoga	Shikaripur	2	1	-	1	-	-
22	Tumkur	Koratagere & Madhugiri	2	1	-	-	-	1
23	Uttar Kannada	Bhatkal	2	-	1	-	-	1
24	Yadgir	Surapur	3	-	-	-	-	3
		TOTAL	133	11	8	8	9	97

ANNEXURE - 7 : DISTRICT WISE ACTIVITIES SUGGESTED / IDEAL LOCATIONS

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Village	No. of samples	Activities Suggested / Ideal Locations
1	Bagalkot	Mudhol	-	-	-
2	Belgaum	Gokak	Gilihosuru	1	Bore well, since ground water availability 70-80m
3	Bangalore	Dodballapur	-	-	-
4	Bijapur	Sindhagi	Kadlewadi	2	Conducting demo plots, FIG formation under ATMA
5	Bidar	Aurad	Chinthaki	1	Formation of FIGs under ATMA since 50 ST families in the village
6	Ch. Nagara	Kollegal	Bandahalli	3	Bore wells
7	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	Jogannanakere	3	Open wells
8	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Byalahal	1	Bore well in the field of Cheluvamma
9	Chikballapur	Bagepalli	Dugginaikanahalli	6	Soil & water conservation, conducting demo
10	Davanagare	Harapanahalli	Gundagatti	1	Bore well in the field of Tumbamma
11	D. Kannada	Beltangadi	Malavantige	2	Vented Dam near Sy. No. 138/1 &138/2
12	Dharwad	Kundgola	Yerebudihala	1	Bore well at Survey. No. 36
13	Gadag	Rona	Abbigeri	5	Bore wells
14	Gulbarga	Jewargi	Naribola	6	Lift Irrigation &Demo
15	Kodagu	Madikeri	-	-	-
16	Kolar	Srinivasapur	Karipalli	9	Soil & water conservation measures
17	Koppala	Koppala	Betageri	5	Soil & water conservation measures
18	Hassan	Arasikere	-	-	-
19	Haveri	Hirekerur	Nagavanda	1	The land has good potential since the area is dominated Beetel Vine.
20	Raichur	Manvi	-	-	-
21	Shimoga	Shikaripur	Arasanageri	1	FIGs under ATMA since 60 families in the village
22	Tumkur	Koratagere	Moraganahalli	1	FIGs under ATMA since beneficiary women has leader ship qualities in the village
23	U Kannada	Bhatkal	Hadalur	2	NRVT (SSM) at survey No. 15/3
24	Yadgir	Surapur	Teertha	2	Farm pond/Bore well
			TOTAL	53	

District Wise Beneficiaries of Total Population, Agricultural Production after LA and Average Income Per beneficiary

Sl. No.	District	Dry Land			Wet Land			Garden Land			Overall		
		No. of Beneficiaries after LA	Income from Agricultural Production after LA	Average Income/ beneficiary	No. of Beneficiaries after LA	Income from Agricultural Production after LA	Average Income/ beneficiary	No. of Beneficiaries after LA	Income from Agricultural Production after LA	Average Income/ beneficiary	No. of Beneficiaries after LA	Income from Agricultural Production after LA	Average Income/ beneficiary
1	Bagalkot	15	4.5	0.300	9	8.10	0.9	12	7.8	0.65	36	20.40	0.57
2	Belgaum	20	2.9	0.145	6	3.30	0.55	0	0	0	26	6.20	0.24
3	Bengaluru	1*	0	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.00	0.00
4	Bidar	10	3.0	0.300	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3.00	0.30
5	Bijapur	9	2.7	0.300	3	0.46	0.154	11	6.4	0.58	23	9.56	0.42
6	Chamarajanagar	8	0.48	0.060	2	0.48	0.24	0	0	0	10	0.96	0.10
7	Chikmagalur	3	1.05	0.350	17	1.77	0.104	1	0.9	0.9	21	3.72	0.18
8	Chikkaballapur	53	10.07	0.190	81	19.44	0.24	0	0	0	134	29.51	0.22
9	Chitradurga	49	10.09	0.206	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	10.09	0.21
10	Davangere	18	3.06	0.170	3	1.47	0.49	0	0	0	21	4.53	0.22
11	Dharwad	58	12.76	0.220	2	0.80	0.40	0	0	0	60	13.56	0.23
12	D.Kannada	0	0	0.000	3	0.75	0.25	0	0	0	3	0.75	0.25
13	Gadag	29	3.712	0.128	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	3.71	0.13
14	Kalburgi	36	9.288	0.258	5	1.50	0.3	0	0	0	41	10.79	0.26
15	Kodagu	1	0.20	0.200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.20	0.20
16	Kolar	27	1.35	0.050	15	3.60	0.24	9*	0		51	4.95	0.10
		0	0	0.000	0	0	0	9	6.50	0.72	9	6.50	0.72
17	Koppal	43	7.31	0.170	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	7.31	0.17
18	Hassan	9	0.90	0.100	2	0.48	0.24	0	0	0	11	1.38	0.13
19	Haveri	3	0.95	0.316	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.95	0.32
20	Raichur	39	6.63	0.170	320	41.6	0.13	0	0	0	359	48.23	0.13
21	Shimoga	3	1.05	0.350	2	1.18	0.59	0	0	0	5	2.23	0.45
22	Tumkur	6	6.0	1.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6.00	1.00
23	Uttara Kannada	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	2	2.25	1.125	2	2.25	1.13
24	Yadgir	11	5.027	0.457	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	5.03	0.46
	Total	450	93.027	0.207	470	84.93	0.181	35	23.85	0.68	965	201.81	0.21

Note : Land registered but not handed over, hence, no incremental income from agriculture incase of 1 & 9 samples of Bengaluru and Kolar districts respectively.

Note: Agricultural Production of Total population is based on sample study

In case of dry land, the overall average per beneficiary was Rs. 20,600/-. However wide variations were seen among the districts.

Highest per capita income in respect of Tumkur as reported by beneficiaries was Rs.100,000/- for 2 acres of dry land, while this was followed by Yadgir at Rs. 45,700/- and Shimoga Rs 35,000/-. In contrast, beneficiaries reporting meager income were from Kolar (Rs 5000/- per holding,) followed by Chamrajnagar Rs 6000/- and Hassan Rs 10,000/-. Discussions with these respondents showed that the variations were mainly because of crops taken by them in dry land. Respondents in higher income group had taken cash crops like groundnut, pulses like Red gram while others had taken cereals and Millet crops. Another reason for this was varying rainfall during the period due to crops had withered off leading to losses.

In case of wet lands, a contrasting picture had emerged in that the overall average income for all the districts considered was Rs 18,100/- *i.e.*, less than that of dry land. One reason could be that the cultivated area in case of wet land was one acre while that under dry land was two acres. If two acres are considered to maintain parity, the average income at Rs 36,000/- was much higher than dry land seen among the districts. Highest income was reported by respondents under wet land category at Bagalkot who reported to have earned Rs 90,000/- followed by three districts Shimoga (Rs. 59,000/-), Belgaum (Rs.55,000/-) and Chikkamagaluru (Rs 10,400/-), Raichur (Rs 13,000/-) and Bijapur (Rs 15,400/-).

An important feedback from the beneficiaries was that though on paper these are shown as WET LANDS irrigation water availability, they are at the tail end and do not receive water (eg. Bijapur, Raichur and Bagalkote, Chikkamagaluru).

In the third category *viz.*, Garden crops (where unit is 0.5 acre) Kolar and Uttara Kannada, there was variation. In case of Uttara Kannada average income was Rs 1.125 lakhs. In Uttara Kannada beneficiaries had reported purchase of garden with standing plantations *i.e.*, Areca, Coconut, Pepper vines etc

Overall incremental income per beneficiary (total of all types land and total number of beneficiaries largely depended on various production practices, annual rainfall, soil type and management practices. As a result of these variations, inter district differences were seen.

