

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

302

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಗ್ರಾಅಪ:29:ಪಘಯೋ:17

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ,
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ-2,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು,ದಿನಾಂಕ:17-08-2017.

ಇಂದ:-

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:-

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ,
ನಂ.542, 5ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 2ನೇ ಹಂತ,
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 001.

34

List of studies
Sino-18

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ:- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವರದಿಗಳ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳ
ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ವರದಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

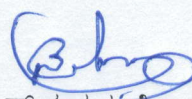
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:-ತಮ್ಮ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂ.ಸಂ.ಕೆಇಎ 275 ಇವಿಎನ್ 2016
ದಿನಾಂಕ:03-08-2017.

ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಷಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಿರುವಂತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮೂಲಭೂತ
ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು-2 ಶಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಪ್ರಭಾವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ "Institute for Social and Economic Change "
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರವರಿಂದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು 2012-13ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ
ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಾದ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ 11 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ
ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು
ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಯಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು
ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ(ಪ್ರತಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ)
ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

Fol. h.a
10/8
C.T.
C.P.E

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,


(ಎನ್.ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಕೋಡಿಪಾಳ್ಯ)

Address list
Sino-1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 948
ದಿನಾಂಕ 18/08/2017
ಗಣಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
ದಿನಾಂಕ

ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು(ಗ್ರಾ.ಮೂ.ಸೌ-2) ಹಾಗೂ
ಪದನಿಮಿತ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜಂಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು,
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂ.ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ,

karwgdp@gmail.com Ph.No. 080-22343509

Evaluation Study on the Impact of Implementation of Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) in Karnataka
Format for providing Action Taken Report on Recommendations and Suggestions made in the Evaluation Study Report

30

List of studies
 18
 15

Sl.No.	Recommendations and Suggestions	Action Taken
Managerial aspect		
1	<p>Strengthening Trainings Programs- Trainings are important to improve the skills and quality of output. Currently, trainings are focused on improvement of livelihoods through income generation activities, entrepreneurship awareness and ecological restoration activities. The scope of trainings can be expanded to other livelihood support programs like tailoring, piggery etc., It would also be useful to further enhance the level of skills and specializations to make additional value added products and link them with markets. The people do prefer specific courses to enhance their skills as well. This could be made note of while designing of such programs. NGOs may be involved to provide specialized training programs to SHGs, UGs and Staff of the Department across various sectors.</p>	<p>The Central assistance to the programme was stopped from the financial year 2015-16. If the Central Government resumes assistance to the programme the training programmes will be strengthened.</p>

203

2	Recruiting Adequate Staff – As Evident from the department records and discussions with the officials, the vacancy status is high as 30 per cent of the total sanctioned posts. It is important that Human Resources are appropriately employed to manage varied programs and hence filling up of the vacancies is important. Scarcity of efficient and adequate staff is seen as one of the major constraints. The shortage of staff(30 per cent)has been reported pointed out across all study districts. It is important that the staff is recruited based on work load to ensure an efficient management of vast programs.	At present the State Government is providing assistance to the programme. There is no requirement of additional staff.
3	Increasing Livestock Coverage – Livestock coverage in terms of numbers should be increased so that more beneficiaries are brought under the purview of the programme people prefer cows and buffaloes to sheep and goats. Besides, it is interesting to note that people willing to bear 50% of the capital cost required for buying livestock. It would be useful to increase the number of livestock health camps based on the field level requirements. Livestock care includes the provision of pastures, protection and veterinarian care which	If the financial assistance to the programme is increased, correspondingly there will be increasing live stock coverage.

652

	should be include in the programme.	
4	Improving Specific Forestry Schemes - There is need for enhancing Forestry plantation schemes. Special attention to social forestry is required as landless, marginal and small farmers will benefit besides meeting their fodder and fuel wood requirements. Plantation of compatible and desirable species of wood perennials on farmlands results in an improvement in soil fertility. Inclusion of perennials with the annuals, in due course of time, would certainly aid improve the bio-physical components of the landscape, increase the carrying capacity of lands and maintain different temperature regimes. However, this need a long term scientific planning.	At present the funds are being allotted to agriculture department and in some districts to social forestry department also. If fund allocation is increased attention to social forestry sector will be paid.
5	Improving Horticulture Plantations - There is need for promotion of horticulture plantations of specific varieties and locale specific(Mango, Cashew, Sapota) and seedling distribution in the Horticulture Sector. This is in response to a huge demand for horticulture and seedlings amongst the people. This is an important component as it improves the household economy. A special focus has to be given to promoting	No funds are being released to Horticulture department. If the central assistance to the programme is made available the resumes may be considered.

	organic farming with appropriate training programs to popularize it.	
6	<p>Streamlining Management – The establishment of a monitoring authority with the completion of the program after a 5 year time period would be useful to further direct the programs appropriately. Monitoring the developed programs after completion of 5 years is important to ensure sustainability. Watershed guidelines are adhered to largely, but could be made further intense. The annual action plan is a crucial; and important document of the WGDP programme. These Action Plans should prioritize important works as they have are not focused in some of the taluks. Schemes across all the districts should be equitably allocated to ensure that all the districts are benefitted. For instance, some of the districts are not provided with the livelihood infrastructure schemes. It would be useful to have common formats for documentation across districts which make it easy to assess progress and ensure accountability. Political interference in the construction of engineering works like foot bridges, hanging bridges should be avoided by making the process more open and people</p>	<p>The scheme is being monitored from the WGDP cell at the State level and by the Chief Executive Officers of the ZPs at the district level. The scheme is being implemented on the guidelines issued by the earlier Planning Commission.</p>

