



***Evaluation of Impact of Individual Land
Development Activity undertaken under MGNREGA***

**STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND
COMMISSIONERATE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
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**

External Evaluation Report No. 13 of 2015

**EVALUATION OF IMPACT OF INDIVIDUAL LAND
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY UNDERTAKEN UNDER
MGNREGA**

**STUDY CONDUCTED FOR
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
AND
COMMISSIONERATE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
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.

November, 2015

PREFACE

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) programme is a first of its kind unique flagship programme of the Government of India with guarantees every rural household up to 100 days of wage employment in a year, that too within a period of 15 days of demand for such employment made. It is bottom up, people-centered, self-selecting, demand-driven and a rights based programme, backed by legislation.

In Karnataka the programme was launched in five districts in the year 2006. At that time, the words “Mahatma Gandhi” did not exist in the name of the programme. From 2008, the programme is being implemented in all districts of Karnataka.

The programme guidelines allow individual land development works to be taken up. These are of creation or betterment of irrigation facilities, land development (leveling, contour bunding, transporting silt to the land etc.) and horticulture and plantation activities in private lands. The lands that can be taken up under the programme are described in section 27(1) of NREGA and Ministry of Rural Development letter no. 11060/3/2009-NREGA, dated: 01st September 2009.

The Commissionerate of Rural Development in Karnataka desired to have an evaluation of individual land development works done under MGNREGA to know the impact of the programme, the best practices, unintended consequences and the like.

Karnataka Evaluation Authority entrusted the task of evaluation to Indian Resources Information and Management Technologies Limited (IN-RIMT), Bengaluru. They have completed the task and the report is before you.

The evaluation study has found that –

1. The works done under MGNREGA were rated as satisfactory or better by 98% of the respondent interviewed. Performance has varied from district to district, but satisfaction level is nearly 100%.
2. Plantation activities were by and large good, but it was too early to assess the impact of these works.
3. There was a need to have more trained personnel to get location specific estimates and design of works done. Land leveling in slopes less than 2 percent needed to be discouraged.
4. There have been very few apparent cases of deviations from guidelines. They have been detailed in a separate section of the report.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary, and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka. The evaluation report has been reviewed by members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor who provided suggestions and inputs to improve it from its draft form.

I am sure that evaluation study will be useful to the Commissionerate of MGNREGA in Karnataka Government. They are requested to consider the recommendations of the evaluation report for making the implementation of the programme still better.

19th November 2015
Bengaluru

Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IN-RIMT expresses its grateful thanks to the Karnataka Evaluation Authority, for entrusting this task and providing support in carrying out the study. Thanks also are due to the Commissioner and Joint Director (MGNREGA), Commissionerate of Rural Development, Government of Karnataka and other Technical and Administrative Officers of the Department who were kind enough to provide all available data/ information, including their views and for their sharing of experience. The Rural Development Department's field Staff has rendered yeomen service in the onerous task of arranging the Focused Group Discussions (FGD's) in the various villages visited by the evaluation study team. Our sincere thanks to the Chief Executive Officers, Deputy Secretaries and the Project Directors of Zilla Panchayats of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar, Dakshina Kannada, Haveri, Bidar, Koppal and Bijapur; Executive Officers, Assistant Directors of the respective Taluk Panchayats and Officers of Gram Panchayats concerned for fruitful discussions and coordination of field visits. Thanks are also due to the farmers who spared their time to attend the Focused Group Discussions and for having shared their views. We put on record our grateful thanks to the Members of Technical Committee and the independent reviewer for their inputs which have enhanced the quality of the report. 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.

THE PROJECT TEAM

Project Co-ordinator	:	Dr. K. R. Jayaraj
Team Leader and Agriculture Expert	:	Shri. D. Chandraiah Setty
Watershed Management Expert	:	Shri. A. Umesh Rao
Analyst	:	Shri. K. ampangiramegowda
Technical Support	:	Dr. D.B. Nadagouda
Field Investigators	:	Shri. G. Panduranga Shri. G. N. Ramachandra Shri. T. Hanumantharaya Shri. D. K. Kumar Shri. Shekappa Kattimani Shri. D. Diwakar Late Shri. Gururaj Jambagi
Secretarial Support	:	Ms. S. Anupriya

BBREVIATIONS

Ac : Acre

Agri : Agriculture

Avg. : Average

BPL : Below Poverty Line

BR : Bund Revetment

C/S : Cattle Shed

CB : Contour bund

CD : Check Dam

CSS : Centrally Sponsored Scheme

D/C : Diversion Channel

EO : Executive Officer

FB : Farm Bunding

FGD : Focused Group Discussion

FP : Farm Pond

GL : General

GP : Gram Panchayat

Ha : Hectare

HF : Holstein Friesian (Cattle variety)

Horti : Horticulture

HVC : High Value Crop

IAY : Indira Aavas Yojane

ILDA : Individual Land Development Activity.

JC : Jungle Clearance

KEA : Karnataka Evaluation Authority

KMF : Karnataka Milk Federation

LD : Land Development

LL : Land Leveling

LVC : Low Value Crop

MF : Marginal Farmer

MGNREGA : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act.

NB : Nala Bund

NF : Not Furnished

NGO : Non Government Organization

OBC : Other Backward Caste

PDO : Panchayat Development Officer

PP : Pitting and Planting

PRA : Participatory Rural Appraisal

PRED : Panchayat Raj Engineering Department

RCP : Recharge Pit

Sat. : Satisfactory

SC : Scheduled Caste

Sec. : Section

SF : Small Farmer

Silvi : Silviculture

ST : Scheduled Tribe

Sy.No. : Survey Number

T.P : Taluk Panchayat

TCB : Trench cum Bund

ToR : Terms of Reference

Tr + Mulch : Trenching and Mulching

WST : Water Storage Tank

C O N T E N T S

Page No.	
Executive Summary	i- x
Chapter – 1 Introduction	1 - 2
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives	2
Chapter – 2 Methodology	3 - 7
2.1 Sampling Method	3
2.2 Study team	5
2.3 Field Visits	6
2.4 FGD's	6
2.5 Limitations	7
Chapter – 3 MGNREGA – A Performance Review	8 - 46
3.1 Individual Land Development Activity (ILDA)	9
3.2 Works completed / ongoing	16
3.3 Employment generation for beneficiary family members	17
3.4 Crops grown, cropping system followed by MGNREGA beneficiaries	19
3.5 Land Classification	22
3.6 Status of the works under ILDA	23
3.6.1 Bangalore Revenue Division	26
3.6.2 Mysore Revenue Division	30
3.6.3 Gulbarga Revenue Division	32
3.6.4 Belgaum Revenue Division	36
3.7 Payment of wages for the work executed	41
3.8 Work execution by means of mechanical excavator	42

3.9 Supervision of the work	42
3.10 Views of non beneficiaries/neighbouring farmers on necessity, utility and quality of work etc.,	43
3.11 Details of structures/ other details	43
3.12 Socio – Economic Impacts	43
3.13 Works approved but not commenced/ started	44
Chapter – 4 ILDA under MGNREGA and its impacts	47 - 69
4.1 Impact on Socio- Economic conditions	47
Productivity of Land	47
4.3 Convergence with other Departments	49
4.4 Technical assistance and sanctions	50
4.5 Approval by Gram Panchayat	51
4.6 Eligibility criteria for sanction and execution	51
4.7 Types of land development activities undertaken	51
4.8 Time Schedule	52
4.9 Works incomplete (2014-15)	54
4.10 Increase in the area under irrigation	56
4.11 Increase in number of crops grown per year or the change in types of crop grown in the beneficiary land	58
4.12 Appropriateness in execution	58
4.13 Problems faced in implementing the work	59
4.14 Efforts required by the Gram Panchayat/ beneficiary to develop individual lands	59
4.15 Impact on the village or community of farmers as a whole	59
4.16 Successful works / case studies	60
Success Story – 1 Towards prosperity through an open well	61
Success Story – 2 Fulfilment of dream of developing a Pomegranate	63
Success Story – 3 A small incentives leading to big growth	65

Chapter – 5 Observations & Findings	70 – 75
A. Observations & Findings	70
B. Deviations Noticed	74
Chapter – 6 Suggestions / Recommendations	76 – 78
Plates	
Annexures	

List of Tables	Page No.
Table-1: Details of Samples	4
Table-2: Details of works – Year wise	5
Table-3: Types of works permitted under ILDA	10
Table-4: Gram Panchayat wise number of farmers - land holding wise	13
Table-5: Gram Panchayat wise details of target group farmers	15
Table-6: Gram Panchayat wise details of employment generation	17
Table-7: Cropping System	20
Table-8: Crop yield and Income	21
Table-9: Details of Soils	22
Table-10: Work wise fixing of grade	24
Table-11: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Kunigal taluk	27
Table-12: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Sagar taluk	29
Table-13: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Chamarajanagar taluk	31
Table-14: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Bantwal taluk	32
Table-15: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Bhalki taluk	33
Table-16: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Kushtagi taluk	35
Table-17: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Indi taluk	37
Table-18: GP-wise performance / Ratings of ILDA in Haveri taluk	38
Table-19: Comparative ratings of ILDA works	40
Table-20: GP wise details of FGD and No. of Farmers	45
Table-21: District wise ratings	48
Table-22: Suggested convergence	50
Table-23: Item wise period of work	52
Table-24: Details of works sanctioned, completed and Incomplete / ongoing - GP wise	55
Table-25: Change in cropping intensity	57
Table-26: Details of notable successful activities under MGNREGA scheme	67
Annexure : 1 Terms of Reference	
Annexure : 2 List of works as per guidelines	
Annexure : 3 ILDA carried out during 2012-12 & 2013-14 - GP wise	
Annexure :4 Crop yields obtained for various crops grown	
Annexure :5 Field formats – Questionnaires	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was set into operation in Karnataka in the year 2006 and under Phase-I, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davanagere and Chitradurga districts were covered. The Act was extended to Belgaum, Bellary, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kodagu districts under Phase-II, and in Phase-III, all the remaining districts of Karnataka were also included. The primary objective of the scheme is to enhance employment security of rural poor by providing a minimum of 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in each financial year to every household with adults volunteering to do unskilled manual work. The guidelines for individual land development works provide scope to take up works pertaining to irrigation facilities, land development facilities, horticulture, afforestation, and other land development activities in the lands of individual beneficiaries which help the farmers to develop their own lands, enhance its productivity and develop rural economy.

The Commissionerate of Rural Development and the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) intended to evaluate the working aspects of MGNREGA and study the impact of Land Development works taken up in individual beneficiaries land under the scheme during the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14. Eight districts namely Tumkur, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar, Dakshina Kannada, Bidar, Koppal, Bijapur and Haveri were selected randomly as sample districts for the evaluation with indication to identify the sample taluks at the rate of one per district per year in such a way to cover all types of works and all types of beneficiaries with 10% random sampling. The taluks so selected are i) Kunigal taluk of Tumkur district, ii) Sagar taluk of Shimoga district, iii) Chamarajanagar taluk of Chamarajanagar district, iv) Bantwal taluk of Dakshina Kannada district, v) Bhalki taluk of Bidar district, vi) Kushtagi taluk of Koppal district, vii) Indi taluk of Bijapur district, and viii) Haveri taluk of Haveri district. In all, 49 villages from 39 GPs of 8 taluks have been randomly selected for field verification. In the 8 sample taluks, during the year 2012-13 & 2013-14, there are a total of 3753 works which have been completed, 9071 works are ongoing and 1779 works have been shown as “works approved but not commenced” as per the MGNREGA website as on 1-11-2014.

After finalization of the taluks and selection of individual land development activities, field inspections were carried out. Each individual land development work was verified with respect to quantity / quality / stage / utility / impact and other parameters specified in the Terms of Reference. Group discussions with farmers of various villages, who gathered at Gram Panchayats were held and their perceptions, views and opinion / use about process of implementation of the land development and other activities, their quality / quantity and status etc., were held. Discussions with staff and Officers at Gram Panchayats were held. The teams also held discussions with the Chief Executive Officers (Chamarajnagar and Shimoga districts), Deputy Secretary-Development (Dakshina Kannada, Tumkur, Koppal, Bidar and Bijapur districts), Project Director of Zilla Panchayat in Haveri district, Planning Officers, and others of concerned Zilla Panchayats and sought their views. Similarly, in each taluk the opinion/ views of concerned Executive Officers / Assistant Director / staff of Taluk Panchayats etc., were collected.

Individual Land Development Activity (ILDA): 'Individual Land Development Activity' is an opportunity provided for the households from SC / ST / BPL families, beneficiaries of land reforms / IAY and of SF / MF to take up land development, irrigation facilities and plantations on their lands to mitigate drought, enhance land productivity and generate a steady income. As per the guidelines, works on lands of SC / ST households are to be taken up on priority, followed by works in the lands of small and marginal farmers. One of the conditions is that the individual land owner should be a MGNREGA job card holder and also should participate in the execution of the work. The work has to be approved by the Gram Sabha. No contractor or machinery is to be used in execution of the work. Also, the responsibility of maintenance of MGNREGA works on individual land rests with the beneficiary household.

The scope of the present evaluation is to study the impact of the land development activities undertaken in individual beneficiary lands during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. For this purpose, a beneficiary schedule was designed for field inspection purpose and was used for recording information on each activity. Different works carried out under individual land development activities in the sampled districts were verified in the field. As many as 1540 farmers (out of 12,824 farmers), accounting for 12% samples were interviewed. Of them, based on the extent of land, 44% were marginal Farmers,

51% small farmers and 5% were large land holders. Based on category, target group-wise, 23% were SC, 10% ST, 2% OBC, 7% minority and 58% general.

The study on employment generation indicates that:

- Beneficiaries and their family members were provided work for an average of 14 days in all the types of individual land development activities covered under the study. Accordingly, cumulative employment generated is estimated at 1,43,560 person days which includes beneficiary family employment to the extent of 49,756 person days (i.e., about 35%).
- The family employment generation against total person days is more in case of Kushtagi taluk (Koppal district - 52%) followed by Kunigal taluk (Tumkur district = 44%), Bhalki taluk (Bidar district = 43%), Sagar taluk (Shimoga district = 40%), Bantwal taluk (Dakshina Kannada district = 39%), Chamaraja Nagar taluk (Chamarajnagar district = 38%), Haveri taluk (Haveri district = 29%) and Indi taluk (Bijapur district = 24%).

It was observed that majority of the beneficiary farmers were following improved cropping systems. About 60% of farmers were following mixed cropping system followed by mono-cropping (24%) and the remaining farmers were following agri-horti-silvi-pasture systems. It is also evident that farmers who are following improved cropping systems such as banana, sugar cane, groundnut, maize, arecanut with vegetables were getting more income than other cereal crops.

Based on Individual land development works executed and considering their present status, length, section, crop condition, growth, height, survival percentage, crop yields, physical topography of land, cropping system adoption etc., are graded as good, satisfactory and poor as the case may be (details provided in Table - 21). These works were taken up as per the requirement of the individual beneficiaries; the necessity and utility are justifiable socially. On physical verification of these works and taking into consideration the views of the individual beneficiary it was seen that majority of the beneficiaries found the work to be useful and meeting their needs. Regarding the quality of work executed, there are different views by beneficiaries in the districts, and are as follows:

- In Tumkur district, about 61% of beneficiaries expressed it as good, 30% as satisfactory and 9% declared it as unsatisfactory. Similar was the evaluation of the field investigators of the Consulting Organisation with 4-5% variation.
- In Shimoga district, beneficiaries expressed that, the works carried out were good in case of 52% of works surveyed, satisfactory in 48% of the cases and no work was poor. However, some of them expressed that, the number of seedlings be given based on the extent of land holdings / requirement and not limited to 40-60 uniformly as is being done now. They also are of the opinion that, better quality seedlings need to be supplied and that too on time.
- In Chamarajanagar district, it is observed that the works carried out are technically sound both in design and location and the quality of execution was deemed good according to about 8% of the beneficiaries, satisfactory by 89% and poor in case of 3% of the beneficiaries.
- In Dakshina Kannada district majority of the individual beneficiaries have expressed that the works met with their needs and were highly useful in nature. With regard to quality of work, 81% of beneficiaries rated the work as good, 18% as satisfactory, and only 1% expressed their dissatisfaction.
- In Bidar district the works executed are considered to be good to average in quality & implementation and the beneficiaries have also express their satisfaction. With regard to quality of work, 60% of beneficiaries rated the work as good followed by 40% as satisfactory and none indicated their dissatisfaction. However, a few beneficiaries have expressed the need to increase the depth of wells depending on site conditions
- In Koppal district, about 24% of the beneficiaries expressed the quality of work to be good, 68% as satisfactory and the remaining 8% expressed their dissatisfaction.
- In Bijapur district, it was observed that 100% of beneficiaries found the works to be useful and serving their needs. Looking at the quality aspects, it is found that the works carried out were deemed as good by 19%, satisfactory by 80% and unsatisfactory by 1% of the respondents.

- In Haveri district, about 8.06% of the beneficiaries rated the work as good and 91.57% as satisfactory. A negligible 0.37% of the beneficiaries have expressed that the work quality is poor.

Interactions with beneficiaries and Gram Panchayat Staff, it is observed that the payment of wages for the work executed was made timely. However, in case of those works which have been physically completed, payments were yet to be made for want of funds. It was understood that payment has been stopped wherever the employment generated exceeded 25,000 man-days in a financial year and in such cases, payment was blocked.

As per data available and through interactions with Executive Officers and Panchayat Development Officers, 1779 works were found to be approved but not started. On perusal of the data, it was observed that, works approved in the action plans during years 2008 to 2011-12 are also included in this 1779. This means, even though the farmers had decided to take up the works long back, they have not commenced till the date of field visit made by the evaluation team. It has come to the notice that these farmers are presently not interested in taking up works due to some other domestic priorities and need of work was not felt by the farmer beneficiary of ILDA, but rather thrust by the people's representatives on them. Because of which, they were not able to submit Form-6 to the PDO's / GP's. The concerned PDO's expressed that they are going to place this subject in the ensuing Gram Sabha/ Gram Panchayat meetings and final decision would be taken on whether to continue them in the list or otherwise. Out of 1779 works approved but not started, more than 10% of concerned farmers were covered during FGD discussions .

ILDA under MGNREGA and its impacts:

Socio-economic impacts - The time that has elapsed from the commencement of implementation of the MGNREGA scheme is too short a period to expect any significant measurable change in the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries. This is because most of the programmes are land based and relate to conservation and productivity enhancement. These take a prolonged gestation period before benefits begin to be visible and accrue to the beneficiaries. For example, an agro-forestry or horticultural plantation could take close to 5 years to establish, grow and begin showing

economic returns. The same applies to the soil and water conservation works that are taken up in the lands of the beneficiaries such as construction of bunds, land levelling and drainage line treatment through nala-bunds or check dams, as they too take a few years to begin giving economic benefits. However, it was seen that the field bunding and land levelling activities has resulted in a feeling of better moisture regime. The opinion of 39% beneficiaries shows that the Individual Land Development Activities (ILDA) are good, in case of 58%, the works are satisfactory and 3% were not satisfied with the works.

Convergence with other Departments – There was no evidence found during evaluation to suggest any conscious effort done to bring about convergence in the implementation of land based activities, except that in the case of horticulture plantation, where the pitting and planting was taken up under MGNREGA and seedlings and planting material were supplied by the Department of Horticulture as seen in case of some plots in Bantwal and Kunigal taluks, and the construction of cattle sheds has been linked with the construction of toilets involving the Gram Panchayats in Saigaon Gram Panchayat of Bhalki taluk.

Technical assistance and sanctions - The technical sanction for various individual land development activities were given by the concerned line Departments. In case of cattle sheds constructed and wells excavated, technical sanctions were obtained from the PRED (Panchayat Raj Engineering Department.), while in case of land development works such as field bunding, land levelling, nala bunding, farm ponds, check dams, nala revetment, recharge pits etc., technical sanctions were obtained from Watershed Development Department. Horticultural/ forestry activities were taken up after obtaining sanction from the respective Departments. Due procedure has been followed in implementation of the programme.

