

Terms of Reference For External Evaluation of Ganga Kalyana scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation

1. Title of the study:

The title of the study is “*Evaluation of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13 implemented by Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation from 2008-09 to 2012-13*”.

2. Background Information:

The scheme is for providing irrigation facilities for the land belonging to small and marginal farmers of backward classes. Bore wells are drilled in the lands of individual beneficiary or on community basis. In places where surface water is available perennially, permission of Water Resources department is taken and lift irrigation facility is provided to farmers. This scheme has been in force since 1996.

(a) Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme

The unit cost of the scheme is fixed at Rs.2.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 1.50 lakh is the subsidy and Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided as loan by the Corporation at 4% rate of interest. The drilling cost, cost of pump set and deposit of the ESCOMS and costs of other supplementaries are met out of the total unit cost.

(b) Community Irrigation Scheme

At least 3 beneficiaries having 8-15 acres of land are covered in the scheme. The unit cost of each community irrigation scheme is fixed at Rs. 2.53 lakhs. The cost of drilling 2 bore wells, pump sets and deposit of ESCOMS and costs of other supplementaries are met out of unit cost. For units having more than 15 acres of land, the unit cost is 3.59 lakhs. Unit cost is utilized for drilling 3 bore wells, pump sets, deposit of ESCOMS and costs of other supplementaries.

(C) Lift Irrigation Scheme

The cost is fixed at Rs. 23,900 per acre for the total achnut available for lift irrigation for backward class beneficiaries.

3. Objective of the Scheme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide irrigation facilities to small and marginal backward class farmers belonging to Category-1, Category-2A, 3A and 3B, who have only dry land without any irrigation facility. The scheme enables farmers to grow more than one crop in a year and also to grow commercial crops using irrigation facilities, rather than only rain fed crops improving their social and economic condition is improved.

4. Implementation Process:

The beneficiaries are selected by a Committee headed by Hon'ble legislators of each constituency. The list of beneficiaries is sent to Head Office of the Corporation through respective District Managers of the Corporation. These proposals are verified in the head office and sanction is accorded. Once the sanctions are made following procedure is adopted.

- (a) Work orders are issued to drill bore wells in the land of beneficiary farmers/communities by a drilling agency selected by tender process by the Corporation.
- (b) If the minimum yield of water per bore well per hour is 1000 gallons, these are treated as successful bore wells. The total cost of drilling is paid to the agency after drilling is completed. If the yield of water is less than 1000 gallons per hour the well is treated as failed and no charges of drilling are paid to the agency.
- (c) For successful bore wells, proposals for energisation are registered and deposits paid by the Corporation to respective ESCOMS on behalf of the beneficiaries.
- (d) The pump sets and other equipments are supplied, energisation of pump set is done and irrigation facility is provided.

5. Review of Work:

The work is reviewed in monthly KDP meetings at Taluk level by the Executive Officer of Taluk Panchayath and at district level by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayath. This is also reviewed at State level by the Managing Director of D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation and Principal Secretary, Backward Classes Department, Government of Karnataka, in the MPIC meeting every month.

The details of bore wells drilled and Lift Irrigation Schemes implemented from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is as follows:

Sl.No	Year	Bore wells drilled		Lift Irrigation Scheme	Budget allocation Rs-Crores	Expenditure incurred Rs-Crores
		Community	Individual			
1	2008-09	583	2390	23	18.40	18.44
2	2009-10	484	1575	39	20.04	21.82
3	2010-11	607	3061	53	50.00	50.01
4	2011-12	817	3079	65	55.00	55.08
5	2012-13	642	2729	78	95.00	41.12

6. Scope & Purpose of the Study:

This scheme is implemented in all the 193 constituencies of all the 30 districts of the State. The purpose of the study is to know whether the objectives set under the scheme or achieved or not and to-

- (a) Assess the additional income generated by the beneficiaries after getting the benefit of Ganga Kalyana Scheme.
- (b) Assess the social and economic benefits that farmers received by the scheme.
- (c) Know whether the children of the beneficiaries get better education as a result of economic benefit.
- (d) Has the convergence of other departments like Sericulture, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry and Watershed development etc. taken place in enhancing the benefits?

7. Evaluation Questions (inclusive not exhaustive):

1. What was the annual family income before implementation of the scheme (i.e. during 2007-08) and what is the present annual family income of beneficiaries? Is there any noticeable change in the income? If so, to what extent? If not, why not? (Since baseline data for 2007-08 is unlikely to be available, the question can be answered with perception of change expressed by the beneficiaries.)
2. What is the change in the cropping pattern of beneficiaries before and after implementation of the scheme? Are they getting the benefit of growing 2 or 3 crops in a year?
3. Have the beneficiaries come across any problems in the implementation process? If so, what kind of problems they have faced such as-
 - (a) Selection of beneficiaries.
 - (b) Submission of various records for sanction.
 - (c) Selection of drilling point and drilling of bore wells.
 - (d) Fixing of Irrigation Pump sets.
 - (e) Energisation and related problems with ESCOMS.
 - (f) Issues of sharing water among beneficiaries of community and List Irrigation schemes
4. What is the average time required for completing the entire process i.e. drilling and energisation after the date of issue of work order? Is it beyond or within 60 days? If it is beyond 60 days, where is the delay taking place and what are the reasons for delay?
5. Are all the bore wells and accessories (pipe/pumps etc) given under this scheme are functional as of date? In not, what is the percentage of non-functional bore wells 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?
6. Whether the prescribed Quality BIS standard materials such as PVC pipes, pumps and motors are provided in the scheme? If not, whether prescribing such standards is desirable? If not, Why?