Gross estimated incremental income among 955 allottees of land was Rs 2.018 Crore which averaged at Rs 21,132/- per beneficiary. However, these figures pertain only to one crop and also under deficient rainfall conditions and inadequate irrigation water as also beneficiaries are new to cultivation of their lands.

**REPLIES TO COMMENTS RAISED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE DURING THE
32ND TC MEETING HELD ON 07-01-2017**

Sl. No.	Nature of decision/ opinion of Technical Committee	Replies / Compliance
1.	Difference in beneficiary population in ToR and draft report needs to be rechecked and certified by the line department.	<p>The number of beneficiaries as per ToR was 844 whereas, in the individual beneficiary list given by the line department during the study was 954. However, as per the desire of the Technical committee, the line department was requested to examine and provide the clarity on the matter.</p> <p>The line department vide their letter No. KMVSDC / LPS : EVL/ 2016-17 / 5062 dt. 03.02.2017 have clarified that the number of beneficiaries covered during the periods 2009-10 to 2013-14 was 965 and not 844 as mentioned in the ToR. Now, the figure 965 has been considered as the total beneficiaries and necessary corrections have been carried out in the report. Also, a copy of the letter is enclosed.</p>
2.	Rise in income of beneficiary in Kolar needs to be recalculated as several beneficiaries in Kolar did not get possession of the land.	<p>In Kolar district, as many as 14 sample beneficiaries were covered in the study, of which, 9 beneficiaries have been allotted garden land (not given possession till date of visit of the team) and 5 beneficiaries were allotted wet lands. Hence, the total of 14 was shown in Table-22 of the draft report and incremental income shown as Rs. 0.25 lakhs, which pertains to wet land beneficiaries only. Clubbing both the categories have led to confusion.</p> <p>Now, in the revised report, garden land (9) and wet land (5) are shown separately, indicating 'nil' income against 9 garden land beneficiaries and Rs. 0.25 lakh incremental income (Rs. 0.05 lakh per beneficiary) in case of 5 wet land beneficiaries (page 40).</p>
3.	Result from the sample may be extrapolated on the whole population in order to infer the success or failure of the entire programme.	<p>Results from the sample is now extrapolated on the whole population and furnished in the report (pages 41, 42) and brief details given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Average annual income as per samples : Rs. 23,187/- b) Average annual income after extrapolation to whole population: Rs. 21,132/- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry land farmers : Rs. 20,600/- • Wet land farmers : Rs. 18,100/- • Garden land farmers : Rs. 68,000/-
4.	Section 6 of the draft report has reported that one beneficiary had sold 12 acres of inherited property before the land allotment under the scheme. This matter may be taken up with line department for further examination.	<p>The matter was discussed and brought to the notice of the line department. The KMVSTDC have clarified that the beneficiary was extended the benefit since she was a landless agricultural labourer based on the certificate issued by the competent authority (Copy of the same enclosed for reference). Hence, the said observation mentioned in the draft report is now deleted. A copy of the letter issued by KMVSTDC is enclosed.</p>

REPLIES TO COMMENTS OF INTERNAL ASSESSOR ON THE DRAFT REPORT

Sl. No.	Nature of observation & suggestions	Replies / Compliance
1	The report does not provide the background information. We should have district wise group wise data of ST. We should also have data of landless ST women who are eligible for providing land under the scheme	A statement giving district wise ST population and their percentages is provided in the report. However, so far as second observation is concerned, this is to be done by the concerned department and KMVSTDC. (page 3)
2	The beneficiary selection would be transparent process and it would minimize interference by politicians. If such a data is integrated in Table 1 of Para 2.1, we would know the time period in which all eligible beneficiaries are covered.	The task has to be accomplished by the Corporation through a baseline survey of eligible landless ST women and this would speed up the selection process. Additionally, it would help prioritise most deserving cases and would also serve as a basis for budgetary provision.
3	The provision of amended rule that the beneficiary can be provided land anywhere in the taluk and not necessarily within 5 km of the place she is residing may not be useful to many. However, it would definitely help those who have nothing much at stake and are willing to be relocated.	The evaluators also feels the same and is mentioned in the report.
4	The action of the Government, sometimes to waive off the loan, is definitely de-motivating for the beneficiaries who want to repay their installment of loan. The scheme should not receive a setback on this count. Para 2.7 can be amended in this background.	The issue is addressed. Government may take final decision.
5	In para 3.7 under the subhead 'limitations' it is recorded that the required data is not made available in Raichur, Bangalore and Kolar districts. The details must be brought out here. It may also be explained as to what efforts was made by the study team to procure relevant data in these districts. Whether the controlling officers were contacted for the default of their juniors and other related questions ? It is also recorded in the same para that some beneficiaries were not available for interview, as they had left the place in search of more works. It is quite fair. But how many of them out of 133 samples could not be contacted ? Was it not possible to extract relevant information from anyone else in the village?	Communications were sent to Controlling Offices and 24 district Officers well in advance intimating the dates of visits to respective districts with a request to keep the data ready or to send the data to the consultants office. All the district in-charges have responded except the three districts mentioned. Telephonic reminders were made as follow-up but there was no response. The following were the actions taken district wise: Bangalore: The team visited office of the DM and inspite of requests the data was not made available. Kolar: Secondary data on Karipalli (Srinivasapura) about the beneficiaries was not made available and the questionnaire/ schedule provided by the consultant to the DM's Office was not returned. Raichur: The office provided data only for the year 2013-14 against 5 years required. This was brought to the notice of the DM during field visit and HO of the corporation was also informed about non-

		furnishing of data.
6	Despite the fact that Karnataka is leading in women's literacy, the reasons for only 27% literacy in ST women may be spelt out in para 4.6	There is a tendency among ST households to migrate to places where the family gets employment and thus will be shifting from place to place which does not usually permit them to attend any school regularly. Further, since the ST women interviewed belong to landless families, the compulsion of earning wages is more than the need for education.
7	Table 9 has compared average annual income groups. It would be more prudent to compare the income of the individual beneficiary before and after the benefit was provided under the scheme.	This is provided in Table-23 of the report.
8	In para 4.9 it is recorded that the team found poor quality land unfit for agriculture in Gokak and Koppal taluks. It is prudent to record here whether adjoining land is cultivable or otherwise	The lands under reference have poor quality soils and low fertility status and hence would require land development measures to improve returns. It is seen that the adjoining lands were developed and more fertile. Therefore, the stress here is on need for improvement of land.
9	Under the sub-head "Bulk allotment" it has been brought out that few beneficiaries do combined farming on bigger land. I have a suspicion that all beneficiaries must have leased their land to a big farmer. This may be ruled out by investigating the matter.	In case of 5 districts viz., Kolar, Chickballpur, Raichur, Yadgir and Bijapur, the Corporation did make bulk allotments, in the sense, land measuring 10-20 acres was identified and allotted to 5-10 women in a group. The allottees were interviewed on their farms and it was found that they were using the land for growing crops. No incidence of leasing by all allottees to a big farmer was reported nor felt by the team, since the team met all of them on their allotted land. The only observation was that the allotted person did not insist on demarcation of their part but preferred to have mutual understanding and co-operation in cultivation operations. Hence, bulk allotment has not resulted to leasing out to any big farmer, as could be seen from the study.
10	It is presumed that the unit for the cost in Table-14 is Rs. In lakhs. This should be clarified.	Yes. Corrected in the report
11	In para 4.15, it is mentioned that one out of 133 beneficiaries owned 12 acres of land. Her husband was addicted to alcohol and sold off the entire land in a phased manner. Such cases require counseling, or else the beneficiary would be deprived of this land in due course.	Since the beneficiary is not a party, this observation does not constitute a subject matter relating to the beneficiary and counseling is the domain of concerned agencies and not the Corporation or the scheme.
12	In para 4.19 it is mentioned that some beneficiaries who were allotted lands in earlier years have yet not got the	Though the land was allotted, it was not registered in beneficiaries name due to several reasons. Main among them was that the sellers

	possession of land. It has happened in 3 districts. The reasons for this should be recorded in the report. Beneficiaries in Beldel (Bidar district) did not get possession of land since 2009-10.	offer land at one price and subsequently go back and demand more money for registration. Due to this, selected allottees in the 3 districts could not get the lands.
13	Conclusions relating to post scheme impacts should be added in Para 4.21.	Included in the report
14	In para 4.23, it is recorded that 10 beneficiaries out of 133 samples are engaged in additional subsidiary occupation. It may be worthwhile to investigate and record whether the turnover in these operations are found to be increasing or decreasing, after the benefit is provided under the scheme.	The para is intended to indicate that apart from the allotted land, the households also are engaged in off-farm activities (mainly by male members like spouse or son). Since this does not reflect direct impact of land allotment, there does not appear to be any justification to consider this aspect. However the activities are being continued and the family continue to get additional income. Besides, this aspect also does not come under the ToR.
15	There is no unit for total annual income in Table - 21	Now, mentioned in the report.
16	In Tables 22, 23 & 24, some phrases are used which do not clearly explain the situation. Proper explaining must be done using more words,	Supporting description given in the report for more clarity regarding assets created, attitude and status of beneficiaries.
17	The points raised above may also be required to be reflected in Chapter 5 & 6	Incorporated in the report.

FINDINGS /ANSWERS TO EVALUATION QUESTIONS

	QUESTIONS	FINDINGS/ ANSWERS
1	Has the eligibility criterion been followed in selection of beneficiaries under the scheme	Yes, eligibility criteria were followed in selection of beneficiaries. Details are discussed in item 6.4 on page 19-20.
2	Has eligibility criteria been followed in selection of land purchased under the scheme	Yes, eligibility criteria were followed in all cases and it was ensured that no land belonging to the SC/ST families. Details in items 6.1, 6.2 in pages 17, 18.
3	Selection of beneficiaries at Gram Panchayat Level - How transparent is the procedure in selecting genuine and needy beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are identified by village panchayats, peoples representatives and in some cases the Corporation . The panchayats process each proposal and pass a resolution recommending the names of beneficiaries. The procedures are transparent (details in item 6.5 on page 20.)
4	Caste/tribe name wise composition of beneficiaries for project population	Of the 965 beneficiaries, major tribes benefitted were Nayaks (72%, Bedaru (8%),Valmiki (16%, and others 4%. Details of the composition of beneficiaries are discussed in item 6.10 on page 24 (Table 9).
5	Socio economic Profiles of persons who provided/ sold lands	It was seen that lands belonging to only those who do not come under the specified categories, namely SCs/STs, were purchased . Only sellers belonging to communities such as Gowdas, Lingayats, Minorities who have larger land holdings , traditionally well off were considered for purchase of their lands.(item 6.2, page 18),
6	In how many cases a beneficiary owned land before she was allotted the land under the scheme.	Condition has been followed (page 28).
7	Who actually identified land purchased for distribution Is it prospective beneficiary, Corporation or Middlemen. Document cases where middlemen are involved, their motive, incentive, process as to how he/ she gets involved	Land purchased for distribution was identified by different agencies including the prospective beneficiaries. Percentage wise, 40% land was identified jointly by GPs and Corporation, 50% by local community leaders, 8% by land sellers themselves, and 1% each by the beneficiary and GPs together (item 6.1, page 18and Table-4)
8	What is the interval involved from the time a beneficiary is selected over in the Gram Sabha to the time she is allotted the land.	Average time frame varies between 6 months to 3 years. In case of sample beneficiaries, it was seen that as many as 103 beneficiaries got benefit within one year while 5 members had to wait between 1 to 2 years. In case of 25 members they had to wait for 2-3 years to receive the benefit (item 6.8 on page 23).
9	Is there delay in beneficiaries taking possession of land? If yes, what are the reasons for not taking possession?	Yes, in case of 10 members (9 in Kolar and 1 in Bengaluru district, the land could not be handed to the beneficiaries. No specific reasons could be indicated except that in some cases the women had migrated to urban areas and there were problems of boundary demarcation(item 6.24 on page 38).

10	Did the beneficiary start cultivation in the first year of allotment or leased out to others. Give District wise reasons for delays in cultivation	Yes in 22 districts. In 7 cases the land was leased out: 6 in Kolar, 1 in Hassan district. (Page No.38)
11	Amongst dry land, wet land and garden land, which is most preferred by beneficiaries and why?. Are preferences different in different districts?	Dry Land is preferred by majority of beneficiaries since they get larger holding , at lower prices and there is scope for drilling borewells under other schemes. Details are discussed in pages 45-46.
12	In how many cases has the corporation or the beneficiary drilled borewell within a year of getting the dry land	Of the 965 beneficiaries, 451 had got dry land. Of them, STC had drilled 4 borewells each in Chikkaballapur and Bagalkot districts. Details are discussed in item 6.20 on page 34,35.
13	Has the scheme resulted in perceivable social and economic status improvement of the beneficiary and her family. If yes, what are indicators of change?	Yes, the scheme did result in perceivable and significant socio economic improvement of the beneficiary. Such as (i) recognition, attention and respect from their own family members apart from social recognition,(ii)about 65% of the beneficiaries had received between Rs.10,000 – Rs.25,000/- incremental income, while around 18% had received between Rs.25000-50000/- by way of incremental benefit. In other words, around 83% of the beneficiaries had raised their economic status. (item 6.25 on page 40,41)
14	In how many cases has the corporation or the beneficiary drilled borewell within a year of getting the dry land	This is a repetition of question 12. Answer to this is given above.
15	Do the beneficiary avail crop insurance so as to protect the farmers against any calamity?. If no, why	In majority of cases, no crop insurance was taken by beneficiaries, since they were not aware of such a scheme of crop insurance. However, as many as 11 of them had covered their crop under insurance and had paid premia. (Item 6.21 on page 35)
16	Is the land distributed sold, leased s or converted to non agriculture use?. If so, to what extent. Give District wise details.	No cases of sale or conversion into non agricultural land are reported. However, 7 cases (6 cases in Kolar and 1 in Hassan), the land was leased out by the allottees. Item 6.23 on page 38.
17	What is the district wise situation / position on loan recovery, or low recovery in this scheme?	During the period 2009-10 to 2012-13, only one beneficiary in Kodagu District had fully repaid the loan, while one beneficiary in Haveri had paid the first installment. in case of rest of the allottees, the loan was waived as per Government of Karnataka Loan Waiver scheme. In respect of loan taken during 2013-14 one beneficiary in Bagalkot district had paid the first installment. Item 6.22 on page 36.
18	Based on the above questions, what suggestions can be given for improving the scheme?	In chapter 8, Ten suggestions are given. Of them four are for short term, four for long term and two in respect of policy decisions (page 50,51).

No: KMVSTDC:LPS;EVL: 2016-17/1502

Dated: 03.02.2017

The Project Director,
Indian Resources Information &
Management Technologies Ltd,
No.593,9th A main, 14th cross,
ISRO layout, J.P Nagar PO,
Bangalore 560 078.

Sir,

Sub: Evaluation of Land Purchase and Land Allotment Scheme
(Bhuodethana) implemented in the State during the period
2009-10 and 2013-14 Reg.

Ref : Your letter No.INRIMP/BAN/2016-17/242
dated 23.01.2017

With reference to your letter dated 23.01.2017, we wish to clarify that earlier we had intimated the total number of beneficiaries covered during the period was 844. On further verification of records, we noticed certain discrepancies. On rectification of the discrepancies, we found that the number of beneficiaries covered during the period was 965 and not 844. The corrected figure along with the list of beneficiaries was sent to you for further action. We reiterate that the total number of beneficiaries assisted under the scheme during the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14 was 965.

As regards extension of benefit under the scheme to one beneficiary in Chamarajanagara district, we write to clarify that the said beneficiary was a landless agricultural Labourer belonging to Scheduled Tribe as per the certificate issued by the Competent Authority i.e. the Tahsildar of the Taluk. Accordingly, benefit was extended to the beneficiary.

Yours sincerely,

Encl - certificate of Smt - Bhagya Lakshmi
a landless agricultural labourer

Rajany
MANAGING DIRECTOR

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಕೃಕಾದ್ಯವಿವ/ಪಾಳ್ಯ/ 12/2009-2010



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರ ಕಛೇರಿ,
ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19/12/2009

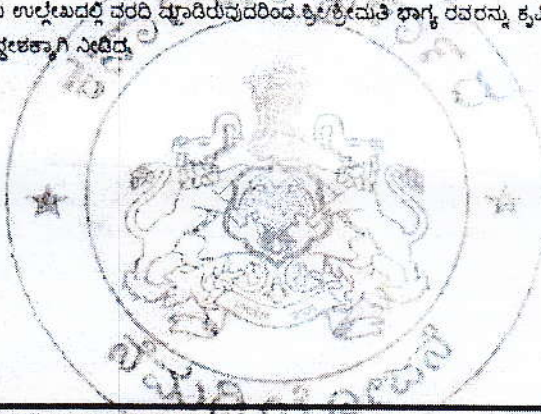
ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ

ವಿಷಯ: ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ದೃಢೀಕರಣ ಪತ್ರ ಕೋರಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಪಾಳ್ಯ ಹೋಬಳಿ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ವರದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1100/09/10 ದಿನಾಂಕ 18/12/2009

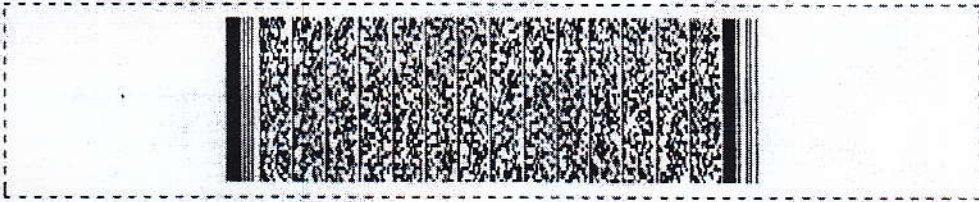
ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಾಳ್ಯ ಹೋಬಳಿ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಧನಗರ (ಧನಗರ) ಗ್ರಾಮ/ವಾರ್ಡಿನ ಧನಗರ ಪಾಳ್ಯ ಹೋಬಳಿಗಳ ತಾ. ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ದುಹರೇವ ಇವರ ಮಗ/ಮಗಳು/ಪತ್ನಿಯಾದ, ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ/ಕುಮಾರಿ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ರವರಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಇವರು ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರೆಂದು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖದಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ರವರನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ದೃಢೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ: ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಗಾಲ
ದಿನಾಂಕ : 19/12/2009
ಗ.
ಶ್ರೀ/ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ : ಭಾಗ್ಯ
ಧನಗರ (ಧನಗರ)



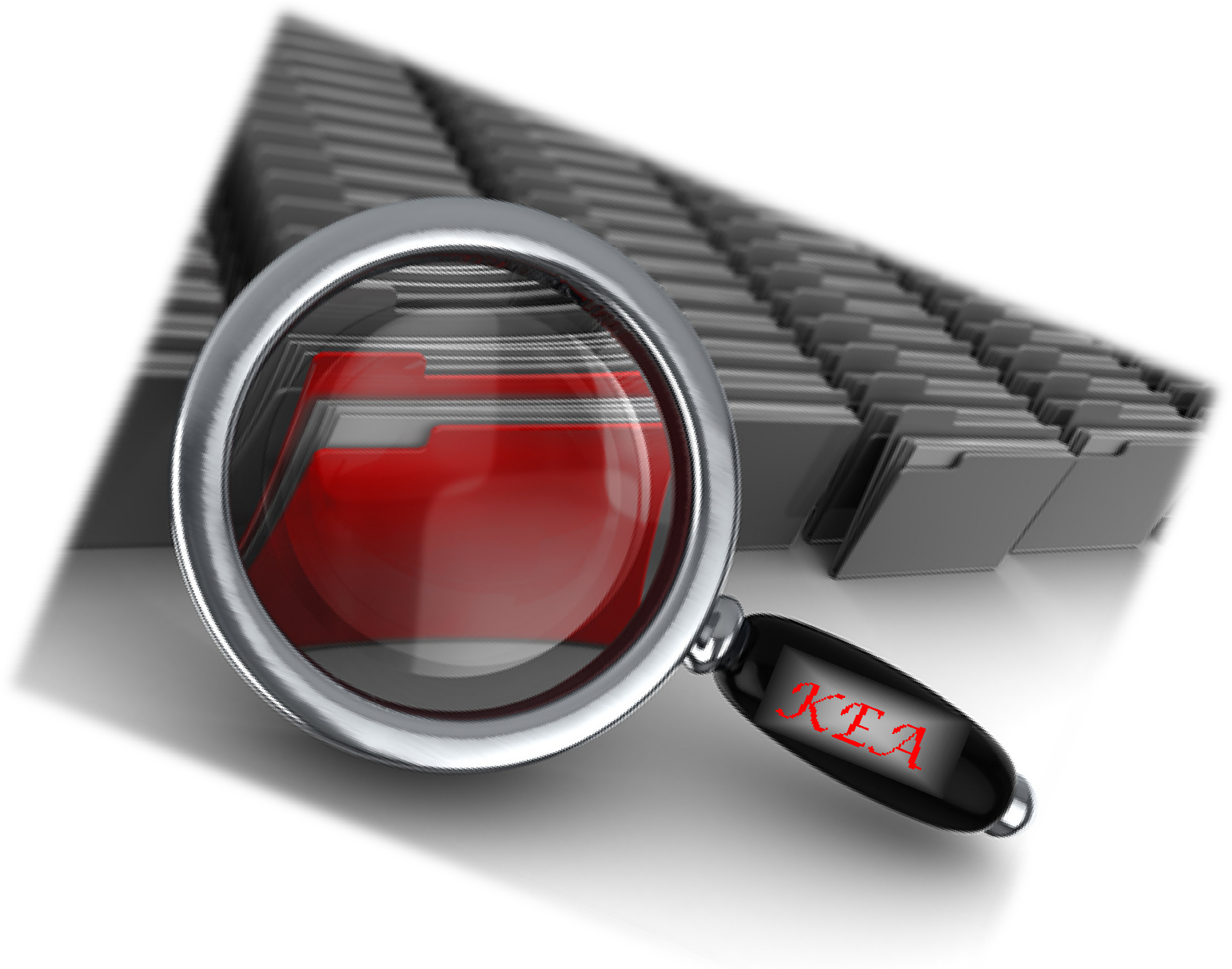
ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು
ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು
ಮೊಹರು

ಕೋರಿಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : KLG03109115756 Ver.2.1



ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ

PLATES





ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**EVALUATION OF LAND PURCHASE AND LAND
ALLOTMENT SCHEME FOR LANDLESS SCHEDULED TRIBE
WOMEN FOR THE PERIOD 2009 -10 TO 2013 -14**

