

**EVALUATION STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCE OF FARM FORESTRY  
COMPONENT UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL  
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) SCHEME IN  
CHAMARAJANAGAR, CHITRADURGA, DHARWAD, GADAG AND RAICHUR  
DISTRICTS OF KARNATAKA IN THE PERIOD 2013-14 TO 2015-16**

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**Karnataka Evaluation Authority**

**KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY**

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# CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

## PREAMBLE

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,**  
having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a  
**SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST  
SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

and to secure to all its citizens:

**JUSTICE**, social, economic and political;

**LIBERTY** of thought , expression,  
belief, faith and worship;

**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the

individual and the unity and

integrity of the Nation;

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**

this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do

**HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO  
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**



## Foreword

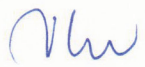
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

2005 is a credible achievement of Government of India to ensure right to work and social protection to the rural poor. The amendment to the schedule I & II of MGNREGA 2005 Act in 2014 focused on afforestation and farm forestry activities with the objective of providing an alternate to the forest based timber harvesting through the supply of revenue generating and fruit bearing species to the marginalised communities. The Evaluation study Performance of the Farm Forestry Component Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA Scheme) in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur Districts of Karnataka in the period 2013-14 to 2015-16' was initiated by the Karnataka Forest Department and was taken up by Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA). KEA outsourced the study to the Evaluation Consultant Organization OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development Bengaluru.

The study covered 10 percent of all the beneficiaries in each district from eleven categories. The findings of the study indicate that the programme needs to be implemented effectively to achieve the objectives; the survival rate of the species was low due to scanty rainfall and less importance given by the farmers to farm forestry activity due to various reasons. The study has made some useful recommendations such as selection of eligible beneficiaries, dissemination of information, technical guidance to the farmers, adequate monitoring mechanism and involvement of NGOs and SHGs in the Scheme.

I expect that the findings and recommendations of the study will be useful to the Forest Department in implementing the Scheme more effectively to maximise the outcomes.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Principal Secretary and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The officers of the Karnataka Forest Department have also extended their support and co-operation by providing the necessary information. The study was approved in 37<sup>th</sup> Technical Committee meeting. The review of the report by Department, KEA, Technical Committee members and an Independent Assessor has provided useful insights and suggestions to improve the draft report. I duly acknowledge the assistance rendered by all in successful completion of the study.

  
03/02/18  
Chief Evaluation Officer

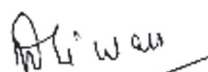
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1<sup>st</sup> February 2018

## Acknowledgments

We thank the Karnataka Evaluation Authority for assigning the responsibility of carrying out an evaluation study entitled “Evaluation Study of the Performance of Farm Forestry Component under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur Districts of Karnataka in the period 2013-14 to 2015-16” to OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development, Bengaluru. The primary objectives of this study were to assess the effectiveness of the programme. Even though MGNREGA was enacted in 2006 and the amendment to the act in 2014 included the farm forestry component. It is therefore very important to see what the positive impacts of the inclusion of the vulnerable groups are. It is equally important to identify the gaps in the programme. This is an appropriate time to review the programme by undertaking field based studies that bring in both the people’s perspectives and those of the KFD representatives.

This study was made possible by the participation of representatives of Karnataka Forest Department, members of the local communities, beneficiaries of the programme, Principal Investigator, the core research team, research investigators, data analysts and Outreach staff. We are especially grateful to the officers of KFD who facilitated the field visits and lent their whole hearted support for the work. We appreciate and acknowledge the support rendered by each and everybody in this endeavour with gratitude.



N.D.Tiwari I.F.S. (Retd.)  
Executive Director

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Bengaluru

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## **ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS**

BEN: Beneficiary

BILT: Ballarpur Industries Limited

BPL: Below Poverty Line

CSE: Centre for Science and Environment

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GoI: Government of India

IAY: Indira Awaas Yojana

IFC: International Financial Corporation

IFFDC: Indian Farm Forestry Development Co-operative Limited

KFD: Karnataka Forest Department

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

MIS: Management Information System

MoRD: Ministry of Rural Development

NCA: National Commission on Agriculture

NFWP: National Food for the Work Programme

NGOs: Non Governmental Organisations

NREGS: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

NSSO: National Sample Survey Organisation

PDO: Panchayat Development Officer

PH: Physically Handicapped

PRI: Panchayati Raj Institution

RDPR: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

RTC: Record of Right, Title and Crops

SC: Scheduled Caste

S/MF: Small/ Marginal Farmer

SHG: Self Help Group

SGRY: Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

ST: Scheduled Tribe

To C: Theory of Change

ToR: Terms of Reference

WHH: Women Headed Household



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background and Study Objectives

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority assigned the responsibility of carrying out an evaluation study entitled “Evaluation Study of the Performance of Farm Forestry Component under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur Districts of Karnataka in the period 2013-14 to 2015-16” vide its proceeding no. KEA251EVN2016 dated 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 to OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development, Bengaluru. The primary objectives of this assignment were to:

- Assess the quality of seedlings provided for planting.
- Verify whether beneficiaries were selected as per the MGNREGA statute.
- Understand the survival and growth rate of seedlings as on the date of data collection and the reasons thereof.
- Review the impact of the programme on rural livelihoods with a special thrust on vulnerable groups.
- Evaluate the impact of Farm Forestry Programme and evolve a set of recommendations that could make the programme more effective.

### Policy Framework

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA) is one of the largest rural poverty alleviation programmes incorporating many dimensions of development into it. MGNREGA is being implemented in Karnataka since 2006. The MGNREGA Act provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The 2014 Amendment to the schedule I &II of MGNREGA 2005 Act, focused on afforestation and farm forestry activities under the category of Public Works relating to Natural Resource Management. Farm forestry activities were seen as the means of improving livelihood bases of vulnerable communities covered by MGNREGA. The Government of Karnataka vide joint circular no. Gra.Aa.Pa 410 U.KhaYo 2014 dated: 24.11.2014 cited KFD as the implementing department for afforestation and farm forestry works, where in forestry seedlings raised under MGNREGA are to be distributed free for planting on lands owned by specifically identified beneficiaries.

## Methodology

The study was carried out in 5 Districts of Karnataka and the study universe consisted of 14949 beneficiaries in these 5 districts who had received 33.021 lakh seedlings from forest nurseries during the review period as indicated in the TOR. As per the TOR “the size of the sample is fixed at 10 per cent of all beneficiaries in each district and year, with the rider that if/after the data needed to answer evaluation question A is available, 10 per cent of the beneficiaries in each of the 11 categories (the clearly ineligible will not be covered in the sample at all) will be selected to form the meta 10 per cent sample of the district in each year. Selection of sample beneficiaries was done by using the simple random sample method. However, in the case of Raichur district, since the population of beneficiaries in 2015-16 was 47, which is too small, no sampling will be resorted to” (pp.27-28).

As indicated in the ToR ‘In accordance with paragraph 5 of MGNREGA cited above, forestry seedlings raised under MGNREGA scheme were formally permitted, vide joint circular no. Gra.Aa.Pa 410 U.Kha Yo 2014 dated: 24.11.2014 of the Forest Department and Rural Development Commissionerate, to be distributed free of cost to be planted in the lands owned by the following types of beneficiaries **a.** Scheduled Castes, **b.** Scheduled Tribes, **c.** Nomadic Tribes, **d.** De-notified Tribes, **e.** Other Families Below Poverty Line (BPL), **f.** Women-headed households, **g.** Physically handicapped households, **h.** Beneficiaries of land reforms, **i.** Beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana, **j.** Beneficiaries under the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and, **k.** after exhausting all the above eligible beneficiaries, on lands of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, subject to the condition that such households have a MGNREGA job card with at least one member willing to work on the project (planting of seedlings in their lands) or homesteads’ (p 24).

As per the TOR the research team accessed the list of beneficiaries from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry of the concerned districts (ToR pp 28-29). Once the base line data on all the beneficiaries was gathered, the research team realized that the data for many talukas across all the 5 districts did not contain information on all the 10 eligible categories from which beneficiaries had to be chosen. The source data for identification of beneficiaries showed three categories namely ‘Scheduled Castes’, ‘Scheduled Tribes’ and ‘Others’ (A term used by KFD covering Small/Marginal farmers belonging to different caste groups) in all the districts. Thirteen (13) BPL families listed in Chamarajanagar, five hundred and thirty three (533) in Gadag and two (2) in Raichur districts; five (5) Women Headed



Households in Gadag district; one (1) beneficiary under Indira Awaas Yojana in Raichur district; one (1) beneficiary under the Small/Marginal farmer category and one (1) Physically Handicapped beneficiary in Chitadurga district have been included in the study universe. A 10 percent sample of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, category 'Others' and BPL families in Gadag district was chosen. All the 13 and 2 BPL beneficiaries in Chamrajanagar and Raichur districts respectively, 5 WHH beneficiaries in Gadag district, 1 each in IAY in Raichur district and PH and S/MF categories in Chitradurga district have been covered as their numbers were too small. In selecting a beneficiary, it has been ensured that his/her name was shown in the beneficiary list.

The primary data for the study have been generated with the help of an interview schedule which was constructed by keeping the evaluation questions in frame. The field investigators personally met all the beneficiaries in the course of interviews. Focus group discussions were also conducted with the participation of both representatives of KFD and community members. The data have been analysed district wise and year wise and presented in the form of tables and diagrams.

#### **Major Findings of the Study**

- Of all the beneficiaries covered by the study in the 5 districts in each of the years, i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 the majority belong to the category 'others'. This is primarily because categories such as 'BPL families' (except in Gadag district), 'Women Headed Households', 'Beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojana' have hardly been represented in the list of beneficiaries procured from the DCFs, Social Forestry in the 5 districts. Categories such as 'Nomadic and Denotified Tribes', 'Beneficiaries of Land Reforms', 'Beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act 2006' are not at all represented in the list of beneficiaries.
- 70 percent of the beneficiaries in the study sample possessed job cards and of the total seedlings distributed in the 5 districts, those with job cards received 69.42 percent of the seedlings.
- For the purpose of identifying beneficiaries, in the maximum number of cases RTCs were used as the base. The other documents used for verification were voter ID, job card, Aadhar card, ration card and driving license (in that order).

- 70 percent of all the beneficiaries under study had a job card. In the category ‘others’ nearly 68 percent possessed job card but only 52 percent reported that they had produced the job card for verification.
- Men constitute the single largest majority among the beneficiaries, their proportion being 87 percent.
- On the quality of the seedlings, the perception of the majority of the beneficiaries was that, it was ‘good’ (59 percent). The remaining 41 percent said that it was ‘moderate’.
- In each of the 5 districts and during all the three years all the beneficiaries have received ‘revenue yielding’ seedlings. In addition 8 percent have received ‘fruit yielding’ species.
- There was a reduction in the supply of seedlings of revenue yielding variety in Chitradurga, Dharwad and Gadag districts. In Chamarajanagar and Raichur districts the demand for the revenue yielding variety was higher. The supply of fruit yielding variety of seedlings showed an increase in all the four districts except in Dharwad.
- All the seedlings considered for evaluation were distributed to beneficiaries from forest nurseries in the respective regions only.
- Of all the seedlings distributed to the beneficiaries for planting, all were planted in the lands belonging to beneficiaries.
- Of the seedlings distributed and actually planted in the beneficiary’s land, where only seedlings were distributed, 10 percent, 24 percent, 52 percent, 47 percent and 11 percent of the seedlings were surviving and healthy in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts respectively. In the barely surviving categories 0.24 percent, 4 percent, 11 percent and 0.69 percent were seen in Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts respectively.
- For all the 5 districts put together, of the total seedlings distributed 34 percent were ‘surviving and healthy’, 4 percent of the seedlings are ‘barely surviving but existing’. Whereas 62 of the seedlings were dead.
- As many as 90 percent in Chamarajanagar district, 75 percent in Chitradurga district, 44 percent in Dharwad, 42 percent in Gadag, and 87 percent of the seedlings in Raichur district were dead.
- The most important reason cited by both KFD sources and beneficiaries for the low survival rate in all the five districts is scanty rainfall. The fact that these districts have been experiencing drought is in itself the primary cause for the death of seedlings.

The other reasons cited for low survival rate are excessive dependence on rainfed agriculture, subsidiary importance given by farmers to farm forestry activities, neglect of farm forestry seedlings by farmers because of migration and other economic hardships and excessive grazing by live stock.

- In Chamarajanagar district 95 percent, Chitradurga 7 percent, Gadag 55 percent and Raichur 37 percent of the beneficiaries got the cost of pitting and planting. In Dharwad not a single beneficiary had received wages for pitting and planting.
- There is no significant relationship between payment of pitting and planting charges and survival rate of seedlings. This is corroborated by the fact that in Chamarajanagar district where 95 percent of the beneficiaries had been paid pitting and planting costs 90 percent of the seedlings were dead. In Dharwad district where not a single beneficiary had received wages for pitting and planting 52 percent of the seedlings were surviving and healthy.
- Not a single beneficiary in the study sample has received maintenance costs.
- The computation of the survival percentage of the seedlings planted in beneficiaries' land, district wise and year wise shows that Chamarajanagar district for the year 2013-14 records a survival rate of 23 percent and for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 it was 14 and 2 percent respectively. The forest officials and the beneficiaries noted that inadequate rainfall was the major reason for loss of seedlings. The farmers noted that providing water to the primary crop and for their personal use was more important than watering the seedlings procured under the farm forestry programme. In Chitradurga for the year 2013-14 the survival percentage was 16 per cent, followed by 36 in the year 2014-15 and 30 in the year 2015-16. In Dharwad district survival percentages for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were 52, 54 and 52 respectively. In Gadag the figures were 44 percent in 2014-15 and 50 percent in 2015-16. Raichur district recorded 07 percent in the year 2013-14 and 09 and 14 percent respectively in the consecutive years.
- Since the farm forestry programme under MGNREGA was introduced only in the year 2013-14 it is too early to assess its impact on enhancing the livelihood bases of beneficiaries.
- The Farm Forestry programme under MRNREGA is expected to address the issue of obtaining long term returns from trees sold as timber and also providing immediate financial support through payment of wages for pitting and planting. The study data

however show that not a single person got maintenance cost whereas nearly 53 percent who did the pitting and planting work themselves did not receive the payment for pitting and planting. Thus the programme has a long way to go in addressing livelihood issues of the rural poor.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the inputs from the study data and interactions with different stakeholders of the farm forestry programme the following recommendations are made for making farm forestry programme under MGNREGA a more effective and inclusive:

- It must be ensured that all records of the KFD that document the list of beneficiaries must include beneficiaries of all categories identified by the MGNREGA statutes. The list also must contain information on the number and type of seedlings provided to each beneficiary and records verified at the time of distributing the seedlings.
- Selection of beneficiaries without verifying eligibility criteria and category specifically laid down by the MGNREGA guidelines must be discontinued.
- Conscious efforts must be made to disseminate information on the farm forestry programme and its benefits to different groups through media, written sources and weekly farmers' markets so that people from all the categories mentioned in the statute would come forward to access the programme.
- Seedlings must be supplied in locations close to planting sites or at the village weekly market place. The beneficiaries have indicated that payment of transportation charges turn out to be an additional burden on them. If KFD could arrange to identify and notify distribution points for a cluster of villages and give wide publicity to the date and timing of the distribution, the survival rate of seedlings would definitely improve.
- The beneficiaries must be helped to ensure that seedlings are planted with early monsoon, so that plantations get enough back up showers and show good growth.
- As the programme in its present form is not so successful, it is necessary to provide technical guidance by providing at least 1 extension motivator for 5 villages.
- The after care of the planted seedlings and its protection is the key to success. It is important to provide information to farmers on innovative water conservation methods such as check dams, water soak pits and trench bunds, to name a few.
- Additional ground level staff for monitoring farm forestry activities must be appointed in KFD.

- As the Act specifically indicates, the programme must be based on the needs of the communities to whom seedlings are being distributed. Since people demand bigger size seedlings the scheme should be recast to include a provision for providing bigger size seedlings.
- In order to increase the revenue of the rural poor it is suggested that grafted fruit yielding seedlings be supplied. Of course grafted seedlings require intensive care, which must be in built into the scheme.
- NGOs and locally active civil society groups such as SHGs, Yuvaka and Yuvati mandals must be involved to make the programme inclusive and fruitful in the long run.
- Timely release of funds to the nurseries must be ensured.
- The scheme can be integrated with CSR programmes of industries working in the area. It is expected that paucity of funds for maintenance and protection can be made up from CSR funds.
- The present programme has two components – one, distribution of seedlings which is assigned to KFD and the other payment for pitting, planting and maintenance, which is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat. There is often lack of coordination between the two institutions. In order to set this anomaly right, a single window which manages both the distribution of seedlings and payment of wages must be created to ensure that the system runs without a block.

\*\*\*\*\*



## INTRODUCTION

### Farm Forestry

Farm forestry can be defined as the practice of growing trees on privately owned agricultural land and waste land, including degraded forests. It has been described by the World Bank as "the least costly and economically the most effective approach to afforestation of the rural areas" (World Bank Report, as quoted in CSE Report 1985: 53).

According to Australian Forest Growers, Greening Australia, National Farmers Federation and National Association of Forest Industries 1997, Farm Forestry is '... the growth and management of trees on farms, as part of the farm enterprise, for the purpose of producing wood and/or non-wood products'.

To Charles Hajek Farm Forestry 'is the management of trees for a commercial purpose. Typically this is timber plantations on private land. However it can be applied to a whole range of enterprises utilising different parts of the tree and managed in a variety of ways' ([http://www.farmforestline.com/pages/1.1.1\\_other.html](http://www.farmforestline.com/pages/1.1.1_other.html)). Suri and Mohan Murali in their article 'Farm Forestry Plantations and Advancements –APPM Experience', note that farm forestry is the "strategic integration of commercial trees into existing farming enterprises to provide direct and indirect, economic, environmental and social benefits".

At present in almost all the countries where social forestry programmes have been taken up, both commercial and non-commercial farm forestry is being promoted in one form or the other. Individual farmers are being encouraged to plant trees on their own farm land to meet in the domestic needs. In India, this tradition of growing trees on farmland already exists. Non-commercial farm forestry is the main thrust of most of the social forestry projects in the country today. It is not always necessary that the farmer grows trees for fuel wood, but very often they are interested in growing trees without any economic motive. They may want it to provide shade for the agricultural crops; as wind shelters; soil conservation or to use wasteland. Farm Forestry could be considered as an extension of Agroforestry; a part of social forestry ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_forestry\\_in\\_India#Farm\\_forestry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_forestry_in_India#Farm_forestry)).

Farm forestry was promoted in India in the late 1970s to produce fuel wood for rural consumption. The programme was immensely successful in the green revolution regions in the early 1980s, but farmers produced wood for markets, and not to meet local needs. This market orientation of farmers was recognized in the new National Forest Policy of 1988. Farm forestry was mainly looked at as an important alternate source of pulp for paper

industry (Saxeena 1992). Farm forestry programme also includes efforts at poverty alleviation by providing alternate income and addressing the firewood needs of rural families. It is primarily due to this reason that farm forestry was included under MGNREGA.

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**

MGNREGA has emerged as an important social intervention since its introduction in 2005. Its importance is manifold since it has brought out specific measures to improve the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups in our country. MGNREGA also has a commitment to protect natural resources which are a major livelihood base to poor and marginalized groups.

MGNREGA was introduced to reduce poverty by creating guaranteed employment opportunity for the rural poor and aims at building the long-term livelihood asset base for rural India. MGNREGA provides the 'constitutional guarantee of 100 days of work' for adult members of any rural household who are willing to do unskilled manual work. The wages for this unskilled manual work are updated from time to time to reflect changes in the market wages.

While the scope of the work, institutional arrangements, financial allocation and constitutional sanctity the MGNREGA is much more extensive and complex as compared to earlier employment schemes. MGNREGA borrows principles from various other development interventions tried out in India including schemes such as the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the National Food for the Work Programme (NFWP).

The major objectives of MGNREGA are:

1. Ensuring social protection for the most vulnerable people living in rural India by providing employment opportunities.
2. Ensuring livelihood security for the poor through creation of durable assets, improved water security, soil conservation and higher land productivity.
3. Strengthening drought-proofing and flood management in rural India.
4. Aiding in the empowerment of the marginalized communities, especially women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), through the process of a rights-based legislation.
5. Strengthening decentralized participatory planning through convergence of various anti-poverty and livelihood initiatives.
6. Deepening democracy at the grass-roots by strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).



#### 7. Effecting greater transparency and accountability in governance.

The operational guidelines for the Act call for each state government to put into effect the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) through which the modalities of providing wage labour to rural households can be realized. The Act was operationalized on Feb 1, 2006 in 200 districts of the country and since April 1, 2008 all districts of the country have been covered by the Act.

Since its inception, the operational guidelines for MGNREGA have undergone considerable changes owing to operational and political requirements. Inclusion of farm forestry programme under MGNREGA is one such change.

#### **Farm Forestry Programme under MGNREGA**

MGNREGA is being implemented in Karnataka since 2006 by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Karnataka. The Programme was implemented in the state in five districts in the first phase, namely Bidar, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gulbarga and Raichur, w.e.f. February 2, 2006. The second phase started from the beginning of the next financial year (1st April 2007) whereby another six districts namely Bellary, Hassan, Chickamagalur, Belgaum, Shimoga and Kodagu were added to the list of districts where MGNREGA was under implementation. From 1st April 2008 onwards, the remaining 17 districts of the state were also brought under MGNREGA. Thus from the financial year 2008-09, MGNREGA began to be implemented in all the districts of Karnataka.

The 2014 Amendment to the Schedule I &II of MGNREGA 2005 Act, focused on afforestation and farm forestry activities under the category of public works relating to natural resource management. Farm forestry activities were seen as the means of improving livelihood bases of vulnerable communities covered by MGNREGA. The Government of Karnataka vide joint circular no. Gra.Aa.Pa 410 U.KhaYo 2014 dated: 24.11.2014 cited KFD as the implementing department for afforestation and farm forestry works, wherein forestry seedlings raised under MGNREGA are to be distributed free for planting on lands owned by specifically identified beneficiaries.

The free distribution of seedlings for planting on the land owned by any of the identified categories of beneficiaries should be based on the actual demand for any of the following three species:

- Fruit bearing species.
- Species yielding forest produce which helps in realizing revenue.
- Ornamental plants/flowering trees.

The following are the categories of beneficiaries identified under the Act:

1. Scheduled Castes
2. Scheduled Tribes
3. Nomadic Tribes
4. De-notified Tribes
5. Other Below Poverty Line (BPL) families
6. Women-Headed Households
7. Physically Handicapped households
8. Beneficiaries of Land Reforms
9. Beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana,
10. Beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and
11. The small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (after exhausting all the above eligible beneficiaries). Subject to the condition that such households have a MGNREGA job card with at least one member willing to work on the project (planting of seedlings in their lands) or homesteads.

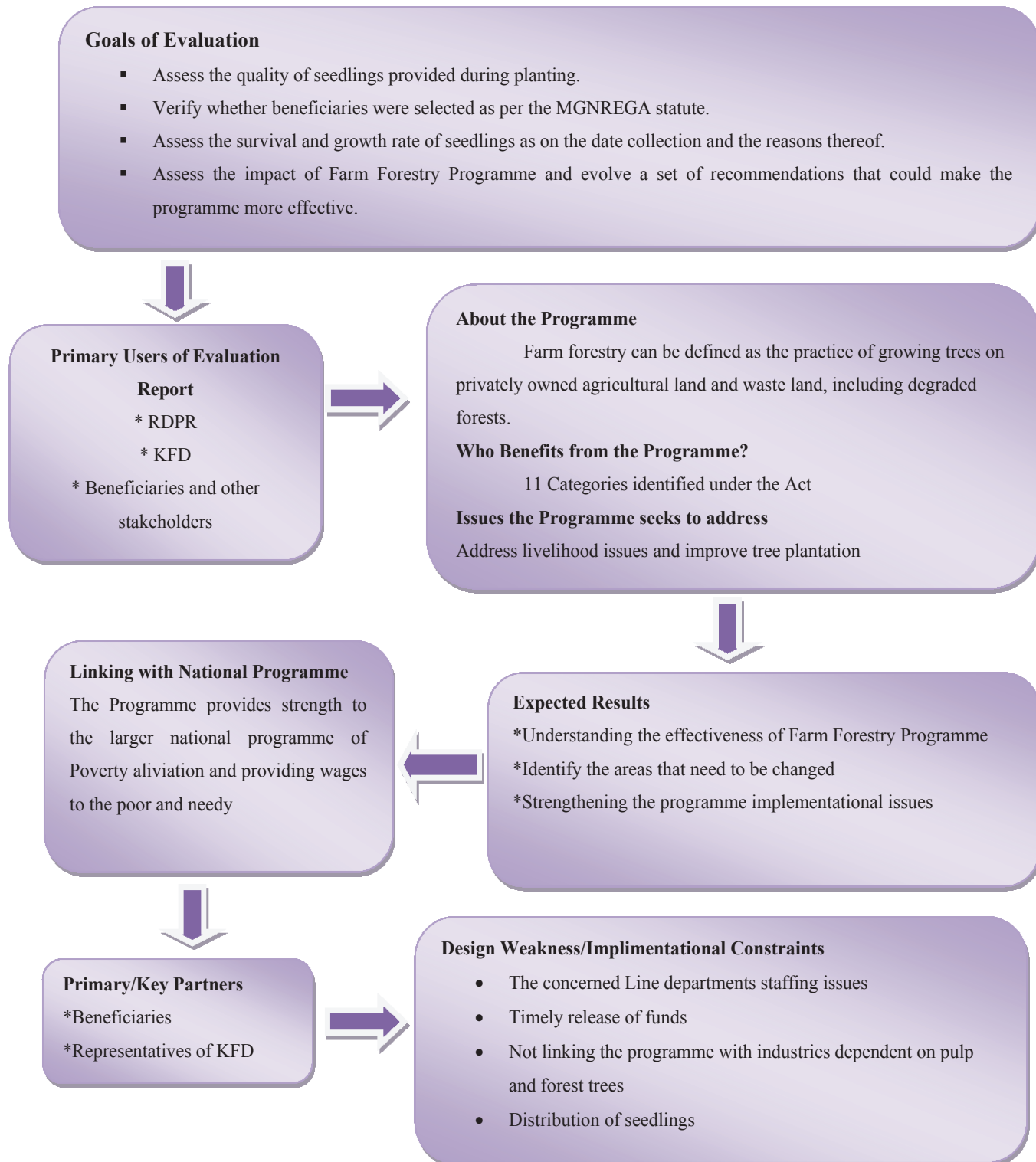
Farm forestry is the commitment of resources by farmers, alone or in partnerships, towards the establishment or management of forests on their land. Farm forestry and agroforestry are about choice—farmers choosing to commit their resources to the development and management of forests amongst other things and commercial return. Farmers may establish and manage their forests for any mix of the benefits that forests can provide. They may place an emphasis on a single outcome such as timber production or biodiversity, or they may seek to balance a range of benefits in multipurpose planting. Their priorities may also vary over the farm or change over time. For example, a forest initially established or managed for wildlife or land protection might later be harvested for timber or valued for its beauty. Forests on farms may increase agricultural production or displace it. They might be sustainable and improve economic, social and environmental capital or they might deplete these assets. The farmers, or their partners, may or may not profit from farm forestry.

In place of free and unrestricted supplies from forest lands the National Commission on Agriculture NCA favoured supplies of subsistence goods from trees grown on either individually owned lands, or on village lands where collective stewardship was to be organized. This change in strategy seemed immensely successful, at least on private lands. Between 1980 and 1989, farmers raised about 10550 million trees on private land.

**Framework for the Study**

A note on the processes and people involved in the evaluation study has been presented in the flow chart given below.

**Study Framework**



### **Broad Objectives of the Study**

- Assess the quality of seedlings provided during planting.
- Verify whether beneficiaries were selected as per the MGNREGA statute.
- Assess the survival and growth rate of seedlings as on the data of data collection and the reasons thereof.
- Assess the impact of Farm Forestry Programme and evolve a set of recommendations that could make the programme more effective.

### **Problem Statement**

This evaluation study is based on the following questions specified in the TOR KEA251EVN 2016 dated 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2016:

### **Evaluation Questions**

A. Of all the beneficiaries selected in each district in each of the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, what is the category wise break up of beneficiaries amongst the 11 categories that are permitted by MGNREGA Schedule-I, paragraph-5 (cited under paragraph ‘B’ serial 3 above)? How many of them fall in the other than 11th (other than ‘a’ to ‘j’ of paragraph ‘B’ of serial number 3 above) i.e. ineligible category.

B. In the process of selection of beneficiaries, was any verification of documents done to determine if the beneficiary fell into any of the 11 categories of the MGNREGA scheme cited above? If yes, which documents were relied upon?

C. What is the quality of seedlings (as per perception of the beneficiary) distributed at the time of planting?

D. What is the species wise, district wise, year wise break up of seedlings distributed? How many of these were fruit yielding and how many revenue yielding? How many were of neither of the two categories like being ornamental or flower bearing?

E. Of the seedlings given to the beneficiary for planting, how many were (year wise, district wise figures are needed in numbers as well as percentages)-

- a. Actually planted in the beneficiary’s land,
- b. Actually planted, but in the land of some other individual,
- c. Actually planted, but in some community or institutional land,
- d. Actually planted, but in an area recognized as forest, and,
- e. Not planted at all.

and the reasons for all except ‘a’ given above.

F. What are the reasons for planting seedlings in other than beneficiary's lands, or not planting them at all?

G. Of the seedlings distributed and actually planted in the beneficiary's land, how many seedlings are surviving and healthy, and, barely surviving but existing, in the three cases of :

(a) Where only seedlings were given,

(b) Where seedlings were given and cost of pitting and planting was paid, and,

(c) Where besides all that in 'b' the maintenance cost too was paid? (Seedlings not planted in beneficiary's land shall not be inspected or graded at all).

Are these statistically significantly different?

If yes, what are the reasons for it?

H. What is the district wise, year wise, survival percentage of seedlings planted in the beneficiaries' land computed from?

(a) Seedlings given to the beneficiary as a whole.

(b) Seedlings actually planted in the beneficiary's land only.

If performance anywhere in any year is poor, what are the reasons for it?

I. In case of what percentage of the seedlings given for planting, did the beneficiary do the work of pitting and planting himself/herself and received wages under MGNREGA?

J. What process may be followed in future to select beneficiaries so that there are least possible errors of inclusion?

K. What recommendations can be made for better outreach and effective implementation of the programme?

### **Review of Related Literature**

An evaluation study titled *The Challenge of Farm Forestry in India* by International Financial Corporation (IFC) (2007), discusses the possibilities of turning farm forestry as a lucrative business for farmers living near paper mills in India taking the case of the Ballarpur Industries Limited (BILT), a paper mill in Odissa. The study provides a detailed background for understanding the farm forestry programme. The evaluation study employed the 'before' and 'after' knowledge sharing approach.

The study notes that one of the basic issues which programmes like farm forestry raises relates to the question of how despite their returns, participation rates have historically been quite low (less than 10%). The study indicates that this could be due to the fact that people often resist undertaking long-term beneficial activities that involve immediate expenditure costs. The study highlights that this situation exists even though the participating

communities are clearly benefiting from the income received from selling trees grown on previously non-cultivated degraded land after the 3-year growing period. Difficulty of convincing farmers to change their practices has been noted as an important impediment in implementation of the programme. Farmers growing rice were unaware of the average market prices and the potential profits per acre that they would make if they take up the planting of forest trees. One of the important findings of the study was that even those farmers who already had tree plantations were not very keen about the programme. These farmers seemed to have planted trees more as an experimental residual investment simply to try it out rather than from enthusiasm about high returns.

The number one problem that the farmers encountered was lack of credit. The study results note that farmers were willing to plant trees if sufficient finances were available. The banks were willing to give loans and financial assistance to farmers on the condition that they produce a land certificate in their own name. Non-possession of land documents turned out to be a major block in seeking loans.

The evaluation study conducted a 'before' and 'after' sharing of information exercise to understand the interest level of farmers in the farm forestry programme. The results of this exercise are summarised in the following section:

Prior to information sharing more than 95 percent of villagers were interested in learning more about pulpwood plantations. The study indicates that the training and dissemination of information on farm forestry and benefits related to it resulted in overwhelming majority of the farmers showing interest in farm forestry.

The evaluation study recommends that farm forestry programme needs an effective follow-through. This they felt was more essential in the agribusiness context, which is always subject to the variations of local, context-specific natural, political, and human factors.

A study undertaken by Forest Department of Gujarat titled *Case studies of Farm Forestry and Wasteland Development in Gujarat, India* ([http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/ad637e/AD637E01.htm#Top Of Page](http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/ad637e/AD637E01.htm#Top%20Of%20Page) ) uses the case study method to understand the farm forestry programme. The data are drawn from three districts of Gujarat, viz, Bhavnagar, Valsad and Kheda. The findings and insights shed light on the complexities of successful farm forestry programmes and remain cautious on such issues as trees replacing food crops or conflicts of goals between the forest service and participating farmers.

The success of the farm forestry programme according to the study among the large-scale farmers, focuses attention on current efforts to diversify species for a broader market. Small scale farmers, on the other hand, are found to be in need of support services such as market information and assistance in the organization of buying and selling cooperatives. It brings forth important issues of sustaining the success that the tribal cooperative movement has achieved. It notes that this success requires support of both civil society initiatives and government services. The study also raises questions of self help and continuity in situations where large scale external support is used to bring about change.

The study findings bring to the foreground certain important issues in farm forestry programme in general and as a livelihood base, in particular. Farm forestry programme which stresses the cultivation of forest trees is inevitably based on the principle of profit-calculations. The market for pulpwood is obviously linked with industrial and/or commercial enterprises. This explains why large farmers with sufficient capital and a better entry into the timber market successfully adopt farm forestry on their agricultural land. On the other hand, due to the lack of capital and market information, small farmers face problems growing and selling forest trees. The non-cash benefits and ecological gains of farm forestry become secondary for the farmers and a kind of alibi in the hands of the government for promoting commercial development of tree plantations. The study states that for small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers, growing trees is mainly an income-generating activity. The study highlights the fact that even though there is great interest expressed from the large farmers, the possibilities of market uncertainties might push them away from farm forestry but, the small/marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers may still continue to grow trees even at less attractive profits because they require cash to meet their basic needs in today's monetary economy. It is easier to engage the rural poor in raising trees as cash crops.

The increased supply of fuel wood, fodder and other forest products, the study notes has to be assigned a secondary role in farm forestry. To state it as the primary aim of social (farm) forestry projects gives an impression of deliberate displacement of priorities on the part of planners and policy-makers, because neither the foresters nor the farmers are at present thinking about farm forestry strictly for the household. Further the study documents that the role of the Forest Department in drawing the rural poor to farm forestry has so far emphasised the importance of trees as a source of cash income. Further the study highlights the fact that the Forest Department seems to have uniformly advocated the planting of eucalyptus by farmers in different regions. They have not always taken into account the

nature of land characteristics in different agro-climatic zones. While discussing the impact of the programme on the local labour market, the study notes that like most cash crops, forest trees unless planted on extremely non-productive land, has had an adverse impact on employment of labour in the region, thereby adding to the increasing number of agricultural labourers in rural areas of Gujarat. As industries depending on wood have not yet developed in and around the villages where the farm forestry programme has been implemented to absorb the displaced agricultural labourers, the landless view the factor of labour reduction caused by the adoption of farm forestry as having a serious negative impact on the local labour market.

One of the important components that the study raises is the need to evolve the practice of designing farm forestry projects to meet the multiple needs of poor agriculturists. The paper discusses the need for the government and other agencies involved in planning and policy-making to understand ecological questions and needs of the population for fuel wood and fodder. The cultivation of trees by the farmers on their agricultural land is at present catering to the needs of the commercial market for pulpwood. This obviously meets neither survival needs of the rural poor nor the ecological needs of the area; consequently, many grassroots movements actually oppose government-sponsored social forestry programmes. The study notes that such a situation makes it difficult to effectively increase the participation of small farmers in farm forestry. The study notes that the most critical component of agribusiness that, it is not sufficient to establish cooperatives in order to grow trees but what is required is the involvement of farm foresters who are prepared to sell their produces not really being operationalized.

For the farm forestry programme to emerge as an alternate livelihood providing source, the role played by the organizers and other development agencies, including many government departments, in helping landless people grow trees is not, unfortunately, enough to enable them to continue these activities on their own but they must create spaces where the benefits of development are shared with the poor. The study speaks in support of development agencies, in whose absence the poor will not continue growing trees for very long. Unless the rural poor are able to develop political clout it is not possible for them to afforest rural areas, despite the fact that farm forestry may be the ‘least costly and economically the most effective approach’ to afforestation.



The study documents the lessons learnt from tribal experiences with farm forestry. Tribals have been quick to take advantage of non-cash benefits in the form of increased supply of fuel wood, fodder and other tree products. This has been facilitated by their ongoing contact with forests, continued use of forest products, and correspondingly less dependence on cash economy. Poor farmers can participate in the farm forestry programme only when there is financial support for purchase of seedlings and their maintenance.

The study has raised certain critical questions that are of relevance not only for farm forestry in Gujarat, but elsewhere, as well. These include the exploitation of marginal groups such as tribals; sustain the interest of participants of farm forestry projects, market opportunities for farm forestry projects and improvement in living standards through farm forestry. (*\*Since the findings of this study have greater relevance to the present project theme, they have been presented in greater detail as compared to others*).

Suri and Mohan Murali in their work *Farm Forestry Plantations and Advancements – Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills (APPM) Experience* discuss the role of farm forestry to be in developing pathways for management of resources in a sustainable manner. The authors note that over the years the potential financial returns from farm forestry are considerable. The study mainly concentrates on the need to develop genetically improved pulp wood species. The study which mainly focuses on delivering quality pulpwood also recognizes the role of farm forestry in improving livelihood opportunities to small and marginal farmers. It documents the efforts of APPM in networking with local community in bringing their marginal and degraded lands under the farm forestry programme. The project introduced superior variety of casurina and leucaena to the farming community with minimal initial expenditure and ensuring higher yield per unit area. APPM ensured that the community gets the fiber resource and meets the livelihood needs by integrating local communities and end users.

Naresh Saxena, in the article *Farm Forestry and Land-use in India: Some Policy Issues*, analyses the likely causes for the limited success of farm forestry. It suggests that while market-led farm forestry may continue without subsidies on a reduced scale, government attention should shift to strengthening the traditional agroforestry practices based on indigenous species.

The paper traces the emergence of farm forestry in India as a way out to produce fuel wood for rural consumption. The programme according to Saxena was immensely successful

in the green revolution regions in the early 1980s, but farmers produced wood for markets, and not to meet local needs. This market orientation of farmers was recognized in the new National Forest Policy of 1988. He is of the view that the programme has two serious problems which need to be noted. First, the programme remained confined only to the commercialized and monetized regions, and made little impact elsewhere. Second, even in regions where it was successful in the early 1980s, it could not be sustained after 1986.

Saxena discusses the varied approaches to the concept of farm forestry. He notes that farm trees mean different things to different people. Ecologists and environmentalists see farm trees as a superior land-use and land-management system that integrates all components of a stable ecosystem and combining conservation with production. Foresters tend to look at it as a potential line of defence against persistent depletion of forests under population pressure. Planners and donor agencies have viewed it as an answer to the rural need for fuel and fodder, and to the unsatisfied market demand for wood and wood products. However, the farmer who controls land, and hence makes a decision, is not always motivated by the above considerations.

Two features of the programme help us understand the gap between government intentions and actual results. Farming ways and production objectives differ from region to region, but as Saxena notes the forest officials being generally ignorant of such differences tried to promote a uniform strategy all over the country based on short rotation species, with which they were familiar due to their experience of working in forest areas. It emerges from the study that the farm forestry programme was not directly targeted to strengthen the traditional agroforestry practices, nor to rehabilitate wastelands. Saxena suggests that growing trees on private wastelands (as opposed to good quality land, which can support more labour intensive annual crops) is both socially and economically a desirable activity. This could substantially enhance the incomes of farmers, in addition to producing the much needed biomass and giving a cover to barren lands. He notes that, the emphasis therefore should be on changing from production of wood on good quality lands to rehabilitation of degraded lands. However, the attention of government and donor agencies should shift now to wasteland development and complementary agroforestry in millet and paddy growing rain fed regions of India.

### **Key Points Emerging from the Literature Review**

The studies that have been reviewed in the previous section indicate a certain pattern. The studies primarily discuss the emergence of the farm forestry programme, look at the policy implications of the programme and have engaged in a performance appraisal of the programme. Given below are the key points that have been raised by the studies that have been cited in the review of related literature:

- Farm Forestry programme in India was implemented to reduce the industry's dependence on forests for pulp and wood needs.
- Farm forestry programme as part of agribusiness gave a greater stress on supplying high quality seedlings to farmers for a cost.
- Non availability of finances to buy seedlings and its maintenance has been one of the reasons for the low success rate of the programme.
- Farm forestry programme to meet the needs of the industry required that there is a shift from their traditional agricultural practices.
- How poor farmers benefit by getting included in the farm forestry programme has not been discussed in many of the studies cited here.
- Poor farmers can participate in the farm forestry programme only when there is financial support for purchase of seedlings and their maintenance. Unless this is addressed farm forestry programme will be mostly viable only under corporate farming.
- Farm forestry related research highlights the fact that farm forestry efforts have succeeded mainly due to the fact that the industries which require wood and pulp have invested in sustenance and survival of the seedlings.

### **Rationale for the Study**

The farm forestry programme covered under the MGNREGA is primarily meant to provide employment to rural people by providing productive assets and in this background gives thrust to afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common lands and forest areas. The farm forestry programme was envisaged as an alternate to forest based timber harvesting. There was an urgent need to provide revenue generating and fruit bearing species to people who were traditionally making a living out of forests. The farm forestry programme

was introduced into MGNREGA with an agenda of including marginalized groups. The programme has completed the first four years of its implementation and it is therefore very essential to generate information from the ground to address issues that might be hindering the realization of the goals of an equitable society.

The basic objective of farm forestry under MGNREGA is concerned with providing sustainable livelihood choices and providing employment to the rural poor. The present study has primarily concentrated on addressing the questions raised in the TOR, which have been framed keeping in view the main objectives as outlined in the MGNREGA guidelines.

The second chapter of the report contains a note on the methodology used in the study.

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## EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

### Evaluation Design

This study has mainly used the descriptive design for presentation of results. The main information sources for the primary data are the people and the institutions involved in the farm forestry programme. The study has used a structured questionnaire as the main protocol for eliciting primary data. Quantitative techniques have been applied in analysing the field data. Focus group discussions with beneficiaries and intense interactions with representatives of KFD have been conducted to supplement field data and gain deeper insights into the study theme.

### Evaluation Methodology

#### Study Sample

The study was carried out in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts of Karnataka. As indicated in the TOR the study universe had to cover 14949 beneficiaries in these 5 districts, who had received 33.021 lakh seedlings from forest nurseries during the review period. However, the lists of beneficiaries obtained from Deputy Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry in these five districts showed a total of 12397 beneficiaries and they actually formed the universe for the study (ToR point number 8).

**Table number 01**

**Lists of beneficiaries as indicated in ToR and source documents given by DCFs,  
Social Forestry of the respective districts**

S. No	District	Year						Total	
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
		TOR	KFD	TOR	KFD	TOR	KFD	TOR	KFD
1	Chamarajanagar	144	111	179	33	261	30	584	174
2	Chitradurga	1180	1824	1214	1368	853	892	3247	4084
3	Dharwad	2854	2362	1983	1740	1641	1660	6478	5762
4	Gadag	0	0	2273	713	1865	1457	4138	2169
5	Raichur	117	70	338	55	47	83	502	208
<b>Total</b>		<b>4295</b>	<b>4367</b>	<b>5987</b>	<b>3909</b>	<b>4667</b>	<b>4122</b>	<b>14949</b>	<b>12397</b>

The category wise percentage of beneficiaries as per the source lists provided by the officers of DCFs, Social Forestry of the 5 districts is shown in Table Number 02

**Table Number 02**

**Category wise list of beneficiaries as per KFD source lists**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	1683	13.57
Scheduled Tribes	1578	12.72
Nomadic Tribes	-	-
De notified Tribes	-	-
Other BPL Families	548	4.42
Women Headed Households	04	0.032
Physically Handicapped House holds	01	0.008
Beneficiaries of Land Reforms	01	0.008
Beneficiaries of Indira AwasYojana	01	0.008
Beneficiaries under ST & other forest dwellers(recognition of Forest Rights)Act 2006	-	-
Others (small/marginal farmers as defined in the agriculture debt waver)	7,153	57.69
APL	08	0.064
Category not Indicated	1420	11.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>12397</b>	<b>99.97</b>

As per the TOR “the size of the sample is fixed at 10 per cent of all beneficiaries in each district and year, with the rider that if/after the data needed to answer evaluation question ‘A’ is available, 10 percent of the beneficiaries in each of the 11 categories (the clearly ineligible will not be covered in the sample at all) will be selected to form the meta 10 percent sample of the district in each year. Selection of sample beneficiaries was done by using the simple random sample. However, in case of Raichur district, since the population of beneficiaries in 2015-16 was 47, which is too small, no sampling was resorted to” (pp.27-28).

As indicated in the ToR ‘In accordance with paragraph 5 of MGNREGA cited above, forestry seedlings raised under MGNREGA scheme were formally permitted, vide joint circular no. Gra.Aa.Pa 410 U.Kha Yo 2014 dated: 24.11.2014 of the Forest Department and Rural Development Commissionerate, to be distributed free of cost to be planted in the lands owned by the following types of beneficiaries- **a.** Scheduled Castes, **b.** Scheduled Tribes, **c.** Nomadic Tribes, **d.** De-notified Tribes, **e.** Other families Below Poverty Line (BPL), **f.** Women-headed households, **g.** Physically handicapped households, **h.** Beneficiaries of land reforms, **i.** Beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana, **j.** Beneficiaries under the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and, **k.** after exhausting all the above eligible beneficiaries, on lands of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, subject to the condition that such households have a MGNREGA job card with at least one member willing to work on the project (planting of seedlings in their lands) or homesteads’ (p 24).

As per the guidelines given by the TOR the research team accessed the list of beneficiaries from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry of the concerned districts (ToR pp 28-29). Once the base line data on all the beneficiaries was gathered, the research team realized that the data for many talukas across all the 5 districts did not contain information on all the 10 eligible categories from which beneficiaries had to be chosen. The source data for identification of beneficiaries showed three categories namely ‘Scheduled Castes’, ‘Scheduled Tribes’ and ‘Others’ (A term used by KFD covering Small/Marginal farmers belonging to different caste groups) in all the districts. As per the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 a ‘Marginal Farmer’ is a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant or share cropper) agricultural land up to 1 hectare (2.5 acres) and a ‘Small Farmer’ is one cultivating (as owner or tenant or share cropper) agricultural land of more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares (5acres) (<http://financialservices.gov.in/banking/DebtWaiverScheme2008.pdf>).

Besides the three categories, thirteen (13) BPL families listed in Chamrajanagara, five hundred and thirty three (533) in Gadag and two(2) in Raichur districts; five(5) Women Headed Households in Gadag district; one(1) beneficiary under Indira Awaas Yojana in Raichur district; one(1) beneficiary under the Small/Marginal farmer category and one(1) Physically Handicapped beneficiary in Chitradurga district were listed in the source documents obtained from the concerned Deputy Conservators of Forests, Social Forestry.

Table numbers 03 to 07 give a district wise, category wise and year wise breakup of beneficiaries along with the KFD source list.

**Table Number 03**  
**District wise, category wise and year wise breakup of beneficiaries in**  
**Chamrajanagar district**

Category	Year						Total	
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample
SC	40	6 (15)	13	8 (62)	3	3 (100)	56	17 (30)
ST	7	6 (85)	-	-	3	2 (100)	10	8 (80)
BPL	9**	10 (111)	4	3 (75)	-	-	13	13 (100)
Others	13	5 (38)	14	9 (64)	24	23 (95)	51	37 (72)
Category not mentioned	42	-	2	-	-	-	44	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>27 (24)</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20 (61)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28 (93)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>75 (43)</b>

\* Figures in brackets indicate percentage of beneficiaries to the total number of beneficiaries in the source list

\*\* In case of BPL families in the KFD source list indicates 9 beneficiaries. But during field data collection it came to notice of the research team that there were 10 beneficiaries, all of whom have been included in the study.

**Table Number 04**  
**District wise, category wise and year wise breakup of beneficiaries in**  
**Chitradurga district**

Category	Year						Total	
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample
SC	510	52 (10)	376	42 (11)	206	26 (12)	1092	120 (11)
ST	467	49 (10)	440	52 (12)	242	28 (11)	1149	129 (11)
PH	-	-	1	1 (100)	-	-	1	1 (100)
SMF	-	-	-	-	1	1 (100)	1	1 (100)
Others	846	85 (10)	551	55 (9)	443	43 (10)	1840	183 (10)
Category not mentioned	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1824</b>	<b>186 (10)</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>150 (11)</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>98 (11)</b>	<b>4084</b>	<b>434 (10.6)</b>

\* Figures in brackets indicate percentage of beneficiaries to the total number of beneficiaries in the source list



**Table Number 05****District wise, category wise and year wise breakup of beneficiaries in Dharwad district**

Category	Year						Total	
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample
SC	55	28 (51)	80	18 (22)	103	36 (34)	238	82 (34)
ST	32	8 (25)	111	11 (10)	106	16 (15)	249	35 (14)
Others	1587	249 (15)	1326	169 (12)	1451	145 (10)	4364	563 (13)
Category not mentioned	688	-	223	-	-	-	911	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2362</b>	<b>285 (12)</b>	<b>1740</b>	<b>198 (11)</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>197 (11)</b>	<b>5762</b>	<b>680 (11)</b>

\* Figures in brackets indicate percentage of beneficiaries to the total number of beneficiaries in the source list

**Table Number 06****District wise, category wise and year wise breakup of beneficiaries in Gadag district**

Category	Year						Total	
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample
SC	-	-	104	28 (27)	133	15 (11)	237	43 (18)
ST	-	-	54	41 (76)	59	33 (56)	113	74 (65)
BPL	-	-	279	29 (10)	254	27 (10)	533	56 (10)
WHH	-	-	-	3**	4	2 (50)	4	5**
Others	-	-	243	144 (10)	581	119 (20)	824	263 (32)
APL	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Category not mentioned	-	-	33	-	418	-	451	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>245 (34)</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>196 (13)</b>	<b>2170</b>	<b>441 (20)</b>

\* Figures in brackets indicate percentage of beneficiaries to the total number of beneficiaries in the source list

\*\* In case of Women Headed Households the KFD's source list does not indicate any beneficiary under 2014-15, but during field data collection 3 beneficiaries were identified and all of them have been included in the study.

**Table Number 07**

**District wise, category wise and year wise breakup of beneficiaries in Raichur district**

Category	Year						Total	
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample	KFD	Sample
SC	15	3 (20)	21	10 (47)	24	21 (87)	60	34 (57)
ST	18	6 (33)	8	7 (87)	31	10 (32)	57	23 (40)
BPL	-	-	2	2 (100)	-	-	2	2 (100)
IAY	-	-	1	1 (100)	-	-	1	1 (100)
Others	23	8 (34)	23	14 (60)	28	18 (64)	74	40 (54)
Category not mentioned	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17 (24)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>34 (61)</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>49 (59)</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100 (48)</b>

**\* Figures in brackets indicate percentage of beneficiaries to the total number of beneficiaries in the source list**

13 and 2 BPL beneficiaries in Chamrajanagar and Raichur districts respectively, 5 WHH beneficiaries in Gadag district, 1 beneficiary under IAY in Raichur district. 1 beneficiary under PH and 1 beneficiary under S/MF categories in Chitradurga district have been covered, as they were the only beneficiaries found in the source list. Hence there was no sampling involved. Depending on the source list of beneficiaries with respect to SC, ST, BPL families and ‘others’ categories, percentage ranging from 10 to 80 have been chosen for the study. Higher percentage was mainly due to the fact that under these categories in different districts and years the total number of beneficiaries was very small.

The primary data for the study have been generated with the help of an interview schedule which was constructed by keeping the evaluation questions in frame. The field investigators personally met all the beneficiaries in the course of interviews. Focus group discussions were also conducted with select stakeholders. The research team also met concerned officials of the Karnataka Forest Department to obtain their insights. The data have been analysed district wise and year wise presented in the form of tables and diagrams.

Table Number 08 provides the year wise and district wise number of beneficiaries chosen as sample for the study.

**Table Number 08****Total Number of beneficiaries chosen as study sample (District and Year Wise)**

Sl. No	District	Year			Total
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	Chamarajanagar	27	20	28	75
2	Chitradurga	186	150	98	434
3	Dharwad	285	198	197	680
4	Gadag	-	245	196	441
5	Raichur	17	34	49	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>515</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1730</b>

**\* Since 197 additional cases have been included in the study sample, the total number of beneficiaries in all the tables showing the study sample stands at 1730.**

The process of identification of 1730 beneficiaries drawn from the specified 11 categories formed the second stage of sample selection. This phase of sampling depended on the district wise, category wise and year wise list of beneficiaries drawn from the records of the Karnataka Forest Department. Wherever the records collected from KFD had mentioned the categories of beneficiaries, the sample was chosen using the simple random method. In those regions where categories were not indicated in the official records, beneficiaries were chosen by using purposive and snowball sampling methods.

#### **Data Collection**

The primary data for the study have been generated with the help of a structured interview schedule which was constructed by keeping the evaluation questions in frame. The draft of the interview schedule was discussed by the research team with all the field investigators. It was also validated in the field by visiting select farm forestry beneficiaries and forest officials. The data gathered by using the interview schedule have also been supplemented by holding focus group discussions with all the major stakeholders in the farm forestry programme such as KFD officials, and beneficiaries.

#### **Data Analysis**

The primary data generated for the study have been analysed district and year wise. The data have been presented in the form of tables and diagrams. Wherever significant differences are found between one district and another and also year wise they have been highlighted.

The empirical data generated from field based investigations have been subject to statistical analysis and presented in the form of frequency tables. Wherever appropriate,

tables have been supplemented by suitable diagrams. Chapter three contains data derived from field based inputs and relevant documentary sources along with observations and comments from the research team.

\*\*\*\*\*

## LIMITATIONS OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

The evaluation study of the farm forestry programme in Karnataka carried out in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts of Karnataka during between 2013-14 and 2015-16 encountered certain blocks both in the documents and in the implementation process. These are listed below:

- There was a mismatch between the number of beneficiaries provided in the ToR and in the source documents collected from the DCFs, Social Forestry of the five districts.
- While the number of beneficiaries shown in the ToR was 14949, the corresponding figure in the lists of beneficiaries given by DCFs, Social Forestry was 12397.
- Though the MGNREGA guidelines lay down that seedlings must first be distributed to the 10 categories of beneficiaries listed in the statute, majority of the beneficiaries who have received the seedlings belong to the category 'others', whose constituents belong to diverse caste groups.
- Categories such as 'Nomadic and Denotified Tribes', 'Beneficiaries of Land Reforms', 'Beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act2006' are not at all represented at all in the list of beneficiaries.
- Categories such as 'BPL families' (except in Gadag district), 'Women Headed Households', 'Beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojana' have in the five districts hardly been represented in the list of beneficiaries procured from the DCFs, Social Forestry in the 5 districts.
- The time frame allotted for completion of the project is very short.
- Given the volume of filed work and document perusal involved the time deadlines have to be more realistic.

\*\*\*\*\*



## DATA ANALYSIS

This section presents the answers for the evaluation questions derived mainly from the field data gathered for the study. Wherever necessary the data have been supplemented by appropriate secondary sources.



The primary data were collected from the beneficiaries of the Farm Forestry programme under MGNREGA and representatives of KFD both by using the interview protocol and focus group discussions. The research team interviewed 1730 beneficiaries from all the talukas of 5 districts viz, Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur. In the section that follows, the main findings of the study have been presented in the form of tables. Diagrams have been used in appropriate places.

The presentation of the field data begins with a category and district wise profile of beneficiaries.

### Category wise Profile of Beneficiaries (ToR Question Number A)

Since the study sample is supposed to be drawn from different categories of beneficiaries, data on the categories to which the beneficiaries in the sample belong was obtained. Table Number 09 contains the relevant details.

**Table Number 09**  
**Category wise profile of beneficiaries**

District	Chamarajanagar			Chitradurga			Dharwad			Gadag		Raichur			Total
<b>Year</b>  <b>Category</b> 	13- 14	14- 15	15- 16	13- 14	14- 15	15- 16	13- 14	14- 15	15- 16	14- 15	15- 16	13- 14	14- 15	15- 16	
SC	6	8	3	52	42	26	28	18	36	28	15	3	10	21	<b>296</b>
ST	6	-	2	49	52	28	8	11	16	41	33	6	7	10	<b>269</b>
BPL	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	27	-	2	-	<b>71</b>
PH	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
SM	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
WHH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	<b>5</b>

IAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Others	5	9	23	85	55	43	249	16	145	144	11	8	14	18	1086
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1730</b>

**\*There were no beneficiaries in the year 2013-14 in Gadag district.**

It is seen from Table Number 09 that majority of the beneficiaries, belonged to the category 'others' who are small or marginal farmers. This category includes diverse groups of castes whose number varies according to regional caste compositions.

The dominant caste groups in a given region are mostly availing the benefits of the Farm Forestry Programme because of the caste clout and also the connections they have with power groups in the villages. Unless serious attempts are made to include the rural poor from among the eleven categories identified under the Farm Forestry Programme the base principle of providing livelihood alternates to the poor will fail.

Table Numbers 10 to 14 present the district wise and year wise profile of the beneficiaries

**Table Number 10**

**District and Year wise breakup of beneficiaries – Chamarajanagar**

<b>Chamarajanagar</b>								
<b>Year</b>	<b>2013-14</b>		<b>2014-15</b>		<b>2015-16</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>
SC	6	22	8	40	3	11	17	23
ST	6	22	-		2	7	8	11
BPL	10	37	3	15	-	-	13	17
Others	5	19	9	45	23	82	37	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table Number 11**  
**District and Year wise breakup of beneficiaries – Chitradurga**

Chitradurga								
Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total	
Category	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
SC	52	28	42	28	26	27	120	28
ST	49	26	52	35	28	29	129	30
BPL								
PH			1	0			1	0
SM					1	1	1	0
Others	85	46	55	37	43	44	183	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table Number 12**  
**District and Year wise breakup of beneficiaries – Dharwad**

Dharwad								
Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total	
Category	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
SC	28	10	18	9	36	18	82	12
ST	8	3	11	6	16	8	35	5
Others	249	87	169	85	145	74	563	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table Number 13**  
**District and Year wise breakup of beneficiaries – Gadag**

Gadag								
Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total	
Category	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%

SC	-	-	28	11	15	8	43	09
ST	-	-	41	17	33	16	74	17
BPL	-	-	29	12	27	14	56	13
WHH	-	-	3	1	2	1	5	1
Others	-	-	144	59	119	61	263	60
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>245</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table Number 14**

**District and Year wise breakup of beneficiaries - Raichur**

Raichur								
Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total	
Category	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
SC	3	9	10	29	21	62	34	34
ST	6	26	7	30	10	44	23	23
BPL	-	-	2	100	-	-	2	2
IAY	-	-	1	100	-	0	1	1
Others	8	20	14	35	18	45	40	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

It is seen from the data presented in Table Numbers 10 to 14 that in all the 5 districts, beneficiaries in the category ‘others’ outnumber those in the SC and ST categories. The proportion of ‘others’ is highest in Dharwad district (83%), followed in that order by Gadag (60%), Chamarajanagar (49%), Chitradurga (42%) and Raichur (40%). The highest proportion of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries are in Raichur (34%), followed by Chitradurga (28%), Chamarajanagar (23%), and Gadag (09%). Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries are 11 percent in Chamarajanagar, 30 percent in Chitradurga, 05 percent in Dharwad, 17 percent in Gadag and 23 percent in Raichur districts.

In the course of discussions with 36 KFD representatives forest officials which included DCFs, ACFs and RFOs, and 10 groups of local people (two in each district) it emerged that the selection of beneficiaries is generally done by Gram Sabha/members of Gram Panchayat with inputs from motivators engaged by the Forest Department. Generally in

the meetings of the Gram Sabha, the name of the nursery and available species are announced, following which interested members of the village are expected to contact the concerned nursery for obtaining the seedlings. But not all eligible categories approach the KFD for obtaining seedlings and hence there is a tendency to give it to those who approach KFD nurseries. This only shows that distribution of seedlings does not always happen as per MGNREGA guidelines. It is also the primary reason for all the 10 groups not having proportionate representation in the list of beneficiaries.

**Has the selection of beneficiaries been done as per MGNREGA statute and paragraph 5 of MGNREGA schedule cited in TOR (Technical Committee Proceedings, Item No. 01)**

As per MGNREGA guidelines every beneficiary under this act should have a job card and as per paragraph 5 of MGNREGA schedule cited under 3B beneficiaries of the farm forestry programme must belong to one of the categories cited below\*\*\*. Only after these categories are exhausted beneficiaries who are identified under the ‘Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief Scheme can be considered for distributing seedlings. It is however imperative that as per MGNREGA statutes, all beneficiaries, irrespective of category must possess a job card. It is thus necessary to find out if all the beneficiaries covered by the study had a job card. Table number 4 has data relating to possession of job card and the number of seedlings distributed.

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\*\*\* **a.** Scheduled Castes, **b.** Scheduled Tribes, **c.** Nomadic Tribes, **d.** De-notified Tribes, **e.** Other families Below Poverty Line (BPL), **f.** Women-headed households, **g.** Physically handicapped households, **h.** Beneficiaries of land reforms, **i.** Beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana, **j.** Beneficiaries under the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

**Table Number 15**

**District wise breakup of beneficiaries with and without job cards and number of seedlings given to these two groups**

District	Beneficiaries having job card with total number of seedlings supplied		Beneficiaries not having job card with total number of seedlings supplied		Total	
	No of beneficiaries	No of seedlings given	No of beneficiaries	No of seedlings given	No of beneficiaries	No of seedlings given
Chamarajanagar	47	16985	28	17670	75	34655
Chitradurga	383	102361	51	9655	434	112016
Dharwad	417	90059	263	62588	680	152647
Gadag	278	45713	163	35560	441	81273
Raichur	81	63447	19	14806	100	78253
<b>Total</b>	<b>1206</b>	<b>318565</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>140279</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>458844</b>

**Table Number 16**

**Possession of Job Card and number of seedlings distributed (District and Category Wise)**

District	Chamarajanagar		Chitradurga		Dharwad		Gadag		Raichur		Total	
	Have job card	Do not have job card	Have job card	Do not have job card	Have job card	Do not have job card	Have job card	Do not have job card	Have job card	Do not have job card	Have job card	Do not have job card
SC	14 *(5945)	3 (1610)	109 (28001)	11 (2540)	43 (10303)	39 (9882)	36 (3945)	7 (680)	32 (27968)	2 (1528)	234	62
ST	6 (1200)	2 (880)	115 (35115)	14 (1400)	19 (4040)	16 (2455)	40 (7625)	34 (8540)	21 (14122)	2 (2960)	201	68
BPL	13 (3566)	-	-	-	-	-	9 (2220)	47 (9720)	2 (600)	-	24	47
PH	-	-	1 (100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SMF	-	-	1 (140)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (300)	-	1

WHH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (1200)	-	-	-	5
Others	14 (6274)	23 (15180)	157 (39005)	26 (5715)	355 (75716)	208 (50251)	193 (31923)	70 (15520)	26 (20757)	14 (10018)	745	341
Total	47 **(63) (16985) *** (49)	28 (37) (17670) (51)	383 (88) (102361) (91)	51 (12) (9655) (9)	417 (61) (90059) (59)	263 (39) (62588) (41)	278 (63) (45713) (56)	163 (37) (35560) (44)	81 (81) (63447) (81)	19 (19) (14806) (19)	1206(70%) (318565) (69.42%)	524(30%) (140279) (30.57%)

\* Figures in brackets show the number of seedlings supplied to beneficiaries.

\*\* Figures in brackets show the percentage of beneficiaries to the total number of beneficiaries in the district

\*\*\*. Figures in brackets show the percentage of seedlings supplied to the total number of seedlings in the district

Out of the total number of 1730 beneficiaries covered by the study, 1206 (70%) had a job card and had received 3, 18,565 (69.42%) of the total number of 4, 58,844 seedlings distributed to all the beneficiaries covered by the study. Of the total number of 1730 beneficiaries 524, i.e., 30 percent did not possess a job card and they had received 30.57 percent of the seedlings (1, 40,279) that had been distributed.

At this point it is important to note that the staff involved in the operation of the programme is aware of the fact that possession of a job card is an essential component of the Farm Forestry Programme under MGNREGA. At the ground level selection of beneficiaries are done by Gram Sabha/ Gram Sabha members. The factors that generally influence the selection of beneficiaries as identified by the KFD representatives are shown in Table Number 17



**Table Number 17**  
**Factors influencing the choice of beneficiaries**

Factors	F
Recommendation of Gram Panchayat members even though they are not within the stipulated category	36/36
Most of the demand for seedlings comes from those in the category 'others'	30/36
Beneficiaries are identified in the Gram Sabha meetings often overlooking the MGNREGA guidelines	23/36
The pressure to reach the target of disbursing seedlings between June to September	30/36

### Documents Verified during Selection of Beneficiary (ToR Question Number B)

Since document verification is a process closely linked to selection of beneficiaries, it is important to understand what documents were used for identification of beneficiaries. Table Number 15 has the relevant data.

**Table Number 18**  
**Documents verified during selection of beneficiary (District wise)**

<b>Documents Verified District</b>  	<b>Job card</b>	<b>Aadhar card</b>	<b>Vehicle driving license</b>	<b>Voter Id</b>	<b>Ration card</b>	<b>RTC</b>
Chamarajanagar	28	15	-	56	4	21
Chitradurga	194	36	1	278	164	375
Dharwad	111	172	15	257	88	627
Gadag	278	268	9	236	81	99
Raichur	54	30	-	78	10	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1215</b>

\* (Only frequencies have been given in this table as there are multiple answers to this question)

From among the documents verified, RTC, Voter ID followed by Job Card are the records mainly submitted and verified for being chosen as beneficiary under the programme. The other documents verified include Aadhar card, ration card and vehicle driving license. In the case of many beneficiaries, multiple documents have been verified, which is the reason why frequencies in Table number 05 exceed the actual number of beneficiaries.

As per MGNREGA guidelines all beneficiaries should possess job a card. In the study sample 70 percent of beneficiaries said that had a job cards. But from among 70 percent (1206) only 55 percent (665) beneficiaries noted that the job card was verified at the time of distribution of the seedling.

Table number 19 gives district wise breakup of beneficiaries who noted that their job cards were verified at the time of seedling distribution and also those who received seedlings without the verification of their job card.

**Table Number 19**  
**District wise breakup of beneficiaries whose job card was verified and not verified**

District	Job card verified and seedlings distributed		Seedlings distributed without verification of job card	
	No of beneficiaries	No of seedlings given	No of beneficiaries	No of seedlings given
Chamrajanagar	28	8679	19	8306
Chitradurga	194	59945	189	42416
Dharwad	111	24160	306	65899
Gadag	278	45713	-	-
Raichur	54	40675	27	22772
<b>Total</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>179172</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>139393</b>

### Gender Profile of Beneficiaries

Given the patriarchal structure of rural India, the benefits of most development programmes with the exception of those exclusively meant for women have gone to men. It needs to be seen if the farm forestry initiative has been able to break the gender barriers. Only five women headed households were listed in the source documents. It needs to be seen whether there are women in the 'others' category which has the largest number of the sample beneficiaries. Table Number 20 has the relevant data.

**Table Number 20**  
**Gender wise breakup of beneficiaries**

Gender	Male		Female		Total
	F	%	F	%	
District					F
Chamarajanagar	63	84	12	16	75
Chitradurga	338	78	96	22	434
Dharwad	635	93	45	7	680
Gadag	388	88	53	12	441
Raichur	89	89	11	11	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1730</b>

**Table Number 21**  
**District wise gender breakup of beneficiaries**

District	Chamarajanagar		Chitradurga		Dharwad		Gadag		Raichur		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gender ⇒												
Category ⇓												
SC	14	3	86	34	77	5	40	3	31	3	248	48
ST	7	1	105	24	34	1	64	10	21	2	231	38
BPL	12	1	-	-	-	-	55	1	2	-	69	2
PH	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
SM	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
IAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
WHH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-		5
Others	30	7	145	38	524	39	229	34	34	6	962	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b> <b>(16%)</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>96</b> <b>(22%)</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>45</b> <b>(7%)</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>53</b> <b>(12%)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(11%)</b>	<b>1513</b> <b>(87%)</b>	<b>217</b> <b>(13%)</b>

Women constitute only 13 per cent of the beneficiaries. The district-wise figures show that women are 22 percent in Chitradurga, 16 percent in Chamrajanagar, 11 percent in Raichur, 12 percent in Gadag and 07 percent in Dharwad. It emerged from interactions with beneficiaries that majority of the women who have received seedlings are those, whose spouse has also availed the benefit. Given the fact that most women in rural households may not even have land documents in their name, it is less likely that they would use such benefits related to land (Agarwal 1994; Razavi 2003; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2010).



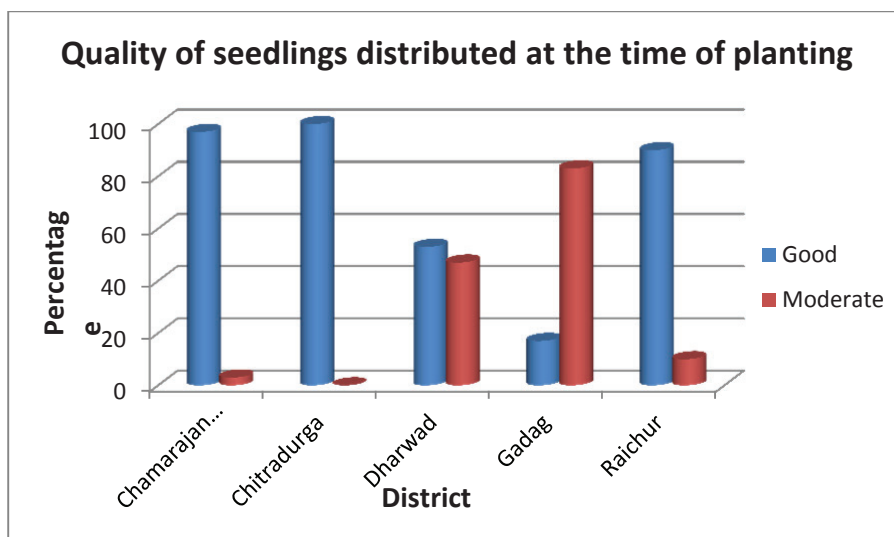
### Quality of Seedlings (As per the perception of beneficiaries) Distributed at the Time of Planting (ToR Question Number C)

Since farm forestry programme is basically about distribution of seedlings to the rural poor, which are expected to enhance their livelihood base, it is important to assess the quality of seedlings given to the beneficiaries. In order to assess the perception of beneficiaries about the quality of seedlings at the time of planting, three parameters namely 'good', 'moderate' and 'bad' were used. The features of the three parameters 'good', 'moderate' and 'bad' seedlings were developed based on the inputs given by the beneficiaries and KFD representatives in the course of initial focus group discussions. As ascertained from the beneficiaries during the study, the seedlings which were 'greenish', 'healthy' and 'without damage to the shoot and root' were classified as 'good'. In the 'moderate' category were placed those seedlings which were 'not very tall and healthy looking. Sometimes the ball of earth in the polythene bag was found disturbed. This can also disturb the quality of seedlings. Bad seedlings were those where roots were damaged and are not likely to survive in the field. Table Number 22 and Diagram Number 03 have the related data.

**Table Number 22**  
**Quality of seedlings (As per the perception of the beneficiary) distributed at the time of planting**

Quality of seedlings					
	Good		Moderate		Total
District	F	%	F	%	F
Chamarajanagar	73	97	2	3	75
Chitradurga	434	100	-	-	434
Dharwad	358	53	322	47	680
Gadag	74	17	367	83	441
Raichur	90	90	10	10	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1730</b>

**Diagram 01**



It is seen that majority, i.e. 59.47 percent (1029/1730) of the seedlings were reported to be in ‘good’ condition and only 40.52 percent (701/1730) said that they were in a ‘moderate’ condition. There was no beneficiary who said that the quality of the seedlings was bad, and hence it is not reflected in Table Number 22.

District wise figures for assessment of quality of seedlings by beneficiaries show that in Chitradurga district all the beneficiaries reported that the quality of seedlings was good. In Chamarajanagar and Raichur districts 97 percent and 90 percent respectively said that the seedlings were of good quality. In Dharwad district 52.64 percent and in Gadag only 16.78 percent said that the seedlings given to them for planting were of good quality.

The condition of the seedlings at the time of planting primarily depends on the time taken to plant the seedlings after they are received from the nursery. In the course of individual interviews and discussions with the KFD officials it emerged that whenever the seedlings are collected and planted immediately, seedlings would generally be in a healthy condition. They also noted that there are cases where beneficiaries take relatively longer periods to transport seedlings from the nursery to their farms due to lack of resources for paying transport charges or lack of water resources for maintaining these seedlings. In such cases the quality of seedlings would be negatively affected. It is, however, very difficult to estimate the exact quality of the seedlings at the time of disbursement of seedlings to beneficiaries in the nursery as the evaluation study is being conducted at a much later date.

**Variety of Seedlings Distributed to Beneficiaries (ToR Question D)**

The categories of seedlings distributed under the Farm Forestry Programme are of three varieties namely *revenue yielding*, *fruit yielding* and *flower/ornamental*. Table Number 07 shows the pattern of distribution of seedlings of different varieties.

Table numbers 23 to 27 show the species wise district wise and year wise breakup of the seedlings distributed to beneficiaries and their survival status.