7. Whether the beneficiaries are satisfied with implementation of Scheme in terms of quality and timeliness of work? If not, why?
8. Are there any possibilities to further streamline the process of selection of beneficiaries and implementation from the perspective of Block Implementing officers and beneficiaries? If yes, give details.
9. Has net area irrigated increased after drilling of bore well/lift irrigation schemes? If yes, What is the percentage of enhancement?
10. Are the beneficiaries facing any problems during implementation of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme?
11. What actions have been taken by the departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Watershed Development, Sericulture and Animal Husbandry on convergence and adoption of micro irrigation system so that more income is generated by beneficiaries and what are the possibilities to further enhance the income as a result of “*Manthana Training Programme*” conducted by the corporation.
12. What factors contributed to achieving / for not achieving the intended out comes? In case of negative factors, how can they be ameliorated?
13. The benefits of Ganga Kalyana Scheme are given in the proportion of 70% to Category-1 and 2A, 30% to category-3A and 3B. What percentage of identified beneficiaries of Category-1 and 2A and how many from Category 3A & 3B have got the benefit of the scheme? What is the reason for not giving the benefit to the left out?
14. For completion of the Ganga Kalyana Scheme, is additional amount required over and above the unit cost? What is the breakup of this additional cost?
15. The Corporation provided loans under this scheme? What is the total amount of loan provided by the Corporation? What is the percentage of recovery as against the prescribed repayment schedule? In case of less recovery, what is the reason for it?

8. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:

Two Constituencies per district one having maximum and the other minimum number of beneficiaries for the evaluation period in the State are to be selected at random (i.e. 60 Constituencies) for evaluation.

It is proposed to evaluate the Gangakalyana scheme from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The list of beneficiaries can be got from office of the Managing Director of D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation. 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.

9. Deliverables time Schedule:

The Managing Director, D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation to issue necessary instructions to all the District Officers, Banks and ESCOMS concerned to provide required information and necessary support to the Consultant Evaluation Organization in completing the study in time. The available information of beneficiaries, guidelines and Government Orders issued on the scheme implementation will be made available by the MD of the Corporation to the Consultant Evaluation Organization.

Individual Interview and Focused Group Discussions should be held at Taluk, District and State levels with all Stake holders to elicit their views on problems faced in implementation and to simplification in the process involved and further improvement of the Scheme so as to enhance the benefit. It is expected to complete the study in 6 months time, excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

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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.

10. Qualification of Consultant:

Consultant Evaluation Organizations should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

1. One Social Scientist,
2. One Agricultural Scientist/Retired District level Agriculture Officer, and,
3. One at least graduate civil/ electrical or mechanical Engineer.

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

11. 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 the 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 Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).

2. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should from the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.
3. The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered individually. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.
4. 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 they can be acted upon without major policy changes and expenditure, and within (say) a year or so.

(B) **Long Term practicable recommendations**

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

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

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

12. Cost and Schedule of Budget release:

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The **first installment** 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 installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 50% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The **third and final installment** of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee shall be payable to the Consultant after the receipt of the hard and soft copies of the final report in such format and number as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used in the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment, as per rates in force. In addition, the evaluating agency/consultant is expected to pay service tax at their end.

13. Selection of Consultant Agency for Evaluation:

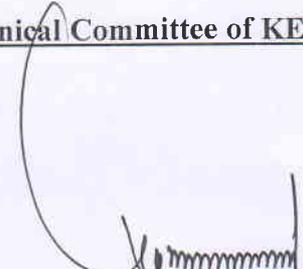
The selection of evaluation agency should be finalized as per provisions of KTPP Act and rules without compromising on the quality.

14. Contact person for further details:

Dr. U.P.Chandrashekar, MD, D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd and Sri.Kotappa, GM (Dev), D.Devaraj Urs Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd, Ph. No. 080-22374832/834, Sri. Jagadeesh J.V. AEE, Ph. 22374814/9880996212 Email ID-md@dbcde.in.

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 11 th July 2011 and orders made there under.

This ToR is sanctioned in the 16th meeting of the Technical Committee of KEA held on 24th January 2015.


Chief Evaluation Officer 03/01/15
(B.K. Dikshit)
Karnataka Evaluation Authority
Chief Evaluation Officer
KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY