



7.0 SOCIAL INCLUSIVENESS AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS PROGRAMMES

7.1 Approach

The paradigm shift in tank management from the agency to the communities necessitates some structural changes in the process of new institutional development. The conventional understanding of the tank systems and management confines to and rallies around the owner-farmers in the tank command. Issues and concerns related to tank system operation and management used to be addressed to the command area farmers alone. In the wake of emerging participatory approaches for rural resource management, the conventional systems have been gradually getting amended to bring the entire community into the fold of management. It is in this context the KCBTMP has provided for bringing all the community members in the village, irrespective of caste, religion and land ownership, into the tank management group. All are given equal opportunities to become members and participate. An attempt is, therefore, made in this chapter to examine the issues related to inclusiveness, participation and distribution of benefits to different sections of stakeholders.

7.2 Inclusiveness

- As mentioned earlier, the project provides opportunity for every household in the village to become member of the TUG, irrespective of caste, religion and other social status. The survey data on this aspect are presented in Table 7.1.



Table 7.1



- A little over one-third of the sample households belong to SC/ST population. All of them seem to have taken membership in the TMI. Because, 41.8 percent of the TMI members are from SC/ST group. Relatively more proportion of SC/ST members is due to the fact that number of households taken membership from this group is high. For example, about 80 percent of the sample SC/ST households have taken membership as against 70 percent from other groups. Across the zones, the proportion of SC/ST members is relatively high in NETZ. Because, 53.5 percent of the TMI members in this zone belong to SC/ST. Next follows CDZ, EDZ and NDZ with about 40 percent representation each in TMI. Lowest is in NTZ with 38 percent. Over all, the representation of SC/ST is fairly good; more than constitutional requirement.
- There is a built in provision for gender equality in the membership, as one male and one female from each household are eligible to take membership in TUG. The proportion of women is, however, relatively less than men, as seen from the data. Of course, the difference is very marginal.
- While 51.1 percent of the TMI members is men, 48.9 percent women. Same is true of the representation of men and women among the social groups. Among the SC/ST groups, 51.8 percent of the members are men and 48.2 percent women. In others category it is 50.6 percent men and 49.4 percent women. As seen from the field data, the gender equality in the membership has been, by and large, ensured and conforms to the project guidelines.
- Across the zones, the proportion of women members in the TMIs is more than men in CDZ. The women members account for 51.4 percent and men 48.6 percent. In the villages where more number of women-headed households have taken membership in the TMI, their proportion is more than men. Other reason is, in some of the sample villages all the SHG members have taken membership, with a view to take advantage of the opportunities provided for women. Because of these reasons, the proportion of women



members is more than men in CDZ. In other zones the trend is more or less same, except in EDZ, where the proportion of women members is less than others.

7.3 Representation of Women, SC/ST members in TUC

The inclusiveness is more important in the management committees of TMI. Tank users' committee (TUC) is the important management committee. The representation of women and other economically weaker sections like SC/ST is essential to safeguard their share of benefits from the project, through effective participation and involvement. Data related to these aspects are presented in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 – Membership for SC/ST and women in TUC.

Zone	No of members in TMI			Membership in TUC					
				SC/ST			Others		
	Total	SC/ST	Others	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
CDZ	11723	4902 (41.8)	6821 (58.2)	195 (4.0)	120 (61.5)	75 (38.5)	450 (7.0)	320 (71.1)	130 (28.9)
EDZ	18072	7582 (42.0)	10490 (58.0)	567 (7.5)	295 (52.0)	272 (48.0)	951 (9.1)	622 (65.4)	329 (34.6)
NDZ	7187	2964 (41.2)	4223 (58.8)	123 (4.1)	78 (63.4)	45 (36.6)	198 (4.7)	141 (71.2)	57 (28.8)
NEDZ	2769	1094 (39.5)	1675 (60.5)	54 (4.9)	27 (50.0)	27 (50.0)	98 (5.9)	64 (65.3)	34 (34.7)
NETZ	2100	1124 (53.5)	976 (46.5)	38 (3.4)	23 (60.5)	15 (39.5)	38 (3.9)	29 (76.3)	9 (23.7)
NTZ	4408	1677 (38.0)	2731 (62.0)	64 (3.8)	33 (51.6)	31 (48.4)	176 (6.4)	120 (68.2)	56 (31.8)
Total	46259	19343 (41.8)	26916 (58.2)	1040 (5.4)	576 (55.4)	464 (44.6)	1911 (7.1)	1296 (67.8)	615 (32.2)

Note: Figures in parantheses are percentages. Under the column total it is members per TUC.



According to the survey data, the average number of members per TUC works out to 16.2. Out of this, 63 percent is men and 37 percent women. Women are given more than one-third representation in the committee. The average number of SC/ST members per TUC is 5.7, and others 10.5. In terms of percentage, the SC/ST members account for 35.2 percent of TUC members. It is clear from the data presented above the representation to women is given as per the constitutional requirements, to empower them to stake their claims for fair share in the project benefits. Similarly the weaker sections of SC/ST are also given their share of representation in the TUCs. The inclusiveness is, therefore, ensured to women and also to the weaker sections of the community.

7.4 Membership in WIG

The project provides for the formation of Women Interest Groups (WIG) to empower them and take effective role in implementation of various programmes under the KCBTMP. Only women members of the TUGs, SHGs, if any, Anganwadi workers and other women leaders, like panchayat members in the village, are eligible to become members of the TUG. The details of TUG membership are presented in Table 7.3.

The average number of members in a WIG comes to 12.2 persons, per sample village. Across the zones, the variations are found, ranging between 9.8 persons to 15 persons per WIG.

The average number of persons per WIG is relatively more in CDZ, (15 members) closely followed by NDZ (14.4 members), NTZ (14.2 members), NEDZ (13.4 persons) NETZ (12.8 members) and EDZ (9.8 members). The reasons for relatively less members per WIG in EDZ are not clearly known. It needs more orientation and awareness to sensitize women about the usefulness of WIG, and motivate them to become members.



Table: 7.3 – Membership in WIG

Zone	Membership in TMI (Women)			Membership in WIG		
	Total	SC/ST	Others	Total	SC/ST	others
CDZ 37	6031	2475 (41.0)	3556 (59.0)	*15.0 555 (9.2)	201 (36.2)	354 (63.8)
EDZ 89	8516	3474 (40.8)	5042 (59.2)	9.8 873 (10.3)	401 (45.9)	472 (54.1)
NDZ 20	3515	1443 (41.1)	2072 (58.9)	14.4 288 (8.2)	112 (38.9)	176 (61.1)
NEDZ 11	1375	543 (39.5)	832 (60.5)	13.4 147 (10.7)	56 (38.1)	91 (61.9)
NETZ 4	1047	561 (53.6)	486 (46.4)	12.8 51 (4.9)	33 (64.7)	18 (35.3)
NTZ 21	2162	836 (38.7)	1326 (61.3)	14.2 299 (13.8)	90 (30.1)	209 (69.9)
Total 182	2264 6	9332 (41.2)	13314 (58.8)	12.2 2213 (9.8)	893 (40.4)	1320 (59.6)

Note: Figures in parantheses are percentages.

* Members per WIG

It is noteworthy that the participation of SC/ST women in WIG is quite encouraging. The survey data reveals that about 40 percent of the WIG members is from SC/ST groups. Across the zones, the proportion of SC/ST women in WIG is relatively high (64.7 percent) when compared to other zones. In other zones, it varies from 36.2 percent in CDZ to 30 percent in NTZ. It is clear from the available data, the SC/ST groups are given their fair share of representation in WIGs also.



7.5 Membership in the Sub-committees:

- The sub-committees are formed in each TUC to decentralize the implementation of various activities as per the ITDP. There is a provision to form 5 sub-committees in each TMI. The members for these sub-committees are identified at the time of PRA and recorded. Representation will generally be given to all sections of the stakeholders to avoid sense of alienation and promote inclusiveness. The status and effectiveness of their participation, based on the discussions with the community at the time of survey, do not seem to be encouraging enough, the details of which will be presented in the next chapter. The membership details of sub-committees are presented in Table 7.4.