828

	friendly.	
7	<p>Avoiding Conflicts through Planned and Equitable distribution – Currently, there is no provision of fencing for the forestry plantation and could be taken up. Officials have reported encountering problems while implementing the program on certain occasions. Conflicts generally arise while delineating land boundaries and choosing the beneficiaries of WGDP. Similar issues have been reported the distribution of seeds, goats and giriraja birds under animal husbandry scheme among the people in villages. Demarcation of fencing, grazing animals trampling the forestry plantations are some of the vital issues under forestry sector. Thus it is necessary, to this has to be planning such schemes carefully so as to avoid conflicts.</p>	<p>Only minimal forestry plantation activities are being carried out under the scheme. There is no conflict reported during distribution of seeds, goats and giriraja birds under animal husbandry scheme.</p>
8	<p>Promoting Research and Development – Research and Development is making significant contributions and improvements in sustaining programs. It is important that of research activities are taken up to further enhance the program's quality and outreach. It would be useful to promote research to come up with some innovative e</p>	<p>If the assistance to the programme is increased research and development activity will be given priority.</p>

	approaches and ascertain possibilities of taking the programme to a higher level in terms of deriving long term and sustained benefits to the community.	
Technical Aspects		
9	Adopting Tank Desiltation Initiative – Desiltation of taken up instead of designing new percolation ponds/infiltration tanks. The silt obtained from tanks could be used by farmers, on their lands for which a minimum amount could be collected from them per truck load of silt. Further, tank management my be taken up by way of involving local communities a this is a traditional system, practiced since a longtime.	The scheme is being implemented on watershed guidelines. Attention is given to conservation and preservation of water and soil. Desiltation of tank activity can be taken up under MGNREGA.
10	Training on Technical Aspects – Organizing specialized trainings for farmers on technical aspects and potential benefits would be an important initiative that should be taken up. Farmers who have shown interest in the capacity building programs and demonstrated them in the field should be trained to be local leaders to create further impact of the initiatives. Simple awareness programmes could aid in	At present training activities are not being given much importance. If the assistance to the programme resumes training on technical aspects will be conducted.

CS
28

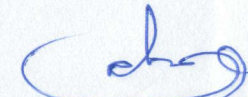
	knowledge and understanding and promote water conservation initiatives among the farmers.	
11	Avoid Trench cum Bunding – Trench cum bunding scheme does not seem to be in favour of marginal farmers as it occupies more land space. This scheme does not suit the marginal farmers as it occupies more land space during the construction of bunds. Therefore, farmers opined across all the study districts were not keen to take up trench cum bunding.	Trench cum bunding activity is not being given much importance in the programme.
12	Improving Specific Infrastructure Scheme – Special attention should be given to improving rural infrastructure schemes like construction of foot bridges, hanging bridges, vented dams etc., particularly in high rainfall areas. Flooding during rainy seasons is a major concern for women and school going children, hence, these bridges makes it safe and convenient for children, hence, these bridges makes it safe and convenient for children to go to school while the parents can attend to their work at the fields.	Since the programme is being implemented on watershed guidelines it is not possible to the much importance to the infrastructure schemes. Many footbridges, hanging bridges and vented dams have been constructed under the programme.
13	Promote Micro Watersheds – It would be more appropriate to	The scheme is being implemented on the

25

	<p>promote micro watersheds rather than sub watersheds. The activities pertaining to micro watersheds are more effective compared to sub watersheds. The involvement of people and their participation is more intense in micro watersheds. Being a small area it is easy for people to involve and observe the activities. As observed, the implementation was more effective in achieving targets in the micro-watersheds.</p>	<p>basis of micro watershed only. People at the village level are involved in preparing the action plan for the scheme.</p>
14	<p>Increase Budget Allocation – Increasing the overall annual budget up to 20 to 30 percent across districts. This would lead in further strengthening the programme as specific allocations to the sectors could help expand the coverage of beneficiaries with potential impacts felt more intensely. Conservation is a crucial in development, therefore additional allocation is essential for sustainable development and management of natural resources.</p>	<p>Increase in budget allocation is the policy matter of the Central and the State Governments.</p>
15	<p>Increase Reward Funds to SHGs – Increasing the amount of Reward funds to each SHG (a minimum of Rs.50000-75000 per group – officials view, Rs.100000 to 150000 per group – SHG's perception) would be a positive initiative towards strengthening the SHGs in terms</p>	<p>It will be considered if the assistance to the programme is increased.</p>

20

	of creating and initiate further income generating activities. The expectations o SHGs across all the study districts are by and large similar and also the enthusiasm of SHG members is more visible. An increase in funds may be provided based on the type of project and its outreach.	
16	Increase Salaries of Field Staff – Currently the salaries given to the temporary staff are inappropriate and inadequate, and hence the attrition level is high. Salaries of the temporary field staff may be increase (to minimum of Rs.6000 to Rs.8000) particularly in view of the opinion expressed by the people concerned across all the districts.	If there is any demand for the increase in salaries of field staff it will be considered.
17	Timely Release of Funds and Approvals – Timely release of funds would ensure the initiation of activities as planned. Hence, on time release of funds of E.C. committees is important. Besides the process of releasing funds may be reduced to avoid delays. Some of the WGDP programmes are season specific and hence the timely initiation will lead to effective implementation and development.	Funds are being released to the districts timely. Strict instructions have been given to CEOs of ZPs to release the funds to the implementing agencies as soon as the action plan is approved.


ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ - 2) ಮತ್ತು
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಗ್ರಾ. ಕಾ. ಸಂ. ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು