

**Evaluation of the Scheme of Lift Irrigation under Ganga Kalyana of
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation from 2005-06 to 2011-12**

Submitted To
Karnataka Evaluation Authority
&
Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation
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By



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Contents

	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page No</i>
	<i>Executive Summary</i>	4-6
Chapter I: Introduction		7-11
1.0	Introduction	6
1.1	Basis for Government Intervention	7
1.2	Progress Review	8
1.3	Problem Statement	9
1.4	Scope Objectives and Evaluation Questions	9-11
1.5	Evaluation Design	11
1.6	Evaluation Methodology	11
Chapter II: Data Collection and Analysis		12-21
2.1	Introduction	12
2.2	Sub-caste	13
2.3	Literacy level	14
2.4	Occupation of the beneficiaries	15
2.5	Housing status	16
2.6	Employment status	17
2.7	Monthly income of the beneficiaries	18-19
2.8	Energy consumption	20-21
Chapter III – Functioning status of the scheme		22-
3.1	Awareness of the scheme	22
3.2	Selection of beneficiaries	22
3.3	Installation process	23-27
3.4	Working condition of the pumps, motors and pipes	27-28
3.5	Multiple Cropping	28-29
Chapter IV – Findings and Discussions		30
Chapter V – Recommendations		31
	<i>List of Tables</i>	
Table 2.1	No.of beneficiaries covered under lift irrigation scheme	12
Table 2.2	Sub-caste of the beneficiaries	13
Table 2.3	Literacy level	14
Table 2.4	Major occupation	15
Table 2.5	Housing status	16
Table 2.6	Members of the family employed & unemployed	17
Table 2.7	Annual income before availing the scheme	15
Table 2.8	Annual income After availing the scheme	19
Table 2.9	Sources of Energy used for lighting	19
Table 2.10	Sources of Energy used for cooking	20
Table 3.1	Awareness of the scheme	22
Table 3.2	Application filling	23
Table 3.3	Pipes used	24

Table 3.4	Time taken to get the earthwork/groundwork done	24
Table 3.5	Time taken to get the pumps/motors and pipes	25
Table 3.6	Time taken to fix the pumps/motors and pipes	26
Table 3.7	Time taken for fixing of pumps and motors, for electrification/charging of line	26
Table 3.8	Working status of pumps, motors and pipes	27
Table 3.9	Type of crops grown	28
Table 3.10	Area of agriculture land before availing the scheme	29
Table 3.11	Area of agriculture land as on the date of inspection	29
	List of Graphs	
Graph 2.1	Category of sub-caste	14
Graph 2.2	Literacy level before and after availing the scheme	15
Graph 2.3	Housing status	17
Graph 2.4	Employment status	18
Graph 3.1	Type of crops grown	29
	<i>List of Annexure</i>	33-56
Annexure 1	Number of beneficiaries along with their landholding size and survey numbers	
Annexure 2	Questionnaire	
Annexure 3	Government G.O on sub-castes	
Annexure 4	Focused Group Discussions Photographs	
	<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	
	SC: Scheduled Caste	
	ST: Scheduled Tribes	
	OBC: Other Backward Classes	
	GoK: Government of Karnataka	

Executive Summary

The Government of Karnataka (GoK) has formulated various programmes and schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) for the socio-economic development of these communities. Among these programmes Government of Karnataka has started a scheme with an aim to help small and marginal farmers for improving the agriculture productivity by providing better irrigation facilities for SC and ST communities through various welfare corporations like Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd, Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd, and D. Devraja Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd.

In this regard GoK launched Ganga Kalyana Scheme to provide irrigation facility to the agricultural lands of schedule caste farmers in all districts of Karnataka. There were three sub-schemes under Ganga Kalyana Scheme:

1. Individual Irrigation Bore well
2. Community Irrigation Bore well, and
3. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Development Corporation through open tender has invited various agencies to take up a study on the performance evaluation of the scheme. In the process, Institute of Public Enterprise (IPE) got shortlisted to undertake the evaluation study on the performance of one of its schemes under Gangakalyana Scheme i.e., Lift Irrigation Scheme for the period 2005-06 to 2011-12.

The major objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of Lift Irrigation scheme for the period 2005-06 to 2011-2. The study aimed to do a detailed analysis on the socio-economic development of the beneficiaries of lift irrigation scheme and assessed the improvement in their standard of living. A group of beneficiaries were randomly selected across all the identified districts. Focused group discussion was conducted with the beneficiaries, and officers at head office and at district level.

A detailed questionnaire was developed to collect information on the important issues which were detailed under various sections viz., General information of the beneficiaries, Quality of the scheme, its usefulness and the socio-economic information and the process of sanctioning of the Evaluation of the Lift Irrigation Scheme with the approval of KEA and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation.

- The study found high level of illiteracy among the beneficiaries and which was also one of the reasons behind poor awareness about the scheme as well as selection process followed for implementation of the scheme. Marginal improvement in the literacy level among the family members (i.e., 5%) was observed after availing the scheme.
- Most of the beneficiaries belonged to Madiga's and Lambani's and Adi Karnataka's sub-castes. It was found that there are many other sub-castes in SC community. If they are available in those districts it is important that they are need to be given an opportunity to avail the scheme.
- The per centage of people who are depending on agriculture has improved in the districts of Bidar and C.R.Nagar after availing the scheme. In other districts even after availing the scheme there was no change in the percent of people depending on agriculture and non-agricultural activities.
- It was observed that most of the beneficiaries were living in semi-pucca houses. Few of them have pucca houses and were continuing in the same house after availing the scheme. Not much difference was observed in the house structure before and after availing the scheme
- It was noticed from the primary interaction with the beneficiaries that around 90% of their family members both male and female were employed i.e., they were working in Dairy farm, Poultry farm, as agricultural labour etc. The percentage of unemployed was very less in case of male family members except in the districts of Chitrdurga, Davanagiri and Kalaburgi.
- The income levels of all the beneficiaries across all the districts showed that the annual net income on an average before availing the scheme was Rs. 40,000. This has improved to Rs.60,000 after availing the scheme. The data on expenditure and consumption pattern could not be collected as the beneficiaries were unable to provide realistic figures. But it was observed in the focused group discussion that all the family members of the beneficiaries were able to take nutritious food and were above the poverty line. This was because, all the family members were engaged in their respective employment and earning an average income of around Rs.3000 per month. They said that they spend the entire income in meeting the basic requirements and could not save a part of it.
- Regarding the selection of beneficiaries they were of the view that the selection process was satisfactory to certain extent, but some of the beneficiaries from Gadag, Davanagiri, Koppal, Yadgiri districts expressed their difficulty in filling the application and providing the necessary documents. They said that they had to attach many enclosures along with the

application and were not aware of the method of filling the application. In this aspect nearly 30% of them took the help from Government representatives and friends.

- The beneficiaries were of the view that the entire implementation process took on an average one month for getting the water supply into their respective agricultural lands. However, there were very few cases reported in Bagalkote and Belagavi that the entire process took more than 3 months in the initial years of implementation of the scheme i.e., during 2006-07. The major activity that took more time was electrification. Maximum number of the beneficiaries in Mandya (100%), Mysuru (100%), Ballari (96%) and Gadag (90%), CR Nagar (66%), and Chitradurg (60%) were of the view that in almost all districts the earth work/ground work was completed within week days.
- As far as operational problems were concerned the beneficiaries said that problems like motor breakdowns,electricity connection and pumps failure were the major reasons. Few of them were having related problems like groundwork was finished but motor was not fixed, all the accessories were not received. But on the whole the beneficiaries said that the scheme was working well and they were able to get irrigation facility on time for their agricultural fields. They said that they were not carrying any guarantee card of the pumps and motors and some said that they were not aware of that.
- The irrigation facility provided by the scheme was used mainly for agriculture purpose only. It was noted from the primary interaction with the beneficiaries that the agricultural productivity per acre has increased marginally and also the quality of the produce has improved. Especially this irrigation facility helped the farmers for multiple cropping.

Chapter I: Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Irrigation is defined as “Artificially supplying & systematically dividing of water for agriculture in order to obtain more agricultural productivity. Uninterrupted supply of water is essential for better quality of production and more productivity. In the present day agricultural system farmers have been using different technological methods for supplying water to their crops. This artificial supply of water is called irrigation apart from natural rains. Therefore, irrigation is essentially the artificial application of water to overcome deficiencies in rainfall for growing crops. Irrigation is considered to be the fundamental input which is having positive correlation with the agricultural productivity. In olden days where traditional agriculture was in practice, irrigational facility used to play a protective role against the unpredictable rainfall & drought. But now, adoption of high yielding varieties, chemical fertilization & multiple cropping made the farmers to depend more on controlled irrigation for increasing agricultural productivity.

In major parts of the country agriculture has been suffering with less productivity due to lack of proper water facility. Therefore the country decentralized the portfolio of policies like drip irrigation, making availability of the bore wells and canalization by constructing some dams/bridges. Irrigation facility is provided to the agricultural land through lift irrigation scheme utilizing the perennial source of water (rivers) and lifting water through pipe lines. Wherever perennial water sources are not available, bore wells are dug underground within the water points identified through the help of expert geologists and tanks are built for storage of water and to help flow through the pipes to the lands.

With a view to make it effective of the above policy, it was understood that the state of Karnataka has chosen all these schemes to convert the draught soil into fertile soil. This provision was extended to the weaker sections of the population. In this regard the Government of Karnataka has launched Ganga Kalyana Scheme to provide irrigation facility to the agricultural lands of schedule caste farmers in all districts of Karnataka. There were three sub-schemes under Ganga Kalyana Scheme:

1. Individual Irrigation Bore well
2. Community Irrigation Bore well, and
3. Lift Irrigation Scheme

Under Individual Irrigation Bore well scheme, there is subsidy and loan to provide bore well, pump set and its energisation. Community Irrigation and Lift Irrigation Scheme had been implemented under full subsidy Under Lift Irrigation scheme 5899 individuals were benefited covering 15280.69 acres of land. Under this scheme the scheduled caste farmers owning land near rivers, nalas, tributaries, backwaters of

reservoirs is irrigated by lifting water using pump sets. The present Ganga Kalyana scheme for scheduled caste people was implemented by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation. The current study was proposed to evaluate Lift Irrigation schemes from 2005-06 to 2011-12, to understand the present status, process of implementation and its socio-economic impact on the beneficiaries. An in-depth analysis was done on the usage of lift irrigation facilities that were provided under the scheme, existing and upgraded agricultural practices of the beneficiaries and finally analysed their socio-economic status.