**Table Number 23**  
**District wise, species wise and year wise distribution of seedlings**  
**Chamrajanagar district**

Species	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
<b>Revenue yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>
Teak	1851	2145	650	<b>14646</b>
Silver Oak	2601	2185	6700	<b>11486</b>
Honge	-	100	1250	<b>1350</b>
Hebbevu	3141	3942	7530	<b>14613</b>
Neem	320	100	580	<b>1000</b>
Shivaney	-	50	-	<b>50</b>
Karibevu	-	-	320	<b>320</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7913</b>	<b>8522</b>	<b>17030</b>	<b>33465</b>
<b>Fruit yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hunse	100	-	1090	<b>1190</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>1090</b>	<b>1190</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>8013</b>	<b>8522</b>	<b>18120</b>	<b>34655</b>

**Table Number 24**  
**District wise, species wise and year wise distribution of seedlings**  
**Chitradurga district**

<b>Species</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Revenue yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>
Teak	-	10303	5882	<b>16185</b>
Silver Oak	2108	6538	4678	<b>13324</b>
Honge	55348	7719	6234	<b>69301</b>
Nugge	-	171	680	<b>851</b>
Hebbevu	-	3965	1573	<b>5538</b>
Neem	500	-	225	<b>725</b>
Karibevu	-	-	85	<b>85</b>
Bidiru	-	-	85	<b>85</b>
Acacia	-	20	840	<b>860</b>
Samplige	-	-	10	<b>10</b>
Rakthchandana	-	50	-	<b>50</b>
Srigandha	-	-	20	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>57956</b>	<b>28766</b>	<b>20312</b>	<b>107034</b>
<b>Fruit yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hunse	-	2006	2025	<b>4031</b>
Papaya	-	-	335	<b>335</b>
Halasu	-	36	580	<b>616</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2042</b>	<b>2940</b>	<b>4982</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>57956</b>	<b>30808</b>	<b>23252</b>	<b>112016</b>

**Table Number 25**  
**District wise, species wise and year wise distribution of seedlings**  
**Dharwad district**

<b>Species</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Revenue yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>
Teak	65710	39002	43230	<b>148342</b>
Honge	-	200	2045	<b>2245</b>
Hebbevu	1000	-	-	<b>1000</b>
Karibevu	-	380	-	<b>380</b>
Seemaruba	-	205	200	<b>405</b>
Cashew	-	75	-	<b>75</b>
Bamboo	-	235	-	<b>235</b>
Neem	-	125	-	<b>125</b>
<b>Total</b>	66710	40222	45475	<b>152407</b>
<b>Fruit yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hunse	-	120	-	<b>120</b>
Lemon	-	120	-	<b>120</b>
<b>Total</b>		240		<b>240</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>66710</b>	<b>40462</b>	<b>45475</b>	<b>152647</b>

**Table Number 26**  
**District wise, species wise and year wise distribution of seedlings**  
**Gadag district**

<b>Species</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Revenue yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>
Teak	-	31000	31202	<b>62202</b>
Honge	-	11253	3278	<b>14531</b>
Nugge	-	1000	500	<b>1500</b>
Karibevu	-	60	-	<b>60</b>
Neem	-	1625	905	<b>2530</b>
<b>Total</b>		44938	35885	<b>80823</b>
<b>Fruit yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hunse	-	50	400	<b>450</b>
<b>Total</b>		50	400	<b>450</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>44988</b>	<b>36285</b>	<b>81273</b>

**Table Number 27**  
**District wise, species wise and year wise distribution of seedlings**  
**Raichur district**

<b>Species</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Revenue yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>
Teak	2827	3605	6586	<b>13018</b>
Honge	5280	9232	11159	<b>25671</b>
Nugge	1850	1685	2537	<b>6072</b>

Hebbevu	-	-	550	<b>550</b>
Neem	2415	2850	6250	<b>11515</b>
Karibevu	1048	2360	2354	<b>5762</b>
Karijali	-	-	100	<b>100</b>
Nerale	800	25	50	<b>875</b>
Casurina	-	-	4800	<b>4800</b>
<b>Total</b>	14220	19757	34386	<b>68363</b>
<b>Fruit yielding</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Number of seedlings distributed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hunse	1798	1122	1719	<b>4639</b>
Mango	200	-	200	<b>400</b>
Papaya	490	465	833	<b>1788</b>
Sapota	-	-	250	<b>250</b>
Nimbe	-	100	100	<b>200</b>
Guava	18	25	330	<b>373</b>
Seethapala	-	-	50	<b>50</b>
Nelli	150	1180	860	<b>2190</b>
<b>Total</b>	2656	2892	4342	<b>9890</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>16876</b>	<b>22649</b>	<b>38728</b>	<b>78253</b>

The data in Tables 23 to 27 shows that in Chamrajanagar district the supply of revenue yielding variety of seedlings increased from 24 to 51 percent, whereas the corresponding figures for Raichur district were 21.62 to 50 percent. In Chitradurga district, the seedlings of revenue yielding variety decreased from 54 to 19 percent, and in Dharwad and Gadag districts, the decrease was 44 to 30 percent, and 56 to 44 percent, respectively.

Dharwad district showed a decrease in the demand for fruit yielding variety, as beneficiaries in this district received the seedlings only for one year. In the other four districts, the demand for fruit yielding seedlings showed an increase, this being 8 to 92

percent in Chamarajanagar, 41 to 59 percent in Chitradurga; 11 to 89 percent in Gadag and 27 to 44 percent in Raichur.

Beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar district noted that they preferred to receive more number of Tamarind seedlings because the survival rate of this variety is higher as compared to others. The preference for fruit variety of seedlings was higher in Raichur district because of emerging markets for guava, sapota and pappya.

**Table Number 28**

**The district wise and year wise break up of beneficiaries who received revenue and fruit yielding seedlings**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2013-14</b>		<b>2014-15</b>		<b>2015-16</b>	
<b>District</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Fruit</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Fruit</b>
Chamarajanagar	27	1	20	-	28	15
Chitradurga	186	-	150	20	98	27
Dharwad	285	-	198	4	197	-
Gadag	-	-	245	1	196	1
Raichur	17	17	34	23	49	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>71</b>

**Note: Only frequencies have been given in this table as there are multiple answers to this question.**

It is seen from the table that in all the five districts, during each year the highest number of beneficiaries opted for revenue yielding species. These include varieties such as teak, *honge*, *karibevu*, *hebbevu*, jack fruit etc. In addition to revenue yielding varieties 7 per cent of beneficiaries have received fruit yielding varieties such as mango, sapota, papaya, tamarind etc. in all the districts under the study. In Raichur district 40.47 percent of beneficiaries have also opted for fruit yielding variety seedlings.

It may be mentioned that not a single beneficiary in the study sample opted for flower yielding /ornamental trees.



### Planting of Seedlings in Beneficiary Lands (ToR Question E)

It was sought to be known from the beneficiaries if the seedlings distributed to them from the forest nurseries were planted in their own lands or lands belonging to others. It is seen from the data that all the sample beneficiaries said that the seedlings received from KFD were planted in their own lands.

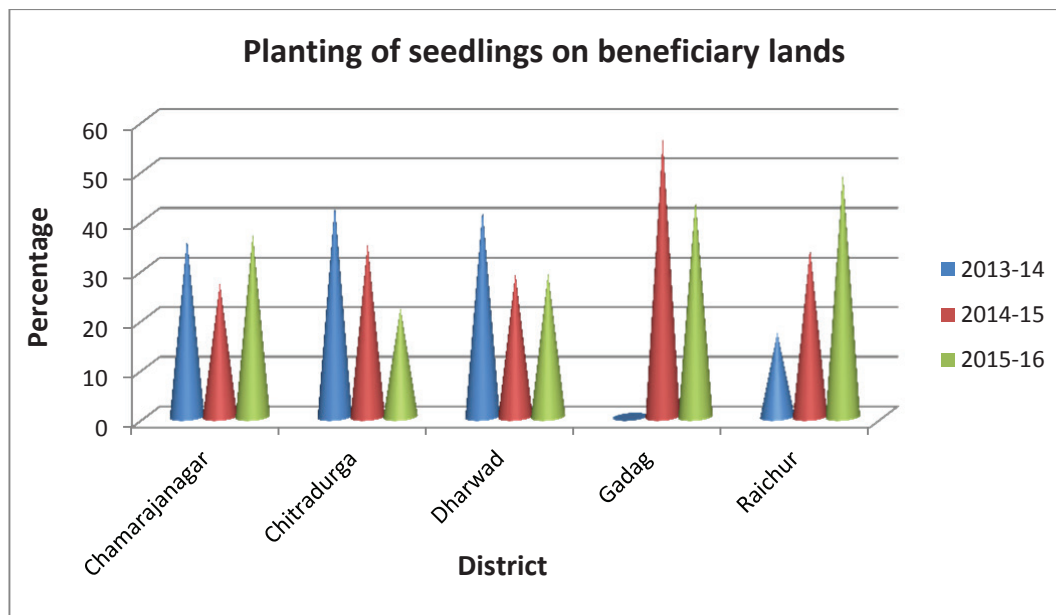
100 percent of the seedlings given to the beneficiaries were planted on the lands belonging to beneficiary only. Table number 11 presents the related data.

**Table Number 29**

#### Number of seedlings planted on the beneficiary land only (District and year wise)

Number of seedlings planted on the beneficiary land only								
Year	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		Total	
District	Beneficiary	Seedlings	Beneficiary	Seedlings	Beneficiary	Seedlings	Beneficiary	Seedlings
Chamarajanagar	27	8013	20	8522	28	18120	75	34655
Chitradurga	186	57956	150	30808	98	23252	434	112016
Dharwad	285	66710	198	40462	197	45475	680	152647
Gadag	-	-	245	44988	196	36285	441	81273
Raichur	17	16876	34	22649	49	38728	100	78253
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	149555	<b>647</b>	147429	<b>568</b>	161860	<b>1730</b>	458844

**Diagram 02**  
**Planting of seedlings on beneficiaries’ lands**



**\*The seedlings received by beneficiaries were planted on their land only.**

Eb: None of the beneficiaries who received seedlings planted it on lands of other than those of their own.

Ec: None of the beneficiaries who received seedlings planted it on lands of other than those of their own.

Ed: None of the beneficiaries who received seedlings planted it on lands of other than those of their own.

Ee: All the beneficiaries who received seedlings planted it on their own lands.

**Reasons for planting seedlings in other than beneficiary’s lands or not planting them at all (ToR Question Number F)**

None of the beneficiaries who received seedlings noted that they planted the seedlings on any land other than their own lands. All the beneficiaries who received seedlings noted that all the seedlings received were planted on their own lands.

**Survival Status of Seedlings (ToR Question Number G, Ga, Gb, Gc)**

It was sought to be known from the beneficiaries, the survival status of the seedlings that were distributed to them. The survival status was ascertained by using the following three parameters:

- Number of seedlings surviving and healthy
- Number of seedlings barely surviving but existing

- Number of seedlings dead

Table Number 30 provides data on the district wise survival status of the seedlings given to the beneficiaries. Table numbers 31 shows the survival status of the seedlings where beneficiaries received only seedlings. Table number 32 provides data on survival status of seedlings when pitting and planting costs were given to the beneficiaries for the work done.

**Table Number 30**

**Survival status of seedlings (District wise)**

District	No of seedlings surviving and healthy		No of seedlings barely surviving but existing		No of seedlings which are dead		Total planted
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Chamarajanagar	3519	10	0	0	31136	90	<b>34655</b>
Chitradurga	27318	24.39	272	0.24	84426	75.37	<b>112016</b>
Dharwad	80041	52	6021	4	66585	44	<b>152647</b>
Gadag	38087	47	8994	11	34192	42	<b>81273</b>
Raichur	8870	11.33	540	0.69	68843	87.97	<b>78253</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>157835</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15827</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>285182</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>458844</b>

**Survival status of seedlings where only seedlings were given (TOR Question Number Ga)**

**Table Number 31**

**Survival status of seedlings where beneficiaries received only seedlings (District wise)**

District	No of seedlings surviving and healthy		No of seedlings barely surviving but existing		No of seedlings which are dead		Total planted
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Chamarajanagar	580	45	-	-	720	55	<b>1300</b>
Chitradurga	22677	25	272	0.2	68591	75	<b>91540</b>
Dharwad	80041	52	6021	4	66585	44	<b>152647</b>
Gadag	19169	50	3549	9	15340	41	<b>38058</b>
Raichur	920	4	182	1	22387	95	<b>23489</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>123387</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10024</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>173623</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>307034</b>

**Survival status of seedlings where seedlings were given with pitting and planting costs (TOR Question Number Gb)**

**Table Number 32**

**Survival status, where seedlings were given with pitting and planting costs (district wise)**

District	No of seedlings surviving and healthy		No of seedlings barely surviving but existing		No of seedlings which are dead		Total planted
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Chamarajanagar	2939	9	-	-	30416	91	<b>33355</b>
Chitradurga	4641	23	-	-	15835	77	<b>20476</b>
Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadag	18918	44	5445	12	18852	44	<b>43215</b>
Raichur	7950	14	358	1	46456	85	<b>54764</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34448</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5803</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>111559</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>151810</b>

There is no relation between payment made for labour charges towards pitting and planting and survival of seedlings. Table number 33 shows the picture of beneficiaries who received pitting and planting labour charges against those who did not receive.

**Table Number 33  
Payment of wages for pitting and planting work**

District	Wage Paid		Wage Not Paid		Total
	F	%	F	%	
Chamarajanagar	71	95	4	5	75
Chitradurga	29	7	405	93	434
Dharwad	-	-	680	100	680
Gadag	241	55	200	45	441
Raichur	37	37	63	63	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1352</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1730</b>

Table number 33 shows that only 22 percent of the beneficiaries who did the work of pitting and planting were paid wages. Only in Chamarajanagar district 95 percent of the beneficiaries had received wages for pitting and planting. The corresponding figures for Gadag and Raichur districts respectively were 55 and 37 percent. In Dharwad not a single beneficiary had received any wage for pitting and planting. In Chitradurga district as many as 93 percent had not received any wage.

The nonpayment of wages goes against the very principle of MGNREGA. This anomaly needs to be set right.

**Survival status of seedlings where seedlings were given with pitting, planting and maintenance costs (TOR Question Number Gc)**

Not a single beneficiary in the study sample has received maintenance costs.

**District wise, year wise survival percentage of seedlings planted in the beneficiaries land computed from seedlings given to the beneficiary as a whole (TOR Question Number Ha)**

All the seedlings supplied to the beneficiaries were noted to have been planted on the beneficiary's lands only.

Table Number 34 give data on the total number of surviving seedlings from among the total number of seedlings planted district and year wise.

**Table Number 34  
District and Year wise survival of seedlings**

District	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			Total		
	No. of seedlings planted	No. of surviving seedlings	Survival %	No. of seedlings planted	No. of surviving seedlings	Survival %	No. of seedlings planted	No. of surviving seedlings	Survival %	No. of seedlings planted	No. of surviving seedlings	Survival %
Chamarajanagar	8013	1854	23	8522	1213	14	18120	452	*2	34655	3519	10
Chitradurga	57956	9444	16	30808	10945	36	23252	6929	30	112016	27318	24
Dharwad	66710	34488	52	40462	22051	54	45475	23502	52	152647	80041	52
Gadag	-	-	-	44988	19978	44	36285	18109	50	81273	38087	47
Raichur	16876	1211	7	22649	2084	9	38728	5575	14	78253	8870	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>149555</b>	<b>46997</b>		<b>147429</b>	<b>56271</b>		<b>161860</b>	<b>54567</b>		<b>458844</b>	<b>157835</b>	<b>34</b>

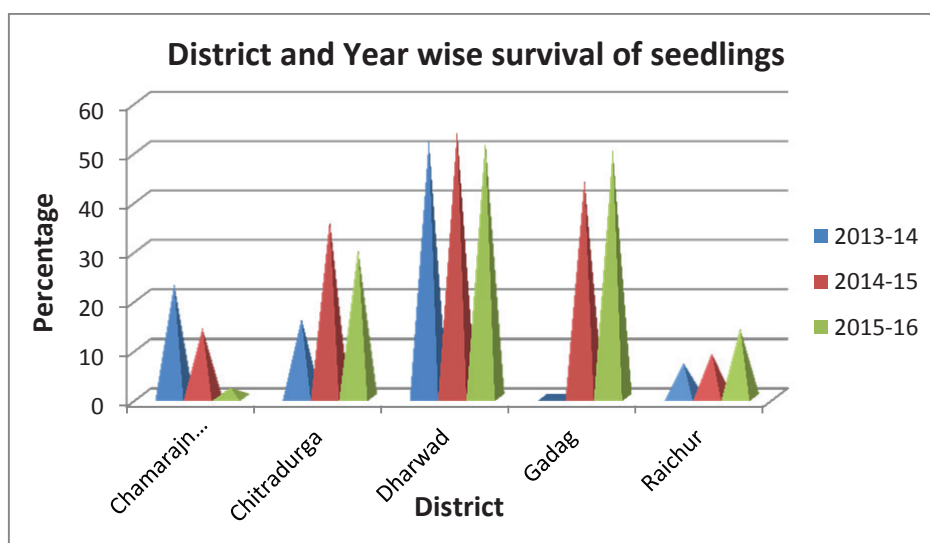
\*Chamrajnagar is experiencing drought for the fourth consecutive year.

<http://chamrajnagar.nic.in/zp/About%20District.html>,

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/mysore-and-chamarajanagar-in-the-grip-of-water-scarcity/article4285599.ece>

<http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/ASSISTANCE%20FOR%20DROUGHT.pdf>

**Diagram 03**



The loss of seedlings is high under this programme. The data in table number 34 shows that in all, 1,57,835 seedlings out of 4,58,844 seedlings distributed to the 1730 beneficiaries are surviving. Thus the average survival percentage of seedlings is 34.

The survival rate of seedlings in Chamarajanagar district shows a steady decline, in that it has come down from 23 percent in 2013 to 2 percent in 2015-16. Though the average survival rate in the district is 10 percent, a deep slide was noted (2%) in 2015-16. The beneficiaries noted that the quality of seedlings supplied was good, but in the course of time they started perishing mainly because of poor rainfall. Since 2000, the district has been experiencing severe drought coupled with this is the limited access to ground water resources. With erratic rainfall, high surface run-off due to undulating terrain, granite hill and poor percolation of rain water to the ground the water table in the district has been constantly depleting and ground water drift increasing. This has resulted in the district’s natural water resources going dry during certain seasons. (<http://chamrajnagar.nic.in/zp/About%20District.html>, <http://www.thehindu.com/todas-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/mysore-and-chamarajanagar-in-the-grip-of-water-scarcity/article4285599.ece>, <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/file/ASSISTANCE%20FOR%20DROUGHT.pdf>).

It is also important to note that all the beneficiaries had planted the seedlings on the bund of their lands and not in fields per se. The chances of seedlings surviving when planted on the bunds decreases as the wind and moisture loss is greater. In absence of extra

efforts to develop a conducive atmosphere for the seedlings, survival chances are negatively affected.

It is further found that the average survival rate of seedlings in Gadag district is 47 percent and Dharwad district is 52 percent. In Raichur and Chamrajanagar districts it is 11 percent and 10 percent respectively. The average survival in Chitradurga district is found to be 24 percent. The main reasons for low survival are scarcity of rainfall, inadequate protection and lack of maintenance in terms of soil working and weeding.

The absence of any record of time gap between distribution of seedlings and planting them makes it very difficult to accurately identify reasons for loss of seedlings.

At this juncture it is important to note that there was no training given to beneficiaries to take care of seedlings. There is total absence of civil society agencies that could have been roped in to train farmers on issues of land preparation, soil and water conservation practices, which are very vital for the survival of the seedlings.

The reasons cited for low survival rate of seedlings are shown in table no 35.

**Table Number 35**

**Perceived reasons by beneficiaries for poor survival & growth rate of the seedlings**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>F</b>
Inadequate rain fall	1391
Scarcity of water	868
Absence of proper fencing and protection for seedling	773
Grazing by cattle/sheep/goat	624

**Note: Only frequencies have been given in this table as there are multiple answers to this question.**

This raises serious questions about the impact of the Farm Forestry Programme itself, especially in areas which are facing acute water shortage. The concerned authorities might like to investigate why the success of the programme in Chamrajanagar and Raichur districts is so poor.

During field observations and interactions with KFD officials, it was realised that survival chance of seedlings is dependent on maintenance, especially availability of irrigation facilities. Wherever farmers could afford drip irrigation/irrigation through bore well, it has resulted in better survival. Usually the farmers, who have irrigated the plantation, have

produced better results. Thus the programme was successful in respect of farmers with better financial resources.

There are no records maintained by the beneficiary to record survival percentage every year. The same has been observed during the study visit. Species wise height, and diameter of the plants raised by the beneficiaries in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are also shown in the Annexure no 11.

Performance of seedlings distributed to beneficiaries in all 5 districts can be inferred from the height, girth and survival recorded in the no 11. As can be seen the beneficiaries in Dharwad, Gadag and Chitradurga districts have maintained the plantations properly, which has resulted in fairly good growth with reference to height and girth. The performance of important species such as teak, silver oak, honge speaks about the success of the programme in these three districts. However, the performance of the seedlings distributed in Raichur and Chamrajanagar districts is deplorable. It is also confirmed from the below mentioned tables of the volume index.

The volume index calculated for surviving seedlings of each species is shown below in the table numbers 36 to 40. The volume index for the district is worked out after taking the average of height and girth of surviving plants of each species. It is square of the diameter in cm multiplied by the height of the seedlings in meters.

**Table Number 36**  
**District and Species wise Volume Index of the Surviving seedlings**  
**Chamrajanagar district**

S. No	Species	Volume Index
1	Teak	0.02
2	Silver Oak	0.02
3	Honge	0.0002
4	Hebbevu	0.64
5	Hunse	0.0002
6	Neem	0.008
7	Shivaney	0.002
8	Karibevu	00.002



**Table Number 37****District and Species wise Volume Index of the Surviving seedlings****Chitradurga district**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Volume Index</b>
1	Teak	41.21
2	Silver Oak	32.11
3	Honge	22.60
4	Nugge	347.24
5	Hebbevu	68.07
6	Hunse	12.60
7	Papaya	6.57
8	Neem	16.80
9	Karibevu	4.96
10	Bidiru	0.811
11	Acacia	10.37
12	Samplige	1.62
13	Hunse	6.19
14	Rakthchandana	6.49

**Table Number 38****District and Species wise Volume Index of the Surviving seedlings****Dharwad district**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Volume Index</b>
1	Teak	21.97
2	Honge	45.21
3	Hebbevu	17.13
4	Hunse	0.0047
5	Karibevu	0.85
6	Seemaruba	0.005
7	Cashew	0.002

8	Bamboo	2.92
9	Lemon	3.12

**Table Number 39**

**District and Species wise Volume Index of the Surviving seedlings**

**Gadag district**

S. No	Species	Volume Index
1	Teak	45.45
2	Honge	36.72
3	Nugge	732.29
4	Karibevu	8.11
5	Hunse	165.66
6	Neem	73.87

**Table Number 40**

**District and Species wise Volume Index of the Surviving seedlings**

**Raichur district**

S. No	Species	Volume Index
1	Teak	2.46
2	Honge	1.39
3	Nugge	21.67
4	Hebbevu	0.52
5	Hunse	3.21
6	Neem	0.95
7	Karibevu	0.64
8	Papaya	0.0001
9	Karijali	0.40
10	Nerale	1.62
11	Nelli	0.20
12	Mango	5.07

13	Sapota	0.40
14	Casurina	0.79
15	Nimbe	0.81
16	Guava	0.05
17	Seethapala	0.40

As can be seen from the above tables, that the volume index for teak, silver oak, honge in Dharwad, Gadag and Chitradurga districts are found to be comparable and indicative of fairly good growth in the field condition. All species in Raichur and Chamrajanagar districts have been performing badly.

**Percentage of the seedlings given for planting for which beneficiaries did the work of pitting and planting themselves and received wages under MGNREGA (ToR Question Number I)**

It was sought to be known from the beneficiary if they themselves had done the pitting and planting work for the seedlings supplied to them. Table Number 41 has the concerned data.

**Table Number 41**

**Percentage of the seedlings given for planting for which beneficiaries did the work of pitting and planting themselves and received wages under MGNREGA**

District	Total seedlings distributed	% of seedlings for which pitting and planting was done by beneficiaries themselves		% of seedlings for which payment was made for pitting and planting**	
		F	%	F	%
Chamarajanagar	34655 (75)	33755 (72)	97	33355 (71)	99
Chitradurga	112016 (434)	112016 (434)	100	10802 (29)	10
Dharwad	152647 (680)	3710 (13)	2	-	Nil
Gadag	81273 (441)	40723 (241)	50	40723 (241)	100
Raichur	78253 (100)	32465 (37)	41	32465 (37)	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>458844 (1730)</b>	<b>222669 (797)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>117345 (378)</b>	<b>53</b>

\*Figures in brackets refers to number of beneficiaries

**\*\* The percentage is calculated for those who said pitting and planting work was done by them.**

It is seen from the data in Table Number 41 that all the beneficiaries in Gadag and Raichur districts, 95 percent in Chamrajanagar, 7 percent in Chitradurga and none in Dharwad had received wages for pitting and planting.

Table number 42 gives data pertaining to the number of beneficiaries who did the pitting and planting as against those who did not do the pitting and planting work in the 5 districts under study.

**Table Number 42**

**Number of beneficiaries who did pitting and planting works vs. number of beneficiaries who did not do pitting and planting works (District wise)**

District	Pitting and planting work done		Pitting and planting work not done		Total
	F	%	F	%	
Chamarajanagar	72	96	3	4	75
Chitradurga	434	100	-	-	434
Dharwad	13	2	667	98	680
Gadag	241	55	200	45	441
Raichur	37	37	63	63	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1730</b>

In course of interview with beneficiaries it emerged that, beneficiaries after collecting seedlings from nurseries who were willing to pit and plant were not given the opportunity to do so as the PDO would allot that work to others who had applied for job under MGNREGA and make payment to them.

### **Making Farm Forestry an Inclusive Programme (ToR Question Number J)**

At this point of time the beneficiaries of farm forestry fall into three major categories namely scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and others. In Gadag district BPL beneficiaries constitute 25 percent. In the study sample seven of the eleven categories have a very merge or no representation at all. Those who have access to information, access to alternate water sources that compensate poor rainfall, political connections with members of local self-government and men garner most of the benefits under the farm forestry programme. If this

programme has to be an inclusive initiative, special efforts must be made by the KFD and the concerned PRI institution to identify probable beneficiaries under different categories and share information about the programme.

### **Suggestions for making Farm Forestry an Effective Programme (ToR Question K)**

Perception of beneficiaries and representatives of KFD were sought by asking them to suggest measures for making farm forestry an effective programme. The suggestions given by the beneficiaries are presented in Table Number 43.

**Table Number 43**

#### **Suggestions by beneficiaries for making farm forestry an effective programme**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Protection required for the seedlings	1251
Seedlings to be given to the beneficiaries as per their choice	563
Payment should be given for pitting, planting and maintenance of seedlings	1273
Provision of financial support for drip irrigation and digging bore wells	784
Seedlings to be delivered to the spot by KFD to increase chances of survival and growth of seedlings	529

**Note: Only frequencies have been given in this table as there are multiple answers to this question.**

The important suggestions given by the beneficiaries for a more effective implementation of the farm forestry programme include protecting the seedlings; giving the beneficiaries the seedlings of their choice; making payments for pitting, planting and maintenance; providing financial support for drip irrigation and digging bore wells and making arrangements for delivering seedlings close to places of residential dwelling so that there is little time gap between actual planting and the delivery of the seedling.

Suggestions given by KFD officials for making the farm forestry programme effective are shown in table number 44.

**Table Number 44**

**Suggestions given by the KFD Officials to Improve the Farm Forestry Programme**

<b>Suggestions</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Making the beneficiary list available to Forest Department by Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat members in advance	36
Provide seedlings of bigger size	32
Supply grafted fruit yielding plants	10
Payment of subsidies for drip irrigation/ Digging bore wells	16
Provide the services for at least one motivator for every 5 panchayats	36
Involve NGOs and locally active civil society groups in the programme	30
Bring a policy change that makes it mandatory for every farmer to plant 10-20 seedlings in one acre plot	20
Timely release of funds to nurseries	36

**Note: Only frequencies have been given in this table as there are multiple answers to this question.**

The research team also sought suggestions from the representatives of KFD for making the farm forestry programme more inclusive and beneficiary centric. They were of the opinion that provision of maintenance charges to the poor farmers will go a long way in helping survival chances of seedlings. They noted that most of the beneficiaries are poor farmers with very small holdings who do not have sufficient resources to spare for providing continued water supply and protection for the seedlings. The program could sustain particularly in drought areas if maintenance cost is paid at least in the initial period of two years. This will help the farmers to introduce sustainable soil and water conservation methods.

Initial preparation of the land for planting seedlings under the Farm Forestry Programme by planting varieties such as Gliricidia which grows very fast and provides leaf manure will help protect these seedlings. The seedlings planted between Gliricidia will be able to survive as these plants work as wind checkers and increase soil moisture and could easily be removed once the forest seedlings have rooted well.

The farm forestry programme under MGNREGA to be made more effective in providing livelihood alternates to rural poor must in the first place make payment for pitting and planting work to all the beneficiaries who received the seedlings and immediately make payment for the same.

The involvement of civil society organisations who are working on issues of agri-business, soil and water conservation be brought in to train farmers in taking care of forest seedlings and to adopt locally applicable water harvesting and storing mechanisms. All the districts under study are drought prone districts and hence the field realities of these districts should be used as guide to look at drought situations of the districts in the state and prepare the farmers to take care of the seedlings.

The best practices of many established organizations could be used in introducing awareness to the farmers.

Wherever bore wells are functioning water sharing practices could be introduced.

Drip irrigation units by using simple drip irrigation kits can help sustain soil moisture thus increasing the chances of survival of the seedlings.

The KFD representatives said that the beneficiary list should be made available to Forest Department by Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat members well in advance. They also said that the seedlings were generally supplied just before the rainy season with an idea that the rains will help increase the survival chances of seedlings. But in reality as farmers are also preparing the fields for planting such food grain yielding varieties as *ragi*, and other millets, they are reluctant to spare time and human resources for pitting and planting species distributed under the farm forestry programme. This is also one of the primary reasons for the delay in transportation of seedlings to the actual sites of planting.

The Farm Forestry programme under MRNREGA is expected to address the long term returns from trees sold as timber and immediate financial support by wages for pitting and planting and maintenance charges. The study data shows that not a single person got maintenance cost whereas 53 percent of those who did pitting and planting work did not receive the payment for pitting and planting.

Thus the programme has a long way to go in addressing the livelihood issues of the rural poor.

Hence efforts must be made to increase the resource base of the beneficiaries.

The key findings emerging out of the evaluation study are presented in chapter four.

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## FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

### Main Findings of the Evaluation study

Based on the inputs emerging from interviews and focus group discussions conducted with stakeholders of the farm forestry programme the main findings that have emanated are presented below:

- Of all the beneficiaries covered by the study in the 5 districts in each of the years, i.e. 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 the majority belong to the category 'others'. This is primarily because categories such as 'BPL families' (except in Gadag district), 'Women Headed Households', 'Beneficiaries under Indira Awaas Yojana' have hardly been represented in the list of beneficiaries procured from the DCFs, Social Forestry in the 5 districts. Categories such as 'Nomadic and Denotified Tribes', 'Beneficiaries of Land Reforms', 'Beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act 2006' are not at all represented in the list of beneficiaries.
- 70 percent of the beneficiaries in the study sample possessed job cards and of the total seedlings distributed in the 5 districts, those with job cards received 69.42 percent of the seedlings.
- For the purpose of identifying beneficiaries, in the maximum number of cases RTCs were used as the base. The other documents used for verification were voter ID, job card, Aadhar card, ration card and driving license (in that order).
- 70 percent of all the beneficiaries under study had a job card. In the category 'others' nearly 68 percent possessed job cards but only 52 percent reported that they had produced the job card for verification.
- Men constitute the single largest majority among the beneficiaries, their proportion being 87 percent.
- On the quality of the seedlings, the perception of the majority of the beneficiaries was that, it was 'good' (59 percent). The remaining 41 percent said that it was 'moderate'.
- In each of the 5 districts and during all the three years all the beneficiaries have received 'revenue yielding' seedlings. In addition 8 percent have received 'fruit yielding' species.
- There was a reduction in the supply of seedlings of revenue yielding variety in Chitradurga, Dharwad and Gadag districts. In Chmarajanagar and Raichur districts the

demand for the revenue yielding variety was higher. The supply of fruit yielding variety of seedlings showed an increase in all the four districts except in Dharwad.

- All the seedlings considered for evaluation were distributed to beneficiaries from forest nurseries in the respective regions only.
- Of all the seedlings distributed to the beneficiaries for planting, all were planted in the lands belonging to beneficiaries.
- Of the seedlings distributed and actually planted in the beneficiary’s land, where only seedlings were distributed, 10 percent, 24 percent, 52 percent, 47 percent and 11 percent of the seedlings were surviving and healthy in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts respectively. In the barely surviving categories 0.24 percent, 4 percent, 11 percent and 0.69 percent were seen in Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts respectively.
- For all the 5 districts put together, of the total seedlings distributed 34 percent were ‘surviving and healthy’, 4 percent of the seedlings are ‘barely surviving but existing’. Whereas 62 of the seedlings were dead.
- As many as 90 percent in Chamarajanagar district, 75 percent in Chitradurga district, 44 percent in Dharwad, 42 percent in Gadag, and 87 percent of the seedlings in Raichur district were dead.
- All the districts under the study are drought prone districts.
- A district wise situational analysis shows that Chamarajanagar district is going through 4<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of drought. Given the undulating terrain of the region ground water depletion is also very high. This, coupled with the absence of any effort to provide care and support to the seedlings in the initial stages has negatively affected the survival rate of the seedlings in the district.
- Chitradurga district is experiencing constant drought and is excessively dependent on rainfall. The proportion of irrigated land in this district is also very less. Under the farm forestry programme seedlings of species such as Teak, Silver Oak, *Hebbevu*, *Honge Hunise* etc. have been distributed based on local demand. These species require more moisture and a cool environment both of which were only occasionally available. In years 2015 and 2016 due to scanty rainfall, survival rate of seedlings was severely affected. The KFD has been making special efforts in this region to create awareness about the suitable methodologies to be adopted by farmers for cultivating these varieties.

- In Dharwad district during all the three years in the study period there has been reduction in rainfall, which has also resulted in depletion of ground water levels in bore wells. As a result of this, even in the beneficiaries' lands that had irrigation facilities, survival chances were negatively affected. Since Farm Forestry activities are also season based and only of subsidiary importance to the farmers, the survival chances of the seedlings reduces.
- Gadag district is facing drought for the 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive year. The drought relief programmes of the Government have not really been able to stop migrating to other places in search of wage labour. The supply of water to the region caters mainly for the demand for drinking water. Hence, the farmers are left with very little water sources to feed the seedlings planted in their lands supplied under the Farm Forestry Programme. This has negatively affected the survival rate of the seedlings in the district.
- Raichur district has recorded sufficient rainfall between the years 2013 and 14 and a deficit in the year 2015. The years that recorded average rainfall also records poor survival of the seedlings supplied to the farmers. The large scale migration of people from the region to different places in search of livelihood opportunities leaves the farm unattended and this affects the survival rate of the seedlings. Unattended farmland and the practice of allowing livestock to graze in the farm land affect the survival rate of seedlings. The shortage of ground level staff in the Social Forestry wing of KFD to take up awareness programmes and campaigns in the district coupled with the disinterest of the farmers are also major reasons for loss of seedlings in the district.
- In Chamarajanagar district 95 percent, Chitradurga 7 percent, Gadag 55 percent and Raichur 37 percent of the beneficiaries got the cost of pitting and planting. In Dharwad not a single beneficiary had received wages for pitting and planting.
- There is no significant relationship between payment of pitting and planting charges and survival rate of seedlings. This is corroborated by the fact that in Chamarajanagar district where 95 percent of the beneficiaries had been paid pitting and planting costs 90 percent of the seedlings were dead. In Dharwad district where not a single beneficiary had received wages for pitting and planting 52 percent of the seedlings were surviving and healthy.
- Not a single beneficiary in the study sample has received maintenance costs.

- The computation of the survival percentage of the seedlings planted in beneficiaries’ land, district wise and year wise shows that Chamarajanagar district for the year 2013-14 records a survival rate of 23 percent and for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 it was 14 and 2 percent respectively. The forest officials and the beneficiaries noted that inadequate rainfall was the major reason for loss of seedlings. The farmers noted that providing water to the primary crop and for their personal use was more important than watering the seedlings procured under the farm forestry programme. In Chitradurga for the year 2013-14 the survival percentage was 16 percent, followed by 36 in the year 2014-15 and 30 in the year 2015-16. In Dharwad district survival percentages for 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were 52, 54 and 52 respectively. In Gadag the figures were 44 percent in 2014-15 and 50 percent in 2015-16. Raichur district recorded 07 percent in the year 2013-14 and 09 and 14 percent respectively in the consecutive years.
- Since the farm forestry programme under MGNREGA was introduced only in the year 2013-14 it is too early to assess its impact on enhancing the livelihood bases of beneficiaries.
- The Farm Forestry programme under MRNREGA is expected to address the issue of obtaining long term returns from trees sold as timber and also providing immediate financial support through payment of wages for pitting and planting. The study data however show that not a single person got maintenance cost whereas nearly 53 percent who did the pitting and planting work themselves did not receive the payment for pitting and planting. Thus the programme has a long way to go in addressing livelihood issues of the rural poor.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the inputs from the study data and interactions with different stakeholders of the farm forestry programme the following recommendations are made for making farm forestry programme under MGNREGA a more effective and inclusive:

### Recommendations

Based on the inputs from the study data and interactions with different stakeholders of the farm forestry programme the following recommendations are made for making farm forestry programme under MGNREGA a more effective and inclusive:

- It is necessary to find the official list of eligible beneficiaries from district administration, so as to include vulnerable groups to enhance the participation of poor and marginalized groups identified in the 11 categories by the MGNREGA statute. Using this list the beneficiaries should be selected by the Gram Sabha/Panchayats. Arbitrary selection of beneficiaries by the Gram Panchayat members or Gram Sabha meetings without verifying eligibility criteria laid down by the MGNREGA guidelines must be discontinued.
- It must be ensured that all records of the KFD that document the list of beneficiaries must include beneficiaries of all categories identified by the MGNREGA statutes. The list also must contain information on the number and type of seedlings provided to each beneficiary and records verified at the time of distributing the seedlings.
- Selection of beneficiaries without verifying eligibility criteria and category specifically laid down by the MGNREGA guidelines must be discontinued.
- Conscious efforts must be made to disseminate information on the farm forestry programme and its benefits to different groups through media, written sources and weekly farmers' markets so that people from all the categories mentioned in the statute would come forward to access the programme.
- Seedlings must be supplied in locations close to planting sites or at the village weekly market place. The beneficiaries have indicated that payment of transportation charges turns out to be an additional burden on them. If KFD could arrange to identify and notify distribution points for a cluster of villages and give wide publicity to the date and timing of the distribution, the survival rate of seedlings would definitely improve.
- The beneficiaries must be helped to ensure that seedlings are planted with early monsoon, so that plantations get enough back up showers and show good growth.

- As the programme in its present form is not so successful, it is necessary to provide technical guidance by providing at least one extension motivator for 5 villages.
- The after care of the planted seedlings and its protection is the key to success. It is important to provide information to farmers on innovative water conservation methods such as check dams, water soak pits and trench bunds, to name a few.
- Additional ground level staff for monitoring farm forestry activities must be appointed in KFD.
- As the Act specifically indicates, the programme must be based on the needs of the communities to whom seedlings are being distributed. Since people demand bigger size seedlings the scheme should be recast to include a provision for providing bigger size seedlings.
- In order to increase the revenue of the rural poor it is suggested that grafted fruit yielding seedlings be supplied. Of course grafted seedlings require intensive care, which must be in built into the scheme.
- NGOs and locally active civil society groups such as SHGs, Yuvaka and Yuvati mandals must be involved to make the programme inclusive and fruitful in the long run.
- Timely release of funds to the nurseries must be ensured.
- The scheme can be integrated with CSR programmes of industries working in the area. It is expected that paucity of funds for maintenance and protection can be made up from CSR funds.
- The present programme has two components – one, distribution of seedlings which is assigned to KFD and the other payment for pitting, planting and maintenance, which is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat. There is often lack of coordination between the two institutions. In order to set this anomaly right, a single window which manages both the distribution of seedlings and payment of wages must be created to ensure that the system runs without a block.

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## Annexure One

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## Annexure Two

### **Terms of Reference of the Internal Evaluation study of the performance of farm forestry component under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts of Karnataka in the period 2013-14 to 2015-16.**

#### **1. Study Title:**

The title of the study is “Evaluation of the performance of farm forestry component under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, and Gadag.

#### **2. Department implementing the scheme:**

The Rural Development and Panchayath Raj (RDPR) department implements the scheme through the Social Forestry sub-department of Zilla Panchayaths.

#### **3. Background and the context:**

A. The notification of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), published on pages 11 to 20 of the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 3-sub-section (ii) on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2014, elaborates that the focus of the said scheme, which is primarily meant to provide employment to rural poor of the country by creating productive assets, is [Schedule-I, paragraph 4(1)(v)].

*“Afforestation, tree plantation and horticulture in common and forest lands, road margins, canal bunds, tank foreshores and coastal belts duly providing right to usufruct to the households covered.....”*

In the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, which was modified as above, afforestation and farm forestry did not appear explicitly as a focus area, but were covered under “*drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation)*” in entry no. 1 (ii) of Schedule-I.

B. In accordance with paragraph 5 of MGNREGA cited above, forestry seedlings raised under MGNREGA scheme were formally permitted, vide joint circular no. Gra.Aa.Pa 410 U.KhaYo 2014 dated: 24.11.2014 of the Forest department and Rural Development



Commissionerate, to be distributed free of cost to be planted in the lands owned by the following types of beneficiaries-

- a. Scheduled Castes
- b. Scheduled Tribes,
- c. Nomadic Tribes,
- d. De-notified Tribes,
- e. Other families Below Poverty Line (BPL),
- f. Women-headed households,
- g. Physically handicapped households,
- h. Beneficiaries of land reforms,
- i. Beneficiaries of Indira AwaasYojana, and
- j. Beneficiaries under the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and,

after exhausting all the above eligible beneficiaries, on lands of the small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, subject to the condition that such households have a MGNERGA job card with at least one member willing to work on the project (planting of seedlings in their lands) or homesteads.

- C. The said joint circular specifies on its second page that in giving of forestry seedlings, their number and species should be based on actual demand, and be preferably of revenue yielding and fruit species.
- D. Notwithstanding the notification and joint circular cited above, the programme of distribution of forestry seedlings to be planted in individual owned lands was going on since 2013-14, and earlier too.
- E. The Honourable Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Minister directed his department in one of the review meetings to get this programme evaluated for the period 2013-14 to 2015-16 in the districts of Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur. Thus this evaluation.

**4. The physical progress of 2013-14 to 2015-16:**

The number of beneficiaries covered and forestry seedlings distributed in the five above cited districts in 2013-14 to 2015-16 are as follows-

Sl. No	Name of Districts	ACHIEVEMENT						Total	
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
		Ben (Nos)	Seedlings (Lacks)	BEN (Nos)	Seedlings (Lacks)	BEN (Nos)	Seedlings (Lacks)	BEN (Nos)	Seedlings (Lacks)
1	Chamarajanagar	144	0.978	179	0.64	261	0.59	584	2.208
2	Chitradurga	1180	3.849	1214	2.06	853	1.39	3247	7.299
3	Dharwad	2854	6.663	1983	5.86	1641	5.89	6478	18.413
4	Gadag	0	0	2273	1.22	1865	1.46	4138	2.68
5	Raichur	117	0.861	338	0.75	47	0.81	502	2.421
<b>Total</b>		<b>4295</b>	<b>12.351</b>	<b>5987</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>4667</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>14949</b>	<b>33.021</b>

Ben = Beneficiaries

The year wise, beneficiary names, the number and species of seedlings given to each of them, the address of beneficiary, land where the seedlings were to be planted (the land has to be that of the beneficiary or that of his/her household, please see paragraph 'B' of serial number 3 above) etc. should be available with the jurisdictional Deputy Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry, or the jurisdictional Range Forest Officer, Social Forestry, or both.

**5. Scope and Purpose of evaluation:**

The scope of evaluation (population in statistics parlance) will be the five districts Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur. The period of evaluation is 2013-14 to 2015-16. The study is fully funded under MGNREGA.

Broadly speaking, the purpose of evaluation is-

- (a) Estimating the quality of seedlings distributed at the time of planting.

- (b) Verifying whether the selection of beneficiaries was done as per MGNERGA statute and paragraph 5 of MGNERGA Schedule cited above in 3B.
- (c) Finding out the mortality and health of seedlings as on the date of inspection/evaluation and the reasons thereof.
- (d) What recommendations may be suggested to improve the outreach and effective implementation of this component of the scheme?

**6. Evaluation Questions (inclusive and not exhaustive):**

- A. Of all beneficiaries selected in each district in each of the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, what is the category wise break up of beneficiaries amongst the 11 categories that are permitted by MGNERGA Schedule-I, paragraph-5 (cited under paragraph 'B' serial 3 above)? How many of them fall in the other than 11<sup>th</sup> (other than 'a' to 'j' of paragraph 'B' of serial number 3 above) i.e. ineligible category.
- B. In the process of selection of beneficiaries, was any verification of documents done to determine if the beneficiary fell into any of the 11 categories of the MGNERGA scheme cited above? If yes, which documents were relied upon?
- C. What is the quality of seedlings (as per perception of the beneficiary) distributed at the time of planting?
- D. What is the species wise, district wise, year wise break up of seedlings distributed? How many of these were fruit yielding and how many revenue yielding? How many were of neither of the two categories like being ornamental or flower bearing?
- E. Of the seedlings given to the beneficiary for planting, how many were (year wise, district wise figures are needed in numbers as well as percentages)-
  - a. Actually planted in the beneficiary's land,
  - b. Actually planted, but in the land of some other individual,
  - c. Actually planted, but in some community or institutional land,
  - d. Actually planted, but in an area recognized as forest, and,
  - e. Not planted at all.
 and the reasons for all except 'a' above.

- F. What are the reasons for planting seedlings in other than beneficiary's lands, or not planting them at all?
- G. Of the seedlings distributed and actually planted in the beneficiary's land, how many seedlings are surviving and healthy, and, barely surviving but existing, in the three cases of (a) where only seedlings were given, (b) where seedlings were given and cost of pitting and planting was paid, and, (c) where besides all that in 'b' the maintenance cost too was paid? (Seedlings not planted in beneficiary's land shall not be inspected or graded at all). Are these statistically significantly different? If yes, what are the reasons for it?
- H. What is the district wise, year wise, survival percentage of seedlings planted in the beneficiaries land computed from-
- (a) Seedlings given to the beneficiary as a whole.
- (b) Seedlings actually planted in the beneficiary's land only.
- If performance anywhere in any year is poor, what are the reasons for it?
- I. In case of what percentage of the seedlings given for planting, did the beneficiary do the work of pitting and planting himself/herself and received wages under MGNREGA?
- J. What process may be followed in future to select beneficiaries so that there are least possible errors of inclusion?
- K. What recommendations can be made for better outreach and effective implementation of the programme?

**7. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:**

In view of the fact that the population consists of 14949 beneficiaries and 33.021 lac seedlings spread over five districts, sampling is a must in case of all field work. The size of the sample is fixed at 10% of all beneficiaries in each district and year, with the rider that if/after the data needed to answer evaluation question A is available, 10% of the beneficiaries in each of the 11 categories (the clearly ineligible will not be covered in the sample at all) will be selected to form the meta 10% sample of the district in each year. Selection of sample beneficiaries will be done in a simple random or simple random systematic way. However, in case of the Raichur district, since the population of

beneficiaries in 2015-16 is 47, which is too small, no sampling will be resorted to. The sample will be (in terms of numbers of beneficiaries) as follows-

Sl. No	Name of the Districts	Year			Total
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	Chamarajanagar	14	18	26	58
2	Chitradurga	118	121	85	324
3	Dharwad	285	198	164	647
4	Gadag	0	227	186	413
5	Raichur	11	33	47	91
<b>Total</b>		<b>428</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1533</b>

The sample is to be used in answering evaluation questions E, G to I. All others will be answered from the population figure analysis only.

The filed evaluation will consist of personal interviews of each of the sampled beneficiary and actual inspection of his/her land. If at least one seedling given under MGNERAGA scheme in the year has been planted in his/her land, actual inspection of each such planted seedling should be done to answer evaluation questions. No seedlings planted in lands other than that of the beneficiary or his/her household shall be inspected, nor their health reported.

In case of each beneficiary, his/her eligibility should be verified/corroborated with actual inspection of documents. The document inspected should be preferably photographed/copied and all its unique details written and provided in the questionnaire.

The secondary data is obtainable from [www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in).

**Deliverables time schedule:**

The Special Commissioner, MGNERGA, Commissionerate of MGNERGA, 3<sup>rd</sup> Gate, M S Building, Bengaluru, and the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry, Aranya Bhawan, Bengaluru, will be the officers

coordinating the study. Data and information related to the study will be provided by provide the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Social Forestry, Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur. It is expected to complete the study in 4 months’ time, excluding the time taken for approvals. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

- a. Work plan submission : One months after signing the Agreement/MoU.
- b. Field Data Collection : One month from date of Work Plan approval by Technical Committee of KEA.
- c. Draft report Submission: One month after field data collection.
- d. Final Report Submission : One month from acceptance of draft Report by Technical Committee of KEA.
- e. Total duration : Four Months

**9. Minimum Qualifications of Core team members:**

The core team should comprise of the following members (the list is inclusive not exhaustive) should have the minimum qualifications/experience as stated below-

- i. A Social Scientist with experience of handling forestry projects, Principal Investigator,
- ii. A Retired Forest Officer of a rank of Conservator of Forests and above, Member 1, and,
- iii. A Social Scientist who has qualifications and experience or both of working with rural people/ forest dependent people of Karnataka, Member 2, and in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

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

**10. Consultant Evaluation Organization for evaluation:**

The Consultant Evaluation Organization should be finalized as over provision of the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules, but without compromising on the quality. The selection will be done by the Karnataka Evaluation Authority on behalf of the Commissionerate of MGNERGA, as per authorization given to KEA vide letter number Gra. Aa. Pa: 600: U. Kha.Yo 2016 dated 13<sup>th</sup> June 2016 of the Special Commissioner, MGNREGA.

**11. Contact person to get further details about the study:**

Mr. Prabhash Chandra Ray, IFS, the Special Commissioner, MGNERGA, MS Building, Bengaluru. Phone number 9480877777 will be the contact person for overall coordination of this study.

**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:-

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Commissionerate of MGNERGA, Bengaluru and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant Evaluation Organization. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant Evaluation Organization, merely financed by the Commissionerate of MGNERGA, Bengaluru and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
- b) The evaluation report should generally conform to the United Nations Evaluation Guidelines (UNEG) “*Standards for Evaluation in the UN System*” and “*Ethical Standards for Evaluations*”. The report should be complete and logically organized in a clear but simple language. Besides conforming to the qualities covered in the Terms of Reference, it should be arranged in the following order –
  1. Title and opening page.
  2. The Index.

3. List of acronyms and abbreviations.
4. Executive Summary – A stand-alone section that describes the program, gives purpose and scope of evaluation, the evaluation methodology, key findings, constraints and recommendations.
5. Sector history – A section that briefly covers the history of the sector under which the scheme/program being evaluated falls. It should give recent data taken from reliable and published sources.
6. The objectives and performance of the program being evaluated – The section will include the stated objectives of the program and the physical and financial achievements of the program in the period of evaluation. It should cover the description of the target group, the aim of the program and the method of selection of beneficiary (if included in the program).
7. Review of literature / past evaluation reports.
8. Evaluation Methodology – This should include the sample size and details of sample.
9. Findings of the evaluation study.
10. Limitations/constraints in the evaluation study.
11. Recommendations that flow from the evaluation.

This should be followed by the following Annexures –

- (A) The sanctioned Terms of Reference of the study.
- (B) The survey tools and questionnaires.
- (C) List of persons with addresses personally interviewed.
- (D) The places, dates, and number of persons covered by Focus Group Discussions (FGD).
- (E) Compilation of case studies / best practices.
- (F) Table showing details of major deviations, non-conformities, Digressions of the program.

### **13. Cost and Schedule of Budget release**

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The First instalment of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee **can** be paid as advance to the Consultant Evaluation Organization after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled



nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.

- b. The Second installment of Consultation fee amounting to 40% of the total fee **can** be paid to the Consultant Evaluation Organization after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The Third and final installment of Consultation fee amounting to 40% of the total fee **will** be paid to the Consultant Evaluation Organization after the receipt of the 30 hard copies in English and 30 hard copies in Kannada and 3 soft copies of the final reports in both the languages in such format as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

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

This is intended to be an internal evaluation study, which means that the cost of the study will be borne by the line department.

**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 number PD/8/EVN (2)/2011 dated 11<sup>th</sup> July 2011 and orders made there under.** The Terms of Reference were approved by the Technical Committee of KEA in its 28<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2016.

Sd/-

Chief Evaluation Officer  
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**Annexure Three**

**Evaluation of The Performance of farm forestry component under the Mahatma  
Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme in  
Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts of Karnataka in  
the period 2013-14 to 2015-16**

**Inception Report**



**Karnataka Evaluation Authority  
OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development  
Bangalore  
November 2016**

## Introduction

The Karnataka Evaluation Authority has assigned the responsibility of carrying out an evaluation study entitled **Evaluation of The Performance of farm forestry component under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur districts of Karnataka in the period 2013-14 to 2015-16** to OUTREACH Association of Volunteers for Rural Development, Bangalore.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA) is one of the largest rural poverty alleviation programmes incorporating many dimensions of development into it. This programme has evolved over a period of time by building in experiences of the participating institutions. MGNREGA is being implemented in Karnataka since 2006. MGNREGA Act provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The 2014 Amendment to the schedule I &II of MGNREGA 2005 Act, focused on Afforestation and Farm forestry activities under the category of Public Works relating to Natural Resource Management. Farm forestry activities were seen as the means of improving livelihood bases of vulnerable communities covered by MGNREGA. The Government of Karnataka vide joint circular no. Gra.Aa.Pa 410 U.KhaYo 2014 dated: 24.11.2014 cited KFD as the implementing department for forestation and farm forestry works, where in forestry seedlings raised under MGNREGA are to be distributed for free for planting on lands owned by specifically identified beneficiaries.

The free distribution of seedlings for planting on the land owned by any of the identified categories of beneficiaries should be based on the actual demand for any of the following three species:

- Fruit bearing species,
- Species yielding forest produce which helps in realizing revenue,
- Ornamental plants/flowering trees.

The following categories of beneficiaries are identified under the Act:

1. Scheduled Castes,

2. Scheduled Tribes,
3. Nomadic Tribes,
4. De-notified Tribes,
5. Other Below Poverty Line (BPL) families,
6. Women-headed households,
7. Physically handicapped households,
8. Beneficiaries of land reforms,
9. Beneficiaries of Indira AwaasYojana,
10. Beneficiaries under the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, and
11. The small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (after exhausting all the above eligible beneficiaries).
  - Subject to the condition that such households have a MGNREGA job card with at least one member willing to work on the project (planting of seedlings in their lands) or homesteads.

#### **Broad objectives of the study**

- Assess the quality of seedlings provided during planting.
- Verify whether beneficiaries were selected as per the MGNREGA statute.
- Assess the survival and growth rate of seedlings as on the data of data collection and the reasons thereof.
- Assess the impact of Farm Forestry Programme and evolve a set of recommendations that could make the programme more effective.

#### **Key Research Questions**

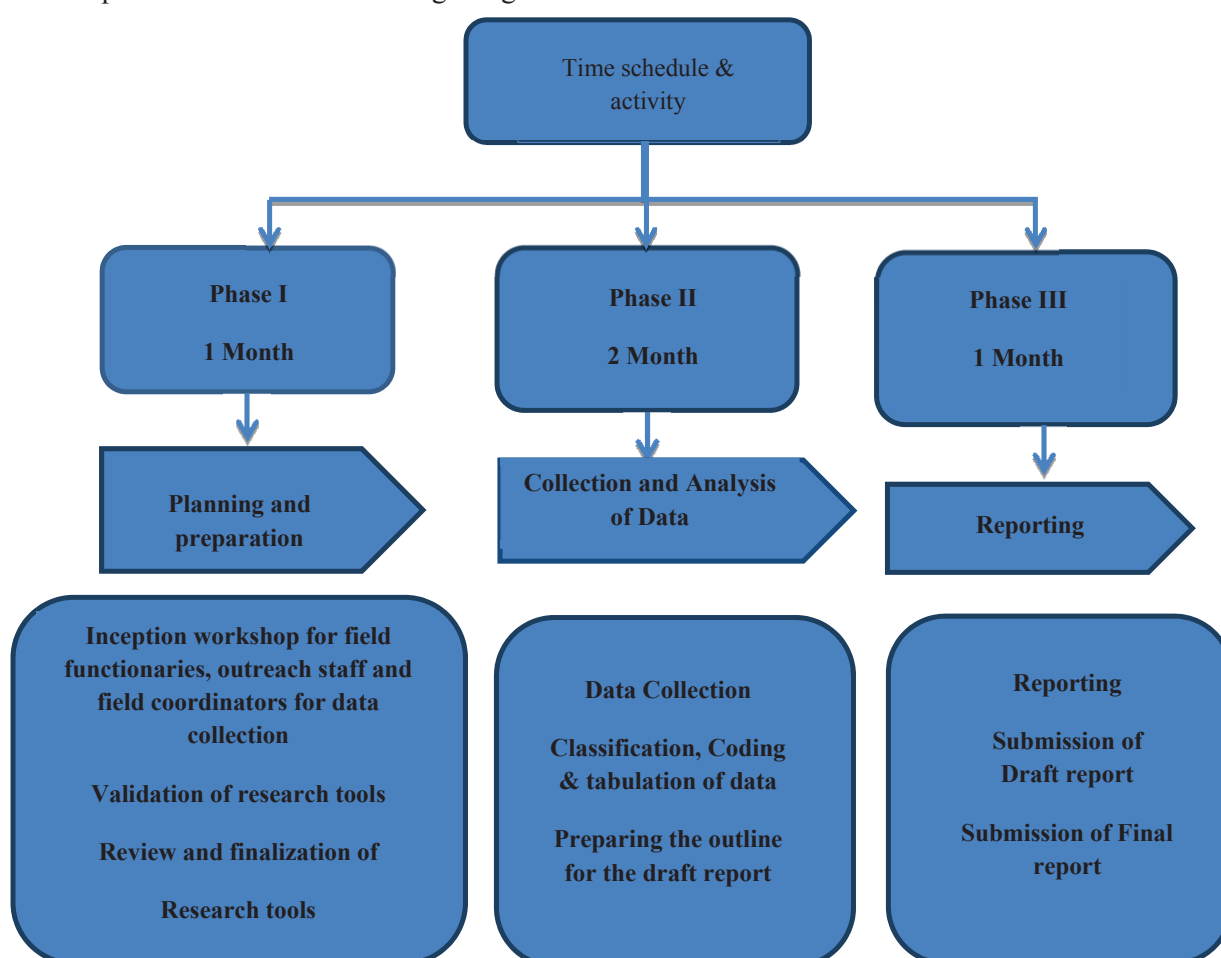
This evaluation study proposes to examine the:

- The level of adherence to MGNREGA statute while selecting the beneficiaries and their category wise breakup.
- The quality of seedlings distributed to the beneficiaries at the time of planting.
- The species wise, district wise, year wise break up of seedlings distributed to the beneficiaries to be ascertained.
- Whether seedlings received by beneficiaries have been planted on their own lands or on those of others and reasons for such a decision.

- The survival and the growth rate of the seedlings planted and the cost-benefit mechanism involved (The number of cases where the beneficiary himself/herself received the wages for pitting and planting under MGNREGA).
- The process to be followed to ensure the inclusion of as many eligible beneficiaries as possible.
- Based on the outcomes of the study the steps to be initiated for widening the programme's outreach and also for making the programme more effective and people centric would be recommended.

### Time Schedule and Activity Profile

The study would be carried out in three phases and the activities to be carried out in each of the phases are shown in the diagram given below:

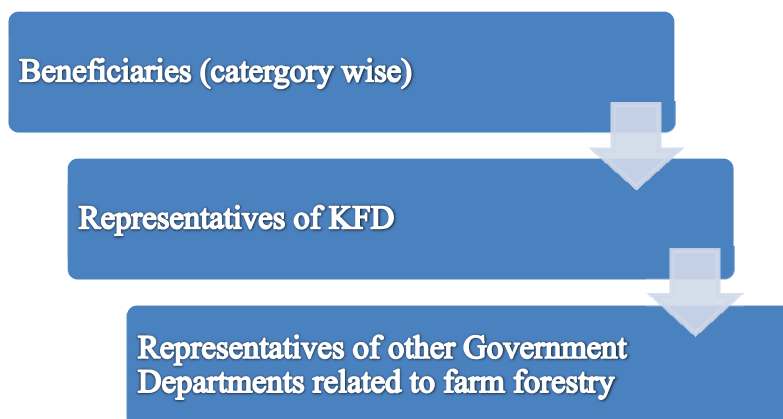


### Sampling Methodology

- Study Universe: 5 districts in Karnataka ( Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur)
- Sample size: 10% of the beneficiaries in 5 districts of Karnataka - except for 2015-16 for Raichur district
- Sampling method: Purposive Random Sampling

Sl. No	Name of the Districts	Year			Total
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
1	Chamarajanagar	14	18	26	58
2	Chitradurga	118	121	85	324
3	Dharwad	285	198	164	647
4	Gadag	0	227	186	413
5	Raichur	11	33	47	91
	<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1533</b>

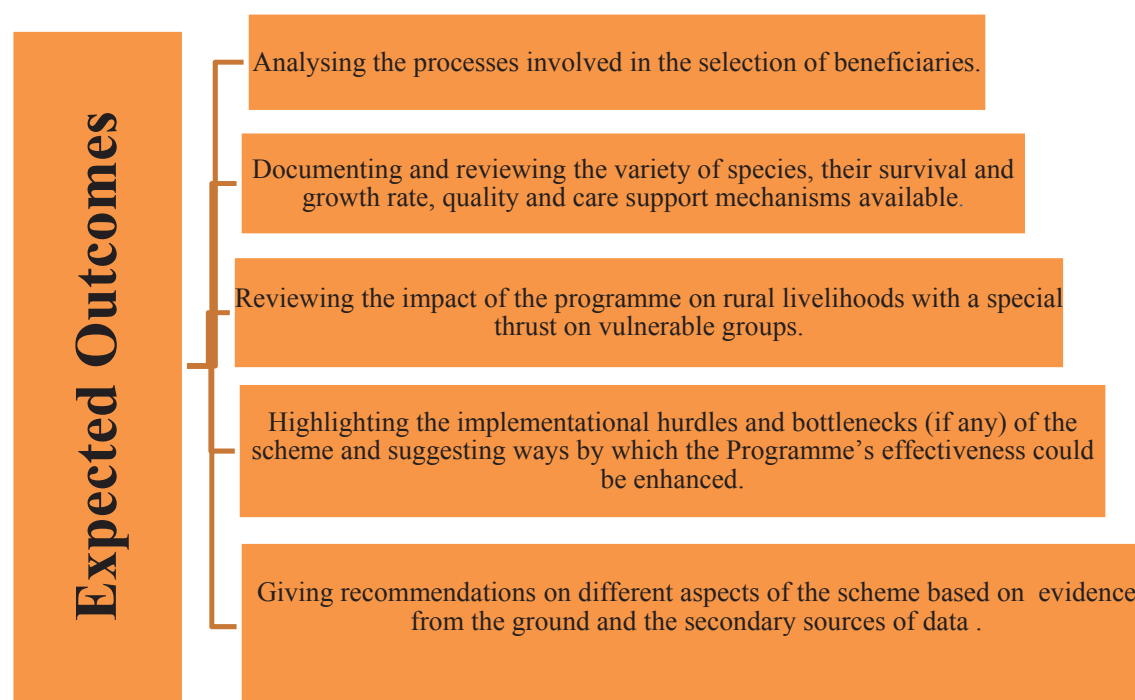
### Target Groups



## Data Collection Tools

<b>Primary Data Sources</b>	Interview schedules
	Structured questionnaires
	Observation
	Case studies*
	Focus Group Discussions
<b>Secondary Data Sources</b>	Eligibility records of beneficiaries
	Documents of KFD and related state departments
	Publications on MGNREGA, Social forestry and Farm forestry

## Expected Outcomes



### Work plan

	Activities	Month 1		Month 2		Month 3		Month 4	
		Week 1-2	Week 3-4	Week 1-2	Week 3-4	Week 1-2	Week 3-4	Week 1-2	Week 3-4
	<b>Phase I Planning and Preparation of Activities</b>								
1.1	Inception workshop for field functionaries, outreach staff and field coordinators for data collection								
1.2	Validation of research tools								
1.3	Review and finalization of research tools								
	<b>Phase II Collection and Analysis of Data</b>								
2.1	Data Collection								
2.2	Analysis of Data								
2.3	Classification and Coding and tabulation of data								
2.4	Preparing outline for the draft report								
	<b>Phase III Reporting</b>								
3.1	Submission of Draft report								
3.2	Final report								



**Annexure Four****Points raised by the Technical Committee at its meeting held on August 11, 2017 and responses of the Consultant Organisation**

1. The issue raised by the Technical Committee under Item Number 1 “ECO to refer Para 5B of TOR and address it in the Report” has been answered vide the following sub-heading in the Report in Chapter Three, page numbers 43-46.
2. Technical Committee Proceedings Item Number 2: ECO to contact the Commissioner, RDPR for his comments, if any. A letter was written to the Commissioner on 05.09.2017(copy enclosed) and the reply received from the office of the Commissioner, RDPR is enclosed. The ECO’s response would be sent as soon as we hear from them.

**Annexure Five**

**OUTREACH**

**Evaluation of the performance of the farm forestry component under the MGNREGA Scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag & Raichur districts of Karnataka in the period 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16**

**Interview Schedule (I.S.1) to generate Beneficiary Profiles**

Interviewer’s Name:
Date of Interview:
Interviewer’s Signature:
District:

\*\*\*\*\*

1	Name of the beneficiary:		
2	Gender of the beneficiary:	Male:	1
		Female:	2
3	Name of the village :		
4	Name of the Gram panchayat		
5	Name of the Taluk		
6	Category of the beneficiary:	Scheduled Caste	1
		Scheduled Tribe	2
		Nomadic Tribes	3
		De-notified Tribe	4
		Other families Below Poverty Line (BPL)	5
		Women-headed households	6
		Physically handicapped households	7

		Beneficiaries of land reforms	8
		Beneficiaries of Indira Awaas Yojana	9
		Beneficiaries under the scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dweller	10
		Others ( Specify)	11
<b>(To verify the related original documents and take a copy of the same)</b>			
7	Does your Household have a MGNREGA job card	Have	1
		Do not have	2
<b>If yes, to make a photocopy of the Job</b>			
8	Is your Name included in the Job Card?	Yes	1
		No	2
9	Was any documents verified during selection as beneficiary?	Yes	1
		No	2
10	Type of documents verified to identify as beneficiary:	Voter ID	1
		Aadhar card	2
		Vehicle Driving license	3
		Job card	4
		Ration Card	5
		RTC	6
		Others Please specify	7
11	What according to you was the quality of the seedlings supplied under the farm forestry programme of MGNREGA?	Good	1
		Moderate	2
		Bad	3
12	Source of seedling	Forest nursery	1

		Private nursery	2
		Any other	3
13	Name and number of seedlings (Year & Species wise) given to the beneficiaries		
Year of Planting	Type of seedlings (Fruit/Revenue/Flower,Ornamental)	Name of Species	Number of Seedlings
2013-14	Revenue		1
			2
			3
	Fruit		1
			2
			3
	Flower/Ornamental		1
			2
2014-15	Revenue		1
			2
			3
	Fruit		1
			2
			3
	Flower/Ornamental		1
			2
	Revenue		1
			2
			3

2015-16	Fruit					1	
						2	
						3	
	Flower/Ornamental					1	
						2	
A. Teak	B. Silver oak	C. Honge	D. Nugge	E. Hebbevu	F. Hunse		
G. Papaya	H. Neem	I. Seebe	J. Karibevu				
14	Size of land holding			1 Acre		1	
				1-5 Acres		2	
				more than 5 and less than 8 Acres	5	3	
				More than 8 acres (Please specify)		4	
Survey no of the beneficiaries land:							
15	Out of the seedlings given how many are/ were Planted						
	<b>Seedlings Planted</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Type of seedlings</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Number of seedlings</b>	<b>Number of seedlings planted</b>
a	In the land of beneficiary	2013-14					
		2014-15					
		2015-16					
b	In the land of some other individual	2013-14					
		2014-15					

		2015-16					
c	In some community or institutional land	2013-14					
		2014-15					
		2015-16					
d	Not planted at all	2013-14					
		2014-15					
		2015-16					
16	If the seedlings are not planted in your land, give reasons:						
a	Shortage of rainfall						1
b	Seedlings not given to the beneficiaries as per their choice						2
c	Seedlings given to their relatives or other individuals						3
d	Advance pits not excavated						4
17	If the seedlings are not planted at all, give reasons						
a	Shortage of rainfall						1
b	Negligence of the beneficiaries						2
c	Irrigation benefits not provided to the beneficiaries						3
18	The survival & growth rate of the seedlings						
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Total No of seedlings planted</b>	<b>Total No of surviving seedlings</b>	<b>Height</b>	<b>Girth at collar</b>	<b>%</b>	
a							
b							

c					
	Good		> 60%		1
	Moderate		41-60%		2
	Bad		<40%		3
19	Reasons for poor survival & growth rate of the seedlings given under the scheme				
a	Scarcity of water resource				1
b	No sufficient rain fall				2
c	Trespassing of cattle/seep/goat				3
d	Not proper fencing and protection				4
e	If any other specify _____				5
20	Were you given the task of pitting and planting of seedlings in your land?		Yes	1	
			No	2	
	If yes, For how many seedlings did you pit and plant?		a. 25 - 100	1	
			b. 100 - 500	2	
			c. 500 -1000	3	
			d. Above 1000		
	What is the quality of the seedling?		Good	1	
			Moderate	2	
			Bad	3	
	If no, give reasons		a. Not physically fit to do pitting and planting	1	
b. Non availability of the beneficiaries at the time of distribution of the seedlings			2		
c. Others, please specify			3		
21	Were you paid the maintenance cost for taking care of the seedlings?		Yes	1	
			No	2	

	If yes, For how many seedlings did you receive maintenance cost?		a. 25 - 100	1
			b. 100 - 500	2
			c. 500 -1000	3
			d. Above 1000	4
	What is the quality of the seedling?		Good	1
			Moderate	2
			Bad	3
How much were you paid per seedling?				
22	Of the seedlings planted in the beneficiary's land			
		<b>How many seedlings are surviving and healthy</b>	<b>How many seedlings are barely surviving but existing</b>	
a	Where only seedlings were given			1
				2
b	Where seedlings were given along with the cost of pitting and planting			1
				2
c	Where seedlings were given cost of maintenance was paid too			1
				2
<b>(To cross verify the KFD records with the seedlings in the field)</b>				
23		<b>Year</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total no of seedlings</b>
a	Seedlings given to beneficiary as a whole	2013-14		
		2014-15		
		2015-16		



				Total no of seedlings planted	Total no of surviving seedlings	%
b	Seedlings actually planted in the beneficiary's land only	2013-14				
		2014-15				
		2015-16				
24	Reasons for poor performance	a. Water scarcity				1
		b. Trespassing of cattle/seep/goat				2
		c. No protection and maintenance cost paid				3
		d. Failure of bore wells				4
25	Did you receive wages under MGNREGA for the work of pitting and planting of seedlings given under the Farm Forestry Programme?	Yes				1
		No				2
	If yes, For how many seedlings pitting and planting did you receive wages under MGNREGA?	a. 25 - 100				1
		b. 100 - 500				2
		c. 500 -1000				3
		d. Above 1000				4
	What is the status of the seedlings?	a. Good				1
		b. Moderate				2
		c. Bad				3
	How much were you paid per pit and planting?					
26	Give your opinions on Farm Forestry Programme of which you are a beneficiary.	Program is good				1
		Good quality seedlings				2
		Government is doing good work				3
		Dependency of forest is less due to supply of firewood and other medicinal seedlings which are useful for the				4

		beneficiaries	
27	What are your recommendations for effective implementation of the programme?	Protection required for the seedlings	1
		Seedlings not given to the beneficiaries as per their choice	2
		Payment should be given for pitting, planting and maintenance of seedlings	3
		Need Financial support for drip irrigation & digging bore wells	4
		Seedling to be delivered to the spot by KFD to increase chances of survival and growth of seedlings	5

**Interview Schedule (I.S.2) for generating data from officials of KFD and other  
Government Departments**

Interviewer's Name:

Date of Interview:

Interviewer's Signature:

District:

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Name of the official:
2. Designation :
3. Department:
4. Jurisdiction:
5. What processes were followed in selection of Beneficiaries in implementing the programme?
6. Are the seedlings supplied to beneficiaries monitored by KFD or other concerned Government Department officials?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No

Sl. No	KFD	Other concerned Government Department officials
1		
2		

If yes, how often do you monitor?

If no, give reasons?

7. What is your opinion about Farm Forestry programme under MGNREGA?
8. What are the problems faced during the implementation of the farm forestry programme under MGNREGA?  
If yes, what are they?
9. What are your suggestions to improve the implementation of the scheme?

Signature

**Annexure Six**

**List of persons with addresses personally interviewed.**

**Chamarajanagar District**

S. No	Beneficiary	Year	Village	Gram Panchayat	Taluk	Category	Total seedlings distributed	
							Revenue	Fruit
1	B.M.Madashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	650	50
2	Doddankaiya	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	650	50
3	Madashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	350	50
4	C. P. Rajappa	2015-16	Chanancheyanahundi	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Lingaith	200	85
5	Rajappa	2015-16	Chanancheyanahundi	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Lingaith	250	35
6	K. Magesh	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Lingaith	700	20
7	Puttama	2015-16	Chikkathupur	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	ST	380	-
8	Mallama	2015-16	Chikkathupur	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Lingaith	1380	-
9	Sidanaika	2015-16	Chikkathupur	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	ST	500	-
10	Shyambavamoorthy	2015-16	Kabahalli	Kabahalli	Gundalapet	Lingaith	500	-
11	Sathanandapa	2015-16	Kabahalli	Kabahalli	Gundalapet	Lingaith	500	-
12	Suvanamma	2015-16	Kodagapura	Somahalli	Gundalapet	Lingaith	500	-
13	Naganna	2015-16	Nitre	Nitre	Gundalapet	Lingaith	100	170
14	Basavegowda	2015-16	Thoravalli	Nitre	Gundalapet	Kurubar	190	-
15	Shesaiyya	2015-16	Kuthnur	Beemanabedu	Gundalapet	SC	550	50
16	Baigamma	2015-16	Kuthnur	Beemanabedu	Gundalapet	SC	500	100
17	Somanna	2015-16	Odagere	Gowdahalli	Yellandur	Vokkaliga	400	-
18	Kempshetty	2015-16	Honnur	Honnur	Yellandur	Vokkaliga	400	-
19	Sidhegowda	2015-16	Vadagere	Gowdahalli	Yellandur	Vokkaliga	400	-
20	Javarashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	1000	-
21	Madevashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	800	200
22	Venkataramiah	2015-16	Shivapura	Shivapura	Gundalapet	SC	400	10
23	Parvathamma	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	800	200
24	Madashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	900	100
25	Madevashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Upparshettar	900	100
26	Bellashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Uparshetty	900	100

27	Nanjashetty	2015-16	Bannathalapura	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Uparshetty	800	200
28	Chikkamadapa	2015-16	Chikkathupuru	Bannathalapura	Gundalapet	Lingaith	1000	-
29	Rangaswamy	2014-15	Mangala	Mangala	Chamrajanagar	Uparshetty	500	-
30	Doraswamy	2014-15	Mangala	Mangala	Chamrajanagar	Uparshetty	400	-
31	Prasanna Kumar	2014-15	Goriyuru	Bandalli	Kollagal	SC	245	-
32	Ningamma	2014-15	Goriyuru	Bandalli	Kollagal	SC	400	-
33	Sundara	2014-15	Konagalli	Konagalli	Kollagal	BPL	450	-
34	Puttaraju	2014-15	Ikkadahalli	Chikkaluru	Kollagal	BPL	400	-
35	Shivanna	2014-15	Ikkadahalli	Chikkaluru	Kollagal	SC	400	-
36	Bollappa	2014-15	Managahalli	Managahalli	Kollagal	BPL	227	-
37	Mallaya	2014-15	Mudhuru	Mudhuru	Yellanduru	SC	400	-
38	J. Madheva	2014-15	Bodithitu	Mudhuru	Yellanduru	Lingaith	400	-
39	Shivamalleya	2014-15	Mudhuru	Mudhuru	Yellanduru	SC	400	-
40	Mallaya	2014-15	Gowdalli	Gowdalli	Yellanduru	SC	400	-
41	B.G. Mahesh	2014-15	Bodithitu	Gowdalli	Yellanduru	Lingaith	400	-
42	Siddalakshamma	2014-15	Mudhuru	Mudhuru	Yellanduru	Lingaith	400	-
43	Subbappa	2014-15	Padaguru	Padaguru	Gundalapet	Lingaith	450	-
44	Madhevaiyya	2014-15	Malavalli	Nenekatte	Gundalapet	SC	400	-
45	Chikkamalashetty	2014-15	Shivapura	Shivapura	Gundalapet	Uparshetty	525	-
46	Shivanagamma	2014-15	Kelasurpura	Shindanapura	Gundalapet	Lingaith	600	-
47	Shiddappa	2014-15	Shivapura	Shivapura	Gundalapet	Lingaith	525	-
48	Basamma	2014-15	Shivapura	Shivapura	Gundalapet	SC	600	-
49	Chamegowda	2013-14	Kanahalli	Kanahalli	Kollagal	BPL	150	-
50	Siddapa	2013-14	Shivapura	Kannur	Kollagal	BPL	136	-
51	Nanjundaswamy	2013-14	Kannur	Kannur	Kollegal	BPL	400	-
52	Kempamma	2013-14	Kongarahalli	Kongarahalli	Kollegal	BPL	67	-
53	Shivakumar	2013-14	Hundarabalu	Thimmarajipura	Kollegal	BPL	300	-
54	Venkatesh	2013-14	Channalinganahalli	Kannur	Kollegal	BPL	136	-
55	M. Shivakumar	2013-14	Punagalli	Punagalli	Kollegal	Lingaith	188	-
56	Bapanni	2013-14	Channalinganahalli	Kannur	Kollegal	Lingaith	136	-
57	Puttananjamma	2013-14	Gowdahalli	Gowdahalli	Yellandur	Lingaith	400	-
58	M. Nandhish	2013-14	Gowdahalli	Gowdahalli	Yellandur	Lingaith	400	-
59	Nanjundaswamy	2013-14	Gowdahalli	Gowdahalli	Yellandur	SC	400	-

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60	Narayana	2013-14	Gumballi	Gumballi	Yellandur	SC	400	-
61	Nanjundaswamy	2013-14	Ambale	Ambale	Yellandur	SC	400	-
62	P. Mahadevaswamy	2013-14	Padaguru	Padaguru	Gudlapet	Lingaith	500	-
63	Siddaiya	2013-14	Padaguru	Padaguru	Gudlapet	SC	500	-
64	Puttadhibaiya	2013-14	Padaguru	Padaguru	Gudlapet	SC	400	100
65	Raju	2013-14	Padaguru	Padaguru	Gudlapet	SC	500	-
66	K. Kumar Bin Kolandaiswamy	2013-14	Thimmarajipura	Jakalli	Kollegal	BPL	400	-
67	K. Prithviraj	2013-14	Araipalya	Thimmarajipura	Kollegal	BPL	400	-
68	Chikkekempegowda	2013-14	Kothanur	Chikhallur	Kollegal	BPL	300	-
69	Ventappa	2013-14	Chikhallur	Chikhallur	Kollegal	BPL	200	-
70	Basavanaika	2013-14	Gumbally	Gumbally	Yellandur	ST	200	-
71	Nanjundanaika	2013-14	Gumbally	Gumbally	Yellandur	ST	200	-
72	Siddhanaika	2013-14	Gumbally	Gumbally	Yellandur	ST	200	-
73	Nanjanaika	2013-14	Gumbally	Gumbally	Yellandur	ST	200	-
74	Thumbinaika	2013-14	Gumbally	Gumbally	Yellandur	ST	200	-
75	Siddanaika	2013-14	Gumbally	Gumbally	Yellandur	ST	200	-

**Chitradurga District**

S. No	Beneficiary	Year	Village	Gram Panchayat	Taluk	Category	Total seedlings distributed	
							Revenue	Fruit
1	Nageshappa	2014-15	Kanvihalli	Tuppadhalli	Holakere	Lingayth	130	
2	Venkateshappa	2014-15	Talgatta	Gangsamudra	Holakere	SC	150	
3	Parvteva	2014-15	Talgatta	Talgatta	Holakere	Kurbar	60	
4	Ajjappa	2014-15	Talgatta	Talgatta	Holakere	Kurbar	130	
5	Prakash	2014-15	Kanvihalli	Tuppadhalli	Holakere	Lingayth	130	
6	Hanumakka	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	80	
7	Geerijamma	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	ST	160	
8	Manjunath	2014-15	Malshinganhalli	Madderu	Holakere	ST	80	
9	Channdasappa	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	80	
10	Devamma	2014-15	Halehalligolarhatti	Madderu	Holakere	Golru	95	
11	Timmdasappa	2014-15	Halehalligolarhatti	Madderu	Holakere	Golru	70	
12	Allayya	2014-15	T Yammignur	Madderu	Holakere	Lingayth	120	

13	Rudrayya	2014-15	T Yammignur	Madderu	Holakere	Lingayth	80	
14	Veerbhadrappa	2014-15	Madderu	Madderu	Holakere	Lingayth	160	
15	Manjappa	2014-15	Halehalli	Madderu	Holakere	Golru	170	
16	Jaikumar	2014-15	Halehalligolarhatti	Madderu	Holakere	Golru	95	
17	Manjappa	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	60	
18	Venkatamma	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	ST	60	
19	T Rammappa	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	55	
20	Raganth	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	110	
21	V Ramesh	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	100	
22	Kriyamma	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	40	10
23	Jairam	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	120	
24	Manjappa	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	80	
25	Ramayya	2014-15	Malshinganhalli	Madderu	Holakere	Lingayth	110	5
26	Sharnappa	2014-15	Malshinganhalli	Madderu	Holakere	Lingayth	80	20
27	Rudranayaka	2014-15	Halehallilambanihatti	Madderu	Holakere	SC	100	
28	Laxamma	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holalkere	SC	39	10
29	Srinevasa	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holalkere	SC	90	10
30	Sannarangappa	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holalkere	SC	90	10
31	Irappa	2014-15	Dasaynhatti	Madderu	Holalkere	SC	150	
32	Chandrshekarappa	2014-15	T Yamiganuru	Madderu	Holalkere	Lingayth	110	
33	Chandrappa	2014-15	Kenchapura	Tuppaddalli	Holalkere	Lingayth	100	
34	Basavraj	2014-15	Kenchapura	Tuppaddalli	Holalkere	Lingayth	160	
35	Shivakumar	2014-15	Kenchapura	Tuppaddalli	Holalkere	Lingayth	160	
36	Channabasappa	2015-16	Bhamenahalli	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	120	30
37	Chandrappa	2015-16	Bhamenahalli	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	110	30
38	Timmappa	2015-16	Bidikere	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	115	85
39	Savitramma	2015-16	Bidikere	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	190	110
40	Shardamma	2015-16	Bidikere	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	160	40
41	Rajappa	2015-16	Bidikere	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	130	70
42	Rudrumiyappa	2015-16	Bidikere	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	130	70
43	Shivlingappa	2015-16	Chansamudra	Bidikere	Holalkere	Lingayth	50	10
44	Manjunayaka	2015-16	Lambanihatti	Tuppaddalli	Holalkere	SC	130	70
45	Chandrappa	2015-16	Ckenchapura	Tuppaddalli	Holalkere	Lingayth	55	45

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46	Govindnayak	2015-16	Lambanhatti	Tuppadalli	Holalkere	SC	130	60
47	Basavrajnayakan	2015-16	Lambanhatti	Tuppadalli	Holalkere	SC	130	70
48	Sakranayakan	2015-16	Shingenahalli	Tuppadalli	Holalkere	SC	130	70
49	Kamalbai	2015-16	Lambanhatti	Tuppadalli	Holalkere	SC	125	70
50	Shardhabai	2015-16	Lambanhatti	Tuppadalli	Holalkere	SC	120	40
51	Ningappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Kurba	300	
52	Ningamma	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Kurba	300	
53	Yallappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Madivala	300	
54	Nagarajappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Ediga	300	
55	Naveenkumar	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
56	Rathnamma	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Kurba	300	
57	Mohanchary	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Acharya	300	
58	Ramesh	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Madivala	300	
59	Chandrappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
60	Rajshekrappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
61	T Halappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Madivala	300	
62	Govindappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
63	Ishwarappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
64	Basvantamma	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
65	Shidamma	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Kurba	300	
66	Laxmesha	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Kurba	300	
67	Mailarappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Kurba	300	
68	Rudrappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	SC	300	
69	Prakash	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
70	Nagrathnamma	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Ediga	300	
71	Nageshappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
72	Somshekarappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
73	Omkarappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
74	Nagappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
75	Basappa	2013-14	Chikemegnuru	Chikemegnuru	Holalkere	Kurba	300	
76	Ishwrappa	2013-14	Chekyamignuru	Chekyamignuru	Holalkere	Lingayth	300	
77	P K Somshekaryya	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	170	



78	Panchaksri	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	170	
79	Timmayya	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	240	
80	Ramesh	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	200	
81	Shardhamma	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	120	
82	Basavraj	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	220	
83	Manjunth	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	140	
84	Puttamma	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	250	
85	Chikkamalgappa	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	220	
86	Hnumanthappa	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	190	
87	Shivayya	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	180	
88	Govindappa	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	160	
89	Govindappa	2015-16	Karehalli	Karehalli	Hosadurga	Kurba	255	
90	M Ramchandrappa	2014-15	Bhaguru	Bhaguru	Hosadurga	Kurba	300	
91	M J Harish	2014-15	Bhaguru	Bhaguru	Hosadurga	Uppar	250	
92	Nageshappa	2014-15	Bhaguru	Bhaguru	Hosadurga	Kurba	300	
93	Virupaksh	2014-15	Nagenhalli	Madhurey	Hosadurga	Kurba	300	
94	N H Parshuram	2014-15	Nagenhalli	Madhurey	Hosadurga	Kurba	200	
95	Krishnanayak	2014-15	Lambanihatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	SC	350	
96	Chandranayaka	2014-15	Dasarahalli	Devigere	Hosadurga	SC	250	
97	Venkteshnayaka	2014-15	Lambanihatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	SC	300	
98	Jainayaka	2014-15	Lambanihatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	SC	200	
99	Irappa	2014-15	Lambanihatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	Golaru	320	
100	Laxmibai	2014-15	Lambanihatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	SC	120	
101	Rukminibai	2014-15	Lambanihatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	SC	100	
102	Sannairamma	2014-15	Golarhatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	Golaru	200	
103	Subanayaka	2014-15	Lambanihatti	Devigere	Hosadurga	SC	350	
104	Renukamma	2014-15/2015-16	Bhaguru	Bhaguru	Hosadurga	Devnga	850	
105	B K Rangnatha	2014-15	Bhaguru	Bhaguru	Hosadurga	ST	100	
106	Manjunatha	2014-15	Bhaguru	Bhaguru	Hosadurga	Kurba	400	
107	M Tippeswmy	2014-15	Bhaguru	Bhaguru	Hosadurga	Kurba	200	
108	Maitramma	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
109	Dinesh	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosadurga	Lingayth	200	

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110	Jaiyanna	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosdurga	ST	200	
111	Rajappa	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosdurga	ST	150	
112	Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosdurga	ST	150	
113	Rudramma	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosdurga	SC	300	
114	Irappa	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosdurga	SC	200	
115	Shardhamma	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosdurga	Ediga	200	
116	Timmappa	2013-14	Mavinkatte	Devigere	Hosdurga	ST	300	
117	Revappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	SC	200	
118	Holiyappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	Uppara	300	
119	Ningappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	Uppara	300	
120	T Shekrappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	Uppara	200	
121	C Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	Uppara	400	
122	Hnumanthappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	Uppara	200	
123	Geetha	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	SC	200	
124	Mahalingappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	Uppara	300	
125	G N Mallappa	2013-14	Hosakundur	Anivala	Hosdurga	Uppara	300	
126	J N Neelappa	2013-14	Hosakunduru	Anivala	Hosadurga	Upparu	300	
127	Nijalingapp	2013-14	Hosakunduru	Anivala	Hosadurga	Upparu	200	
128	Tippeswamy	2013-14	Hosakunduru	Anivala	Hosadurga	Kurbar	200	
129	Neelkantappa	2013-14	Hosakunduru	Anivala	Hosadurga	Upparu	300	
130	P Shantkumar	2013-14	Hosakunduru	Anivala	Hosadurga	Upparu	300	
131	K Malthesh	2013-14	Hosakunduru	Anivala	Hosadurga	Upparu	200	
132	Jayamma	2013-14	Veerdimmanhalli	Badnhatti	Chalkere	SC	300	
133	Shankarnayka	2013-14	Veerdimmanhalli	Badnhatti	Chalkere	SC	300	
134	Manjulabai	2013-14	Veerdimmanhalli	Badnhatti	Chalkere	SC	300	
135	Rajanayaka	2013-14	Veerdimmanhalli	Badnhatti	Chalkere	SC	300	
136	Manjulabai	2013-14	Veerdimmanhalli	Badnhatti	Chalkere	SC	300	
137	Hanumakka	2014-15	Kereyaghalli	Manekotte	Chalkere	ST	45	2
138	Chandrnayka	2014-15	Kereyaghalli	Manekotte	Chalkere	SC	100	10
139	J Tippayya	2014-15	Kereyaghalli	Manekotte	Chalkere	ST	100	
140	Kattayya	2014-15	Kereyaghalli	Manekotte	Chalkere	ST	100	
141	G Tippayya	2014-15	Kereyaghalli	Manekotte	Chalkere	ST	100	

142	K Papayya	2014-15	Kereyaghalli	Manekotte	Chalkere	ST	50	
143	K Tippeswmy	2014-15	Kereyaghalli	Manekotte	Chalkere	ST	45	
144	Obamma	2014-15/2015-16	Chavlkere	Abenahlli	Chalkere	ST	110	500
145	M Pallayya	2014-15/2015-16	Chavlkere	Abenahlli	Chalkere	ST	110	500
146	Obayya	2014-15	Chavlkere	Abenahlli	Chalkere	ST	50	
147	Vijaylaxmi	2014-15/2015-16	Chavlkere	Abenahlli	Chalkere	Lingayth	70	180
148	S V Prabhudeva	2014-15/2015-16	Chavlkere	Abenahlli	Chalkere	Lingayth	50	200
149	M Hemanna	2014-15/2015-16	Chavlkere	Abenahlli	Chalkere	ST	110	300
150	Gudlayya	2015-16	Chavlkere	Abenahlli	Chalkere	ST	50	
151	Borayya	2015-16	Chavlakere	Abenahlli	Chalakere	ST	50	
152	Basanna	2015-16	Chavlakere	Abenahlli	Chalakere	ST	50	
153	Borayya	2015-16	Chavlakere	Abenahlli	Chalakere	ST	50	
154	M Tippeswamy	2015-16	Chavlakere	Abenahlli	Chalakere	ST	50	
155	G M Sumangalla	2014-15	Chikkahlli	Bedreddyhalli	Chalakere	ST	100	
156	G M Bhopalnayak	2014-15	Chikkahlli	Bedreddyhalli	Chalakere	ST	100	
157	G M Basvraja	2014-15	Chikkahlli	Bedreddyhalli	Chalakere	ST	100	
158	J Bhraswamy	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	SC	430	
159	Jambunath	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	SC	440	
160	Durgamma	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	SC	500	
161	Ningappa	2014-15	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	SC	250	
162	Kirshnmurthi	2014-15	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	SC	100	
163	M Maranna	2014-15/2015-16	Komanpatti	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	320	
164	P N Lokesh	2014-15	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	250	
165	T P Tippeswamy	2015-16	Tumkurhalli	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	80	
166	Kuripalayya	2015-16	Tumkurhalli	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	120	
167	Tippeswamy	2013-14/2014-15	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	200	
168	Govindappa	2013-14/2014-15	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	SC	310	

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169	Nanimabee	2013-14/2014-15	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	Muslim	320	
170	Sannapalamma	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Haynahallii	Raiyapura	Molkalumuru	ST	500	
171	B.Kalisha	2014-15	Hangal	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	200	
172	Booranayaik	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Megalahatty	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	600	
173	P.S.Lingaraju	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Bommalinganahalli	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	550	
174	P.S.Baramaswamy	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Bommalinganahalli	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	600	
175	Kattappanaik	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Bommalinganahalli	Hangal	Molkalumuru	ST	550	
176	Papanna	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Rayapura	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	ST	300	
177	Papamma	2014-15/2015-16	Rayapura	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	SC	396	
178	Sannapalaiah	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Rayapura	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	ST	540	
179	Mallaiah	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Rayapura	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	ST	348	
180	Thippamma	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Rayapura	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	ST	348	
181	Ode Boraiah	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Aiyannahalli	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	ST	470	
182	Gadripalaiah	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Aiyannahalli	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	ST	450	
183	Sannanigaiah	2013-14/2014-15/2015-16	Aiyannahalli	Rayapura	Monakalmuru	ST	450	
184	Parameshwarappa	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
185	Laxmidevi	2013-14	Halehelanadu	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
186	R.B.Gowda	2013-14	Halehelanadu	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
187	K.nagaraja	2013-14	Halehelanadu	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
188	K.Thippaiah	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Kunchitiga	300	
189	Thippaiah	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Kunchitiga	300	
190	Namma	2013-14	Chitradevarahatti	Masakallu	Hiriyur	Golla	300	
191	M. Mahalingappa	2013-14	Chitradevarahatti	Masakallu	Hiriyur	Golla	300	
192	Hanumakka	2013-14	Devarakotta	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Kunchitiga	300	
193	Chikkasiddappa	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	

194	Nijalingappa	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
195	D.Laxmana	2013-14	Ganjalagunte	Gowdanahalli	Hiriyur	SC	300	
196	Thippeswamy	2013-14	Gandhinagara	Gowdanahalli	Hiriyur	SC	300	
197	M.Thippeswamy	2013-14	Devarakotta	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
198	Susheelamma	2013-14	Devarakotta	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
199	Onkarappa	2013-14	Devarakotta	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
200	J.Manjunatha	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
201	Joganna	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	300	
202	K.Rangaswamy	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	200	
203	Thippeswamy	2013-14	Maskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	Lingayata	300	
204	T.Rangaswamy	2013-14	Chitradevarahatti	Maskal	Hiriyur	SC	300	
205	K.Thimmaiah	2013-14	Devarakotta	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	200	
206	Siddalingappa	2013-14	Halehelanadu	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	Gowdas	300	
207	Sharadamma	2013-14	Gandhinagara	Gowdanahalli	Hiriyur	SC	300	
208	S. Manthesha	2013-14	Maskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	Lingayata	300	
209	Srinivasa	2013-14	Gandhinagara	Gowdanahalli	Hiriyur	SC	300	
210	Eranna	2013-14	Kasavanahalli	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	Kunchitiga	300	
211	Rangaswamy	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	200	
212	Mahalingappa	2013-14	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	SC	300	
213	K.Somanna	2014-15	Maskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	Uppara	300	
214	N.Muddalaxmi	2014-15	Maskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	SC	275	60
215	Beemabai	2014-15	Maskal matti	Maskal	Hiriyur	SC	250	50
216	K.Nagaraju	2014-15	Chillahalli	Habbinahole	Hiriyur	Kunchitiga	230	20
217	D.S.Thippeswamy	2014-15	Maskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	Lingayata	250	50
218	P.Prakasha	2014-15	Maskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	Lingayata	350	50
219	D.N.Rajeshwari	2014-15	Haluru	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	SC	200	
220	Govindappa	2014-15	Gandhinagara	Gowdanahalli	Hiriyur	SC	300	
221	Marekka	2014-15	Haluru	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	SC	100	
222	Ramanjeneya	2014-15	Haluru	Hosahelanadu	Hiriyur	Vakkaliga	100	
223	S.Manjunatha	2014-15	Mskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	Uppara	325	
224	R.Ramaiah	2014-15	Mskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	SC	250	60
225	R.Mallamma	2014-15	Mskal	Maskal	Hiriyur	SC	200	
226	Sumithra	2015-16	Ganghinagar	Gowdanahally	Hiriyur	SC	220	100

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227	T.Chandrappa	2015-16	Uppalagere	Ranganathapura	Hiriyur	SC	300	
228	D.K Diwakar	2015-16	Aalur	Hosayalanadu	Hiriyur	Gowdas	200	
229	Lakshmakka	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	135	
230	Obalesh	2015-16	Gandhinagar	Gowdanahally	Hiriyur	SC	200	
231	Vishalakshi	2015-16	Gandhinagar	Gowdanahally	Hiriyur	ST	300	
232	Rathnamma	2015-16	Uppalagere	Ranganathapura	Hiriyur	SC	300	
233	Bheemayya	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	95	30
234	Timmabhovi	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	95	30
235	Venkatesh	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	95	30
236	Santhoshkumar	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	105	20
237	K.T.timmayya	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	75	50
238	Mudlappa	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	95	30
239	Balaraj	2015-16	Chalamadu	Udavally	Hiriyur	SC	95	30
240	Prakash	2015-16	Gandhinagar	Gowdanahally	Hiriyur	SC	300	
241	Suvarnamma	2014-15	Bedarashivanakere	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayath	470	
242	Prakash	2014-15	Bedarashivanakere	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	SC	125	
243	Yallamma	2014-15	Bedarashivanakere	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	SC	150	
244	Chennabasappa	2014-15	Chikkabennur	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayath	150	
245	Shivakumara	2014-15	Hireguntanuru	Hireguntanuru	Chitradurga	Lingayath	100	
246	Iramma	2014-15	Hireguntanuru	Hireguntanuru	Chitradurga	Gollaru	200	
247	Yogish	2014-15	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanuru	Chitradurga	Lingayath	300	
248	L Pawan	2014-15	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanuru	Chitradurga	Lingayath	300	
249	R Ananda	2014-15	Hireguntanuru	Hireguntanuru	Chitradurga	Gollaru	100	
250	Huchappa	2014-15	Hunasekatte	Hireguntanuru	Chitradurga	Gollaru	85	
251	Obanna	2014-15	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	ST	300	
252	S T Doddayya	2014-15	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	ST	270	30
253	Rudramma	2014-15	Hosalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	100	
254	C J Dyamanna	2014-15	Chikkabennur	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	80	
255	C H Basavarajappa	2014-15	Chikkabennur	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	150	
256	H S Jayappa	2014-15	Hanumanahalli	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	175	
257	Nagamma	2014-15	Bedarashivanakere	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	SC	100	
258	Kumaraswamy	2014-15	Bedarashivanakere	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	SC	150	

259	Irappa	2014-15	Bedarashivanakere	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	SC	750	
260	H B Channabasappa	2014-15	Hanumanahalli	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	300	
261	H E Erreswamy	2014-15	Hosalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	100	
262	Kamala Nayak	2015-16	Halavudara Lambani Hatti	Alagavadi	Chitradurga	SC	190	10
263	Kamala Nayak	2015-16	Halavudara Lambani Hatti	Alagavadi	Chitradurga	SC	190	10
264	Omkaramma	2015-16	Konanur	Halagatta	Chitradurga	Lingayat	135	
265	N Eshwarappa	2015-16	Konanur	Halagatta	Chitradurga	Lingayat	145	
266	Nagedrappa	2015-16	Chikkabennur	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	135	5
267	Shanthakumari	2015-16	Chikkabennur	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	145	
268	Vijayakumar	2015-16	Chikkabennur	Chikkabennur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	190	
269	Shanthamm	2015-16	Haliyuru	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	150	
270	S.M.Thippeswamy	2015-16	Haliyuru	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	135	
271	G R Purushotham	2015-16	Konanur	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Lingayat	200	
272	Basavanagowda	2015-16	Konanur	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Lingayat	115	
273	Channabasappa	2015-16	Konanur	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Lingayat	200	
274	Managlamma	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Gollaru	100	
275	Bommakka	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	ST	100	
276	G S Jayanna	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	100	
277	G H Prabhakara	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	ST	200	
278	S B rajeshwari	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	150	
279	S.B.Nagalakshmi	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	ST	200	
280	K.Maheswarappa	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	135	
281	S.M.Shivakumara	2015-16	Haliyuru	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	250	
282	K.L.Jitendra Kumar	2015-16	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	150	
283	Chigaterappa	2015-16	Konanur	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Lingayat	175	
284	Basava Lingappa	2015-16	Konanur	Alagatta	Chitradurga	SC	160	
285	Girijamma	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	400	
286	Thimmappa	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	SC	300	
287	Shivamurthy	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	SC	200	
288	Sankappa	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	SC	100	
289	Manjanna	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	SC	200	

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290	H.A.Basavarajappa	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	300	
291	Murigappa	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	200	
292	Borappa	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	SC	300	
293	Kotrappa	2013-14	Hireguntanur	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Lingayat	300	
294	Mariyamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	ST	300	
295	Rudrappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Kuruba	400	
296	Kariyappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	ST	200	
297	Manjappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	ST	500	
298	Erappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	SC	400	
299	Yellappa	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	SC	200	
300	Nataraja	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Kuruba	300	
301	Chowdappa	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Upparu	200	
302	H.Mallesappa	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	ST	1000	
303	Chandrappa	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Kuruba	300	
304	Rathnamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	ST	400	
305	Ningamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Kuruba	300	
306	Gangamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Kuruba	200	
307	Krishnamurthy	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Kuruba	100	
308	Thippeswamy	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Kuruba	200	
309	Malamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Kuruba	300	
310	Mallikappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	ST	300	
311	Gaderappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	ST	400	
312	Thippeswamy	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alagatta	Chitradurga	Kuruba	300	
313	H.Thippeswamy	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Upparu	1000	
314	H.Shekarappa	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Upparu	1000	
315	Manjulamma	2013-14	Hunusakatte	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Kuruba	100	
316	Mantamma	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Hireguntanur	Chitradurga	Upparu	300	
317	Chandrappa	2013-14	Chikka Emmiganuru	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	SC	300	
318	Sannathippa	2013-14	Chikka Emmiganuru	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	SC	300	
319	Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Chikka Emmiganuru	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	SC	300	
320	Sannaramappa	2013-14	Chikka Emmiganuru	Chikka	Hollalkere	SC	300	



				Emmiganuru				
321	Yashavantha	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	SC	300	
322	Rudramma	2013-14	Kodagavalli	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	SC	300	
323	Kenchamma	2013-14	Chikka Emmiganuru	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	Kuruba	300	
324	Bhimappa	2013-14	Chikka Emmiganuru	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	Kuruba	300	
325	Nageshappa	2013-14	Chikka Emmiganuru	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	Lingayath	400	
326	Parvathamma	2013-14	B.Durga	B.Durga	Hollalkere	ST	300	
327	Shivanagappa	2013-14	Kallavanagathihalli	B.Durga	Hollalkere	ST	100	
328	Thippeswamy	2014-15	Chennapattana	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	80	
329	Narasimha Murthy	2014-15	Dasarahalli	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	200	
330	Gowramma	2014-15	Adunuru	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	80	
331	Manjunatha	2014-15	Apparasanahalli	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	160	
332	Kenchamma	2014-15	Apparasanahalli	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	100	
333	Prahallada	2014-15	Apparasanahalli	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	25	
334	Samadappa	2014-15	Kambadevarahatti	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	130	
335	Kenchappa	2014-15	Apparasanahalli	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	60	
336	Nagaraj	2014-15	Apparasanahalli	Adunuru	Hollalkere	ST	170	
337	Rangappa	2014-15	Edehalli	Gunderi	Hollalkere	ST	80	
338	Drakshayiniyamma	2014-15	Kodagavalli	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	Lingayath	130	
339	Arun Kumar	2014-15	Kodagavalli	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	Lingayath	120	
340	H.Mallappa	2014-15	Hosahalli	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	Lingayath	50	
341	B.S.Shivamurthy	2014-15	Kodagavalli	Chikka Emmiganuru	Hollalkere	Lingayath	160	
342	Nagaraj	2014-15	kodagavalli	Chikkaemmiganuru	Hollalkere	Lingayuta	100	
343	Neelappa	2014-15	Hanuvanahalli	Gunjiganuru	Hollalkere	7	100	
344	Halappa	2015-16	Hanuvanahalli	Gunjiganuru	Hollalkere	Small farmer	100	40
345	Prakash	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Aalaghatta	Chitradurga	ST	300	
346	Nagamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Aalaghatta	Chitradurga	ST	200	

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347	Vishalamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Aalaghatta	Chitradurga	ST	300	
348	Shivanna	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Aalaghatta	Chitradurga	ST	300	
349	Ningappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Aalaghatta	Chitradurga	ST	400	
350	Shivamurthy	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Aalaghatta	Chitradurga	ST	300	
351	Timmappa	2013-14	Mavinakatte	Devigere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
352	Annappa	2013-14	Mavinakatte	Devigere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
353	T.Rudrappa	2013-14	Mavinakatte	Devigere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
354	Latha	2013-14	Mavinakatte	Devigere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
355	Nagappa	2013-14	Mavinakatte	Devigere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
356	T.Ramappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
357	K.Manjunath	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
358	N.Bheemappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
359	L.Ramappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
360	S.Chidanandamurthy	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
361	Siddappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
362	Bommalingappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
363	Rangappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
364	Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	300	
365	Kodappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
366	Mudalagiriappa	2013-14	Nagatihally	G.N.Kere	Hosadurga	ST	200	
367	C.R.Thimmanna	2013-14	Chikkalaghatta	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	350	
368	M.C.Hampanna	2013-14	Vaddarasissavvana Halli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	200	
369	Basamma	2013-14	Vaddarasissavvana Halli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	200	
370	M.R.Gangadharappa	2013-14	Vaddarasissavvana Halli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	300	
371	Anandappa	2013-14	Vaddarasissavvana Halli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	200	
372	Dyamakka	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	300	
373	Jayamma	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	300	
374	Rajappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	300	
375	Jayappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	400	
376	Danappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	300	

377	Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	400	
378	N.Thippeswamy	2013-14	Chikkenahalli	Alaghatta	Chitradurga	SC	400	
379	Kadappa	2013-14	K.T.Nagar	Baguru	Hosadurga	SC	500	
380	Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Mavinakatte	Divegere	Hosadurga	SC	200	
381	Thippanna	2013-14	Mavinakatte	Divegere	Hosadurga	SC	200	
382	Lokappa	2013-14	K.T.Nagar	Baguru	Hosadurga	SC	500	
383	Thippamma	2013-14	K.T.Nagar	Baguru	Hosadurga	SC	500	
384	Nagappa	2013-14	K.T.Nagar	Baguru	Hosadurga	SC	500	
385	P.K.Sanjeeva Naik	2013-14	Ballalasangur	Ballalasangur	Hosadurga	SC	300	

### Raichur District

S. No	Beneficiary	Year	Village	Gram Panchayat	Taluk	Category	Total seedlings distributed	
							Revenue	Fruit
1	Hampanna	2013-14	Singnoodi	Singnoodi	Raichur	Reddy	600	100
2	Mallangouda	2013-14	Singnoodi	Singnoodi	Raichur	Reddy	440	100
3	Vijayalakshmi	2013-14	Singnoodi	Singnoodi	Raichur	Reddy	400	100
4	Sidramreddy	2014-15	Singnoodi	Singnoodi	Raichur	Reddy	150	50
5	Basavarajappa	2014-15	Singnoodi	Singnoodi	Raichur	Lingayat	650	100
6	Sharanabasav	2014-15	Singnoodi	Singnoodi	Raichur	Lingayat	700	50
7	Bheemayya	2015-16	L.K.Doddi	L.K.Doddi	Raichur	ST	450	50
8	Sannabheemayya	2015-16	Mandalgera	Singnoodi	Raichur	SC	1000	
9	Edappa	2015-16	Mandalgera	Singnoodi	Raichur	SC	1000	
10	Thimmappa	2015-16	L.K.Doddi	L.K.Doddi	Raichur	ST	500	50
11	Anjenaya	2015-16	L.K.Doddi	L.K.Doddi	Raichur	ST	400	100
12	Ramaswamy	2015-16	L.K.Doddi	L.K.Doddi	Raichur	Lingayat	500	
13	Amreshappa	2015-16	Boknatty	Umalotty	Sindhur	SC	1000	200
14	Hanumanthappa	2015-16	Boknatty	Umalotty	Sindhur	SC	400	150
15	Yellappa	2015-16	Boknatty	Umalotty	Sindhur	SC	500	200
16	Srinivas	2015-16	Gunda	Gunda	Sindhur	Vokkalega	600	
17	Lakshmi Dev	2015-16	Gunda	Gunda	Sindhur	Vokkalega	600	
18	B. Sathish	2015-16	Gunda	Gunda	Sindhur	Lingayat	600	
19	Anushya	2015-16	Gunda	Gunda	Sindhur	Lingayat	3000	
20	Abbas Ali	2014-15	Masakal	Masakal	Devadurga	BPL	250	50

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21	Beerappa	2014-15	Masakal	Masakal	Devadurga	BPL	250	50
22	Rudragowda	2014-15	Masakal	Masakal	Devadurga	IAY	300	
23	Hanumantherayya	2015-16	K. Erubagera	K. Erubagera	Devadurga	Lingayat	300	
24	Amarappa	2015-16	K. Erubagera	K. Erubagera	Devadurga	ST	300	
25	Amarappa	2015-16	K. Erubagera	K. Erubagera	Devadurga	ST	300	
26	Iyangowda	2013-14	Haravapur	Pamankallur	Manvi	Lingaith	715	500
27	Yemanappa	2013-14	Haravapur	Pamankallur	Manvi	SC	300	58
28	Yesuraja	2013-14	Haravapur	Pamankallur	Manvi	SC	1000	430
29	Sri Basappa	2013-14	Kavitala	Kavitala	Manvi	Lingaith	600	218
30	B.ed Ramanna	2013-14	Kavitala	Kavitala	Manvi	SC	600	200
31	Sri Kareemsab	2013-14	Kavitala	Kavitala	Manvi	Muslim	1250	100
32	Basvangowda	2013-14	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	Lingaith	900	125
33	Thipanna	2013-14	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	Reddy	550	105
34	Parkash	2014-15	Dotharbandi	Uttaknur	Manvi	SC	210	
35	Erish	2014-15	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	Lingaith	1200	300
36	Beemappa	2014-15	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	ST	700	285
37	Yellangowda	2014-15	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	ST	400	45
38	Ishwaramma	2014-15	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	Pujari	700	150
39	Siddapa	2014-15	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	ST	800	205
40	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Benchmaradi	Pamankallur	Manvi	ST	700	100
41	Hanumareddy	2014-15	Chikkakotenkal	Chikkakotenkal	Manvi	Reddy	650	146
42	Marupsav	2014-15	Chikkakotenkal	Chikkakotenkal	Manvi	Muslim	300	64
43	Mahentesh	2014-15	Chikkakotenkal	Chikkakotenkal	Manvi	Pujari	850	122
44	Neelamma	2014-15	Chikkakotenkal	Chikkakotenkal	Manvi	Swamy	1000	250
45	Hanumantha	2014-15	Chikkakotenkal	Chikkakotenkal	Manvi	ST	1000	200
46	Chowdaiyya	2014-15	Chikkakotenkal	Chikkakotenkal	Manvi	ST	600	190
47	Hakeeramma	2014-15	Chikkakotenkal	Chikkakotenkal	Manvi	ST	600	80
48	Bopangowda	2014-15	Mallata	Mallata	Manvi	Lingaith	450	50
49	Bashwaraj	2014-15	Mallata	Mallata	Manvi	Lingaith	400	100
50	Hushen Basha	2014-15	Mallata	Mallata	Manvi	Muslim	400	100
51	Babusab	2014-15	Mallat	Mallat	Manvi	Muslim	400	100
52	Kariyappa	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	SC	350	60

53	Srinivas	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	Maratha	300	5
54	Siddappa	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	SC	318	
55	Basappa	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	Lingayath	554	
56	Mudiyappa	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	Maratha	579	
57	Nagappa	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	ST	250	
58	Siddalingappa	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	Lingayath	198	
59	Lingamma	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	Lingayath	700	4
60	Hanumanth	2015-16	Amaravati	Janekall	Manvi	ST	182	
61	Shivanna	2015-16	Hirehanagi	Hirehangi	Manvi	ST	510	
62	Hulagappa	2015-16	Hirehanagi	Hirehangi	Manvi	SC	700	142
63	Hulagappa	2015-16	Hirehanagi	Hirehangi	Manvi	SC	500	148
64	Gangappa	2015-16	Ameengad	Ameengad	Manvi	SC	700	50
65	Hanumava	2015-16	Ameengad	Ameengad	Manvi	SC	1000	250
66	Hushin Basha	2015-16	Mallata	Mallata	Manvi	Muslim	700	55
67	Sree Babusab	2015-16	Mallata	Mallata	Manvi	Muslim	750	110
68	Ayyapa	2015-16	Benchmarady	Pamankallur	Manvi	Lingayath	1500	300
69	Basvaraj	2015-16	Mallata	Mallata	Manvi	Lingayath	385	
70	Sri Krishnappa	2014-15	Minchere	Kalapur	Lingsur	SC	1000	
71	Parvathy	2014-15	Minchere	Kalapur	Lingsur	SC	1000	
72	Amarappa	2014-15	Jalebenchi	Kalapur	Lingsur	SC	700	
73	Sri Obanna	2014-15	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	1200	
74	Tippanna	2014-15	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	900	
75	Umapati	2014-15	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	900	
76	Sharanappa	2014-15	Kanasavi	Amdihal	Lingsur	SC	600	
77	Basvangowda	2014-15	Kanasavi	Amdihal	Lingsur	Lingaith	600	
78	Durgappa	2014-15	Kanasavi	Amdihal	Lingsur	SC	600	
79	Amreesh	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	Lingaith	900	
80	Ramappa	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	900	
81	Narayanappa	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	Reddy	900	
82	Amarappa	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	Lingaith	750	250
83	Lokappa	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	850	350
84	Venkatesha	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	1050	150
85	Shivappa	2015-16	Adavibavi	Neralkera	Lingsur	ST	400	100

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86	Narsappa	2015-16	Adavibavi	Neralkera	Lingsur	ST	400	100
87	Susilamma	2015-16	Adavibavi	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	800	200
88	Ramachandra	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	1100	400
89	Sri Basappa	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	700	100
90	Sri Venkatesh	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	900	150
91	Hanumantha	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	1260	340
92	Mothilal	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	650	150
93	Valappa	2015-16	Echanar	Echanar	Lingsur	SC	750	250
94	Ambanna	2014-15	K. Gudadhinni	K. Gudadhinni	Manvi	SC	172	130
95	Venkoba	2013-14	Hirehalagi	Hirehalagi	Manvi	ST	618	165
96	Mahesh	2013-14	Hirehalagi	Hirehalagi	Manvi	ST	907	300
97	Hanumantha	2013-14	Hirehalagi	Hirehalagi	Manvi	ST	970	225
98	Hanumantha	2013-14	Sikal	Sadapur	Manvi	ST	2300	260
99	Iyamma	2013-14	Sadapur	Sadapur	Manvi	ST	360	120
100	Narasanna	2013-14	Sadapur	Sadapur	Manvi	ST	1210	50

**Dharwad District**

S. No	Beneficiary	Year	Village	Gram Panchayat	Taluk	Category	Total seedlings distributed	
							Revenue	Fruit
1	Basavaraj Sunkad	2013-14	Shiganahalli	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
2	Madevappa	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
3	Ningappa	2013-14	Shiganahalli	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
4	Prakash	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
5	Suresh	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
6	Sangappa	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
7	Bhoppala	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
8	Mallappa	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
9	Anapoorna	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
10	Vittal	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Gulli	300	
11	Channbasappa	2013-14	Shiganahalli	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
12	Dhrakshani	2013-14	Shiganahalli	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	

13	Girish	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Jadar	200	
14	Mugappa	2013-14	Hebballi	Hebballi	Dharwad	Marati	300	
15	Basavaraj	2013-14	Hebballi	Hebballi	Dharwad	Lingayath	500	
16	Madevi	2013-14	Hebballi	Hebballi	Dharwad	Lingayath	500	
17	Basavappa	2013-14	Hebballi	Hebballi	Dharwad	Ganiger	300	
18	Poornima	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Marati	200	
19	kashavva	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
20	Sangappa	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
21	Kashappa	2013-14	Shiganahalli	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
22	Shankrayya	2013-14	Kotturu	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
23	Shankargouda	2013-14	Shiganahalli	Kotturu	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
24	Leelavathi	2013-14	Neegadi	Neegadi	Dharwad	Marati	200	
25	Pundalika	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Marati	400	
26	Chanbasappa	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Lingayath	150	
27	Ningappa	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
28	Mallavva	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Marati	300	
29	Pakkirappa	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Marati	200	
30	Shivappa	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
31	Manjuntha	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Kuruba	400	
32	Kariyavva	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Lingayath	300	
33	Kariyappa	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Kuruba	400	
34	Kariyappa	2013-14	Mansur	Mangundi	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
35	Shivayya	2013-14	Shivalli	Shivalli	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
36	Mugappa	2013-14	Hebballi	Hebballi	Dharwad	Ganiger	200	
37	Siddappa	2013-14	Hebballi	Hebballi	Dharwad	Jadar	200	
38	Irappa	2013-14	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
39	Manjuntha	2013-14	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	Marati	200	
40	Madivalappa	2013-14	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
41	Yallappa	2013-14	Kanknur	Kanknur	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
42	Tippavva	2013-14	Kanknur	Kanknur	Dharwad	Kuruba	500	
43	Yallavva	2013-14	Kanknur	Kanknur	Dharwad	Kuruba	100	
44	Laxman	2013-14	Kalkeri	Kalkeri	Dharwad	ST	200	
45	Laxmibhai	2013-14	Kalkeri	Kalkeri	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	

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46	Ramappa	2013-14	Kalkeri	Kalkeri	Dharwad	ST	200	
47	Sumithrabhai	2013-14	Kalkeri	Kalkeri	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
48	Lakku	2013-14	Kalkeri	Kalkeri	Dharwad	Marati	500	
49	Yallappa	2013-14	Kambarganvi	Honapura	Dharwad	ST	200	
50	Manjuntha	2013-14	Honapura	Honapura	Dharwad	Marati	200	
51	Basappa	2013-14	Honapura	Honapura	Dharwad	Kuruba	400	
52	Parappa	2013-14	Honapura	Honapura	Dharwad	Jain	400	
53	Basappa	2013-14	Neegadi	Neegadi	Dharwad	Marati	200	
54	Siddayya	2013-14	Neegadi	Neegadi	Dharwad	Lingayath	300	
55	Siddayya	2013-14	Neegadi	Neegadi	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
56	Irappa	2013-14	Neegadi	Neegadi	Dharwad	Marati	200	
57	Parappa	2013-14	Baada	Neegadi	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
58	Kallappa	2013-14	Neegadi	Neegadi	Dharwad	Kuruba	200	
59	Ishwarappa	2013-14	Yarikoppa	Yarikoppa	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
60	Maruthi	2013-14	Yarikoppa	Yarikoppa	Dharwad	Marati	200	
61	Pakkirappa	2013-14	Yarikoppa	Yarikoppa	Dharwad	Lingayath	300	
62	Shankargouda	2013-14	Yarikoppa	Yarikoppa	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
63	Basavangouda	2013-14	Yarikoppa	Yarikoppa	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
64	Kallappa	2013-14	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	ST	300	
65	Basappa	2013-14	Kayrkoppa	Kayrkoppa	Dharwad	ST	200	
66	Sannabasappa	2013-14	Mallur	Kayrkoppa	Dharwad	Lingayath	600	
67	Gulappa	2013-14	Kayrkoppa	Kayrkoppa	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
68	Basappa	2013-14	Kayrkoppa	Kayrkoppa	Dharwad	Lingayath	300	
69	Neelavva	2013-14	Neegadi	Neegadi	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
70	Prakash	2013-14	Mandihala	Mandihala	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
71	Manjunth	2013-14	Bhamasamudra	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	300	
72	Sarsvathi	2013-14	Pale	Belagali	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
73	Barmgouda	2013-14	Boo Aalikatti	Boo Aalikatti	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
74	Kushmavathi	2013-14	Belagali	Belagali	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
75	Basappa	2013-14	Aangadi	Aangadi	Hubli	SC	200	
76	Laxman	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
77	Ramappa	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	SC	200	



78	Muddappa	2013-14	Bamsamudra	Chabbi	Hubli	SC	250	
79	Malikarjun	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
80	Chikkangouda	2013-14	Boo Aralikatti	Boo Aralikatti	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
81	Siddappa	2013-14	Bamsamudra	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	280	
82	Rajchangouda	2013-14	Palle	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
83	Shankargouda	2013-14	Kiresur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
84	Premavva	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
85	Madevappa	2013-14	Kiresur	Shirguppi	Hubli	SC	200	
86	Gurubasayya	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
87	Nagangouda	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
88	Mamhadsab	2013-14	Hebbasur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Muslim	200	
89	Kashimsab	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Muslim	350	
90	Shankar	2013-14	Kiresur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Lingayath	250	
91	Arjunappa	2013-14	Hebbasur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
92	Basvantappa	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
93	Gurajgouda	2013-14	Belgali	Belgali	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
94	Gurshantgouda	2013-14	Belgali	Belgali	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
95	Nellavva	2013-14	Kiresur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Lingayath	560	
96	Siddappa	2013-14	Kiresur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Lingayath	300	
97	Paravva	2013-14	Bamsamudra	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
98	Channabasappa	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
99	Siddppa	2013-14	Chabbi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
100	Kallappa	2013-14	Chabbi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
101	Dodderappa	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
102	Basavantappa	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
103	Basayya	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
104	Shankrappa	2013-14	Kiresur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Lingayath	250	
105	Parsappa	2013-14	Chavregudda	Hanchatgere	Hubli	Lingayath	275	
106	Shivputra	2013-14	Chavregudda	Hanchatgere	Hubli	Lingayath	300	
107	Gudigappa	2013-14	Ramapur	Hanchatgere	Hubli	Lingayath	100	
108	Basappa	2013-14	Chavregudda	Hanchatgere	Hubli	Lingayath	300	
109	Gangappa	2013-14	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
110	Pakkirappa	2013-14	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Kuruba	200	

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111	Gadgayya	2013-14	Kiresur	Shirguppi	Hubli	Jangam	500	
112	Rajappa	2013-14	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
113	Santosh	2013-14	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
114	Pakirappa	2013-14	Budarshingi	Budarshingi	Hubli	Lingayath	400	
115	Gurbasayya	2013-14	Aagadi	Chabbi	Hubli	Lingayath	200	
116	Ningappa	2013-14	Mattigatti	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingayath	168	
117	Basavaraj	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
118	Chanveer	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
119	Gadgayya	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
120	Sharanappa	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
121	Ibrahmasab	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Muslim	335	
122	Kumarswamy	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Lingayath	355	
123	Yallappa	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
124	Daymappa	2013-14	Kalsa	Kalsa	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
125	P C Kubiyala	2013-14	Hanmnalli	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingayath	168	
126	Suresh	2013-14	Hanmanhalli	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingayath	224	
127	Irappa	2013-14	Hanmanhalli	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Uppar	224	
128	Basavakumar	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Lingayath	350	
129	Ningappa	2013-14	Goudgere	Goudgere	Kundgola	Lingayath	200	
130	Basappa	2013-14	Kunkur	Malali	Kundgola	Kuruba	378	
131	Pakirappa	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	SC	355	
132	Gouramma	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
133	Shivlingagouda	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
134	Shivappa	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Lingayath	355	
135	Sannakandappa	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Lingayath	355	
136	Siddappa	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	SC	300	
137	Channbasappa	2013-14	Kunkur	Malali	Kundgola	Kuruba	378	
138	Murigappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
139	Basappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
140	Siddappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
141	Khadarsab	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Muslim	355	
142	Tejangouda	2013-14	Jigalur	Ramnkoppa	Kundgola	Sadaru	800	

143	Ningappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Kuruba	300	
144	Basappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Kuruba	300	
145	Tippanna	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	SC	355	
146	Ibrhima	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Muslim	355	
147	Siddappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
148	Shivjappa	2013-14	Goudgere	Goudgere	Kundgola	SC	300	
149	Mabhubasab	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Muslim	300	
150	Iskmiyak	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Muslim	300	
151	Basavaraj	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Lingayath	350	
152	Veerbasappa	2013-14	Kalasa	Kalasa	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
153	Basavangouda	2013-14	Mattigatti	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingayath	150	
154	Basappa	2013-14	Kunknur	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
155	Nagappa	2013-14	Kunknur	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayath	300	
156	Chanveerappa	2013-14	Mattigatti	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingayath	150	
157	Basavantappa	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
158	Shankrappa	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
159	Kallappa	2013-14	Sangedevrkoppa	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
160	Channappa	2013-14	Sangedevrkoppa	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
161	Ningappa	2013-14	Sangedevrkoppa	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
162	Basavaraj	2013-14	Sangedevrkoppa	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
163	Madevappa	2013-14	Sangedevrkoppa	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
164	Laxman	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
165	Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Sangedevrkoppa	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
166	Manjappa	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
167	Sangappa	2013-14	Sangedevrkoppa	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Kuruba	100	
168	Shivkallappa	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
169	Channbasappa	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
170	Rudrayya	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
171	Ullvappa	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
172	Mahabaleshwar	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Reddar	100	
173	Khantayya	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
174	Shivappa	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
175	Annpoorna	2013-14	Madikihonahalli	Madikihonahalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	

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176	Kalmesh	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
177	Rajshekar	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
178	Ningappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
179	Sidramyya	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
180	Jambappa	2013-14	Yamigatti	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
181	Shivappa	2013-14	Gambyepura	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
182	Basappa	2013-14	Gambyepura	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	SC	200	
183	Sangappa	2013-14	Sangedevarkoppa	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
184	Malikarjun	2013-14	Gambyepura	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	SC	200	
185	Manjunth	2013-14	Yamigatti	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
186	Gurnath	2013-14	Yamigatti	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
187	Yallappa	2013-14	Gambyepura	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	SC	200	
188	Shisidhar	2013-14	Gambyepura	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
189	Madevappa	2013-14	Gambyepura	Gambyepura	Khalagatagi	SC	200	
190	Nimbanna	2013-14	Sangedevarkoppa	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
191	Kallappa	2013-14	Belvantra	Belvantra	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
192	Channbasappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
193	Gangappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
194	Somanna	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
195	Parsappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
196	Basavalingayya	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
197	Ullavappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
198	Sangappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
199	Ningappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
200	Basavneappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
201	Subadravva	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
202	Paravva	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
203	Yallappa	2013-14	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
204	Basappa	2013-14	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
205	Kallappa	2013-14	Talemoraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
206	Ningappa	2013-14	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
207	Mallangouda	2013-14	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	

208	Ramesh	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	SC	250	
209	Chanbasappa	2013-14	Talemoraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
210	Ningappa	2013-14	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
211	Basavaraj	2013-14	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
212	Gurusiddappa	2013-14	Talemoraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	SC	100	
213	Valeppanvar	2013-14	Nanganur	Gudisagar	Navalgunda	Muslim	100	
214	Gurappa	2013-14	Ibrahimpura	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	SC	50	
215	Chandranath	2013-14	Ibrahimpura	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
216	Mallikarjun	2013-14	Ibrahimpura	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	75	
217	Ravindrababu	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
218	Paleppanavr	2013-14	Nanganur	Gudisagar	Navalgunda	Muslim	43	
219	Pandu	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
220	Amruthrao	2013-14	Nanganur	Gudisagar	Navalgunda	Lingayath	225	
221	Dharmappa	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	25	
222	Shekappa	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
223	Shankrappa	2013-14	Ibrahimpura	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	75	
224	Maruteappa	2013-14	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
225	Gurappa	2013-14	Talemoraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	SC	250	
226	Venkatappa	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
227	Kariyappa	2013-14	Navalli	Navalli	Navalgunda	SC	50	
228	Veerappa	2013-14	Sotaknala	Gudisagar	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
229	Yammnappa	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	ST	100	
230	Hallappa	2013-14	Ibrahimpura	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	25	
231	Gangavva	2013-14	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
232	Chandrshekar	2013-14	Padesura	Padesura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	1000	
233	P V Gopinath	2013-14	Hallikere	Hallikere	Navalgunda	Lingayath	2000	
234	Pakkirappa	2013-14	Yamnur	Yamnur	Navalgunda	SC	500	
235	Ashok	2013-14	Kumarkoppa	Yamnur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	2000	
236	Narayanreddy	2013-14	Thirlapura	Thirlapura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	200	
237	H N Lingreddy	2013-14	Yamnur	Yamnur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	500	
238	Gadigeappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	SC	378	
239	Shekappa	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	SC	378	
240	Malatesh	2013-14	Malali	Malali	Kundgola	SC	378	

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241	Vijaylaxmi	2013-14	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
242	Devappa	2013-14	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgunda	SC	50	
243	Irappa	2013-14	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	ST	25	
244	Rudrappa	2013-14	Jawar	Jawar	Navalgunda	Lingayath	25	
245	Shankargouda	2013-14	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	200	
246	Shankrappa	2013-14	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
247	Ningappa	2013-14	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	300	
248	Narayan	2013-14	Jawar	Jawar	Navalgunda	SC	25	
249	Ansavva	2013-14	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgunda	SC	200	
250	Dannappa	2013-14	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
251	Pakkirgouda	2013-14	Jawar	Jawar	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
252	Mahantesh	2013-14	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	1000	
253	Shekappa	2013-14	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
254	Alasab	2013-14	Sotakanalla	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Muslim	150	
255	Basayya	2013-14	Sotakanalla	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	150	
256	Rudragouda	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	150	
257	Mallreddy	2013-14	Sotakanalla	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	150	
258	Arungouda	2013-14	Sotakanalla	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	190	
259	Ningappa	2013-14	Naganur	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
260	Shivareddy	2013-14	Sotakanalla	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	110	
261	Hanumappa	2013-14	Sotakanalla	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	75	
262	Ningreddy	2013-14	Sotakanalla	Gudisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	150	
263	Laxman	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	SC	100	
264	Yallappa	2013-14	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgunda	Lingayath	500	
265	Venkatreddy	2013-14	Thirlapura	Thirlapura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	500	
266	Irappa	2013-14	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
267	Uddchappa	2013-14	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
268	Basavraj	2013-14	Hebbala	Hebbala	Navalgunda	Lingayath	80	
269	Ningangouda	2013-14	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
270	Bhimappa	2013-14	Jawar	Jawar	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
271	Mahesh	2013-14	Thirlapura	Thirlapura	Navalgunda	ST	100	
272	Siddappa	2013-14	Thirlapura	Thirlapura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	130	

273	Ningappa	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	135	
274	Ningappa	2013-14	Navalli	Ibrahimpura	Navalgunda	Lingayath	150	
275	Hanumappa	2013-14	Goudgere	Goudgere	Kundgola	Lingayath	150	
276	Nagappa	2013-14	Goudgere	Goudgere	Kundgola	SC	304	
277	Hanumanthappa	2013-14	Sotaknala	Gudisagar	Navalagunda	Marati	304	
278	Shivappa	2013-14	Mattigatti	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingayth	168	
279	Puttavva	2013-14	Goudgere	Goudgere	Kundgola	Marati	304	
280	Chandrappa	2013-14	Goudgere	Goudgere	Kundgola	SC	304	
281	Gurappa	2013-14	Goudgere	Goudgere	Kundgola	SC	304	
282	Yallappa	2013-14	Sangedevarkoppa	Madikihonhalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayth	200	
283	Mangalavva	2013-14	Sangedevarkoppa	Madikihonhalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayth	200	
284	Maktumsab	2013-14	Thirlapura	Thirlapura	Navalgunda	Muslim	100	
285	Manjunath	2013-14	Sangedevarkoppa	Madikihonhalli	Khalagatagi	Lingayth	200	
286	Basappa	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
287	Rudrappa	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
288	Annesaheb	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
289	Thippavva	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Lingayat	170	
290	Sedappa	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	SC	170	
291	Manjunata	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Kurubar	170	
292	Ramachandrappa	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
293	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Kurubar	170	
294	Ningappa	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
295	Manjunata	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
296	Vittal	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
297	Sivaramappa	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
298	Ramachandrappa	2014-15	Mugali	Madabavi	Dharwad	Lingayat	170	
299	Pundaleekappa	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	170	
300	Erappa	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Lingayat	340	
301	Rudregowdru	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Lingayat	340	
302	Manohar	2014-15	Madabavi	Madabavi	Dharwad	Marata	200	
303	Guru Shantaiah	2014-15	Erikoppa	Erikoppa	Dharwad	Lingayat	200	
304	Hanumantappa	2014-15	Erikoppa	Erikoppa	Dharwad	Marata	170	
305	Sri Chennappa	2014-15	Erikoppa	Erikoppa	Dharwad	Lingayat	200	

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306	Siddalingappa	2014-15	Harobelavatige	Harobelavatige	Dharwad	Lingayat	200	
307	Basavaraj	2014-15	Harobelavatige	Harobelavatige	Dharwad	Lingayat	200	
308	Gadigappa	2014-15	Nayakanahulikatti	Harobelavatige	Dharwad	Kurubar	200	
309	Veeranna	2014-15	Harobelavatige	Harobelavatige	Dharwad	Lingayat	200	
310	Guru Padappa	2014-15	Harobelavatige	Harobelavatige	Dharwad	Lingayat	200	
311	Sri Siva Putrappa	2014-15	Hanasur	Nuggegere	Dharwad	Lingayat	200	
312	Balappa	2014-15	Kumbarakoppa	Hallavar	Dharwad	Kurbar	200	
313	Kamalabai Despande	2014-15	Kumbarakoppa	Arovatige	Dharwad	Brahmins	100	
314	Ningappa	2014-15	Kumbarakoppa	Arovatige	Dharwad	Kurbar	200	
315	Ramachandrappa	2014-15	Upinubitgere	Upinubitgere	Dharwad	ST	200	
316	Basavraj	2014-15	Benche	Benche	Dharwad	ST	190	
317	Pakeergowda Patil	2014-15	Benche	Benche	Dharwad	Lingayat	100	
318	Venkatesh	2014-15	Benche	Benche	Dharwad	Marat	100	
319	Lakshman Gowda	2014-15	Benche	Benche	Dharwad	Lingayat	100	
320	Honnappa Gowda	2014-15	Benche	Benche	Dharwad	Lingayat	100	
321	Mahadeva Gowda	2014-15	Benche	Benche	Dharwad	Lingayat	100	
322	Venkatesh	2014-15	Kuligere	Benche	Dharwad	Lingayat	100	
323	Gadigavva	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
324	Ramappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
325	Gangappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
326	Siddangowda	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
327	Chennappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
328	Ramappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	250	
329	Naraff	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Muslim	225	
330	Dharmappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
331	Hussen Sab	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Muslim	200	
332	Kariyappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
333	Maltesh	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Kulakarni	200	
334	Gangappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	250	
335	Hassen Sab	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Muslim	300	
336	Mallappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
337	Gadigappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	



338	Shankarappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
339	Ramappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Kurbar	200	
340	Navabunees	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubbli	Muslim	200	
341	Chandrasekhar	2014-15	Hadargumbe	Hadargumbe	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
342	Sumangala	2014-15	Kirasura	Kirasura	Hubbli	Lingayat	250	
343	Shanta Gowda	2014-15	Bellagalli	Bellagalli	Hubbli	Marat	250	
344	Basappa	2014-15	Bellagalli	Bellagalli	Hubbli	SC	150	
345	Hanumantappa	2014-15	Bellagalli	Bellagalli	Hubbli	Lingayat	200	
346	Mutappa	2014-15	Bellagalli	Bellagalli	Hubbli	Lingayat	600	
347	Gururaja Gowda	2014-15	Bellagalli	Bellagalli	Hubbli	Lingayat	250	
348	Basamanthi Gowda	2014-15	Bellagalli	Bellagalli	Hubbli	Lingayat	300	
349	Holappa Thalavara	2014-15	Mallakkanakoppa	Mallakkanakoppa	Kalatigi	ST	150	
350	Basappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
351	Shankrappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
352	Bhimappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	ST	200	
353	Gurursangappa	2014-15	Thavarakere	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
354	Manjunatha	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
355	Basappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
356	Rajayya	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
357	Dhyamanna	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
358	Shekappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
359	Dhyamanna B indoora	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
360	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
361	Huliyappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
362	Basayya Hiremat	2014-15	Yellavadhali	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	ST	200	
363	Kalappa Rayappa	2014-15	Mukkal	Mukkal	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
364	Chandrasahasa	2014-15	Mukkal	Mukkal	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
365	Shivappa	2014-15	Thavarakere	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
366	Kalappa Malligamata	2014-15	Thavarakere	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
367	Gurayya k	2014-15	Thavarakere	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	ST	200	
368	Basappa Muttagi	2014-15	Thavarakere	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
369	Malappa Chennavara	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
370	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	

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	Doddamani							
371	Ningappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
372	Shekappa Chatti	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
373	Kalappa Jammihala	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
374	Basappa Dhyamappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
375	Yalappa Bajantri	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	ST	200	
376	Malappa K Doddamani	2014-15	Thavarakere	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
377	Siddarama	2014-15	Mallakkakoppa	Mallakkakoppa	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
378	Shettappa	2014-15	Mallakkakoppa	Mallakkakoppa	Kalatigi	SC	200	
379	Dundappa	2014-15	Thavarakere	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
380	Gangayya	2014-15	Madikihunnale	Madikihunnale	Kalatigi	Lingayat	100	
381	Hanumanthappa	2014-15	Sangathevarakoppa	Madikihunnale	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
382	Chennabasappa	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
383	Chennappa	2014-15	Sangathevarakoppa	Madikihunnale	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
384	Malayya Poojar	2014-15	Aladhakatti	Thavarakere	Kalatigi	Lingayat	200	
385	Ningappa Ichchangi	2014-15	Kukunur	Malali	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
386	Manjappa Satyappa	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingayat	300	
387	Yalappa Shidappa	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingayat	400	
388	Shanthappa	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingayat	400	
389	Mahesh Gowda	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingayat	300	
390	Siddappa	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Mrataru	875	125
391	Prakash	2014-15	Jagalur	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Banajjaru	300	
392	Manajanagowda	2014-15	Jagalur	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingayat	300	
393	Raviraj	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Shettimani	705	70
394	Nagaraj	2014-15	Belaganti	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	SC	825	75
395	Pakirappa	2014-15	Jagalur	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingayat	300	
396	Yalappa Siddappa	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	kurubaru	400	
397	Manjunatha Thippaiah	2014-15	Jagalur	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingayat	300	
398	Basavaj Siddappa	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	kurubaru	300	
399	Neelavva	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugili	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
400	Kotrayya	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugili	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
401	Neelappa	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugili	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	

	Chennabasappa							
402	Gurushanthappa	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugili	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
403	Basayya heeremat	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugili	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
404	Basavanthappa	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugili	Kundgola	Kumabara	200	
405	Shankrappa Chennappa	2014-15	Gudankatti	Gudankatti	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
406	Mahanthesh	2014-15	Gudankatti	Gudankatti	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
407	Basavaj	2014-15	Gudankatti	Gudankatti	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
408	Ashok	2014-15	Mugili	Mugili	Kundgola	ST	200	
409	Basavannappa	2014-15	Ramapur	Mathikatti	Kundgola	Lingayat	300	
410	Nagappa	2014-15	Ramapur	Mathikatti	Kundgola	Lingayat	200	
411	Mallappa	2014-15	Aarurbelavattigi	Aarurbelavattigi	Dharwad	Lingayath	200	
412	Mahantesh	2014-15	Marabe	Marabe	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
413	Shekappa	2014-15	Marabe	Marabe	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
414	Alasab	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Muslim	40	
415	Basayya	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	90	
416	Rudragouda	2014-15	Navalli	Ibrahimpur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	140	
417	Mallreddy	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	40	
418	Arungouda	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	190	
419	Ningappa	2014-15	Naganur	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
420	Shivareddy	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	110	
421	Hanumappa	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	75	
422	Ningreddy	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	150	
423	Laxman	2014-15	Navalli	Ibrahimpur	Navalgunda	SC	150	
424	Yallappa	2014-15	Marabe	Marabe	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
425	Venkatreddy	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
426	Irappa	2014-15	Shirol	Shirol	Navalgunda	Lingayath	25	
427	Uddchappa	2014-15	Shirol	Shirol	Navalgunda	Lingayath	25	
428	Basavraj	2014-15	Hebbal	Hebbal	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
429	Ningangouda	2014-15	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
430	Bhimappa	2014-15	Javar	Javar	Navalgunda	Lingayath	250	
431	Mahesh	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	ST	100	
432	Siddappa	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	

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433	Ningappa	2014-15	Navalli	Ibrahimpur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	85	
434	Ningappa	2014-15	Navalli	Ibrahimpur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	40	
435	Hanumappa	2014-15	Sotaknal	Gulisagara	Navalgunda	Lingayath	40	
436	Gadigeappa	2014-15	Gowdageri	Gowdageri	Kundgola	SC	300	
437	Nagappa	2014-15	Gowdageri	Gowdageri	Kundgola	SC	304	
438	Hanumanthappa	2014-15	Gowdageri	Gowdageri	Kundgola	Marati	200	
439	Shivappa	2014-15	Mathegatti	Mathegatti	Kundgola	Lingayath	304	
440	Puttavva	2014-15	Gowdageri	Gowdageri	Kundgola	Marati	304	
441	Chandrappa	2014-15	Gowdageri	Gowdageri	Kundgola	SC	250	
442	Gurappa	2014-15	Gowdageri	Gowdageri	Kundgola	SC	100	
443	Yallappa	2014-15	Sangedhevarakoppa	Madikihunnalle	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
444	Mangalavva	2014-15	Sangedhevarakoppa	Madikihunnalle	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
445	Maktumsab	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	Muslim	100	
446	Manjunath	2014-15	Sangedhevarakoppa	Madikihunnalle	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	100	
447	Gangadhar	2014-15	Sirikol	Sirikol	Navalgunda	SC	80	
448	Daymanna	2014-15	Hebbal	Hebbal	Navalgunda	Lingayath	115	
449	Manjunath	2014-15	Hebbal	Hebbal	Navalgunda	Lingayath	200	
450	Kanteappa	2014-15	Sangedhevarakoppa	Madikihunnalle	Khalagatagi	Lingayath	200	
451	Shekappa	2014-15	Mugali	Mugali	Kundgola	SC	200	
452	Malatesh	2014-15	Mugali	Mugali	Kundgola	SC	200	
453	Vijaylaxmi	2014-15	Halakusugal	Halakusugal	Navalgunda	Lingayath	50	
454	Devappa	2014-15	Sirikol	Sirikol	Navalgunda	SC	50	
455	Irappa	2014-15	Marabi	Marabi	Navalgunda	ST	30	
456	Rudrappa	2014-15	Javar	Javar	Navalgunda	Lingayath	200	
457	Shankargouda	2014-15	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	200	
458	Shankrappa	2014-15	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	100	
459	Ningappa	2014-15	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingayath	300	
460	Narayan	2014-15	Javar	Javar	Navalgunda	SC	25	
461	Shambulingayya	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugali	Kundgola	Lingaytha	200	
462	Shivappa	2014-15	Kukunur	Mugali	Kundgola	Lingaytha	200	
463	Yallappa	2014-15	Ingalagi	Ingalagi	Kundgola	Lingaytha	200	
464	Sumangala	2014-15	Belaganti	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingaytha	400	

465	Vasanth	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	SC	1030	95
466	Nagappa	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingaytha	400	
467	Yallappa	2014-15	Ingalagi	Ingalagi	Kundgola	SC	180	
468	Chanbasappa	2014-15	Mathigatti	Mathigatti	I	SC	500	
469	Sumangala	2014-15	Belaganti	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingaytha	400	
470	Prakashgouda	2014-15	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundgola	Lingaytha	500	
471	Umesh	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	60	
472	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Shanavad	Halakusugal	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	60	
473	Pakkirgouda	2014-15	Javar	Javar	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	60	
474	Irappa	2014-15	Marabi	Marabi	Navalgunda	ST	100	
475	Shankrappa	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	SC	60	
476	Davalsab	2014-15	Shanavad	Halakusugal	Navalgunda	Muslim	60	
477	Pakkirappa	2014-15	Halakusugal	Halakusugal	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	160	
478	Veeranna	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	100	
479	Shankrappa	2014-15	Thirilapur	Thirilapur	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	70	
480	Kumarswamy	2014-15	Marabi	Marabi	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	60	
481	Yallagouda	2014-15	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgunda	Lingaytha	60	
482	Mahaveer	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubli	Lingaytha	200	
483	Mallappa	2014-15	Chebe	Chebe	Hubli	Lingaytha	200	
484	Sidappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	SC	120	
485	Channabasappa	2015-16	Ramankoppa	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	SC	400	
486	Neelappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	SC	200	
487	Manjunath	2015-16	Ramankoppa	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	SC	300	
488	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	Lingaith	150	
489	Channappa	2015-16	Kunkur	Malali	Kundgola	Lingaith	300	
490	Basavanthappa	2015-16	Kunkur	Malali	Kundgola	Lingaith	250	
491	Sahadevappa	2015-16	Kunkur	Malali	Kundgola	Lingaith	200	
492	Basappa	2015-16	Hanumalli	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingaith	100	
493	hanumanthappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	SC	200	
494	Sakrappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	SC	250	
495	Yellappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	Lingaith	100	
496	Aanandappa	2015-16	Ramankoppa	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	Lingaith	200	
497	Nagappa	2015-16	Ramankoppa	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	Lingaith	300	

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498	Neelappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	SC	150	
499	Subash	2015-16	Mattigatti	Mattigatti	Kundgola	Lingaith	450	
500	Neelappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	SC	200	
501	Lingappa	2015-16	Goudgeri	Goudgeri	Kundgola	SC	150	
502	Basavannappa	2015-16	Jihaluru	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	marata	400	
503	Rathna	2015-16	Beligatti	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	SC	190	
504	Manjula	2015-16	Beligatti	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	SC	600	
505	Ninganagowda	2015-16	Beligatti	Ramankoppa	Kundgola	Lingaith	920	
506	Patila	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	350	
507	Rajappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
508	Gangappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	kumbara	300	
509	Marappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	300	
510	Srikanthagowda	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	350	
511	Lakshmana	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	200	
512	Marappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	350	
513	Veerupakshappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	350	
514	Prakash	2015-16	Kudikere	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	350	
515	Pakirappa	2015-16	Kudikere	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	300	
516	Channabasappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
517	Sannaveerayya	2015-16	Baylahatti	Baylahatti	Hubli	Jangam	300	
518	Anjeneya	2015-16	Baylahatti	Baylahatti	Hubli	Jangam	300	
519	Shivappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
520	Marappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	300	
521	Rajappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
522	Sahadevappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	300	
523	Lakshmauvva	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
524	Ningavva	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
525	Shivappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
526	Basappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
527	Yellappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	350	
528	Sannaamarappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	350	
529	Lakshmana	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	ST	350	

530	Shanthavva	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	ST	350	
531	Rammannagowda	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	200	
532	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	Lingaith	300	
533	Thippanna	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	350	
534	Mahesh	2015-16	Dyavnkonda	Jinnur	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
535	Kalappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	lingaith	100	
536	Basavanappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	lingaith	100	
537	Sahadevappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	lingaith	100	
538	Chinnappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	lingaith	100	
539	Gowrava	2015-16	Shivanapura	Belvantra	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
540	Yellappa	2015-16	Mukkal	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	ST	200	
541	Anandaiyya	2015-16	Dyavnkonda	Jinnur	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
542	Shanmug	2015-16	Mukkal	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
543	Nagappa	2015-16	Bidargatti	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	ST	200	
544	Basappa	2015-16	Bidargatti	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	ST	200	
545	Channasekappa	2015-16	Bidargatti	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	ST	200	
546	Malikkarjun	2015-16	Dyavnkonda	Jinnur	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
547	Channappa	2015-16	Bidargatti	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
548	Basappa	2015-16	Bidargatti	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
549	Marathi	2015-16	Bidargatti	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	ST	200	
550	Sidappa	2015-16	Dyavnkonda	Jinnur	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
551	Sangappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	lingaith	100	
552	Lingappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalagatagi	lingaith	100	
553	Rudrappa	2015-16	Dyavnkonda	Jinnur	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
554	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Mukkal	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
555	Basavanappa	2015-16	Shivanapura	Belvantra	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
556	Mallikarjun	2015-16	Dyavnkonda	Jinnur	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
557	Hirappa	2015-16	Dyavnkonda	Jinnur	Khalagatagi	lingaith	200	
558	Channabasappa	2015-16	Mukkal	Mukkal	Khalagatagi	ST	200	
559	Kudetharavappanavar	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	lingaith	350	
560	Kotennavar	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	350	
561	Murugan	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	SC	300	
562	Gurusiddappa	2015-16	Kardikere	Kardikoppa	Hubli	lingaith	350	

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563	Hattige	2015-16	Kardikere	Kardikoppa	Hubli	lingaith	300	
564	Gurushidappa	2015-16	Kardikoppa	Kardikoppa	Hubli	lingaith	350	
565	Sharanappa	2015-16	Basapura	Bhadrapura	Navalgund	lingaith	250	
566	veerabadrappa	2015-16	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgund	lingaith	200	
567	Kallappa	2015-16	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgund	lingaith	250	
568	Sankarappa	2015-16	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgund	lingaith	260	
569	Sankaravva	2015-16	Navalgund	Navalgund	Navalgund	SC	450	
570	fevabarakyar	2015-16	Basapura	Bhadrapura	Navalgund	ST	50	
571	Chidanand	2015-16	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgund	ST	150	
572	ajjappa	2015-16	Hebbela	Hebbela	Navalgund	lingaith	500	
573	Sankarappa	2015-16	Navalgund	Navalgund	Navalgund	SC	50	
574	subash	2015-16	Morba	Morba	Navalgund	lingaith	150	
575	Devappa	2015-16	Tirlapura	Tirlapura	Navalgund	SC	100	
576	Pakkirappa	2015-16	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgund	lingaith	100	
577	Dallekarjun	2015-16	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgund	lingaith	200	
578	Basavaraj	2015-16	Morba	Morba	Navalgund	lingaith	270	
579	mallappa	2015-16	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgund	lingaith	175	
580	Sidlingappa	2015-16	Tirlapura	Tirlapura	Navalgund	lingaith	150	
581	Lakshmavva	2015-16	Tirlapura	Tirlapura	Navalgund	lingaith	200	
582	Parushuram	2015-16	Tirlapura	Tirlapura	Navalgund	ST	100	
583	Sankarappa	2015-16	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgund	lingaith	200	
584	Gadigaiya	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalgatagi	Lingaith	100	
585	Veerupaksha	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalgatagi	Lingaith	100	
586	Shivaputharappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalgatagi	Lingaith	100	
587	Shivanand	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalgatagi	Lingaith	100	
588	Madevappa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalgatagi	ST	100	
589	Yallapa	2015-16	Madikihonalli	Madikihonalli	Khalgatagi	Lingaith	180	
590	Basappa	2015-16	Bidargatti	Mukkal	Khalgatagi	Lingaith	200	
591	Shivappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
592	Mmadiwalappa	2015-16	Garag	Garag	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
593	Vvasudeva	2015-16	Ramapura	Ramapura	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
594	Shivappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	



595	Savanth	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
596	Gurusidhappa	2015-16	Mallur	Karekoppa	Dharwad	marati	300	
597	Arjun	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	SC	300	
598	Basappa	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	SC	150	
599	Revappa	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	SC	150	
600	Nagarathna	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
601	Basappa	2015-16	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	SC	200	
602	Gangavva	2015-16	Karekoppa	Karekoppa	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
603	Chembaiyya	2015-16	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
604	Basappa	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	Lingaith	200	
605	Devappa	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	SC	200	
606	Lingappa	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	ganiger	190	
607	Mayappa	2015-16	Karekoppa	Karekoppa	Dharwad	SC	200	
608	Mariyappa	2015-16	Karekoppa	Karekoppa	Dharwad	SC	220	
609	Pakkirappa	2015-16	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	kurubar	190	
610	Madiwalappa	2015-16	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	lingaith	190	
611	Shambaiyya	2015-16	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
612	Madiwalappa	2015-16	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	lingaith	190	
613	Mallappa	2015-16	Tadkod	Tadkod	Dharwad	lingaith	190	
614	Kasheem	2015-16	Hebbali	Hebbali	Dharwad	muslim	200	
615	Barmappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
616	Basappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
617	Rudravva	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	ST	200	
618	Hanumanthappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
619	Arjun	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	marati	200	
620	Pakkirappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
621	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Kalkeri	Kalkeri	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
622	Gurushidappa	2015-16	Kalkeri	Kalkeri	Dharwad	marata	200	
623	Gurushidappa	2015-16	Mellore	Kardikoppa	Dharwad	marati	330	
624	Savantha	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
625	Udchappa	2015-16	Garaga	Garaga	Dharwad	ST	200	
626	Pakkirappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	kuruvinshetty	200	
627	shivappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	SC	200	

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628	mudiyappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	oddar	200	
629	Pakkirappa	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	kurubar	250	
630	Savantha	2015-16	Mugada	Mugada	Dharwad	marata	200	
631	Kallappa	2015-16	Hebbnur	Harbelvantar	Dharwad	gangiger	190	
632	Nandhish	2015-16	Hebbnur	Harbelvantar	Dharwad	ST	400	
633	Basavaraj	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	lingaith	200	
634	lingappa	2015-16	Mangundi	Mangundi	Dharwad	ganeger	200	
635	vastula	2015-16	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	navalgund	SC	200	
636	Ansavva	2015-16	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgund	SC	200	
637	Daymappa	2015-16	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgund	lingaith	30	
638	Pakkirgowda	2015-16	Javur	Javur	Navalgund	lingaith	100	
639	Nrayan	2015-16	Javur	Javur	Navalgund	SC	30	
640	Lingappa	2015-16	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgund	lingaith	200	
641	Sankarappa	2015-16	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgund	lingaith	260	
642	Sankargowdda	2015-16	Shirur	Shirur	Navalgund	lingaith	200	
643	Rudrappa	2015-16	Javur	Javur	Navalgund	lingaith	100	
644	Veerappa	2015-16	Moraba	Moraba	Navalgund	oddar	80	
645	Devappa	2015-16	Shirkola	Shirkola	Navalgund	SC	100	
646	Vijaylakshmi	2015-16	Halakusgal	Halakusgal	Navalgund	lingaith	100	
647	Manthesh	2015-16	Malali	Malali	Kundugola	ST	300	
648	Shekappa	2015-16	Malali	Malali	Kundugola	SC	300	
649	Gadigappa	2015-16	Malali	Malali	Kundugola	SC	300	
650	Kallappa Hullambi	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
651	Kallappa Thippannanavar	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	160	-
652	Pakhirappa K Valikar	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
653	Subhash Nagappa	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
654	Mahadevappa Kudalagi	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
655	Kallappa Basappa Gudihala	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
656	Kallappa Jinnuru	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
657	Phakirappa Kadligondannavar	2015-16	Tavarageri	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-

658	Dyamanna T Doddamani	2015-16	Aladakatti	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
659	Shivappa Jammihal	2015-16	Aladakatti	Tavarageri	Kalaghtagi	Lingayat	80	-
660	Balappa Kalagaggari	2015-16	Mugad	Mugad	Dharwad	Lingayat	160	-
661	Savan Kasamalagi	2015-16	Mugad	Mugad	Dharwad	Marata	160	-
662	Shivappa Kasamalagi	2015-16	Mugad	Mugad	Dharwad	Marata	160	-
663	Basappa Kumbar	2015-16	Mugad	Mugad	Dharwad	Lingayat	160	-
664	Basappa Mangalaghatti	2015-16	Mugad	Mugad	Dharwad	Lingayat	160	-
665	Ninganagouda Umachagi	2015-16	Bellighatti	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Lingayat	900	-
666	Konappa Shambhoji	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	300	-
667	Nagappa Shambhoji	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	300	-
668	Manjunatha Dyavappanavar	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	300	-
669	Yellappa Shambhoji	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	200	-
670	Siddappa Mandekara	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	200	-
671	Ramappa Shambhoji	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	200	-
672	Anadappa Shambhoji	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	200	-
673	Ramappa Ghorpade	2015-16	Ramananakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	800	-
674	Chandrashekhar Gorpade	2015-16	Hosakatti	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	800	-
675	Bhimappa Gorpade	2015-16	Jigalura	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	420	-
676	Malappa Mugulikatti	2015-16	Jigalura	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	200	-
677	Yalappa Ghorpade	2015-16	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	400	-
678	Basappa Ghorpade	2015-16	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	200	-
679	Ramappa Jhataru	2015-16	Ramanakoppa	Ramanakoppa	Kundugola	Marata	600	-
680	Shekappa	2015-16	Mugad	Mugad	Dharwad	Lingaith	400	-

### Gadag District

S. No	Beneficiary	Year	Village	Gram Panchayat	Taluk	Category	Total seedlings distributed	
							Revenue	Fruit
1	Vijayalakshmi	2014-15	Yavagallu	Yavagallu	Rona	Jain	525	
2	Basappa	2014-15	Yavagallu	Yavagallu	Rona	ST	135	50
3	Annapoorna	2014-15	Yavagallu	Yavagallu	Rona	Lingayat	450	

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4	Muttappa	2014-15	Yavagallu	Yavagallu	Rona	Lingayat	600	
5	Hanumanthappa	2014-15	Yavagallu	Yavagallu	Rona	ST	525	
6	Bhimappa	2014-15	Wasan	Wasan	Naragund	SC	350	
7	Parasmal	2014-15	Bennehalli	Kurlahalli	Mundaragi	Jain	130	
8	Shankaragowda	2014-15	Bennehalli	Kurlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	150	
9	Erappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Kurlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	220	
10	Malappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Kurlahalli	Mundaragi	Kumbara	150	
11	Ningappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	85	
12	Shekappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
13	Jeevalappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	SC	50	
14	Kotrappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	ST	85	
15	Mahesh	2014-15	Sirunaju	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
16	Chenappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
17	Shivappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	85	
18	Neelappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Kumbara	85	
19	Umesha	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	SC	50	
20	Mariappa	2014-15	Yavagallu	Yavagallu	Rona	ST	500	
21	Pandappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	Kumbara	50	
22	Thavareppa	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	SC	50	
23	Bsavanthappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	75	
24	Shidappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Kumbara	60	
25	Annappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
26	Thirakappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	140	
27	Ningappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	ST	100	
28	Yankappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	150	

29	Thotappa	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Jadara	90	
30	Umesha	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	170	
31	Paravva	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	110	
32	Andappa	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	130	
33	Basappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	100	
34	Hanumappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	170	
35	Mariappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	200	
36	Jadara Ramappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	300	
37	Jolammanavara Vasappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	250	
38	Dhanjappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Beltadi	Gadag	SC	50	
39	Khemappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Beltadi	Gadag	SC	50	
40	Basappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	400	
41	Shekappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	300	
42	Poojara	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	300	
43	Yalappa	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
44	Lakshmana	2014-15	Kalasapura	Kalasapura	Gadag	SC	50	
45	Jeevalappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Beltadi	Gadag	SC	80	
46	Dhavareppa	2014-15	Nabapura	Beltadi	Gadag	SC	100	
47	Veerabhadhrappa	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
48	Padmappa	2014-15	Korlahalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Jain	140	
49	Buddesab	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Muslim	200	
50	Shivappa	2014-15	Kotumachigi	Kotumachigi	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
51	Manjunatha	2014-15	Kotumachigi	Kotumachigi	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
52	Lakshmavva	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Kurubara	90	
53	Anusavva	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	88	
54	Makanavva	2014-15	Nabapura	Beltadi	Gadag	SC	60	

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55	Eravva	2014-15	Nabapura	Belltadi	Gadag	SC	80	
56	Roopanna	2014-15	Nabapura	Belltadi	Gadag	SC	100	
57	Karishidappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	300	
58	Somalingappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	SC	300	
59	Shidappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	400	
60	Chenappa	2014-15	Yelesirur	Yelesirur	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
61	Veerayya	2014-15	Yelesirur	Yelesirur	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
62	Chandrappa	2014-15	Yelesirur	Yelesirur	Gadag	SC	80	
63	Anandappa	2014-15	Siranju	Yelesirur	Gadag	Lingayat	140	
64	Basavanthappa	2014-15	Yelesirur	Yelesirur	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
65	Parvathi Anandappa	2014-15	Siranju	Yelesirur	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
66	Basappa	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	70	
67	Shri Shailappa	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
68	Lakshavva	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	70	
69	Phakirappa	2014-15	Kotumachigi	Kotumachigi	Gadag	Lingayat	120	
70	Sooryachandrappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	140	
71	Hanumathagowda	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	180	
72	Basappa	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	200	
73	Lakshavva	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	SC	160	
74	Suresh	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Jadara	100	
75	Hanumavva	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Kurubara	200	
76	Ankeppa	2014-15	Vasan	Vasan	Naragund	Lingayat	400	
77	Manappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	SC	120	
78	Mahesh	2014-15	Yelesirur	Yelesirur	Gadag	Kurubara	120	
79	Neelavva	2014-15	Yelesirur	Yelesirur	Gadag	Lingayat	95	

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80	Yallappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	200	
81	Gowravva	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	150	
82	Yareshappa	2014-15	Kotumachigi	Kotumachigi	Gadag	Lingayat	120	
83	Lakshappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	140	
84	Basappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	120	
85	Basavarajappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	200	
86	Abdulsahab	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Muslim	160	
87	Lakshavva	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
88	Basappa	2014-15	Vasan	Vasan	Naragund	ST	450	
89	Avvappa	2014-15	Yavagallu	Yavagallu	Rona	ST	700	
90	Jevalappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	SC	120	
91	Andappa	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
92	Mahanthesha	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
93	Chennappa	2014-15	Nabapura	Belatadi	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
94	Ramappa	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	150	
95	Lakshmidevi	2014-15	Korlahalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
96	Basappa	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Kurubara	120	
97	Lakshmappa	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	100	
98	Manjunatha	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	120	
99	Jagadeesha	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	100	
100	Shiddappa	2014-15	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	100	
101	Kamalavva	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	80	
102	Umesh	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
103	Maheshwarappa	2014-15	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	80	
104	Chandappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	70	
105	Shivappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	90	

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106	Kotagi	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
107	Udayaravi	2014-15	Sirunje	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	85	
108	Rajashekarappa	2014-15	Sirunje	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
109	Chennappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	ST	90	
110	Doddashekarappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	100	
111	Sharanappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	55	
112	Mohd.Ali	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Muslim	100	
113	Basavannappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Kurubaru	80	
114	Pateel Kamalavva	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	85	
115	Parappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
116	Sannappa	2014-15	Harlapura	Harlapura	Gadag	ST	50	
117	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	300	
118	Shivappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	300	
119	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	300	
120	Mallikarjuna	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
121	Gadigappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
122	Shiddappa	2014-15	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	120	
123	Parasappa	2014-15	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Kurubaru	100	
124	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	60	
125	Mallappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
126	Sahranappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	85	
127	Chennaveerappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	200	
128	Chandrashekar	2014-15	Kotumanchige	Kotumanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
129	Somappa	2014-15	Kalasapura	Kalasapura	Gadag	SC	70	



130	Muniyappa	2014-15	Kalasapura	Kalasapura	Gadag	SC	60	
131	Sakrappa	2014-15	Kalasapura	Kalasapura	Gadag	SC	50	
132	Veerapurarindappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	300	
133	Lalitha	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	300	
134	Yellappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	300	
135	Durgappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	SC	200	
136	Bhimappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	SC	300	
137	Ningappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	300	
138	Sakkubai	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	225	
139	Ramachandrappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	200	
140	Hanumappa	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	200	
141	Honnappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Mundaragi	ST	200	
142	Basavaraj	2014-15	Harugeri	Harugeri	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
143	Bhimappa	2014-15	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
144	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Kurubaru	100	
145	Jeevappa	2014-15	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Kurubaru	120	
146	Basappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	60	
147	Parappa	2014-15	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	70	
148	Kalakappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	120	
149	Basappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	ST	100	
150	Shivappa	2014-15	Kotumanchige	Kotumanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
151	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
152	Veerappa	2014-15	Kotumanchige	Kotumanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
153	Somappa	2014-15	Kotumanchige	Kotumanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
154	Hakkibasappa	2014-15	Kotumanchige	Kotumanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	

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155	Neelavva	2014-15	Kotumanchige	Kotumanchige	Gadag	Lingaya t	100	
156	Kamalavva	2015-16	Punagundi	Punagundi	Rona	Lingaya t	100	400
157	Chennappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingaya t	140	
158	Emamasaba	2015-16	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Muslim	120	
159	Nijalingappa	2015-16	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Lingaya t	100	
160	Jamalakkanavara	2015-16	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Muslim	120	
161	Dhyamappa	2015-16	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	SC	100	
162	Phakirappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingaya t	60	
163	Neelappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingaya t	140	
164	Veerayya	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingaya t	100	
165	Jevalappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	SC	120	
166	Andappa	2015-16	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
167	Mahanthesha	2015-16	Nabapura	Belatadadi	Gadag	Lingaya t	90	
168	Chennappa	2015-16	Nabapura	Belatadadi	Gadag	Lingaya t	100	
169	Ramappa	2015-16	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingaya t	150	
170	Lakshmidevi	2015-16	Korlahalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
171	Basappa	2015-16	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Kurubar a	120	
172	Lakshmappa	2015-16	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingaya t	100	
173	Manjunatha	2015-16	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingaya t	120	
174	Jagadeesha	2015-16	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingaya t	100	
175	Shiddappa	2015-16	Muktampura	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	100	
176	Kamalavva	2015-16	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingaya t	80	
177	Umesh	2015-16	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
178	Maheshwarappa	2015-16	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingaya	80	

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179	Chandappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	70	
180	Shivappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	90	
181	Kamalavva	2015-16	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	80	
182	Umesh	2015-16	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	ST	120	
183	Maheshwarappa	2015-16	Bennehalli	Korlahalli	Mundaragi	Lingayat	80	
184	Chandappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	70	
185	Shivappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	90	
186	Kotagi	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
187	Udayaravi	2015-16	Siranji	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	85	
188	Rajashekarappa	2015-16	Siranji	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	90	
189	Chennappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	ST	90	
190	Doddashekarappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	100	
191	Sharanappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	55	
192	Mohd.Ali	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Muslim	100	
193	Basavannappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Kurubar u	80	
194	Pateel Kamalavva	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingayat	85	
195	Parappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
196	Sannappa	2015-16	Harlapura	Harlapura	Gadag	ST	50	
197	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubar u	300	
198	Shivappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubar u	300	
199	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	300	
200	Mallikarjuna	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
201	Gadigappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
202	Shiddappa	2015-16	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	120	
203	Parasappa	2015-16	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Kurubar	100	

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204	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Hatti	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	60	
205	Mallappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hatti	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
206	Sharanappa	2015-16	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	SC	85	
207	Chennaveerappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	200	
208	Chandrashekar	2015-16	Yelisirur	Kotumachige	Kotumachige	Lingayat	80	
209	Somappa	2015-16	Kalasapura	Kalasapura	Gadag	SC	70	
210	Muniyappa	2015-16	Kalasapura	Kalasapura	Gadag	SC	60	
211	Sakrappa	2015-16	Kalasapura	Kalasapura	Gadag	SC	50	
212	Veerapurarindappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	300	
213	Lalitha	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	300	
214	Yellappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	300	
215	Durgappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	SC	200	
216	Bhimappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	SC	300	
217	Ningappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Kurubaru	300	
218	Sakkubai	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	225	
219	Ramachandrappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	Lingayat	200	
220	Hanumappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	200	
221	Honnappa	2015-16	Harugeri	Harugeri	Mundaragi	ST	200	
222	Basavaraj	2015-16	Kanavi	Hattige	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
223	Bhimappa	2015-16	Hattige	Hattige	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
224	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Hattige	Hattige	Gadag	Kurubaru	100	
225	Jeevappa	2015-16	Hattige	Hattige	Gadag	Kurubaru	120	
226	Basappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hattige	Gadag	Lingayat	60	
227	Parappa	2015-16	Hattige	Hattige	Gadag	Lingayat	70	

228	Kalakappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hattige	Gadag	Lingayat	120	
229	Basappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Hattige	Gadag	ST	100	
230	Shivappa	2015-16	Kotamanchige	Kotamanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
231	Mahadevappa	2015-16	Nagavi	Nagavi	Gadag	Lingayat	80	
232	Veerappa	2015-16	Kotamanchige	Kotamanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
233	Somappa	2015-16	Kotamanchige	Kotamanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
234	Hakkibasappa	2015-16	Kotamanchige	Kotamanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
235	Neelavva	2015-16	Kotamanchige	Kotamanchige	Gadag	Lingayat	100	
236	Patil Devangode	2014-15	Villati	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	240	
237	Holalappa	2014-15	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	kurbar	240	
238	Veeranna	2014-15	Kadukola	Kadukola	Siratti	Lingaith	500	
239	Yellappa	2014-15	Kadukola	Kadukola	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
240	Mohamed Aneef	2014-15	Kadukola	Kadukola	Siratti	Aachar	230	
241	Kasiappa	2014-15	Kadukola	Kadukola	Siratti	Lingaith	230	
242	Vijay Kumar	2014-15	Sasalavadi	Ittigi	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
243	Aaradhana	2014-15	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	230	
244	Yellappa	2014-15	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	kurbar	220	
245	Pakkerappa	2014-15	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	240	
246	Sangappa	2014-15	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	210	
247	Rajappa	2014-15	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	kurbar	220	
248	Mallappa	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	ST	200	
249	Yellappa	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Lingaith	210	
250	Aravind	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	kurbar	220	
251	Rekha	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Lingaith	210	
252	Basappa	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
253	Sankarappa	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Lingaith	210	
254	Saranappa	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
255	Geetha Saranappa	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Lingaith	210	
256	Madevappa	2014-15	Basapura	Ittigi	Siratti	Lingaith	210	

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257	Subbash	2014-15	Villati	Sigli	Siratti	Lingaith	210	
258	Neelappa	2014-15	Holalapura	Magidi	Siratti	Lingaith	240	
259	Manjappa	2014-15	Gobinala	Gobinala	Siratti	Lingaith	240	
260	Kasturavva	2014-15	Gobinala	Gobinala	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
261	Basavanappa	2014-15	Govanala	Govanala	Siratti	Lingaith	230	
262	Arapava	2014-15	Bennihalli	Kolahalli	Mundragi	Jaddar	300	
263	Mallappa	2014-15	Kolahalli	Kolahalli	Mundragi	Kurubar	250	
264	Shidappa	2014-15	Kolahalli	Kolahalli	Mundragi	Kurubar	200	
265	Hanumappa	2014-15	Kolahalli	Kolahalli	Mundragi	Kurubar	300	
266	Mallappa	2014-15	Balavadigi	Kolahalli	Mundragi	Lingaith	300	
267	Shekappa	2014-15	Kolahalli	Kolahalli	Mundragi	ST	300	
268	Rangappa	2014-15	Bennihalli	Hesurur	Mundragi	ST	250	
269	Chidanandaiyya	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingaith	260	
270	Lalitha	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingaith	250	
271	Mahadevi	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingaith	220	
272	Sangappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Lingaith	200	
273	Mallappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Kurubar	250	
274	Yellappa	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	Kurubar	150	
275	Renuka	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	ST	160	
276	Mahesh	2014-15	Yelisirur	Yelisirur	Gadag	ST	200	
277	Renuka	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	Lingaith	180	
278	Basappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	Lingaith	160	
279	Renavva	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	ST	200	
280	Parsappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	ST	200	
281	Saradha	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	ST	250	
282	Ningappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	ST	150	
283	Neelavva	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	ST	200	
284	Thirkappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	ST	160	
285	Ramappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	ST	250	
286	Channabasappa	2014-15	Ittigi	Ittigi	Siratti	Kurubar	210	
287	Basavareddy	2014-15	Sasalavada	Ittigi	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
288	Panchaksheri	2014-15	Basapura	Ittigi	Siratti	Kurubar	210	

289	Hanumanthappa	2014-15	Basapura	Ittigi	Siratti	Kurubar	230	
290	Parusharamappa	2014-15	Ittigi	Ittigi	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
291	Maanthappa	2014-15	Basapura	Ittigi	Siratti	Aachar	250	
292	Basavannappa	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Kurubar	500	
293	Parvatheevva	2014-15	Rananthur	Rananthur	Siratti	Kurubar	240	
294	Shankrappa	2015-16	Bellati	Bellati	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
295	Basvannavva	2015-16	Kadukol	Kadukol	Siratti	Kurubar	500	
296	Ningappa	2015-16	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	240	
297	Hadiyappa	2015-16	Doddur	Doddur	Siratti	Kurubar	240	
298	Manchanagowda	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	230	
299	Gangamaalavva	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	Kurubar	300	
300	Devappa	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
301	Shakuntala	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
302	Maruthi	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	ST	300	
303	Shivappa	2015-16	Hosur	Hosur	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
304	Basvanthappa	2015-16	Deviala	Deviala	Siratti	ST	300	
305	Yellappa	2015-16	Hosur	Hosur	Siratti	ST	350	
306	Subbash	2015-16	Odavi	Odavi	Siratti	ST	300	
307	Shomareddy	2015-16	Odavi	Odavi	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
308	Parameshwarappa	2015-16	Konchegere	Konchegere	Siratti	ST	300	
309	Chikkanagowda	2015-16	Konchegere	Konchegere	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
310	Shangappa	2015-16	Konchegere	Konchegere	Siratti	ST	250	
311	Mohamed Saif	2015-16	Kunchigere	Kunchigere	Siratti	Muslim	200	
312	Peer Shab	2015-16	Kunchigere	Kunchigere	Siratti	Muslim	180	
313	Basavareddy	2015-16	Kunchigere	Kunchigere	Siratti	Lingaith	350	
314	Rudrappa	2015-16	Kunchigere	Kunchigere	Siratti	ST	150	
315	Hanumareddy	2015-16	Odavi	Odavi	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
316	Hanumanthappa	2015-16	Deviala	Deviala	Siratti	Lingaith	180	
317	Ganeshappa	2015-16	Deviala	Deviala	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
318	Chanappa	2015-16	Kadukol	Kadukol	Siratti	Jadar	150	
319	Beemappa	2015-16	Deviala	Rananthur	Siratti	Kurubar	250	
320	Yellappa	2015-16	Deviala	Rananthur	Siratti	Kurubar	300	
321	Vitoba	2015-16	Deviala	Rananthur	Siratti	Kurubar	300	

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322	Veerappa	2015-16	Suranage	Suranage	Siratti	ST	300	
323	Shankarappa	2015-16	Suranage	Suranage	Siratti	ST	250	
324	Guduthayya	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	Kurubar	150	
325	Nagaraj	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
326	Hanumanthappa	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	ST	300	
327	Kelappa	2015-16	Udenalli	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
328	Devappa	2015-16	Kadukol	Kadukol	Siratti	ST	120	
329	Imman Usheen	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Muslim	200	
330	Shivlingappa	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Jadar	300	
331	Beemreddy	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Shatru	200	
332	Basavareddy	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
333	Shivrajgowda	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
334	Shankarayya	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Lingaith	150	
335	Mallangowda	2015-16	Magadi	Magadi	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
336	Aadavi	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Kurubar	200	
337	Baavi	2015-16	Hosur	Hosr	Siratti	Jadar	350	
338	Meeti	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Jadar	250	
339	Sirahatti	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Marata	300	
340	Halesh	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Kurubar	150	
341	Hakki Lingappa	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Kurubar	250	
342	Shimpeger	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
343	Hanage	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
344	Hugar	2015-16	Odavi	Odavi	Siratti	Kurubar	150	
345	Kodli	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Kurubar	200	
346	Sharanappa	2015-16	Ranathur	Ranathur	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
347	Odannanavar	2015-16	Konchegere	Konchegere	Siratti	Kurubar	200	
348	Parashuramappa	2015-16	Ittigi	Ittigi	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
349	Kubihal	2015-16	Hosur	Hosur	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
350	Fulloor	2015-16	Hosur	Hosur	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
351	Mudakappa	2015-16	Ramagere	Ramagere	Siratti	ST	300	
352	Kamalavva	2015-16	Ramagere	Ramagere	Siratti	ST	300	
353	Honappa	2015-16	Govanaala	Govanaala	Siratti	ST	300	



354	Chandru	2015-16	Govanaala	Govanaala	Siratti	ST	300	
355	Talavar	2015-16	Govanaala	Govanaala	Siratti	ST	250	
356	Devendragowda	2015-16	Ullati	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	300	
357	Paatil	2015-16	Chabbe	Chabbe	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
358	Mallanagowda	2015-16	Chabbe	Chabbe	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
359	Bandi	2015-16	Sasalavada	Itagi	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
360	Gaddi	2015-16	Itagi	Itagi	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
361	Lingappa	2015-16	Kanchegere	Kanchegere	Siratti	Lingaith	200	
362	Bandi	2015-16	Sasaravada	Sasaravada	Siratti	Lingaith	170	
363	Badabeemappanavar	2015-16	Itagi	Itagi	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
364	Vibuthimata	2015-16	Kanchegere	Kanchegere	Siratti	Lingaith	150	
365	Raiyanna	2015-16	Kadakod	Kadakod	Siratti	Lingaith	220	
366	Kadarattihala	2015-16	Hosur	Hosur	Siratti	Jadar	250	
367	Madare	2015-16	Hosur	Hosur	Siratti	SC	150	
368	Fuloor	2015-16	Hosur	Hosur	Siratti	Lingaith	150	
369	Hudethe	2015-16	Kanchegere	Kanchegere	Siratti	Marata	250	
370	Huder	2015-16	Kanchegere	Kanchegere	Siratti	Lingaith	180	
371	Naveen	2015-16	Kanchegere	Kanchegere	Siratti	Kurabar	200	
372	Gudusabe	2015-16	Suranagi	Suranagi	Siratti	Muslim	200	
373	Vasanth	2015-16	Undenahalli	Doddur	Siratti	ST	200	
374	Rajappa	2015-16	Undenahalli	Doddur	Siratti	ST	100	
375	Maralingappa	2015-16	Undenahalli	Doddur	Siratti	ST	200	
376	Hanusavva	2015-16	Undenahalli	Doddur	Siratti	ST	350	
377	Gudadaiyya	2015-16	Undenahalli	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
378	Haalappa	2015-16	Undenahalli	Doddur	Siratti	ST	300	
379	Chanabasappa	2015-16	Undenahalli	Doddur	Siratti	Lingaith	250	
380	Thallalli	2015-16	Devehala	Devehala	Siratti	ST	200	
381	Paramma	2015-16	Ranathur	Ranathur	Shirahatti	WHH	300	
382	Sampavva G	2014-15	Ranathur	Ranathur	Shirahatti	WHH	150	
383	Ningavva	2014-15	Thangodu	Thangodu	Shirahatti	WHH	300	
384	Siddavva	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	WHH	300	
385	Renuka	2015-16	Binkadakatti	Binkadakatti	Gadag	WHH	150	
386	Bhimappa Pakirappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	

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387	Parappa Adivappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	
388	Nagappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	150	
389	Mahadevappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	
390	Siddappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	150	
391	Chennappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	
392	Ankappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	150	
393	Pakirappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	
394	Basavanneppa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	150	
395	Shankrappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	220	
396	Jeevappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	
397	Basappa Pakirappa	2014-15	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	
398	Lakshmana	2014-15	Jalashankar Nagara	Adavi Somapura	Gadag	BPL	200	
399	Yallareddy	2014-15	Binkadakatti	Binkadakatti	Gadag	BPL	200	
400	Somanagowda	2014-15	Chikkahandigola	Chikkahandigola	Gadag	BPL	250	
401	Shivaputhrappa	2014-15	Hosahalli	Kurthakoti	Gadag	BPL	250	
402	Shekappa Pakirappa	2014-15	Hosahalli	Kurthakoti	Gadag	BPL	200	
403	Basavanthappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundageri	BPL	300	
404	Shekappa Mallappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundageri	BPL	350	
405	Gavisiddappa Bajemmanvara	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundageri	BPL	400	
406	Shekappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	350	
407	Nagappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	200	
408	Ramanna	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	300	
409	Timmanna	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	300	
410	Chandrappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	400	
411	Sarasiddappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	350	
412	Khasim Sab	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	300	
413	Ningappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	400	
414	Sivaputrappa	2014-15	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	200	
415	Parappa Yellappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	150	
416	Girish Shekar gowda	2015-16	Chikkahandigola	Chikkahandigola	Gadag	BPL	200	
417	Ashoka	2015-16	Chikkahandigola	Chikkahandigola	Gadag	BPL	250	
418	Shanthavva	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	200	

419	Rajesab	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	200	
420	Yellappa	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	200	
421	Basappa	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	150	
422	Shivu Basappa	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	100	
423	Basappa Ramappa	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	200	
424	Veerappa Kotappa	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	100	
425	Mahesh Neelappa	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	200	
426	Ravi sidramappa	2015-16	Ranatura	Ranatura	Shirahatti	BPL	200	
427	Parvathavva Huchappa	2015-16	Kadakola	Kadakola	Shirahatti	BPL	100	
428	Chennappa	2015-16	Kadakola	Kadakola	Shirahatti	BPL	150	
429	Mallappa	2015-16	Kadakola	Kadakola	Shirahatti	BPL	200	
430	Hanumappa	2015-16	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	200	
431	Mahibubasab	2015-16	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	300	
432	Basavannappa	2015-16	Ranathur	Ranathur	Shurahatti	BPL	100	
433	Naganagowda	2015-16	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	220	
434	Shekappa venkappa	2015-16	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	200	
435	Rindappa	2015-16	Harogeri	Harogeri	Mundaragi	BPL	200	
436	Ameersab	2015-16	Shirunja	Shirunja	Gadag	BPL	50	
437	Manjunatha	2015-16	Shirunja	Shirunja	Gadag	BPL	100	
438	Udayaravi	2015-16	Shirunja	Shirunja	Gadag	BPL	200	
439	Yallappa	2015-16	Shirunja	Shirunja	Gadag	BPL	200	
440	Chatrappa muniyappa	2015-16	Jalashankar nagar	Adavisomapura	Gadag	BPL	200	
441	Dyamappa	2015-16	Kanavi	Kanavi	Gadag	BPL	200	

**Annexure Seven**

**The places, dates, and number of persons covered by Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No of persons participated</b>
1	17.2.2017	Chitradurga	12
2	17.2.2017	Chamrajanagar	12
3	19.2.2017	Gadag	12
4	19.2.2017	Dharwad	12
5	21.2.2017	Raichur	12
6	10.6.2017	Gadag	12
7	16.6.2017	Gadag	13
8	19.6.2017	Chitradurga	12
9	20.6.2017	Chamrajanagar	12
10	21.6.2017	Raichur	12
11	21.6.2017	Chitradurga	12
12	22.6.2017	Dharwad	12
<b>Total</b>			<b>145</b>

**Annexure Eight****Major Deviations, non conformities, digressions of the Programme**

**Lists of beneficiaries as indicated in ToR and source documents given by DCFs,  
Social Forestry of the respective districts**

Sl. No	District	Year						Total	
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16			
		TOR	KFD	TOR	KFD	TOR	KFD	TOR	KFD
1	Chamarajanagar	144	111	179	33	261	30	584	174
2	Chitradurga	1180	1824	1214	1368	853	892	3247	4084
3	Dharwad	2854	2362	1983	1740	1641	1660	6478	5762
4	Gadag	0	0	2273	713	1865	1457	4138	2170
5	Raichur	117	70	338	55	47	83	502	208
<b>Total</b>		<b>4295</b>	<b>4367</b>	<b>5987</b>	<b>3909</b>	<b>4667</b>	<b>4122</b>	<b>14949</b>	<b>12398</b>

## Annexure Nine

### **Biography of the Principal Investigator**

#### **Professor R. Indira**

Dr R.Indira retired as Professor of Sociology from the University of Mysore in 2014. In her University career spanning 42 years, she has held such positions as Chair of the Department of Sociology, Director of the International Centre and Honorary Director of the Centre for Women's Studies. Her main areas of interest and work are women in forest dependent communities, education of girl children and community management of forest resources. 22 students have obtained their doctoral degrees under her guidance. She has completed 15 research projects on themes such as rural development, tribal groups and women's empowerment. Dr R Indira is now a Scholar-In-Residence at the Kuvempu University.

Her columns *Hosadaari* and *Manushi* published in PRAJAVANI and PRAJANUDI newspapers respectively and have also been published in the form of books. Her other works in Kannada include *Mahile Samskriti Mattu Samaaja*, *Samaajashastra Part 1 & 2*, *Moodhanambikegalu*, *Streevada Diksuchi*, *Bharatiya Samaaja & Saamajika Samshodhana Vidhanagalu*. Her major works in English include *Themes in Sociology of Education (Studies in Indian Sociology)*, *Gender and Society in India (Two volumes)* *Women in Technical Education & Gender and Forest Management-The Joida Experiences*.

Dr R Indira is an Honorary Adjunct Professor at the University of Iowa, US, where she also taught a semester as a Fulbright Visiting Faculty. Earlier she had worked on American Women & Technical Education on a Fulbright Post-Doctoral Fellowship at Purdue University. She was an ICSSR Senior Research Fellow & received four fellowships from the Shastri Indo Canadian Institute and has carried out extensive work with forest communities in Western Ghats. Dr. Indira is a visiting faculty at Study India Programs of the Universities of Puget Sound, Iowa, Delaware, Princeton and Michigan in the United States and Mount Alison, Guelph and Concordia Universities in Canada. Prof. Indira was also among the three 'Famous Past Fulbrighters' from Karnataka featured in the United States Virtual Consulate launched by the US Department of State in Bangalore.

Dr Indira has been Visiting Fellow at the Department of Sociology, Delhi University and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. She is currently heading a team that is translating

Anthony Godden's SOCIOLOGY into Kannada, editing the English-Kannada Glossary in Sociology being brought out by the National Translation Mission. As President of Samruddhi Foundation, a civil society group, she is actively involved in building capacities of research students, younger faculty & women's groups.

Dr.Indira has been conferred with awards and recognitions for her research and writing. These include the **Triveni Award** from the Kannada Lekhakiyara Parishat, **Sadodita Award** from the Shashwati Trust and the **H.S. Parvathy Endowment Award** from the Karnataka Lekhayiyara Sangha for her works on gender and other social issues. She was secretary of the Indian Sociological Society between 2014 & 20 15 & was the President of the Karnataka Sociology Association. She is the Honorary President of the Alumni Association of Sociology students of the University of Mysore.

For profile visit [www.r-indira.com](http://www.r-indira.com)

**Annexure Ten**

**Team Members**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1	Prof. R. Indira	Principal Investigator
2	Mr. Brij Kishore Singh	First Member
3	Dr. Shanthi G	Second Member
4	Mr. N. D.Tiwari	Executive Director, OUTREACH
5	Mr. I. V. Nagesh	Field Co-ordinator
6	Ms.Sushma Soares	Data entry and analysis
7	Ms.Vimala	Data entry and analysis
8	Ms.Sujatha M Nayak	Data entry and analysis
9	Mr.Killedar	Field Assistant
10	Mr.Kumar C	Field Assistant
11	Mr.Annappa Koravar	Field Assistant
12	Mr.Suresh N.S	Field Assistant
13	Mr.Basavaju	Field Assistant
14	Mr.Sanjeev Kumar	Field Assistant



**Annexure Eleven**  
**Table Showing Species wise Calculation of Girth and Height of seedlings**  
**Chamrajanagar District**

S.No	Beneficiary	Year	Taluk	Teak		Silver Oak		Honge		Hebbevu		Hunse		Nem		Karibevu		Shivany	
				H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G
1	B.M.Madashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2	Doddankaiya	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
3	Madashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
4	C. P. Rajappa	2015-16	Gundalapat																
5	Rajappa	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0												
6	K. Magesh	2015-16	Gundalapat																
7	Puttama	2015-16	Gundalapat																
8	Mallama	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0												
9	Sidanaika	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0												
10	Shyambavmoorthy	2015-16	Gundalapat																
11	Sathanandapa	2015-16	Gundalapat																
12	Suvanamma	2015-16	Gundalapat	0	0														
13	Naganna	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0										0	0	
14	Basavegowda	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0												
15	Shesaiyya	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
16	Baigamma	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0												
17	Somanna	2015-16	Yellandur	0	0	1.5	0.5										5	14	
18	Kempshetty	2015-16	Yellandur			0.5	0.4												
19	Sidhegowda	2015-16	Yellandur			0.5	0.4												
20	Javarashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0.6	0.05	0	0	0	9	0	0						
21	Madevashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	
22	Venkataramiah	2015-16	Gundalapat	0	0														
23	Parvathamma	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0										0	0	
24	Madashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	
25	Madevashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
26	Bellashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
27	Nanjashetty	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0										0	0	
28	Chikkamadapa	2015-16	Gundalapat			0	0												
29	Rangaswamy	2014-15	Chamrajanagar	0	0	0	0												
30	Doraswamy	2014-15	Chamrajanagar	0	0	3.5	0.26												
31	Prasanna Kumar	2014-15	Kollagal														4	0.2	
32	Ningamma	2014-15	Kollagal														5	0.2	
33	Sundara	2014-15	Kollagal			3	0.15												
34	Puttaraju	2014-15	Kollagal	0	0	0	0										0	0	
35	Shivanna	2014-15	Kollagal	0	0	0	0										0	0	
36	Bollappa	2014-15	Kollagal	6	0.30	4	0.25										2	0.20	



## Chitradurga District

S. No	Beneficiary	Taluk	Teak		Silver Oak		Honge		Nugge		Hebbvu		Hunse		Papaya		Neem		Karibevu		Bidiru		Acacia		Samplige		Halasu	
			H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G
1	Nageshappa	Holakere	2.5	19								3	24															
2	Venkateshappa <sup>a</sup>	Holakere	1.5	12								2	6															
3	Parvuvva	Holakere	1.5	14								1.5	16															
4	Ajappa	Holakere	2	15								2	18															
5	Prakash	Holakere	2	1.6								2	19															
6	Hanumakka	Holakere	1.5	18	1.5	16																						
7	Geerjamma	Holakere	2.5	2.7								3	32															
8	Manjunath	Holakere	3	25	2.5	16																						
9	Channdasappa	Holakere	2.5	22								3	31															
10	Devramma	Holakere	1.5	17	1	11																						
11	Timmdasappa	Holakere	1.5	13								1	12															
12	Allayya	Holakere	2	17	2.5	22						1.5	11															
13	Rudrayya	Holakere	3	24								2	18															
14	Veerbhadrappa <sup>a</sup>	Holakere	2.5	18	2	19						2.5	23															
15	Manjappa	Holakere	2	18	2	19						2.5	23															
16	Jaikumar	Holakere	2	19	1.5	14						2.5	23															
17	Manjappa	Holakere	1.5	14	1	12																						
18	Venkatamma	Holakere	2.5	19								2.5	23															
19	T Rammappa	Holakere	3	27	2	18																						
20	Raganth	Holakere	2	21	1.5	14																						
21	V Ramesh	Holakere	1.5	14								2	16															
22	Kriyamma	Holakere	2	16										1	13													
23	Jairam	Holakere	2.5	25								3	31															
24	Manjappa	Holakere	2.5	25								2.5	19															
25	Ramavya	Holakere						1.5	12	2.5	28																	
26	Sharmappa	Holakere			2	21								1	13													
27	Rudranayaka	Holakere	2.5	29	2	21																						
28	Laxamma	Holakere	2	19										1	12													
29	Srinevasa	Holakere	2.5	26	2.5	19								1.5	15													
30	Sannarangappa <sup>a</sup>	Holakere	3	28	2.5	18								1.5	15													
31	Irappa	Holakere	3	31	2	21								2.5	25													
32	Chandrshekarappa	Holakere	2	25	2	18						3	28															
33	Chandrappa	Holakere	2	18																								
34	Basavraj	Holakere	2	21										2.5	26													
35	Shivakumar	Holakere	2	19																								
36	Channabasappa <sup>a</sup>	Holakere	1.5	9								1.5	13			0	0	0.5	4			0.5	4	0	0	0	0	0









168	Govindappa	Molkalum uru																				1.5	15
169	Naimabee	Molkalum uru																				1	9
170	Sannapalamma	Molkalum uru	1		18																1	12	
171	B.Kalisha	Molkalum uru																			2	17	
172	Booranayak	Molkalum uru																			1.5	18	
173	P.S.Lingaraju	Molkalum uru																			2	20	
174	P.S.Baramaswamy	Molkalum uru																			1.5	16	
175	Kattappanaik	Molkalum uru																			1.5	18	
176	Papanna	Monakal muru	2.5		23																1.5	17	
177	Papamma	Monakal muru																			1	12	
178	Sannapalaiah	Monakal muru	1.5		15																1.5	15	
179	Mallaiiah	Monakal muru																			1.5	14	
180	Thippamma	Monakal muru	2		18																1.5	14	
181	Ode Boraiah	Monakal muru	1.5		13																1	12	
182	Gadripalaiah	Monakal muru	2.5		19																1	16	
183	Sannalingaiah	Monakal muru	1.5		12																1	17	
184	Parameshwarappa	Hiriyur																			1	9	
185	Laxmidevi	Hiriyur																			1	13	
186	R.B.Gowda	Hiriyur																			1	12	
187	K.nagaraja	Hiriyur																			1	8	
188	K.Thippaiah	Hiriyur																			0.75	7	
189	Thippaiah	Hiriyur																			0.5	3	
190	Nagamma	Hiriyur																			0	0	
191	M.	Hiriyur																			0	0	
192	Mahalingappa	Hiriyur																			1	12	
193	Chikkasiddappa	Hiriyur																			1	9	

















384	Nagappa	Hosadurg	1	15																		
385	P.K.Sanjeewa Naik	Hosadurg	0.7	11																		

### Dharwad District

S.No	Beneficiary	Taluk	Teak		Honge		Hebbaru		Hunse		Karibevu		Seemaruba		Cashew		Neem		Bamboo		Lemon	
			H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G
1	Basavaraj Sunkad	Dharwad	12	20																		
2	Madevappa	Dharwad	10	20																		
3	Ningappa	Dharwad	12	20																		
4	Prakash	Dharwad	12	15																		
5	Suresh	Dharwad	10	8																		
6	Sangappa	Dharwad	10	20																		
7	Bhoppala	Dharwad	12	20																		
8	Mallappa	Dharwad	11	15																		
9	Anapoorna	Dharwad	12	20																		
10	Vital	Dharwad	6	15																		
11	Chanbasappa	Dharwad	2	0.3																		
12	Dhrakshami	Dharwad	10	8																		
13	Girish	Dharwad	10	15																		
14	Mugappa	Dharwad	12	20																		
15	Basavaraj	Dharwad	11	20																		
16	Madevi	Dharwad	12	20																		
17	Basavappa	Dharwad	12	20																		
18	Poornima	Dharwad	11	20																		
19	kashavva	Dharwad	12	20																		
20	Sangappa	Dharwad	10	8																		
21	Kashappa	Dharwad	13	20																		
22	Shankrappa	Dharwad	12	15																		
23	Shankargouda	Dharwad	12	20																		
24	Leelavathi	Dharwad	11	20																		
25	Pundalika	Dharwad	12	20																		
26	Chanbasappa	Dharwad	7	11																		
27	Ningappa	Dharwad	4	25																		
28	Mallavva	Dharwad	12	15																		
29	Pakkrappa	Dharwad	8	13																		
30	Shivappa	Dharwad	12	20																		
31	Manjuntha	Dharwad	13	20																		
32	Kariyappa	Dharwad	10	15																		
33	Kariyappa	Dharwad	12	20																		
34	Kariyappa	Dharwad	8	6																		
35	Shivayya	Dharwad	10	6																		



36	Mugappa	Dharwad	12	20
37	Siddappa	Dharwad	12	20
38	Irappa	Dharwad	10	8
39	Manjuntha	Dharwad	10	8
40	Madivalappa	Dharwad	10	20
41	Y'allappa	Dharwad	8	6
42	Tippavva	Dharwad	12	18
43	Y'allavva	Dharwad	15	8
44	Laxman	Dharwad	12	20
45	Laxmibhai	Dharwad	12	20
46	Ramappa	Dharwad	12	20
47	Sumithrabhai	Dharwad	12	20
48	Lakku	Dharwad	12	20
49	Y'allappa	Dharwad	11	20
50	Manjuntha	Dharwad	12	20
51	Basappa	Dharwad	10	8
52	Parappa	Dharwad	10	8
53	Basappa	Dharwad	12	15
54	Siddayya	Dharwad	12	20
55	Sidayya	Dharwad	10	6
56	Irappa	Dharwad	9	15
57	Parappa	Dharwad	12	20
58	Kallappa	Dharwad	10	8
59	Ishwarappa	Dharwad	2	18
60	Maruthi	Dharwad	2.5	19
61	Pakirappa	Dharwad	2	18
62	Shankargouda	Dharwad	1.5	16
63	Basavangouda	Dharwad	1	13
64	Kallappa	Dharwad	1	14
65	Basappa	Dharwad	2	17
66	Sannabasappa	Dharwad	2.5	23
67	Gulappa	Dharwad	1.5	13
68	Basappa	Dharwad	1	12
69	Neelavva	Dharwad	1	9
70	Prakash	Dharwad	2	17
71	Manjunth	Hubli	1.5	14
72	Sarsvathi	Hubli	1.4	10
73	Barnagouda	Hubli	1.5	14
74	Kushnavathi	Hubli	1.8	11
75	Basappa	Hubli	1.4	17
76	Laxman	Hubli	0.9	3













324	Ramappa	Hubbli	1	11	2
325	Gangappa	Hubbli	1.2	12	
326	Siddangowda	Hubbli	1.5	12	
327	Chernappa	Hubbli	1.8	12	
328	Ramappa	Hubbli	1.7	11	
329	Naraff	Hubbli	1.6	12	
330	Dharmappa	Hubbli	1	11	
331	Hussen Sab	Hubbli	1.6	12	
332	Kariyappa	Hubbli	1.1	11	
333	Maresh	Hubbli	1.8	11	
334	Gangappa	Hubbli	1.5	12	
335	Hassen Sab	Hubbli	1.6	12	
336	Mallappa	Hubbli	1.5	25	
337	Gadigappa	Hubbli	1	12	
338	Shankarappa	Hubbli	1.5	16	
339	Ramappa	Hubbli	2	7	0.1
340	Navanees	Hubbli	1	7	0.0
341	Chandrasekhar	Hubbli	1.5	17	
342	Sumangala	Hubbli	1	7	0.0
343	Shanta Gowda	Hubbli	3	26	
344	Basappa	Hubbli	1	7	0.1
345	Hanumantappa	Hubbli	1.5	8	0.1
346	Mutappa	Hubbli	1.5	3	0.2
347	Gururaja Gowda	Hubbli	1	13	0.3
348	Basamanthi Gowda	Hubbli	1	16	
349	Holappa Thalavara	Kalatigi	1	3	0.1
350	Basappa	Kalatigi	2	1.2	
351	Shankrappa	Kalatigi	2	2	
352	Bhimappa	Kalatigi	2	1.2	
353	Gurusangappa	Kalatigi	2	1.2	
354	Manjunatha	Kalatigi	2	1.2	
355	Basappa	Kalatigi	2	0.2	
356	Rajayya	Kalatigi	2	1.2	
357	Dhyamanna	Kalatigi	2	1.2	
358	Shekappa	Kalatigi	2	1.2	
359	Dhyamanna B	Kalatigi	2	1.2	







429	Ningangouda	Navalgunda	1.2	0.9																			
430	Bhimappa	Navalgunda	1.2	16																			
431	Mahesh	Navalgunda	2	13																			
432	Siddappa	Navalgunda	1.7	14																			
433	Ningappa	Navalgunda	1.5	18																			
434	Ningappa	Navalgunda	1.2	19																			
435	Hanumappa	Navalgunda	1.7	18																			
436	Gadigeappa	Kundgola	1.5	14																			
437	Nagappa	Kundgola	2.5	13																			
438	Hanumanthappa	Kundgola	2.5	12																			
439	Shivappa	Kundgola	2	12																			
440	Puttiavva	Kundgola	1.5	15																			
441	Chandrappa	Kundgola	1	13																			
442	Gurappa	Kundgola	2	16																			
443	Yallappa	Khalagatagi	2	16																			
444	Mangalavva	Khalagatagi	1.2	0.9																			
445	Maktunsab	Navalgunda	2	13																			
446	Manjunath	Khalagatagi	1.2	0.8																			
447	Gangadhara	Navalgunda	1.4	0.7																			
448	Dayamma	Navalgunda	1.8	16																			
449	Manjunath	Navalgunda	2	12																			
450	Kanteappa	Khalagatagi	1.5	12																			
451	Shekappa	Kundgola	2	18																			
452	Malatesh	Kundgola	2	18																			
453	Vijaylaxmi	Navalgunda	1.2	0.8																			
454	Devappa	Navalgunda	1.2	0.8																			
455	Irappa	Navalgunda	10	0.7																			
456	Rudrappa	Navalgunda	1.2	0.8																			
457	Shankargouda	Navalgunda	2	12																			
458	Shankrappa	Navalgunda	1.5	0.8																			
459	Ningappa	Navalgunda	1.5	0.8																			
460	Narayan	Navalgunda	1.2	0.8																			
461	Shambulingayya	Kundgola	1	0.6																			
462	Shivappa	Kundgola	1	12																			
463	Yallappa	Kundgola	2.5	23																			
464	Sumangala	Kundgola	2.5	23																			
465	Vasanth	Kundgola	3	22	1	9											0.9	13		1.2	17	1.3	19
466	Nagappa	Kundgola	2.5	23																			
467	Yallappa	Kundgola	1	0.6																			
468	Chanbasappa	1	2.5	17																			
469	Sumangala	Kundgola	3	17																			









617	Rudravva	Dharwad	2	5	0.3
618	Hanumanthappa	Dharwad	2	8	0.2
619	Ajun	Dharwad	2	8	0.2
620	Pakkirappa	Dharwad	2	2	0.2
621	Mahadevappa	Dharwad	2	8	0.3
622	Gurushidappa	Dharwad	1.5	8	0.2
623	Gurushidappa	Dharwad	1	6	0.0
624	Savantha	Dharwad	1	9	0.0
625	Udichappa	Dharwad	10	20	10
626	Pakkirappa	Dharwad	8	20	8
627	shivappa	Dharwad	10	20	10
628	mudiyappa	Dharwad	8	20	8
629	Pakkirappa	Dharwad	10	20	10
630	Savantha	Dharwad	8	20	8
631	Kallappa	Dharwad	8	20	8
632	Nandhish	Dharwad	8	20	8
633	Basavaraj	Dharwad	8	20	8
634	lingappa	Dharwad	10	80	10
635	vastula	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
636	Ansavva	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
637	Daymappa	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
638	Pakkirgowda	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
639	Nrayan	Navalgund	1.9	0.8	1.9
640	Lingappa	Navalgund	1.5	0.8	1.5
641	Sankarappa	Navalgund	1.5	0.8	1.5
642	Sankargowdda	Navalgund	2	12	2
643	Rudrappa	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
644	Veerappa	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
645	Devappa	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
646	Vijaylakshmi	Navalgund	1.2	0.8	1.2
647	Manthesh	Kundugola	2	2	0.1
648	Shekappa	Kundugola	2	2	0.1
649	Gadigappa	Kundugola	1.2	9	0.0





678	Basappa Chorpade	Kundugola	2.5	8																				
679	Ramappa Jhataru	Kundugola	3.6	9.1																				
680	Shekappa	Dharwad	4	9																				

### Gadag District

S.No	Beneficiary	Taluk	Teak		Honge		Nugge		Karibevu		Hunse		Neem	
			H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G	H	G
1	Vijayalakshmi	Rona	5	17										
2	Basappa	Rona			9	10			0	0	7	13	5	17
3	Annapoorna	Rona	6	12									5	10
4	Muttappa	Rona	4.5	17									5	11
5	Hanumantappa	Rona	5	20									4	13
6	Bhimappa	Naragund	6	20									5	17
7	Parasmal	Mundaragi	7	8	5	6								
8	Shankaragowda	Mundaragi	6	8	5	6								
9	Erappa	Mundaragi	9	10	6	8								
10	Malappa	Mundaragi	7	10	6	8								
11	Ningappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
12	Shekappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
13	Jeevalappa	Gadag	5	10										
14	Kotrappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
15	Mahesh	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
16	Chenappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
17	Shivappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
18	Neelappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
19	Umesha	Gadag	5	12										
20	Mariappa	Rona	6	20								5	40	
21	Pandappa	Gadag	7	12										
22	Thavareppa	Gadag	6	12										
23	Bsavanthappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
24	Shidappa	Gadag	5	6	3	4								
25	Annava	Gadag	4	6	5	7								
26	Thirakappa	Gadag	3	7	5	6								
27	Ningappa	Gadag	7	11	6	10								
28	Yankappa	Mundaragi	7	8	4	6								
29	Thotappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10								
30	Umesha	Mundaragi	5	8	7	9								
31	Paravva	Mundaragi	6	8	4	6								
32	Andappa	Mundaragi	7	6	5	5								
33	Basappa	Mundaragi	9	11	10	9								
34	Hanumappa	Mundaragi	8	11	7	9								
35	Mariappa	Mundaragi	9	11	5	9								

36	Jadara Ramappa	Mundaragi	4	10															
37	Jolammanavara Vasappa	Mundaragi	4	5															
38	Dhanjappa	Gadag	7	15															
39	Khemappa	Gadag	6	13															
40	Basappa	Mundaragi		6	15														
41	Shekappa	Mundaragi	5	12															
42	Poojara	Mundaragi	6	10															
43	Yalappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
44	Lakshmana	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
45	Jeevalappa	Gadag	5	6	3	2													
46	Dhavarappa	Gadag	2	4	4	6													
47	Veerabhadhrappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
48	Padmappa	Mundaragi	8	11	8	7													
49	Buddesab	Mundaragi	6	8	7	6													
50	Shivappa	Gadag	4	6	3	7													
51	Manjunatha	Gadag	4	6	5	2													
52	Lakshnavva	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
53	Anusavva	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
54	Makanavva	Gadag	3	6	5	2													
55	Eravva	Gadag	2	6	4	8													
56	Roopanna	Gadag	5	3	4	5													
57	Karishidappa	Mundaragi		9	11														
58	Somalingappa	Mundaragi	5	10															
59	Shidappa	Mundaragi	5	13															
60	Chenappa	Gadag	6	3	8	4													
61	Veerayya	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
62	Chandrappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
63	Anandappa	Gadag	4	8	6	9													
64	Basavanthappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
65	Parvathi Anandappa	Gadag	6	11	5	11													
66	Basappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
67	Shri Shailappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
68	Lakshavva	Gadag	6	11	5	10													
69	Phakirappa	Gadag	3	2	4	6													
70	Sooryachandrappa	Mundaragi	7	6	5	5													
71	Hanumathagowda	Mundaragi	7	8	6	7													
72	Basappa	Mundaragi	7	10	8	11													
73	Lakshavva	Mundaragi	6	7	6	6													
74	Suresh	Mundaragi	6	6	4	3													
75	Hanumavva	Mundaragi	6	6	4	5													
76	Ankeppa	Naragund	6	10															5 17

'Evaluation Study of The Performance of Farm Forestry Component under the MGNREGA Scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur Districts of Karnataka in the Period 2013-14 to 2015-16'

77	Manappa	Gadag	6	3	7	5																
78	Mahesh	Gadag	6	2	4	6																
79	Neelavva	Gadag	6	11	5	10																
80	Yallappa	Mundaragi	6	6	4	7																
81	Gowavva	Mundaragi	8	6	4	3																
82	Yarashappa	Gadag	3	6	4	5																
83	Lakshappa	Mundaragi	6	10	5	9																
84	Basappa	Mundaragi	6	5	4	3																
85	Basavarajappa	Mundaragi	7	7	4	5																
86	Abdulshahab	Mundaragi	7	6	4	5																
87	Lakshavva	Mundaragi	6	8	5	7																
88	Basappa	Naragund	5	20																	0	0
89	Avvappa	Rona	5	20																	6	17
90	Jevalappa	Gadag	13	7	10	6																
91	Andappa	Mundaragi	11	4																	12	6
92	Mahanthasha	Gadag	7	10	6	11																
93	Chennappa	Gadag	6	11	7	10																
94	Ramappa	Mundaragi	8	11																	9	12
95	Lakshmidivi	Mundaragi	8	12																	7	11
96	Basappa	Mundaragi	6	11																	4	12
97	Lakshnappa	Mundaragi	11	8																	3	2
98	Manjunatha	Mundaragi	11	6																	4	12
99	Jagadeesha	Mundaragi	11	13																	6	4
100	Shiddappa	Mundaragi	6	12																	5	10
101	Kamalavva	Mundaragi	11	6																	7	5
102	Umesh	Mundaragi	7	8																	7	7
103	Maheshwarappa	Mundaragi	6	8																	7	11
104	Chandappa	Gadag	6	10	5	11																
105	Shivappa	Gadag	4	10	5	11																
106	Kotagi	Gadag	6	11	5	10																
107	Udayaravi	Gadag	4	10	5	11																
108	Rajashkarappa	Gadag	4	10	5	11																
109	Chennappa	Gadag	9	13	8	10																
110	Doddashekarappa	Gadag	6	10	4	8																
111	Sharanappa	Gadag	5	8	3	7																
112	Mohd.Ali	Gadag	11	8	6	5																
113	Basavannappa	Gadag	11	6	12	8																
114	Pateel Kamalavva	Gadag	4	10	5	11																
115	Parappa	Gadag	12	8	6	7																
116	Sannappa	Gadag	5	10	4.5	11																
117	Mahadevappa	Mundaragi	6	11																		
118	Shivappa	Mundaragi	7	15																		
119	Mahadevappa	Mundaragi	6	11																		

120	Mallikarjuna	Gadag	9	11	10	7							
121	Gadigappa	Gadag	11	6	12	7							
122	Shiddappa	Gadag	11	6	7	12							
123	Parasappa	Gadag	11	7	3	6							
124	Mahadevappa	Gadag	11	12	7	6							
125	Mallappa	Gadag	11	6	12	8							
126	Sahranappa	Gadag	11	12	6	7							
127	Chennaveerappa	Mundaragi	6	11									
128	Chandrashekar	Gadag	11	10	12	8							
129	Somappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10							
130	Muniyappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10							
131	Sakrappa	Gadag	6	12	6	11							
132	Veerapuraindappa	Mundaragi	7	13									
133	Lalitha	Mundaragi	6	13									
134	Yellappa	Mundaragi	7	12									
135	Durgappa	Mundaragi	7	12									
136	Bhimappa	Mundaragi	6	10									
137	Ningappa	Mundaragi	7	10									
138	Sakkubai	Mundaragi	5	10	5	10							
139	Ramachandrappa	Mundaragi	6	14									
140	Hanumappa	Mundaragi	6	10	5	9							
141	Honnappa	Mundaragi	7	13									
142	Basavaraj	Gadag	9	11	7	10							
143	Bhimappa	Gadag	11	7	6	12							
144	Mahadevappa	Gadag	11	6	7	2							
145	Jeevappa	Gadag	12	11	7	6							
146	Basappa	Gadag	11	12	6	7							
147	Parappa	Gadag	11	6	4	7							
148	Kalakappa	Gadag	11	7	6	10							
149	Basappa	Gadag	11	6	7	12							
150	Shivappa	Gadag	7	11	6	9							
151	Mahadevappa	Gadag	15	4	10	4							
152	Veerappa	Gadag	12	7	10	6							
153	Somappa	Gadag	15	6	15	8							
154	Hakkibasappa	Gadag	10	9	10	7							
155	Neelavva	Gadag	10	11	15	7							
156	Kamalavva	Rona							5	20	6	15	
157	Chennappa	Gadag	11	6	7	12							
158	Emamasaba	Gadag	11	8	4	6							
159	Nijalingappa	Gadag	11	6	5	8							
160	Jamalakanavara	Gadag	6	12	3	1							
161	Dhyamappa	Gadag	11	9	10	7							
162	Phakirappa	Gadag	6	4	3	5							

'Evaluation Study of The Performance of Farm Forestry Component under the MGNREGA Scheme in Chamarajanagar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gadag and Raichur Districts of Karnataka in the Period 2013-14 to 2015-16'

163	Neelappa	Gadag	11	12	10	13														
164	Veerayya	Gadag	9	10	8	11														
165	Jevalappa	Gadag	13	7	10	6														
166	Andappa	Mundaragi	11	4															12	6
167	Mahanthasha	Gadag	7	10	6	11														
168	Chennappa	Gadag	6	11	7	10														
169	Ramappa	Mundaragi	8	11															9	12
170	Lakshmi devi	Mundaragi	8	12															4	12
171	Basappa	Mundaragi	6	11															7	11
172	Lakshmappa	Mundaragi	11	8															3	2
173	Manjmatha	Mundaragi	11	6															4	12
174	Jagadeesha	Mundaragi	11	13															6	4
175	Shiddappa	Mundaragi	6	12															5	10
176	Kamalavva	Mundaragi	11	6															7	5
177	Umesh	Mundaragi	7	8															7	7
178	Maheshwarappa	Mundaragi	6	8															7	11
179	Chandappa	Gadag	4	10	5	11														
180	Shivappa	Gadag	4	10	5	11														
181	Kamalavva	Mundaragi	11	6															7	5
182	Umesh	Mundaragi	7	8															7	7
183	Maheshwarappa	Mundaragi	6	8															7	11
184	Chandappa	Gadag	4	10	5	11														
185	Shivappa	Gadag	4	10	5	11														
186	Kotagi	Gadag	6	11	5	10														
187	Udayaravi	Gadag	4	10	5	11														
188	Rajashekarappa	Gadag	4	10	5	11														
189	Chennappa	Gadag	9	13	8	10														
190	Doddashekarappa	Gadag	6	10	4	8														
191	Sharanappa	Gadag	5	8	3	7														
192	Mohd.Ali	Gadag	11	8	6	5														
193	Basavannappa	Gadag	11	6	12	8														
194	Pateel Kamalavva	Gadag	4	10	5	11														
195	Parappa	Gadag	12	8	6	7														
196	Sannappa	Gadag	5	10	4.5	11														
197	Mahadevappa	Mundaragi	6	11																
198	Shivappa	Mundaragi	7	15																
199	Mahadevappa	Mundaragi	6	11																
200	Mallikarjuna	Gadag	9	11	10	7														
201	Gadigappa	Gadag	11	6	12	7														
202	Shiddappa	Gadag	11	6	7	12														
203	Parasappa	Gadag	11	7	3	6														
204	Mahadevappa	Gadag	11	12	7	6														
205	Mallappa	Gadag	11	6	12	8														

206	Sharanappa	Gadag	11	12	6	8																
207	Chennaveerappa	Mundaragi	6	11																		
208	Chandrashekar	Kotumachige	11	10	12	8																
209	Somappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10																
210	Muniyappa	Gadag	6	11	5	10																
211	Sakrappa	Gadag	6	12	6	11																
212	Veerapururindappa	Mundaragi	7	13																		
213	Lalitha	Mundaragi	6	13																		
214	Yellappa	Mundaragi	7	12																		
215	Durgappa	Mundaragi	7	12																		
216	Bhimappa	Mundaragi	6	10																		
217	Ningappa	Mundaragi	7	10																		
218	Sakkubai	Mundaragi	5	10	5	10																
219	Ramachandrappa	Mundaragi	6	14																		
220	Hanumappa	Mundaragi	6	10	5	9																
221	Honnappa	Mundaragi	7	13																		
222	Basavaraj	Gadag	9	11	7	10																
223	Bhimappa	Gadag	11	7	6	12																
224	Mahadevappa	Gadag	11	6	7	2																
225	Jeevappa	Gadag	12	11	7	6																
226	Basappa	Gadag	11	12	6	7																
227	Parappa	Gadag	11	6	4	7																
228	Kalakappa	Gadag	11	7	6	10																
229	Basappa	Gadag	11	6	7	12																
230	Shivappa	Gadag	7	11	6	9																
231	Mahadevappa	Gadag	4	10	4	10																
232	Veerappa	Gadag	7	11	6	10																
233	Somappa	Gadag	9	15	8	10																
234	Hakkibasappa	Gadag	9	12	7	10																
235	Neelavva	Gadag	11	8	7	12																
236	Patil Devangode	Siratti	8	10																		
237	Holalappa	Siratti	8	10																		
238	Veeranna	Siratti					15	25														
239	Yellappa	Siratti	6	7																		
240	Mohamed Aneef	Siratti	7	9																		
241	Kasiappa	Siratti	5	8																		
242	Vijay Kumar	Siratti	7	9																		
243	Aaradhana	Siratti	6	7																		
244	Yellappa	Siratti	6	8																		
245	Pakkerappa	Siratti	9	10																		
246	Sangappa	Siratti	6	8																		
247	Rajappa	Siratti	7	6																		
248	Mallappa	Siratti	6	11																		

249		Yellappa	Siratti	6	8														
250		Aravind	Siratti	6	8														
251		Rekha	Siratti	8	10														
252		Basappa	Siratti	8	10														
253		Sankarappa	Siratti	6	8														
254		Saranappa	Siratti	6	10														
255		Geetha Saranappa	Siratti	6	9														
256		Madevappa	Siratti	6	8														
257		Subbasha	Siratti	8	10														
258		Neelappa	Siratti	8	10														
259		Manjappa	Siratti	8	6														
260		Kasturavva	Siratti	6	7														
261		Basavanappa	Siratti	7	9														
262		Arapava	Mundragi	3	9														
263		Mallappa	Mundragi	9	3														
264		Shidappa	Mundragi	3	5														
265		Hanumappa	Mundragi	9	5														
266		Mallappa	Mundragi	5	11														
267		Shekappa	Mundragi	5	11														
268		Rangappa	Mundragi	7	12							5	4						
269		Chidanandiyya	Gadag				4	11											
270		Lalitha	Gadag				4	11											
271		Mahadevi	Gadag				4	8											
272		Sangappa	Gadag				5	8											
273		Mallappa	Gadag				4	9											
274		Yellappa	Gadag				4	9											
275		Renuka	Gadag				4	10											
276		Mahesh	Gadag				4	10											
277		Renuka	Gadag				4	9											
278		Basappa	Gadag				4	9											
279		Renavva	Gadag				4	9											
280		Parsappa	Gadag				4	11											
281		Saradha	Gadag				4	10											
282		Ningappa	Gadag				4	9											
283		Neelavva	Gadag				4	9											
284		Thirkappa	Gadag				5	11											
285		Ramappa	Gadag				4	11											
286		Channabasappa	Siratti	5	7														
287		Basavareddy	Siratti	6	8														
288		Panchaksheri	Siratti	6	9														
289		Hanumanthappa	Siratti	6	9														



290	Parusharamappa	Siratti	6	8								
291	Maanthappa	Siratti	6	8								
292	Basavannappa	Siratti			10	25						
293	Parvatheva	Siratti	8	10								
294	Shankrappa	Siratti	8	9								
295	Basvannava	Siratti			15	20						
296	Ningappa	Siratti	7	11								
297	Hadiyappa	Siratti	8	10								
298	Manchanagowda	Siratti	7	9								
299	Gangamaalava	Siratti	3	9								
300	Devappa	Siratti	9	11								
301	Shakuntala	Siratti	5	10								
302	Maruthi	Siratti	3	10								
303	Shivappa	Siratti	3	10								
304	Basvanthappa	Siratti	4	11								
305	Yellappa	Siratti	3	11								
306	Subbash	Siratti	4	11								
307	Shomareddy	Siratti	3	11								
308	Parameshwarappa	Siratti	3	8								
309	Chikkanagowda	Siratti	3	11								
310	Shangappa	Siratti	4	10								
311	Mohamed Saif	Siratti	3	8								
312	Peer Shab	Siratti	4	11								
313	Basavareddy	Siratti	6	11								
314	Rudrappa	Siratti	4	9								
315	Hanumareddy	Siratti	4	9								
316	Hanumanthappa	Siratti	3	11								
317	Ganeshappa	Siratti	3	11								
318	Chanappa	Siratti	3	11								
319	Beemappa	Siratti	2	9								
320	Yellappa	Siratti	4	9								
321	Vitoba	Siratti	4	9								
322	Veerappa	Siratti	4	9								
323	Shankarappa	Siratti	4	11								
324	Guduthayya	Siratti	4	11								
325	Nagaraj	Siratti	4	10								
326	Hanumanthappa	Siratti	4	8								
327	Kelappa	Siratti	4	11								
328	Devappa	Siratti	4	6								
329	Imman Ushen	Siratti	4	10								
330	Shivlingappa	Siratti	4	9								
331	Beemreddy	Siratti	4	8								
332	Basavareddy	Siratti	3	11								
333	Shivrajgowda	Siratti	4	11								



376	Hanusavva	Siratti	4	11							
377	Gudadiyya	Siratti	4	11							
378	Haalappa	Siratti	4	11							
379	Chanabasappa	Siratti	4	11							
380	Thallalli	Siratti	3	11							
381	Paramma	Shirahatti	4	3							
382	Sampavva G	Shirahatti	4	3	4	2					
383	Ningavva	Shirahatti	5	4							
384	Siddavva	Mundaragi	5	3							
385	Renuka	Gadag	5	3							
386	Bhimappa Pakirappa	Gadag	3	2							
387	Parappa Adiveppa	Gadag	3	2							
388	Nagappa	Gadag	4	2							
389	Mahadevappa	Gadag	5	3							
390	Siddappa	Gadag	4	3	3	2					
391	Chennappa	Gadag	4	3							
392	Ankappa	Gadag	4	3							
393	Pakirappa	Gadag	3	2							
394	Basavanneppa	Gadag	3	3							
395	Shankrappa	Gadag	4	3							
396	Jeevappa	Gadag	3	3	2	3					
397	Basappa Pakirappa	Gadag	4	3							
398	Lakshmana	Gadag	4	3							
399	Yallareddy	Gadag	4	2	3	2					
400	Somanagowda	Gadag	4	3							
401	Shivaputhrappa	Gadag	3	2							
402	Shekappa Pakirappa	Gadag	4	3							
403	Basavanthappa	Mundageri	4	2							
404	Shekappa Mallappa	Mundageri	3	3							
405	Gavisiddappa Bajenmanvara	Mundageri	4	3							
406	Shekappa	Mundaragi	4	3							
407	Nagappa	Mundaragi	3	2.5							
408	Ramanna	Mundaragi	3.2	2.5							
409	Timmanna	Mundaragi	4	3							
410	Chandrappa	Mundaragi	3	1.5	2	1					
411	Sarasiddappa	Mundaragi	4	3							
412	Khasim Sab	Mundaragi	4	3							
413	Ningappa	Mundaragi	4	3.5	3	2					
414	Sivaputrappa	Mundaragi	5	3							
415	Parappa Yellappa	Gadag	6	5							
416	Girish Shekar gowda	Gadag	5	4	3	3					
417	Ashoka	Gadag	4	3							
418	Shanthavva	Shirahatti	4.2	3.2	4.1	2.2					

419	Rajesab	Shirahatti	4.3	3.2														
420	Yellappa	Shirahatti	3.9	2.5														
421	Basappa	Shirahatti	3.4	2.3														
422	Shivu Basappa	Shirahatti	3	2														
423	Basappa Ramappa	Shirahatti	4	2	3	2												
424	Veerappa Kotappa	Shirahatti	4	6														
425	Mahesh Neelappa	Shirahatti	3	2	4	3												
426	Ravi sidramappa	Shirahatti	5	7	3	5												
427	Parvathavva	Shirahatti	5	2	3	4												
428	Huchappa	Shirahatti	4	3														
429	Chennappa	Shirahatti	4	3														
430	Mallappa	Shirahatti	4	3														
431	Hanumappa	Mundaragi	4	3														
432	Mahibubasab	Mundaragi	5	3	5	2												
433	Basavannappa	Mundaragi	4	3	3	2												
434	Naganagowda	Mundaragi	3.2	2.1														
435	Shekappa yenkappa	Mundaragi	4.1	3.5														
436	Rindappa	Mundaragi	4	3														
437	Ameersab	Gadag	5	3														
438	Manjunatha	Gadag	5	7														
439	Udayaravi	Gadag	4.2	3.4														
440	Yallappa	Gadag	6	3	4	5												
441	Chatrappa muniyappa Dyamappa	Gadag	4	3														

**Raichur District**

S. No	Beneficiary	Taluk	Teak		Honge	Nugge	Hebbevu	Hunse	Neem	Karibevu		Papaya	Karijali	Nerala		Nelli	Mango	Sapota	Casurina		Nimbe	Peral		Seethapala		
			H	G						H	G			H	G				H	G		H	G		H	G
1	Hampanna	Raichur	0	5	2	4	3	6																		
2	Mallangouda	Raichur			1.5	4	2	6																		
3	Vijayalaxmi	Raichur			1	4	2	7																		
4	Sidramreddy	Raichur	0	0	1.5	5	0	0																		
5	Basavarajappa	Raichur	0	5	1	3																				
6	Sharanabasa	Raichur			2	7	0	0																		











**Annexure Twelve**  
**Field Photographs**







