

study list  
SINO 102



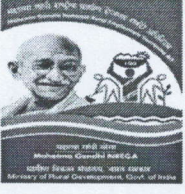
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತಾಲಯ

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

2ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 3ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-1.

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ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 600 ಉಖಾಯೋ 2016

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15-04-2020

ಇವರಿಗೆ,

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ,  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ

ವಿಷಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವರದಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳ ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂ:ಕೆಇಎ/51/ಎಟಿಆರ್/ ಗ್ರಾಅಪಂ.ರಾಜ್/2019 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 25-02-2020

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ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನರೇಗಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 2013-14 ರಿಂದ 2015-16ರ ವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಗದಗ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೈಗೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದೆ.

ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ:

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಿಗೆ.

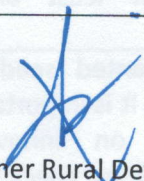
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ  
ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 490/5  
ದಿನಾಂಕ 27/4/2020  
ಗಣಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ A 2704  
ದಿನಾಂಕ 27/4/2020  
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## Evaluation Report of KEA

Sl.No	Recommendation	Action Taken Report
1	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	Measures have been taken at the Districts to adhere to maintenance of data as prescribed by Karnataka Forest Department and the information regarding number and type of seedlings provided to each beneficiary is being verified and maintained.
2	Selection of beneficiaries without verifying eligibility criteria and category specifically laid down by the MGNREGA guidelines must be discontinued	It has been ensured that beneficiaries' selection is made as per the guidelines of MGNREGS.
3	Conscious efforts must be made to disseminate information on the farm forestry 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.	Efforts have been made to disseminate information on farm forestry through street plays, distribution of pamphlets, leaflets and conducting awareness program.
4	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.	Seedlings have been supplied to the farmers close to the planting sites. The suggestions listed shall be included in the implementation guidelines and communicated to the concerned.
5	The Beneficiaries must be helped to ensure that seedlings are planted with early monsoon, so that plantation get enough back up showers and show good growth.	The front line staff of the department especially motivators have been deployed to provide basic input like timely planting availability and benefits of agro forestry. Efforts have been made to improve survival percentages through Casualty Replacement and irrigation.
6	As the programme in its present form is not so successful, it is necessary to provide technical guidance by providing at least one extension motivators for 05 villagers.	As of now one motivator is available for 05 to 08 Gram Panchayaths. It is proposed to recruit 125 technical Assistants Forestry from outsource having B.Sc Forestry degree.
7	The after care of the planted seedlings and its protection is 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.	Information regarding innovative water conservation methods such as soak-pit, trench-cum-bunds is being provided to farmers.

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8	Additional ground level staff for monitoring farm forestry activities must be appointed in KFD.	Presently Motivators on consolidated basis and regular front line staff are monitoring the activities. It is proposed to recruit 125 technical assistants forestry from outsource having B.Sc Forestry degree.
9	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.	Measures have been taken to raise tall seedlings raised in bigger size polythene bags size 8"X12".
10	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	The state Horticulture Department under MGNREGA Convergence is taking up the area expansion of the perennial horticulture crops
11	NGO's and locally active civil society groups such as SHG's Yuvaka and yuvati Mandals must be involved to make the programme inclusive and fruitful in the long run.	Participation of Volunteers in afforestation activities of Gram Panchayats has been initiated.
12	Timely release of funds to nurseries must be ensured.	As and when grants are released from the Central Government for material expenses same will be available to line departments and Gram Panchayaths
13	The Scheme can be intergrated 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.	Noted for future guidance.
14	The present programme has two components-one, distribution of seedlings which is assigned to KFD and the other payment form pitting, planting and maintenance, which is the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat. There is often lack of co-ordination between the two institutions. Invader 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.	Now both the activities are carried out by the Forest Department.

  
 Commissioner Rural Development, N.W. 15/10  
 Rural Development and Panchayath Raj Department.