1.1 Basis for Government Intervention

- 1 The selection process for the scheme was done through two stages. One at District Manager level and from there to selection committee headed by Member of Legislative Assembly. Each farmer is required to submit the appropriate documents viz., Beneficiary application with photo, caste certificate, income certificate, ESCOM permission/Registration Certificate, Water Permission from Irrigation Department (Original), Record of Rights letter (Original), Small Farmers letter Issued by Tahasildar (original), R.S.Map marking extent of land to be irrigated, and Ration Card.
- 2 The engineering division of the corporation prepared the estimate based on field data and placed for administrative approval to the Managing Director of the Corporation. After administrative approval, the work was executed by tender contract for supply of PVC pipes and pump sets. The civil work i.e., laying of pipes in the fields was executed by civil contractor selected by quotation process. After completion of the above work, power connection to the unit was done by ESCOM.
- 3 The Gangakalyana Scheme was funded through Government of Karnataka. The state government had been providing funds to Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation for implementing the scheme.
- 4 It was observed from the above data provided by the corporation that the scheme had reached to more number of beneficiaries in the districts of Raichur, Ballari, Belagavi, Kalaburgi, Koppal and Vijayapura. During the year 2011-12, the scheme had attained good progress in the districts of Raichur and Chitradurg.

1.2 Progress Review

Based on the data provided by the corporation the scheme has achieved its given target population and reached to the maximum number of beneficiaries

1.3 Problem Statement

It was observed from the evaluation that the scheme could not cover all the sub-castes mentioned under Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes. Therefore this gap can be covered and see that all sub-castes and all the districts are covered proportionately.

1.4 Scope Objectives and Evaluation Questions

The scope of the study has been confined to the objectives of the scheme that have been achieved since 2005-06 to 2011-12. The major objective of the study was to evaluate the Lift Irrigation Schemes from the period 2005-06 to 2011-2. The study aimed to provide the corporation (Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation) with the detailed analysis about the beneficiaries of lift irrigation scheme and assessed the improvement in their standard of living.

The major objectives of the scheme were:

1. To make agricultural activity profitable in rural areas for scheduled caste farmers.
2. To encourage weaker section of scheduled caste farmers to improve their economic status and to avoid migration from rural areas in search of livelihood.
3. To improve the economic and social status of scheduled caste farmers in rural areas
4. To increase food production, this will help in providing food security.
5. To support and encourage irrigation activity for weaker sections in rural areas.

Evaluation Questions

1. Name of the Respondent:
2. Caste to which he/she belongs:
3. Sub-Caste :
4. Name of the Scheme:
5. How did you come to know of the GK LI scheme:
6. Any other scheme availed from the Corporation :
7. If Respondent is not beneficiary, how is he/she related to him/her:
8. What is the total extent of agriculture land of beneficiary in the village:
9. Survey no. / nos. of agriculture land in the village:
10. Full postal address of beneficiary
11. Unique identify of the beneficiary (BPL/APL card number, Aadhar no., voter id no., etc.):
12. Total number of members in the family of beneficiary:

13. Has any other member of the family availed the GK LIS or any other scheme from the Corporation:

14. Date on which interview is taking place:

15. Year in which beneficiary was selected:

(A) ABOUT QUALITY OF WORK AND TIME LINES:

1. How many times did you apply for the scheme benefit:

2. If not selected as beneficiary in the first application

Were you told of the reason for rejection :YES/NO

3. If answer to above is YES, who told you about the reason and what was it?

4. Did you have to use any influence to get the benefit?

5. If answer to above is YES, who was the person who influenced the decision of selecting you as beneficiary?

6. Did you personally file your application and provided all documents needed to get benefit of the scheme? YES/NO

7. If the answer to above is No, who did the documentation on your behalf? Is he/she related to you?

8. What are the brands of (to be noted after physical verification by evaluator only)

(A) The pipes used:

(B) The pump used:

(C) The motor used:

(D) Any other component of the scheme (specify):

9. Of the above, the items which are of BIS/notified standards are –

(A) Pipes : YES/NO

(B) Pump : YES/NO

(C) Motor : YES/NO

(D) Others : YES/NO

10. From the date of your selection as beneficiary, how much time was taken to –

(A) Get the earth work/ground work done : _____ Days/Months

(B) Get the Pumps/Motors and Pipes : _____Days/Months

(C) Fix the Pumps/Motors and Pipes : _____Days/Months

1.5 Evaluation Design

In order to conduct the evaluation study, bottom up approach has been adopted where target beneficiaries were interviewed with structured questionnaire followed by consultation with district managers. Other approaches towards the study were as follows:

- Geographical coverage within the selected districts.
- Sample coverage of men and women beneficiaries.

1.6 Evaluation Methodology

- i. Sampling was done randomly based on the list of beneficiary provided by the corporation. As per Terms of Reference (ToR) 10% of the beneficiaries per year were selected from each district and the list along with their survey number and acres of land holding was given in annexure 1.
- ii. After identifying the sample field visits were carried out to interact with the farmers and the respective district managers through a structured questionnaire and conducted focused group discussions.
- iii. In order to identify factors that led to the success of the scheme, socio-economic impact analysis was made based on various socio-economic indicators like. Economic Growth, Family Health, Education, Agricultural Productivity, owning a house, per capita income, irrigation facilities etc.

Chapter II: Data Collection and Analysis

2.1 Introduction

The present chapter made a detailed analysis on the profile of the beneficiaries. In the process of evaluation, the study team has interacted with around 330 beneficiaries i.e., 10% of the total population of the study spread over various districts of Karnataka State during the period 2005-06 to 2011-12.

Table 2.1: No. of beneficiaries covered under lift irrigation scheme

Sl.No	District	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Bagalkot	45	31	17	16	3	0	0	112
2.	Ballari	24	24	14	36	56	59	86	299
3.	Bidar	51	21	6	56	0	16	0	150
4.	Belagavi	149	155	24	44	12	24	20	428
5.	Vijayapura	38	44	19	51	26	57	16	251
6.	Chitradurg	0	0	0	0	18	28	100	146
7.	Davangiri	51	12	14	9	0	4	0	90
8.	Gadag	0	51	45	44	20	5	33	198
9.	Kalaburgi	48	22	128	140	90	181	0	609
10.	CR Nagar	13	26	0	9	0	0	7	55
11.	Koppal	44	38	64	62	42	187	0	437
12.	Mandya	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
13.	Mysuru	0	15	7	14	0	0	0	36
14.	Ramnagar	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
15.	Raichur	20	0	19	69	66	107	121	402
16.	Yadgiri	0	0	0	0	45	58	0	103

(Source: Information provided by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation)

Table 2.1 showed that during the year 2011-12, this scheme was implemented in 7 districts i.e., Bellari, Belagavi, Vijayapura, Chitradurg, Gadag, CR Nagar and Raichur. The number of beneficiaries who availed the scheme during this year was less than 50 in the districts of Belagum, Vijayapura, Gadag and CR Nagar. In this year the people in the districts of Yadgiri, Mysuru, Ramnagar, Mandya, Davangiri, Bidar, Bagalkot, and Kalaburgi were not covered under this scheme. During the year 2011-12, the scheme has attained good progress in the districts of Raichur and Chitradurga covering more than 100 beneficiaries.

In the districts of Mandya (8) Ramnagar (20), Mysuru (36), C.R.Nagar (55) the number of beneficiaries who had availed the scheme were less than 60 in the last seven years. There was a slight increase in the trend over the year in districts like Bellari, Kalaburgi, Koppal and Raichur. In the remaining districts the selection of beneficiaries have registered a declining trend.

The study made a detailed analysis on the socio-economic status of these beneficiaries. This their age, caste, educational status, occupation, land holding pattern, housing status, their income levels and type of energy consumed before and after availing the scheme.

2.2 Sub-caste of the beneficiaries

Table 2.2 shows that the beneficiaries belonged to Scheduled Caste (SC). It was observed that they belonged to various sub- castes under the SC community. Most of them belonged to Madiga's and Lambani's and Adi Karnataka's.

Table 2.2: Sub-caste of the beneficiaries (%)

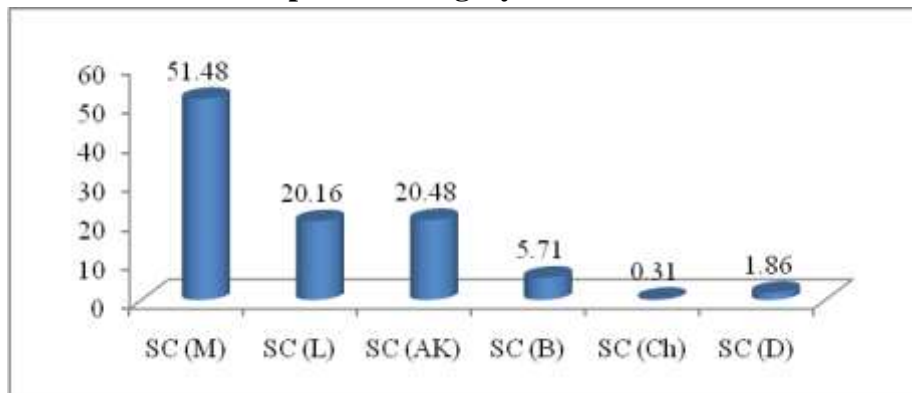
Districts	Caste					
	SC (M)	SC (L)	SC (AK)	SC (B)	SC (Ch)	SC (D)
Bagalkote	67	33	0	0	0	0
Ballari	0	0	100	0	0	0
Bidar	100	0	0	0	0	0
Belagavi	100	0	0	0	0	0
C.R.Nagar	0	34	66	0	0	0
Chitradurg	0	0	20	80	0	0
Davanagiri	45	55	0	0	0	0
Gadag	0	100	0	0	0	0
Kalaburgi	100	0	0	0	0	0
Koppal	40	60	0	0	0	0
Mandya	0	0	100	0	0	0
Mysuru	100	0	0	0	0	0
Raichur	70	0	0	0	4	26
Yadgiri	100	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Data provided by District Offices and Head Office of Dr BR Ambedkar Development Corporation

Note: M: Madiga, L: Lambani, AK: Adi Karnataka, B: Bhovi, J: Chalavadi & D: Dasaru

It was identified that most of them i.e., 100% in Belagavi, Yadgiri, Gadag, Ballari belonged to SC (M), SC (L) and SC (AK) caste and 80% in Chitradurg, 69.57% in Raichur, 66.67% Bagalkote and C.R.Nagar belonged to SC (B), SC (M), SC (M) and SC (AK) caste. It was observed that there were so many other categories in SC community who have not availed this scheme.

Graph 2.1: Category of Sub-Caste



2.3 Literacy level of the beneficiaries

The data on the literacy level of the beneficiaries before availing the scheme and after availing the scheme shows that before availing the scheme in male community only 31% were literates in Bagalkote, Ballari (32%), CR.Nagar (32%) where as more than 50% literacy rate was observed in the districts of Bidar, Chitradurga, Davanagiri, Kalaburgi, Koppal, Mandya, Mysuru and Raichur. Belagavi district registered a lowest literacy rate i.e., 10% among the male members. The percentage of uneducated was more in Gadag district. It was observed that the percentage of uneducated has decreased by 5% in all the districts after availing the lift irrigation scheme

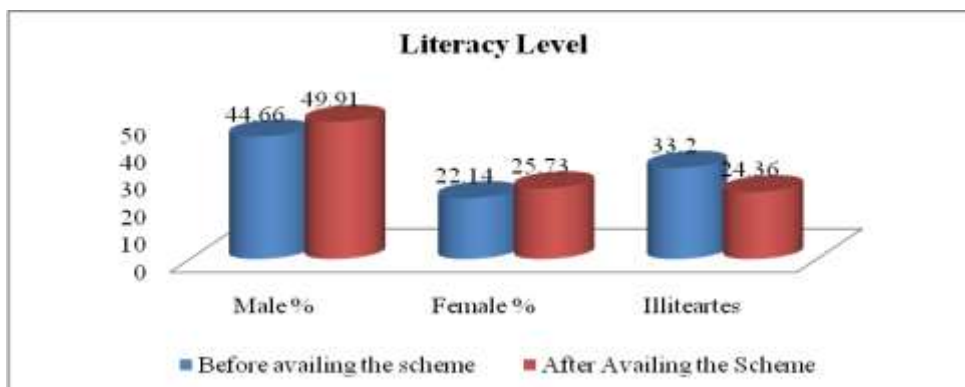
Table 2.3: Literacy level (%)

Districts	Before availing the scheme			After availing the scheme		
	Male Literates %	Female %	Uneducated %	Male %	Female %	Uneducated %
Bagalkote	31	15	54	33	20	47
Ballari	32	16	52	36	20	44
Bidar	66	18	16	73	18	9
Belagavi	11	40	49	12	44	44
C.R.Nagar	32	19	49	42	26	32
Chitradurga	62	21	17	67	25	13
Davanagiri	58	37	5	62	38	0
Gadag	10	8	82	18	11	71
Kalaburgi	60	24	16	72	25	3
Koppal	47	33	20	53	36	11
Mandya	100	0	0	100	0	0
Mysuru	50	25	25	52	26	22
Raichur	46	38	16	51	41	8
Yadgiri	20	22	58	25	29	46

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

In case of female beneficiaries the level of literacy on an average was around 25% before and after availing the scheme. In Belagavi district it was observed that female literacy level was more (40%) compared to male literacy.

Graph 2.2: Literacy Level before and after availing the scheme



2.4 Occupation of the beneficiaries

It was observed from the table that more than 85% of the beneficiary's major occupation was agriculture. The remaining 15% on an average were into non-agricultural activities like working as labour, drivers, women working as maids in the nearby houses etc. In C.R.Nagar 50% of the households depend on agriculture and the remaining 50% were into non-agricultural activities that include business, flour mills auto drivers etc. In Bidar and C.R.Nagar the percentage of beneficiaries depending on agriculture have increase after availing the scheme. In other districts even after availing the scheme there was no change in the percent of people depending on agriculture and non-agricultural activities.

Table 2.4: Major occupation (%)

Districts	Before availing the Lift Irrigation Scheme		After availing the Lift Irrigation scheme	
	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture
Bagalkote	80	20	100	0
Ballari	88	12	88	12
Bidar	67	33	80	20
Belagavi	97	3	98	2
C.R.Nagar	50	50	67	33
Chitradurg	86	14	93	7
Davanagiri	100	0	78	22
Gadag	86	14	86	14
Kalaburgi	67	33	67	33
Koppal	75	25	80	20
Mandya	100	0	100	0

Mysuru	50	50	50	50
Raichur	87	13	87	13
Yadgiri	100	0	100	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

2.5 Housing status

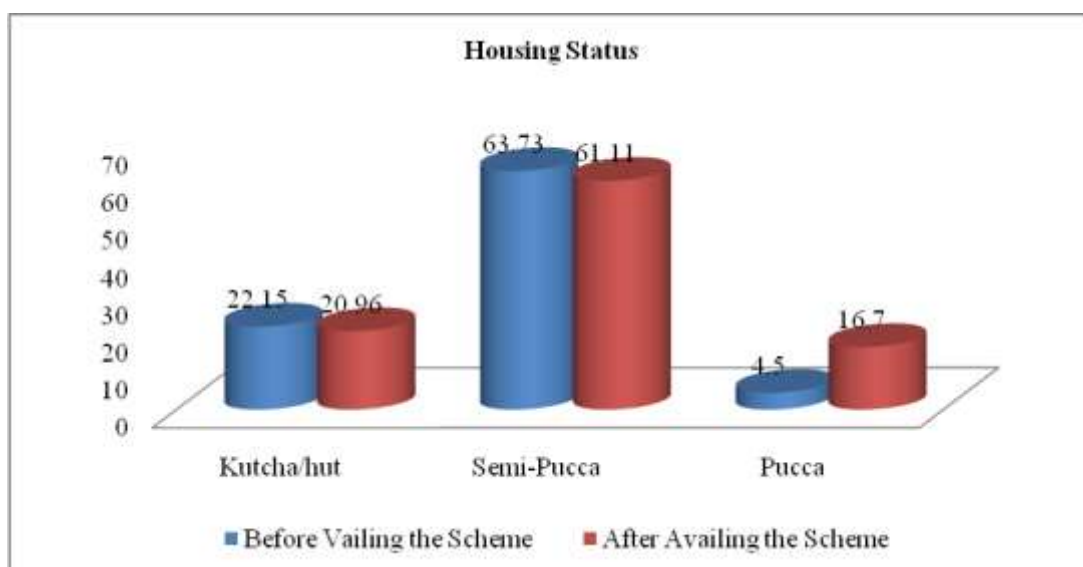
Table 2.5 shows that most of the beneficiaries were living in semi-pucca houses. Few of them have pucca houses and were continuing in the same house after availing the scheme. Not much difference was observed in the house structure before and after availing the Lift Irrigation Scheme. The beneficiaries are working in their own agricultural lands.

Table 2.5: Housing Status (%)

Districts	Before availing the scheme			After availing the scheme		
	Kutch/hut	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Kutch/hut	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
Bagalkote	50	50	0	0	42	58
Ballari	9	88	3	3	94	3
Bidar	34	46	20	33	40	27
Belagavi	20	77	3	0	25	75
C.R.Nagar	33	50	17	33	50	17
Chitradurg	100	0	0	100	0	0
Davanagiri	0	67	33	0	67	33
Gadag	5	86	9	4	86	10
Kalaburgi	42	37	21	42	37	21
Koppal	10	85	5	0	90	10
Mandya	0	100	0	0	100	0
Mysuru	50	50	0	50	50	0
Raichur	10	83	7	7	93	0
Yadgiri	27	73	0	10	82	8

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Graph 2.3: Housing Status



2.6 Employment status

It was noticed from the primary interaction with the beneficiaries that around 90% of their family members both male and female were employed i.e., they were working in Dairy farm, Poultry farm, as agricultural labour etc. The percentage of unemployed was very less in case of male family members except in the districts of Chitrdurga and Davanagiri and Kalaburgi. Female unemployed before and after availing the scheme have registered more percentage.

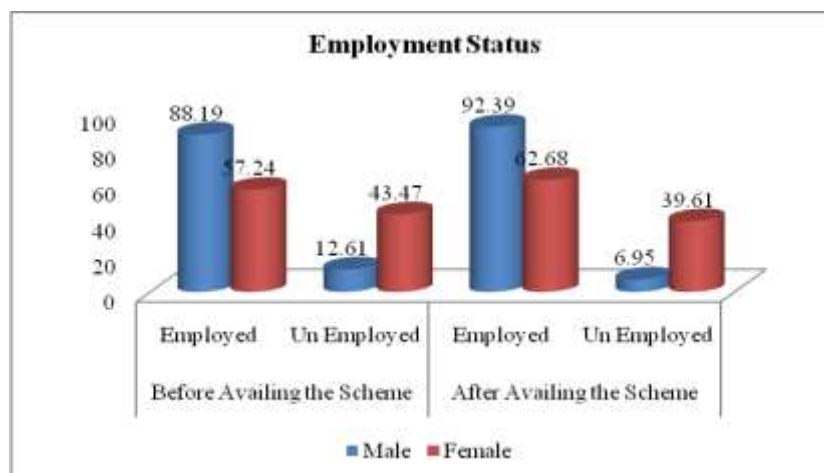
Table 2.6: Members of the family employed & unemployed (%)

Districts	Members of family employed				Members of family unemployed			
	Before availing the scheme		After availing the scheme		Before availing the scheme		After availing the scheme	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bagalkote	92	92	92	92	8	8	8	8
Ballari	91	9	91	9	9	91	9	91
Bidar	80	67	86	73	20	33	14	27
Belagavi	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Chamarajnaragar	83	83	87	100	17	17	13	0
Chitrdurga	53	33	60	33	47	67	40	67
Davanagiri	78	0	89	56	22	100	11	44
Gadag	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0
Kalaburgi	66	58	100	58	34	42	0	42
Koppal	100	50	100	50	0	50	0	50
Mandya	100	50	100	60	0	50	0	40
Mysuru	100	25	100	35	0	75	0	65

Raichur	100	52	100	62	0	48	0	38
Yadgiri	90	82	91	84	10	18	9	16

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Graph 2.4 Employment Status



Graph 2.4 shows that the percentage of male employed was 88.19 percent and 57.24 percent were employed in female community before availing the scheme. After availing the scheme there is a slight increase in the employment in both male and female community.

2.7 Monthly income of beneficiaries

The income levels of all the beneficiaries across all the districts showed that the annual net income on an average before availing the scheme was Rs. 40,000. After availing the lift irrigation scheme the beneficiaries annual income has increased above Rs.40,000. The data on expenditure and consumption pattern could not be collected as the beneficiaries were unable to provide realistic figures. But it was observed in the focused group discussion that all the family members of the beneficiaries were able to take nutritious food and were above the poverty line. This is because, all the family members were engaged in their respective employment and earning an average income of around Rs.3000 per month. They said that they spend the entire income in meeting the basic requirements and could not save a part of it.

Table 2.7: Annual income before availing the schemem (%)

Districts	Before Availing the Scheme				
	0-20000	20001-40000	40001-60000	60001-80000	More than 80000
Bagalkote	8	84	8	0	0
Ballari	12	31	51	6	0
Bidar	100	0	0	0	0
Belagavi	3	70	15	12	0
Chamarajnaragar	17	67	16	0	0
Chitradurg	0	20	40	40	0
Davanagiri	0	22	22	44	12
Gadag	14	48	19	19	0
Kalaburgi	100	0	0	0	0
Koppal	0	45	25	30	0
Mandya	100	0	0	0	0
Mysuru	45	35	20	0	0
Raichur	17	30	49	4	0
Yadgiri	19	27	18	36	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Table 2.8: Annual income after availing the scheme (%)

Districts	After Availing the Scheme				
	0-20000	20001-40000	40001-60000	60001-80000	More than 80000
Bagalkote	0	0	8	0	92
Ballari	12	3	64	21	0
Bidar	93	7	0	0	0
Belagavi	0	3	0	0	97
Chamarajnaragar	13	20	67	0	0
Chitradurg	0	0	20	80	0
Davanagiri	0	0	22	33	45
Gadag	19	4	43	14	20
Kalaburgi	92	8	0	0	0
Koppal	0	15	75	10	0
Mandya	100	0	0	0	0
Mysuru	45	35	20	0	0
Raichur	12	5	65	18	0
Yadgiri	19	27	18	36	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

2.8 Energy consumption

It was further observed from the data that they were able to shift from kerosene lamps to electricity and using LPG for cooking purpose after availing the scheme. This shift in energy consumption could be attributed to other Government schemes along with Lift Irrigation scheme. In certain places Agriculture Waste (AW), Fire Wood, Dunk Cakes (DC) were also used for cooking purpose as they are available at free of cost. (Refer table 2.9 & 2.10).

Table 2.9: Sources of energy used for lighting (%)

Districts	Kerosene				Electricity			
	Before availing the scheme		After availing the scheme		Before availing the scheme		After availing the scheme	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bagalkote	100	0	0	100	0	100	100	0
Ballari	100	0	97	3	100	0	100	0
Bidar	87	13	100	0	80	20	100	0
Belagavi	92	8	0	100	0	100	100	0
C.R.Nagar	100	0	100	0	67	33	100	0
Chitradurg	100	0	73	27	100	0	100	0
Davanagiri	100	0	100	0	67	33	100	0
Gadag	86	14	86	14	91	9	90	10
Kalaburgi	42	58	42	58	75	25	88	12
Koppal	90	10	100	0	96	4	100	0
Mandya	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Mysuru	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Raichur	96	4	100	0	96	4	100	0
Yadgiri	100	0	73	27	73	27	100	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Table 2.10: Sources of energy used for cooking (%)

Districts	Before availing the Scheme				After availing the Scheme			
	AW	FW&DC	Kerosene	LPG	AW	FW&DC	Kerosene	LPG
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percent	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percent
Bagalkote	100	100	0	0	75	92	8	0
Ballari	100	100	100	21	97	97	97	18
Bidar	100	87	86	0	100	100	100	60
Belagavi	5	100	0	5	2	85	10	7
C.R.Nagar	16	100	100	0	33	100	33	33
Chitradurg	100	73	100	13	100	80	100	20
Davanagiri	100	67	100	0	89	44	100	44
Gadag	90	90	90	9	86	90	86	5
Kalaburgi	100	87	42	0	100	87	100	42

Koppal	100	100	100	0	95	90	95	10
Mandya	0	85	100	0	25	85	100	45
Mysuru	15	65	100	5	15	65	100	55
Raichur	100	100	100	0	96	95	96	4
Yadgiri	82	100	91	27	73	73	72	36

Chapter III: Functioning status of the scheme

3.1 Awareness of the scheme

It was observed that the people came to know about the scheme through government officials. Very few said that their friends helped them for applying to this scheme.

Table 3.1 Awareness of the scheme (%)

Districts	Sources		
	Friends/ Relatives	Government	Community workers
Bagalkote	16	68	16
Ballari	18	73	9
Bidar	33	67	0
Belagavi	25	63	12
C.R.Nagar	17	50	33
Chitradurg	27	53	20
Davanagiri	22	67	11
Gadag	19	76	5
Kalaburgi	17	75	8
Koppal	20	70	10
Mandya	0	0	100
Mysuru	50	0	50
Raichur	27	60	13
Yadgiri	27	64	9

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

3.2 Selection of Beneficiaries

During the process of interaction and focused group discussions with the beneficiaries, they said that all of them were selected as beneficiary in the first application. They were of the view that the selection process was satisfactory to certain extent, but some of the beneficiaries from Gadag, Davanagiri, Koppal, and Yadgiri districts expressed their difficulty in filling the application and providing the necessary documents. They said that they had to attach many enclosures along with the application and were not aware of the method of filling the application. In this aspect nearly 30% of them took the help from Government representatives and friends. (refer tables 3.2)

Table 3.2: Application Filling (%)

Districts	Personally Filling the Application		Help for Filling the Application	
	Yes	No	Friends	Govt Officials
Bagalkote	100	0	0	0
Ballari	100	0	0	0
Bidar	100	0	0	0
Belagavi	100	0	0	0
Chamarajnagar	100	0	0	0
Chitradurg	100	0	0	0
Davanagiri	67	33	11	22
Gadag	81	19	14	5
Kalaburgi	100	0	0	0
Koppal	85	15	5	10
Mandya	100	0	0	0
Mysuru	100	0	0	0
Raichur	87	13	9	4
Yadgiri	45	55	10	45

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Selection of Beneficiaries

3.3 Installation process

This phase analysed the scheme from application approval to the earth work, pump sets procurement, installation and electrification. The entire implementation process is being done by the officials of Dr. BR Ambedkar Development Corporation, engineers, and the ESCOM from Government of Karnataka. The supply of pump sets, civil work i.e., laying of pipes in the fields, supply of PVC pipes and pump sets was carried out by the approved agencies that come through tender.

Table 3.3 shows that after physical verification it was observed that various brands in pipes like Jain, Nandi, Manju, Mahesh, Finolex Texmo and in pumps Crompton were used. Among them Texmo, Finolex Crompton and Nandi were widely used across the districts along with the other brands mentioned. It was further verified that all the pump sets, motors and various minor components are of Crompton Monoblock and Texmo brand. All these are of BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard) standards only.

Table 3.3: Pipes and Pumps used (%)

S. No	Pipes				Pumps		
	Jain	Nandi	Manju	Mahesh	Finolex	Texmo	Crompton
Bagalkote	58	9	33	0	0	0	0
Ballari	0	0	0	15	85	0	0
Bidar	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Belagavi	0	55	35	10	0	0	0
C.R.Nagar	0	83	17	0	0	0	0
Chitradurg	0	0	0	60	40	0	0
Davanagiri	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Gadag	0	0	0	0	95	5	0
Kalaburgi	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Koppal	0	0	0	0	90	10	0
Mandya	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Mysuru	0	0	0	0	50	50	0
Raichur	0	0	0	0	87	13	0
Yadgiri	0	0	0	0	90	0	10

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

The beneficiaries were of the view that the entire implementation process took on an average one month for getting the water supply into their respective agricultural lands. However, there were very few cases reported in Bagalkote and Belagavi that the entire process took more than 3 months in the initial years of implementation of the scheme i.e., during 2006-07. The major activity that took more time was electrification.

From the table 3.4, it was clear that in all the district the earth work/ground work was completed within 15 days, whereas in Belagavi districts it took around one and half month because it was observed that in this district most of the beneficiaries were covered during 2005-06 to 2008-09.

Table 3.4: Time taken to Get the earth work/ground work done (%)

Districts	Time taken		
	1 to 15 Days	15 Days to 1.5 months	1.6 to 6 months
Bagalkote		100	0
Ballari	100	0	0
Bidar	100	0	0
Belagavi	12	81	7
C.R.Nagar	100	0	0
Chitradurg	100	0	0
Davanagiri	100	0	0
Gadag	100	0	0
Kalaburgi	100	0	0

Koppal	100	0	0
Mandya	100	0	0
Mysuru	100	0	0
Raichur	100	0	0
Yadgiri	100	0	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Table 3.5 showed that in the next step i.e., getting the pumps/motors and pipes majority of the beneficiaries were of the view that in all the district the entire process took 15 days. In Belagavi district, the work was completed in 1to 1.5 months.

Table 3.5: Time taken to get the pumps/motors (%)

Districts	Time taken		
	1 to 15 Days	15 Days to 1.5 months	1.6 to 6 months
Bagalkote	0	100	0
Ballari	100	0	0
Bidar	100	0	0
Belagavi	7	86	7
C.R.Nagar	100	0	0
Chitradurg	100	0	0
Davanagiri	100	0	0
Gadag	100	0	0
Kalaburgi	100	0	0
Koppal	100	0	0
Mandya	100	0	0
Mysuru	100	0	0
Raichur	100	0	0
Yadgiri	100	0	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

From the table 3.6, it was clear that majority of the beneficiaries were of the view that the process of fixing the pumps/motors and pipes took 1 to 15 days time whereas in Belagavi districts the beneficiaries said that the process was completed between 1 to 2 months.

Table 3.6: Time taken to fix the pumps/motors and pipes (%)

Districts	Time taken		
	1 to 15 Days Days	15 Days to 1.5 months	1.6 to 6 months
Bagalkote	0	100	0
Ballari	100	0	0
Bidar	100	0	0
Belagavi	7	86	7
C.R.Nagar	100	0	0
Chitradurg	100	0	0
Davanagiri	100	0	0
Gadag	100	0	0
Kalaburgi	100	0	0
Koppal	100	0	0
Mandya	100	0	0
Mysuru	100	0	0
Raichur	100	0	0
Yadgiri	100	0	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Table 3.7: Time taken for fixing of pump and motors, electrification/charging of line

Districts	Time taken		
	1 to 15 Days Days	15 Days to 1.5 months	1.6 to 6 months
Bagalkote	0	100	0
Ballari	100	0	0
Bidar	100	0	0
Belagavi	12	81	7
C.R.Nagar	100	0	0
Chitradurg	100	0	0
Davanagiri	100	0	0
Gadag	100	0	0
Kalaburgi	100	0	0
Koppal	100	0	0
Mandya	100	0	0
Mysuru	100	0	0
Raichur	100	0	0
Yadgiri	100	0	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

From table 3.7 it was clear that the beneficiaries from all the districts viewed that in case of electrification to the entire process the average time taken was 1-15 days, whereas the beneficiaries from Belagavi district said that it took 2 months.

3.4 Working condition of the pumps, motors and pipes

It was identified from the primary interaction with the beneficiaries regarding the working status of the installed pumps, motors and pipes. More than 80% of the beneficiaries across all the districts said that their irrigation sets are in working condition. But the remaining 20% had been facing different type of problems. They said that problems like motor breakdowns, lack of accessories, electricity connection and pumps failure were the major hurdles in the continuous water supply to the fields. But on the whole the beneficiaries said that the scheme was working well and they were able to get irrigation facility on time for their agricultural fields. They said that they were not carrying any guarantee card of the pumps and motors and some said that they were not aware of that. In districts like Kalaburgi (6%), Koppal (10%) and Raichur (14%) of the beneficiaries said that they came across with related problems viz., during rainy season switch boards were not working, fuse failure problems etc.

Table 3.8: Working status of pumps, motors and pipes (%)

Districts	Yes	No	Reasons for not using pumps, motors & Pipes		
			Motor Problems	Did not get electricity connection	Pump set failed
Bagalkote	82	18	45	35	0
Ballari	90	10	20	50	0
Bidar	87	13	46	8	31
Belagavi	81	19	16	20	32
C.R.Nagar	67	33	30	49	15
Chitradurg	80	20	25	25	10
Davanagiri	78	22	9	45	19
Gadag	90	10	10	10	60
Kalaburgi	82	18	11	13	40
Koppal	80	20	10	20	50
Mandya	100	0	0	0	0
Mysuru	75	25	0	100	0
Raichur	93	7	14	29	28
Yadgiri	80	20	0	30	30

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

They further said that the water which they are getting through this scheme is being used only for agriculture purpose. The pump set was in agricultural land which was away from their homes. Therefore they were not using this water for any other domestic purpose.

3.5 Multiple cropping

The irrigation facility provided by the scheme was used mainly for agriculture purpose. It was noted from the primary interaction with the beneficiaries that the agricultural productivity per acre has increased marginally and also the quality of the produce has improved. Especially this irrigation facility helped the farmers for multiple cropping. The percentage of different varieties of crops grown by the farmers after availing the scheme is given in table 3.9 below:

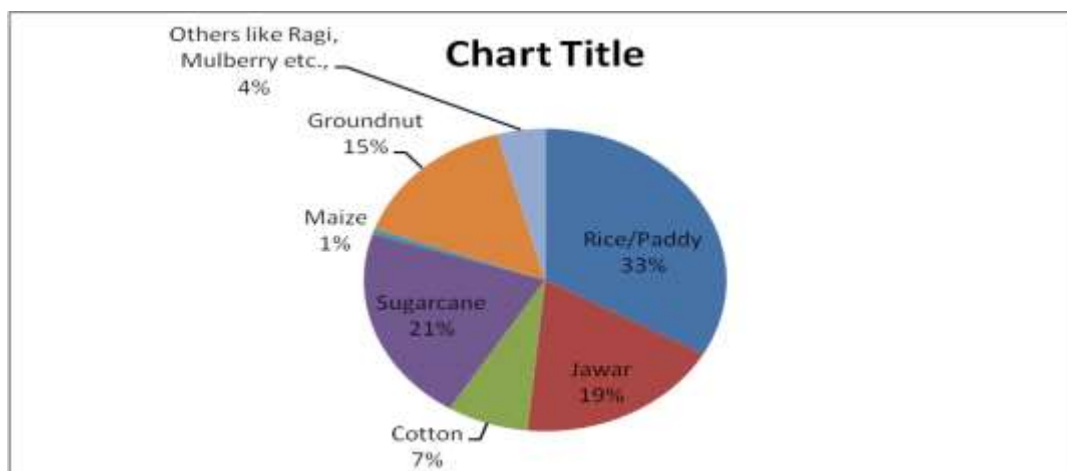
Table 3.9: Type of crops grown after availing the scheme (%)

Districts	Yields						
	Rice/Paddy	Jawar	Cotton	Sugarcane	Maize	Groundnut	Others like Ragi, Mulberry etc.,
Bagalkote	0	8	0	92	0	0	0
Ballari	32	30	26	0	6	6	0
Bidar	60	13	0	0	0	27	0
Belagavi	20	3	7	68	2	0	0
C.R.Nagar	50	0	0	33	0	0	17
Chitradurg	20	46	7	0	0	27	0
Davanagiri	55	11	0	0	0	34	0
Gadag	0	24	0	0	0	76	0
Kalaburgi	33	46	0	0	0	21	0
Koppal	40	15	10	0	0	5	30
Mandya	40	0	0	60	0	0	0
Mysuru	58	0	0	42	0	0	0
Raichur	22	26	26	0	0	13	13
Yadgiri	34	36	26	0	0	4	0

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Table 3.9 showed that apart from Rice, Sugarcane, Groundnuts and Jawar were mostly grown in districts like Bagalkote, Gadag, Raichur, and Chitradurg. This has improved the income levels of the people which inturn improved the standard of living of the people since there was no repayment of loan part in this scheme as it is fully subsidized. The migration of the people was not observed. Due to this irrigation facility it was observed that the area brought under cultivation was marginally improved

Graph 3.1: Type of crops grown



Tables 3.10 depicted the district wise percentage of agricultural land under irrigation at the time before and after the scheme and on the date of inspection. Most of the beneficiaries hold around 3 acres of land. In Davanagiri 55% of the beneficiaries hold around 5 acres of land In C.R.Nagar and Mysuru 50% of the beneficiaries have more than 5 acres of land. In Bagalkote (83%), Ballari (70%), Belagavi (65%), Gadag (76%), Kalaburgi (71%) of the beneficiaries hold up to three acres of agricultural land before and after availing the scheme. After inspection no change was observed in the amount of agricultural land that the beneficiaries were holding after availing the scheme. In Mandya all the beneficiaries under the study were holding upto three acres of land.

Table 3.10: Area of agriculture land before and after availing the scheme (%)

Districts	No of Acres	
	1-3 Acres	3-5 Acres
Bagalkote	83	17
Ballari	70	30
Bidar	60	40
Belagavi	65	28
C.R.Nagar	17	33
Chitradurg	53	33
Davanagiri	33	55
Gadag	76	24
Kalaburgi	71	29
Koppal	80	15
Mandya	100	0
Mysuru	45	5
Raichur	91	5
Yadgiri	27	64

Source: Compiled from the data collected through Questionnaires

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussions

4.1 Findings of the study

- The study found that most of the beneficiaries were illiterates and this was one of the primary reasons for their backwardness. It was found that they could not implement new methods of cultivation and new techniques of production;
- It was observed that most of the beneficiaries were small farmers. The composition of marginal farmers was negligible;
- The scheme covered very few SC sub-castes. It was found that as per No. BC 12016/34/76 SCT-V, Dated: 27th July 1977 of the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) be published in the Karnataka Gazettee for general information there were 101 sub-castes under SC community;
- It was observed that in the districts like Chitradurg, Mandya, Ramnagar, Yadgiri the scheme was not availed through out the period of study;
- It was found out from the group discussion with the beneficiaries that the application submission was too lengthy and they were facing some difficulties in filling up the form as most of them were illiterates;
- In the process of installation and implementation of the scheme most of the beneficiaries said that it was good and could be completed in time, but in few districts they said that there were certain operational breakdowns;
- The power supply to the respective pump set connections is being provided in time. But the beneficiaries have expressed their opinion that because of frequent power beakdowns and lack of protection to the power boards from rains there is an obstruction in the water supply to the fields.
- The complient rectification is also taking time.
- The income of the beneficiaries was also increased considerably and they were happy that they were sending their children to schools, able to take good food and work happily in their agricultural lands.

From these findings it is felt necessary that these gaps need to be worked out by the corporation and attended immediately for the effective functioning of the scheme.

Chapter V: Recommendations

4.2 Short-term recommendations:

- More preference could be given to women and physically challenged group of applicants;
- Awareness camps and training programmes could be organized regarding the operation of the pump set and in problem identification and to link the beneficiaries with the support service providers in order to attend the complaints immediately;
- In every district office there could be one liaison officer who would take immediate steps to resolve the problems of the beneficiaries immediately and his/her contact details need to be shared with the beneficiaries;
- Year-wise list of beneficiaries need to be displayed on the notice board in every district. A separate display could also be made providing details on the year-wise number of applications received, number of applicants selected and the data needs to be updated regularly

4.3 Long-Term Recommendations

A mandatory orientation program at the taluk or district level could be developed. Through this the beneficiaries will be aware of the implementation process, the stakeholders involved in the process and the actual timeline for the implementation of the entire scheme. This will help the beneficiaries to take active part in the scheme and see that the benefits would reach them on time.

Number of Beneficiaries along with their Land Holding Size and Survey No

Raichur (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondents	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Narasappa s/o Thimmiar	3.37	303/1/©
2	Krishnappa s/o Thippaiah	1.2	338
3	Hanumanatha s/o Anjaneya	2.20, 2.02	28/A, 31/A
4	Anjineya s/o Sanna Hannmantha	3.23	361/A
5	Kunte Hannmantha s/o Sanna Hannmantha	2.20, 2.02	28/A, 31/A
6	Veeresa s/o Ambanna	3	364
7	Thimmanna s/o Ambanna	3	364
8	Huligemma s/o Eerappa	1.31	364
9	Hanumathappa s/o Eerappa	1.14, 1.38	364/E1, 364 E2
10	Earappa s/o Hasanappa	2.19	363
11	Hanumantha m/o Ambanna	2.32	51
12	Sushilamma s/o Anjineya	1	25
13	Lachumappa s/o Narasappa	3.28	26.25
14	Kachumappa s/o Narasappa	3.28	26.25
15	Krishnappa s/o Lachumanna	4.07	24.25
16	Murthy s/o Gonvindappa	2.05	25A
17	Muralitara s/o Anjaneya	2.18	25
18	Narasappa s/o Thimmaih	3.37	303/1/B
19	Nagappa s/o Thippaiah	2.07	297/2
20	Rangappa s/o Narasappa	2.08	297/2
21	Nagayya s/o Thimmaiah	3.37	303/1/6
22	Nagaiah s/o Thippaiah	3.37	3AC
23	Thippaiah	3.37	297/2

Gadag (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondents	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Gangappa s/o Dooklappa Lamani	3.16	128/2
2	Vasant Darappa Lmani	3	103/2
3	Vijay Shivappa Lamani	3.27	103/5
4	Purappa Sunkappa Lamani	2.31	98/1
5	Hanumappa s/o Ramappa Lamani	2.08	(131/4) 1-B
6	Gamanavva w/o Chanappa Lamani	3.04	16/1
7	Vikas s/o Vasappa Lamani	2	16/1
8	Shankrappa Bhanappa Lamani	1.31	01-B
9	Parmesh Harjappa Lamani	1	26/1+2/3

10	Parmeshi Lamani	4.39	23/4
11	Nandappa s/o Somappa Lamani	2	26/4
12	Somappa s/o Snkrappa Lamani	4.39	23/4
13	Tippanna s/o Jyothilal Lamani	0.25/1.05	28/2,28/3
14	Hemulappa s/o Dodappa Lamani	4.18	23/2
15	Geetavva D/o Grijavva	4	23/1
16	Hanappa s/o Dodappa Lamani	0.25/1.05	28/2,28/3
17	Khirappa s/o Ganiyappa Lamani	1.33	130/1
18	Kumar s/o Keerappa Lamani	2	130/6
19	Devakka w/o Thavarappa Lamani	2.08	130/4
20	Sivappa s/o Sunkappa Lamani	4.05	129/2
21	Shankrappa s/o Keerappa Lamani	2	130/5

Koppal (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Ramappa s/o Govindappa Rajamatha	3.09	49/A
2	Earappa s/o Sankrappa Sagi	3.14	48
3	Ravi s/o Lachappa	3.27	64
4	Hanumantha s/o Ramappa	1.07, 3.30	15/A, 38/A
5	Kalappa s/o Roplappa	2.02	15/A
6	Lachappa s/o Valappa	2.35	37/A
7	Gomappa s/o Mamappa	1.39	7/A
8	Chandrappa s/o Mamappa	1.39	7/A
9	Sankrappa s/o Shobappa	2.03, 2.27	6/A, 7/E
10	Sankrappa s/o Yanamappa Lamani	4.24	95
11	Bheemappa s/o Hemlappa	3.22	28/E
12	Sangappa s/o Devappa	2	28/E
13	Timanna s/o Jangalappa	3	133/132
14	Siddamma w/o Hulayappa	2.2	132/133
15	Jambanna s/o Kariyanna	3	132/134/5
16	Narasappa s/o Narayanappa	1.2	132/134
17	Rangappa s/o Hanamantha	3	133/2
18	Gurappa s/o Hanamantha	3	134/132
19	Venkatesh s/o Narsappa	2	132/134
20	Jayamma w/o Venkateshanarsimhalu	2	132/134

Yadgiri (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Sharanappa s/o Marlappa Thimmanour	3,3,2.03, 2	207,208,211,209
2	Thimmanna s/o Chandappa	5	30/24
3	Shankarappa s/o Thimmanna	5	42

4	Bhemappa	4.49	16
5	Marrappa s/o Nagappa	4.02	59
6	Basavaraj s/o Hanumanth	1.11	29
7	Durgappa	4.05	31
8	Hanmantha Lusappa w/o Shivappa	4.38	0
9	Rayappa	1.28	22
10	Kareppa	3.08	8
11	Bhimraya m/o Malamma	3.2	317/

Bellari (No of Acres/Guntas)

S . No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Ramappa s/o Vannurappa	3.05	159/C
2	Vannurappa s/o Dodda Beemappa	4.37	159/D
3	H Seshagiri s/o Vurkundamma	2.18	160/A
4	G Rangappa s/o Lt.Thipanna	2.19	160/D
5	Govindappa s/o Virnpupakshappa	4.35	15B
6	Anjinappa s/o Hanumanthappa	4.35	155C
7	Sivalinagappa s/o Hanumanthappa	1.55	155C
8	Vulgappa s/o Hanumanthappa	1.55	155C
9	Malenna s/o Bada Mallappa	1.55	155C
10	B Manappa s/o Durgappa		
11	Erramma w/o Gangappa	5	433/&
12	Chandranna s/o Gangappa	4.96	433/1A
13	RamaLinga s/o Gangappa	2.96	433
14	Durgamma m/o Durgappa	5	433
15	Dasari Govindaiah s/o Beemaiah	1.83	29/A2
16	Narayanayappa s/o Hanumanthappa	1,3.92	69/AF,123/A
17	Sanna Hanumanthappa s/o Narayana	1.84	29/A2
18	D Thimmaiah s/o Aralaiah	1.4	44
19	Neelamma w/o Govindappa	2.62	44/A
20	Dasri Krishna s/o Hanumanthappa	0.92	29/A
21	Mareppa s/o Dodda Hanumanthappa	1.88	19/B
22	Basappa s/o Hanumanthappa	0.92	29/C
23	Veerabhadrappa s/o Marappa	5	7/A
24	Chakrappa s/o Sunkappa	1.88	98/B
25	Ramappa s/o Kurappa	1.8	23
26	Ovastappa s/o Basappa	3.75	7/A/7
27	Dodda Hanumanthappa s/o Vannurappa	5	7/A/5
28	Mukkanna s/o Marappa	3.75	7/A/
29	Urkundappa s/o Earappa	2	125
30	Vasarappa s/o Basalingappa	2	125
31	Basavaraj s/o Basalingappa	2	125

32	Vanurappa s/o Dodde Madugappa	2	125
33	Nagamma w/o Basanna	2	125

Chitradurg (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Rabgappa s/o Marappa	4	159/B5
2	Navaseemappa Vanuappa	2.22	163
3	Jayamma	3	72
4	Hanumanthappa s/o Keerappa	4	159/P7
5	Smt. Gangamma/o Thimmabavi	1.25	139/P133,2
6	Sri Thimmabhai s/o Erabhai	2.2	158/4B,2.02
7	Shivame	4.25	163/1P4
8	Sri Yallabhai s/o Thimmabhai	4.32	158/13B,4-32Acres
9	Damappa s/o MK Ranyappa	2.09	73/P3
10	Thippeyswme s/o Ragappa	4.2	139/P9, 4.2 Acres
11	Ningappa s/o Hanumappa	3	277/1, 3 Acres
12	Ramana s/o Thimmanna	2	139/P15
13	Sri Somanna s/o Kenchappa	3.01	72
14	Sri Siddappa s/o Thimmanna	2.17	76/P1, 2.17 Ares
15	Raganath/Rangaswmy s/o Karippa	2	72, 2 Acres

Davanagiri (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No.
1	Kenchappa	3	165/15
2	Kallappa	4	165/15
3	Palappa (Persuramappa)	3.85	165/15
4	Suvarnamma	2	92/P7
5	Brahma Gouda	3.25	18/P54
6	Basavan Gouda	3.25	18/P53
7	Sowbhasmma	2.36	92/P9
8	Rangam Gouda	2.08	18/P7
9	Karebasappa	2.39	4/2P2

Bagalkote (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No.
1	Marappa Sivappa Harijana	8/1+23	1.26
2	Basappa Hanumantha Harijana	59/56	3.34
3	Suvarna Basappa Harijana	53/1/2	1.29
4	Mahadevi Marappa Harijana	59	1.14
5	Anand Marappa Harijana	57	1.09

6	Gantappa Marga	12/2/A1	1
7	Shivanappa Hanumantha Nagarappa	464/1/1A	1.32
8	Devalappa Masappa Lamani	26	2.29
9	Ranabhai Doulappa Lamani	40	2.29
10	Teju Birappa Lamani	40	2.01
11	Basappa Manga Bhadrappa Manga	12/2.3/1	4.08
12	Kanappa Manga Kantappa Manga	12/2.30/1A	4.15

Belagavi (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Manappa Gangappa Lamani	0.39	116/7
2	Numappa Ramappa Lamani	2.03	108/2
3	Amriths Ambareesha Numavva	3	134/2
4	Manjunatha Jeevappa	2	136
5	Narayana Ambareesha Lamani Amritha	3	134/2
6	Maruthi Jeevappa Lamani	2	136
7	Vitthala Jeevappa Lamani	2	136
8	Ratnamma Bheemappa Lamani	2.06	119/1A
9	Numappa Ramappa Lamani	2.03	108/2
10	Marandara Bheema Shambala	1.12	19
11	Dayanand Kallava Shambala	1.12	19
12	Mallavva Laganavva Shambala	1.13	19
13	Arabinda Livabasu Shambala	1.12	19
14	Vasantha Renavva Shambala	1.12	19
15	Levavva Lakkavva Shambala	1.13	18
16	Tanubhai Sathyavva Shambala	1.13	18
17	Sangappa Lagamavva Shambala	1.13	18
18	Kallavva Balavva Shambala	1.13	19
19	Devavva Leevavva Shambala	1.12	21
20	Ramachandrababu Shambala	1.13	18
21	Babu Madhu Tanusha	1.12	137/16
22	Jagannatha Hanumantha Manasa	1.12	135/18
23	Madhukar Janavva Shambala	1.13	18
24	Asukhra Leevavva Shambala	1.13	18
25	Mahaveera Bhavu Shambala	1.12	21
26	Mallavva Nunabhai	1.12	19
27	Prakasha Leevabasu Shambala	1.13	31/2
28	Laxmana Prabhu Vatinakar	1.13	18
29	Anil Ramarava Dharanayaka	2.10	305,45
30	Rama Rava Balakrishna	2	34/3

31	Shankara Gangappa Kalahari	1.31	185/1A
32	Anand Gangappa Kalahari	1.31	185/A
33	Vadathappa Gangappa Kalahari	1.31	185/1A
34	Veerabhadra Gangappa Kalahari	1.30	185/1A
35	Sangappa Gangappa Kalahari	1.32	149/1+2+3+4
36	Suresh Allavva Shambala	1.13	18
37	Basappa Gangappa Kalahari	4.04	185/2A, 148
38	Rama Rava Krishana Rama Dharanayaka	4	306
39	Basappa Varamappa Kalahari	5.06	185/2
40	Ramana Bheemappa Lamani	4	149

Mandhya (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
Kumar	SC (AK)	5	206/209/21 2

Mysuru (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Earaiah Bino Siddhaiah	4	76/P15,11
2	Ramaiah Bino Sannaguravaiah	1.14	76/2P
3	Thirumaladasu Bino Lingaiah	1.14	76/P7
4	Jayarama Bino Thammaiah	0.36	76/P16

Bidar (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Yellamma Kurma Maruthi	1.26	21/A
2	Gangarama Bino Hanumantha	1.33	22/1
3	Vitthala Rao Bino Narasimharao Attallal	1.14	8A
4	Indirabhai	1.23	100/15/1T
5	Ratnavva Bino Bhavani	0.36	100/2/1
6	Kanthavva Bino Sharanavva Aganasura	1.29	15/2
7	Thukarama Bino Manda	2.22	3/4A
8	Shivappa Bino MArika	2.10	22/1D
9	Kumara Bino Govinda	3.11	22/3

10	Niranjappa Bino Lukavva	4.25	22
11	Hanumantha Bino Ramavva	2.12	22/A2
12	Kallavva Bino Bheemavva	2.12	22/A1
13	Sundara Bino Lookavva	2.10	22/3A
14	Ganga Rama Bino Hanumantha	1.33	22/1
15	Vitthala Bino Binna Basappa	4.01	16/4

Kalaburgi (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Ramappa Bino Yankabba	1.12	85
2	Thayabba Bino Yankabba	1.3	85
3	Thimmabba Bino Yankabba	1.12	85
4	Yankabba bino Moothabba	1.04	464
5	Balamma Kooma Ramabba	1.05	464
6	Dattabba Thanda Kalabba	1.26	94/1
7	Bheemaraya	1.39	100
8	Mahadeva Tham Mallavva	1.25	79/6
9	Rayamma Kulam Shivakumara	2	39/2
10	Shanthabhai Kulam Anjana	2	38/2
11	Ambavva Kulam Mastanabba	2	38/2
12	Jambanna Bino Bannabba	2.31	K105/2
13	Siddhabba Bino Bannabba	2.31	K105/2
14	Mallabba Bino Yellabba	2.35	104
15	Sundabba Bino Dhamanavva	2.05	432/1
16	Shobha Kulam Nagendrappa	3	441/2
17	Sunitha Kulam Mahadeva	3	441/3
18	Ratnamma Sulam Salumano	2.3	456
19	Thimmanna Bino Thimmabba	2.2	464
20	Raga Bino Sundabba	2.2	464
21	Nagibanna Thanda KAlappa	3	47
22	Ravi Thanda Srudabbajinna	2	374/1
23	Balakrishna Thanda Srudabbajinna	2.10	374/2
24	Lakkavva Ganda Lalabba	2	228/4
25	Devakama Ganda Bheemaraya	2.17	101/2
26	Hanumantha Ganda Gangabba	2.17	101/2
27	Sukkamma Thanda Sabanna	2.01	103/1
28	Kakanna Ganda Bhimaraya	3	103/2
29	Vitthala Thanda Ramachandra Shabala	3	39/3/2A
30	Janaka Kanda Kamla	2.05	41
31	Mallamma Kanda Basappa	2.20	74
32	Shivaraja Kanda Marabba	2.27	63/10
33	Vitthala Kanda Bhooma	3	88
34	Gamalabhai Ganda Baddhu	2.20	79

35	Rathnabhai Ganda Kamirana	2.02	88
36	Dulabhai Ganda Kamirana	3	88
37	Kanthabhai Ganda Shrevu	2.20	89
38	Yuvaraja Kanda Raveendra	2.20	89
39	Rukubhai Kanda Nakula	2	81
40	Nashitha Kanda Govinda	2	53
41	Bheemabhai Ganda Shunnu	2.20	79
42	Sarubhai Ganda Chandrakantha	2	79
43	Rama Kanda Shunnu	2.38	80
44	Indubhai Kanda Gurunatha	2.07	16/4
45	Kuba Kanda Anand	2	16/3
46	Kanthabhai Kanda Ramana	2.03	28/4
47	Mahadevi Kanda Thippanna	2	60/A
48	Shivakaranappa Kanda Siddhabba	3	61/E
49	Kalyani Kanda Ningabba	3	100/3
50	Thippanna Kanda Nagabba	2.06	89/2
51	Janakibhai KULam Govinda Banavva	4.29	62
52	Mahan Bino Govinda	4.27	62
53	Krishna Bino Govinda Basanna	4.27	62
54	Ambappa Kulam Sangabba	4.09	299/B
55	Rajashekhara Bino Namadeva	4	21
56	Somanatha Bino Namadeva	4	21
57	Ravikumara Bino Namadeva	4	21
58	Namadeva Bino Nagabba	4.12	21
59	Hanumantha Bino Hanumantha	4.13	486
60	Mallabba Bino Hanumantha	4.13	486
61	Mrularabba Bino Bheemappa	4.01	185

Chamaraj Nagar (No of Acres/Guntas)

S. No	Name of the Respondent	No of Acres/Guntas	Survey No
1	Channashetti Bino Chenna shetti	1.02	87/B2
2	Ramashetti Bino Vankatino	2.25	83/B1
3	Jadiyano Bino Mudiyanano	2.50	509/2A
4	Miniyamma Shulam Madashetti	1.99	87/61
5	Shacho Ramakrishan Bino Muniyabhoomi	2.58	513,523
6	Ramu Bino Muniya	3.26	470,529,176

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BENEFICIARY

**EVALUATION OF THE GANGAKALYANA LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME
IMPLEMENTED BY DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR CORPORATION**

(B) BASIC INFORMATION:

16. Name of the Respondent:
17. Caste to which he/she belongs:
18. Sub-Caste :
19. Name of the Scheme:
20. How did you come to know of the GK LI scheme:
21. Any other scheme availed from the Corporation :
22. If Respondent is not beneficiary, how is he/she related to him/her:
23. What is the total extent of agriculture land of beneficiary in the village:
24. Survey no. / nos. of agriculture land in the village:
25. Full postal address of beneficiary
26. Unique identify of the beneficiary (BPL/APL card number, Aadhar no., voter id no., etc.):
27. Total number of members in the family of beneficiary:
28. Has any other member of the family availed the GK LIS or any other scheme from the Corporation:
29. Date on which interview is taking place:
30. Year in which beneficiary was selected:

(C) ABOUT QUALITY OF WORK AND TIME LINES:

11. How many times did you apply for the scheme benefit:
12. If not selected as beneficiary in the first application
Were you told of the reason for rejection :YES/NO
13. If answer to above is YES, who told you about the reason
and what was it?
14. Did you have to use any influence to get the benefit?
15. If answer to above is YES, who was the person who influenced
the decision of selecting you as beneficiary?
16. Did you personally file your application and provided all documents
needed to get benefit of the scheme? YES/NO
17. If the answer to above is No, who did the documentation
on your behalf? Is he/she related to you?
- 18. What are the brands of (to be noted after physical verification
by evaluator only)**
- (E) The pipes used:
- (F) The pump used:
- (G) The motor used:
- (H) Any other component of the scheme (specify):
19. Of the above, the items which are of BIS/notified standards are –
- (E) Pipes : YES/NO
- (F) Pump : YES/NO
- (G) Motor : YES/NO
- (H) Others : YES/NO
20. From the date of your selection as beneficiary, how much time was taken to –
- (D) Get the earth work/ground work done : _____Days/Months
- (E) Get the Pumps/Motors and Pipes : _____Days/Months
- (F) Fix the Pumps/Motors and Pipes : _____Days/Months
21. What was the time taken from fixing of pump and : _____Days/Months
Motors to the electrification/charging of line?

(D) USAGE OF FACILITIES:

1. As on date of inspection, are the pumps, motors : YES/NO
and pipes in working condition and being used?
2. If the answer to above is NO, what is faulty, Why,
Since when is it faulty and/or why the facilities are
not being used?
3. If the answer to question C (1) is NO, since when is the
facility not working? What are the reasons for non-repair
or correction of faults?
4. Who has the guarantee card/warranty card of pumps and motors?
5. What was the performance of the LIS when commissioned? What was the performance
when the LIS was last used?
6. What is the use to which the water is being used besides irrigation (if being used for
purposes other than irrigation)?
7. Has the scheme improved the productivity of agriculture, and/or improved the economic
status and/or changed the cropping pattern? If Yes, how and to what extent and type?

	Before Availing the scheme	After Availing the scheme
Agriculture production		
C r o p p i n g p a t t e r n		
E c o n o m i c s t a t u s		

8. What was the area of agriculture land of beneficiary under irrigation at the time before the
scheme benefit was given to him/her ____acres.
9. What is the area of agricultural Land of beneficiary under
Irrigation as on the date of inspection? ____acres.

(E) OTHER MATTERS:

1. What is the subsidy amount given to you Rs.
Under the scheme?
2. Is this amount sufficient? YES/NO
3. If answer to above is NO, what should be the
subsidy amount and why?

4. Do you feel this scheme is doing well to help the poor SC families to improve their financial Status? YES/NO

5. If answer to above is NO, what are the drawbacks and how can it be set right?

6. Have you migrated due to economic reasons in the past? YES/NO

7. If answer to above is YES, in which year last did you or your family migrate?

Socio-Economic Index of Beneficiary and change with scheme

	Socio-Economic Indicator	Before Availing the Scheme	After Availing the Scheme
1	Literacy Level		
	Male (% of members amongst all males literate)		
	Female(% of members amongst all females literate)		
	Total Household Size		
2	Housing		
	Kutch/hut		
	Semi-Pucca		
	Pucca		
3	Household Occupation		
	i) Self-employed in		
	Agriculture		
	Non-Agriculture		
	Others		
	Landholding (in Acres/hectares)		
4	Members of family employed (nos.)		
	Male		
	Female		
5	Members of family un-employed (nos.)		
	Male		

	Female		
6	Expenditure per month on		
	Food items		
	Non-food items		
	Total		
7	Per monthly consumption of (In Kgs)		
	Cereals		
	Pulses		
	Others		
	Total		
8	Annual Income		
	a) From LIS		
	b) From sources linked to LIS		
	c) From other sources		
9	Energy used for lighting		
	Kerosene		
	Electricity		
10	Energy used for cooking		
	Agricultural waste		
	Fire wood and chips /Dung Cake		
	Kerosene		
	LPG		

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CORPORATION OFFICERS

EVALUATION OF THE LIFT ITTIGATION GANGA KALYANA SCHEME OF

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR CORPORATION

(A) GENERAL

1. Name:
2. Designation:
3. Place of Working:
4. Period since which working in the Corporation:

(B) ABOUT THE SCHEME

1. How are contractors chosen for executing the works under the scheme ?
2. What is the process by which motors, pumps And pipes are purchased for the scheme?

3. Are there any prescribed quality or brands short listed for the purchase of motors, pumps and pipes ?
4. If the answer to above is Yes, what are the standards prescribed/brands shortlisted ? If the answer is No, would it not be better if such a thing is done?
5. Is there any methodology prescribed for attending the faults, defects and repair needs of motors, pumps and pipes ? If yes, what is it? Is it working well?

(C) ABOUT IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES:

1. What changes/reduction in the documents to be submitted with application for the benefit of scheme may be done to make the process of application simple ?
2. Is the selection of beneficiaries from amongst the applicants done in a way that is transparent?
3. If answer to above question is No, what can be done to make the process transparent ?

**Final Draft of terms of Reference For Internal Evaluation of Lift Irrigation Scheme Under
Ganga Kalvana scheme of
Dr.B.R. Ambedker Development Corporation,
From 2005-06 to 2011-12**

1. Background and implimentation of scheme

The Government of Karnataka has launched Ganga Kalyana Seherne to provide irrigation facility to the agricultural lands of Schedu Ie caste farmers in all districts of Karnataka. Within the Ganga Kal yana Scheme there are three sub-schemes-

1. Individual Irrigation Bore Well,
2. Community Irrigation Bore well, and,
3. lift Irrigation Scheme.

The Individual Irrigation Bore well scheme is approved vide G.O RDPR/A DP/345/ADA/84 BANGALORE dated 06. 11. 1984 by Government. The community Irrigation and Lift Irrigation Scheme is approved vide G.O. 82

ಎಸ್ ಎ 895, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು dated 15-05-1996 by Government.

Under Individual Irrigation Bore well scheme, there is subsidy and loan to provide bore well, pump set and its energisation.

Community Irrigation and Lift Irrigation Scheme is implemented by full subsidy.

- Total population of Schedule castes in Karnataka is 10474992 as per 2011 census.
- Total extent of agricultural land of Schedule castes in Karnataka is _____ acres
- The number of SC small marginal farmers :677000
- ***Under Individual Bore well scheme:- 69399 No, of beneficiaries are benefitted,***
 - 1584.17 acres of land covered under Irrigation
- Under *community* Bore well scheme:- 24151 No. of beneficiaries are benefitted,
 - 48655 acres of land covered under Irrigation
- Under Lift Irrigation scheme :- 5899 No. of beneficiaries are benefitted,
 - 15280.69 acres of land covered under Irrigation.

2. Lift irrigation scheme

Under this scheme *the* scheduled Caste farmers *own* no land near rivers, mbas, tributaries, but waters of reservoirs is irrigated by lifting water using pump set.

The unit cost of lift Irrigation scheme is as follows:

- For 8,000 acres of land, minimum of 10 beneficiaries, the maximum unit cost is Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
- For 15 acres of land, minimum of 4 beneficiaries, the maximum unit cost is Rs 3.59 lakhs.
- If the land exceeds 15 acres, the cost is calculated as Rs 23933 per acre

Ganga Kalyana scheme for scheduled caste people is implemented by Dr.8.

R.Ambedkar Corporation. It is proposed to evaluate Lift Irrigation schemes from 2005-06 to

2011-12 to study the merits and demerits in implementation, status and performance of the *scheme*.

3. Objectives of the Scheme

1. To make agricultural activity profitable in rural areas for Scheduled caste farmers.
2. To encourage weaker sections of Schedule Caste farmers to improve their economic status and to avoid migration from rural areas in search of livelihood.
3. To improve the economic and social status of Scheduled Caste farmers in rural areas.
4. To increase food production, this will help in providing food security.
5. To Support and encourage irrigation activity for weaker sections in rural areas.

4. Methodology of the Scheme

- a. Selection of Beneficiaries: The District Manager Dr.D.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation calls application for Lift Irrigation Scheme From interested eligible beneficiaries along with the prescribed documents viz, 1) Beneficiary application with photo(original) 2) Caste certificate 3) Income Certificate 4) Panchayat permission/Registration Certificate for 10 HP (Original) , 5) Water permission from Irrigation Department (Original) 6) Record of Rights Letter (Original) 7) Final Irrigation plan 8) Map marking extent of lift irrigation.

shall place the applications in the Selection Committee headed by the Honorable MLAs of the taluk. Applications selected by the Selection Committee are sent to Head Office by District Manager along with his recommendation letter. In the Head office, the received applications are scrutinized and placed before the Board meeting for approval. Beneficiaries approved of in the board meeting are considered for the current year implementation.

The Engineering Division of the Corporation prepares the estimate based on field data and places for administrative approval to the Managing Director of the Corporation. After Administrative approval, the work is executed by tender contract for supply of PVC pipes and Pump sets. The civil work i.e., laying of pipes in the fields is executed by civil contractor selected by quotation process. After Completion of the above work, power connection to the unit is done by ESComs.

a. **Review of Work:**

- The work is review at Taluk level by the Executive Officer of Taluk Panchayat.
- The work is reviewed at District level by CEO of Zilla Panchayat.
- The work is reviewed at State level by the Managing Director of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation and Principal Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka.

05. Evaluation Questions:

- a) Whether the anticipated out come of Lift Irrigation Scheme for the Scheduled Caste farmers is achieved?
- b) Whether the prescribed Quality ISI standard materials such as PVC pipes, pumps and motors are provided in the scheme? If not, whether prescribing such standards is desirable? If yes, whether these are followed in practice or not? Why?
- c) Whether the beneficiaries are satisfied with implementation of Lift Irrigation Scheme in terms of quality of work, timely delivery of services and execution of work etc. If not, which are the areas of lacunae and what measures can be recommended to address them?

- d) Whether the socio –economic upliftment of beneficiaries is achieved? If yes, to what extent and if no, why so? (It is mandatory that the evaluating agency will develop a index/indices to study and measure “socio-economic upliftment” in this study, which, after it meets the approval of the technical committee of the KEA during presentation of the inception report, will be used for this evaluation study.)
- e) Is the subsidy provided in the scheme is actually motivating the beneficiaries? If not, What should be its type and quantum?
- f) Whether power connection is given in time to these LI schemes or not? If not, why not?
- g) What factors contributed to achieving / for not achieving the intended out comes? In case of negative factors, how can they be ameliorated?
- h) Is there any trend that be traced across the works from year to year, be it selection of beneficiaries, quality of material, time of execution of work etc? What is it?
- i) Are there any unintended consequences? If yes, what are they?
- j) Suggestions to improve the scheme implementation.
- k) Opinion of the beneficiaries regarding implementation of scheme.
- l) Are all the borewells and accessories (pipe/pumps etc) given under this scheme are functional as of date? In not, what is the percentage of non-functional borewell and accessories? What are the reasons of non-functionality? Since how long have they remained non-functional and why are they not repaired/attended to?

06. Evaluation Methodology

It is proposed to evaluate the Lift Irrigation Scheme from 2005-06 to 2011-12. The list of beneficiaries is enclosed. At least 10% (actual intensity to be such that our estimations are correct within a confidence interval no worse than 10%) of the beneficiaries may be evaluated selecting simple random/ systematic random (like arranging names of beneficiaries alphabetically in a sequence and then drawing a sample) samples of beneficiaries treating beneficiaries of each year of each district as population and sampling intensity the same for each district. Thus all years and districts will be adequately and similarly represented in the sample. The beneficiaries will be interviewed and his/her works evaluated individually.

07. Deliverables time Schedule

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation will provide year wise district wise lists, with full details of name of beneficiaries, extent of land, name of village and taluk etc.The time line for evaluation will be nearly as follows-

1. Work plan submission : One month after signing the agreement.
2. Field Data Collection : Three months from date of work plan approval.
3. Draft report Submission : One month after field data collection.
4. Final Report Submission : One month from draft report submission.
5. Total duration : 6 months.

08. Qualification of Consultant

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical Qualifications/capability as below-

1. One Social Scientist,
2. One Agricultural Scientist, and,
3. One at least graduate civil/ electrical or mechanical Engineer.

Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

09. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report

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

1. By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation of Government of Karnataka and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation, Government of Karnataka.

2. Evaluation is a serious professional task and its presentation should exhibit it accordingly. Please refrain from using glossy, super smooth paper for the entire volume overloaded with photographs, graphics and data in multicolor fancy fonts and styles. An evaluation report should look more like a serious graduate level text book rather than a nursery level work book.
3. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should from the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
4. The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
5. In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations. The practicable recommendations should not be lost in the population maze of general recommendations. It is desirable to make recommendations in the report as follows:-

(A) Short Term practicable recommendations :

These may not be more than five in number. These should be such that it can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within say a year or so. For example in mid day meal scheme, it may be a recommendation to introduce pickles in the meal every day. A recommendation to drop iron supplements on medical grounds too will qualify for this.

(B) Long Term practicable recommendations :

There may not be more than ten in number. These should be such that can be implemented in the next four to five financial years, or with sizeable expenditure, or both but does not involve policy changes. For example in mid day meal scheme, it may be a recommendation to introduce giving the student a glass of badam milk and almonds before commencing the classes every day.

(C) Recommendations requiring change in policy:

There are those which will need lot of time, resources and procedure to implement. For example in the mid day meal scheme, the recommendation that parents of the children be given a fixed amount of money on a per day basis to provide meals equivalent to that in mid day meal scheme on those days when the school are closed due to holidays/vacation will qualify for this.

10. Cost and Schedule of Budget release

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The **first instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 30% of the total fee shall be payable **as advance** to the Consultant after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The **second instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **third and final instalment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Tax will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluator is expected to pay services tax at their end.


11. Contact persons to get further details about the study

- a) Sri.Dinesh Kumar, General Manager (Development), Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation [Ph NO:080-22860509, Mob:9880774985]
- b) Sri.K.S.Shankar, Executive Engineer, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation [Ph NO:080-22861986, Mob:9972166295].
- c) Sri.Shivanna.V, Assistant Executive Engineer, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation [Ph NO:080-22861986, Mob:9686079369].
- d) Sri. Mahadevaprasad, Assistant Engineer, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation [Ph NO:080-22861986, Mob:948203150]
- e) District Manager of Districts will be contact persons for giving information and details for the study.

This is an internal evaluation study, which means that the cost of the study will be borne by the line department. They are expected to allot the work to a competent evaluating agency following the procedure of Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules and in consultation with the Karnataka Evaluation Authority. This should be done as early as possible but not later than 30 days from the approval of the ToR. The evaluating agency should present the inception report before the Technical Committee of the KEA within 30 days of the allotment of study to them.

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN(2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and orders made there under.

This ToR is approved by the Technical Committee of the Karnataka Evaluation Authority in its 11th meeting held on 26th May 2014.


05/06/14.
Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Focused Group Discussions with the Beneficiaries