Table: 7.4 - Membership in Sub Committees

Zone	No of members in TMI			Av. No of members in each Sub Committee	% of members	
	Total	SC/ST	Others		SC/ST	Others
CDZ	11723	4902 (41.8)	6821 (58.2)	7	403 (33.9)	785 (66.1)
EDZ	18072	7582 (42)	10490 (58)	6	979 (45.0)	1196 (55.0)
NDZ	7187	2964 (41.2)	4223 (58.8)	5	178 (38.9)	279 (61.1)
NEDZ	2769	1094 (39.5)	1675 (60.5)	6	73 (38.6)	116 (61.4)
NETZ	2100	1124 (53.5)	976 (46.5)	5	41 (38.7)	65 (61.3)
NTZ	4408	1677 (38)	2731 (62)	4	89 (47.8)	97 (52.2)
Total	46259	19343 (41.8)	26916 (58.2)	5 to 6	1763 (41.0)	2538 (59.0)

Note: Figures in parantheses are percentages.



- Sub-committees are formed in almost all the TMIs. The average number of persons in each sub-committee is about 5 or 6, depending upon the size of the respective TMIs. The representation of SC/ST members in the sub-committees is 41 percent and that of other groups 59. Across the zones, the representation is more or less same, ranging between 33 to 47 percent. As seen from the analysis so far, the sense of inclusiveness has been promoted well among all the sections, especially weaker sections like SC/ST, by giving representation in TUG and other management committees.

7.6 Participation and Gender Sensitivity

- Inclusiveness ensured to the gender and social groups by enrolling them as members in TUG and other management committees and partners in tank management, has been examined so far. It is generally believed that membership is taken to fulfill certain statutory obligations of forming an institution. After the formation of an institution, majority of the members tend to become passive with hardly any participation in decision making, because of lack interest for themselves or due to the marginalization by the members belonging to economically and socially dominant groups. In such cases, the spirit of community participation and the essence of democratic decision making process gradually gets diluted, subjecting the very relevance of the institution to a questionable validity. An attempt has, therefore, been made to examine the participation of gender and weaker section of the community in the management committees of the TMI, the analyses of which are presented below.



- Data on participation have been collected from the minutes of various meetings held and recorded by the TMI and other relevant records. Several limitations and constraints were faced while collecting the data. Some of the TMIs have not maintained the minutes systematically. The distinction between Gramasabha and the meetings has not been maintained. Two three meetings minutes were clubbed together and signatures taken by the participants. Because of these practical limitations, it was difficult to find the meeting-wise participation. After discussing with the concerned secretaries and presidents, the number of meeting-wise participants was delineated and analyzed. The details are presented in Table 7.5.

Table: 7.5 - Participation in TUC Meetings – Phase-wise

Phase	No. of meetings	Members participated			Av Participation in each meeting
		Men	Women	Total	
Pre Planning	355	5621 (61.4)	3538 (38.6)	9159	26
Planning	842	10042 (60.8)	6488 (39.2)	16530	20
Implementation	2787	36006 (78.0)	10180 (22.0)	46186	17
Post Implementation	327	2841 (86.9)	429 (13.1)	3720	10
After Handed Over	23	225 (92.6)	18 (7.4)	243	10
Total	4334	54735 (72.6)	20653 (27.4)	75388	17

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages.



- The scale of meetings held phase-wise has increased drastically upto implementation phase, and then tapered off in the subsequent phases, as revealed by the survey data. While 355 meetings were held in 182 sample villages in pre-planning phase, the number in planning phase has increased to 842, followed by a steep rise during the implementation phase to 2787 meetings. This upward scale has suddenly come down during the post-implementation phase to 327 meetings, followed by a meager 23 after handing over.
- As reported by the community, the reasons for more frequent meetings during the implementation phase is the need to discuss issues related to various aspects like material requirements, labour, supervisory issues, problems related to the agency deployment and other day-to-day operation and implementation issues. After that, the frequency has come down, as the issues for tackling collectively have become relatively less. On the contrary, it is interesting to note an inverse relationship between the number of meetings held and the rate of participation by the members (number of members participated per meeting).
- For example, while the number of meetings has increased from 355 in pre-planning phase to 2787 in implementation phase, the average number of participants per meeting has come down from 26 to 17 in the respective phases. The higher rate of participation during initial phases was due to the desire and eagerness to know about the project and the potential benefits for various sections. After realizing, who gets what, the interest to participate in the meetings might have come down, particularly for the indirect



stakeholders. However, the project did help to reinvent the forgotten erstwhile participatory culture in the communities.

- The gender participation in the meetings is very encouraging, as observed from the field data. Among the total participants, women account for 27.4 percent, as against their membership of 32.2 percent in TUC. This shows that all the women members are not participating. Even so, the initial response is encouraging enough. Their participation in pre-planning and planning phases is quite significant. Depending upon the agenda kept for discussion, some interested and invited members from SHGs, panchayat members also attend these meetings. Because of such instances, the participation rate is found to be more than their membership ratio in the committee. This happens for both men and women members.
- Women used to be very shy and reluctant to sit in the meetings along with men folk in the villages. Thanks to the KCBTMP, women are gradually getting rid of fear and shyness to participate in the meetings and coming forward boldly. For example, in some of the project villages like Siddepalli in Kolar district, Chetnalliwadi in Bidar district, Aralibenchi in Raichur district and few more from other districts, women came forward to form the TMI and they are managing the institution very efficiently and effectively. Women empowerment is one of the externalities of KCBTMP and it is the most welcome trend. (See the picture of the president of one of the All Women TMI).



All Women TMI Office – Photos



7.7 Participation of weaker sections

- All the stakeholders in the village, irrespective of their social group, have been given equal opportunity to become members in the TUCs. To what extent they have been participating in the meetings is important to know. The data related to this aspect are presented in Table 7.6.

Table: 7.6 - Participation in TUC Meetings by Social Groups – Phase-wise

Phase	No. of meetings	Members participated			Av Participation in each meeting
		SC/ST	Others	Total	
Pre Planning	355	3842 (42.0)	5317 (58.0)	9159	26
Planning	842	6637 (40.2)	9893 (59.8)	16530	20
Implementation	2787	17414 (37.7)	28772 (62.3)	46186	17
Post Implementation	327	1447 (38.9)	2273 (61.1)	3720	10
After Handed Over	23	58 (23.9)	185 (76.1)	243	10
Total	4334	29325 (38.9)	46063 (61.1)	75838	17.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages

- The participation of SC/ST members is quite encouraging, as seen from the data presented above. On an average, about 39 percent of them have participated in the meetings conducted across the phases. This shows that the economically weaker sections do take interest in the project implementation. Before the project, they had hardly any say in the matters related to tank management. The rate of their participation, like others, which was relatively more in pre-planning phase, has tapered off in the



subsequent phases, more prominently after handing over. This should not happen. They should be encouraged and sensitized to take active part even after handing over. Otherwise, it amounts to institutional formation-induced membership and participation of weaker sections.

7.8 Participation in Gramasabhas

- Gramasabhas are generally held to discuss the issues related to all the stakeholders in the village. It is an open forum to express their opinions related to the implementation of any programme, process or work for improvement and rehabilitation of the tank system, identification of beneficiaries eligible to IG activities, deciding the nature and type of assets to be given and other associated activities. The data on the status of participation of the community members in the Grama Sabhas are presented in Table 7.7.
- On an average, about 18 Grama Sabhas (GSs) per TMI have been held during the course of four implementation phases, namely, pre-planning, planning, implementation and post-implementation. Almost equal number of GSs were held during the first three phases and two in post-implementation phase. As mentioned earlier, the participation in GS is open for every one in the village. The average number of persons participated per GS comes to 62, according to the survey data. More number of persons have attended GS conducted during planning phase (100 persons per meetings). In the subsequent phases it has come down. It was 37 in implementation and 26 in post-implementation. The participants in post-implementation GS are, by and large, command area farmers, to discuss and prepare crop planning, water management strategies etc. others normally do not show much interest. That is the reason for relatively less number of people participating in the GS. After handing over, only 9 TMIs have conducted G.S., essentially to discuss crop planning and water distribution. Hariharpura in Tumkur district is an outstanding example in this respect, where 12 G.S, were held after handing



over the tank. The concerned CFT takes proactive role in sensitizing the community about various programmes to be taken up for sustainability.

Table: 7.7. Participation in Grama Sabha – Gender and Phase-wise

Phase	No. of meetings (per village)	Members Participated			Av Participation in each meeting
		Men	Women	Total	
Pre Planning	974 (6)	47098 (66.0)	24219 (34.0)	71317	73
Planning	822 (5)	52119 (63.2)	30284 (36.8)	82403	100
Implementation	1084 (6)	27069 (72.9)	10082 (27.1)	37151	34
Post Implementation	263 (2)	5765 (83.9)	1109 (16.1)	6874	26
After Handed Over	*35 (4)	362 (85.2)	63 (14.8)	425	12
Total	3178 (18)	132413 (66.8)	65757 (33.2)	198170	62

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages

* After handing over, only in 9 villages it was reported that Grama sabhas were held. Out of that, in Hariharapura (Tumkur district) 12 GS are reported.

- Gender participation is good. One-third of the participants in GS are women. Their participation is relatively more (36.8 percent) in planning phase, closely followed by pre-planning (34 percent). In the remaining phases, it is only marginal, particularly in the post-implementation phase. Its impact is quite visible, when these TMIs are visited. Many women do not even know what has to be done in the post-implementation phase, and what is their role in the processes to be followed in this phase. Same is true after handing over. The role of women, particularly in resources mobilization through usufruct rights, foreshore plantation, sale of grass etc, is crucial. Involvement of



women belonging to weaker sections and landless families, helps to improve their livelihoods.

7.9 Participation of Weaker Sections in GS

- The status of weaker sections participation, particularly SC/ST, in GS has been examined. The data are presented in Table 7.8.

Table: 7.8. Participation in Grama Sabha – Social group-wise

Phase	No. of meetings	Members Participated			Av Participation in each meeting
		SC/ST	Others	Total	
Pre Planning	974 (6)	34913 (49.0)	36404 (51.0)	71317	73
Planning	822 (5)	41790 (50.7)	40613 (49.3)	82403	100
Implementation	1084 (6)	15022 (40.4)	22129 (59.6)	37151	34
Post Implementation	263 (2)	2544 (37.0)	4330 (63.0)	6874	26
After Handed Over	35 (4)	145 (34.1)	280 (65.9)	425	12
Total	3178 (4.4)	94414 (47.6)	103756 (52.4)	198170	62

After handing over, only in 9 villages have reported that GS. Among them in the village Hariharapura (Tumkur district) 12 GS are reported.

- The participation of SC/ST members in GS is quite significant. Almost 48 percent of the participants in GS is from SC/ST. It shows their awareness and knowledge about the potential benefits from the project, particularly through income generation activities. GS is the main forum for them to put forth their legitimate claims and also to ventilate the grievances or injustices, if any, done for them in getting the benefits from the project. It appears to be one of the reasons for their active participation in the GS.



- It is interesting to note, even in the post-implementation and handing over, their participation is quite sizeable, unlike in the TUC meetings. The rate of participation of the SC/ST members clearly indicates their vigilance to safeguard their interests after becoming members in TUG and other management committees.

7.10 Participation in WIG

- Women Interest Groups (WIGs) have been created to utilize better the opportunities provided for them in the project. A wide range of income generating opportunities through participation for taking up some of the construction activities related to tank system improvement like turfing, canal lining, foreshore plant etc, apart from social safeguards through monetary support, are provided. These meetings, therefore, are important for landless women. They will be able to know different opportunities available and become eligible to avail the benefits, through membership in WIG and participation in its meetings. The data related to participation in WIG are presented in Table 7.9.

Table: 7.9 - Participation in WIG – Phase-wise.

Phase	Av, No. of meetings held	Av Participation in each meeting	Participation		
			SC/ST	Others	Total
Pre Planning	3	7	68 (36.2)	120 (63.8)	188
Planning	3	6	197 (43.7)	254 (56.3)	451
Implementation	2	8	206 (38.6)	328 (61.4)	534
Post Implementation	2	6	22 (30.6)	50 (69.4)	72
After Handed Over	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	493 (39.6)	752 (60.4)	1245



- The number of meetings conducted are limited as seen from the field data. On an average, only two meetings per phase have been conducted. It is more or less same across the phases. During Pre-planning and planning phases, three meetings each were conducted, followed by two in the subsequent phases, and none after handing over. The WIG meetings were conducted mostly in 1st and 2nd batch villages. Afterwards not much interest was taken. Even the limited meetings conducted are not properly documented and recorded. This could, perhaps, be due to the abolition of Gender Specialist Position in JSYS, not much interest was taken about WIG. The reasons for less number of meetings are not clear. Perhaps, women may think that their interests will be taken care of by the respective SHGs in which they are members. Therefore, they might not show much interest in participating in the WIG meetings, because their understanding is restricted to avail benefits from IG activities only.
- The participation of SC/ST members of WIG is fairly good. About 40 percent of the members participating in WIG meetings belong to SC/ST. Their participation is more during planning phase (43.7 percent). It is perhaps to ensure their interests are protected and properly incorporated in the implementation plans. There is a need to properly orient all the women about the importance of WIG. Their perception at present appears that WIG is confined to only IG activities and not beyond that. This perception has to be changed through proper orientation by giving a wider spectrum of WIG and its relevance in the context of tank system.

7.11 Functional Literacy:

- Functional literacy programme is essentially meant for capacity building of the women to mainstream them into project implementation and management. They are sensitized about various components of the tank system, the strategies adopted for improvement, their role in



operationalisation of various activities etc; through formal classes conducted in the village. A designated teacher will be trained by an agency identified for this training purpose. The study materials and equipment are provided by the project. The effectiveness and usefulness of this programme has been examined: the relevant data have been collected and presented in Table 7.10.

Table – 7.10 – Status of Functional Literacy Programme

Zone	No of FLCs	Beneficiaries				Beneficiaries completing course	Attendance of members
	No. of classes (per village)	SC	ST	Others	Total (per village)		
CDZ	56 (1.5)	245 (28.4)	155 (18.0)	462 (53.6)	862 (23.3)	522 (60.5)	15 -75 %
EDZ	88 (1.0)	378 (33.8)	174 (15.6)	565 (50.6)	1117 (12.6)	739 (66.2)	50 -75%
NDZ	32 (1.6)	138 (29.7)	97 (20.9)	229 (49.4)	464 (23.2)	254 (54.7)	50 -75%
NEDZ	22 (2.0)	118 (36.9)	56 (17.5)	146 (45.6)	320 (29.1)	95 (29.7)	50 -75%
NETZ	4 (1.0)	21 (35.0)	6 (10.0)	33 (55.0)	60 (15.0)	26 (43.3)	50 -75%
NTZ	35 (1.7)	185 (33.9)	132 (24.2)	228 (41.8)	545 (26.0)	264 (48.4)	50 -75%
Total	237 (1.3)	1085 (32.2)	620 (18.4)	1663 (49.4)	3368 (18.5)	1900 (56.4)	15-75%

- The total number of programmes conducted across the project districts is 237. It works out to 1.3 programmes per sample village. The total number of beneficiaries is 3368. On an average, 18.5 persons per sample village have been benefited. Out of these beneficiaries, 32.2 percent belong to SCs, 18.4 percent ST and 49.4 percent other groups. The percentage of success, in terms of persons completing the course and passing, is not encouraging enough. Because, 56.4 percent of the total number of persons attended the



course, only have completed it successfully. One of the reasons for this seems to be the attendance. The rate of attendance, as revealed by the data, ranges between 15 to 75 percent across the project.

- Across the zones, number of programmes conducted per sample village varies. It is 2 programmes per village in NEDZ, followed by 1.7 in NTZ, 1.6 in NDZ, 1.5 in EDZ and one each in EDZ and NETZ. According to the guidelines, the maximum number of persons per batch is 15, and two batches per village should be taken, depending upon the size of population. If the TUG is progressive, and if more number of persons show interest in the programme, they are allowed to conduct more than two. For example, Mummanahalli in Chintamani DPU, and Badamaranahalli in Tumkur DPU, have conducted more than two schools, because of the interest shown by the women in those villages. The range of attendance is, however, not upto the expected level, especially in CDZ, where it ranges between 15 to 75. In all other zones the range is between 50 to 75 percent. The over all success rate, however, varies. It is very poor in NEDZ, where 29.7 percent of the beneficiaries only completed the course successfully. On the other hand, EDZ has demonstrated good performance. The success rate in NETZ and NTZ is less than 50 percent.
- It is a welcome trend that SC/ST women have made good use of this opportunity, as revealed by the data. Across the zones, except in CDZ and NDZ, the proportion of SC women beneficiaries is more than 33 percent. Same is true of ST women. The proportion of ST beneficiaries ranges between 15 to 24 percent.
- The limitations for successful completion of this programme are many, as reported by the community during discussions. Incentives given to the teachers are not attractive enough. Even to receive that incentive, they have to wait till the completion of the course, evaluation by the agency and the results declared. That is why, the TMIs found it difficult to get the teachers,



and those who accept do not seem to show adequate interest. The CFTs took it as an additional burden on them. It was, therefore, taken in the spirit of programme for the sake of programme, without any seriousness to follow it up and monitoring. Even the DPUs also have taken in the same spirit. In some of the places, women said that the timings are not appropriate. Because they have to attend to the household duties, children and other things. That is one of the reasons for low attendance and poor success rate. One of the reasons for poor attendance is the timing of the classes. Majority have reported that, this should be during the off season.

- Functional literacy programme conceptually, no doubt, very good for capacity building among women. Because of loosely structured operational logistics and lack of adequate supervision and control by the CFT, DPU, including TMI, functionaries, the potential benefits have not been optimized by the community.

7.12 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

- In the process of rehabilitating the tank systems, it is possible that some people may be adversely affected in terms of losing their livelihood opportunities in the form of land, trees and other productive assets. In order to protect such people from becoming worse off due to the interventions of the project, a provision is made in the project design to compensate them appropriately. The R & R policy provides for giving assistance to such people and ensure that nobody should become worse off due to the project. As per the project guidelines, a family becomes eligible for R & R assistance, if it was depending on the land at least for three years before it was identified in the survey as encroached land. The categories of affected persons, as per project implementation plan (PIP), are:
 - (a) People losing the encroached land, and
 - (b) People losing trees and crops.



Different forms of assistance are provided, depending upon the nature and extent of loss they are subjected to. It may be land to land, skill development, financial support to establish productive assets, linkages with the government programmes etc. The relevant data have been collected during the survey and presented in Table 7.11

- Out of 187 sample tanks, the encroachment problems have been reported only in 10 villages, as presented above. Of this, 8 are from EDZ, one each from CDZ and NDZ. The total number of families affected and identified for R & R assistance is 28 in all the 10 villages. The maximum number of families affected is in Byatanur village from Kolar district, where 9 families have been provided with assistance, followed by 6 families in Mukkumpi village from Koppal district. In the rest of the villages the affected families are only one or two. The encroachment per se do not seem to be a major problem, except a few stray cases. Otherwise, majority have surrendered the encroached lands voluntarily.
- The type of assistance given is land to land in three villages for 8 families, income generating assets like milch animals and sheep for 19 families in five villages and financial assistance for business for one family in one village. The average financial assistance given per affected family works out to Rs. 34,956. Majority of the beneficiaries, both men and women, are from SC and ST groups. This shows that weaker sections depend more on common properties, for obvious reasons. It is a welcome signal that the project has protected their interests and made them better off.

The project affected families (PAFs) on an average are able generate 2 thousand to 13 thousand income per family. Families taken up dairy activity are able to earn six to seven thousand rupees per year net income. The family which has taken business is able to generate Rs. 9000/- income per



Table 7.11



year. It is interesting to observe that the family in Kotagudda village, compensated with land for land, has been able to buy 2 acres of agricultural land by investing income generated from the land given by the project as compensation. In the other village, the family given land as compensation was able to generate about Rs. 13,000/- income per year. It shows that land to land compensation is relatively better strategy to improve economic status of affected families. It may, however, be difficult to get adequate land to be given as compensation. Over all, the impact of the project on PAFs has been good and they are better off.

7.13 Income Generation Activities (IGA)

7.13.1 In the process of reinventing the community participation in tank management under the KCBTMP, the scope for brining the entire community into the fold of implementation and management has been widened. While the direct beneficiaries or stakeholders have an obvious interest in the tank renovation, others tend to be indifferent. Because, they could hardly visualize the potential tangible benefits for them from the project. The plan for income generation activities has, therefore, consciously been built into the project design to create sense of belonging and ownership in the tank system for the secondary stakeholders, namely landless families, economically and socially weaker sections, including women. They are mostly non-tank-based activities, supported by financial assistance provided for, under different social safeguard plans like Tribal Development Plan (TDP), and Gender Action Plan (GAP). The financial assistance for IGA has changed from the 2nd batch onwards, in terms of coverage and budgetary provision. At present, all the eligible beneficiaries in the village are covered and an assistance of Rs. 2000/- per beneficiary provided. The status of distribution of assets and the extent of benefits derived has been examined in the following sections.



The required data have been collected from the TMI records and a sample of beneficiaries were interviewed to collect primary data regarding the assets acquired, income generated and other related information. The relevant data are presented in Table 7.12.

7.13.2 The Scale of Implementation and Assistance

- The survey data indicates that the IG activities have not yet been implemented in some of the sample villages. Out of 182 sample villages, the data are available for 162 villages. In the remaining ones the programme is yet to be implemented. They are mostly from the 6th batch. In other batches, due to some community problems, lack of proper guidance from the concerned CFTs, lack of clarity about funds utilization, the implementation has been delayed. It was strange that in one of the sample villages from EDZ, namely Neranahalli, the money deposited in the Bank for IGA purposes, has been adjusted against the loans taken previously by the beneficiaries. With the result the programme could not be implemented. Given these exceptions, the programme has been implemented well. The total number of IGA beneficiaries in the sample villages is 6625 persons. On an average, 41 families per village have been benefited. Out of that about 48 percent belong to SC/ST groups and the rest are shared by other groups. Across the zones, number of beneficiaries per village ranges between 28 families in EDZ to 100 families in NETZ. The reason for relatively more number per village in NETZ, is that the villages in this zone are larger. For example, average number of households per village is 438, in rest of the zones it is around 250 and less.
- The financial assistance per family provided by the project is Rs. 2000/-. Inorder to get a viable productive asset, the assistance given by the project may not be adequate. It is, therefore, necessary to supplement the assistance given by the project through other means; like linkage with banks, other line departments and the beneficiaries own contribution. As revealed by



Table 7.12



the survey data, the average amount provided by the project comes to Rs.2182 per beneficiary family. In the initial period of 1st and 2nd batches, the assistance for IG activities was more than Rs. 2000, not for all the eligible beneficiaries, but only to selected families on priority basis. Later it was amended, and all the eligible beneficiaries were brought under the fold in one go and Rs. 2000/- per family was fixed. All the families coming below poverty level (BPL) have become eligible for IG assistance, not necessarily landless alone, which was the criterion earlier (1st and 2nd batch villages).

7.13.3 Types of IG Activities

The productive assets given to the IG beneficiaries are essentially sheep, goat, milch animals, vermicompost preparation, poultry, petty business like vegetable vending, kirana business etc. More than two-thirds of the beneficiaries have gone for sheep and goat rearing, about 20 percent of the beneficiaries have taken milch animals and the remaining have taken up other activities mentioned above. Among the ventures taken up, sheep and goat rearing is more risk-prone, when compared to other activities. Even so, given the assistance, i.e. Rs. 2000/- per family, there is hardly any option to a beneficiary, except the sheep and goat. The main risk associated with sheep and goat rearing is theft and disease. If precautionary risk mitigating measures like insurance are taken, it would turn out to be quite profitable. But the beneficiaries seem to be not adequately sensitized about the need for and importance of insurance. Even the facilitation by the concerned CFTs about the formalities and procedures to be followed etc; is not properly done. In the sample villages, where ever the beneficiaries have been properly educated about the maintenance of the given assets, especially sheep and goat, the units have been more than doubled and the financial stability has improved. For example, in Benakanahalli and Bagganadu villages from Chitradurga, Tallur and Vakkandurga from Koppal, Chinkere and Aurad (S) from Bidar, Badamgatti and Karekyathanahalli from Haveri, Kamandrahalli from Tumkur, Julumgere, Wadlamadoddi and Meerapur from Raichur, Koilaragatta from Bellary and Balsandra, Kamandrahalli, Seegenahalli from Kolar district, to



mention a few, the beneficiaries have more than doubled the number of sheep and goat. In these villages the fund has been revolved two to three times. The benefits in such villages are more visible and promising.

7.13.4 Linkages with Banks

The linkages with banks for obtaining loans to supplement the JSYS funds to enable the beneficiaries to acquire viable units of productive assets, have not been upto the expected levels. There seems to be number of operational problems, like eligibility for loan, some of the beneficiaries being defaulters earlier, and other procedural formalities to get the bank linkages on time. Wherever it was possible, the beneficiaries have got the bank linkage. The survey data reveals that 26.8 percent of the beneficiaries have obtained bank linkage. On an average, the assistance from the bank per beneficiary has been Rs. 2624.

Across the zones, the status of bank linkages has been relatively better in NTZ, where 42.8 percent of the beneficiaries obtained bank linkage and got an assistance of Rs. 4051, per family. On the other hand, the linkages have been very poor in NETZ, with only 10 percent of the beneficiaries obtaining linkage. Same is true of NEDZ, where only 12.5 percent of the beneficiaries have been able to get linkages. In the rest of the zones it is around 30 to 20 percent. Based on the present experiences, there is a need to critically examine the issues related to bank linkages and facilitate easy accessibility by reducing transaction time and costs.

7.13.5 Beneficiary Contribution

Apart from bank linkage, the beneficiaries have invested their own money to get viable productive units to generate optimum income. The survey results are very encouraging. Because, 61 percent of the beneficiaries have invested their own funds to supplement JSYS assistance. This shows the seriousness of the beneficiaries to utilize the assistance given by the project. On an average, each



beneficiary has invested about Rs. 1150, his/her own money in IG activities taken up by them. It is interesting to note that in NTZ almost all the beneficiaries (97.6 percent) have invested their own funds supplementing the JSYS assistance to obtain qualitatively better and viable units for generating income, followed by 73.2 percent in NEDZ. NETZ is very poor in this respect, with only 8 percent of the beneficiaries reporting own contribution. In the rest of the zones, the percentage of beneficiaries contributing their own funds for IG activities is more than 50 percent. The own contribution per family ranges between Rs. 569 in NDZ to Rs. 3300 in NETZ.

Given the different sources of contribution for IGA activities as discussed above, the average amount per beneficiary family comes to around Rs. 3,500, as revealed by the survey data. It may be difficult for a beneficiary to get an economically viable unit for income generation. That may, perhaps, be one of the reasons for majority opting for sheep and goat rearing. Dairy appears to be the best among IG activities taken up, from the view point of income generation and also repayment. The project in future can examine the possibility of assistance for dairy, with assured linkages with banks. Otherwise, poor people can not afford initial investment of minimum Rs. 15,000/- per milch animal.

7.13.6 Income Generated from IG Activities

Let us now examine the status of income generated by the beneficiaries. The data on income were collected from the beneficiaries. The figures presented are as reported by them. It is the net income. On an average, Rs. 2844. of income per beneficiary family has been generated. This is an additional income to the poor families because of the project intervention. In the zones, where dairy activity was taken up by more number of beneficiaries, the income levels have been relatively high. For example, in NTZ more number of families had opted for dairy, because of good linkages with banks and also their own contribution. The income generated per beneficiary in this zone is Rs. 3121. On the other hand in NDZ, income generated per beneficiary family is relatively poor with only



Rs.1650. Since majority of the beneficiaries are yet to realize income from the assets given, the figures presented here are indicative.

7.13.7 Repayment of IG Funds:

About repayment of the IG assistance given by the project, some misconceptions are there among the community. Many think that this is the government money given as loan to the poor and there is no need to repay it. The concept of revolving fund, its advantages and how it is different from other government sponsored schemes has not properly been explained to the community right from the beginning. In the PRA itself it should be made clear to the potential beneficiaries, how this fund will be administered and the norms for repayment; depending upon the assets they are given. Notwithstanding some exceptions, in many sample villages the repayment has been fairly good and has been revolved already two to three times, as mentioned earlier. There are certain villages like Chinkere in Bidar district, where repayment has been regular and beneficiaries have been happy. Such villages are quite a few across the project. Some interactive meetings should be organized between the best performing TUCs and others in this aspect, so that the relative advantages can be better understood.

The repayment per family has been Rs.444, as revealed by the survey data. That means about 15 percent of the income generated has gone for repayment of the loan. The repayment in NTZ is relatively more with 968 per beneficiary family. This is because of dairy activity being more prominent in this zone, as reported earlier. This reiterates the importance of dairy as one of the economically viable IG activity, when compared to others. The ways and means of promoting this as a strategy for increasing incomes of poor and landless to improve their livelihoods should be properly examined, at least in the context of the follow-on project.



7.14 Kitchen Garden

- Kitchen gardening is one of the social safeguards programmes to help women, especially SC/ST, to improve their livelihoods. A provision is made in the project to assist poor women through supply of inputs in kind, like seeds, seedlings, money, if and where required. An amount of Rs. 2000/- per TMI is provided. The TMI identifies the eligible beneficiaries and provide them assistance either in kind or cash to procure the inputs required. They are mostly vegetables, fruit trees like papaya, banana, mango, lemon etc. the main intention of this programme is to supplement the nutritional requirements at the household level and also earn marginal income to support the family. The data were collected from the beneficiaries at the village level. (Table 7.13)
- The total numbers of beneficiaries are 1724, spread across the project villages. Majority of the beneficiaries (52 percent) belong to SC/ST groups. Though the programme is essentially for SC/STs, depending upon the availability of space around the house to grow these limited numbers of seedlings, the assistance was extended even for other groups. On an average an amount of Rs. 144 per beneficiary has been spent. Across the zones, the maximum amount of Rs. 209 per beneficiary was given in NTZ, followed by EDZ Rs.175, NDZ Rs. 158, the lowest being in NETZ with only Rs. 59 per beneficiary. In majority of the cases, the produce from the kitchen garden was used only for domestic consumption. In a few cases, marginal income of Rs. 300 to 800 has been reported.



Table 7.13 – Distribution of benefits under Kitchen Garden Scheme

Zone	No of beneficiaries				Amount spent	Nature of support provided	Income/ Benefits
	Total	SC	ST	Others			
CDZ	457	124 (27.1)	86 (18.8)	247 (54.0)	42000 (92)	Mango & Tamarind plants, Lemon, Green seeds, Papaya, Rose plants, Coconut, Lemon & Vegetable Seeds	Used for HH purpose and 300 to 800/
NDZ	202	68 (33.7)	46 (22.8)	88 (43.6)	32000 (158)	Vegetable seeds, Dram stick, Lemon, Coconut plants, Papaya, Rose plant,	Used for HH purpose and 300 to 800
NEDZ	90	28 (31.1)	21 (23.3)	41 (45.6)	10000 (111)	Coconut, Dram stick, Vegetable seeds, Curry leaves, Papai, lemon, Curry plants, Lemon, Mosambi, Neem plants, Tamarind, Curry plants.	
NETZ	89	16 (18.0)	31 (34.8)	42 (47.2)	5250 (59)	Vegetable seeds, Curry leaves, sapota, lemon	
NTZ	105	29 (27.6)	23 (21.9)	53 (50.5)	22000 (209)	Vegetable seeds	HH purpose
EDZ	781	293 (37.5)	131 (16.8)	357 (45.7)	136600 (175)	Vegetable seeds Coconut, sapota	Used for HH purpose
Total	1724	558 (32.4)	338 (19.6)	828 (48.0)	247850 (144)	Mango & Tamarind plants, Lemon, Supotaplants, Drum stick plant, Green seeds, Papaya, Rose plants, Coconut, Lemon & Vegetable Seeds	Used for HH purpose and Rs 300 to Rs 800/



- The programme has, how ever, not left much impact for various reasons. It was not given the required attention to identify the deserving beneficiaries, the inputs provided in kind were not of standard quality, particularly seeds, and because of some natural constraints like monkey menace the programme could not be implemented. What is disturbing is, in some places, particularly in Bagalkot DPU, the concerned DPU staff have not properly utilized the funds provided and deprived the benefits, even if limited, to the community. Disturbing because, the community was not given proper information, when they asked for money; they were snubbed or went on postponing under some pretext or the other, and finally never gave that money to the community, though it is shown in records as distributed. These types of instances tend to send wrong signals and people may suspect the very credibility of various aspects of the project implementation. Enough care should, therefore, be taken not to give scope for such misconceptions, and people responsible for any misgivings need to be properly dealt with, to send signals such practices will not be tolerated and encouraged. This is critically important for nurturing healthy and trustworthy implementation atmosphere.
- There are a few instances where women had made good use of this opportunity. Some have grown flowers like, roses and other varieties and made good earnings. The programme has, no doubt, great potential for supplementing nutritional requirement of poor. But it warrants proper care, supervision and guidance from the concerned CFT, and TUC functionaries.

7.15 Employment Generation

- Apart from financial assistance provided to the weaker sections through various IG activities, the project has good potential to generate wage employment during the tank rehabilitation period. The rehabilitation involves a number of civil structures reconstruction and repairs, foreshore plantation, turfing, desiltation of canals in the command area etc;. Since the works involved are small in nature, most of them are carried out through manual



labour, except desiltation which is mostly done through JCBs. In some places manual labour was also used partly for desiltation. The information and data on wage employment have been collected from the records maintained at the TMI level. Unfortunately some of the TMIs have not maintained the NMR records. In such places, it was difficult to get the required data. In all, records were available from 135 out of 182 sample villages. The total number of person days of employment generated through various activities has been aggregated and presented in the following Table. 7.14.

- As revealed by the survey data, on an average 861 person days of employment per sample tank has been created under KCBTMP. The major beneficiaries of the wage labour are SC/ST groups. While SCs accounted for 36.6 percent of the total person days created, it is 25.5 percent for STs and 37.9 percent for others. This is a note worthy welcome trend. Because, the positive externalities of the project in terms of additional wage labour opportunities, among others, are quite encouraging.
- The data reveals that major beneficiaries of the additional wage labour created by the project are men, as they account for 65.3 percent of the total person days created. Women account for 34.7 percent. Since majority of the construction works calls for skilled labour, it is obvious women tend to have less opportunity than men. It is interesting; however, the percentage of SC/ST women beneficiaries and also men is relatively higher than other groups. They account for almost two-thirds of the total person days created. This shows that the project has not only created additional employment but also ensured social justice by giving more opportunities for weaker sections.
- Across the zones, the additional employment generated in NDZ has been higher than other zones, closely followed by NEDZ. Relatively lesser number of person days of employment was created in CDZ. The reasons for such wide variations in employment creation are not clearly known. In the initial period, in some tanks even the desiltation was done partly by human labour.



Table 7.14



- The wages paid per person per day do not seem to be very attractive. For example, on an average Rs. 60 per day per person has been paid. Further, the wages paid to women are lower than those paid to men. While men's wages per day comes to Rs. 63 on an average, it is Rs. 53 for women. The variations in wages are of course due to the nature of works involved. Men are paid more for skilled jobs like masonry and other jobs like digging in hard strata of the soil and other such heavy works. The wage rates paid at present are not in conformity with minimum wages fixed under the Act. But the wage rates fixed for tank-related works are based mostly on Government P.W.D SR rates. That may perhaps be one of the reasons for lower than the minimum wages paid.
- The potential for additional employment after the construction phase is over, depends upon several factors. It depends upon the tank filling status, types of crops grown, nature of crop husbandry practices followed and other related factors. The project has, however, helped the poor by creating wage labour, which has reflected in the reduction of out migration from the project villages and increase in inmigration to those villages. This issue will be discussed separately.

7.16 Seasonal Migration

- Seasonal migration of persons and families is a common phenomenon in most parts of the drought-prone area. The migrants are mostly landless, small and marginal farmers. Migration takes place during the harvesting season, and also some times during the sowing season, depending upon the climatic conditions and types of crops grown. The other type of migration is, people going out to near by towns and cities in search of wage employment during the off season, for construction-related activities. The data related to migration have been collected from the sample villages, during the course of discussions with the communities about the wage employment opportunities available in their villages, and how many families have out migrated in search of work and how many have in-migrated into their village. It is hypothesized or expected that the out migration from the project villages will come down because of increased demand for wage labour for various construction



activities taken up under the KCBTMP. Further, because of restoration of storage capacities of tanks and the consequent increase in area irrigated, followed by higher productivity of crops, fisheries and other tank-related activities the demand for labour in terms of temporal spread will increase. This scenario, is likely to increase in-migration, besides reducing out-migration. The survey data related to these aspects are presented in Table 7.15.

Table 7.15 – Seasonal Migration – Zone-wise

Zone		No. of families in migrated		No. of families out migrated	
		Base line (2003-04)	After the project (2007-08)	Base line (2003-04)	After the project (2007-08)
CDZ	Project village	59	67 (13.6)	17	8 (-52.9)
	Control village	0	0	0	0
EDZ	Project village	345	385 (11.6)	90	76 (-15.6)
	Control village	82	84 (2.4)	52	57 (9.6)
NDZ	Project village	76	84 (10.5)	86	73 (-15.1)
	Control village	12	15 (25.0)	18	21 (16.7)
NEDZ	Project village	68	57 (-16.2)	59	52 (-11.9)
	Control village	36	30 (-16.7)	55	59 (7.3)
NETZ	Project village	59	67 (13.6)	83	53 (-36.1)
	Control village	19	14 (-26.3)	15	18 (20.0)
NTZ	Project village	49	58 (18.4)	71	46 (-35.2)
	Control village	7	9 (28.6)	8	12 (50.0)
Total	Project village	656	718 (9.4)	406	308 (-24.1)
	Control village	156	152 (-2.7)	148	167 (12.8)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages



- The data reveals that the out-migration from the project villages has come down to some extent while it has increased in the control villages, when compared with base line data. For example, the out-migration from the project villages has come down by about 24 percent. On the other hand, in the control villages it has increased by about 12 percent. Similarly in-migration into the project villages has increased by about 9 percent; it has come down in the control villages by about 2 percent. Because of increased opportunities for wage labour in the project villages, people have enough work and there was no need to go in search of wage labour. The tank civil works and increase in agricultural activities due to higher intensity of cropping, the local labour was inadequate. In-migration into these villages has, therefore, taken place.
- Across the zones, the out-migration has drastically come down in CDZ. With about 53 percent reduction, followed by 36 percent in NETZ and about 35 percent in NTZ. In the other zones, it is between 11 to 15 percent reduction in out-migration has been reported. Similarly, in-migration was also relatively more in CDZ and NETZ. A relatively less in-migration was reported in NDZ, only 10 percent increase. The rate of migration, however, depends upon the intensity and spread of agricultural development in the project villages and the improvement of non-farm activities.

7.17 Income, Expenditure and Assets

- The basic objective of the KCBTMP is to improve rural livelihoods and reduce poverty. A number of strategies and programmes have been built into the project design to help the rural people improve their livelihoods. While the primary stakeholders (landed households in the tank command) derived benefits from the increased storage in the tanks, improved water distribution system and the consequent increase in area irrigated, cropping intensity and productivity of crops, the secondary stakeholders (landless and other economically weaker section) have been assisted through a number IG activities to improve their livelihoods. So far, the status of IG activities



implemented and benefits derived has been presented. The impact of the income thus generated on reduction of poverty, levels of living as reflected through the expenditure pattern and assets acquired, if any, has been examined and presented below.

- The household data on income, expenditure, assets and other related aspects has been collected through a structured questionnaire by the experienced investigators visiting the selected households personally. Income earned through different sources has been aggregated, and the expenditure on various food and non-food items as reported by the respondents has been recorded. Enough care was taken to get the dependable data, by cross questioning the respondents as and where data was found to be not realistic. The tendency, in general, in all the field surveys, is to under report the income and inflate the expenditure. This problem is faced generally in all the field surveys. Given these limitations, the data were collected and analyzed.

7.17.1 Income

- The assistance provided by the project through various income generation activities has helped the beneficiaries to augment their incomes. The data on income earned through main and the subsidiary occupations by the beneficiaries has been collected directly from the households using a structured schedule by the investigators. The figures are as reported by the respondents. The data have been collated and presented in Tables 7.16 A & 7.16 B.
- The average income per household of the beneficiaries from the project villages has increased by 15 percent, from Rs.17154 in the base year 2003-04 to Rs.19729 at present, 2007-08. On the other hand, the increase in income of the beneficiary households from the control villages has been only 3 percent, from Rs.17,037 in the base year to Rs.17,548 at present (see Table 7.16 B). The project has, therefore, contributed to 12 percent increase in the income.



Table. 7.16 A – Income per Beneficiary household – Zone-wise

Project villages						
Dist1_2	Type	No. Of villages	No. of HHs	Average Income from Main occupation	Average Income from Subsidiary occupation	Total Per H.H
CDZ	Before project	37	186	11835	4521	16356
	After project	37	186	11897	6292	18189 (11.2)
EDZ	Before project	89	426	18691	6085	24776
	After project	89	426	19077	9865	28942 (16.8)
NDZ	Before project	20	116	10162	5199	15361
	After project	20	116	11223	6899	18122 (18.0)
NEDZ	Before project	11	67	11318	4507	15825
	After project	11	67	11854	5907	17761 (12.2)
NETZ	Before project	4	31	10541	5095	15636
	After project	4	31	11289	6895	18184 (16.3)
NTZ	Before project	21	113	10338	4632	14970
	After project	21	113	11092	6087	17179 (14.6)
Grand Total	Before project	182	939	12148 (70.8)	5006 (29.2)	17154
	After project	182	939	12739 (64.6)	6991 (35.4)	19729 (15.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentage change over base year 2003-04



7.16 B – Income per Beneficiary Household – Zone-wise

Control villages						
Zone	Type	No. Of villages	No. of HHs	Average Income from Main occupation	Average Income from Subsidiary occupation	Total
CDZ	Before project	8	40	11398	4460	15858
	After project	8	40	11400	4638	16038 (1.1)
EDZ	Before project	20	95	19315	5118	24433
	After project	20	95	19535	5347	24882 (1.8)
NDZ	Before project	1	4	9857	5348	15205
	After project	1	4	10224	5641	15865 (4.3)
NEDZ	Before project	3	15	10666	4982	15648
	After project	3	15	11213	4852	16065 (2.7)
NETZ	Before project	1	8	11375	4373	15748
	After project	1	8	11628	4749	16377 (4.0)
NTZ	Before project	2	14	11033	4298	15331
	After project	2	14	11449	4612	16061 (4.8)
Grand Total	Before project	35	176	12274	4763	17037
	After project	35	176	12575	4973	17548 (3.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses denote percentage change over base year 2003-04



- Across the zones, the increase in income has been above the project average in NDZ (18 percent as against 15 percent of the average), followed by 16.8 percent in EDZ, 16.3 percent in NETZ, 14.6 percent in NTZ, 12.2 percent in NEDZ and the lowest being 11.2 percent in CDZ. In the case of control villages, the income rise in NTZ, NDZ and NETZ has been above the average, with 4.8 percent, 4.3 percent, and 4 percent increase respectively. The project impact appears to be more in CDZ, EDZ with about 14 percent impact.

7.17.2 Consumption Expenditure

- Conspicuous consumption is the characteristic feature of developing economies. When ever incomes increase, the expenditure on food tend to increase first, followed by other items later. The data on expenditure have been collected from the sample households. The figures are as reported by the respondents. As mentioned earlier, the tendency of respondents normally is to over report the expenditure and under report the income, expecting that they may get government assistance, by doing so. This limitation needs to be kept in view, while looking at the expenditure pattern. The relevant data have been presented in Tables 7.17 A and 7.17 B.
- The survey data reveals that the percentage of expenditure on food has been more both at the time of baseline survey (2003-04) and the present survey (2007-08) which is obvious. But, it has increased by 6 percent from the base period from 57.3 percent to 63.3 percent. The increase in expenditure on other items has been marginal. In case of expenditure on education it has increased just by 0.4 percent, followed by 1.8 percent each on health and other items like travel and other entertainments.
- Across the zones, the increase in expenditure on food appears to be more than project average in NDZ and NETZ and NTZ. In the rest of the zones it is below the project average. The expenditure trend on other items is by and large same, with very marginal increase.



Table 7.17 A – Consumption Expenditure of the Sample Households – Project villages

Zone	Type	No. Of villages	No. of HHs	Consumption Expenditure (percent)				Av Income per HH (Rs.)
				On Food	On Education	On Health	On Others	
CDZ	Before project	37.00	186.00	55.2	5.4	23.1	23.1	16356
	After project	37.00	186.00	59.9	5.8	24.0	24.0	18189
EDZ	Before project	89.00	426.00	66.8	3.7	15.7	15.7	24776
	After project	89.00	426.00	71.6	4.1	17.5	17.5	28942
NDZ	Before project	20.00	116.00	52.6	5.0	21.3	21.3	15361
	After project	20.00	116.00	59.4	5.6	24.3	24.3	18122
NEDZ	Before project	11.00	67.00	54.9	5.6	20.7	20.7	15825
	After project	11.00	67.00	60.8	6.1	22.8	22.8	17761
NETZ	Before project	4.00	31.00	53.3	4.8	20.4	20.4	15636
	After project	4.00	31.00	61.2	5.3	23.1	23.1	18184
NTZ	Before project	21.00	113.00	55.7	5.8	20.7	20.7	14970
	After project	21.00	113.00	62.8	6.1	20.4	20.4	17179
Grand Total	Before project	182.00	1294.00	57.3	4.9	19.9	19.9	17154
	After project	182.00	939.00	63.4	5.4	21.6	21.6	19729

Note: Before project means baseline – 2003-04
After project - the present survey – 2007-08



7.17.3 In the case of control villages, the increase in expenditure on food has been very marginal (0.7 percent) as revealed by the data presented in Table 7.17 B.

Since the increase in income of the sample beneficiaries has been marginal (3 percent), it is obvious that the expenditure on various items of consumption would be minimal. The increase in income has been reflected only on food items. There has been no increase on health and education expenditure in the control sample villages. On the contrary, in the project villages, there has been marginal increase on these items. It shows the indications of the project impact on human resources development; improvement in health and education.

7.18 Status of Assets owned / created

7.18.1 Given the opportunities provided by the project for the poor and landless, many have been able to augment their incomes, as presented earlier, and improve their livelihoods. Conventionally it is said that assets beget assets by man's intervention through production processes. The creation of productive assets, should therefore, inter alia, be the strategic objective of development projects. The assets acquired by the beneficiaries have been classified into various categories like, sheep, goat, milch animals (cows/Bufaloes) transportation equipment like Bicycles and tow-wheelers, electronic appliances like TV, Radio and other domestic instruments, sewing machine etc. The data on assets have been collected directly from the beneficiaries by visiting their houses and interviewing them. The improvement on asset position has been assessed by comparing the number of sample households owning different assets at the time of base line survey (2003-04) and at the time of present survey (2007-08). The details are presented separately for project villages and control villages in Tables 7.18 A & 7.18.B.



Table 7.17 B – Consumption Expenditure of the Sample Households – Control villages

Zone	Type	No. Of villages	No. of HHs	Consumption Expenditure (percent)				Av Income per HH (Rs.)
				On Food	On Education	On Health	On Others	
CDZ	Before project	8.00	40.00	61.2	10.7	5.9	24.4	15858
	After project	8.00	40.00	61.9	10.7	5.9	23.7	16038
EDZ	Before project	20.00	95.00	71.8	6.7	4.2	17.7	24433
	After project	20.00	95.00	72.9	6.7	4.2	17.7	24882
NDZ	Before project	1.00	4.00	58.0	10.4	5.5	24.0	15205
	After project	1.00	4.00	58.4	10.8	5.6	24.3	15865
NEDZ	Before project	3.00	15.00	60.2	10.3	6.0	22.7	15648
	After project	3.00	15.00	61.4	10.4	6.1	23.1	16065
NETZ	Before project	1.00	8.00	58.9	10.2	5.1	22.4	15748
	After project	1.00	8.00	59.8	10.3	5.2	23.0	16377
NTZ	Before project	2.00	14.00	58.9	10.5	5.9	23.7	15331
	After project	2.00	14.00	61.2	10.5	5.9	23.0	16061
Grand Total	Before project	35.00	176.00	62.9	9.5	5.3	22.2	17037
	After project	35.00	176.00	63.6	9.6	5.4	22.0	17548



7.18.2 In all, 939 households, spread across the six agro-climatic zones of the project area have been covered. There has been a marked increase in the number of households owning some productive as well as other assets. The number of households owning sheep and goat has increased from 53 at the baseline to 388 at present (632 percent increase). Similarly the number of households owning milch animals like cows and buffaloes has increased from 76 to 287 (277 percent) and that of transportation equipment from 37 to 95 (156 percent), electronic appliances from 63 to 191 (203 percent), tailoring and petty business from 11 to 18 (63 percent) and other assets from 28 to 109 (289 percent). There has been a marked increase in the number of households owning productive assets, especially, sheep, goat and milch animals. More than six-fold increase in sheep and goat assets and almost three-fold increase in milch animals is due to the project support given through various income generation activities. This is clearly seen when we compare the scenario of the control villages (see Table 7.18 B).

7.18.3 The total number of households covered from the control villages is 176. the number of households owning sheep and goat has increased from 25 at the time of baseline to 40 at present (only 60 percent increase as against 632 percent of project villages) similarly, the improvement in other assets also has been very marginal. For example, the number of households owning milch animals has increased from 18 to 24 (11 percent, as against 277 percent in project), transportation from 22 to 33 (50 percent, as against 156 percent project), Electronic appliances from 56 to 72 (28 percent, as against 203 percent project), tailoring and petty business from 7 to 10 (42 percent as against 63 percent project) and others from 21 to 33 (57 percent, as against 289 percent project).



Table 7.18 A - Assets Acquired by the Beneficiary households-project villages

No, of HHs created Assets After the project									
Zone		No. of villages	No. of HHs covered	Assets					
				Sheep / Goat	Milch animals Cow / Buffalo	Transpor tation	Electronic appliances	Petty business & Tailoring	Others
CDZ	Before project	37	186	3	6	1	5	-	1
	After project	37	186	139	32	13	25	6	19
EDZ	Before project	89	426	45	59	26	24	11	25
	After project	89	426	138	183	59	86	8	65
NDZ	Before project	20	116	2	6	3	18	0	0
	After project	20	116	47	12	7	24	-	12
NEDZ	Before project	11	67		1	6	2		2
	After project	11	67	39	12	11	7	0	2
NETZ	Before project	4	31	1		1	1		
	After project	4	31	15	16	1	5	-	1
NTZ	Before project	21	113	2	4	-	13	-	-
	After project	21	113	10	32	4	44	4	10
Total	Before project	182	939	53	76	37	63	11	28
	After project	182	939	388	287	95	191	18	109



Table 7.18 B - Assets Acquired by the Beneficiary households-Control villages

No. of HHs created Assets After the project									
Zone		No. of villages	No. of HHs covered	Assets					
				Sheep / Goat	Milch animals Cow / Buffalo	Transportation	Electronic appliances	Petty business & Tailoring	Others
CDZ	Before project	8	40	4	3	7	20		3
	After project	8	40	6	3	6	20	-	3
EDZ	Before project	20	95	9	8	10	23	3	12
	After project	20	95	15	12	16	30	3	20
NDZ	Before project	1	4	1	0	-	1	-	-
	After project	1	4	3	1	-	2	-	-
NEDZ	Before project	3	15	4	2	4	3	1	0
	After project	3	15	6	2	7	6	1	1
NETZ	Before project	1	8	4	3	-	-	3	2
	After project	1	8	8	4	-	1	6	2
NTZ	Before project	2	14	2	2	1	9	-	4
	After project	2	14	2	2	4	13	-	7
Total	Before project	35	176	25	18	22	56	7	21
	After project	35	176	40	24	33	72	10	33



7.18.4The survey results discussed above clearly shows the impact of the project on asset formation among the beneficiary households. The impact has been more than 5 fold increase in some assets like sheep and goat and among others, the impact ranges between more than 200 percent to as low as only 20 percent in the case of tailoring and other petty business in the project villages, when compared to the control villages, where there are no project interventions. The project, therefore, has helped poor and landless to acquire productive assets to augment their incomes in future and improve the livelihoods.

7.19 Poverty level

7.19.1The income generated through the assets and other employment opportunities provided under the project has helped the beneficiaries to become better off. According to the official poverty level for rural households, families earning less than Rs. 11,800 per year come under below poverty level. The sample households have been classified into below poverty level (BPL) and above poverty level (APL) based on their annual income collected in the survey. The data are presented in Table 7.19 A.

7.19.2The survey data indicates that about 70 percent of the sample households covered by the project was below poverty level (Rs. 11,800 and below annual income) before the project (Baseline Survey, 2003-04). After the project (2007-08) many families have become better off, due to the assistance given by the project. The percentage of families under below poverty has, therefore, come down to 56.9 percent. That means, 13.6 percent of the beneficiary households has crossed the poverty level. With the result, the percentage of families in above poverty level (APL) has increased from 29.5 percent at the time of Baseline to 43.1 percent after the project.



**Table – 7.19 A – Distribution of Beneficiaries according to poverty level:
Zone-wise**

Project villages					
Dist1_2	Type	No. Of villages	No. of HHs	APL > Rs. 11,800	BPL < Rs. 11,800
CDZ	Before project	37	186	67 (36.0)	119 (64.0)
	After project	37	186	89 (47.9)	97 (52.1)
EDZ	Before project	89	426	162 (31.0)	294 (69.0)
	After project	89	426	203 (47.7)	223 (52.3)
NDZ	Before project	20	116	24 (20.7)	92 (79.3)
	After project	20	116	37 (31.1)	79 (68.1)
NEDZ	Before project	11	67	15 (22.4)	52 (77.6)
	After project	11	67	20 (29.9)	47 (70.1)
NETZ	Before project	4	31	11 (35.5)	20 (64.5)
	After project	4	31	15 (48.4)	16 (51.6)
NTZ	Before project	21	113	28 (24.8)	85 (75.2)
	After project	21	113	41 (36.3)	72 (63.7)
Grand Total	Before project	182	939	277 (29.5)	662 (70.5)
	After project	182	939	405 (43.1)	534 (56.9)

Note: Before project – Baseline – 2003-04
After project – 2007-08.
Figures in parentheses are percentages.

7.19.3 Across the zones, the incidence of poverty, in terms of percentage of families below poverty level, has been relatively more in NDZ, where more than 79 percent of the beneficiary families was below poverty level. Next comes NEDZ



with 77.6 percent followed by NTZ with 75.w percent. In the rest of the zones it was below the project average. After the project, relatively higher percentage (17 percent) of beneficiaries have crossed BPL and became better off. This percentage has been more or less on par with project average of 13.6 in NETZ, and below par in CDZ and NTZ (12 percent), followed by NDZ 11 percent and the least being in NEDZ, where only 5 percent of the beneficiaries has crossed BPL.

7.19.4 While discussing the poverty levels at present in the project villages, one major limitation has to be kept in view. Because, in majority of the sample villages the IG activities has just been started, agricultural activities also have not improved, because of tanks not getting filled. In order to realize income, minimum threshold period is required. What is to be appreciated and welcomed at present is the direction and not necessarily the intensity of income. About 13 percent of the sample households crossing the BPL line is certainly an encouraging trend given the temporal limitations to raise income after the project assistance given to the poor.

7.19.5 On the contrary in the control villages outside the project area, the percentage of families crossing poverty line has been marginal (Table 7.19 B). The percentage of families under BPL has come down from 51 percent at the time of baseline survey to 46.6 percent at the present survey (4.5 percent reduction when compared to 13.6 percent project villages). Across the zones, NEDZ and NTZ the percentage of families under BPL has come down by about 13 percent. In the rest of the zones, the reduction has been very marginal.



Table 7.19 B – Distribution of sample households according to poverty level – Zone-wise

Control villages					
Dist1_2	Type	No. Of villages	No. of HHs	APL < Rs. 11,800	BPL > Rs. 11,800
CDZ	Before project	8	40	17 (42.5)	23 (57.5)
	After project	8	40	19 (47.5)	21 (52.5)
EDZ	Before project	20	95	57 (60.0)	38 (40.0)
	After project	20	95	59 (62.1)	36 (37.9)
NDZ	Before project	1	4	0	4 (100.0)
	After project	1	4	0	4 (100.0)
NEDZ	Before project	3	15	4 (26.7)	11 (73.3)
	After project	3	15	6 (40.0)	9 (60.0)
NETZ	Before project	1	8	2 (25.0)	6 (75.0)
	After project	1	8	3 (37.5)	5 (62.5)
NTZ	Before project	2	14	6 (42.9)	8 (57.1)
	After project	2	14	7 (50.0)	7 (50.0)
Grand Total	Before project	35	176	86 (48.9)	90 (51.1)
	After project	35	176	94 (53.4)	82 (46.6)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages



7.19.6 The analyses presented so far clearly brings out the emerging paths of impacts.

In order to ensure institutional sustainability, the inclusiveness of women and socially weaker sections like SCs/STs has been ensured and their participation was found to be effective enough in various meetings and other associated activities. The success of functional literacy programme is mixed, given the operational limitations and logistics. SC/STs have obtained their due share of benefits from this programme, accounting for more than 50 percent of the total beneficiaries. Project affected families were given timely support and they are better off due to the project implementation. Income generation activities have been implemented well and the beneficiaries are better off. The assets position has improved. The symptoms of improving the livelihoods of rural poor are very encouraging, as seen from the results obtained. The impact path is clear in terms of coverage and direction; while the scale of benefits will depend upon the tanks receiving full storage and the institutional sustainability. The islands of benefits have been created by the project which hopefully becomes ocean of benefits in future.