Gram Panchayat approval and eligibility criteria for sanction and execution - All the ILD activities implemented under this scheme have been approved by the concerned Gram Sabhas conducted by the Gram Panchayats. It is seen that the eligibility criteria was followed in affording benefits to the SC & ST, women, small and marginal farmers; economically weaker sections as per scheme guidelines. However, it is noticed that a few big farmers are also covered under the scheme.

Time Schedule - Physical completion of works are reported to have been accomplished within the stipulated time in majority of the cases. Sometimes due to paucity or delayed release of funds the payment has been delayed. Hence, such works have been shown as spill over or ongoing (Refer Table - 24).

Increase in the area under irrigation & change in cropping pattern - In case of successful excavation of open wells in Bantwal, Bhalki, Sagar taluks, there has been a marginal increase in area under irrigation, as per beneficiary opinion. This has in many cases resulted in shift in cropping pattern such as sowing of better economic yielding crops/ high value crops. In such cases the cropping intensity has increased by 100% (Refer Table - 25).

Appropriateness in execution - The lands, sites selected for execution of individual land development activities are found technically suitable. The execution of works is also satisfactory in most cases. However, in case of construction of field bunds, the existing bunds have not been accounted for. So also, no provision had been made to construct waste weirs on the new bunds to drain out the excess water during high intensity rainfall. Sometimes the specification of maintaining horizontal distance between bunds based on slope percentage and the rainfall pattern of the area has been ignored. For construction of farm ponds, a minimum catchment area has been defined, which has been ignored in few cases. A glaring technical gap observed in the field was planting method of forest seedlings. The seedlings planted on top of field bunds are very less effective in establishment and growth compared to planting on base of bund.

Impact on the village or community of farmers as a whole - There is rise in the understanding among rural community about availability of work in their own or neighbouring farms. They have also realized the large number of type of works that are available under this scheme and how such works can influence their life.

Observations and Findings:

- The Individual Land Development Activities are based on the perceived requirements of beneficiaries. These vary from district to district. In the districts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar and Dakshina Kannada, the emphasis was found on pitting and planting of horticulture and forest species, construction of wells and land levelling. In the districts of Haveri and Bijapur the emphasis was mostly on field bunding, field bunding and land levelling activities. In Bidar,

construction of cattle sheds and in Koppal district agro-forestry & horticulture activities were more common.

- The performance of the scheme varies across the districts. Overall performance is rated as good by 39%, satisfactory by 58% and unsatisfactory by 3% beneficiaries. The response of beneficiaries indicates that, the ILDA has performed best in Dakshina Kannada district followed by Bidar, Tumkur and Shimoga. Haveri, Chamarajanagar, Bijapur and Koppal, show satisfactory performance and in that order. However, these are the rankings amongst the sample districts only.
- The cumulative employment generated in the sampled districts of ILDA is estimated at 1,43,560 person days which includes family employment to the extent of 49,756 person days (35%). The family employment generation against total person days is more in case of Koppal district (52%) followed by Tumkur district (44%), Bidar district (43%), Shimoga district (40%), Dakshina Kannada district (39%), Chamarajnar district (38%), Haveri district (29%) and Bijapur district (24%).
- It was observed that majority of the beneficiary farmers were following improved cropping systems. From the study, it is evident that about 60% of farmers were following mixed cropping system, followed by mono-cropping (24%), with the remaining farmers following agri-horti-silvi-pastures systems.
- Almost as a rule, the preparation of plans and estimates was found to be not appropriate since details on existing topography / existing structures were not considered / accounted for – it appears to be not site specific, but, adoption of a standard model.
- The cost per acre / hectare of field bunding varies among districts and is high compared to other schemes of the Watershed Development Department, which shows inadequate monitoring at all levels.
- The quality of planting material supplied in case of horticulture and forestry is found not satisfactory by > 40% of beneficiaries.
- Some of the forest seedlings found planted on the top of field bunds are under moisture stress. This speaks about the method of planting followed and

inadequacy of effective field visits and monitoring by the line Department Staff. Staking of planted seedlings with poles was missing in most of the cases.

- ILDA such as field bunding and land levelling are found to be executed in lands where slope is between 0-2%, especially in Haveri and Indi taluks where the land levelling is not noticeable in many cases. Usually, in these areas, the cultivated black soils are deep to medium deep with uniform or gentle slope and therefore, do not require any levelling.
- Under the scheme, cutting and filling of small quantity of soil is done in the GPs of Bijapur, Haveri and Chamarajnagar districts (for example 52.07 m³ of soil excavated in an area of 1.83 ha.). This much quantity stated to be used for levelling in the said area will not make any difference in the existing uniform slope or reduction in slope percentage. The recommended soil required for levelling are – for slope of 2, 3 and 4% are 1512 m³, 2267 m³ and 3023 m³ per ha. respectively.
- The beneficiaries of open wells in some cases (eg.: Saigaon panchayat of Bhalki taluk of Bidar district) have utilized the hard soil excavated for formation of field bunds wisely and this is serving the purpose of soil and moisture conservation.
- The majority of ILDA executed in the sampled Gram Panchayats fall under the previously completed watershed development programs. Some new works of water harvesting structures also were executed either in individual lands or community lands / drainage line networks under MGNREGA, but the renovation of earlier water harvesting structures is found to be left out under the scheme.
- Of the total sample beneficiaries (1540), about 11 (0.71%) were found to be holding more than 5 acres (other than SC/ST). *Prima facie*, it appears that these beneficiaries are ineligible for the benefits under the scheme. However, sufficient corroborative evidence is needed in its support, which may be gathered / verified by detailed inspection.

Suggestions / Recommendations:

- There should be certain minimum conditions specified for land levelling works so that the works are measurable and useful.
- Every year, a demand survey of planting material needs to be carried out so that the right species planting material in the required numbers/ quantity is available.

- There needs to be in place a robust system of raising planting material in forestry and horticulture. They need to be supplied timely. For this, the transportation of seedlings to the village may be done about 15 days before the date of monsoon, lest the supply is delayed.
- An asset beneficiary register need to be maintained and continually updated by the Gram Panchayats in order to ensure that no farmer is selected twice until all eligible farmers are covered under other Government schemes.
- The present system of preparation of model or typical plans and estimates needs to be reviewed. The Gram Panchayats must insist on appropriate preparation of plans and estimates based on field conditions rather than typical model of uniform type of estimates by line Departments. The beneficiaries are to be motivated to adopt area specific and low cost technologies.
- The construction of cattle sheds as one of the Animal Husbandry components is appreciated not only by beneficiaries but other stake holders. However, construction of urine drain and urine collection pit and usage of urine for bio-pesticide preparation should be made mandatory.
- The works in MGNREGA are many and scattered. The Staff of line departments are not enough to provide technical inputs and supervision. For them, MGNREGA work is priority only after their usual department works. Hence, need for a dedicated team of supervisors, engaging them on contract basis locally may be done.
- **Policy issues:** Several water harvesting structures have been executed in the State for the past four decades under various State & Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and externally aided projects. Perhaps, the entire drainage network seems to be saturated and it is difficult to locate new sites for fresh works. However, a number of works were seen to have been executed in the field disregarding technical specifications and these in turn have resulted in wasteful expenditure. Hence, there is urgent need for attention on rejuvenation of the asset already created with minimum expenditure which would benefit nearby farmers as well as community as a whole, besides providing employment opportunities for good number of days. The structures are old and are in need of repairs. The rejuvenation suggested would increase the irrigation potential. The

increased storage will also enhance the groundwater recharge but, at a lower cost.

The following may also be considered –

1. Department may instruct field level officials to check with other line departments, whether similar components are implemented in the selected villages, where scheme components are implemented. So that, there won't be duplication in works carried out by line departments in future.
 2. Dissemination of information relating to success stories may be carried out for the benefit of farming community.
 3. The beneficiaries of ILDA may be encouraged to visit the successful field experiments for adopting the same in their land based activities.
- **Suggested models of convergence:**
 - Field bund planting with forest tree species along with tree guards,
 - Farm ponds shoulder bund planting with Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*), Amla (*Embelica offeinalis*) seedlings or improved fodder grasses as per choice of beneficiaries.
 - Nala revetment and removal of drainage line congestion especially in case of Malnad region.
 - Fishery development in the water bodies of farm ponds where water availability is for more than six months.
 - Cattle sheds integrated with vermin compost units by duly utilizing the cattle dung and urine.
 - Land levelling by duly utilizing de-silted fertile soil from water harvesting structures.
 - Use of irrigation canal hard soil/ murrum soil/ soils obtained from digging of wells/ road cutting for construction of field bunds or strengthening waste – weirs.
 - Sowing of rainfed vegetable seeds on the surface of field bunds.

Chapter - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was set into operation in Karnataka from February 2006 and under Phase-I, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davanagere and Chitradurga districts were covered. Thereafter, the Act was extended to Belgaum, Bellary, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kodagu districts under Phase-II from April 2007 onwards. With effect from April 2008, the Act has been extended to cover all the remaining districts of Karnataka. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Centre - State funding ratio of 75:25. The primary objective of the scheme is to enhance employment security of rural poor by providing a minimum of 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in each financial year to every household with adults volunteering to do unskilled manual work. The Act also envisages, especially for poor and marginalized sections of the rural society to

- Acquire productive assets;
- Protect the environment;
- Empower rural women;
- Reduce rural to urban migration, and
- Economic development & social justice, etc.

The guidelines for Individual Land Development works provide scope to take up works pertaining to irrigation facilities, land development facilities, horticulture, afforestation, and other land development activities in the lands of individual beneficiaries which help the farmers to develop their own lands, enhance its productivity and develop rural economy.

The Commissionerate of Rural Development and the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) intended to evaluate the working aspects of MGNREGA and

study the impact of such land development works taken up in individual beneficiaries land under the scheme during the financial years 2012-13 and 2013-14. The KEA, entrusted this task to Indian Resources Information & Management Technologies Ltd., (IN-RIMT). Accordingly, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was executed between IN-RIMT and the KEA on 17th September 2014.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the evaluation is to study:

- i. Impact of land development works undertaken in individual beneficiaries land under MGNREGA scheme during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14,
- ii. Improvement observed in the social and economic status of the beneficiary,
- iii. Reduction in migration of agricultural labour from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood,
- iv. The extent of actual compliance with the conditions stipulated in respect of category of land owners,
- v. Pattern of land development under the scheme *vis`-a-vis`* socio economic category, gender etc.,
- vi. Process of selection of land development sites at Gram Panchayat level and role of Gram Panchayat members, Officials and beneficiaries,
- vii. Extent to which these land development activities have actually resulted in creating assets leading to improving productivity, crop pattern, irrigation facility, drip irrigation etc., which have long term impact on socio-economic conditions of the beneficiary,
- viii. Deviation, if any, in the process of selection of sites for land development, and
- ix. Enlist recommendations for further improvement.

METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the Evaluation is to study the impact of individual land development activities under taken in individual beneficiaries' lands under MGNREGA scheme implemented during the years 2012-13 & 2013-14. Eight districts, namely Tumkur, Shimoga, Chamaraj Nagar, Dakshina Kannada, Bidar, Koppal, Bijapur and Haveri were selected randomly as sample districts for the evaluation with indication to identify the sample taluk at the rate of one per district per year in such a way to cover all types of works and all types of beneficiaries with 10% sampling.

Accordingly, the data from MGNREGA website on individual land development category were down- loaded and verified for all the taluks of above eight districts. After detailed analysis, one taluk in each identified district was selected and data regarding number of works completed, ongoing and works approved but not commenced was obtained, analyzed and grouped under each broad category.

2.1 Sampling Method

The taluks and Gram Panchayats were selected from districts selected for the study as per the directive and as per suggested sampling technique, as shown in the following Table:

Table-1: Details of Samples

Sl. No.	Revenue Division	District	Sample Taluks	Sample GP's	Sample Villages
1	Bangalore	Tumkur	Kunigal	7	11
		Shimoga	Sagar	3	3
2	Mysore	Chamarajnagar	Chamarajnagar	4	4
		Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	6	9
3	Gulbarga	Bidar	Bhalki	6	6
		Koppal	Kushtagi	4	6

4	Belgaum	Bijapur	Indi	3	4
		Haveri	Haveri	6	6
		Total		39	49

Two districts from each revenue division have been identified by the Client and within each district one taluk was randomly selected for evaluation of 2012-13 & 2013-14 works. In all, 49 villages from 39 GPs of 8 taluks have been randomly selected for field verification. The number of works pertaining to 8 sampled taluks of 8 districts is as follows:

1. Completed : 3753
2. Ongoing : 9071
3. Works approved but not commenced yet : 1779

Out of the total of 12824 completed and ongoing works, 1540 works were covered in this study (12% sampling). In case of “approved but not started” works, as per MGNREGA website 1-11-2014, the subject was discussed and required information elicited through Focussed Group Discussions, including beneficiaries in each Gram Panchayat visited. In order to meet the required minimum 10% sample in each taluk, three or four Gram Panchayats on an average were selected with a view to covering the required number in categories of works and categories of beneficiaries.

Table 2, below gives details of works in selected taluks under the three categories viz., completed, ongoing & approved but not started works.

Table-2: Details of works – Year wise

Sl. No.	District / Taluk	Completed		Ongoing		Approved but not started		Total No
		Year	No	Year	No	Year	No	
1	Chamarajnagar / Chamarajnagar	2012-13	8	2012-13	112	2012-13	24	291
		2013-14	65	2013-14		2013-14	82	
2	Koppal / Kushtagi	2012-13	13	2012-13	1519	2012-13	358	3324
		2013-14	142	2013-14	1292	2013-14		
3	Tumkur / Kunigal	2012-13	-	2012-13	567	2012-13	227	796

		2013-14	2	2013-14		2013-14		
4	Dakshina Kannada / Bantwal	2012-13 2013-14	669 739	2012-13 2013-14	375	2012-13 2013-14	681	2464
5	Shimoga / Sagar	2012-13 2013-14	64 42	2012-13 2013-14	185	2012-13 2013-14	31 90	412
6	Haveri / Haveri	2012-13 2013-14	429 346	2012-13 2013-14	1020	2012-13 2013-14	10 25	1830
7	Bidar / Bhalki	2012-13 2013-14	290 174	2012-13 2013-14	1272	2012-13 2013-14	128	1864
8	Bijapur / Indi	2012-13 2013-14	770 -	2012-13 2013-14	2729	2012-13 2013-14	123	3622
Total			3753		9071		1779	14,603

2.2 Study team

A team consisting of following experts was deployed to carry out the study.

Sl. No.	Name	Position
1	Shri. D. Chandraiah Setty	Team Leader and Agriculture Expert
2	Shri. A. Umesh Rao	Watershed Management Expert
3	Shri. K Sampangiramegowda	Analyst

Requisite numbers of field investigators/ research assistants were also engaged to assist the core team members.

2.3 Field Visits

After finalization of taluks and selection of individual land development activities, field inspections were carried out in each district between December 2014 and March 2015.

Each individual land development work was verified with respect to quantity/ quality/ stage/ utility / impact and other parameters specified in the Terms of Reference. So also, field photographs were taken with minimum of one or more photographs depending upon impact of the work. The perception of the nearby farmers/ accompanying farmers also was recorded.

2.4 FGDs

In each taluk an average of 3 to 4 Gram Panchayats were selected for field visits. Group discussions with farmers of various villages who gathered at Gram Panchayats were held and their perceptions, views and opinion/ use about process of implementation of the land development and other activities, their quality/ quantity and status etc., were held. During discussions, wide range of suggestions were also made by the groups. The farmer's views/ interactions were recorded.

Discussions with Staff and Officers at Gram Panchayats were held. The teams also held discussions with the Chief Executive Officers (Chamarajnar and Shimoga districts), Deputy Secretary-Development (Dakshina Kannada, Tumkur, Koppal, Bidar and Bijapur districts), Project Director of Zilla Panchayat in Haveri district, Planning Officers, and others of concerned Zilla Panchayats and sought their views. Similarly, in each taluk the opinions/ views of concerned Executive Officers/ Assistant Directors / Staff of Taluk Panchayats etc., were collected.

2.5 Limitations:

- i. During the field visits in the Gram Panchayats of Kyadiguppe (Kushtagi taluk), Salotagi (Indi taluk) and Kanavalli (Haveri taluks), the staff/ PDO's who accompanied the team were unable to give details of survey numbers and extent of area of certain works.
- ii. The participation of line department staff was not adequate and timely e.g., Horticulture Department (Marconohalli of Kunigal taluk; Kaval Paduru & Pilattabettu of Bhantwal taluk; Taveregere, Kyadaguppa, Hanumasagar, Hanumanal of Kushtagi taluk), PRED (Kaval Paduru & Pilattabettu of Bhantwal taluk; entire Bhalki taluk), Forest Department (Taveregere, Kyadaguppa, Hanumasagar, Hanumanal of Kushtagi taluk), Watershed Development Department (Harave, Kempnapura, Santemarahalli, Punajur in Chamarajanagar taluk and Basapura, Guttal, Kanavalli in Haveri taluk)
- iii. In some Gram Panchayats (Hanumanal, Hanumasagar, Kanavalli of Kushtagi taluk; Santemarahalli of Chamarajnar taluk and Marconahalli of Kunigal taluk)

the PDO's or Staff were not aware of the details of works approved but not started, the reasons for pendency etc.

Chapter – 3

MGNREGA – A Performance Review

The 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' (NREGA) which was later renamed as 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' (MGNREGA) is a social security scheme which ensures livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Starting with 200 districts during February 2006, the Act covered all the districts of India with effect from April 2008. Though MGNREGA was initiated with the main objective of enhancing livelihood security in rural areas, it also aims at creating durable assets such as roads, canals, ponds, wells etc. As per the Act, employment is to be provided within 5 km of the applicant's residence and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance and thus, employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement.

MGNREGA is being implemented in 651 districts covering 6,834 blocks and 2,50,082 Gram Panchayats (GP) of the Country. In Karnataka, the first phase covered 5 districts (Bidar, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gulbarga & Raichur) and the second phase was extended to six more districts (Belgaum, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu and Shimoga). Remaining districts of the State were covered in the third phase. In Karnataka, MGNREGA is being implemented since the year 2006 and now it covers all the districts of the State covering 176 blocks and 5632 GP's.

MGNREGA is to be implemented by the Gram Panchayats and labour intensive tasks are preferred. Apart from providing economic security and creating rural assets, the scheme helps in protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-to-urban migration and fostering social equality, among others. As per MGNREGA

guidelines 16 broad categories of activities are envisaged for implementation of which Individual Land Development Activity (ILDA) is one of the components. Other works undertaken under MGNREGA include drought proofing, providing irrigation facility, flood control protection, land development, renovation of water bodies, providing rural connectivity / drinking water / sanitation, water conservation, agriculture related programmes, animal husbandry, rural pollution control, fisheries etc.

3.1 Individual Land Development Activity (ILDA)

Individual Land Development Activity is an opportunity provided for the households from SC / ST / BPL families, beneficiaries of land reforms / IAY and of SF / MF to take up land development, irrigation facilities and horticulture plantations on their lands to mitigate drought, enhance land productivity and generate a steady income.

As per the Act, works on lands of SC / ST households are to be taken up on priority followed by works in the lands of small and marginal farmers. One of the conditions is that the individual land owner should be a MGNREGA job card holder and also should participate in the execution of the work. The project work has to be approved by the Gram Sabha. No contractor or machinery is to be used in execution of the work. Also, the responsibility of maintenance of MGNREGA works on individual land rests with the beneficiary household.

The household who wishes to take up the works on his lands may approach the Gram Panchayat with an application for demand of work with necessary documents such as caste certificate, copy of land records etc. After verification of the documents and ownership and on approval of the same from the competent authorities, design and estimates are prepared with the help of the concerned Departments and the consent of the beneficiary has also to be taken on the design and estimate. Later, the works on individual lands will be planned and carried out on project approach.

The works which can be taken up under the above facilities are:

**Table - 3 . Different types of works permitted in Individual Land under
MGNREGA (as per Operational Guidelines – 2013)**

Sl. No.	Category	Activity or work
1	Water conservation and rain water harvesting	1.Gully plugs 2.Boulder check 3.Gabion structure 4.Spring shed development - staggered trenches, plantation 5.Artificial recharge of wells through sand filter
2	Drought proofing including afforestation and tree plantation	1. Nursery raising
3	Provision of Irrigation facility, Horticulture, Plantation and land development	1.Construction of water courses / field channels 2.Lining of water courses / field channels. 3.Dug wells, tanks 4.Dug out farm ponds / diggi / tanks <u>Horticulture Plantation</u> 5.Horticulture plantation <u>Plantation</u> 6. Boundary plantation 7.Block plantation 8.Sericulture (land development & mulberry plantation) <u>Land Development</u> 9.Construction of contour/graded bund/ farm bund 10.Land levelling and shaping 11. Reclamation of saline and alkaline soils <u>Horticulture Plantation</u> 12. Construction of drainage channels 13.Soil cover on waste land by transporting silt from nearby tank 14.Development of waste / fallow land
4	Land development	1. Reclamation of salt effected land for measures like tree planting / silvi pasture 2. Development of waste land
5	Flood control	1.Diversion channel 2.Peripheral / cross bund 3.Drainage in water logged areas 4.Deepening and repair of flood channels
6	Agriculture related works	1. NADEP composting (N.D. Pandharipande method of making miracle compost) 2. VERMI composting 3. Liquid bio-manures : Sanjeevak or Amrit pani
7	Live stock related works	1. Poultry shelter 2. Goat shelter 3. Cattle shed 4. Cattle feed supplement - AZOLLA
7	Works in Coastal areas	1. Fish drying yards. 2. Belt vegetation
8	Rural drinking water related works	1. Soak pits 2. Recharge pits
9	Rural sanitation related works	Individual house hold laterines.

Detailed parameter of works permitted under different categories under MGNREGA are appended as Annexure – 2.

The scope of the present evaluation is to study the impact of the land development activities taken up in individual beneficiary lands during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14. For this purpose, a beneficiary schedule was designed for field inspection purpose and was used for recording information on each activity. Different works carried out under individual land development activities in the sampled districts which were verified in the field, broadly grouped according to their use / delivery system, are as follows:

A. Soil & moisture conservation measures

- i. Field bunding
- ii. Field bunding + land levelling
- iii. Trench cum bund
- iv. Land levelling
- v. Trenching & mulching
- vi. Jungle clearance & land levelling

B. Water harvesting / water source development

- i. Farm ponds
- ii. Open wells
- iii. Shallow wells
- iv. Renovation of wells
- v. Check dams
- vi. Nala bunding
- vii. Desilting
- viii. Recharge pits

C. Production systems

- i. Pitting and planting of horticulture seedling / grafts (mango, sapota, guava, pomegranate, banana, lemon etc.,)

- ii. Arecanut, coconut

D. Agro forestry

- i. Pitting and planting of forest seedlings taken mostly as border / bund planting with teak, silver oak, hebbevu (*Melia azadirach*) and tamarind

E. Works related to animal husbandry development

- i. Cattle sheds

F. Soil nutrient management

- i. Compost making units

G. Drainage line treatment

- i. Nala revetment
- ii. Boulder checks
- iii. Digging of channel

The details of district wise, taluks wise, Gram Panchayat wise Individual Land Development activities carried out during the targeted years are presented in Annexure - 3.

As stated earlier, as many as 1540 farmers (out of 12,824 farmers), accounting for 12% samples were interviewed. Of them, based on the extent of land, 44% were marginal farmers, 51% small farmers and 5% were large land holders. Based on category target group-wise, 23% were SC, 10% ST, 2% OBC, 7% minority and 58% general. The details of various categories of farmers, Gram Panchayat wise is presented in Tables 4 and 5:

Table - 4: Gram Panchayat wise number of farmers - land holding wise

District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat	MF		SF		BF		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tumkur	Kunigal	Bhakthara Halli	4	36	2	18	5	49	11	100
		Ippadi	10	63	6	37	-	-	16	100
		Yeliyuru	4	50	4	50	-	-	8	100
		Kithna Mangala	5	34	10	66	-	-	15	100
		Huttridurga	7	44	9	56	-	-	16	100
		Jodi Hosa halli	3	60	2	40	-	-	5	100
		Markona halli	6	55	5	45	-	-	11	100
Total			39	48	38	46	5	6	82	100
Shivmoga	Sagara	Kudururu	5	27	14	73	-	-	19	100
		Bheemaneri	9	60	1	7	5	33	15	100
		Achapura	15	43	20	57	-	-	35	100
		Total		29	42	35	51	5	7	69
Chamaraj Nagar	Chamaraj Nagar	Harave	17	63	9	33	1	4	27	100
		Kempanapura	5	83	1	17	-	-	6	100
		Santhe marana Halli	10	59	6	35	1	6	17	100
		Punajuru	10	83	1	27	1	9	12	100
Total		42	68	17	27	3	5	62	100	
Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	Kaval padururu	17	77	5	23	-	-	22	100
		Pilatha bettu	16	73	6	27	-	-	22	100
		Kadeshyalya	29	88	4	12	-	-	33	100
		Vittla padnur	27	73	10	27	-	-	37	100
		Eeera	23	82	5	18	-	-	28	100
		Vittla	40	93	1	2	2	5	43	100
Total		152	82	31	17	2	1	185	100	
Bidar	Bhalki	Saigoam	6	14	40	86	-	-	46	100
		Joldabaka	2	4	52	96	-	-	54	100

District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat	MF		SF		BF		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
		Methi melkonda	-	-	51	100	-	-	51	100
		Telegaom	6	32	13	68	-	-	19	100
		Dongapura	2	5	38	95	-	-	40	100
		Ambasangvi	-	-	22	100	-	-	22	100
Total			16	7	216	93	-	-	232	100
Koppal	Kustagi	Tavaragere	37	60	25	40	-	-	62	100
		Hanumasagar	15	24	37	60	10	16	62	100
		Hanumanala	24	25	56	58	16	17	96	100
		Kydaguppe	37	47	41	53	-	-	78	100
Total			113	38	159	53	26	9	298	100
Bijapur	Indi	Salotagi	47	53	42	47	-	-	89	100
		Zalaki	19	23	55	65	10	12	84	100
		Devara Nimbaragi	94	57	70	42	2	1	166	100
Total			160	47	167	49	12	4	339	100
Haveri	Haveri	Kanavalli	16	37	25	58	2	5	43	100
		Basapura	39	60	19	30	7	10	65	100
		Katena halli	18	40	26	58	1	2	45	100
		Karjagi	44	80	8	15	3	5	55	100
		Mevundi	14	83	3	17	-	-	17	100
		Guttal	2	4	38	80	8	16	48	100
Total			133	49	119	44	21	7	273	100
Grand Total			684	44	782	51	74	5	1540	100

Table - 5:Gram Panchayat wise details of target group farmers

District	Taluk	Gram Panchayats	SC		ST		OBC		Minority		GL		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Tumkur	Kunigal	Bhakthara Halli	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	9	82	11	100
		Ippadi	1	7	-	-	-	-	3	18	12	75	16	100
		Yeliyuru	2	25	-	-	-	-	1	13	5	62	8	100
		Kithna Mangala	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	13	87	15	100
		Huttridurga	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	31	11	69	16	100
		Jodi Hosa halli	1	20	-	-	-	-	1	20	3	60	5	100
		Markona halli	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	91	11	100
Total			4	5	-	-	-	-	15	18	63	77	82	100
Shivmoga	Sagara	Kudururu	2	10	1	5	-	-	1	5	15	80	19	100
		Bheemaneri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	100	10	100
		Achapura	10	28	-	-	-	-	5	14	20	57	35	100
Total			12	17	1	1	-	-	6	9	50	73	69	100
Chamaraj Nagar	Chamaraj Nagar	Harave	6	22	3	11	-	-	2	7	16	59	27	100
		Kempanapura	-	-	5	83	-	-	-	-	1	17	6	100
		Santhe mara Halli	-	-	16	94	-	-	-	-	1	6	17	100
		Punajuru	3	25	3	25	-	-	-	-	6	50	12	100
Total			9	15	27	44	-	-	2	3	24	38	62	100
Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	Kaval padururu	9	41	-	-	-	-	1	5	12	54	22	100
		Pilatha bettu	2	9	1	5	-	-	1	5	18	81	22	100
		Kadeshalya			3	9	-	-			30	91	33	100
		Vittla padnur	2	5			-	-	5	13	30	82	37	100
		Eeera	6	21	2	7	-	-	2	7	18	65	28	100
		Vittla	4	9	15	35	-	-	2	5	22	51	43	100
Total			23	12	21	11	-	-	11	6	130	71	185	100
Bidar	Bhalki	Saigoam	5	11	3	7	-	-	-	-	38	83	46	100
		Joldabaka	4	7	10	19	-	-	-	-	40	74	54	100
		Methi melkonda	10	20	13	25	-	-	-	-	28	55	51	100
		Telegaom	3	16			-	-	-	-	16	84	19	100
		Dongapura	4	10	4	10	-	-	3	7	29	73	40	100
		Ambasangvi	2	9	2	9	-	-	1	5	17	77	22	100
Total			28	12	32	14	-	-	4	2	168	72	232	100

District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat	SC		ST		OBC		Minority		GL		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Koppal	Kushtagi													
		Tavaragera	20	32	6	10	-	-	8	13	28	45	62	100
		Hanumasagar	10	16	2	3	-	-	2	3	48	78	62	100
		Hanumanala	13	14	-	-	-	-	8	8	75	78	96	100
		Kydaguppe	28	35	-	-	--	-	-	-	50	65	78	100
Total			71	20	8	3	-	-	18	7	201	70	298	100
Bijapur	Indi	Salotagi	25	28	-	-	-	-	4	4	60	68	89	100
		Zalaki	34	41	5	6	-	-	14	17	31	36	84	100
		Devara Nimbaragi	71	43	-	-	-	-	24	14	70	43	165	100
		Total	130	38	5	2	-	-	42	12	162	48	339	100
Haveri	Haveri	Kanavalli	7	18	8	19	-	-	1	2	27	61	43	100
		Basapura	21	32	17	26	-	-	-	-	27	42	65	100
		Katena halli	9	20	30	67	5	11	-	-	1	2	45	100
		Karjagi	18	33	5	9	2	4	2	4	28	51	55	100
		Mevundi	-	-	-	-	12	71	1	6	4	24	17	100
		Guttal	25	52	3	6	-	-	-	-	20	42	48	100
Total			80	28	63	23	19	9	4	2	107	38	273	100
Grand Total			357	23	157	10	19	2	102	7	905	58	1540	100

All the works were found carried out in lands owned by the beneficiaries except in one case (Shri. Shivappa Sajjan, Sy. No. 64, Hanumanala village, Kushtagi taluk of Koppal district) where the farmer has been cultivating land for the last 15 years on lease basis.

3.2 Works completed / ongoing

The total number of works completed in all respects is 3753. As many as 9071 works are listed under ongoing, even though, majority of the works (about 90%) have been physically completed in the field. The reasons put forth by the GPs for non-completion are:

- Delay in receipt of grants, and
- Non receipt of material bills in few cases.

It was revealed that no part of work was pending execution in the field but was shown as ongoing in the records due to the above reasons. Hence, completed works and ongoing (physically completed) works put together workout to 12,824.

3.3 Employment generation for beneficiary family members

All the beneficiaries and their family members were provided work for an average of 14 days in all the types of individual land development activities covered under the study. Accordingly, cumulative employment generated is estimated at 1,43,560 person days which includes beneficiary family employment to the extent of 49,756 person days (35%). The Gram Panchayat wise details are furnished in Table- 6.

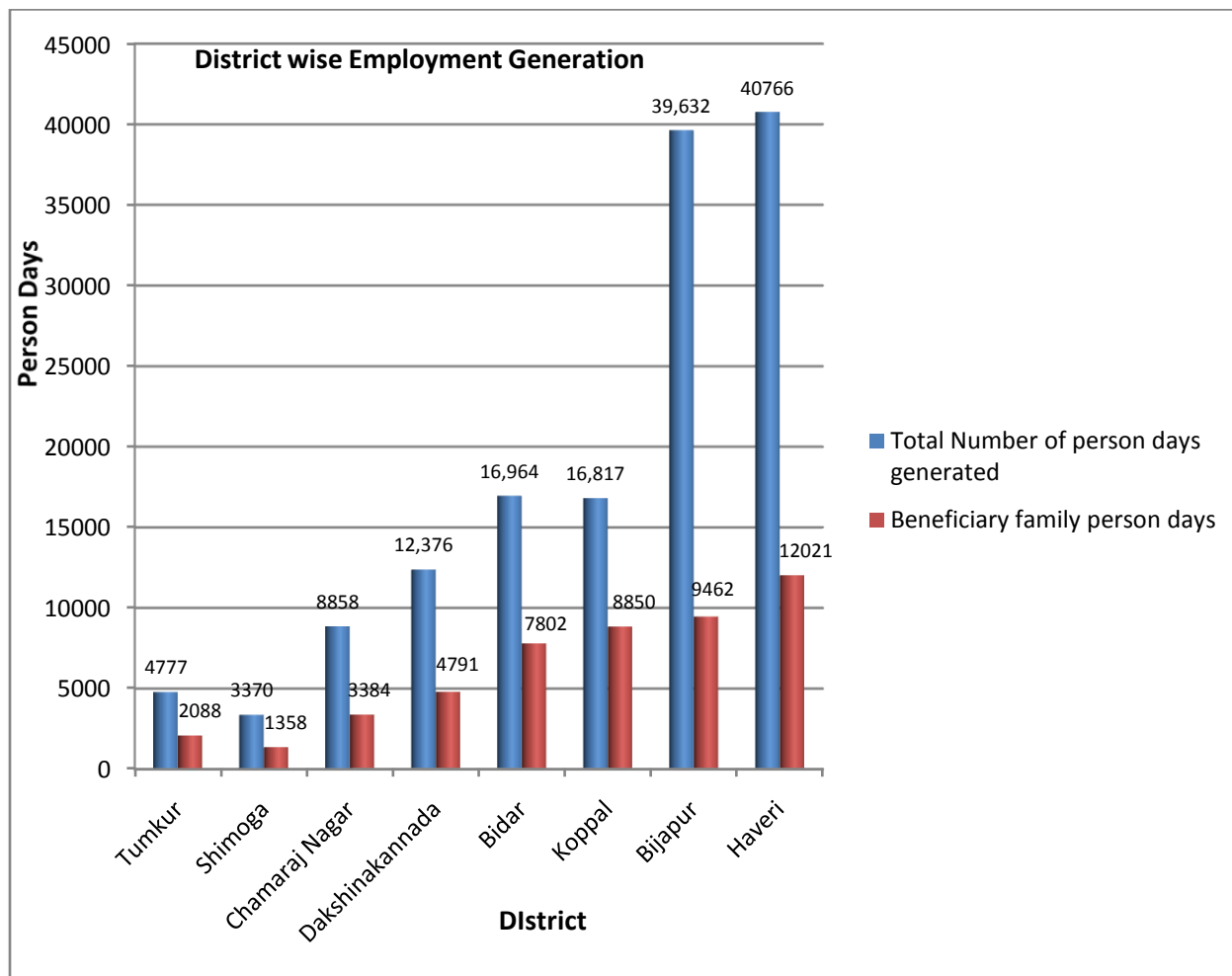
Table – 6: Gram Panchayat wise details of employment generation

District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat	No. of samples verified under ILD activity	Total Number of person days generated	No. of family labourer of beneficiary	Beneficiary family person days
Tumkur	Kunigal	Bhaktharahalli	06	595	22	126
		Ippadi	16	1064	60	336
		Yeliyuru	08	510	26	245
		Kithnamagala	18	810	63	517
		Hulidurga	16	820	41	402
		Jodi hosahalli	06	374	24	182
		Markonahalli	12	604	40	280
Total			82	4777	276	2088
Shimoga	Sagara	Kudururu	22	910	60	442
		Bheemaneri	10	790	33	381
		Achapura	37	1670	120	535
Total			69	3370	213	1358
Chamaraj nagar	Chamaraj nagar	Harave	28	3840	72	1703
		Kempanapura	06	1142	19	357
		Santhemarahalli	17	2166	54	746
		Punajuru	11	1710	36	578
Total			62	8858	181	3384

District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat	No. of samples verified under ILD activity	Total Number of person days generated	No. of family labourer of beneficiary	Beneficiary family person days
Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	Kavalpaduru	22	1256	52	583
		Pilathabettu	17	1014	42	394
		Kadeshyalya	43	4410	110	1764
		Vittlapadnuru	37	2330	102	925
		Eeera	18	1290	60	433
		Vittla	48	2076	129	692
Total			185	12,376	495	4791
Bidar	Bhalki	Saigoan	46	2846	160	1920
		Joldabaka	54	1990	135	962
		Methimelkunda	51	4099	168	2212
		Telegaon	19	3273	61	912
		Dongapura	40	1390	126	674
		Ambasangvi	22	3366	75	1122
Total			232	16,964	725	7802
Koppal	Kustagi	Tavaragere	53	2499	176	1580
		Hanumasagara	60	3564	138	1960
		Hanumanala	99	7760	264	3690
		Kyadaguppe	86	2994	148	1620
Total			298	16,817	726	8850
Bijapur	Indi	Devaranimbaragi	152	12,699	422	5620
		Salotagi	90	15823	189	2578
		Zalaki	97	11110	170	1264
Total			339	39,632	781	9462
Haveri	Haveri	Kanavalli	43	7296	144	1940
		Basapura	65	10725	215	2024
		Katenahalli	45	8148	151	2025
		Karjagi	55	6012	188	2640
		Mevundi	17	4008	60	1088
		Guttal	48	4577	171	2304
Total			273	40766	929	12021
Grand Total			1540	143560	4326	49756

The above table reveals that the family employment generation against total person days is more in case of Kushtagi taluk (Koppal district = 52%) followed by Kunigal taluk (Tumkur district = 44%), Bhalki taluk (Bidar district = 43%), Sagar taluk (Shimoga district

= 40%), Bantwal taluk (Dakshina Kannada district = 39%), Chamarajanagar taluk (Chamarajnagar district = 38%), Haveri taluk (Haveri district = 29%) and Indi taluk (Bijapur district = 24%).



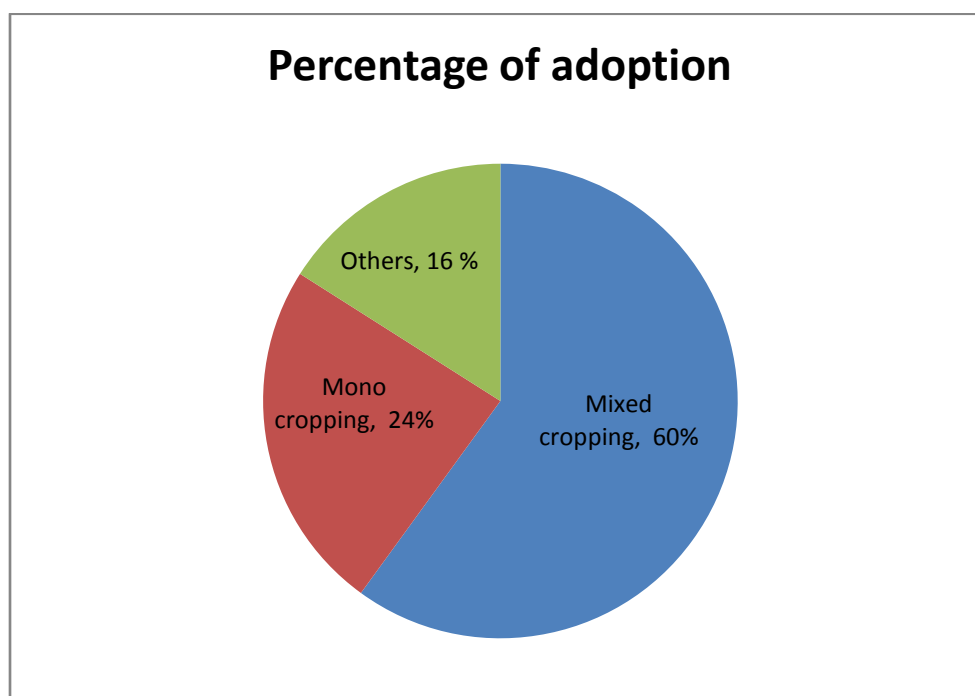
3.4 Crops grown, cropping system followed by MGNREGA beneficiaries

It was observed that majority of the beneficiary farmers were following improved cropping systems. However, few farmers were still following mono-cropping system. The coverage under different methods is presented in the following table.

Table - 7 : Cropping System

Sl.	Cropping system	Percentage
-----	-----------------	------------

No.		of adoption
1	Mixed cropping	60
2	Mono cropping	24
3	Agri-horticulture	6
4	Agri-forestry	5
5	Agri-horti-silviculture	3
6	Agri-horti-silvi-pasture	1
7	High value crops, cotton, sugarcane, vegetables, arecanut.	1



As seen from the above table, it is evident that about 60% of farmers were following mixed cropping system followed by mono-cropping (24%) and the remaining farmers were following agri-horti-silvi-pasture systems.

The details of various models of cropping system followed, their crop yields and income generated is indicated in the following table.

Table - 8: Crop yield and Income

Sl. No.	Cropping system	Yield per acre (Qtls)	Income (Rs.)
---------	-----------------	-----------------------	--------------

1	Maize	10 - 15	12000 - 18000
2	Banana	6 - 8	60000 - 80000
3	Coconut	3000 - 4200	30000 - 42000
4	Jowar + Horse Gram	4 - 5	8000 - 10000
5	Coriander	3 - 4	30000 - 40000
6	Sugarcane	40 - 50	80000 - 100000
7	Arecanut	-	20000 - 25000
8	Arecanut, Coconut, Banana	-	25000 - 30000
9	Arecanut + Sweet potato	-	15000 - 25000
10	Arecanut + Vegetables	-	40000 - 50000
11	Jowar	5 - 6	10000 - 12000
12	Bajra	3 - 4	7000 - 9000
13	Groundnut	6 - 8	30000 - 40000
14	Sunflower	6 - 7	24000 - 28000
15	Tur (Red Gram)	4 - 5	20000 - 25000
16	Tur + Ground nut	2 - 3 + 2 - 3	15000 - 18000
17	Cotton	6 - 7	24000 - 28000
18	Wheat + Jowar	-	22000
19	Jowar + Tur + Sugarcane (not harvested)	-	24000 - 30000

From the above table, it is evident that farmers who are following improved cropping systems such as banana, sugar cane, groundnut, maize, arecanut with vegetables were getting more income than other cereal crops.

Gram Panchayat wise details of cropping system followed, per acre yields and income derived, is given in Annexure - 4.

3.5 Land Classification

The different types of works executed under individual land development activities fall under different types of lands, soils, slope groups, soil depth and agro-climatic zones.

In some cases, non-arable / waste land also is brought under the scheme and developed to some extent (e.g. Sy.Nos. 75/3 and 112 of Kyadiguppa village in Kushtagi

taluk wherein planting of tamarind has been undertaken). So also, some additional area is brought under cultivation. All this could be attributed to the outcome of the scheme implementation in general.

The coverage in percentage showing above parameters are grouped and presented in the following table.

Table – 9: Details of Soils

Sl. No.	Parameter	Percentage
Types of land		
1	Rainfed lands	71
2	Irrigated lands / garden lands	29
Total		100
Types of Soil		
1	Red sandy soils mixed with loam	17
2	Red sandy soils mixed with gravel	11
3	Black soils – deep	05
4	Black soils – medium	20
5	Black soils – shallow	12
6	Laterite soils	22
7	Black soils – shallow with gravel	13
Total		100
Sl. No.	Parameter	Percentage
Types of land slopes		
1	0-1	9
2	1-2	44
3	2-5	46
4	>5	01
Total		100
Soil depth		
1	0-30 cm	51
2	30-60 cm	35

3	60-90 cm	12
4	>90 cm	02
Total		100

Sl.	Name of	Parameters	Weightage	Grade in Percentage
-----	---------	------------	-----------	---------------------

The above table shows that red and black shallow soils mixed with gravelly and shallow soils account to 36% of total soils which are considered to have less moisture retention capacity and thereby poor crop yields are attributed to it.

3.6 Status of the works under ILDA

Based on Individual land development works executed and considering their present status, length, section, crop condition, growth, height, survival percentage, crop yields, physical topography of land, cropping system adoption etc., and based on the parameters considered by the evaluation team are graded as good, satisfactory and poor as the case may be, considering the various parameters mentioned in the table below.

Table - 10: Work wise fixing of Grade/ Ranking

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Parameters	Weightage	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
				Grade in Percentage		
				Good	Satisfactory	Poor
1	Cattle sheds	1) Comfort grazing / hygienic living	2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Disposal of cattle urine without stagnation	2			
		3) Protection from heat , cold and winds	2			
		4) Quality construction as per type design	2			
		5) Use of Urine pit	2			
2	Seedlings planted (Forest /Horticulture)	1) Survival Percentage		>60%	40-60%	<40%
		a) >60%	5			
		b) 40-60%	4			
		c) 30-40%	3			
		d) 20-30%	2			
		e) <20%	1			
		2) Growth	1			
		3) Maintenance arrangement : a) Basin formation weeding b) Staking c) Irrigation / watering d) Seedling quality	1 1 1 1			
3	Field bunding	1) Proper bund alignment	1	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Bund section	5			
		3) Bund dressing	1			
		4) Maintenance of horizontal distance.	1			
		5) Provision of safe disposal of excess run off rain water (waste – weir)	2			
4	Farm Ponds	1) Adequacy of catchment area	2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Adoption of approved dimensions and execution work	4			
		3) Usage of harvested water for irrigation/protective irrigation.	2			
		4) Providing inlet and outlet	2			
5	Land levelling	1) Technical feasibility of site	4	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Additional area brought under cultivation.	2			
		3) Work turned out useful / measurable / visible	4			
6	Check dam	1) Site feasibility	4	>60%	40-60%	<40%
			2			
		2) Adoption of minimum catchment area.				
		3) Quality of work.	2			
		4) Purpose served / usage of harvested run off rain water.	2			

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Parameters	Weightage	Grade in Percentage		
				Good	Satisfactory	Poor
7	Field bunding + land levelling	1) Site / land feasibility	2+2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) a) Land Levelling – Work turned out useful / visible/ measurable.	3			
		3) Field bund constructed .	2			
		4) a) Provision of safe disposal system of run off rain water.	1			
8	Open wells	1) Site feasibility	2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Work turned out as per approved design.	5			
		3) Maintenance.	1			
		4) Area brought under irrigation.	2			
9	Nala revetment	1) Site feasibility	2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Quality and use of recommended size stones / rubbles.	3			
		3) a) Quality construction with required nala bank side slope.	5			
10	Recharge pit	1) Site feasibility with existing inlet water way.	2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Work execution as per type & design.	4			
		3) Recharge pit is functioning.	3			
		4) Perception of beneficiary.	1			
11	Trenching & mulching in mulberry garden.	1) Area covered /maintenance of T&M	1	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Execution of quality work	5			
		3) Growth of crop	2			
		4) Perception of beneficiary.	2			
12	Digging of channel	1) Site feasibility	2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Adoption of designed section	5			
		3) Quality of work executed / perception of beneficiary.	2			
		4) Berm space adopted.	1			
13	Jungle clearance integrated with Land Levelling	1) Site feasibility	2	>60%	40-60%	<40%
		2) Area brought under cultivation	2			
		3) Quality of work.	5			
		4) Perception of beneficiary.	1			

Grade	Weightage	Percentage
Good	6-10 points	>60%
Satisfactory	4-6 points	-60%
Poor	<4 points	< 40%

The district wise / Gram Panchayats wise details and performance ranking as per the opinion of the beneficiaries are furnished below.

3.6.1 BANGALORE REVENUE DIVISION

A. Tumkur District – Kunigal taluk

A wide range of works under Individual Land Development Activity have been undertaken in this taluk. Seven Gram Panchayaths were selected for physical verification viz., i) Kitnamangala, ii) Huttaridurga, iii) Yeliyuru, iv) Ippadi, v) Bhaktarahalli, vi) Jodihosahalli and vii) Markonahalli. The various ILD works executed in the taluk are as listed below:

- Pitting and planting of Mango - 150
- Pitting and planting of Coconut - 200
- Pitting and planting of Banana - 80
- Pitting and planting of Pomegranate - 10
- Pitting and planting of Drumstick - 10
- Pitting and planting of Areca nut - 71
- Pitting and planting of forest species - 01
- Construction of compost pits - 03
- Trenching& mulching in Mulberry gardens - 09
- Mulberry cultivation - 13
- Field Bunding - 15
- Farm pond - 03
- RCP - 04

- These works were taken up as per the requirement of the individual beneficiaries, the necessity and utility are justifiable socially. Coming to the quality of the work executed, about 61% of beneficiaries expressed it as good, 30% as satisfactory and 9% declared it as unsatisfactory. Similar was the evaluation of the field investigators of the Consulting Organisation (good - 56%, satisfactory - 28% and poor - 16%). The Panchayat-wise details are furnished in the statement provided in table below:

Table – 11: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Kunigal taluk

SI No	Gram Panchayats	ILD Activities																	
		Mango			Coconut			Banana			Coconut , Banana			Arecanut			Hebbevuu, Silver oak, Teak		
		Go od	Sa t.	Po or	G oo d	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	G oo d	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or
1	Kitnamangala	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
2	Hutteridurga	2	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Yellyuru	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Ippadi	9	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bhaktharahalli	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
6	Jodi hosahalli	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Markonahalli	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		16	4	1	22	9	-	5	3	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	-

SI No	Compost Pit			CD			Desilting			TR + mulching			Field bund			Pomogranate			Drumstick		
	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	2

	Rating	Numbers	Percentage
Overall grading of all sample components	Good	50	61
	Satisfactory	25	30
	Poor	7	9
	Total	82	100

B. Shimoga District – Sagar taluk

The following are the ILD works executed in Sagar taluk.

- Pitting and planting of Arecanut seedlings (as gap planting) - 21
- Pitting and planting of Areca nut seedlings - 13
- Construction of open wells - 47
- Farm ponds - 05
- Digging of channel - 01
- Cattle shed - 03
- Land levelling - 90
- Nala revetment - 09
- Check dam - 01

On physical verification of these works and taking into consideration the views of the individual beneficiary it was seen that majority of the beneficiaries found the work to be useful and met their needs. However, some of them expressed that, the number of seedlings be given based on the extent of land holdings / requirement and not limited to 40-60 uniformly as is being done now. They also are of the opinion that, better quality seedlings need to be supplied and that too on time.

Looking at the quality aspect, it is found that, the works carried out were good in case of 52% of samples surveyed and satisfactory in 48% of the cases and no work was categorised as poor. Similar was the evaluation of the field investigators of consulting organisation (good - 49%, satisfactory - 44% and poor - 7%).

Table - 12: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Sagar taluk

SI No	GP	LD Activities																	
		PP of Arecanut			Agri. well			Land Levelling			Cattle shed			Farm ponds			Digging of channel		
		Go od	Sat.	Po or	Go od	Sat.	Po or	Go od	Sat.	Po or	Go od	Sat.	Po or	Go od	Sat.	Po or	Go od	Sat.	Po or
1	Kudururu	1	-	-	2	4	-	3	6	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bheemaneri	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Achapura	2	3	-	1	-	-	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total (69)		3	3	-	12	4	-	17	25	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Percentage of Total		4	4	-	17	6	-	25	38	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-

Rating	Nos.	Percentage
Good	36	52
Satisfactory	33	48
Poor	Nil	Nil
Total	69	100

3.6.2 MYSORE REVENUE DIVISION

A. Chamarajanagar district – Chamarajanagar taluk

The Individual land development activities undertaken in the taluk are as follows:

- Jungle clearance integrated with land levelling - 01
- Land levelling compounded with field bunding - 224
- Land levelling - 185
- Boulder checks & nala revetment - 12
- Forest seedlings - 01
- Farm ponds - 14
- Horticulture - 02

On physical verification of the works in the selected Gram Panchayaths, and taking into consideration the views of the individual beneficiaries, it was observed that majority of the individual beneficiaries found the works to be useful and serving their needs. Hence, there was unreserved satisfaction among respondents about the necessity and utility part of the works. Looking at the quality aspects, it is found that the works carried out are technically sound both in design and location and the quality of execution was

deemed good according to about 8% of the beneficiaries, satisfactory for 89% and unsatisfactory in case of 3% of the individual beneficiaries. However, the evaluation by field investigators differ slightly and the ratings are good (8%), satisfactory (79%) and poor (13%). This variation can be attributed to mainly field bunding and field bunding + land levelling works. This may be due to the fact that in certain cases, these works were not visible or measurable on the ground when the field team visited the spot, and hence classified as poor.

The Gram Panchayat-wise, item of work-wise details are presented in the Table furnished here below:

Table - 13: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Chamarajanagar taluk

SI No	GP	LD Activities																	
		Land levelling			FB+ Land levelling			Nala revetment			LL/B.R			Cattle shed			Boulder checks		
		Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or	Go od	Sa t.	Po or
1	Harave		19	-	-	4													
2	Kempana pura		5			1													
3	Santhema ranahalli		9	1		2		1					5						
4	Punajuru							2			2	1						1	
	Total		33	1	-	7		3			2	1	5					1	

SI No	JC/LL			Bund revetment		
	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor
1	-	3	-	-	1	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	1	-	-	4	-
Total	-	4	-	-	5	-

Rating	Numbers	Percentage
Good	5	8
Satisfactory	55	89
Poor	2	3
Total	62	100

B. Dakshina Kannada District – Bantwal taluk

Six Gram Panchayats viz., i) Kavalpaduru, ii) Pilathabettu, iii) Kadeshyalya, iv) Vittalapadnur, v) Eera & vi) Vittla were covered under the field study. Following items of work were executed under this scheme:

- Pitting and planting of Areca nut and coconut seedlings - 1174

- Land Development - 490
- Land levelling - 94
- Open wells - 15
- Others - 10

The individual beneficiaries expressed that the works met with their needs and were highly useful in nature. With regard to quality of work, 81% of beneficiaries rated the work as good. This was followed by 18% who stated the work quality was satisfactory, and remaining 1% expressed their dissatisfaction. The ratings by the field investigators of the evaluation team match closely with 76% being good, 21% satisfactory and 3% poor works.

Table - 14: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Bantwal taluk

SI No	Gram Panchayats	LD Activities											
		Pitting & Planting of Arecanut			Open well			Pitting & Planting of Coconut			L/L		
		Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat	Poor
1	Kavalpaduru	9	8	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	Pilathabettu	7	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kadeshyalya	26	10	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4	Vittalapadururu	27	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Eeera	8	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6	Vittla	40	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (134)		117	34	-	29	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	1
Percentage to Total		63	18	-	20	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1

Rating	Number	Percentage
Good	150	81
Satisfactory	34	18
Poor	1	1
Total	185	100

3.6.3 GULBARGA

REVENUE DIVISION

A. Bidar District – Bhalki taluk

Six Gram Panchayats viz., i) Saigaon, ii) Joldabaka, iii) Methi melkunda, iv) Telegoan, v) Dongapura, & vi) Ambasangvi were selected randomly. The following are the works executed in Bhalki taluk:

- Pitting and planting of Mango/ lemon - 24
- Open wells - 603
- Pitting and planting of Pomegranate - 06
- Farm ponds - 20
- Renovation of wells - 50
- Construction of cattle shed - 1006
- Digging of diversion channel - 02
- Field bunding - 23
- Check dam - 02

In general, the works executed are considered to be good to average in quality and implementation. The beneficiaries have expressed that the works met with their needs and were highly useful to them. With regard to quality of work, 60% of beneficiaries rated the work as good followed by 40% as satisfactory/ average and none indicated their dissatisfaction. But, the evaluation team differ in certain cases of cattle sheds where the concrete flooring is found not effective and up to the standards. The ratings of the evaluation team is good in case of 56% of the works, satisfactory – 38% and poor – 6%. However, a few beneficiaries expressed the need to increase the depth of wells depending on site conditions.

Table - 15: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Bhalki taluk

SI No	GP	LD Activities															
		Cattle shed			Open well			Check Dam			Farm Pond			Pitting & Planting of Horti grafts			FB/TCB
		Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Sat.
1	Methi Melkunda	20	15	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Joldabaka	30	16	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dongapura	24	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
4	Saigoam	25	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	1	-	-
5	Telegoan	6	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2

6	Ambasangvi	10	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
				Rating		Numbers		Percentage									
Total		115	58	-	2	Good	18	-	139	-	2	60	-	-	-	9	3
				Satisfactory		93		40									
Percentage to Total		75	-	-	9	Poor	8	-	-Nil-	-	1	-Nil-	-	-	4	1	1
				Total		232		100									

B. Koppal district – Kushtagi taluk

Following are the individual beneficiary land development activities undertaken under the scheme in Kushtagi taluk.

- Pitting and planting of Mango (*Mangifera indica*) - 980
- Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) - 220
- Sapota (*Manikara zapota*) - 20
- Lemon (*Citrus x limon*) / Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*) - 59
- Guava (*Psidium guafava*) - 28
- Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) / Wild Neem (*Melia dubia*) - 898
- Berry - 21
- Jambulina (*Syzygium cumini*) / Custard Apple (*Annona reticulate*) - 07
- Pitting and planting of Teak (*Tectona grandis*) - 242
- Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) - 491

Based on physical verification of works in the selected Gram Panchayats of i) Tavregere, ii) Hanumasagar, iii) Hanumanal and iv) Kyadaguppa and also taking into consideration the views of the individual beneficiaries, the works executed in the taluk are found to be useful and serving the need of the farmers in the locality. About 24% of the beneficiaries expressed the quality of work to be good, 68% as satisfactory and the remaining 8% expressed their dissatisfaction. However, evaluation of the field investigators indicate that some of the works rated satisfactory are found poor and the ratings being 24%, 64% and 12% for good, satisfactory and poor respectively.

Table - 16: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Kushtagi taluk

SI No	GP	LD Activities														
		Neem			Tamarind			Mango			Hebbevu			Teak		
		Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor
1	Tavaregere	-	18	1	-	4	1	9	4	-	2	2	1	-	8	1
2	Hanumasagra	3	14	-	2	15	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
3	Hanumanala	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	59	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kyadiguppa	-	6	5	-	16	1	17	6	4	2	-	-	-	3	-
Total		3	38	6	2	35	2	49	75	13	4	2	1	-	16	1

SI No.	Curry leaf/ Lemon			Mixed Horti seedling			Sapota			Coconut			Drumstick		
	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor
1	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	-
4	-	3	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total	1	4	-	4	25	-	-	3	-	7	4	-	1	2	-

Rating	Numbers	Percentage
Good	71	24
Satisfactory	204	68
Poor	23	08
Total	298	100

3.6.4 BELGAUM DIVISION

A. Bijapur district – Indi taluk

In three Gram Panchayats selected viz., i) Devaranimbaragi, ii) Salotagi & iii) Zalaki , following are the ILD activities.

• Field bunds	-	1455	-
• Farm ponds	-	871	
• Nala bunds	-	21	
• Percolation tanks	-	3	
• MPT	-	13	
• Open wells	-	162	
• Contour bund	-	352	
• Diversion channel	-	02	
• Field bunding/ land levelling	-	428	
• Planting of Horticulture species	-	05	
• Cattle sheds	-	49	
• Mini Bund	-	07	

It was observed that 100% of beneficiaries found the works to be useful and serving their needs. Hence, the necessity and utility part of the work have been met to their satisfaction. Looking at the quality aspects, it is found that the works carried out were deemed as good by 19%, satisfactory by 80% and poor by 1% of the respondents. However, the evaluation by field investigators shows that the quality of some field bunding and land levelling works were found poor. The ratings being: good – 17%, satisfactory – 78% and poor – 5%.

The Gram Panchayat wise, item of work wise details are presented in following Table.

Table - 17: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Indi taluk

SI No	Gram Panchayat	Field Bunding/FB+LL			Horticulture species			Farm Pond			Cattle shed		
		Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor
1	DevaraNi mbaragi	22	68	-	3	-	-	20	37	-	-	-	-
2	Zalaki	1	61	-	02	-	-	4	5	-	2	2	-

3	Salotagi	2	70	2	-	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	-
Total		25	199	02	05	-	-	26	56	-	2	2	-

SI No.	Contour Bund			NB/PT			D/C			Open Well			FP+LL	
	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	6	1	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Total	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	6	1	3	4

Rating	Numbers	Percentage
Good	65	19
Satisfactory	271	80
Poor	3	1
Total	339	100

B. Haveri district – Haveri taluk

In six Gram Panchayats viz., i) Basapura, ii) Katenahalli, iii) Karjagi, iv) Mevundi, v) Kanavalli & vi) Guttal the following individual land development works were executed under the scheme during the years 2012-13 and 2013-14.

- Field bunding / contour bunding. - 987
- Farm ponds - 02
- Nala pitching - 49
- Field bunding + W/W - 10
- Recharge pits - 30
- Land levelling+ Field bunding - 690
- Trenching, mulching in Mulberry garden - 20
- Water storage tanks - 04
- Land levelling - 03

The beneficiaries in general have expressed that the works met with their needs and were useful and satisfactory. With regard to quality of work about 8% of the beneficiaries rated the work as good and 92% as satisfactory. Just one person (negligible) has stated the work to be of poor quality. However the evaluation by the consulting organisation indicate that the ratings are good in case of 7% works, 86% satisfactory and 7% poor.

Statement showing the Gram Panchayats wise and work wise details is given in the following Table.

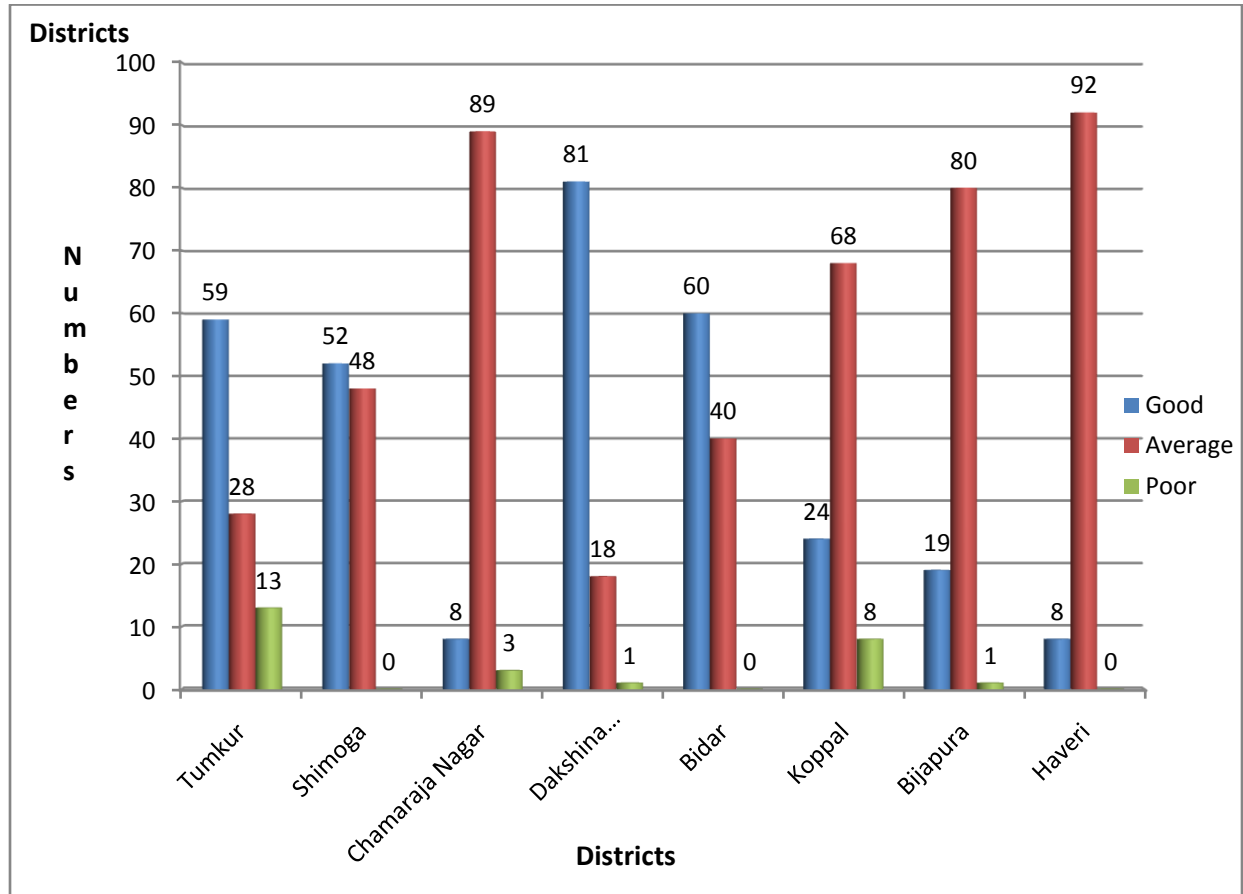
Table - 18: GP-wise Performance / Ratings of ILDA in Haveri taluk

SI No	Gram Panchayat	Total	CB/FB			FP			NP+CB		RCP			LL+FB		
			Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Poor
1	Basapura	65	-	65		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Katena halli	45	-	26		-	4	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
3	Karjagi	55	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Mevundi	17	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kanavalli	43		42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Guttal	48	-	29		-	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
	Total	273		190	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	20	-	-	1	-

SI No	Nala pitching			Land levelling		Contour bunding/Land levelling		Tr+Mulching in mulberry			Water Storage Tank
	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Good	Sat.	Poor	Good
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	26	-	1	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	-	7	-	-	26		1	17	-	-	4

Rating	Numbers	Percentage
Good	22	8.06
Satisfactory	250	91.57
Poor	1	0.37
Total	273	100

District wise Performance as per Beneficiary opinion

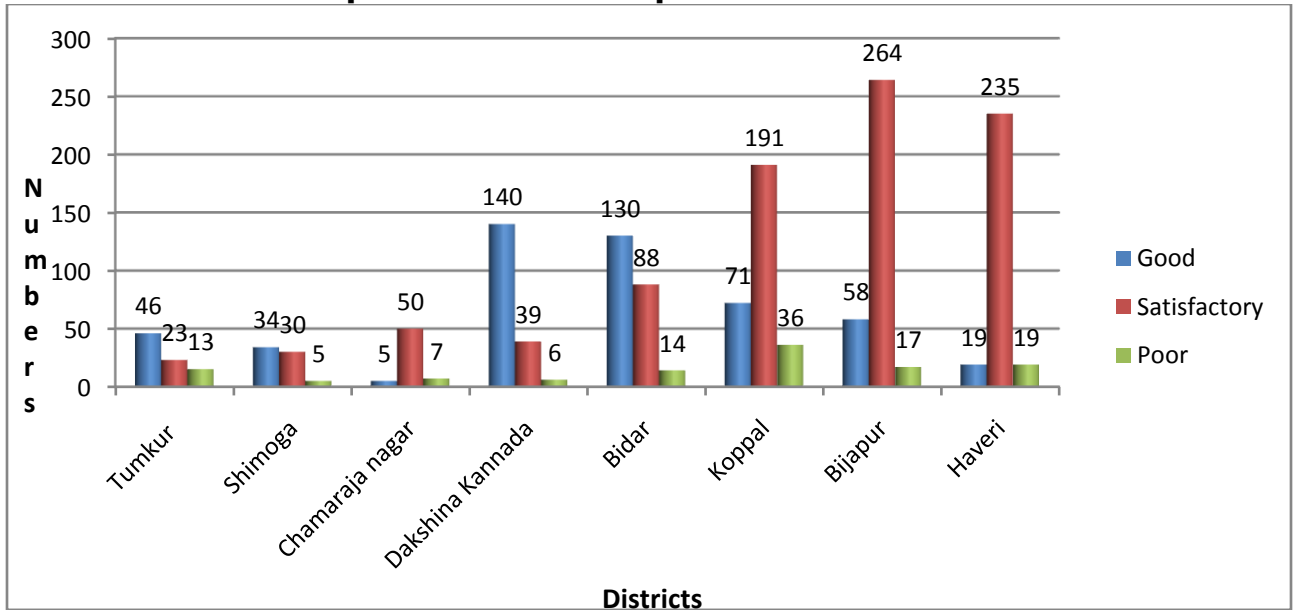


An analysis of the above figure indicates that, the project has performed very well in Dakshina Kannada district followed by Bidar, Tumkur, Shimoga (all have >50% good rating) show good performance while, Haveri followed by Chamarajanagar, Bijapur, Koppal, show predominance of average performance in that order.

Table - 19: Comparative Rating of ILDA works - District wise

Sl. No.	Name of District	Rating of works by beneficiaries						Rating of work by evaluators					
		Good		Satisfactory		Poor		Good		Satisfactory		Poor	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Tumkur	50	61	25	30	7	9	46	56	23	28	13	16
2	Shimoga	36	52	33	48	-	-	34	49	30	44	05	7
3	Chamarajanagar	05	08	55	89	2	3	5	8	50	79	07	13
4	Dakshina Kannada	150	81	34	18	1	1	140	76	39	21	06	03
5	Bidar	139	60	93	40	-	-	130	56	88	38	14	06
6	Koppal	71	24	204	68	23	08	71	24	191	64	36	12
7	Bijapur	65	19	271	80	3	01	58	17	264	78	17	5
8	Haveri	22	8	250	92	1	00	19	7	235	86	19	7
Total		538		965		37		503		920		117	
Average			35		63		02		33		60		7

District wise performance as per evaluators



The table presents the comparison of the grading of the works by the beneficiaries and the evaluators. A marginal variation is observed amongst the ratings of the two.

3.7 Payment of wages for the work executed

Interactions with beneficiaries and Gram Panchayat staff, it is observed that the payment of wages for the work executed was made timely, in general. However, in certain case where the works have been physically completed, payments were yet to be made for want of funds. It was understood that payment has been stopped wherever the employment generated exceeded 25,000 man-days in a financial year and in such cases, accordingly payment was blocked.

3.8 Work execution by means of mechanical excavator

During interactions with individual beneficiaries and Gram Panchayat Staff, it was stated that beneficiary family and others were invariably engaged for the work executed in respect of all the sampled works. Most of the farmers have expressed that mechanical excavators were not used for the works. But, few farmers said that mechanical excavator was used for additional digging of open wells while some others did not express their views to the question.

However, during field visit by the evaluation teams, it was felt that, in case of digging of wells and excavation for farm ponds, especially in areas where the substratum is comparatively hard, mechanical excavators were used for removal of soil cover in places like Dongapura, Joladabaka and Saigaon in Bhalki taluk of Bidar district, Devaranimbaragi, Jhalaki and Salotagi of Indi taluk, Bijapur district and Katenahalli and Guttal in Haveri taluk of Haveri district.

During interactions about this aspect in FGDs, the farmers expressed that inspection of works during implementation is crucial and most important and skipped the subject.

3.9 Supervision of the work

It is observed that the concerned line Departments / executing Departments, concerned Officials / PDOs / GP Staff supervised the work. However, the supervision of work was not found effective in some cases especially in Haveri, Bijapur and Koppal districts as there are technical defects / gaps in execution of works. The technical gaps / defects noticed are –

1. Horizontal distance between two bunds is not followed.
2. Recommended sections in case of field bunding not executed.
3. Waste weirs / out let arrangements are either not proposed or constructed.
4. Repairs to the existing waste weirs not planned.
5. Berm spaces in case of farm ponds is not maintained..
6. Staking not effective
7. Supply of weak seedlings

3.10 Views of non beneficiaries / neighbouring farmers on necessity, utility and quality of work etc.

Interactions were also held with non beneficiaries who were available and during Focused Group Discussions at respective Panchayats. They were positive about the various ILDA implemented under the scheme and confirmed that the works are useful and necessary in the present conditions. They also expressed that limitations on number of seedlings need to be relaxed and good quality seedlings supplied timely. There is large scale demand from farmers for construction of open wells, cattle sheds and required weightage needs to be given in the list of works. The unit cost of cattle shed was Rs 35,000/- during 2012-13 & 2013-14 which was reduced to Rs 21,000/- during 2014-15. The non beneficiary farmers and deserving farmers expressed that the unit cost needs to be revised to Rs. 35,000/- since material and transportation costs have increased over the years.

3.11 Details of structures / other details

The relative details of executed works such as extent of area covered, length, section, dimensions, numbers, volume / quantity, present status, existing plant species on the

bund or border of the beneficiary's holdings etc. were also collected along with details of existing features as part of field survey.

3.12 Socio – Economic Impacts

As a part of performance review, the impact on socio economic status of beneficiaries due to implementation of ILDA was undertaken by collecting required data regarding increase in crop yields, shift in cropping system, land value appreciation, employment generation, cropping intensity, rise in water table, surface water storage, availability of water in the source, additional capacity, increased awareness about the scheme etc.,

Keeping in view of socio economic impacts, quality of works and other parameters the sample activities have already been rated and presented in the earlier chapters.

3.13 Works approved but not commenced/ started

As per data available and through interactions with Executive Officers, and Panchyats Development Officers, 1779 works were found to be approved but not started. On perusal of the data, it was observed that, works approved in the action plans during years 2008 to 2011-12 are also included in this 1779. That means, even though the farmers had decided to take up the works long back, the work has not commenced till the date of field visit made by the evaluation team. It was basically because of non submissions of Form-6 to the PDOs/ GPs. As per guidelines, prior to starting the work by duly ensuring the required number of family labour and other labourers, the farmer beneficiaries need to submit Form-6 to the PDOs/ GPs. For all the 1779 approved but not started works, the concerned beneficiaries have not submitted Form-6 even after 1-2 year. The reasons cited were –

1. The farmers are not interested in taking up works due to some other domestic priorities like marriages, house repairs, house construction, health problems, children's education etc.
2. Non availability of the required number of labourers with farmer beneficiary of ILDA for starting the works.

3. Urgency of work was not felt by the farmer beneficiary of ILDA, but rather thrust by the people's representatives on them.

About 10% of the 1779 concerned farmers were part of the FGD discussions in which the concerned PDO's expressed that they will be placing this subject in the ensuing Gram Sabha / Gram Panchayat meetings and final decision would be taken on

District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat's	FGD	Number of farmers in FGD
-----------------	--------------	-------------------------	------------	---------------------------------

whether to continue them in the list or otherwise.

Table - 20: GP wise details of FGD and No. of farmers

Tumkur	Kunigal	Bhakthara Halli	1	9
		Ippadi	1	7
		Yeliyuru	1	6
		Kithna Mangala	1	4
		Huttridurga	1	9
		Jodi Hosa halli	1	9
		Markona halli	1	5
Shivmoga	Sagara	Kudururu	1	11
		Bheemaneri	1	10
		Achapura	1	12
Chamarajnaragar	Chamarajnaragar	Harave	1	16
		Kempanapura	1	7
		Santhe mara Halli	1	10
		Punajuru	1	6
Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	Kaval paduru	1	10
		Pilatha bettu	1	9
		Kadeshyalya	1	12
		Vittla padnur	1	17
		Eera	1	13
		Vittla	1	9
Bidar	Bhalki	Saigoam	1	22
		Joldabaka	1	10
		Methi melkonda	1	15
		Telegoan	1	11
		Dongapura	1	14
		Ambasangvi	1	24
Koppal	Kustagi	Thavregere	1	21
		Hanuma sagar	1	10
		Hanumanala	1	9
		Kyadaguppe	1	9
Bijapur	Indi	Salotagi	1	21
		Zalaki	1	10
		Devara Nimbargi	1	10
District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat's	FGD	Number of farmers in FGD
Haveri	Haveri	Kanavalli	1	25
		Basapura	1	10
		Katena halli	1	15
		Karjagi	1	12
		Mevundi	1	8
		Guttal	1	13
Total			39	460

Chapter – 4

ILDA UNDER MGNREGA AND ITS IMPACTS

The evaluation study team has made an effort to elicit answers to all the queries listed in the Terms of Reference during the field work and compile the information and understand the impacts of the project implementation that are presented in this Chapter.

4.1 Impact on Socio- Economic conditions

The time that has elapsed from the commencement of implementation of the MGNREGA scheme is too short a period to expect any significant measurable change in the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries. This is because most of the programmes are land based and relate to conservation and productivity enhancement. These take a prolonged gestation period before benefits begin to be visible and accrue to the beneficiaries. For example, an agro-forestry or horticultural plantation could take close to 5 years to establish, grow and begin showing economic returns. However, through extrapolation and taking the opinion of the beneficiaries, either individual or focused groups, an attempt has been made to project the socio-economic benefits that could accrue.

4.2 Productivity of Land

The same applies to the soil and water conservation works that are taken up in the lands of the beneficiaries such as construction of bunds, land levelling and drainage line treatment through nala-bunds or check dams as they would take a few years to begin giving economic benefits to the beneficiaries. However, it was seen that field bunding activity has resulted in the feeling of better moisture regime. The opinion of 39% beneficiaries shows that the Individual Land Development Activities (ILDA) are good, while in case of 58%, the works are just satisfactory and 3% respondents were not satisfied with the works which is evident from the following Table.

Table - 21: District wise Ratings

The Gram Panchayat-wise and activity-wise details are shown in Tables 11 to 18. A significant increase in yields is noticed in old existing mulberry gardens (Haveri district) where trenching and mulching was taken up under MGNREGA. The beneficiaries expressed their unreserved satisfaction about this work. However, the evaluation of field

Sl no	Sample District	Sample Taluk	Ratings						Total
			Good		Satisfactory		Poor		
			No	%	No	%	No	%	
1	Tumkur	Kunigal	50	61	23	30	7	9	82
2	Shimoga	Sagara	36	52	33	48	Nil	Nil	69
3	Chamarajnapur	Chamarajnapur	5	8	55	89	2	3	62
4	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	150	81	34	18	1	1	185
5	Koppal	Kushtagi	71	24	204	68	23	8	298
6	Bidar	Bhalki	139	60	93	40	-	-	232
7	Bijapur	Indi	65	19	271	80	3	1	339
8	Haveri	Haveri	22	8.06	250	91.57	1	0.37	273
Total			538		963		41		1540

investigators differ in case of land levelling and land levelling + field bunding in case of Chamarajnapur, Haveri and Bijapur districts. This may be due to the fact that in certain cases, these works were not visible or measurable on the ground when the field team visited the spot, and hence rated as poor. Similarly, in case of pitting and planting of forest and horticulture seedlings in GPs of Koppal district, since quality of seedlings are poor and pits undersized, has been rated as poor by the evaluation team.

4.3 Convergence with other Departments

There was no evidence found during evaluation to suggest conscious effort done to bring about convergence in the implementation of land based activities, except that in the case of horticulture plantation where the pitting and planting was taken up under

MGNREGA and where the seedlings and planting material were supplied by the Department of Horticulture as seen in case of some plots in Bantwal, and Kunigal taluks. The construction of cattle sheds has been linked with the construction of toilets involving the Gram Panchayats in Saigaon Gram Panchayat of Bhalki taluk and the beneficiaries have expressed their satisfaction.

As far as activities on watershed basis are concerned, the Government of Karnataka has been implementing Watershed Development programmes intensively in the State over the last four decades resulting in covering most of the areas. So, any land based activity taken up under this scheme falls in some watershed or the other as these activities are more beneficiary oriented. However, at this stage, it is felt that the Gram Panchayats may be instructed to maintain an Asset Register wherein all the assets created by different line departments are registered. So, now the assets created under this scheme need to be added to the existing Asset Registers.

The preparation of project on an individual land should be done with a view to maximise benefit through convergence with other departmental ongoing schemes. Some of the works that can be taken up under this scheme in convergence with other departments are as under.

Table - 22: Suggested convergence

SI. No.	Work	Component under MGNREGA	Component under Line department
1	1) Planting of forest seedlings on field bunds or Farm pond shoulder bund.	1) Pitting & Planting charges 2) Staking 3) Watering	1) Gap planting (upto 20 % of seedlings/ replacement dried seedlings) may be taken up Forest Department 2) Vegetable seed sowing/ planting on field bunds by Horticulture Department.
	2) Nala rejuvenation	Removal of drainage line congestion by excavation.	Stone revetment or size stone masonry of nala banks by Watershed Development Department especially in Malnad / Western Ghat areas.
	3) Fishery development in the Farm ponds	Construction of farm ponds.	Fish rearing/ culture by Fisheries Department.
	4) Cattle shed	Construction of cattle shed. (as per PRED approved design.)	Vermi – compost unit (so as to utilize fully the urine collected from cattle shed by Agriculture Department.
	5) De-silting of fertile soil from already silted up existing Water	De-siltation	Transportation and application of de-silted fertile soil for levelling or fertility improvement- by Horticulture or Agriculture

	Harvesting Structures (Check Dam, Percolation Tank , Nala Bund, and MPT or Gokatte etc.)		Department.
	6) Irrigation facility	Farm pond / open wells	Providing pump sets under SGSY, NFSM by Agriculture Department (in cases where harvested water/water availability is more than 6 months).

4.4 Technical assistance and sanctions

The technical sanction for various individual land development activities (ILDA) were given by the concerned line departments. In case of cattle sheds constructed and wells excavated, technical sanctions were obtained from the PRED (Panchayat Raj Engineering Department.), while in case of land development works such as field bunding, land levelling, nala bunding, farm ponds, check dams, nala revetment, recharge pits etc., technical sanctions were obtained from Watershed Development Department. Horticultural/ forestry activities were taken up after obtaining sanction from the respective Departments. It is observed that due procedure was followed in implementation of the programme. However the preparation of plan and estimates require more attention with prior verification of the field and taking cognisance of existing features and departmental norms.

4.5 Approval by Gram Panchayat

All these ILD activities implemented under this scheme have been approved by the concerned Gram Sabhas conducted by the Gram Panchayats wherein the individual beneficiaries and their choice of works have been identified and list of such works are accorded approval.

4.6 Eligibility criteria for sanction and execution

The eligibility criteria was followed by and large in affording benefits to the SC & ST, women, small and marginal farmers; economically weaker sections by ensuring

preference as per scheme guidelines. However, it is noticed that a few big farmers are also covered under the scheme.

4.7 Types of land development activities undertaken

Farm bunds/ field bunding, Land levelling, Farm ponds, Nala bunding, Check dams, Recharge pits, Nala revetment, Open wells, Pitting and planting of horticulture fruit species suitable to that agro-climatic region, Afforestation through agro-forestry, Cattle sheds, Compost pits etc., are the different types of ILDA undertaken in the 8 districts taken up for this study. Gram Panchayat wise details are presented in the Annexure-3.

4.8 Time Schedule

Physical completion of works is reported to have been accomplished within the stipulated time in majority of the cases. Sometimes due to paucity or delayed release of funds the payment has been delayed. Hence such works have been shown as spill over or ongoing.

Table - 23: MGNREGA – Item wise period of work (in days)

Sl. No.	District	Name of Work	Total Number evaluated	Least time taken	Maximum time taken	Average time taken
1	Tumkur	Pitting and Planting of mango	21	7	23	10
		Pitting and Planting of Coconut	31	7	33	11
		Pitting and Planting of Banana	9	7	54	15
		Pitting and Planting of Coconut + areca nut	3	2	-	23
		Pitting and Planting of Arecanut	2	7	51	7
		Pitting and Planting of Hebbevu , Silver oak, teak	3	7	-	7
		Compost pit	2	NF	-	-
		Check Dam	1	NF	-	-
		Desilting	1	NF	-	-
		Trenching + Mulching	2	7	-	7
		Field bunding	2	7	-	

		Pomogranate	2	7	-	7
		Drumstick	3	6	-	6
		Total	82			
2	Shimoga	Pitting and Planting of Arecanut	6	11	38	15
		Agri wells	16	9	15	12
		Land leveling	42	11	12	11.2
		Cattle shed	2	13		13
		Farm Pond	2	7	14	10
		Digging of channel	1	8	-	8
		Total	69			
3	Chamarajanagar	Land leveling	33	7	14	8

Sl. No.	District	Name of Work	Total Number evaluated	Least time taken	Maximum time taken	Average time taken
		FB+LL	7	7	-	7
		Nala Revetment	3	7	-	7
		LL + BR	3	7	-	7
		Cattle shed	5	7	-	7
		Boulder check	1	7	-	7
		JC/LL	4	14	-	14
		Bund Revetment	5	7	14	9
		Total	61			
4	Dakshina Kannada	Pitting and Planting of Arecanut	151	7	138	34
		Open wells	29	8	116	34
		Pitting and Planting of Coconut	3	7	11	8
		Land Leveling	2	14	-	14
		Total	185			
5	Bidar	Cattle shed	173	9	19	14
		Open wells	39	14	21	19
		Check Dam	2	60	-	60
		Farm Pond	9	16	-	16
		Pitting and Planting of Horticulture seedlings	6			
		FB+TCB	3	16	NF	16
		Total	232			
6	Koppal	Pitting and Planting of Neem	47	28	44	36
		Pitting and Planting of Tamarind	39	14	49	28
		Pitting and Planting of Mango	137	21	28	23
		Pitting and Planting of Hebbevu	7	7	7	7
		Pitting and Planting of Teack	17	14	54	24
		Curry leaf + lemon	5	24	24	24
		Mixed Horti seedlings	29	14	23	16
		Pitting and Planting of Sapota	3	14	39	22
		Pitting and Planting of Coconut	11	14	32	22

Sl. No.	District	Name of Work	Total Number evaluated	Least time taken	Maximum time taken	Average time taken
		Pitting and Planting of Drumstick	3	7	10	8
		Total	298			
7	Bijapur	FB+LL	226	7	26	9
		Pitting and Planting of Horticulture	5	8	70	20
		Farm ponds	82	7	8	7.2
		Cattle shed	4	10	11	10.25
		FB	1	7	8	7
		NB/PT	3	34	-	34
		D/C	3	11	33	18
		Open wells	7	19	59	30
		FP+LL	7			
		Total	339			
8	Haveri	CB/FB	191	9	18	12
		Farm pond	5	-	-	-
		NP+CB	1	15	-	15
		RCP	20	7	7	7
		LL+FP	1	-	-	-
		Nala pitching	7	15	15	15
		Land Leveling	26	11	11	11
		CB+LL	1	9		9
		Trenching +Mulching	17	10	15	12
		Water storage tank	4	7	7	7
		Total	273			

4.9 Works incomplete (2014-15)

More than 56% of works sanctioned for the years 2012-13 and 13-14 remained incomplete and spilled - over to financial year 2014-15. There have been instances of spill over works from earlier years of the evaluation period. Such backlog works pertaining to period prior to 2012-13, are also shown as ongoing works. The number of ongoing works of 2012-13 is also equal and same in number in the year 2013-14 in majority of the cases.

Table - 24: Details of works sanctioned, completed and incomplete/ongoing - GP wise

Sl. No	District	Taluk	Gram Panchyats	2012-13			2013-14		
				Sanctioned	Completed	Incomplete / ongoing	Sanctioned	Completed	Incomplete / ongoing
1	Tumkur	Kunigal	Bhaktharahalli		-	-	34	-	34
			Ippadi	35	-	35	83	-	83
			Yeliyuru	11	8	3	46	8	38
			Kithna magala	-	-	-	87	-	87
			Huttridurga	-	-	-	79	-	79
			Jodihosa halli	26	06	20	14	-	14
			Markona halli	-	-	-	64	-	64
Total				72	14	58	407	8	399
2	Shimoga	Sagara	Kudururu	4	4	0	99	17	82
			Bheemaneri	41	15	26	457	56	401
			Achapura	-	-	-	209	47	162
Total				45	19	26	765	120	645
3	Chamaraj Nagar	Chamaraj Nagar	Harave	14	8	6	12	12	0
			Kempanapura	14	7	7	07	05	2
			Santhe marahalli	-	-	-	42	-	42
			Punajuru	12	7	5	5	-	5
Total				40	22	18	66	17	49
4	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal	Kaval paduru	106	92	14	44	44	0
			Pilatha bettu	48	47	1	154	112	42
			Kadeshyalya	46	44	2	47	47	0
			Vittla padnuru	60	60	0	54	54	0
			Eeera	35	24	11	21	21	0
			Vittla	48	29	19	19	-	19
Total				343	296	47	339	278	61
5	Bidar	Bhalki	Saigaon	70	19	25	323	166	157
			Joldabaka	134	134	0	772	469	303
			Methimelkonda	-	-		719	469	250
			Telegoan	65	5	60	25	15	10
			Dongapura	91	1	90	24	12	12
			Ambasangvi	26	-	26	113	-	113
Total				360	159	201	1976	1131	845

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Gram Panchyats	2012-13			2013-14		
				Sanctioned	Completed	Incomplete / ongoing	Sanctioned	Completed	Incomplete / ongoing
6	Koppal	Kustagi	Tavaragere	96	-	96	96	-	96
			Hanumasagara	-	-		189	37	152
			Hanumanala	624	-	624	624	-	624
			Kyadaguppe	-	-		403	40	363
Total				720	-	720	1312	77	1235
7	Bijapur	Indi	Devara Nimbargi	138	116	22	517	172	345
			Salotagi	169	67	102	102	40	62
			Zalaki	180	180	0	104	104	0
Total				487	363	124	723	316	407
8	Haveri	Haveri	Kanavalli	344	175	169	194	25	169
			Basapura	150	127	23	100	77	23
			Katena halli	183	26	157	166	9	157
			Karjagi	36	24	12	42	30	12
			Mevundi	17	-	17	17	-	17
			Guttal	180	28	152	152	-	152
Total				910	380	530	671	141	530
Grand Total				2977	1253	1724	6259	2088	4171

It is evident from the above table that a total of 7512 works were sanctioned during 2012-13 & 2013-14, of which 3341 works were completed and the remaining 4171 works were incomplete as at the beginning of the 2014-15.

4.10 Increase in the area under irrigation

In case of successful excavation of open wells in Bantwal, Bhalki and Sagar taluks, there has been a marginal increase in area under irrigation, as per beneficiary opinion. This has in many cases resulted in shift in cropping pattern such as sowing of better economic yielding crops/ high value crops. In such cases the cropping intensity has increased by 100%.

Table - 25 : Change in Cropping intensity due to digging of open wells

Sl. No	District	Gram Panchayat	Village	Beneficiary	Sy. No.	Extent in acres	Year of work	Crops grown		Cropping Intensity/ Change
								Before	After	
1	Dakshina Kannada	Kavalpaduru	Kadabettu	Danodar Shetty s/o Enappa Shetty	51	2.10	2013-14	Arecanut	Arecanut + Banana	100%
2	Dakshina Kannada	Kavalpaduru	Kadabettu	Smt. Noorjahan w/o Abdul khadar	79/2	0.10	2013-14	Arecanut	Arecanut + Banana	100%
3	Dakshina Kannada	IRA	IRA	Smt. Sunanda w/o Venkata ramana	312/2A, 1A4	0.24	2013-14	Arecanut+ Banana	Banana as inter crop	100%
4	Dakshina Kannada	IRA	IRA	Smt. Sudha w/o Gopal Nayaka		.0388	2013-14	Arecanut+ Banana	Banana as inter crop	100%
5	Dakshina Kannada	IRA	IRA	Mohammed . U.Basha	217	2.00	2013-14	Arecanut+ Banana	Banana as inter crop	100%
6	Dakshina Kannada	IRA	IRA	Mohiuddin s/o Ibrahim	256/02	0.06	2013-14	Arecanut+ Banana	Banana as inter crop	100%
7	Dakshina Kannada	IRA	IRA	Umar s/o Kunhi	219/1P 1	0.18	2013-14	Arecanut+ Banana	Banana as inter crop	100%
8	Dakshina Kannada	IRA	IRA	Sundara Koraga s/o ltha Koraga	218	0.4	2013-14	Arecanut+ Banana	Banana as inter crop	100%
9	Dakshina Kannada	IRA	IRA	Gopala s/o Eswara Nayaka	292	0.20	2013-14	Arecanut+ Banana	Banana as inter crop	100%
10	Bidar	Dhongapura	Dhongapura	Raj kumar s/o Kashinath	88	4.05	2013-14	Jowar	Sugarcane	LVC to HVC
11	Bidar	Dhongapura	Dhongapura	Basava raj s/o Kalyana Rao	253	3.27	2013-14	Jowar, Tur	Sugarcane	LVC to HVC
12	Bidar	Pilathabettu	Pilathabettu	Smt. Pushpavathi w/o Chandrappa Pujari	77/13	1.04	2013-14	Peddy	Arecanut	LVC to HVC
13	Bidar	Dhongapura	Dhongapura	Smt. Ashwini w/o Chennabasappa	NF	3	2013-14	Jowar, Tur	Sugarcane	LVC to HVC
14	Bidar	Dhongapura	Dhongapura	Rajkumar s/o Kashinath	88	4.05	2013-14	Jowar	Sugarcane	LVC to HVC
15	Bidar	Dhongapura	Dhongapura	Basavaraj s/o Kalyanaraj	253	3.27	2013-14	Jowar, Tur	Sugarcane	LVC to HVC
16	Bidar	Joladabaka	Godipura	Devadas Baburao	61	1.2	2013-14	Jowar	Sugarcane	LVC to HVC
17	Bidar	Joladabaka	Godipura	Housabai Gyanuba (ST)	117	3	2013-14	Jowar Sugarcane	Sugarcane Vegetables and Horticulture plantation	LVC to HVC
18	Bidar	Methi melkunda	Lanjawad	Somanna s/o Narasing	58	2.36	2013-14	Jowar, Tur, Soya been	Onion, Vegetables and flowers	100%
19	Shimoga	Kudururu	Yeladamakki	Shanthraj s/o Devaiah	68	0.30	2013-14	Areca	pepper Banana	100%
20	Shimoga	Bheemaneri	Bheemaneri	Nagappa s/o Huchchappa	38	1.20	2013-14	Areca nut	banana	100%
Sl. No	District	Gram Panchayat	Village	Beneficiary	Sy. No.	Extent in acres	Year of work	Crops grown		Cropping Intensity/ Change
								Before	After	
21	Bijapur	Salotagi	Salotagi	Basavaraj Paleshetty	NF	NF	2013-14	Sugarcane	banana growth stage	50%
22	Dakshina Kannada	Bantwal Taluk	Pilathabettu	Abdul Saleem s/o Isubu Barry	21/A1	1.3	2013-14	Coconut	Areca nut	Mixed cropping

4.11 Increase in number of crops grown per year or the change in types of crop grown in the beneficiary land

Change in cropping system can be seen in the areas under successfully excavated open wells as indicated in the preceding paragraph. In fields where the field bunds have been constructed, the beneficiaries have been cultivating commercially high value crops such as cotton, oilseeds, commercial seeds and vegetable cultivation especially in areas closer to towns and urban areas. However, in many cases in the dry land areas, the beneficiaries are still continuing with mono-cropping system with stress on cultivation of less remunerative cereals. This is because of the need for own consumption and local market demand for food crops.

4.12 Appropriateness in execution

The lands, sites selected for execution of individual land development activities are found technically suitable. The execution of works is also satisfactory in most cases. However, in case of construction of field bunds, the existing bunds have not been shown / accounted for. So also, no provision had been made to construct waste weirs on the new bunds to drain out the excess water during high intensity rainfall. Sometimes the specification of maintaining horizontal distance between bunds based on slope percentage and the rainfall pattern of the area has been ignored. For construction of farm ponds, a minimum catchment area has been defined (minimum of 1 ha.), which has been ignored in few cases – such as Salotgi and Jhalaki in Indi taluk of Bijapur district. A glaring technical gap observed in the field was planting method of forest seedlings. The seedlings planted on top of field bunds are very less effective in establishment and growth compared to base of bund planting.

4.13 Problems faced in implementing the works:

The land development works are season bound i.e., to be taken up after harvest and before sowing of crops and the soil should have enough moisture for digging. These factors relegate this activity to a lower priority to many other ILD works.

4.14 Efforts required by the Gram Panchayat / beneficiary to develop individual lands

In this aspect the need for taking up an intensive PRA is required to a) identify the individuals who have not received any benefits, b) to prioritise the needs, c) to educate the beneficiaries in marking out their needs based on priority, and d) also arranging field oriented training to newly recruited GP and line department staff.

The Gram Panchayats must insist appropriate preparation of plan and estimates based on field conditions rather than typical, model of uniform type of estimates by line departments. Timely supervision and guidance is required during execution. The beneficiaries are to be motivated to adopt low cost technologies, effective staking and maintenance of assets created. Very careful planning is required in preparation of plans and estimates. Gram Sabha need to be conducted effectively.

4.15 impact on the village or community of farmers as a whole

There is rise in the understanding among rural labourers about the availability of work in their own or neighbouring farms. They have also realized the large number of works that are available under this scheme and how such works can influences their life. There is wide scope to take up works of beneficiary choice. The implementation of MGNREGA has created ample opportunities for employment in the villages. The scheme has enabled to increase average wage per person over the years.

4.16 Successful works/ case studies

During the study, it was found that a few works were found to be really good/ excellent with respect to the quality of work and benefits to the farmers. Few of such works are described below:

Success Story - 1

TOWARDS PROSPERITY THROUGH AN OPEN WELL

Shri. Praveen Kumar Shivayogi, a young farmer belonging to Saigon village in Bhalki taluk of Bidar district, owns 7 acres of land which is the only source of livelihood of the family. The economic condition of the family was weak due to low and uncertain income from their agriculture land. The family in pursuit of more income used to get the neighbouring land on lease, cultivate the same and thus earn more income. Shri. Praveen Kumar, a MBA graduate, having understood that dry land agriculture may not fetch much income for a comfortable livelihood and having information about the availability of underground water source in his land, approached the Panchayat Development Officers (PDO) for financial assistance under MGNREGA Scheme for construction of an open well.

During the year 2013-14, under MGNREGA scheme, an amount of Rs.99,000/- was sanctioned for construction of an open well in his land to Shri. Praveen Kumar. Though water was encountered at 18 ft depth, the well was dug upto 50 ft with a diameter of 36 ft. The farmer had to invest an additional amount of about Rs. 1,00,000/- which was arranged by borrowing from friends and availing additional loans. The farmer gladly said that during April 2014, the well had a water column of 21 feet and could cultivate the following crops:

- Green Chillies in 2 acres during May – June 2014.
- Sugarcane followed by Tur in 2 acres – December 2014
- Methi (A leafy vegetable as an inter crop with Sugarcane)

Shri. Praveenkumar informed that he obtained a net profit of Rs.1,00,000/- out of Green Chilli which he sold in Bhalki and Bidar markets during August – September 2014. Encouraged with the success of irrigated farming, he has now planted Sugarcane with inter-cropping of Methi (Fenugreek – a leafy vegetable) during

December 2014. The farmer has sold Methi from the intercropped area and realized Rs.20,000 /- to Rs.25000 /- in 2 acres within a short time of 1 month. Presently, the sugarcane crop which is spaced at 6 feet x 2 feet is of the height of 3 feet and is in the healthy condition. He has also installed drip irrigation facilities and now intends to take on lease 7 acres of neighbouring land for growing vegetables and banana. The farmer expects sugarcane yield at 60 tons per acre, which when sold may fetch him about Rs. 2.7 lakhs.

This Beneficiary informed that he has not forgotten the hard days he faced before adoption of irrigation to his field through MGNREGA scheme implemented by Gram Panchayat, Saigoan and is also thankful to the PDO of the Panchayat who helped him realise his dreams.



A well constructed under MGNREGA funds with beneficiary contribution, in the field of Shri. Praveen Kumar



Sugarcane with intercrop of Methi as leafy vegetable in the field of Shri. Praveen Kumar

DREAM OF DEVELOPING A POMEGRANATE ORCHARD FULFILLED THROUGH MGNREGA

Shri. Satish Patil, a farmer belonging to Basavanwadi village in Saigoan Gram Panchayat of Bhalki taluk in Bidar district wanted to plant Pomegranate in his field, looking to its success in Ahmed Nagar in Maharashtra. In this regard, he consulted the Department of Horticulture who readily agreed to provide the required technical assistance. He then approached the Panchayat Development Officer of Saigoan village and made a proposal for developing 3 acres Pomegranate orchard for which he sought the assistance under MGNREGA scheme. The pitting and planting of Pomegranate was included in the Gram Panchayat action plan for the year 2012-13 and was also implemented. Pits were dug 12 feet apart in the row and 8 feet apart from pit to pit. Planting was done during 2012-13 and payments were made during 2013-14. The farmer has grown intercrops every year as detailed below.

- 1st year – Marigold flowers (2012-13) with a profit of Rs.40,000 /- in 3 acres within a times span of 60 days.
- 2nd year – Niger (2013-14), a type of crop that provides manure that has been incorporated into the soil.
- 3rd year – Watermelon + Ginger (2014-15).

The watermelon crop was a failure due to excess shade. The farmer got 1 quintal of Ginger seed material out of the above area which he wants to plant during next year in 1 acre land.

The Pomegranate crop at present is in flowering stage (17 months). The visiting team observed a very healthy growth of Pomegranate plants which Shri. Satish attributed to application of micronutrient through drip irrigation and application of vermin-compost in sufficient quantity. Shri. Satish Patil is very much thankful to the MGNREGA scheme which enabled him to establish the garden at a cost of

Rs.50,000/- from Gram Panchayat funds and his own contribution of Rs.30,000/-. The land which was earlier under field crops is now under Pomegranate with inter crops and the beneficiary anticipates an income of more than Rs. 80,000/- per year from August 2015 onwards.



The pomegranate orchard of Shri. Satish Patil developed under assistance from MGNREGA

Success Story – 3

A SMALL INCENTIVE LEADING TO BIG GROWTH

Shri. Sukhudev Venkat Rao of Telegoan village of Bhalki Taluk in Bidar District is a progressive and innovative farmer much interested in dairy activities. Shri. Sukhudev used to house the cattle under the thatched roof shed or under the shade of trees,

which would cause inconvenience to the cattle during hot summer and rainy season as there was no permanent shelter. A request was made to the PDO of Telegaon village to have cattle shed constructed in Survey No. 12 under the MGNREGA scheme.

The Gram Panchayat sanctioned an assistance of Rs.35,000/- to construct a cattle shed of 18'x12'feet dimension with a slanting floor and urine pit under the MGNREGA scheme. Shri Sukhudev has invested an additional amount of Rs.35,000/- /- on his own and extended the shed to accommodate a total of 8 animals. Presently, he has 6 milch animals of which 3 are HF cows, 2 Murrah Buffalos and 1 local cow. 2 HF and 1 Murrah buffalo and local buffalo are now yielding the milk. The milk yield from HF cow is 18 litres, the milk yield from murrah buffalo is 10 litres and from that of local buffalo is 5litres per day. Thus, the total milk production per day is about 33 litres which is sold to the Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) of Hulsur in Bhalki taluk. Shri. Sukhudev has revealed that his gross income works out to Rs.32,000/- with a net income of Rs.20,000 /- per month.

Shri. Sukhudev expressed to the evaluation team that the cattle shed constructed in his field under the scheme has helped him and encouraged him to extend the cattle shed and dairy enterprises to the present level. He is thankful to the scheme and PDO of Telegaon Gram Panchayat for the timely help in construction of cattle shed in his field.



HF Cow and murreh buffalo in the renovated cattle shed constructed under MGNREGA



Evaluation team interacting with the beneficiary Shri. Sukhudev.

However, there are a number of other activities under the scheme which can be considered as successful based on performance / perception of beneficiary benefits

accrued. The following Table (Table-20) indicates the details of some of the successful works under the scheme, in the districts identified for this study.

List of activities with beneficiary farmers considered as successful under the scheme based on performances/ perception of beneficiary benefits accrued.

Table - 26 : Details of notable successful activities under MGNREGA scheme

SI No	District / Taluk	GP /Village	Beneficiary	Activity	Sy No	Ext of area (ac)	Crops grown	Remarks
		Kitnamangala	Mohammed Khalandar Peersab	Horti Banana	27/9	1.20	Banana	Ratoon crop, one crop already harvested
		Kitnamangala	Mudalappa Thimalappa	Horti Banana	159/2	4	Banana, coconut, Areca nut	one banana crop already harvested
1	Tumkur / Kunigal Taluk	Kitnamangala / Hittalhalli	Ramachandraiah s/o Sannappa	Agro –forest Hebbevvu Silver oak Teak	33	1.20	Banana, Wild Neem, Silver oak	Banana – fruit bearing stage
		Huttaridurga V.R playa village	Ramaiah	Pomegranate	43/1	0.80	Pomegranate yield started	Maintenance ok Convergence with Horticulture Dept.
		Huttaridurga Yelachawadi village	Thimmaragappa S/o Huchagowda	Mango	37	2	Ragi	Maintenance good and good growth
		Huttaridurga AG playa village	Bhagyamma w/o Bettaswamy	Trenching and mulching in mulberry garden	106	2.2	Mulberry	Good growth
		Ippadi GP Ippadi village	Nanjundaiah S/o Nanjundaiah	Coconut in Mulberry garden	357/1	3.13	Mulberry	Good growth
2	Shimoga / Sagara Taluk	Kudaruru Yeladamakkiv village	Shantaraju S/o Devaiah	Open well	68	0.30	Areca, pepper, Banana	Good growth Asset created helped beneficiary to provide regular irrigation
		Kuduru Harekoppa kodammalli village	Hemaraju Padmaiah	L/L	75	1	Areca, pepper, banana	
SI No	District / Taluk	GP /Village	Beneficiary	Activity	Sy No	Ext of area (ac)		Remarks

2	Shimoga / Hosanagar Taluk	Bheemaneri Bheemaneri village	Nagappa s/o Huchappa	Open well	38	1.20	Areca nut, banana	Providing irrigation to banana, Areca plants
		Achapura Thangalwadi Village	Eswarappa S/o Chowdappa	L/L	01	3	Paddy, ragi	Land levelled & paddy cultivated
		Achapura Muruganatha village	Eerappa Mayappa	L/L	33	1.20	Paddy	Increase in extent of cultivable land
		Achapura village	Lalithamma Wo Chanappa Gowda	L/L	18	0.30	Paddy	Additional area brought under cultivation
3	Chamarajanagar	Punajur / Veerayyanapura village	M.G Naika S/o Muniyanaika	L/L	110/2	1.2	Banana	Getting good banana crops
4	D Kannada / Bantwal Taluk	Pilathabettu Banbila, Mudpatkodu village	Abdul saleem s/o isubu Barry	Open well	21/A1	1.3	Coconut, Areca nut	irrigating existing garden, drinking and domestic needs
		Pillatebettu Murje village	Dejamma w/o Jarappa Pujari	Open well	79/2E	0.25	Areca nut, coconut	Water availability thorough out the year
		Kavalpaduru Kadabattu village	Damodar shetty S/o Monaappa shetty	Open well	51	2.10	Areca nut, banana, coconut	Good growth Asset created helped beneficiary to provide regular irrigation
		Hanumasagar	Rudrappa Chandrappa Hadapadi	PP of forest sp- neem	146	3.08	Sun flower	90% survival Good growth
5	Koppal / Kustagi Taluk	Kyadiguppe	Hanumagowda S/o Bharamanna	Gap planting of Mango in old Mango garden	16	4	Bajra as inter crop	90% survival, Good growth, maintenance ok, 150 grafts badami variety
		Kyadaguppe/ Kodekoppa	Hanumanthappa S/o Thippamma	PP of Mango (45 plants)	36/1	2	Chillies, drumstick, cucumber, lime	Good maintainance, 1 to 1½ m height
		Kyadaguppe Kodekoppa	Eerayya Badiger	Mango inter crop 150 plants	138	5	Tur	Maintenance good, drip installed
		Kyadaguppe Kodekoppa	Vasanthappa	Tamarind – 50 Border planting	112	1	-	Waste land improvement
		Hanumanala	Hanumanthappa S/o Siddappa Bilkal	Mango row Planting -40	30/2	2	Maize as inter crop	100% survival, maintenance excellent
		Hanumanala Rangapura village	Bhimappa Yamanappa Pujari	Mango – border planting	17	3.06	Jowar/ Bajra irrigated	90 % Survival good growth maintenance ok
		Hanumanala Kodategere	Laxmanappa Damanappa Hulyala	Mango – border planting	61	3.30	Cotton, irrigated	90 % Survival good growth maintenance ok
		Tavaregere	Hanumappa Sangappa Balappa Gunikare	Tamarind	4/2/3	5.25	Cotton irrigated	90 % Survival good growth

SI No	District / Taluk	GP /Village	Beneficiary	Activity	Sy No	Ext of area (ac)	Crops grown	Remarks
5	Koppal / Kustagi Taluk	Tavaregere	Laxmidevi W/o Vamana Gowda	Mango 60	172/2	3.16	Bajra	90% Survival, good growth
6	Bijapur / Indi Taluk	Zalki	Somanagowda S/o Sahibgouda	Grapes seedling	61/4	4	Grapes	
		Zalki (Yelagi)	Ningappa Neerappa Kammar(Cattle shed	Back yard			Good, being used as shelter for cattle
		Zalki (Yelagi)	Mahendra S/oShiva shankara rayya	Farm pond 11x11x3	1.05	1.45	Onion, Tur	Good
		Salotagi	Basavaraj Paleshetty	Open well	NF	NF	Sugarcane, banana, growth stage	Irrigation facility
		D. Nimbaragi	Basappa Mala kappa Jamakhandi	Farm pond 15x15x13	108	2.25	Pomegranate growth stage	good growth.
		Devaranimbaragi	Revappa Ningappa Avalewadi	Horti grape garden	313/1A2	4	Ground nut	Good growth
		Devaranimbaragi	Chand sab Golekar	Farm pond	96	1.80	Grapes	Good asset
7	Haveri / Haveri Taluk	Katenahalli	Dyamanath	Farm pond	107/3	2.05	Cotton, Tur, Green Gram	LVC to HVC
		Katenahalli	Hanumappa B	RCP	3/2B	2.05	Tur, Cotton	LVC to HVC
		Katenahalli	Pakeerappa P. Angara ghatta	RCP	108/2B	3	Ground nut	LVC to HVC
		Mevundi	Shivappa Hanumappa Catavato	Trenching & mulching in mulberry	85/3A	3.33	Mulberry	Good maintenance
			Basavaraj Yellappa Kariyammanavru	Trenching & mulching in Mulberry	43/2	2.18	Mulberry	Good maintenance
		Guttal Guttal village	Kalappa Keerappa Lamani	Water storage tanks (3x2x0.45mt)	293/43	2.00	Cotton, maize (irrigated)	Water storage tank, very useful
		Guttal Guttal village	Durgappa Keerappa Lamani	Water storage tanks	312/4A	2	Cotton, Maize, Jowar	Good construction, being used regularly
		Guttal Guttal village	Devappa Tulajappa Lamani	RCP	302	5.05	Cotton, maize, Jowar	improvement in b/w yield,

A. OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS

The study team during the field visit made note of certain aspects and the important ones are given below:

1. Farm bunds/ field bunding, Land levelling, Farm ponds, Nala bunding, Check dams, Recharge pits, Nala revetment, Open wells, Pitting and planting of horticulture fruit species suitable to that agro-climatic region, Afforestation through agro-forestry, Cattle sheds, Compost pits etc., are the different types of ILDA undertaken in the 8 districts taken up for this study. Individual land Development activities under the scheme are based on the perceived requirements of beneficiaries. This varies from district to district. In the districts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar and Dakshina Kannada, the emphasis is found on pitting and planting of horticulture and forest species, construction of wells and land levelling. In the districts of Haveri and Bijapur the emphasis was mostly on field bunding, field bunding and land levelling activities as per local demand. In Bidar, construction of cattle sheds and in Koppal district agro-forestry and horticulture activities were more common.
2. The performance of the scheme varies across the districts. Overall performance is rated as good by 35%, satisfactory by 63% and unsatisfactory by 2% beneficiaries. The response of the beneficiaries indicate that the ILDA has performed best in Dakshina Kannada district followed by Bidar, Tumkur, and Shimoga (all have >50% good rating). Haveri, Chamarajanagar, Bijapur, and Koppal, show predominance of satisfactory performance and in that order. However, these are the rankings amongst sampled districts only.
3. The cumulative employment generated is estimated at 1,43,560 person days which includes family employment to the extent of 49,756 person days (35%). The family employment generation against total man days is more in case of

Koppal district (52%) followed by Tumkur district (44%), Bidar district (43%), Shimoga district (40%), Dakshina Kannada district (39%), Chamarajnagar district (38%), Haveri district (29%) and Bijapur district (24%).

4. It was observed that majority of the beneficiary farmers were following improved cropping systems. However, few farmers are still following mono-cropping system. From the study, it is evident that about 60% of farmers were following mixed cropping system, followed by mono-cropping (24%) with the remaining farmers are following agri-horti-silvi-pastures systems.
5. Almost as a rule, the preparation of plans and estimates was found to be not appropriate since details on existing topography / existing structures were not considered / accounted for – it appears to be not site specific, but, adoption of a standard model.
6. The cost per acre / hectare of field bunding varies among districts and is high compared to other schemes of the Watershed Development Department, which shows inadequate monitoring at all levels.
7. During interactions with beneficiaries and farmers groups, most of them expressed that the quality of planting material in case of horticulture and forestry is not satisfactory by more than 40%. The visiting team members also observed the seedlings planted in the fields are sleek or of inferior quality. Such cases were documented during the field verification.
8. In the gram panchayats of Kushtagi taluk of Koppal district, the forest seedlings were found planted on the top of field bunds and are under moisture stress. This speaks about the method of planting followed and inadequacy of effective field visits and monitoring by the line Department Staff.
9. There is provision of staking the planted seedlings with poles once they are established as per sanctioned plans & estimates. During field visits, it was observed that the staking with poles was missing in majority of the cases.

Wherever seen, the staking is not adequate/ effective and such seedlings are liable for destruction since they cannot sustain the speeding winds.

10. As part of ILDA, large scale field bunding combined with land levelling have been executed. These are found constructed in lands where existing bunds of different sections are noticed (e.g. Haveri and Indi taluks). Also, these works are found executed in lands where slope is between 0-2%. The field bunding is seen in the fields where as the area where it is levelled or soil spreading done is not visible on the ground. Usually the cultivated black soils are deep / medium deep with uniform / gentle slope and without undulations and therefore, do not require any levelling. It is advisable that land levelling is not required in areas with < 2% slope wherein, field bunding will by itself take care of water conservation.
11. Under the scheme, cutting and filling of small quantity of soil is done in the GPs of Bijapur, Haveri and Chamarajnagar districts (for example 52.07 m³ of soil excavated in an area of 1.83 ha.). This much quantity stated to be used for levelling in the said area will not make any difference in the existing uniform slope or reduction in slope percentage. It could hardly cover 3% of land area with 10 cm thickness. The recommended soil required for levelling are – for slope of 2, 3 and 4% are 1512 m³, 2267 m³ and 3023 m³ per ha respectively.
12. The beneficiaries of open wells in some cases (eg.: Saigaon panchayat of Bhalki taluk of Bidar district) have utilized the hard soil excavated for formation of field bunds wisely and this is serving the purpose of soil and moisture conservation.
13. The majority of ILDA executed in the sampled Gram Panchayats fall under the previously completed watershed development programs. Some new works of water harvesting structures also were executed either in individual lands or community lands / drainage line networks under MGNREGA, but the renovation of earlier water harvesting structures like check dams, farm ponds, nala bunds etc., is found to be left out under the scheme. Also, the need for renovation of such drainage line Water Harvesting Structures seems to be not properly assessed. During farmers group discussions the subject was raised and they feel

it most essential because many of the structures are silted up and are in dilapidated conditions needing immediate attention.

14. During interaction with Gram Panchayat staff about approved works but not started yet, many of them could not give information about their number and reasons for not starting the work. Later, it was found that the major reason was non submission of Form-6 by concerned applicant because of factors such as personal considerations, non availability of the proposed labour force and lack of real desire for the activity.
15. The Gram Panchayats do not have ready answers/ data on subject of total works sanctioned, completed & balance works, number of villages covered & the percentage of land holders covered or those not yet availed/ benefitted. However, it was stated that still 30-35% deserves the benefits under the scheme.
16. MGNREGA provide scope / allows NGO's to act as an implementing agency even though major share of funds have to be implemented through Gram Panchayats. However, the services of NGO's are not seen in any process of implementation like motivation, publicity etc.

A. DEVIATIONS NOTICED

As per guidelines for Implementation of works on Individual land, the scheme MGNREGA provides an opportunity for the households from SC / ST / BPL families, beneficiaries of land reforms / IAY and of SF / MF to take up land development, irrigation facility and horticulture plantation on their land to mitigate drought, enhance agricultural productivity and generate steady income. The conditions for taking up MGNREGA works on Individual lands indicate that the works on the land of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households will have to be taken on priority. Once the works on the lands of SC & ST are saturated in the Gram Panchayats, works on lands of small and marginal farmers may be considered. Also, guidelines provide that any farmer other than SC/ST can be

taken up only after the works on the plots of SC/ST are saturated but in all the sampled cases, works had been taken up in lands of non SC/ST farmers without certifying or verifying whether SC/ST lands in the Gram panchayat has been fully covered or not. The guideline has thus been, but apparently without any ill intent, violated everywhere.

As per the evaluation study, as many as 1540 beneficiaries were covered in the sample, of which, 23% belong to SC, 10% to ST, 2% to OBC, 7% to minorities and 58% belong to General category. Of the total sampled beneficiaries (1540), about 0.71% of the beneficiaries were found to have land holdings of more than 5 acres. *Prima facie*, it appears that these beneficiaries are in-eligible for the benefits under this scheme. However, sufficient corroborating evidence is needed in its support, which may be gathered/ verified by detailed inspection. Among the beneficiaries inventoried, a list of beneficiaries holding more than 5 acres of land is presented in the following table.

MGNREGA Beneficiaries whose holdings are more than 5 acres

Sl. No.	District	Taluk	Gram Panchayat	Name of beneficiary	Sy. No.	Activity	Year of implementation	Extent of land in Acres	Remarks
1	Bijapur	Indi	Zalaki	Mallikarjun S/o Biradar	72/1	Cattle Shed	2013-14	8.00	SC, ST beneficiaries having more than 5 acres of land are not included in the list.
			Zalaki	Sunanda W/o Prakash Math	-	Contour bund * Land levelling	201-13	6.00	
2	Koppal	Kushtagi	Hanumanala	Hanumappa Sankarappa Dymannanavar	29	Pitting & Planting of Mango	2013-14	12.00	
			Hanumanala	Basavannappa Basetappa Angadi	64	Pitting & Planting of Mango	2013-14	6.36	
			Hanumanala	Krishnaji Raghavendra Rao Kulkarni	92	Pitting & Planting of Mango	2013-14	10.34	
			Tavaragera	Rehman Sab S/o Mahboob Sab	107/B	Pitting & Planting Of curry leaf	2013-14	15.00	
			Tavaragera	Honnappa Sangappa Balappa S/o Gurikara	4/2/3a	Pitting & Planting OfoTamarind	2013-14	5.25	

3	Chamaraja nagara	Chamaraja nagara	Harave	Basavanna S/o Guruswamappa	143/1	Land Levelling & Field bunding	2014-15	5.05
4	Haveri	Haveri	Guttal	Ningappa S/o Channappa Gaddi	441/1	Field Bund	2013-14	5.24
			Guttal	Patil Malatesha Narasimha	118/2	Field Bund	2014-15	6.04
			Guttal	Devendrappa C. Kaginele	632	Field Bund	2013-14	5.14

Chapter – 6

SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

The efforts of beneficiaries, Gram Panchayats and the implementing / executing Departments are equally important and warrant good co-ordination. Keeping these in view, the following suggestions are made.

- There should be certain minimum conditions specified for land levelling works so that the works are measurable and useful.
- Every year, a demand survey of planting material needs to be carried out so that the right species planting material in the required numbers/ quantity is available.
- There needs to be in place a robust system of raising planting material in forestry and horticulture. They need to be supplied timely. For this, the transportation of seedlings to the village may be done about 15 days before the date of monsoon, lest the supply is delayed.
- An asset beneficiary register need to be maintained and continually updated by the Gram Panchayats in order to ensure that no farmer is selected twice until all eligible farmers are covered under other Government schemes.

- The present system of preparation of model or typical plans and estimates needs to be reviewed. The Gram Panchayats must insist on appropriate preparation of plans and estimates based on field conditions rather than typical model of uniform type of estimates by line Departments. The beneficiaries are to be motivated to adopt area specific and low cost technologies.
- The construction of cattle sheds as one of the Animal Husbandry components is appreciated not only by beneficiaries but other stake holders. However, construction of urine drain and urine collection pit and usage of urine for bio-pesticide preparation should be made mandatory.
The works in MGNREGA are many and scattered. The Staff of line departments are not enough to provide technical inputs and supervision. For them, MGNREGA work is priority only after their usual department works. Hence, need
- for a dedicated team of supervisors, engaging them on contract basis locally may be done.
- **Policy issues:** Several water harvesting structures have been executed in the State for the past four decades under various State & Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and externally aided projects. Perhaps, the entire drainage network seems to be saturated and it is difficult to locate new sites for fresh works. However, a number of works were seen to have been executed in the field disregarding technical specifications and these in turn have resulted in wasteful expenditure. Hence, there is urgent need for attention on rejuvenation of the asset already created with minimum expenditure which would benefit nearby farmers as well as community as a whole, besides providing employment opportunities for good number of days. The structures are old and are in need of repairs. The rejuvenation suggested would increase the irrigation potential. The increased storage will also enhance the groundwater recharge but, at a lower cost.

The following may also be considered –

4. Department may instruct field level officials to check with other line departments, whether similar components are implemented in the selected

- villages, where scheme components are implemented. So that, there won't be duplication in works carried out by line departments in future.
5. Dissemination of information relating to success stories may be carried out for the benefit of farming community.
 6. The beneficiaries of ILDA may be encouraged to visit the successful field experiments for adopting the same in their land based activities.

- **Suggested models of convergence:**

- Field bund planting with forest tree species along with tree guards and
- Farm ponds shoulder bund planting with Drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*), Amla (*Embelica offeinalis*) seedlings or improved fodder grasses as per choice of beneficiaries.
- Nala revetment and removal of drainage line congestion especially in case of Malnad region.
- Fishery development in the water bodies of Farm ponds where water availability is more than six months.
- Cattle sheds integrated with vermin compost units by duly utilizing the cattle dung and urine.
- Land levelling by duly utilizing de-silted fertile soil from Water Harvesting structures.
- Use of irrigation canal hard soil/ murrum soil/ soils obtained from digging of wells/ road cutting for construction of field bunds or strengthening waste - weirs.
- Sowing of rainfed vegetable seeds on the surface of field bunds.

PLATES

FIELD PHOTOS OF ILDA - MGNREGA



Mango sapling provided



Bajra cultivation



Bund Planting of Silver Oak



Coconut sapling provided



Field Bunding



FGD Interaction



Coconut sapling provided



Floriculture



Check Dam built

KUNIGAL TALUK - TUMKUR DISTRICT

Kudururu Village



Dug well built



Dug well built



Interaction with Panchayat officials



Land Leveling activity



Land Leveling activity



Dug well built



Dug well excavated



Dug well built



Land Leveling activity

SAGARA TALUK - SHIMOGA DISTRICT

FIELD PHOTOS OF ILDA - MGNREGA

Plate 3

Harave Village



Panchayat Office

Kempanapura Village



Interaction with beneficiary
Punajuru Village



Plant protection



Banana plantation



Banana plantation



Cattle shed built

Santhamarahalli



Vegetable Cultivation



Land leveling



Panchayat Office

CHAMARAJA NAGARA TALUK - CHAMARAJA NAGARA DISTRICT

**FIELD PHOTOS OF ILDA - MGNREGA
Pilatha Bettu Village**



Dug well built



Coconut plantation



Gap plantation

Kavalpaduru Village



Banana plantation



Dug well built



Coconut plantation

Vittla - Padnur Village



Coconut plantation



Gap plantation



Gap plantation

BANTWAL TALUK - DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

Saigoam Village



Cattle shed



Interaction



Cattle shed



Cattle shed



Cattle shed



Cattle shed

Methi Melkunda Village



Floriculture



Cattle shed



Dug well excavated

Hanumanala Village



Land Leveling



Field Bunding



Horticulture plantation

Hanumasagara Village



Mulberry plantation



Staking and plant protection



Bird (Emu) farming

Kyadiguppa Village



Horticulture plantation

Tavaregere Village



FGD interaction



Teak plantation



Farm Pond



Field Bunding



Farm Pond



Cattle shed



Maize cultivation



Farm Pond

Zalaki Village



Interaction with Beneficiary



Maize cultivation



Jaggery making

**FIELD PHOTOS OF ILDA - MGNREGA
Kanavalli Village**

Plate 8



Percolation pit



Land Leveling



Land Leveling

Mevundi Village



**Tur Dal
cultivation**



Field Bunding



Mulberry plantation

Guttal Village

Karajagi Village



Percolation pit



**Damaged Field
Bunding**



Panchayat Office

HAVERI TALUK - HAVERI DISTRICT



Field bunding built using excavated hard soil of a dug well in Saingaon, Bhalki, Bidar



Poorly laid Concrete bed in Methimelkonda, Bidar -Bhalki



Tree guard protecting coconut seedling in Hanumasagara. Kushtagi, Koppal



Tamarind planted in waste land in Kyadiguppa, Kushtagi, Koppal



Mango planted with no staking in Kyadiguppa, Kushtagi, Koppal



Mango planted with no staking in Kyadiguppa, Kushtagi, Koppal



Week seedling of neem planted in Kyadiguppa, Kushtagi, Koppal



Mango planted in waste land in Tavaragere, Kushtagi, Koppal



Jambulina planted in waste land in Tavaragere, Kushtagi, Koppal

Draft Terms of Reference for Joint Evaluation on Impact of Individual Land Development Activity undertaken under MGNREGA.

1. Study Title :

The title of the evaluation study is “*Evaluation on Impact of Individual Land Development Activity undertaken under MGNREGA*”.

2. Background

In Karnataka, MGNREGA Act came into operation in 5 districts viz Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davanagere and Chitradurga with effect from Feb-2006 for implementation under phase-I. Subsequently the scheme was extended to 6 more districts namely Belgaum, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kodagu under phase-II with effect from April-2007. From April-2008 the scheme was extended to cover all the remaining districts. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme. The wage component is fully born by Government of India, and material component is borne by Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The primary object of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas, by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every house hold (Job Card Holders) where adults members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. If the work is not provided within 15 days of the demand for work by the applicant, then employment allowance has to be paid. The objectives of generation of productive assets, environmental protection, empowerment of rural women, reduction of rural-urban migration etc are also sought to be achieved. It also provides to take steps for economic development in rural areas and ensure social justice. The Poor and Marginalized sections of the society are experiencing social inequality. The families belonging to SCs/STs other individual beneficiaries have been deprived of fall back economy, forcing them to migrate to earn livelihood. They are economically weak and depend on others for leading their everyday life. This scheme provided improvement of the economic condition for such sections of the society. Operational guidelines make provisions to take up works pertaining to irrigation facilities, agricultural ponds, horticulture, afforestation, construction of bunds and other land development in the lands of individual beneficiaries, and such works are extremely useful in helping the poor to develop their own lands and enhance productivity. It is proposed to study/evaluate the impact of such individual land development works.

3. Objectives of scheme

- i. Social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities,

- ii. Livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity,
- iii. Drought-proofing and flood management in rural India,
- iv. Empowerment of the socially disadvantaged (especially women), Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the processes of a rights-based legislation,
- v. Strengthening decentralized participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihoods initiatives,
- vi. Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening Panchayathi Raj Institutions, and,
- vii. Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance.

4. Needs and Objectives of the impact Study

- a. To improve the economic and social status of farmers.
- b. To avoid the migration of Agriculture labourers to urban areas in search of livelihood.
- c. Examine the extent to which the works of land development undertaken MGNREGA actually comply with the conditions imposed regarding the category of land owners.
- d. Examine the pattern of land development works under MGNREGA with respect to socio-economic category, gender etc.
- e. Analyze the process of selection of the land development sites at the Gram Panchayath (GP) level including the role of GP members, officials and beneficiaries.
- f. Examine the extent to which the land development works have actually resulted in creating assets that improves productivity, crop pattern, irrigation facilities, and drip irrigation of land in the long term which has beneficial impact on socio - economic condition of beneficiary.
- g. Document the deviations, if any in the process of selection of site of land development.
- h. Give recommendations for improvement.

5. Evaluation Questions (merely indicative not exhaustive)

- a. Has there been any impact on the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries by the implementation of individual beneficiary land development works under MGNREGA. (The evaluator is expected to develop an index for the study of impact on socio-economic development and get it approved by the Technical Committee of the KEA in the inception report before proceeding to study this.)
- b. Has the implementation of the works made any difference in productivity of land the beneficiary had.
- c. Whether works under the programme were taken up under convergence with other departments? If not, whether there was scope for doing so? If the answer to this part of the question is in the affirmative, what models of convergence can be suggested for various works taken under the programme?

- d. Whether the works under this programme were taken up with proper technical assistance and/or sanction? If not, why not? What are the suggestions for conforming to this in future?
- e. Did the Gram Sabha approve these works? If not, why not?
- f. Whether eligibility criteria have been followed in the sanction and execution of works under this programme? If no, what are the reasons there for? Are any changes to be suggested in the eligibility criteria for better realization of Goals?
- g. What are the different types of individual land development works undertaken by the Gram Panchayaths under this programme?
- h. Are the works proposed under this programme completed within the scheduled time? If not, what are the reasons for works not getting completed in time?
- i. What is the percentage of works sanctioned in 2012-13 and 2013-14 which have remained incomplete in 2014-15? What are the reasons for it?
- j. Has the area under irrigation increased due to the implementation of individual beneficiary land development works under MGNERGA? If so, to what extent (district wise pattern is desirable)?
- k. Has the number of crops grown per year increased or the type of crops grown in the beneficiary's land changed due to the implementation of individual beneficiary land development works under MGNERGA? If so, to what extent or type (district wise pattern is desirable)?
- l. Whether the land development work done under this programme is technically appropriate to the site where it is carried out? If no, document the examples and suggest what changes in them needs to be done.
- m. What are the problems faced in implementing works under this programme on individual lands? What are the measures suggested to overcome them?
- n. What further efforts required by the GP/beneficiary to develop individual lands.
- o. Is there any impact on the village or community of farmers as a whole in the village? If so, to what are they?
- p. Some 10-12 examples of extremely successful works/case studies, and some where the converse is true may be documented in the report. These may become models for demonstrations and/case analysis in future?

6. Sampling Methodology

It is to be understood that evaluation of works are to be done only of the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. The works qualified to be a part of population will be those which are either-

- a. Completed, or,
- b. In progress, or,
- c. Approved in the years 2012-13 and/or 2013-14 but not started.

All information related to the works, including location, cost, the stage it is in etc are available on the website <nrega.nic.in>.

As of 31st of May 2014, the details of land development works are as in **Annexures A** and **B** for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. There could be

changes in the figures as on the date on which sample is drawn. (This date should be intimated to Special Commissioner, MGNREGA and KEA in advance by Evaluating Agency).

At the level of the department concerned and KEA, it was decided to have the evaluation confined to two districts of each revenue division, since the number of works forming the population is about 2 lakhs. Randomly, the districts selected (deleting the districts Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural, where the number of works are too less) in the divisions are-

Sl.No	Revenue Division	Districts Selected
1	Bangalore	Tumkur and Shimoga
2	Mysore	Chamarajanagar and Dakshina Kannada
3	Belgaum	Haveri and Bijapur
4	Gulbarga	Bidar and Koppal

Within the district one taluk will be randomly selected for evaluation of 2012-13 works and another (without replacement) for 2013-14 works. All the land development works will be first classified according to sub types like-

- a. Land leveling Say n_1 works completed, n_2 in progress, n_3 works not commenced.
- b. Nala revetment Say N_1 works completed, N_2 in progress, N_3 works not commenced.
- c. Farm pond making Say M_1 works completed, M_2 in progress, M_3 works not commenced.

and so on for each taluk of the district.

The sample size will be 10% and will include all subtypes and stages of work. Thus 10% of $n_1, n_2, n_3, N_1, N_2, N_3$ etc will be the number of works forming the sample. These number of works will be selected by simple random or systematic random sampling method.

In case it is felt by the evaluating agency that selecting such a sample will be spatially very dispersed, it can randomly select two or more non-contiguous villages in the taluk as the sample villages in which all the individual beneficiary land development works will be evaluated: provided that, the sum total of each subtype and stage of work number (i.e. $n_1, n_2, n_3, N_1, N_2, N_3$ etc) is represented in the sample with an intensity of not less than 10%.

In effect, the sampling intensity will be not less than 10% and will be multi stage (eliminating districts, selecting districts, then taluks) stratified (sub types of work and stage of work) simple random/random systematic sampling.

7. Study Methodology

After the sample has been selected, the evaluation should proceed on the following lines-

(a) For Completed Works

There should be a field inspection done by the evaluating agency representative along with the beneficiary or his/her representative. The inspection should be photographed digitally and recorded in a diskette which will be a part of the evaluation report. The following points (inclusive not exhaustive) may be evaluated through questionnaire by personal interview-

- (i) Is the land belonging to the beneficiary?

- (ii) The status of the beneficiary? Income, Religion, Caste, Size of holding, Profession etc.
- (iii) Is the work completed? If yes, what are the starting and completion dates? Does it tally with records of website? If not, why so?
- (iv) What is the perception of the beneficiary about the necessity, utility and quality of work? His/her views regarding the benefit it has accrued to him/her and that likely to happen in future may be noted.
- (v) The same questions of necessity, utility and quality of work and the benefits from it may be ascertained from nearby non-beneficiary persons too? His/her details may be noted.

Later, through Focused Group Discussion (FGD) involving beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, opinion may be taken about the necessity, utility and necessity of each subtype of the work carried out in the village, along with the willingness of others to have it got done on their lands. The perception and data about benefits of such works may be noted.

(b) For Works in Progress

There too shall be field evaluated as in case of completed works with the following points evaluated through personal interview-

- (i) Is the land belonging to the beneficiary?
- (ii) The status of the beneficiary? Income, Religion, Caste, Size of holding, Profession etc.
- (iii) When was the work started? What is the present stage of work? What was the schedule of data of completion of work? When is the work likely to be completed? Has there been any unscheduled delay in the execution of work? What are they? How could they have been overcome?
- (iv) What is the perception of the beneficiary about the necessity, utility and quality of work? His/her views regarding the benefit it has accrued to him/her and that likely to happen in future may be noted.
- (v) The same questions of necessity, utility and quality of work and the benefits from it may be ascertained from nearby non-beneficiary persons too? His/her details may be noted.

Later, through FGD involving beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, opinion may be elicited from the village about the timelines of the works, the causes of delay in execution, methods to overcome these etc.

(c) For Works approved but not commenced

These are to be evaluated through FGD involving beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, wherein opinion can be taken as to why the approved works have been delayed. Is the delay systemic or intentional? How can it be overcome?

It is suggested that all the above FGDs can be done in a single day/meeting. This should be followed by a meeting with the Panchayath Officials and line department officials responsible for overseeing the execution of these works and the same points be asked to them too. The difference between the answer received in FGD of villagers (excluding Panchayath members) and those in FGDs with Panchayath Officials and line department officials need to be analyzed and put in the evaluation report.

8. Deliverables

The Department will provide year wise district wise list of individual farmers who have availed benefit under MGNREGA from 2006-07 to 2013-14 with full details of extent of benefits, names of villages and taluk etc. It is expected to complete the study in 5 months time,

excluding the time taken for approval. The time line for evaluation will be nearly as follows. The consultant/evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

1. Work plan submission : One month after signing the agreement.
2. Field Data Collection : Two 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 : 5 months.

9. Data Inputs and Coordination from the line department

A nodal officer in the sampled districts will be appointed by the Commissioner/Special Commissioner for MGNREGA to make available all relevant data, reports and studies to the consultant/evaluating agency in the shortest possible time. Recommendations given by the consultant/evaluating agency in their report may or may not be accepted.

10. Key Professionals and Qualifications

The teams in field of the consultant/evaluating agency will consist of the following key professionals for each district being studied by a team. All the personnel should be fluent in Kannada. Each team should comprise at least of the following personnel-

	<i>Type of Professional</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
1	Team leader who should be at least a graduate in Agriculture with not less than five years of experience in the field of land development/ soil conservation/ soil science etc.	1
2	Research Assistant cum data collector, who should be a graduate, preferably in land based subjects (agriculture, horticulture etc)	1
3	Statistician cum data analyst	1

Besides the above, the evaluating agency should have sufficient supporting staff for drafting the questionnaire, data compilation, presentation etc.

11. Equipment

All equipment and transportation required for the successful completion of the assignment is to be procured by the consultant.

12. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report

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

1. By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Commissionerate MGNERGA, Government of Karnataka and the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant/Evaluation Agency. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Commissionerate MGNERGA, Government of Karnataka and the Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
2. Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles.
3. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should from the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
4. The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pairs kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
5. In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) **Short Term practicable recommendations**

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

(B) **Long Term practicable recommendations**

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

(C) **Recommendations requiring change in policy**

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

13. Cost and Schedule of Budget release

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The **first instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable **as advance** to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The **second instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **third and final 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 to the final report.

Tax will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the Consultant/Evaluation Agency is expected to pay statutory taxes at their end.

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.

Annexure- 5 Field Formats - QUESTIONNAIRES
INDIVIDUAL LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY UNDER MGNREGA
A. Beneficiary Schedule

1. Name of the beneficiary: _____

S/o, D/o, W/o : _____

Caste: _____

2. LD activity: _____

Category of work : _____

3. Survey No. : _____

4. Village: _____

Gram Panchayat : _____

Taluk : _____

District : _____

5. Year of execution: _____

6. Whether activity land belong to beneficiary: Yes / No

7. Status of beneficiary: Small / Marginal / Big

8. Crops grown: _____

Yield: _____

Annual Income: Rs. _____/-

Size of holding: _____

Profession: _____:

Member of GP/ any society : _____

9. Type of land: Rainfed/ irrigated

Land slope: _____ Soil type: _____

Depth: _____

10. Is the work completed in all aspects: Yes / No, If yes:

Date of starting: _____ ,

Date of completion: _____

If No, reasons: _____

Does it tally with the records: Yes / No, If No, reasons:

11. Perception of the beneficiary about:

Necessity: Yes / No ; Utility: Yes / No; Quality: Good/Average/Bad;

Benefits accrued

already: _____

Likely to be accrued in future, details:

12. Have the beneficiary been given employment under the scheme for the said work: Yes/No ;

If Yes, No. of days: _____;

If No, reasons: _____

Whether payment of wages for the work made timely: Yes / No; If No, reasons

14. Was Mechanical excavators used/ employed in executing the work: Yes / No,

If Yes,

details: _____

15. Who supervised the work:

16. Views of non-beneficiary/ nearby farmers on necessity, utility, quality etc:

17. Details of structure:

Area (ha.)

Dimension

Numbers

Volume

No. of w/w

Present status

Details of structures nearby (open wells/borewells/others)

Bund planting details

Others details (if any)-

17.Field photo details:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

B. Executing Department Schedule

Name of the Department –

2. Name & Designation of the Official –

3. Name of the LD work –

4. Whether LD work taken is in convergence with other Depts./ Scheme

Yes / No

If yes, details

If no, scope for that -

5. Technical Assistance / Supervision by –

6. Technical sanction by –

7. LD works carried out on Watershed basis – Yes / No

If no, reason –

8. Increase in irrigated area due to LD works – Yes / No

If yes - Before - After –

Extent increased - %

9. Whether LD works carried out appropriate to the Site ? Yes/ No

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

D. Gram Panchayat Schedule

1. Name of the Gram Panchayat –
2. Name of the Taluk -
3. Name of the District –
4. Name of the person contacted with designation –
5. Whether Gram Sabha approved the works - 2012-13 Yes / No 2013-14

Yes / No

If no, reasons –

1. Eligibility Criteria followed –
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 2. List of LD works undertaken -
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
 3. No. of villages covered –
 4. Whether works completed within scheduled time – Yes / No
- If yes – duration

If no - reasons –

5. Status of work not completed – sanctioned- completed - %

2012-13 -

2013-14 -

Reasons for incomplection – 1

2

3

4

5

Suggestive measures - 1

2

3

6. Impacts (if any) –

7. What according to GP are the best works –

8. Views of evaluators on successful works visited with details –

1.

2.

3



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

*Evaluation Study on Impact of Individual Land
Development*

Activity undertaken under MGNREGA