

DISTRICT: SHIMOGA
(KARNATAKA)

**REGULAR MONITORING BY NATIONAL LEVEL
MONITORS (NLMs) 2016-17 PHASE – I**

Reporting Period: **SEP. 2016**

MONITORING REPORT



Sponsored By

**MONITORING DIVISION
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI**

Carried Out By

**HARSHAL GRAMIN VIKAS BAHU. SANSTHA, CHANDRAPUR,
VIVEKNAGAR, MUL ROAD, CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA) – 442402
NLM CODE – ISMH508093**

PREAMBLE

Ministry of Rural Development recognizes the importance of independent monitoring of its programmes. Keeping this in view, a comprehensive system of National Level Monitoring has been evolved by involving public-spirited reputed Institutions, willing to provide voluntary services for a public cause. The basic premise is that by involving third party independent monitors, unbiased and objective monitoring can be achieved. The role of the National Level Monitors (NLMs) in monitoring the programmes of the Ministry has become more important in the recent years due to significant increase in the allocation of funds for various rural development programmes and also due to the increase in demands of accountability and transparency in the execution of these programmes.

As per the scheme of NLMs Guideline of MoRD, **Six** Districts i.e., DAKSHIN KANNADA, UTTAR KANNADA, UDUPI AND SHIMOGA in Karnataka State and KHAMMAM and RANGA REDDY District of Telangana State were assigned to us for Regular Monitoring of major RD Programmes. The list of 20 G.Ps was given by the MoRD for each District. Out of 20 G.Ps, 10 G.Ps have been selected with the consultation of the Officials depending upon the No. of Schemes implemented in 10 G.Ps. The list of the selected 10 G.Ps in each District is enclosed herewith for the reference (Annexure-B). The selected G.Ps have been visited and findings, observations have been recorded in Format-C & observed whether the Programmes of Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the Guidelines or not & views of the Villagers about the selection of the beneficiaries, assets created etc. have been verified by interviewing the beneficiaries on the spot. In addition, villages selected under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana were also monitored in the District concerned. This time data were to be collected for additionally inducted schemes of Department of Land Resources and Ministry of Panchayathi Raj.

We are grateful to Monitoring Division, MoRD New Delhi for showing confidence in us and in assigning the Regular Monitoring study of 6 districts to us. We are thankful to all respective Officers of Monitoring Division, MoRD with related all Officials & Staff.

We are also thankful to respondents in all Monitoring Villages for providing us the necessary help in conducting observations & interviews. Our team of Monitoring Experts deserves thanks for carrying out entire Field & Report Writing work meticulously as per the instructions of the Monitoring Division, MoRD New Delhi Guideline. Thanks to our Team of Computer Operator for carefully carrying out the data, entry and DTP work for the report.

Chandrapur
October 2016

Mr. Harshwardhan Pipare
President, HGVBS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CEO-ZP – Chief Executive Officer Zilla Panchayath

CRD-Commissioner of Rural Development

DAY- NRLM – Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana NRLM

DDU-GKY- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushalya Yojana

DILRMP- Digital India Land Record Modernization Programme

DOLR – Department of Land Resources

DPC - District Programme Co-coordinator

EE-Executive Engineer

GPLF – Gram Panchayat Level Forum

GPED- Gram Panchayat Executive Officer

GPTA - Gram Panchayat Technical Assistant

GRS- Gram Rozgar Sahayaks

GP – Gram Panchayat

HGVBS – Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha

IAY-Indira AwaasYojana

IWMP-Integrated Watershed Management Programme

INLM – Institutional National Level Monitors

IHHL – Individual Household Latrine

MGNREGS-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

MDWS – Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation

MOPR – Ministry of Panchayathiraj

MORD – Ministry of Rural Development

NLM-National Level Monitors

NRLM – National Rural Livelihood Mission

NSAP-National Social Assistance Programme

NRDWP-National Rural Drinking Water Programme

PIA-Project Implementation Agency

PD, DRDA-Project Director, District Rural Development

PMAY(Gramin) Pradhan Mandri Ayas Yojana (G)

PMGSY-PradhanMantri Gram SadakYojana

PMKSY- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

RWSS-Rural Water Supply Schemes

SAGY – Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana

SBM (G) – Swatch Bharath Mission (Gramin)

SHG-Self Help Group

WS – Wage Seeker

CONTENTS

S.n.	Particular	Page No.
	PREAMBLE	
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
	CONTENTS	
	INDEX MAP OF MONITORING DISTRICTS	
Chapter 1 : MoRD, MDWS, DOLR & MOPR Programme(s)- Introduction		1-7
1.1	INTRODUCTION AND PROGRAMMES, ENTRY & EXIT LEVEL MEETINGS	
1.2	NATIONAL LEVEL MONITORING	
1.3	SELECTION OF VILLAGES.	
1.4	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCIES	
1.5	DISTRICT VIGILANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE	
Chapter 2 : Performance, Planning & Implementation of the Programmes in the District		8-14
2.1-2.6	The observations of NLM on various aspects of Financial & Physical progress with Planning & Implementations of Programmes.	
Chapter 3 : Programme wise Findings		15-37
3.1-3.13	NLM Views & Details Finding for MoRD, MDWS, MOPR & DOLR PROGRAMMES	
Chapter 4 : GRAM Panchayath Role and Functions and Conclusions & Recommendations		38-44
4.1-4.7	NLM Conclusion on overall implementation of Programmes with Basis and Reasons of Conclusions.	
Chapter 5 : Findings/Observations for immediate follow up action		45-46
5.1-5.8	Finding Details for immediate follow up action	
Chapter 6: Success Stories/ Case Studies – If any.		47-49
6.1-6.3	Uniform for Class VI employees, Desilting Water Tanks, Pensioners	
ANNEXURES		50-56
I	FORMAT –A	
ii.	FORMAT –B	
iii.	CLARIFICATION SOUGHT THROUGH DATA SUMMARY REPORT.	

INDEX MAP OF MONITORING DISTRICT

District - SHIMOGA



State – KARNATAKA



1. MoRD, MDWS, MOPR & DOLR Programme(s)

1.1 Introduction

Shimoga is one of the 30 Districts of Karnataka State and situated in Malwa Region. The District consist of seven Talukas namely Bhadravathi, Shimoga, Theertha hulli, Sagara, Soraba, Hosanagara and Shikaripur and 271 Gps. The main occupation of the people is agriculture and produce is Rice, Sugar Cane, Areca, Ginger, Maize, and Coconuts. It has a population of over 19 lakhs. Various rural development programmes/ schemes are formulated and implemented by MORD, MDWS, MOPR & DOLR to alleviate rural poverty and give opportunity to needy rural population to improve their quality of life and overall development of the area.

Entry Level and Exit Level Meeting



ENTRY LEVEL MEETING ON 09/09/2016 AT SHIMOGA



EXIT LEVEL MEETING ON 24/09/2016 AT SHIMOGA

On reaching Shimoga, which is the district HQs, NLM had an entry level meeting with all officials of DRDA, Line Department and representatives of Block Panchayath on 09-09-2016. The Dist. Collector did not attend the meeting due to exigencies of service. CEO Zilla Panchayath attended the meeting. The NLM had detailed discussion with the CEO, ZP and other Officials. The importance of third party and independent monitoring of the schemes was stressed by NLM during the meeting. The district and block level officers gave an over view of the programmes being implemented in the districts. The requirement of collection of details and monitoring of additional schemes of DOLR, MIN Of Panchayathiraj and PMGSY was brought to the notice of the concerned officials by the NLM and they were request to render all assistance to collect relevant information. The format of MOPR (format C-9(1)) was sent to the district in advance to collect information and handover the same on arrival of NLM. The current status of all schemes were given by the concerned officials.

After discussion about the Schemes, as per directions of MORD, 10 GPS were selected for monitoring. Officials at GP level and Line Department were

instructed to be present in GP/Field during the visit of NLM. After field visit and completion of Monitoring of 10 GPs an exit meeting was held on 24-09-2016 at Dist. HQs. In which all the officers present at the entry level meeting attended the exit level meeting. An overview of the Monitoring of the Schemes was given by NLM and the gist of observations also discussed in detail.

The NLMs are entrusted the responsibility of monitoring the below mentioned programmes/Schemes

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The Programme is Implemented through an Act of Parliament for enhancing livelihood Security to Adult members of a household who volunteer to do unskilled manual work for a guaranteed wage employment of minimum 100 days in a financial year.

(ii) Indira Awas Yojana(IAY)- Now PMAY

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to Rural BPL families for construction of a house.

(iii) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) – Now DAY NRLM

The Blocks assigned for monitoring have not been upgraded as intensive blocks and hence the programme has not come under the purview of monitoring.

(iv) National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP)

This programme is meant for providing Social Assistance benefit to the aged ,widows and handicapped BPL households and also for the households in the case of death of the primary bread winner of the family . The Programme comprises of the following.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNAOPS)

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

The scheme is administered by the Revenue Department in the District.

(v) National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP)

The programme is to provide safe drinking water supply in Rural habitations including all Schools and Anganawadis. It addresses sustainability and quality of water. The scheme is administered by Rural Drinking Water Supply Department.

(vi) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) Now known as Pradhan Mandri Krish Sinchai Yojana (Water shed Component)

The main aim of the programme is the development of the waste land/agriculture land through water conservation . It helps to develop Natural Resources of Soil and vegetative cover. It helps to prevent soil erosion ,enable water harvesting and recharging of Ground water. This scheme is an amalgamation of erstwhile schemes of IWDP, DPAP and DDP. The Scheme is not implemented in the 10 GPs selected for monitoring.

(vii) Swath Bharath Mission (Gramin)-SBM (G)

The objective of the scheme is to enlarge sanitation coverage in the rural areas and to improve use of toilets and follow improved hygiene practices by rural population and to stop open defecation.

(viii) Panchayathi Raj

Main aim is to prepare a descriptive report on the status of panchayathi raj institutions in the district. In addition, information is also to be collected on structured format elaborating various aspects connected with the functioning of PR institutions.

(ix) PMGSY (Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana)

PMGSY roads in the district are to be visited by NLM to mainly know the impact of the road communication to the village and how the villagers are benefited by road. The general condition, riding quality and state of maintenance are to be observed and reported. The frequency of visit of SQMs and NQMs are also to be reported.

(x) DILRMP (Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme)

NLMs are to get a detailed picture of implementation of DILRMP in the district. Status and progress of implementation are to be cross checked at sub district offices and gram Panchayath. Status of computerization of the programme and its impact to be ascertained and reported.

(xi) Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in Implementing in MORD programmes

Gender sensitivity in respect of programmes of MGNREGA, NRLM, IAY, NSAP, SBM(G) & Gram Panchayath are to be brought out.

(xii) SAGY GPs (Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana)

SAGY GPs are to be monitored as per norms of other GPs. Special emphasis is to be made to know whether additional schemes of various other Ministries are being implemented in the GP to make it as a modal Gram Panchayath.

(xiii) DDU- GKY – Deen Dayal Upadaya Gramina Kaushalya Yojana.

NLMs are required to inspect and report on the training centers established under DDU- GKY Scheme.

1.2 National Level Monitoring

MoRD recognizes the importance of independent monitoring of its programmes. The basic premises is that by involving third party independent monitors, unbiased and objective monitoring can be achieved. The Purpose of NLM System is to strengthen all rural development programmes by ensuring their effectiveness, transparency and progress of implementation. The objectives of the NLM system are to ascertain the following

- ✓ Whether the programmes of the Ministry are being implemented in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry
- ✓ Whether the selection of the beneficiaries under the programme has been transparent, unbiased and fair
- ✓ Whether assets created are genuine and useful to the community
- ✓ Whether the meeting of vigilance & Monitoring committee are held regularly
- ✓ The views of the villagers on the programme and their suggestion for improvement

1.3 Selection of Villages

The Ministry of Rural Development has selected three blocks in Shimoga District namely **Bhadravathi, Hosanagara and Sorabha (In addition to SAGY GP Thammadihalli in Shimoga District)**. List of 20 GPs spread across these three blocks was also provided by the Ministry, with direction to select 10 GPs altogether by selecting 2/3/4 GPs from each block. The selection was to be done in

consultation with the Dist. Authorities taking in to consideration of maximum number of programmes could be covered. Accordingly during the entry meeting held at the Collectorate, selection of 10 GPs were made as per details given below.

State KARNATAKA		District SHIMOGA		Dates of Visit From 9 Sep 2016 To 24 Sep 2016		
S. No.	Block	GP	Village	Total no. of households	Total no. of BPL households	Total no. of SC/ST households
1	BHADRAVATI	BARANDUR	BARANDURU	1050	620	220
2	BHADRAVATI	BILAKI	BILAKI	1358	1138	657
3	BHADRAVATI	GUDAMAGATTA	GUDAMAGATTA	659	250	398
4	BHADRAVATI	KAMBADAL HOSURU	KAMBADAL HOSURU	1253	966	62
5	HOSANAGARA	MELINABESIGE	MELINABESIGE	939	688	75
6	HOSANAGARA	MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA	MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA	1087	228	23
7	SORAB	AGASANAHALI	AGASANAHALI	1076	488	267
8	SORAB	BILUVANI	BILUVANI	1034	627	449
9	SORAB	HURULI	HURULI	1299	841	30
10	SORAB	KODAKANI	KODAKANI	791	628	36
SAGY GP	SHIMOGA	THAMMADI HALI	THAMMADI HALI	978	865	152

1.4 Implementation Agencies

The MoRD Programmes are implemented by various agencies in the district. The details are given below.

Scheme	Implementing Agencies
1.MGNREGA	District Rural Development Agency
2.IAY	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation
3.NSAP	Revenue Department
4.IWMP	Agriculture Department
5.NRDWP	Rural Water Supply Department
6.SBM(G)	District Rural Development Agency
7.PMGSY	Karnataka Rural Road Dev. Agency
8.Panchayathiraj	CEO Zilla Panchayath
9.DILRMP	Land Resources Dept.
10. SAGY	District Rural Development Agency
11. DDU- GKY	Approved Project implementing Agency

The three blocks selected to be monitored are non NRLM (Intensive Blocks)

1.5 District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee- now DDCMC (DISHA)

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has since been renamed as District Development and Coordination Committee (DISHA)

The Chairman of DISHA is the local Member of Parliament (Lokh Sabha). The District Collector acts as the member Secretary of the committee. Last meeting was held on 13-08-2016 and 14 members attended the meeting. The members were one MLA, 2 ZP Presidents, 4 Taluk Panchayath Presidents, 4 nominated members, Project Director DRDA, one lead bank Manager and CEO Zilla Panchayath. During the last year one meeting was held 26-06-2015 in which 16 members were present. The vice Chairman was Sri. Aynoor Manju Nath, member Rajya Sabha whose tenure as RS member completed on 30-06-2016. The present chairman is Sri. BS Yedhyurappa, Member Lokh Sabha. The present Committee consist of 7 MLAs, 7 TP Chairmen, President ZP, CEO ZP, 4 nominated members, lead bank Manager and PDDRDA. The District Collector acts as member Secretary.

Address of the Chairman

Permanent Address

*Sri. BS. Yedyurappa
Member of Parliament (LS)
Taluk Office Building
Mahavir Circle
Shimoga, 577201*

Delhi Address

*No. 3, South Avenue
New Delhi -110001*

2. Performance, Planning and Implementation of Programmes

2.1 Financial Progress Analysis

Financial Progress Report (Year 2015-16)

State KARNATAKA				District SHIMOGA			
(Rs. in Lakh)							
S. No.	Scheme/ Programme	Opening Balance (as on 1.4.15)	Central Releases	State Releases	Other Receipts	Total Available Funds	Expenditure incurred
1	MGNREGA	874.52	4270.34	475.59	12.3	5632.75	5632.75
2	NRLM	25.14	3.3	1.1	1.95	31.49	27.95
3	IAY	516.25	1545.34	1957.1	18.28	4036.97	2683.23
4	NSAP	0	0	105.3	0	105.3	104.4
5	IWMP	55.6	465.44	310.29	82.49	913.82	455.92
6	NRDWP	53.24	355.55	2385.81	0	2794.6	2517.97
7	SBM (G)	63.26	2001.52	667.18	0	2731.96	1932.64
	Total	1588.01	8641.49	5902.37	115.02	16246.89	13354.86

From the figures given by the District, it is seen that in MGNREGA Scheme they have achieved 100% utilization of fund. In IAY scheme against availability of 4036.97 lakhs only 2683.23 lakhs were spent. The utilization is 66.4%. In NSAP utilization is 99.1%. However in IWMP scheme, which works out a poor 49.9%. In drinking water scheme the utilization is at 90.1%. Against an availability of 2794.60 lakhs, the District could utilize 2517.97 lakhs. In SBM(G) against an available fund of 2731.96 lakhs, utilization is 1932.64 lakhs at 70.7%. Overall utilization of the funds for the 7 programmes is 13354.86 lakhs against availability of 16246.89 lakhs which works out to 82.2%. These figures have been authenticated by CEO ZP.

The financial analysis shows the district has performed well in 5 programmes except in IWMP and IAY schemes which is at a poor rating at 66.4% and 49.9% respectively. However the overall rating of the district comes under the bracket of

79.9% above and therefore rated “poor” as per the grading range given by MORD.
(Above 90%, Very Good, 80-90% good and below 80% graded as poor)

2.2 Physical Progress Analysis

Physical Progress Report (Year 2015-16)

State KARNATAKA				District SHIMOGA			
S. No.	Scheme/ Programme	Item	Unit	Target (if applicable)	Achievement		
1	MGNREGA	Employment Generated during the Year	Lakh Mandays	2663000		2149744	
2	MGNREGA	Works Sanctioned during the year	Nos	0		57956	
3	MGNREGA	Works Carried forward from previous year	Nos	0		33934	
4	MGNREGA	Works completed during the Year	Nos	0		21667	
5	IAY	No. of Dwellings Units	Nos	2719		2371	
6	NSAP	No. IGNOAPS beneficiaries	Nos	2379		1234	
7	NSAP	No. IGNWPS beneficiaries	Nos	7217		4504	
8	NSAP	No. IGNDPS beneficiaries	Nos	0		0	
9	NSAP	No. of families assisted under NFBS	Nos	1579		780	
10	IWMP	Area covered	Hect.	6449.57		3039.53	
11	NRDWP	Habitations covered	Nos	1458		882	
12	NRDWP	Schools Covered	Nos	224		136	
13	SBM (G)	IHLs Provided	Nos	33938		20127	
14	SBM (G)	School Toilets	Nos	0		0	

From the figures given by the District it is seen that in MGNREGA 21.49 lakh person days were achieved against a target of 26.63 lakh person days. It works out to 80.7%. However against 91890 (Including 3394 works sanctioned carried forward from previous year) works sanctioned, only 21667 works could be completed. The achievement therefore is 23% only. Works completed during the year against the works sanctioned during the year is also poor. Against 57956 target, only 21667 could be completed at 37.4 % achievements. In IAY against target of 2719 houses, 2371 houses could be completed at 87.2% achievement. In NSAP the achievement is 54.5% for IGNOPS and IGNWPS. It is surprising that no IGNDPS Beneficiaries are shown. It is stated that all such beneficiaries are shown

against State quota. This is incorrect. In NFBS, the figure shown as target is the pending cases where sanctions were accorded but payment could not be made for want of funds. This is also not correct. It seems the State is not projecting their requirement to the Central Government. In IWMP, as in the case of financial achievement, the physical achievement is also at low level at 47%. Against a total of 6449ha, achievement is only 3039ha. In drinking water project achievement is 60.6%. In SBM(G) against a target of 33938 IHHL, 20127 could be provided. The achievement stands at 59.3 %.

The rating of district in physical performance has come to 64.9% which is poor (Less than 80% is rated as poor by MORD). However this is mainly due to taking in to consideration of less achievement in completing NREGA works against target. Physical performance of IWMP is also poor at 47.1% as also SBM(G) 59.3%. Pension payment performance is also poor. Figures given have been authenticate by CEO ZP.

2.3 Programs Implemented by District Rural Development Agency Under CEO ZP

The District Rural Development agency is implementing MGNREGA, IAY and SBM(G) programmes in its area of jurisdiction in the blocks and GPs. It also oversees the functioning of SAGY and DDU-GKY Programmes. The overall control of these programmes are under CEO Zila Panchayath, who also functions as District programme coordinator for NREGS.

MGNREGA

In Karnataka State CEO Zilla Panchayath is appointed as District Programme Co-ordinator (DPC) and the programme is directly implemented under his authority and guidance. He is assisted by Project Officer, DRDA and other officers, At Taluka level, Executive Officer Taluka Panchayath act as Programme Officer and at GP level PRI functionaries and Panchayath Development Officers supervise the work. Planning is undertaken and carried out at village level. All works to be executed are as per requirement of villagers and as per resolutions passed by Gram Sabha. The work is supervised and monitored by committees selected at village level and executed under the supervision of technical personnel such as JEs/AEs. Payment is directly made into the savings bank account of

beneficiaries through Fund Transfer System every fortnight. Project officer NREGA supervise the work at District level in coordination with Taluk and Gram Panchayath. There are Assistant Directors (NREGA) at Taluka level

IAY- Now PMAY (G)

The Scheme is implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation and administered through Zilla Panchayath. Chief Planning Officer is in overall charge of the Scheme at District level. IAY coordinator of the Corporation are diploid at Taluka level. Allotment of houses is been down by the corporation as per waiting list maintained at GP level. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the rural poor living below the poverty line for construction of houses in their own land. Engagement of contractors is prohibited in this scheme and the beneficiaries have to make their own arrangements for the construction. For construction of sanitary latrine SBM(G) assistance can be availed.

Swatch Bharath Mission (G)

The objective of the scheme is to accelerate sanitation coverage in the rural area to enable people to practice proper hygiene manners. It emphasize on information, education a and communication in the villages. Provision of IHHL to the villagers is the work connected with the scheme. Provision of Toilets in the schools and Anganawadi come under the purview of the scheme. There is a District coordinator at District level and Block coordinator at Block level. The main aim of the programme is to eradicate open defecation and make all villages as open defecation free villages and educate villagers about good practices of hygiene and sanitation.

NRLM- Now DAY NRLM

Blocks assigned have not been upgraded as intensive blocks and hence programme was not monitored.

2.4 Programme Implemented by Revenue Department

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

These programmes are meant for Social Assistance Benefit to the aged , widowed , handicapped BPL households. A Benefit scheme for the household in the case of death of primary bread winner of the family is also implemented . Following are the schemes

- ✓ Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNAOPS)
- ✓ Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
- ✓ Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
- ✓ National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

Applications received from eligible persons are scrutinized at GP level and approved by Tahasildar. Funds are channeled through District Treasuries of State Government. The amount is drawn from Govt. Treasury and payment is made through banks to the individual SB account maintained in the bank. Payments are also made through post offices in some cases.

2.5 Programme Implemented by Agriculture Department

IWMP

The main aim of the programme is to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources as a result the achievements are prevention of soil run off, regeneration of vegetation, rain water harvesting and thus recharging of ground water level there by enabling multi cropping and diverse agricultural activities. In totality, sustainable lively hood is made available to stake holders in the water shed area. The programme is implemented by Agricultural Department, under technical experts assisted by team leaders at block level. However no IWMP works are available in the 10 Districts monitored.

NRLM

The selected blocks are not categorized as intensive block and hence not monitored.

2.6 Programmes Implemented by Rural Water Supply Department

NRDWP

The programme is implemented by the Rural Water Supply Department of the State Govt. The Scheme envisages provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply to all habitations in the Rural Areas and to all schools and

Anganawadis, Construction of bore wells, piped water supply connections, provision of hand pumps, construction of filtration tanks, multi village water supply schemes etc are the responsibility of the department. The Department has an Engineer- Chief at State Level, EE at Dist. Level, maintenance staff at GP level. Annual Action Plan is prepared at State level on the basis of data provided by the district Authorities.

2.7 Programmes Implemented by Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency

PMGSY

Pradha Mantri Sadak Yojana is designed to support Govt. of India's agenda to promote poverty alleviation in rural areas by promoting economic development and providing access to basic services that can improve quality of life of the rural poor. It provides greater access to movement of agricultural products as well as access to essential social services. Improved access provides opportunities for jobs. In totality it provides for the poor to fully participate in the economy and thus gain from the benefits of growth. It is 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme. The works are executed by state govt. and monitored by the ministry of rural development. The work is executed by project implementation unit headed by an executive engineer and assisted by assistant executive engineers at block level.

2.8 Programmes Implemented by Zilla Panchayath

Panchayathi raj Institutions

Three tier panchayathiraj institutions are in place. Gram Panchayath at Village level, Janpath (Block) Panchayath at block level and District (Zilla) Panchayath at District level. Elected representatives are the administrators of these institutions. The lowest level of PRI institutions is gram sabha. At village level, wards are established according to population strengths and representatives are elected to gram sabha. It is this sabha who makes resolutions and developmental plans for the developmental activities of the village. The requirement is passed on to Taluka Panchayath and then on to District Panchayath for final approval. The government acts on these plans and funds are provided through established channels. An effective monitoring system is also in place to monitor progress of activities at ground level. Social audit and accounts audit are also carried out.

2.9 Programmes Implemented by Department of Land Resources

DILRMP

At state level DILRMP is administered by the commissioner of the Land Resources. At District level the scheme is administered by Deputy Director Land records assisted by Assistant Director land record at Sub division level. They have subordinate staffs at Sub-division level. Elaborate arrangements for digitalizing land records and its storage with computer facility have been completed at district head quarters under the superintend land record of the district.

3. Programmewise Findings

3.1 MGNREGS

MGNREGS a wage employment Programme where in the Govt. legally guarantee an employment of 100 days to a household in every financial year to the adult person of the family demanding work and willing to do unskilled manual work.

Awareness and reach of programme

In order to find out the awareness and reach of the programme in the villages a cross section of the villagers, PRI officials, opinion leaders, stakeholders etc in the village where the programme is being implemented were interviewed and their views obtained. Information was obtained specifically from the job card holders. It was told that there were no denial of job card and all of them are aware that they can demand the job when ever in need and they can get 100 days job. All of them request for the job in writing and also they get dated receipt for their demand. They are aware that work should be given within 15 days of demand and that they were getting the job within 5 Kms of their residence. No one in any of the 10 villages visited get unemployment allowance. It was found that no NGO was engaged for NREGA work nor any contractor given work.



DESILTING WORK UNDER NREGA

Implementation Environment

During the interview the beneficiaries were of the opinion that they could get only small works. They informed that all their payment details were made available to them and if they want any clarification the record were made available. Drinking water and first aid facility are available at work site.

Community Involvement in Implementation

All the beneficiaries were attending Grama Sabhas and collective decisions were taken in the GS about the works to be under taken according to their need . Work in convergence such as IHHL toilets and IAY houses are the needs of the community and they put forwards their suggestion and thus it is the community needs that are implemented as NREGA works. There are no works which require large number of workers at single site.



NLM INTERACTING WITH NREGA WORKERS

Selection process of Beneficiaries and works

Gram Panchayath Authorities have made a survey to find out possible job seekers and helped them to obtain job cards. All these job card holders as and when needed they demand for work and GP authorities acknowledged their demand through a dated acknowledge slip. All the job card holders are aware that they will get the work within 15 days of applying for the job. There has been no case of payment of unemployment allowance in any of the 10 villages visited. Approved projects of works were at hand to give jobs for those who sought job.

Financial Management-Release and Utilization of Funds

Financial Management and payment to beneficiaries are made through e-FMS System. The Funds are directly received by GP and payment is effected through e-FMS. The amount due to the beneficiary is credited to the SB account of the beneficiary by the bank. Payment towards material component are also made through bank payment and no cash transaction is involved. There was delay in payments for three months in Barandoor, Bilakey, Gudamagatta, and Kamdal hosuru, GPs in Bhadravathi block and Biluvani and Kodakkani GPs in Soraba taluks. The other GPs did not report delay in payment because they did not undertake works during these months. The delay was due to non-availability of funds in EFMS accounts in Banks from June 2016 onwards. All workers in GPs were very much agitated and stated that they lost confidence in NREGA scheme and further stated that they would not come forward for work unless payment is provided to them within 15 days as per provisions of the act.



CONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGE ROAD UNDER NREGA

Technological issues , Skill up gradation and Training

All work estimates are scrutinized by technical personnel like JEs & AE at block level and EE district level before giving technical sanction. Training is imparted for technical as well as administrative personnel at DRDA level and also at State level.

Quality of Construction , Operation and Maintenance of Assets .

For Quality Check a committee at GP level is set up which consists of JE, AE and Panchayath Development Officer. Quality of works executed are found good and proper maintenance are being carried out. Gram Panchayath is maintaining an updated asset register also.

Transparency in Implementation Process

On interaction with villagers, it was found that all the works were carried out with the full knowledge of the villagers and no complaints what so ever is received. Anyone who wanted to know the details of the works executed, the same was provided and they could even scrutinize the records for verification

Vigilance and Monitoring

Enquiries were made to know whether any vigilance and monitoring system is in vogue . It was intimated that Block officials as a routine basis go to GPs to inspect the work and regular monitoring is also being carried out. No Vigilance complaints were brought out. A vigilance and monitoring committee exist at GP level.

Role and Analysis of PRI & its Functionaries

It is the GS where all future activities pertaining to NREGA discussed . The Requirement of works is placed before Gram Sabha and minuted as resolution. Development Plan and shelf of work were reported , discussed and approved in the GSs.

Role Analysis of Programme Mangers

Programmes at GP level is directly supervised by PDO. There is a JE for measuring the works and checked by AE. At Block level CEO is responsible for the scheme. At District level, PO, NREGA and APOs monitor the Scheme under the overall supervision of DPC who is the CEO Zilla Panchayath of the District. MGNREGA has been well administered in the District of Shimoga.

Overall Satisfaction of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries in general are very satisfied with the scheme. The main dissatisfaction is the low wage rate and delay in payment. They say that they are getting RS 300 to 400 per day when they work in agricultural field. This is the main reason for low turnout for NREGA works for the past 2 to 3 years.

The villagers are also of the view that the no of minimum days should be increased to 150n days in a year. The above conclusion was arrived at after

interviewing 50 beneficiaries in 10 villages. In Biluvani GP there was a complaint that Banks are recovering dues from NREGA accounts of the individuals without their consent. This is a very serious matter. Banks should be directed to refund the amount with penal interest. There is also dearth of works in some villages. Diversification of the work is the only solution.

3.2 NRLM

All the three Blocks are selected are non-intensive Blocks and hence not monitored for NRLM activities.

3.3 IAY

This scheme is upgraded with some modification to the old IAY scheme and renamed as PMAY (G).

Under this scheme financial assistance to the rural poor living under property line is given for construction of a house. At present the assistance is Rs 120000 in plains area. Top up loans up to RS 20000/- @ 4% interest can also be taken from the banks if beneficiaries desire. Under the Scheme the Centre and State share of financial resources is on a 75:25 basis.



IAY HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION



A COMPLETED IAY HOUSE

Awareness and reach of programme

Beneficiaries , Gram Panchayath officials opinion leaders in the villagers were interviewed . The selection of beneficiaries were from the IAY Wait list approved by GS. It is a requirement that IAY logo should be painted outside the houses completed. But none of the houses have painted logos.

Selection process of beneficiaries AND Works:

It was found that beneficiaries were as per wait list maintained. 1st installment is given along with work order and beneficiaries invariably start construction of foundation and basement. Generally there is a tendency to build larger houses than the limit 20 Sq meters. Beneficiaries collect additional funds from relatives and friends on loan basis without interest. However no one is inclined to get loan from banks. No one approaches money lenders also.

The scheme is administered by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation with its head quarters at Bangaluru. They allot the number of houses to be

constructed in each GP based on SECC data which based on 2011 senses. This data is old and never align with the latest wait list of GPs. All beneficiaries are dissatisfied with this allotment. They want more number of houses to be allotted especially in open category where wait list is huge. Decision is required to be taken at Government level.

Financial Management

In all cases the payment to the beneficiaries is made through bank. They get 1st, 2nd and 3rd installment according to completion status. Payment is effected very promptly.

Quality of construction

The IAY houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. All houses completed or incomplete showed good quality construction. Most of the houses constructed with more space. The additional amount required is met either from their own savings or through interest free loans from their relatives. However, the beneficiaries are satisfied with the quality of construction. All of the houses visited have latrines. Either made out of their own funds or through SBM(G) assistance.

Transparency in Implementation Process

In all the cases visited no involvement of contractor were found. There were no cases of corruption reported. The beneficiaries were fully satisfied to the extent that they were unable to complete the final stage of construction for want of money. They are also reluctant to get loan from the banks even at reduced interest rate.

3.4 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

This programme is meant for providing social assistance benefits to the aged, widows and handicapped BPL households and also for the household in case of death of the primary breadwinner of the family.

IGNOAPS: In Karnataka BPL persons age 60 years get monthly pension of Rs 500

IGNWPS: BPL widows aged 18-59 get monthly pension of Rs 500

IGNDPS: BPL persons aged 0-59 years with disabilities get a monthly pension of Rs 500 and those with more than 75% disability Rs 1200.

NFBS: BPL household is entitled to lump sum amount of money of Rs 20000 on the death of primary bread winner aged 18-64 years.

In Karnataka, sanction of IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS and NFBS are sanctioned and distributed by Revenue Department. It seems the Department is not in tune with the scheme. For example, IGNOAPS has been divided at the instance of Revenue Department in to NOPS I II & III. It is not known who made this bifurcation. Central Government has only one scheme. Moreover in some GPs widow pension and disabled pension are exclusively allocated to State funds. There is no separate account maintained at block level. The data given at district level is also ambiguous. Example, availability of funds shown as 105.3 lakhs but payment made 104.40 lakhs. It should have been 100% payment as in all other states where monitoring was done. Physical achievement is more confusing.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
NAOPS	2379	1234
Widow pension	7217	4504
Disabled pension	Nil	Nil
NFBS	1579	780

When visiting Sorabha Block it was found that over 1000 NFBS application were pending payment after sanction for more than one year in office of the Tahsildar. This is a very serious matter. Details are referred by Tahasildar to District authorities by replay given was "no funds available". The Tahasildar Soraba Block when enquired stated that he is not aware of funding pattern. Whatever application sanctioned, they pay out of funds available in Treasuries.

Two specific cases of nonpayment of sanctioned NFBS are given as under.

GP – Kamadalhosuru

Block – Bhadravathi

No	Name	Date of Application	Tahsildar-Sanction no. and date	Amount
1	Vishalakshi	16/03/2015	RD0038126071502, dt. 22/07/2015	20000
2	Chandramma	11/02/2015	RD0038126068372, dt. 10/08/2015	20000

NFBS is given as an immediate assistance to the bereaved family. Even after one year of death of the bread winner the sanctioned amount is not released. These are serious matter. Responsible officers are liable for action and compensation.

In conclusion the whole matter of payment of NFBS in the District should be probed and system fine-tuned. Payment should be delinked from treasury. Payment through post office should be continued. Representative of revenue department did not attend exit meeting to explain disparities.

Suggested that the present system of payment of pension may be changed to the same system of payment for IAY where the state government treasury is not involved.



OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN GPs

Awareness and reach of programme

The villagers are very well aware of their entitlement and eligibility. They were also aware about the procedure and were satisfied with the time frame in which their application were processed except for delay in payment of NFBS amount. In case of delays, they got the arrears in one installment. The annual survey ensures that no eligible persons have been left out for getting pension.



NSAP BENIFICERIES

Financial Management

On interaction with beneficiaries, they are not happy to get the pension through their bank account. The beneficiaries as a whole were also dissatisfied with the amount of pension now given to them. All of them want the pension amount to be enhanced to a higher level. With the advent of the scheme of linking benefits through Aadhar, the pension is routed through bank account. But older persons cannot travel to bank (most of the village have no banks and are away at an average distance of 5kms) to receive pension. Previously payment through post

office, where the post man give the amount by hand to the beneficiary at home. They want to continue this system.

Vigilance and Monitoring

It was confirmed that, revenue departmental officials monitor the scheme and that annual verification is being carried out at village level. However large number of NFBS sanctioned applications need immediate disposal. A relook of the scheme is essential.

Transparency in implementation process:

While interacting with the people, it was ascertained that GSs include their issues. No corruption cases were reported. Implementation process shall be under the super vision of ZP/DRDO and funds channeled through ZP/DRDO and should delink revenue department.

3.5 IWMP

The scheme is not implemented in 10 villages monitored.

3.6 NRDWP

NRDWP in the district is administered and executed by rural water supply department. The scheme aims at addressing water availability, supply, Quality of Water sustainability etc.

Awareness and reach of programme

A cross section of the persons of the villages and PRI members were interviewed to get their opinion. It was brought out that sufficient water supply is available in Hosanagara and Sorabha Taluk. But the problem is acute in Badravathi Taluka. Piped water as well as hand pumps are available in GPs.

In Barandoor GP in Bhadravathi Taluk, drinking water problem is acute. The existing multi village scheme is a failure because the people in the village are not getting portable water. Out of 34 hand pumps 22 are affected with quality problem. Portable water from multi village scheme is not reaching the village due to faulty initial layout of the distribution system. Perhaps officials at higher levels such as CE, Secy. Of Department should addressed the problem by visiting the GP as requested by the Villagers. The problem is the same in Bilakey GP in same taluk. Dirty water is distributed because there is no maintenance of filter tank. In village

of Nevillebasapura of the same GP all women came out and complaint that the problem is not being solved by the department.

It is observed that in multi village scheme, the maintenance is out sourced through tender. Though the system required 8 persons for maintenance, the contractor deploy only one person, he too will not be available round the clock. It is suggested that instead of outsourcing, department can maintained the system by recruiting daily wage employees. Department should also explore possibility of supplying drinking water through tankers during summer as done in Gujarat and MP states. It is seen that against a target of 1458 habitations and 224 schools in the District, achievement is only 882 habitations and 132 schools respectively at a poor achievement at 60%.

Technological issues and Quality Check

In all villages sampled, field test Kit were available and water samples from each source were tested and found potable. All samples were also sent for laboratory test



DRINKING WATER FACILITY IN SCHOOL



WATER TANK IN MULTI VILLAGE SCHEME

Role of Programme Managers

Major costs for repair and responsibility for operation and maintenance of water supply schemes was reported to be borne by Water Supply Department. However, cost of Minor repairs borne by GP.

3.7 SBM (G)

The objective of the scheme is to accelerate sanitation coverage in the rural areas to enable people to practice proper hygiene manners and to make all GPs they open defecation free. Provision of IHHL to villagers is the main work connected with the scheme

Awareness and reach of programme

On intervening villagers, it was found that , they are fully aware of the necessity of hygienic practices but in theory everyone agrees that every house should have one IHHL. In practice, they were not fully co-operative in construction

of IHHL and continue open defecation . The main reason given was that though the Govt. gives assistance to construct IHHL, it is not sufficient to complete the construction. They get the reimbursement only after the completion of IHHL. As a result most of the IHHLs remain incomplete. Open defecation is still prevalent to some extent in almost all the villages visited. The villagers are not willing to use community toilet, hence no community toilet are being constructed. Beneficiaries reported that there is acute shortage of sand for construction. Even if they pay higher rate (it is 10 times higher in Shimoga District) in the entire district. This is a problem for IAY scheme also. There is also a demand for 50 % payment on completion of basement and seat, as in the case of partial payments in IAY schemes. This is worth considering as the beneficiaries find it difficult to bear the entire cost initially.

More IEC activities are required to insist the people to use toilets after construction and to prevent them from going back to open defecation. Against target of 33938 IHHL in the District, the achievement is only 20127 as reported, which is at 59.3 %, a poor rating.



A COMPLETED TOILET UNDER SBMG



TOILET CONSTRUCTED UNDER SBMG

Community involvement in Implementation

The beneficiaries were procuring material from open market in all the villages. There is no system of solid and liquid based management in the villages visited. It is also found that none of the villages were awarded “Nirmal Grama Puraskar”.

3.8 PMGSY

Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana is designed to support Govt. of India's agenda to promote poverty alleviation in rural areas by promoting economic development and providing access to basic services that can improve quality of life of the rural poor. It provides greater access to movement of agricultural products as well as access to essential social services. Improved access provides opportunities

for jobs. In totality it provides for the poor to fully participate in the economy and thus gain from the benefits of growth. It is 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme. The works are executed by state govt. and monitored by the ministry of rural development. The work is executed by KRRDA Engineers district level (EEs, AEEs and JEs). The KRRDA has its HQ at Bangaluru with a Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer and SEs at Circle level.

One road in KamdalHorsu GP in Bhadra vathi block and one road in Meline Besige GP IN Hosanagra block were inspected . Both Roads are in good condition and are yet to be handed over to State PWD . These roads have contributed to the progress and prosperity of the habitations concerned . The only problem encountered was dumping of materials like send , timber, etc . Obstructing the traffic. GPs can educate villagers not to encroach upon the width of the road.



DUMPING OF MATERIALS ON PMGSY ROAD

3.9 Panchayathiraj Institutions

Three tier panchayathiraj institutions are in place. Gram Panchayath at Village level, Taluk Panchayath at block level and District (Zilla) Panchayath at District level. Elected representatives are the administrators of these institutions. The lowest level of PRI institution is gram sabha. At village level, wards are established according to population strength and representatives are elected to gram sabha. It is this sabha members makes resolutions and approve developmental plans for the developmental activities of the village. The requirement is passed on to Taluk Panchayath and then on to District Panchayath for final approval. The government acts on these plans and funds are provided through established channels. An effective monitoring system is also in place to monitor progress of activities at ground level. Social audit and accounts audit are also carried out.



UNIFORM PROVIDED FOR GP EMPLOYEES

The following programmes of Govt. of India are being implemented by PRIs.

MGNREGS	:	MORD
IAY	:	MORD
NSAP	:	MORD
IWMP	:	MORD
NRLM	:	MORD
SBM(G)	:	MORD
NRDWP	:	MODW&S
DILRMP	:	DOLR

PRI, also implement all other programmes funded by state government to be implemented in the Districts under state govt. funding.

Some of the points noted for improvement of PRI are ,

- I. Provided internet connection to all GPs
- II. Opening Bapuji Sewa Kendras in all GP's
- III. Refresher course on all programs once in 6 months

Following 4 GP's are found to be functioning very well .

Kamdahorsu - Bhadra vathi block

Murugappa Nagara – Hosanagra Block

Meline Besige - Hosanagra Block- Gand Gram Puraskar

Agasanahalli – Soraba block Gand Gram Puraskar

In Murugappa Nagara GP it is seen that the GP committee has provided very good Khaki Uniform with stitched badges to all class IV employees of GPs. They are proud of wearing uniform and thus percentage of efficacy has increase. Has can be emulated in another GP's in other Districts / States.

3.10 DILRMP

At state level DILRMP is administered by the commissioner of the Land Resources and Joint Director Land Records. At District level the scheme is administered by Deputy Director Land Records assisted by three Assistant Director Land Records in sub divisions. They have subordinate staffs of Survey Supervisors.

Digital India Land Records modernization programme is fast completing in the District. The only drawback is the non-availability of a good building and a modern storage system for keeping the records. For information during monitoring visit in Ujjain District in MP, it is seen that a new concrete building was constructed exclusively for DILRMP with modern racks with automatic sliding cabinets and computers. All records were stored in air-conditioned atmosphere to preserve old records and maps. In Shimoga it is seen that old records of 130 to 140 year old are kept in cloth bundles in open racks. When opened, the records crumpled and formed as dust. It is suggested that government should sanction sufficient funds for up keep of records.

The district as completed textual data of Record of Rights in 1619 villages in the districts. Digitization of cadastral maps is in progress.

It is observed that the land trans tractions are registered at Taluka level and after registration the details are sent to Land Record Office for verification and further action. It would be better to have a pre vetting procedure by Land Record office before any registration takes place or conversely, the registration responsibility can be transferred to Land Records departments with a suitable Officer say, Assistant Director Land Records posted at each Taluka level in place of registrar. In other words, Registration and Land Records Department can be amalgamated in to one department as these two departments are co-obligators.



RECORDS KEPT IN BUNDLES IN OPEN

3.11 SANSAD ADARSH YOJANA (Not included in monitoring schedule)

Thammadihulli GP in Shemoga Taluk was selected as SAGY GP by former Rajya Sabha Member Aynoor Manjunath. All the programmes being carried out in the GP was monitored. All programmes are being executed very well. The following schemes have been completed in the GP.

1. Construction of Veterinary Hospital
2. 1.7 km road work
3. Construction of wrestling rink
4. 116 toilets

5. 18 houses completed and 33 under progress
6. Development of irrigation tank
7. 40 youth completed tailoring course
8. 20 youth electric device repairing course
9. 40 ladies completed embroidery training
10. 30 illiterates underwent literacy programme
11. Completed compound wall for GP Office

In addition, being a SAGY GP, they had submitted detailed proposal for 125 schemes outside the purview of present schemes. But approval of these schemes are yet to be received. This may be expedited with simultaneous action to release funds as per these schemes from various Ministries/ Departments as these schemes are out side the purview of various Central/ State schemes.

3.12 DDU-GKY (Not included in monitoring schedule)

Following two skill development centers were visited.

1. Rural shores skill Academy, Shimoga

Started functioning from July 2016 onwards only. There were 66 trainees undergoing training in Business Process Outsourcing. It is a non residential course functioning in IT park in Shimoga in 1500 sqft. Space. Well administered center.

2. Government Tool Room and Training Center, Shimoga

This is a State Government owned center with all infrastructure facilities and with experienced teaching staffs. Training for Tool Room Machinist Course for 35 students has been arranged and selection of candidates already over. Waiting for State government final approval for starting the 12 month course.



TRAINEES AT DDU-GKY CENTRE

3.13 Grading of Programme

Sl No	Programme	Financial		Physical		Overall	
		Score %	Grade	Score %	Grade	Score %	Grade
1	MGNREGS	100	V.Good	80.7	Good	90.4	Good
2	IAY	66.4	Poor	87.2	Good	76.8	Poor
3	NSAP	99.1	V.Good	54.5	Poor	76.8	Poor
4	IWMP	49.9	Poor	47.1	Poor	48.5	Poor
5	NRDWP	90.1	V. good	60	Poor	75.5	Poor
6	SBM(G)	70.7	Poor	59.3	Poor	65.0	Poor
	Overall	79.4	good	64.9	Poor	72.16	Poor

Grading of Programme was done on achievement of Physical targets and financial targets separately. Grading was also done by putting together and assigning equal weightage to all the schemes. Achievement of targets above 90% is graded very good. 80-90% as good and less than 80% as poor. Only in NREGA the overall rating has come over 90% (90.4%) and hence rated as very Good. But in all other schemes the overall rating has gone below 80% and hence rated as Poor. This has resulted in overall rating of the District as Poor at 72.16%.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 MGNREGS

In Shimoga District, 10 Gps were monitored. In general it is observed that people are not coming forward enthusiastically to seek jobs under this scheme. There are no large scale schemes for implementation. Convergent schemes like IAY, Construction of CC Roads, IHHLs etc.. are common. In other words there is a saturation of work to be carried out under the schemes. The main reason is that the wages are very less and they get better wages for working elsewhere, and outside jobs are readily available. There for there is an urgent need for upward revision of minimum wages.

There was delay in payments for three months in Barandoor, Bilakey, Gudamagatta, and Kamdal hosuru, GPs in Bhadravathi block and Biluvani and Kodakkani GPs in Soraba taluks. The other GPs did not report delay in payment because they did not undertake works during these months. The delay was due to non-availability of funds in EFMS accounts in Banks from June 2016 onwards.

The beneficiaries in general are very satisfied with the scheme. The main dissatisfaction is the low wage rate and delay in payment. They say that they are getting RS 300 to 400 per day when they work in agricultural field. This is the main reason for low turnout for NREGA works for the past 2 to 3 years.

The villagers are also of the view that the no of minimum days should be increased to 150n days in a year. The above conclusion was arrived at after interviewing 50 beneficiaries in 10 villages. In Biluvani GP there was a complaint that Banks are recovering dues from NREGA accounts of the individuals without their consent. This is a very serious matter. Banks should be directed to refund the amount with penal interest. There is also dearth of works in some villages. Diversification of the work is the only solution.

4.2 NRLM

Three Blocks monitored were non intensive blocks.

4.3 IAY

The scheme is executed well. Though the allotments are few all houses are being completed. The beneficiaries are being motivated and timely payment released. Whatever work is been done is going on well.

The scheme is administered by Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation with its headquarters at Bangaluru. They allot the number of houses to be constructed in each GP based on SECC data which based on 2011 senses. This data is old and never align with the latest wait list of GPs. All beneficiaries are dissatisfied with this allotment. They want more number of houses to be allotted especially in open category where wait list is huge. Decision is required to be taken at Government level.

4.4 NSAP

In Karnataka, sanction of IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS and NFBS are sanctioned and distributed by Revenue Department. It seems the Department is not in tune with the scheme. For example, IGNOAPS has been divided at the instance of Revenue Department into NOPS I II & III. It is not known who made this bifurcation. Central Government has only one scheme. Moreover in some GPs widow pension and disabled pension are exclusively allocated to State funds. There is no separate account maintained at block level. The data given at district level is also ambiguous. Example, availability of funds shown as 105.3 lakhs but payment made 104.40 lakhs. It should have been 100% payment as in all other states where monitoring was done. Physical achievement is more confusing.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
NAOPS	2379	1234
Widow pension	7217	4504
Disabled pension	Nil	Nil
NFBS	1579	780

When visiting Sorabha Block it was found that over 1000 NFBS application were pending payment after sanction for more than one year in office of the Tahsildar. This is a very serious matter. Details are referred by Tahasildar to District authorities by reply given was "no funds available". The Tahasildar Soraba

Block when enquired stated that he is not aware of funding pattern. Whatever application sanctioned, they pay out of funds available in Treasuries.

Two specific cases of nonpayment of sanctioned NFBS are given as under.

GP – Kamadalhosuru

Block – Bhadravathi

No	Name	Date of Application	Tahsildar-Sanction no. and date	Amount
1	Vishalakshi	16/03/2015	RD0038126071502, dt. 22/07/2015	20000
2	Chandramma	11/02/2015	RD0038126068372, dt. 10/08/2015	20000

NFBS is given as an immediate assistance to the bereaved family. Even after one year of death of the bread winner the sanctioned amount is not released. These are serious matter. Responsible officers are liable for action and compensation.

In conclusion the whole matter of payment of NFBS in the District should be probed and system fine-tuned. Payment should be delinked from treasury. Payment through post office should be continued.

4.5 IWMP

The scheme is not implemented in 10 villages monitored.

4.6 NRDWP

In Barandoor GP in Bhadravathi Taluk, drinking water problem is acute. The existing multi village scheme is a failure because the people in the village are not getting portable water. Out of 34 hand pumps 22 are affected with quality problem. Portable water from multi village scheme is not reaching the village due to faulty initial layout of the distribution system. Perhaps officials at higher levels such as CE, Secy. Of Department should addressed the problem by visiting the GP as requested by the Villagers. The problem is the same in Bilakey GP in same taluk. Dirty water is distributed because there is no maintenance of filter tank. In village of Nevillebasapura of the same GP all women came out and complaint that the problem is not being solved by the department.

It is observed that in multi village scheme, the maintenance is out sourced through tender. Though the system required 8 persons for maintenance, the contractor deploy only one person, he too will not be available round the clock. It is suggested that instead of outsourcing, department can maintained the system by recruiting daily wage employees. Department should also explore possibility of supplying drinking water through tankers during summer as done in Gujarat and MP states.

4.7 SBM (G)

On intervening villagers, it was found that , they are fully aware of the necessity of hygienic practices but in theory everyone agrees that every house should have one IHHL. In practice, they were not fully co-operative in construction of IHHL and continue open defecation . The main reason given was that though the Govt. gives assistance to construct IHHL, it is not sufficient to complete the construction. They get the reimbursement only after the completion of IHHL. As a result most of the IHHLs remain incomplete. Open defecation is still prevalent to some extent in almost all the villages visited. The villagers are not willing to use community toilet, hence no community toilet are being constructed. Beneficiaries reported that there is acute shortage of sand for construction. Even if they pay higher rate (it is 10 times higher in Shimoga District) in the entire district. This is a problem for IAY scheme also. There is also a demand for 50 % payment on completion of basement and seat, as in the case of partial payments in IAY schemes. This is worth considering as the beneficiaries find it difficult to bear the entire cost initially.

More IEC activities are required to insist the people to use toilets after construction and to prevent them from going back to open defecation.

4.8 PMGSY

The works are executed by state govt. and monitored by the ministry of rural development. The work is executed by KRRDA Engineers district level (EEs, AEEs and JEs). The KRRDA has its HQ at Bangaluru with a Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer and SEs at Circle level.

One road in KamdalHorsu GP in Bhadra vathi block and one road in Meline Besige GP IN Hosanagra block were inspected . Both Roads are in good condition and are yet to be handed over to State PWD . These roads have contributed to the

progress and prosperity of the habitations concerned . The only problem encountered was dumping of materials like sand , timber, etc . Obstructing the traffic. GPs can educate villagers not to encroach upon the width of the road.

4.9 PRI

Some of the points noted for improvement of PRI are ,

- I. Provided internet connection to all GPs
- II. Opening Bapuji Sewa Kendras in all GP's
- III. Refresher course on all programs once in 6 months

Following 4 GP's are found to be functioning very well .

KamdalHorsu - Bhadra vathi block

Murugappa Nagara – Hosanagra Block

Meline Besige - Hosanagra Block- Gand Gram Puraskar

Agasanahalli – Soraba block Gand Gram Puraskar

In Murugappa Nagara GP it is seen that the GP committee has provided very good Khaki Uniform with stitched badges to all class IV employees of GPs. They are proud of wearing uniform and thus percentage of efficacy has increase. Has can be emulated in another GP's in other Districts / States.

4.10 DILRMP

Digital India Land Records modernization programme is fast completing in the District. The only drawback is the non-availability of a good building and a modern storage system for keeping the records. For information during monitoring visit in Ujjain District in MP, it is seen that a new concrete building was constructed exclusively for DILRMP with modern racks with automatic sliding cabinets and computers. All records were stored in air-conditioned atmosphere to preserve old records and maps. In Shimoga it is seen that old records of 130 to 140 year old are kept in cloth bundles in open racks. When opened, the records crumpled and formed as dust. It is suggested that government should sanction sufficient funds for up keep of records.

The district as completed textual data of Record of Rights in 1619 villages in the districts. Digitization of cadastral maps is in progress.

It is observed that the land trans tractions are registered at Taluka level and after registration the details are sent to Land Record Office for verification and

further action. It would be better to have a pre vetting procedure by Land Record office before any registration takes place or conversely, the registration responsibility can be transferred to Land Records departments with a suitable Officer say, Assistant Director Land Records posted at each Taluka level in place of registrar. In other words, Registration and Land Records Department can be amalgamated in to one department as these two departments are co-obligators.

4.11 SAGY

Thammadihulli GP in Shemoga Taluk was selected as SAGY GP by former Rajya Sabha Member Aynoor Manjunath. All the programmes being carried out in the GP was monitored. All programmes are being executed very well. The following schemes have been completed in the GP.

- 12. Construction of Veterinary Hospital
- 13. 1.7 km road work
- 14. Construction of wrestling rink
- 15. 116 toilets
- 16. 18 houses completed and 33 under progress
- 17. Development of irrigation tank
- 18. 40 youth completed tailoring course
- 19. 20 youth electric device repairing course
- 20. 40 ladies completed embroidery training
- 21. 30 illiterates underwent literacy programme
- 22. Completed compound wall for GP Office

In addition, being a SAGY GP, they had submitted detailed proposal for 125 schemes outside the purview of present schemes. But approval of these schemes are yet to be received. This may be expedited with simultaneous action to release funds as per these schemes from various Ministries/ Departments as these schemes are out side the purview of various Central/ State schemes.

4.12 DDU-GKY

Following two skill development centers were visited.

1. Rural shores skill Academy, Shimoga

Started functioning from July 2016 onwards only. There were 66 trainees undergoing training in Business Process Outsourcing. It is a non residential course functioning in IT park in Shimoga in 1500 sqft. Space. Well administered center.

2. Government Tool Room and Training Center, Shimoga

This is a State Government owned center with all infrastructure facilities and with experienced teaching staffs. Training for Tool Room Machinist Course for 35 students has been arranged and selection of candidates already over. Waiting for State government final approval for starting the 12 month course.

5. Findings for Immediate Follow of Action

Following Issues require immediate follow up action

5.1 NREGA Scheme

- Recommended for enhancement of minimum wages
- Request state govt. to release NREGA funds immediately. Back log payment of wages to be released to beneficiaries with compensation for delayed payment.
- Direction to all Banks to be given not to effect recovery from wages paid to beneficiaries

5.2 IAY

- Allotment should be based on latest wait list maintained by GPs as SECC data is based on old details collected before 2011

5.3 NSAP

- All pending cases of NFBS to be finalized forth with
- Delink treasury for making pension payments. Similar arrangement as in the case of IAY payments be introduce
- Suggest transfer the responsibility of scheme from revenue department to ZP for smooth and better administration.
- Payment to be routed through post offices only as old persons cannot go to bank by travelling distance.

5.4 NRDWP

- Problem of availability of drinking water in Bhadravathi taluk to be addressed immediately.

5.5 SBMG

- Enhancement of assistance recommended
- 50% payment to be released after construction of basement and seat.

5.6 PRI

- Internet connection to be made available to all GPs
- Bapuji Seva Kendras to be opened in all GPs

5.7 DILRMP

- Sufficient funds to be released for revamping activities under DILRMP
- Suggest amalgamation of registration and Land Records Departments in to one Department

5.8 SAGY

- Approval of various schemes for SAGY villages to be expedited

6. Success Story/Case Study

6.1 Providing uniform for class IV Employees of GPs

In Murugappa Nagara GP it is seen that the GP committee has provided very good Khaki Uniform with stitched badges to all class IV employees of GPs. They are proud of wearing uniform and thus percentage of efficacy has increase. Has can be emulated in another GP's in other Districts / States.



CLASS IV EMPLOYEES OF GP IN UNIFORM

6.2 Desilting Water tank under NREGA Scheme in Agasanahalli GP in Soraba Taluk

In Shimoga District, NREGA works are carried out mainly with few persons at a site. This is because large scale works are rare. However in Agasanahalli GP in

Sorabha Taluk there was a work in which 275 persons were working on a single day for desilting a water tank.



DESILTING OF WATER POND UNDER NREGA WORK

The estimate cost of the work was Rs. 5 lakhs and completion cost was 466362 and it took 1933 man days to complete in 15 days time. The area is a 4 acre pond in which 50% water come through canals and 50 % water collected through conservation of rain water. The pond usually gets dried up during summer. After desilting sufficient water is available all through the year. The water level come about 4ft. depth. The work benefited the village for agriculture, drinking water for animals and getting ground water recharged.

6.3 Pension amount to be disbursed by post man at home.


Can you imagine these old people over 80 years of age can walk to a bank 5km away from their home to get their pension? Government is considering linking Aadhar for receiving government benefits including pension by opening bank accounts to all beneficiaries. But it will be a nightmare for these old infirm people to walk to a bank at a distance to get their pension. They were very happy when they get their pension from the post man in legal tender at home. Therefore the system of payment of pension through post offices/ post man should continue.

Physical Progress Report (Year : 2015-16)						
Name of District						
Progress upto : (31/03/2016)						
Sr.No	Scheme/Programme	Item	Unit	Target (If applicable)	Achivement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Employment Generated during the Year	Lakh person days	2663000	2149744	
		Works sanctioned during the year	Nos		57956	
		Works carried forwards from previous year	Nos		33934	
1	MGNREGA	Works completed during the year	Nos		21667	
2	IAY	No. of Dwelling Units	Nos	2719	2371	
		No.IGNOAPS beneficiaries	Nos	2379	1234	
		No.IGNWPS beneficiaries	Nos	7217	4504	
		No, IGNDPS beneficiaries	Nos			
3	NSAP	No. of Families assisted under NFBS	Nos	1579	780	
4	IWMP	Area covered	Nos	6449.57 ha	3039.53 ha	
		Habitations covered	Nos	1458	882	
5	NRDWP	Schools	Nos	224	136	
		IHHLS Provided	Nos	33938	20127	
6	SBM (G)	School Toiletes	Nos	0	0	


 Project Director
 Shimoga District
 DRDA, Zilla Panchayat Shimoga
 576101.

Financial Progress Report (Year : 2015-16)
(NLMs shall get this information from the implementing Agency in the District)

Name of District : Shimoga							
Progress upto : (31-03-2016)							
SI No	Scheme/Programme	Opening Balance (as on 1/4/15)	Central Release	State Release	Other Receipts	Total Available Funds	Expenditure Incurred
1	MGNREGA	874.52	4270.34	475.59	12.30	5632.75	5632.75
2	DAY- NRLM	25.14	3.30	1.10	1.95	31.49	27.95
3	IAY	516.25	1545.34	1957.10	18.28	4036.97	2683.23
4	NSAP	-	0.00	105.30	0.00	105.30	104.40
5	IWMP	55.60	465.44	310.29	82.49	913.82	455.92
6	NRDWP	53.24	355.55	2385.81	0	2794.60	2517.97
7	SBM (G)	63.26	2001.52	667.18	0.00	2731.96	1932.64
	Total	1,588.01	8,641.49	5,902.37	115.02	16,246.89	13,354.86


 Project Director,
 DRDA, Zilla Panchayat, Shimoga

Format - 'B'

Name of NLM	A.K. DAYANAND HGBVS ISMH 508093													
Dates of Visit	From	0	9	0	9	1	6	To	2	4	0	9	1	6
State:	KARNATAKA					District:		SHIMOGA						

S. No	Block Name	G.P Name	Village Name	Total no. of households	Total no. of BPL households	Total no. of SC/ST households
1.	BHADRAVATI	BARANDUR	BARANDUR	1050	620	220
2.	BHADRAVATI	BILAKI	BILAKI	1358	1138	657
3.	BHADRAVATI	GUDAMAGATE	GUDAMAGATE	659	250	398
4.	BHADRAVATI	KAMBADAL HOSUR	KAMBADAL HOSUR	1253	966	62
5.	HOSA NAGARA	MELNAGESIGE	MELNAGESIGE	939	688	75
6.	HOSA NAGARA	MUDUGAPPA NAGARA	MUDUGAPPA NAGARA	1087	228	23
7.	SORABA	BILUVANI	BILUVANI	1034	627	449
8.	SORABA	KODAKANI	KODAKANI	791	628	36
9.	SORABA	HURULI	HURULI	1299	841	30
10.	SORABA	AGASANA HALLI	AGASANA HALLI	1076	488	267
11	SHIMOGA	THAMMADI HALLI (SAGY GP)	THAMMADI HALLI	978	865	152

Summary Report of District(s) Covered By NLM
(NLMs shall provide detailed clarifications on the issues raised below. Your responses will be used to assess the quality of NLM report.)

NLM Code : ISMH508093

NLM Name : HARSHAL GRAMIN VIKAS BAHU. SANSTHA

S. No.	District	No. of Villages to be Covered	Format 'A' (Financial Progress)	Format 'A' (Physical Progress)	No. of Village(s) Covered											
					MGNREGA	NRLM	PMAY (G)	NSAP	IWMP	NRDWP	SBM (G)	Skill	PR-I	PR-II	PMGSY	DILRMP
1	SHIMOGA	10	Entered	Entered	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	N/A	10	10	10	Entered

Issues based on NLM's Observations which require Clarifications/Description in the Report

S. No.	Scheme	Question	Clarification
1	MGNREGA	GP's response on reasons for delays in payment of wages. Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [BILUVANI], [KODAKANI]	Non availability of funds in EFMS Account in Bank from June 2016 on wards
2	MGNREGA	Name of schemes, type of assets created in convergence. Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Areca plantation, IAY houses, Toilets and Soak pits under SBMG
3	MGNREGA	Provide details of the training and capacity building efforts for the field staff undertaken in this village. Focus on training related to quality management. Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Relevant field staff consisting of JEs, Technical assistants, PDO and panchayath Secretary were given regular training in operational aspects of scheme implementation and quality management at the level of Block office, DRDA office at District Level and also at SIRD at state level
4	MGNREGA	Provide details of internal quality supervision team, roles and responsibilities for various activities of the GP/Block/District level technical staff. Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	In each GP, a quality super vision team of 3 members is constituted with AE, JE and PDO. They supervise the work with special responsibility of executive officer at GP level, JE at Taluka level and AE at District Level with over all technical checking by EE at District level
5	MGNREGA	Reasons why job cards inspected do not have names of adult female member(s) Village(s) : [BARANDURU],	The job card holder Nagamma is a 72 year old widower and only member of the family
6	MGNREGA	Reasons why amongst the interviewed job card holders male or female members worked for more number of days than others. Report only if you see a pattern/practice Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA],	There is no pattern / practice observed

		[KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [KODAKANI]	
7	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (PRIASoft) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Insted of PRIA soft, state specific application of "Panchathandra" is being used which caters to full need of PRIA Soft
8	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (PlanPlus) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Plan plus is not been used at present since most of the GPs are not connected to Internet. The use manual uploading data in pen drive and pass on to block level
9	PR-II	In the absence of using the application (PlanPlus), how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Information is being putt into pen drive and passed on to block level
10	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application [National Panchayat Portal (NPP)] is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	GPs are not use in NPP mostly because internet connection is not available in GPs
11	PR-II	In the absence of using the application [National Panchayat Portal (NPP)], how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Data is uploaded in pendrive and passed on to block level
12	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (Local Government Directory) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Local government directory is not being used since internet Felicity is not available
13	PR-II	In the absence of using the application (Local Government Directory), how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [KODAKANI]	Information is managed by manual processing in computers

14	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (ActionSoft) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	In place of action soft, state specific application, "work soft" is being used
15	PR-II	In the absence of using the application (ActionSoft), how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [HURULI],	state specific application of work soft is being used
16	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application [National Asset Directory (NAD)] is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	not being used
17	PR-II	In the absence of using the application [National Asset Directory (NAD)], how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Manual recording in registered are used
18	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (Area Profiler) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	not being used
19	PR-II	In the absence of using the application (Area Profiler), how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	Manual recording in registered are used
20	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (ServicePlus) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	not being used
21	PR-II	In the absence of using the application (ServicePlus), how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]	information managed by recording in files and registers

22	PR-II	<p>Issues /reasons, why the application [Social Audit and Meeting Management (SAMM)] is not being used in the GP?</p> <p>Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]</p>	not being used
23	PR-II	<p>In the absence of using the application [Social Audit and Meeting Management (SAMM)], how is the information managed in the GP?</p> <p>Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]</p>	information managed by recording in files and registers
24	PR-II	<p>Issues /reasons, why the application (Trainings Management) is not being used in the GP?</p> <p>Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]</p>	not being used
25	PR-II	<p>In the absence of using the application (Trainings Management), how is the information managed in the GP?</p> <p>Village(s) : [BARANDURU], [BILAKI], [GUDAMAGATTA], [KAMBADAL HOSURU], [MELINABESIGE], [MUDUGOPPA-NAGARA], [AGASANAHALLI], [BILUVANI], [HURULI], [KODAKANI]</p>	information managed by recording in files and registers