

MONITORING REPORT

DISTRICT: DAKSHIN KANNADA (KARNATAKA STATE)

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



Sponsored By



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

Carried Out By



Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu Sanstha

Viveknagar, Mul Road, Chandrapur, Maharashtra-442402

Phone No. : 07172-272427 Fax No. : 07172-270936

Email : hrda_chd1@rediffmail.com Website: www.harshal.org.in

NLM CODE – ISMH508093



Reporting Period : OCT 2016

PRELUDE

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 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, Udupi, Shimoga & Uttar Kannada districts in Karnataka State and Rangareddy & Khammam districts in state of Telangana 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 has 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 including GPs which has been adopted by the Member of Parliament under "Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana" in each Districts is enclosed herewith for the reference. 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. has been verified by interviewing the beneficiaries on the spot.

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
Oct, 2016

Mr. Harshwardhan Pipare
President, HGVBS

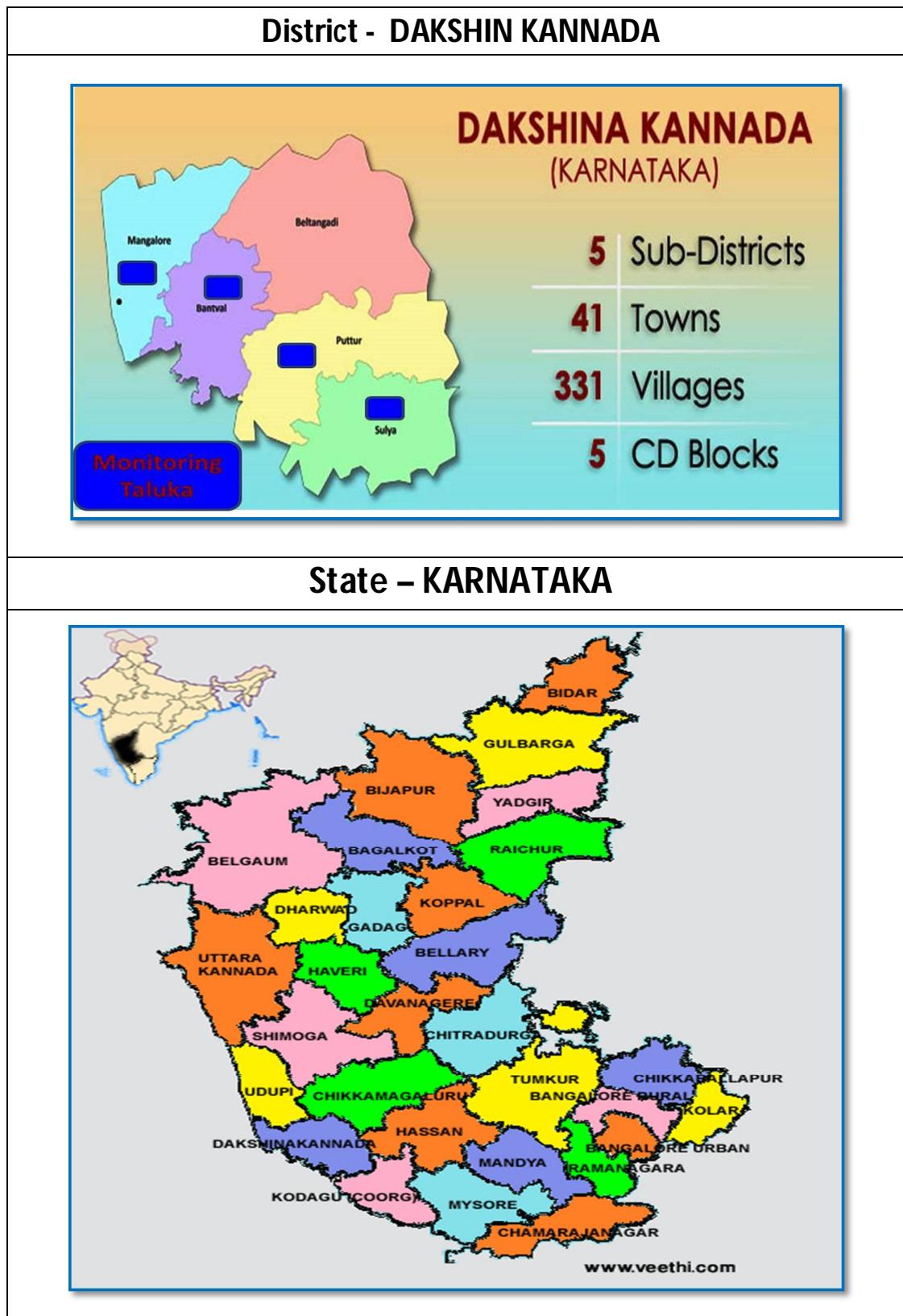
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADC – Additional Deputy Commissioner
CEO, ZP- Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat
CRD-Commissioner of Rural Development
CRP-Community Resource Provider
DC – Deputy Commissioner
DS - Deputy Secretary
DPC –District Programme Co-coordinator
DOLR – Department of Land Resources
EE-Executive Engineer
EO - Executive Officer
GRS–Gram Rojgar Sahayak
GP – Gram Panchayat
HGVBS – Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha
IGA-Income Generating Activity
IWMP-Integrated Watershed Management Programme
INLM – Institutional National Level Monitors
IHHL – Individual Household Latrine
MGNREGS-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NLM-National Level Monitors
NRLM – National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSAP-National Social Assistance Programme
NRDWP-National Rural Drinking Water Programme
PMAY-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PIA-Project Implementation Agency
PDO-Panchayat Development Officer
PWSS- Piped Water Supply Schemes
PRED – Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
PIU-Project Implementation Unit
PRI – Panchayat Raj Institution
RWSS – Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SBM (G) –Swatch Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SAGY –Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana
SHG-Self Help Group

CONTENTS

S.n.	Particular	Page No.
	PRELUDE	
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	1
	CONTENTS	2
	INDEX MAP OF MONITORING DISTRICTS	3
Chapter 1 : MoRD& MDWS Programme(s) in the District– Introduction		
1.1	Introduction of District and Implementing Agencies.	4 – 10
1.2	Roles & Functions of PRI in Implementation	10 – 12
1.3	District's Financial & Physical Progress During Year.	13 – 14
1.4	Grading of Implementation of Programme	14 - 14
Chapter 2 : Performance, Planning & Implementation of the Programmes in the District		
2.1	The observations of NLM on various aspects of Financial & Physical progress with Planning & Implementations of Programmes.	15 – 18
Chapter 3 : Programme wise Findings		
3.1-3.12	NLM Views & Details Finding for MoRD and MoDWS Programme	19 – 36
3.13	Views / Feedback of District Officials during Entry & Exit Meetings.	36 – 37
Chapter 4 : Gram Panchayats Roles & Functions		
4.1	Status of Infrastructure, Human Resources, Fund, Function	38 – 39
4.2	Functioning of ERs / Functionaries, GP Committees & Gram Sabha	39 – 40
4.3	Roles and Responsibility of Gram Sabha in GPDP	40 – 41
Chapter 5 : Conclusions & Recommendations		
5.1	NLM Conclusion on overall implementation of Programmes with Basis and Reasons of Conclusions.	42 – 45
5.2	Conclusion on District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee	45 – 45
Chapter 6 : Findings/Observations for immediate follow up action		
6.1	Finding Details.	46 – 48
Chapter 7: Success Stories/ Case Studies – If any.		
7.1	Observations Details	49 – 50
APPENDIX		
1.	DM/DC Certified Copy Report – Format 'A'	51 – 52
2.	Print Copy of Data Report – Summary Reports of District.	53 – 55

INDEX MAP OF MONITORING DISTRICT



CHAPTER 1:**MoRD & MDWS PROGRAMME(s) IN THE DISTRICT - INTRODUCTION****1.1 Introduction of District and Implementing Agency:**

DAKSHIN KANNADA is a coastal district in the state of Karnataka in India. Sheltered by the Western Ghats on the east and surrounded by the Arabian Sea on the west and district as a moderately earthquake-prone region and categorized it in the Seismic III Zone. It is bordered by Udupi District to the north, Chikkamagaluru district to the northeast, Hassan District to the east, Kodagu to the southeast, and Kasaragod District in Kerala to the south. Before 1860, Dakshina Kannada was part of a district called Kanara, which was under a single administration in the Madras Presidency. The district is divided into five talukas namely Mangalore, Bantwal, Puttur, Sullia, and Belthangady. Dakshina Kannada (Erstwhile South Kanara) is the southern coastal district of Karnataka State with an area of 4859 Sq. Km. The district lies between 12 57' and 13 50' North Latitude and 74 and 75 50' East Longitude. According to recent census the total population of the district is 2083625 living in houses, among them male population is 1032577 and female population is 1051048. Total literacy Percentage of District is 83.40. According to 2011 Census, the district ranks second in per capita income. It has 331 villages' merges in different 230 Grama Panchayatis and 05 Taluks covering 10, 93,563 rural populations. In rural Dakshina Kannada, houses are in the midst of a farm field or plantations of coconut or arecanut, separated by a few hundred metres.

EO, at Taluk and PDO at GP level are working for execution of all GoI programme at field level. The execution body is Sarpanch (elected person) supported by PDO for MGNREGA, SBM (G), NRLM and NRDWP. Tahsildar at Taluk and Revenue Inspector, Village Accountant at GP level are working for execution of NSAP programme. IAY beneficiaries themselves with the guidance of EO/PDO/AE construct their houses. Various programmes of Rural Development Department Viz – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) & Swacha Bharat Mission (Gramin) etc. have been taken in DAKSHIN KANNADA district similar to other districts of the state. The MoRD, MoDWS, and MoPR Programmes are being implemented by the following Agencies at district level in DAKSHIN KANNADA district (Karnataka).

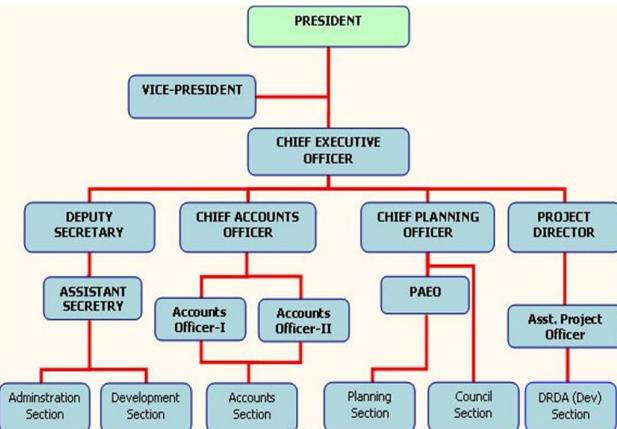
S.N.	Name of Scheme	Name of Implementing Agency
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	CEO, ZP with Deputy Secretary, District Level Team
2	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	PD, DRDA with DPM, DMMU
3	Pradhanmantri Aawas Yojana (PMAY-G)	CEO, ZP with PD, DRDA
4	National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)	Deputy Commissioner with ADC, Revenue department
5	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	EE, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department (RWSS)

6	Swachh Bharat Mission (GRAMIN) [SBM(G)]	CEO, ZP with PD, District Team
7	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)	Joint Director, Agriculture with Technical Expert, Watershed Cell cum Data Center
8	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)(Except quality)	General Manager, MPRRDA - PIU, DAKSHIN KANNADA
9	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	Deputy Director Land Record (DDL) with Tahsildar

A brief introduction of above mentioned implementing agencies and status of their implemented MoRD, MoPR & MDWS Programme are as below.

Zilla Panchayat (ZP):

Zilla Panchayat is implementing MGNREGA, NRLM, IAY and SBM (G) schemes in the rural areas. There is well-established Zilla Panchayat headed by the CEO with other subject expert officers at district level under the closed Sanction & monitoring of Deputy Commissioner. CEO, ZP is working as DPC for execution of MGNREGA. There are six units at the district level i.e. administration, accounts, MIS, monitoring and evaluation, technical cell and audit cell. At the intermediate level, Programme officer, which is generally EO, Taluk Panchayat leads the execution process of the scheme. There are four units – administration, MIS, technical cell and accounts to support the additional programme officer. Finally at the Grassroots level, Gram Panchayats are performing execution of scheme with the support of Computer Operator (GRS) and some Mates.



MGNREGA: It aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

MGNREGA scheme is directly implemented by the Chief Executive Officer as DPC. District level Officers like Deputy Secretary, Chief Planning Officer are supporting to the DPC in this task. Under MGNREGA, the planning of works to be undertaken was carried out at the Gram Panchayat level and then, these plans were sent to the Taluk and district levels. The funds were released accordingly. Panchayat Development Officer will release wages directly to the wage seeker account online. In case of non-transaction of wage payment through Digital Signature of PDO then EO as program officer will release wages directly to the wage seeker account online. Mate-wage seeker group leader

maintains the attendance & Technical Assistance records the measurement of the work at site in MB. The data will be entered in Taluk computer for the generation of draft pay order and task report. After checking the correctness pay orders is uploaded and PDO will enter digital signature. Afterwards, it is send to main server to transfer the fund to Nodal Bank & as per quittance amount will be deposited in wage seeker bank account. Staffing pattern for implementation of programme is as follows by district.

S.n.	Post of Human Resources	Staff Status	Role/Remarks
District Level			
1	CEO, ZP	Permanent	Overall implementation in district
2	Deputy Secretary	Permanent	Overall Coordination and Execution in district
3	CAO, A/c Manager, M&E, MIS	Permanent	Financial Management
4	Technical and Audit Cell	Permanent	Support to Senior Officer
Taluk Level			
1	Programme Officer (EO)	Permanent	Overall Execution of MGNREGA work
2	Assistant Director	Permanent	Assist in Execution of Work
3	SDO, AEE & Technical Assistant	Permanent	Technical Support in Execution
4	Data Operator	Contractual	Data Management
Village Level			
1	Panchayats Development Officer	Permanent	Implementation & Execution
2	Panchayat Secretary/SDAA	Permanent	Implementation & Execution
3	Data Entry Operator/GRS	Contractual	Programme execution in field
4	Mate – leader of wage seeker	Work Base	Activities execution in field

NRLM: The primary objective of the mission is to reduce poverty by promoting diversified and gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for sustainable increase in income. NRLM aims at providing a combination of financial resource and technical assistance to follow a comprehensive livelihood approach.

Karnataka State Rural Livelihoods Mission (KSRLM) has been entrusted with the task of implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission in the state of Karnataka. Sanjeevini is the name given to the Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Mission. Sanjeevini will be implemented in the State through a registered society called the Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society. As NRLM, process-intensive efforts would require dedicated human resources; Karnataka state had setting up sensitive and dedicated support structures of human resources at the State, District and Sub-district levels. At district level, PD, DRDA in Zilla Panchayat is implementation unit. Following human resources play a vital role in effective implementation of NRLM in district.

District Level Team	District Project Manager
	DM - Finance Inclusion & Bank Partnership
	DM - Social Development and Communication
	DM - Social Mobilization and Institutional Building
	DM - Monitoring and Evaluation
	District Coordinator, Skills coordinator & Senior Banker

Taluk Level Team	Taluk Coordinator Project Facilitation Team Members
Village Level Team	Cluster Coordinator

The scheme is a centrally sponsored and the financing of the programme would be shared between the center and State in the ratio of 75: 25 funding pattern are State Level - KSRLM → District Level - ZP → Taluk Level – Gram Panchayat → SHG/VO (Beneficiary). The Taluk Panchayat decided cluster. It was shared by the Officials that the SGSY scheme has been merged under the banner of 'KSRLM' whose implementation is carried out by the DMMU.

PMAY: To address the gap in rural housing and in view of Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022, the scheme of IAY has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. Identification and selection of beneficiaries shall be done by the community through the Gram Sabha, from the SECC 2011 list, based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters. The district follows a 6 step process to prepare the final list of beneficiaries of PMAY-G. However, implementation of Pandhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin is in initial stage, so IAY execution was monitored during the visit in field. Under Scheme Rs. 150000 & Rs. 120000 excluding Rs. 21000 wage amount for 30 days was the financial assistance for construction of houses to members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward caste respectively. Following human resources play a vital role in effective implementation of PMAY in district.

District Level Team	PD, DRDA under CEO, ZP Assistant Project Officer (IAY) Senior Clerk (IAY)
Taluk Level Team	EO, Taluk Panchayat Assistant Engineer (IAY) Panchayat Extension Officer(IAY), Sr. Clerk
Village Level Team	PDO, Panchayat Secretary

In DAKSHIN KANNADA district CEO, ZP implements PMAY Programme. PMAY scheme is being implemented with financial assistance of central & state government share with a ratio of 75% and 25% respectively. At least 60% of the Fund would be for SC and ST Beneficiaries, maximum 40% of Fund for Non-SC/ST BPL rural household and 3% of fund for disabled and mentally challenged beneficiaries. Up to 4% of the released can be utilized for administration, of which 0.5% fund can be retained at the State Level. Gram Panchayat have the most critical role to play in the actual implementation. Fund distributions under PMAY in district are Central Government → State Level → District Level - ZP → Direct Transfer to Beneficiary.

SBM (G): The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been restructured into the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). Swachh Bharat Mission is a massive mass movement that seeks to create a Clean India by 2019. It follows a community-led and people-centered approach.

The programme gives emphasis on Information, Education and Communication for demand generation for sanitation facilities. It also lays emphasis on school sanitation and hygiene education for bringing about attitudinal and behavioral changes for relevant sanitation and hygiene practices from an early age.

CEO, ZP under support of District Coordinator implements it. In the Programme Govt. of India gives fund to State Govt. Rural development Department then it is transferred to CEO, ZP. The scheme is actually implemented at Taluk level & hence amount given to EO, Taluk for further distribution to beneficiaries. At present, the SBM (G) is being implemented with convergence of MGNREGS. In DAKSHIN KANNADA District Coordinator SBM (G) under ZP is looking after the scheme. Under this scheme beneficiary gets the Rs/-12000/-as an incentives after completion of toilet construction.

Revenue Department:

Additional Deputy Commissioner under supervision of Deputy Commissioner is implementing the IGNOAPS, IGWPS, IGNDPS and NFBS component of NSAP in the rural areas. There is well-established Revenue Department headed by the ADC at district with Tahsildar & Revenue Inspector at Taluk and Village Accountant at GP level.

NSAP: It aims to provide public assistance to citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement. NSAP comprises of four schemes; Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

The applications for various pensions' schemes are submitted to the Taluk level after thorough scrutiny and approved by the EO, Taluk. Afterwards the applications are forwarded to the DC, Revenue Department at the District level. Each year, based on availability of sanction, such applications are approved. It is a continuous process. On 1st & 5th of every month pension is distributed to the pensioners in their village, as well as, Village Accountant distribute the Rs. 20000 amount to NSBF beneficiaries.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department (RWSS):

The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) Department, GoK coordinates the rural water supply and sanitation program in the state. The State has been investing substantial amount of funds from Central Government grants and external assistance under various programs to improve the supply of potable water and sanitation to the rural areas. rural water supply schemes depend on ground water and drilling of bore wells for supply of water through Piped Water supply schemes (PWS), Mini Water Supply (MWS) schemes and bore wells with hand pumps. The department has adopts best practices of Government, Civil Society or Corporate with flexible approach and faster decision-making process, to fulfill the demand of community in taking forward drinking water reforms at village level.

NRDWP: It aims at providing safe drinking water in rural areas. This programme focuses on major issues like sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, etc.

Executive Engineer, RWSS with support of AEE, Junier Engineer and Unit Manager District Water and Sanitation Unit DAKSHIN KANNADA, take care of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) at district level. 45% Share of Govt. of India (GoI), 45% Share of State Government and 10% people contribution is used as fund for implementation scheme.

Department of Agriculture/Watershed Cell cum Data Center:

There is well-established WCDC wing headed by the Joint Director Agriculture with Technical experts (MDT) at district under the closed Sanction & monitoring of CEO, ZP as Chairman & Project Implementing Agency having subject experts at village level taking care of effective implementation of IWMP progarmme.

IWMP: The main aims of the IWMP are to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

Central Share is received by this Agency & kept at the disposal of CEO, SLNA. State share is available at the disposal of CEO, SLNA Karnataka. Watershed committee approves the proposal and submits to JDA/PM, WCDC for approval. JDA/PM, WCDC approves the proposal and get fund from CEO, SLNA through online. After receipt of fund from CEO, SLNA, money released to PIA. Watershed committee worked with execution authority like NGO, Line Department/District Unit as Project Implementing Agency at village.

District Land Record Department (DLRD) – BHOOXI :

Revenue Department in Karnataka has computerized 200 million records of land ownership of 6.7 million farmers in the state. Previously, farmers were solely dependent on Village Accountant (Village Level functionary of Revenue Department in Karnataka) to get a copy of the Record of Rights, Tenancy and Crops (RTC). RTC is a document needed for many tasks such as obtaining bank loans, selling properties, creating partition deeds etc. Today, for a fee of Rs.10, a printed copy of the RTC can be obtained online at computerized land record kiosks (Bhoomi centers) in all taluk offices. All the taluk databases are being uploaded to a web - enabled central database. RTCs are available for view free of cost on web and are also being issued from rural tele centers setup under Nemmadi project in Karnataka.

Commissioner, Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records, Bangalore being the head of the department must review the work of each plan, the planned direction and guidance in legal matters is the mainstay of successful programs. Commissioner Survey Settlement and Land Records, the headquarters is in Bangluru. Land Records Division at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. The deputy Commissioner to oversee and control functions of the department is understaffed. The

DILRMP Programme is a major activity of CSSLR. DSSLR has a Commissioner, SSLR at State level, DDLR and ADLR at district level. There is well-established DDLR wing headed by the DDLR with support of ADLR, Tahsildar, Revenue Inspector and Village Accountant at Gram panchayat level.

DILRMP: The Land Reforms (LR) Division was implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz.: Computerization of Land Records (CLR) & Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). Later on 21.8.2008, the Cabinet approved merger of these schemes into a modified Scheme named Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP). The main aims of DILRMP are to usher in a system of updated land records, automated and automatic mutation, integration between textual and spatial records, inter-connectivity between revenue and registration, to replace the present deeds registration and presumptive title system with that of conclusive titling with title guarantee. The DILRMP has 3 major components - (a) Computerization of land record (b) Survey/re-survey (c) Computerization of Registration. The District has been taken as the unit of implementation, where all programme activities are to converge. The CSSLR gets financial assistance as per requirement of development plan.

KRRDA-Project Implementing Unit (PIU):

To implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna in Karnataka, an agency called Karnataka Rural Road Development Authority (registered under the Societies Act, hereafter called the Authority) has been created. A Chief Executive Officer from the I.A.S cadre heads the Authority. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for each districts have been constituted to co-ordinate the works executed by the contractors and supervised by the consultants. The PIUs are headed by General Managers who are of the rank of Superintending/Executive Engineer. At the District level, the Programme is planned, coordinated, and implemented through the PIUs. All PIUs are manned by competent technical personnel from amongst the available staff or through deputations. Master Plans are prepared at the block level, which are later synchronized at the district level. They indicate the habitations and the existing status of road connectivity, including the proposed new construction as well as roads requiring up gradation.

KRRDA has a CEO at State level and General Manger, PIU and Assistant Manager & Account Officer at district level and AEE & Assistant engineer at Taluk Level. There is well-established PIU wing in district.

PMGSY: The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide Connectivity, by way of an All-weather Road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected Habitats in the rural areas, in such a way that:

- All Unconnected Habitats with a population of 1000 persons and above are covered in 1st Stage.
- All Unconnected Habitats with a population of 500 persons and above are covered in the next stage.

1.2 Roles and Functions of PRI in Implementation:

As per the Guideline of MoRD, we had selected the 10 villages from the list of 20 GPs with consultation of District officials. While selecting Villages, care has been taken that all or most of the programmes of MoRD & MDWS are implemented in the selected villages as well as repeating is avoided. The list of selected villages for monitoring is presented in Format 'B'. Please see the below table.

Format 'B'

Name of NLM	Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu. Sanstha, Chandrapur (MS)			
Date of Visit	From : 08/09/2016 To : 15/09/2016			
State	KARNATAKA		District	DAKSHIN KANNADA

S. N.	Block Name	G.P Name	Village Name	Total No. of Households	Total No. of BPL Households	Total No. Of SC/ST Households
1	Bantval	Meramajalli	Meramajalli	755	696	65
2		Peruvai	Peruvai	1241	1117	89
3		Thumbe	Thumbe	1187	600	14
4	Mangalore	Daregudde	Daregudde	394	298	39
5		Haleyangady	Haleyangady	951	240	44
6		Talapady	Talapady	1414	1157	89
7	Puttur	Kadaba	Kadaba	1017	317	147
8		Noojibalthila	Noojibalthila	759	576	136
9		Olamogru	Olamogru	1642	802	360
10	Sulya	Balpa	Balpa	703	384	78

The Gram Sabhas being the base point for the developmental works, the role of PRIs is very significant in the developmental activities in the district. Program wise Role and function of PRI in implementation are as follow:

Programme / Scheme	Role and function of PRI in implementation
MGNREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building awareness among community ▪ To receive and verify the applications for the registration ▪ To issue of the job card to job card holder ▪ To receive employment application and issue of dated receipt ▪ To provide employment within 15 days of demand ▪ Convening Gram Sabha for approval of labor budget & shelf, planning & recommendation of works for approval to higher Authority ▪ Maintenance of Men Women Ratio within the wage seekers ▪ Payment of Wages and Monitoring of work
NRLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and give support to SHGs & Federation

IWMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection of Watershed committee ▪ Convening Gram Sabha for approval of various developmental works. ▪ Review the Progress of project works
IAY/PMAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection of beneficiaries ▪ Supervision of Construction ▪ Convening Gram Sabha for approval of Permanent waitlist
NSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of Beneficiaries ▪ To collect applications of eligible beneficiaries & submit to Block office for further process ▪ Payment arrangement
PMGSY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gram Sabha resolutions for requirement of Roads
NRDWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drinking water Quality checking ▪ Maintenance of the PWSS structure ▪ Provide water treatment facility to water sources in habitation
SBM (G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection of beneficiaries ▪ Co-operate for implementation of programmes & works under SBM

1.3 District's Financial & Physical Progress during Year:

Physical and Financial Progress of above schemes is presented in Format A and figures indicate the following facts:

In DAKSHIN KANNADA district, particular physical targets for Man-days creation has been applicable and details of work completed under MGNREGA in FY 2015-16 are reported in below table. Based on funds, Rs 2384 Lakh expenditure incurred and this expenditure spent directly from state level nodal account in the year for reporting period, against which only 7.48 Lakh Man days created. Similarly, during the year 5116 works was completed while during the year 12571 works sanctioned and 4854 works had been carrying forward from previous year but only 5116 works has been taken under MGNREGA. Under PMAY, target of 3101 New Dwellings was applicable and 1475 was achieved. No up-gradation of houses is reported. Areas covered under IWMP were 4919.135 Ha against the target 5721 ha for year 2015-16 as mentioned in report by PIA. There were 40 schools covered under NRWDP for reporting period. But habitation coverage of district is 567 against the target of 121 for during the year. Under SBM (G), the provision of IHHL's was 2800 but district coverage is only 2595. There is school toilets coverage is zero for reporting period. Please see the below Table.

Format 'A'

PHYSICAL PROGRESS REPORT (Year: 2015-16)

Name of District : DAKSHIN KANNADA
Progress Up to : March 2016

Sl. no.	Programme / Scheme	Item	Unit	Target (if available)	Achievement
1	MGNREGA	Employment Generated during the year	Lakh Mandays	6.79	7.48
		Work Sanctioned during the year	Nos	0	12571
		Work Carried forward from previous Years	Nos	0	4854
		Work Completed during the year	Nos	0	5116
2	IAY/ PMAY	New Dwellings	Nos	3101	1475
		Up gradations	Nos	0	0
3	NSAP	No. of IGN OAPs beneficiaries	Nos.	0	452
		No. of IGN WPs beneficiaries	Nos.	0	4113
		No. of IGN DPs beneficiaries	Nos.	0	1553
		No. of families assisted under NFBS	Nos	0	1731
4	IWMP	Area Covered	Hect.	5721	4919.935
5	NRDWP	Habitation covered	Nos	121	567
		School Covered	Nos	0	40
6	SBM (G)	IHHL's Provided	Nos	2800	2595
		School Toilets	Nos	0	0

The utilization of funds is good especially in SBM (G), IWMP & NRDWP Programmes where it has touched more than 80% level. However, under NRLM and PMAY it was poor as it has not touched more than 63% level. In MGNREGA and NSAP, the expenditure spent directly from state level nodal account so utilization of the funds is not calculated but expended amount seen as satisfactory.

Format 'A'

FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT (Year: 2015-16)

Name of District : **DAKSHIN KANNADA**

Progress Up to : **March 2016**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. no	Programme / Scheme	Opening Balance (as on 01-04-2011)	Central Grant Releases	State Grant Releases	Other Receipts	Total Available Funds	Expenditure Incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (3+4+5+6+)	8
1	MGNREGA	127	2098	221	60	2506	2384
2	NRLM	32	0	3.1	1	36.1	29
3	IAY	68	44	29	2	143	25
4	NSAP	0	91.1	4091.73	0	4182.83	4181.63
5	IWMP	74.68	441.52	294.35	0	810.55	713.621
6	NRDWP	54.01	520.95	2536.59	1123.63	4235.18	4192.59

7	SBM (G)	309	150	100	16	575	455.85
	Total	664.69	3345.57	7275.77	1202.63	12488.66	11981.691

1.4 Grading of Implementation of Programmes:

S.n.	Programme	Financial	Physical	Average %	Grading
1	MGNREGA	95.13%*	100%	97.56%	Excellent
2	NRLM	80.33%	0%	40.16%	Poor
3	PMAY	17.48%	47.56%	32.52%	Poor
4	NSAP	100%*	100%	100%	Excellent
5	IWMP	88.04%	85.99%	87.01%	Very Good
6	NRDWP	98.99%	100%	99.49%	Excellent
7	SBM (G)	79.27%	92.67%	85.97%	Very Good

*Achievement taken as target Funds received directly online to the beneficiaries

District Grading: 78% - Good.

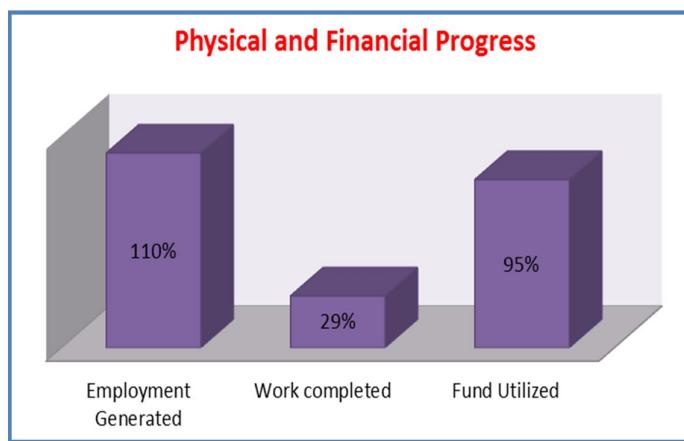
CHAPTER 2:

PERFORMANCE, PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMMES IN THE DISTRICT

2.1. Various aspects of Financial & Physical progress with Planning & Implementations of Programmes:

The financial and physical progress on various aspects/ particulars along with planning and implementation of each of the Programmes during the year 2015-16 are as follows:

MGNREGS:



Proper planning concretes the way for the even and effective implementation ultimately the fruitful gains to the beneficiaries of the programme. Attempts have been made at district and Taluka level for publicity of programme in large extent hence these are filtered in some tone up to village

level. During visit, on Interrogation with villagers and with MGNREGS beneficiaries were satisfied with MGNREGS programme. The workforce in MGNREGA is sufficient to the labor group, which gets real spirit of programme to provide jobs in their villages to all poor and unskilled people residing in the village without any discrimination of cast, creed and gender.

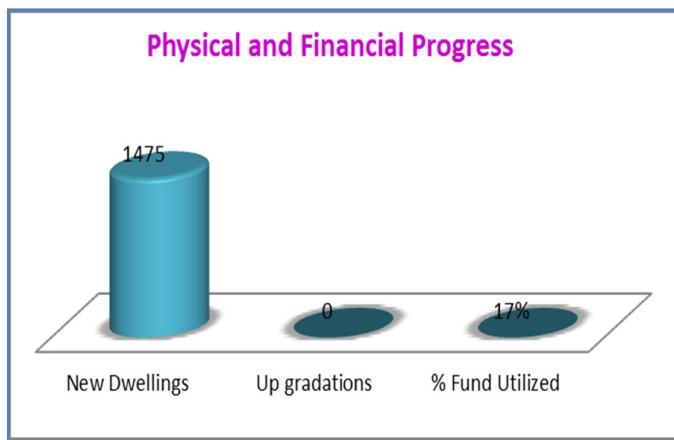
As per Physical progress report 6.79 lakh physical targets have been indicated for MGNREGS scheme however, district has covered 7.48 lakh Man days up to March 2016 for the Year 2015-16. In addition, target for works sanctioned during the year are 0 & works carried forward from previous years is 0 but only 5116 work completed up to March 2016 for the Year 2015-16. The utilized financial budget is Rs. 2384 lakhs directly from state level nodal account to beneficiaries account. The performance of district under planning & implementation is **quite Satisfactory**.

NRLM:

NRLM Scheme is being implementing in rural areas of districts whose implementation is carried out by the PD, DRDA with DPM under proper guidance and approval of CEO, ZP. At present various NRLM activities are conducting by DMMU. District Mission Management Unit is established with sufficient district positions deployment of quality peoples. The utilized financial budget is Rs. 29lakhs from available

budget of Rs. 36.10Lakhs. The performance of district under planning & implementation is **quite satisfactory**.

PMAY-G:



As per the statement of district official that the form is submitted with related document at Taluk level after verification of land and profile of applicant the application is forwarded to district level officers and after verification of applicant related to BPL Category and the point

rating system the application is sanctioned or rejected. The sanctioning amount under PPMAY is Rs 150000/- (One Lakh Fifty Thousand Rupees.) per unit or SC/ST families and 120000/- (One Lakh Twenty Thousand Rupees) for OBCs and ther category people. The money is generally paid in 4 installments i.e. first after Foundation Level, second after Lintel Level, third after Roof Level and the final installment is paid after the completion of the construction. The money for SBM generally comes in the fourth installment but and the money of the fourth installment comes only after the toilet has been constructed otherwise it is not considered to be complete. 30 days of MNREGA man days is also provided to the beneficiaries of PMAY that is excluded from the amount sanctioned.

The physical target of the district under PMAY was 3101 for new dwelling and 1475 dwellings are completed as per the physical progress report submitted by district official. The utilized financial budget is Rs. 25 Lakh from available budget of Rs. 143 Lakhs. The performance of district under planning & implementation is **poor**.

NSAP:

Gram Panchayat office is the place for receiving & the records maintenance of the applications of above schemes. Then IGNOAP, IGNWPS, NFBS and IGNDPS all feasible application is send towards the Tahsildar and ADC respectively for getting Sanction of beneficiaries. The Programme includes 4 schemes as given ahead —

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

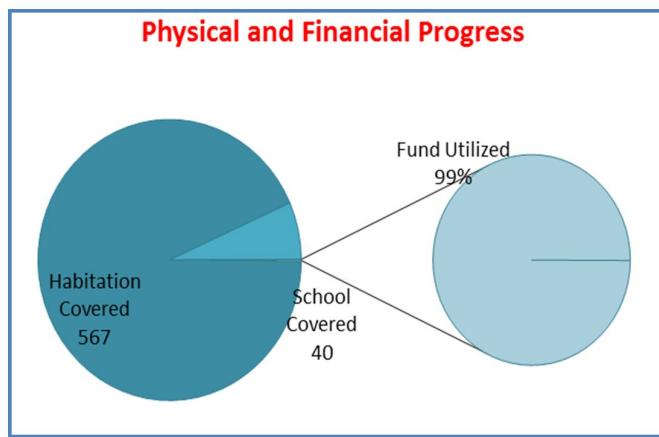
It was mentioned by the District Officials that in case of the Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension (IGNOPAS) an equal amount of contribution is made by the State Government

as well; therefore the beneficiary gets Rs. 500/- per month. In contrary to this, the Financial Progress data, the State & Central Releases tranche is blank. Secondly, fund utilization for the year 2015-16 is 100% if paid in time.

The process of implementation is quite satisfactory and beneficiary levels no complaint found during the interview. Only the uncovered beneficiaries are expecting pension early. Pension is being disbursed in between 1st to 5th of every Month but it was delayed for month said by beneficiaries. On discussion with villagers & functionaries, it is found that, Only IGNOAPS cases are selected & sanctioned, age criteria laid down for selection of beneficiaries is 65years and beneficiaries getting Rs. 400 as pension amount under the scheme in all visited village. Mode of payment is through post office, Bank & Money order.

NRDWP:

The RWS&S is implementing the scheme. As shown, 99 percent of the fund had been utilized. The habitation coverage is 567 and institutional coverage like schools is 40. The utilized financial budget is Rs. 4192.59 lakhs from available budget of Rs. 4235.18 Lakhs. The performance of district under planning & implementation is excellent. Gram Panchayat and communities are satisfactorily involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring and O&M of their rural water supply systems.



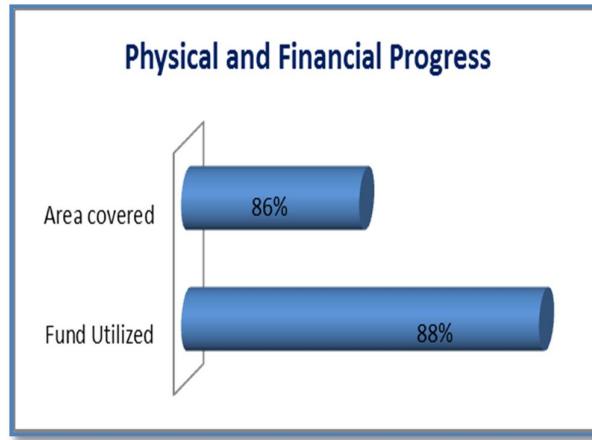
SBM (G):

The Schemes is mainly focusing on individual house hold Latrines and the person who don't have toilets and staying in rural areas of District and comes under given category of the scheme. District officials stated that after completion of the construction of toilet the payment of Rs 12000 is given through check directly to the beneficiaries account. And also the amount of money given under SBM in convergence with PMAY is Rs 5300. Out of the target 2800 individual house hold, 2595 have been covered under the scheme during 2015-16 and the expenditure incurred is 455.85 out of total available fund i.e. RS 575 Lakh . The Toilets are not constructed in schools and achievement is zero during the year 2015-16. The district official stated that most of the villages in the district were declared Open Defecation Free and were also awarded Nirmal Gram Purakar. And the practical implementation looked really very good in the villages. The physical achievement of the scheme is 92.67% and the financial

achievement is 79.27%. The performance of the scheme under planning and implementation is very **good**.

IWMP:

As per reporting by district official there was 1724 ha as Physical target to district under IWMP. However, as per report submitted by district authority 4919.935 hectare lands covered up to September 2016 for the Year 2015-16. The utilized financial budget is Rs. 713.621 Lakhs out of total available fund i.e. 810.55 lakhs. The performance of Watershed project implementing unit under planning & implementation is **very good**.



CHAPTER 3:

PROGRAMME WISE FINDINGS

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

HGVBS were required to visit 10 villages in 4 Taluks during their visit in DAKSHIN KANNADA district. The Ministry did the selection of Blocks/Villages randomly. HGVBS were provided a list of 20 GPs from which they were asked to select 10 villages. 3-4 Villages per block and not more than one village from a GP were to be selected. We were also asked to ensure selection of such villages where, to the extent possible, all the programmes of MoRD, MoPR & MoDWS are implemented. We were also asked to avoid the villages already visited by the NLMs in the previous visits to the district. But as per the instruction of Ministry we were added one village which has been earmarked to be adopted by the Member of Parliament from district's constituency under Sansad Adarsha Gram Yojana.

Formats A & B for collecting information from District, Block and Village level were circulated and the officials were asked to provide the information accordingly. A copy of formats A, B & C used for collecting information during this visit is provided at attached Appendix. The village coverage in Phase II Visits at DAKSHIN KANNADA district is provided in the chapter – 01 page no. 09-10.

3.2 MGNREGS:

MGNREGS being one of the flagship programmes of the Ministry, the INLM – HGVBS during the Phase-II regular monitoring visit are required to review in detail and report on quality of implementation in the district visited. In DAKSHIN KANNADA district, 10 villages were visited, out of them MGNREGS works were taken up in all 10 villages during the last 2 years. NLMs' findings in this chapter are based on what we observed in these 10 villages including our discussions with PRI members, workers, general public and also the Taluka & District officials. The findings of MGNREGS programme in light of various key issues in the district are enumerated ahead:

Awareness and Reach of the Programme:

The interactions with the General public, MGNREGS Workers, PRI members and other opinion leader with regard to the awareness of the programme revealed that the wage seekers in all villages were partially aware about the concepts of 'employment on demand for 100 days' and poorly aware about acknowledgment receipt and unemployment allowance under the scheme. However, on interviewing a specific number of job card holders in visited villages, it was found that the sampled workers are applying for job at the time of need. The PRI members were further probed whether the workers would be able to articulate their demand and seek job under the Act, regarding which 68% of the members stated that the workers are aware largely while on the contrary, the other 32% confirmed that the workers do not possess

complete knowledge of the aspect. Furthermore, it was learnt that PMAY, IAP and SBM (G) are the programmes were taken up in convergence with MGNREGS schemes in visited sample villages. NGO/CBO was not reported about association in implementation of the programme at all. The reach of message to marginalized/weaker sections was sufficient in all 10 visited villages.



Implementation Environment:

The study further sought to assess the implementation environment under the programme. During the evaluation, instance of less wage payment was reported in all of the sampled villages, but on details discussion was found that it is due less output. The respondents further affirmed that all the payment details were been made available for public scrutiny before payment of funds in all visited villages. In 44% visited villages, during integration it was found that both male and females were equally work under MGNREGS.

Selection Process of Beneficiaries and Works:

With respect to the selection process under the programme, the households demanding work are provided with job cards after which they can apply for work. During the monitoring, it was reported that all the willing households were issued job cards under MGNREGA in each of the sampled villages. However, since last 2 years survey has not been conducted in 30% visited villages (Kadba, Olamagaru & Balpa) by GP level functionaries. On the probing about reason, functionaries replied that they have already taken survey under GPDP.

Transparency in Implementation Process:

Transparency in the process of implementation ensures the validity of any programme and hence is of paramount importance. In view of its significance, the PRI members and the opinion leaders were inquired about various issues related to the transparency aspect. It was observed that in each of the villages, no beneficiaries reported to have received the acknowledgement receipt affirming their application for work. As per statement of GP level functionaries, it is important to note that each of the job cardholders across all the villages was given work within 15 days of application. Social audit was conducted in sample villages during 2015-16. However, in all 10 villages social audit has been conducted during the year 2015-16. In most of the visited villages on

verification of job cards, it was found that Job cards were not updated as per the requirements so we faced problem for cross verification of wages entry. Clarification about some poor findings has been explained in detail in attached summary report.

Financial Management:

The wage management mechanism needs to be accurately designed for timely and assured payments. During the monitoring, it became known, that the wage payment was carried out by transferring funds to the workers' bank account. Payment of wages was reported to be delayed for sometimes excluding Olamagaru & Haleyangadi GPs and this delayed payment for 2 to 3 weeks in rest of 8 visited sample villages due to the procedural delay in banks.

Quality of Work:



The quality of work done under the programme was found satisfactory. In visited village total 50 works which was taken in last 2 years has been verified / inspect and discussion held with villagers, it was found that, work is satisfactory concerned with their selection, guideline accordance, Quality status and usefulness to community.

Vigilance and Monitoring:

Besides proper supervision, vigilance and monitoring of work is as important as its implementation. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding the inspection visits of Taluk level officials & functionaries in each of the sampled villages. It was reported in all the villages that the Taluk Level Officials were regularly monitor. An effective Quality Management Mechanism was not established for works execution in any visited GP. Also, an internal quality supervision team has not been constituted for quality supervision of works in any GP.

It was reported from attended functionary that vigilance and monitoring done at all levels like GP level, Taluk level and district level. At the local level (GP/VC level), the vigilance & monitoring committee teams are not existed. However, vigilance and

monitoring will do from Taluk level. The functions of Vigilance & Monitoring Committee are work site visits, interact with workers, verify records, verify onsite facilities, assess quality of materials and cost, etc.

Role and Performance of PRIs, Functionaries:

In all visited villages it was reported that only 95% PRIs representative are aware about the various components in MGNREGA Act. Labour Budget for the approval of the Gram Sabha was taken in all 10 visited villages, also Development Plan and Shelf of works for the approval of the Gram Sabha was presented in all 10 visited villages. Also in visited 10 villages PRIs adequately presented all the sections of the labor budget for approval in Gram Sabha. In all visited villages, 60:40 wage material ratios is being maintained at GP level under MGNREGA works. However, the date, time and agenda of the Social Audit were neither adequately & timely publicized to ensure maximum participation. proper modes /tools have been used for publicity of Social Audit meetings by PRIs.

Overall Satisfaction of Beneficiaries:

Overall implementation of MGNREGS was found to be satisfactory in visited sample villages. Total 50 beneficiaries probed during the visit in sample 10 villages, it was reported that maximum interacted beneficiaries were found to be satisfied with the performance.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation:

Besides proper supervision & evaluation, Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation of RD Programmes is important. In view of this, the respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women in MGNREGS implementation during the inspection visits in visited sampled village. It was reported in visited villages that, registration of women members on the family's job card and opportunity of work for them are seen all villages in substantial manner. In 50 of interviewed job card holders maximum women gets more works than men as women are more interested than men in MGNREGS activities. Same activities were proposed for both groups, discrimination not seen in visited villages in work distribution. Also all women wage seeker are adequately paid as per the rates and they spend money and improved their status in the family through income generation under MGNREGS.

3.3 IWMP:

IWMP is a major ongoing programme for the Soil & water conservation along with livelihood development of rural people. Out of the 10 selected GPs only 2 GPs (Peruvai & Balpa) has the IWMP implementation. NLM' findings in this section are based on what we observed in these villages including our discussions with PRI members, workers, general public and also the Taluk & District officials. The findings of IWMP programme in light of various key issues in the district are enumerated ahead-

Awareness and Reach of the Programme:

During the visit, the general public, IWMP Beneficiaries, PRI officials and opinion leaders were interviewed on various aspects related to the awareness and reach of the programme. Through the interactions, it was learnt that, Gram Sabha discussion and passing of resolution before taking up of the watershed development project have seen in both villages. In visited village an awareness generation campaign was taken up by PIA and the action plan was discussed and finalized in the Gram Sabha. Participatory Rural Appraisal was conducted in village but the adequacy of PRA activities are not up to the mark. Watershed Committee (WC) was formed with sufficient women members' representation. Potential SHGs and UGs were not formed and various stakeholders were not provided training under the project in both villages. On further inquiring about the selection of IWMP beneficiaries, it was found across the village that the beneficiaries were selected based on BPL, needy and landless beneficiaries. Also as per the public demand work has been selected under project. Probing on financial management it is seen that, the benefit amount was made available through bank transfer to the beneficiaries registered under the scheme. Fund under project has been utilized under effective income generating activities and Natural resource work execution. So beneficiaries satisfied with financial assistance also.

Transparency in Implementation Process:

The study further sought to review the status of transparency in the implementation of the scheme. In view of this, the PRI members and opinion leaders were interviewed. Design and estimates of works which have to be taken was prepared by PIA in both villages however, the action plan was not displayed on a notice board at the G.P office / community building in any village. Also on details discussion with villagers and PRI members regarding reviewed of project it was found that none GPs Gram Sabha reviewed the progress of works. Overall assessment of the progress of works is good in village. Proper exit protocol with a satisfactory mechanism for maintenance of assets created under the project has not been evolved by PIA in under IWMP in village.

Quality of Construction and Adequacy of IGA:

Excellence in the construction quality of IWMP assets is an imperative aspect under the scheme. In visited village Activities under EPA and NRM was taken up by PIA. During the visit across the village, on assessing the IWMP assets (water conservation structure & EPA activities), it was found that quality of all inspected structure are good and useful for community.

3.4 PMAY:

To address the gap in rural housing and in view of Government's commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022, the scheme of IAY has been re-structured into Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. Identification and selection of beneficiaries shall be done by the community through the Gram Sabha, from the SECC 2011 list, based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation

parameters. It enables the rural BPL families to participate and involve themselves in construction of their home. Assistance for construction of new house under the scheme is Rs.150000/- (One Lakh Fifty Thousand Rupees) for SC/ST families and R 120000/- (One Lakh Twenty Thousand Rupees) for OBCs and Other category families per unit for the year 2015-16. The key findings of PMAY programme based on various vital issues have been delineated ahead:

Awareness and Reach of the Programme:

During the visit, the general public, PMAY beneficiaries, PRI officials and opinion leaders were interviewed on various aspects related to the awareness and reach of the program. During the interaction it was found that people are not fully aware about the scheme entitlement, about the permanent PMAY wait list. The wait list is not prepared and displayed on the wall of a prominent building in any of the villages. Further people and the beneficiary are unaware about the social audit and beneficiary did not participate at all in social audit. The people did not get any assistance in the selection of design by engineers. It is appreciable that the other scheme like SBM, MGNREGA were taken up in convergence with PMAY.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation:

In view of Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation, the respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women in PMAY implementation during the inspection visits in each of the sampled villages. Most of the interviewed women replied that they feel change in their status in the family before and after the house is constructed in the women members' name, as of house ownership they gain considerable importance in decision making discussion in family. While asked about the house design particular, 74% women were reported about they change the construction particular as per their home need requirements.

Selection Process of Beneficiaries and Works:

On Further discussion it was found that the selection of beneficiaries across all 10 villages are not as per the PMAY wait list and they got the benefit of the scheme only by fulfilling the criteria and by direct application to GP.

Financial Management:

In all the sampled villages the beneficiary stated that the assistance amount was provided in 4 installments to the beneficiaries and the amount was made available through bank transfer to the beneficiaries account registered under the scheme. The first, second, third and the fourth installment is paid at the Foundation Level, Lintel Level, Roof Level and the Completion of house respectively. Further the amount of Rs 5300/- is paid under SBM/MGNREGA completed and the inspection was done by block level officer related to completion of work.

Quality of Construction:

Excellence in the construction quality of houses is an imperative aspect under the scheme.

Even though we were to select 50 beneficiaries (5 in each village) out of 10 villages and verified 50 houses sanction under PMAY in last 5 years in visited villages.



On assessing the PMAY houses, it was found that out of 50 sampled PMAY houses, four houses i.e. 8% of the houses were constructed until Roof Level, rest 42 houses i.e. 84% were completed and occupied. Haleyangadi GP had just one sanction in the last five years under IAY and PMAY scheme. Out of these constructed houses only 28% (14) of the houses were of the excellent quality, 30% (15) of good quality and 30% (15 houses) was average and 2 houses were of poor quality. The NLM adjudged the quality of the houses to be satisfactory. On the contrary, when the beneficiaries were inquired whether they were satisfied with the PMAY houses, it came to light that the majority of the dwellers were satisfied. Furthermore 60% of the visited PMAY houses were provided up with the sanitary latrines. Out of these all the beneficiaries received the benefit of SBM of Rs. 5300 for the construction of toilets.

Transparency in Implementation Process:

The monitoring further sought to review the status of transparency in the implementation of the scheme. In view of this, the PRI members and opinion leaders were interviewed. It was quite encouraging to find that none of the sampled villages reported any instance of involvement of contractor during the construction of PMAY houses. All beneficiaries were assisted through bank transfer. Homestead site were not provided to any beneficiaries in the last five years.

Various Processes under PMAY (G) in the district:

As per the instruction of NLM Authority, HGVBS were asked for interaction with district and taluk level officials to assess the various processes under PMAY (G) in the district. In

view of this, the district level official of PMAY was interviewed. The key findings of PMAY programme based on various processes have been delineated ahead:

- Gram Panchayat and category (SC/ST & Other) wise priority list was uploaded on AwaasSoft. However, same list had not been downloaded and circulated among all the Gram Panchayats for verification. So the bifurcation of the minorities from the list of other beneficiaries has not seen.
- Proceedings of the verification of the list have not been mentioned in the resolution of the Gram Sabha and approved list of the Gram Panchayat after verification of the Gram Sabha has not been forwarded to the official designated by the State Govt. at the Block / district level.
- Priority list also not circulated to the Gram Panchayats and the list finalized after verification by the Gram Sabha have not been displayed in a prominent place for adequate time period (at least 7 days).
- An Appellate Committee consisting of 3 members headed by a nominee of the District Magistrate/Collector, another official and at least one non-official member has not been constituted at the District level.
- It was quite encouraging to find that Gram Sabha in the meeting had recommended names of persons who according to Gram Sabha are eligible and have not been included in the priority list of PMAY-G for allotting house under PMAY-G and such recommendation has been mentioned in the Gram Sabha Resolution along with the reasons for recommending.
- The appreciable thing is that District, Block and Panchayat-wise targets have been allocated by implementing authority but targets have not been uploaded on AwaasSoft.
- The Annual Select List has been prepared for the Gram Panchayatis based on the target allocated but the registration process of the beneficiaries included in the Annual Select List has not been completed on AwaasSoft. As per the statement of PD, DRDA, the prepared Annual Select List so is as per the priority in the final Permanent waitlist.

3.5 NSAP:

ADC, Revenue Department is implementing the program. During the interaction, it is found that they are well known about the amount of pension and criteria of the scheme. Uncovered beneficiaries should be benefitted as earliest. The process of implementation is satisfactory. The pension is to be disbursed through Money Order/Bank/ Post Office accounts where feasible for IGNWPS, IGNOAPS & IGNDPS. Under the pension schemes of NSAP, State is to contribute Rs. 200 for IGNAOPS at least from its own resources. Under NSAP programme in all visited villages IGNOAPS, IGNWPS, IGNDPS & NFBS is being implemented, following pension amount & age criteria has been adopted for sanction of pension to beneficiaries of IGNOAP, IGNWPS, IGNDPS & NFBS.

Scheme	Pension Amt.	Age Criteria	Share	Remark
IGNOAPS	200	60 – 64 years	Central	--
	500	65 – 79 years	Central-200 & State-300	--
	700	80 years & above	Central	--
IGNWPS	500	18 – 79 years	Central	--
	700	80 years & above	Central	Convert IGNOAPS
IGNDPS	500	No Age limit	Central	Less than 75%
	1200	No Age limit	Central + State	More than 75%
NFBS	20000	18 – 59 years	Central	--

On interviewed NSAP beneficiaries and villagers at large in the visited GPs to assess the implementation processes of the Schemes, it was found that in all visited villages where



money order & post office disbursement is made in transparent manner. It is also found that the process of disbursement is transparent and fair in villages. Majority of the visited villages have good awareness on Pension Schemes. Only few IGNOAPS beneficiaries of 60% villages were not satisfied with the pension amount. Practice of

Annual verification of the beneficiaries is carried out in all visited villages in all four taluks. In all sample villages, pension is always received in time. All eligible persons are covered under the scheme in all visited villages.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation:

In view of Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation of NSAP, the respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women during the inspection visits in each of the sampled villages. Most of the interviewed women replied that they feel change in their status in the family before and after getting pension, as of pension amount they can purchase daily needs items and medication which obviously fulfill the self-responsibility.

3.6 NRDWP:

National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) aims at addressing the major issues like sustainability, water availability and supply, poor water quality, etc. The key findings of NRDWP in the district have been presented ahead —

In most of the visited villages drinking water facility has been served by Open Wells and Pipe water supply schemes (PWSS). In all of the sample villages most of the households have access to the drinking water facility of potable quality.

There were no any visible cases of dental or skeletal fluorosis, skin lesions on hands, legs or other parts of the body in the visited village. Also people suffer from loose motions, diarrhea, cholera or typhoid frequently was not found in any visited villages. Field Testing Kit (FTK) was available in just two villages named Thumbe and Darregudde and in rest of the village's water testing by FTK kit was not available. And irrespective of the availability or non-availability of FTK kit in the GPs none of the village did testing by FTK kit. Quality test has been done in laboratories for most of Drinking Water sources. Only one of the ten visited i.e. Thumbe had the water treatment plant in the habitation. Also only Peruvai, Kadaba, Meremajalu and Olamogru had the sustainability structures for safe water sources. VWSC is formed in all 10 visited villages with 25-50% women membership.



The programme also envisaged coverage of safe drinking water supply to the schools and Anganwadis in the rural areas. On observation, it was found that all schools as well as all the anganwadis had the drinking water facility in their premises.

3.7 NRLM:

NRLM is a major ongoing programme for the livelihood development of rural people. All the four blocks selected are non-intensive blocks and hence not monitored for NRLM activities. NRLM scheme have not been implemented in visited sample villages.

3.8 SBM (G):

The Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014 which brings about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation; Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid & Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

HGVBS during visits to 10 sample villages in DAKSHIN KANNADA district have assessed the implementation of the programme in terms of providing Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and usage of the facility amongst the households. It is about more than 99%

of the total BPLs had the toilets in their houses. All schools in the sample villages were having toilet facilities. Also the biggest achievement looked to be that even all the anganwadis had the toilet facilities. Level of community awareness on sanitation and safe hygiene practices amongst the villagers is good.

Awareness and Reach of Programme:

The district official stated that the awareness level amongst the people in the district is and always was very good because of the good spending ability and also whenever there is a split in joint families and new separate families gets IHHL under SBM, however they are only the ones. The reach of programme amongst the schools and anganwadis is really good. The ground level participation by the GP functionaries like, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, School Teachers, NGOs, SHGs and other organizations in addition to Swachhata Doots is also good in order to create the awareness along with people being themselves very aware.

Selection process of beneficiaries under the program:

As stated by district official the application under prescribed format is presented before EO, Taluk by person who wants to construct the toilet. After verification the application is accepted and sanctioned.

Financial Management:

After the sanctioning of application under the scheme the applicant have to construct the toilet first, then after completion of the construction of toilet he has to apply for incentives to EO, Taluk with ID proof bank pass book, Swachata Samitti approval copy, and Toilet photo with beneficiary. Then after verification of block level staff the payment of Rs 12000 is given through check directly to the beneficiaries account. And for SBM in convergence with IAY beneficiary gets Rs 5300 after the completion of the construction.

Transparency in Implementation Process:

In sampled village the general public, IHHL beneficiaries, PRI members, and opinion leaders were interviewed. It comes to know that the funds under SBM are released on time and no incidents of the delayed payments were seen in the visited villages.

Quality of IHHL Construction:

The whole responsibility of construction of the toilet is lies on beneficiary only, and hence construction of toilets is found very well.



They are procuring the material of construction from local market. RSM/PC not available in visited villages. On Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in SBM (G) programme, the officials & villagers respondents were probed regarding substantial representation of women in SBM(G) implementation, it was found that Most of the deputed staffs as Block Coordinators and District Level Consultants are women.

3.9 SAGY:

In order to get feedbacks from the National Level Monitors visit to the District for monitoring of other Rural Development Programmes, NLMs were also asked to inspect the SAGY programme implementation in the district. We have visited and inspected following GP which have been adopted by the Member of Parliament (MP) under **“Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana”** in Dakshin Kannada district during the monitoring visit.

GP Name	Habitation Name	Household	Population	Name of MP
BALPA	BALPA and KENYA	703	4158	Hon. Speaker Loksabha & MP Shri. Nalin Kumar Kateel Constituency : Manglore Loksabha MP

During the inspection visit villagers, opinion leader, Janpad, Village, District level officials and Public representative like Taluk Panchayats Members, GP Sarpanch & Members was Present. This GP also were covered as per the same methodology as prescribed for other 9 GPs and data were collected on the same formats and data entry done as usual like regular pattern. Detail about the finding and observation in this villages about the RD programme are mentioned scheme wise in above Para of this Chapter. Village Development Plan (VDP) for SAGY GP – BALPA was prepared and various development activities also going on in Gram panchayat. The details of the developmental works taken in gram Panchayats are as follows-

1. Successfully conducted Madhya Varjana (Anti liquor) Shibira -along with SKDRD (Shree Kshetra Dharmasthala Rural Development) YOJANA.
2. Solar Electrification: 40 Solar street lights and e- Shala (Digital education) projects under Synd Samagra Grama Vikasa Yojana of Syndicate Bank.
3. Organic farming: Successfully conducted 3 training programs, organic farmers groups are active under Paramparagath Krishi Vikasa Yojana (PKVY)- conducted Pepper plantation training- distributed around 42,000 pepper plant.
4. Honey Farming: Conducted training program and distributed 38 honey farming boxes.
5. Cloth bag making: Sewing training for interested SC- Women is going on under SCP Program and 9 Sewing machines are distributed.
6. Cleanliness drive: Awareness programs under SBM are conducted in School & Anganvadys.
7. Village leadership development program: Appointed 100 Adarsh Sevaks- One Sevak to each 10 families-They give service and work in the root level as a linkage in between Government system and general public.
8. A digital education system in all 6 schools- called “meghshala” by an NGO is successfully going on.

9. A new Syndicate bank branch is opened at Balpa.
10. Various "Financial literacy" programmes are conducted-100 percent Aadhaar registration.
11. Complete renovation of 2 Health sub centers- Balpa and Kenya- around 5, by MCF.
12. Mangalore SEZ sponsored around 7.5 lakh-for e-administration Electronic Equipment's to Balpa GP Office. LIC declared Balpa as a completely insured village.
13. Honorable Member of Parliament Sanctioned 60, 00,000.00 rupees for the development of roads under MP Fund- work is completed.
14. Common service centre building by NMPT- 60, 00,000.00- work in 3 Model bus waiting sheds by Vijaya Bank-10, 00,000.00 work in progress.
15. Construction of 20 new Toilets by KIOCL- work in progress.
16. Providing all basic needs and Making all 6 schools MODEL by IOCL.
17. Construction of Kenya Anganvady building and providing basic facilities to other Anganwady — costs around 20, 00,000.00 -by MRPL-WORK IN PROGRESS.
18. Under SBM, total target: 82, in which 60 individual toilet constructions are finished.
19. An NGO called Shri Matha charitable trust donated subsidy for the construction of 10 individual hose hold toilets.
20. Sewing training programme for 25 interested women is going on at Peralakatte of Balpa GP. This is sponsored by an NGO called Saraswathi Charitable trust.
21. Postal department of India has donated 2 refrigerated pure drinking water supply unit under" Sampurna Bima gram Yojan".

A unique-model project under SAGY at Balpa Grama Panchavat - The development of "Bhogavana kere" lake as tourism spot:

The above said historical "Bhogayana kere" lake spreads over in and around 3 acres, situating on Puttur-Subrahmanya state highway 100 near a place called Balpa coming within Balpa GP, which has been selected under Mangalore lok sabha constituency SAGY scheme.

Despite this lake being situated in between 2 hills filled with mud and silt of about 10 feet depth for many years, is covered by sufficient amount of water even during summer. At present, it has been decided to develop the said lake by removing the silt and thereby to facilitate the boating on the lake and gardening to attract the tourists and pilgrims heading on to the famous Shree Kukke Subrahmanya temple, which situates at around 13 kms away from the lake.

In addition to this, since this place is situated at higher place in the village, the availability of excess water may also be utilized for irrigation purpose by supplying to nearby agriculturists. As the said project has been produced before the technical team and the estimated cost for the same comes to around Rupees One Crore, the venture will lead to a success by implementation of the project as early as possible. In the first step, syndicate bank agreed to donate rupees 10 lac, using which we are going to clean this lake by taking out the deposited mud and silt. After that, a model garden is built under MGNREG Scheme.

3.10 PMGSY:

In order to get feedbacks of PMGSY scheme, NLM were asked to inspect the Road connectivity developed under PMGSY. NLMs were required to report on view of general public, PRI members, implementing agency officials and other opinion leaders in the villages on the PMGSY Road as per directives of MoRD. Responses about major indicators have been assessed and it was found that, Out of 10 visited villages only in 6 villages road was constructed under PMGSY, whose now in maintenance phase work was going on for range of 2 to 3rd year and newly start road construction work has not seen in any visited villages.



Verified all works was completed 2-4 years before. On the verification of documents and Photos observation it is assumed that during road construction work field laboratory was established by the contractor. Quality Control Registers are being maintained and countersigned by JEs/AEs. National Quality Monitor was inspected the work for 2 times and State Quality Monitor also was inspected the work for 4-6 times in all scheme having visited villages. Riding comfort was good and constructed road has adequate camber (Cross slope), road side furniture, drainage and shoulder. The road has been properly maintained in terms of Vegetation growth, rain cuts, potholes, cracking or depressions etc in most of visited roads. The Citizen Information Board was fixed with correct information in local language at beginning of road. However, use of cost effective new technology in the construction of PMGSY road and road side plantation along the carriageway has not been seen in any visited villages. On interaction with general public in villages it is found that the number of Public or Private Passenger and Private Goods Transport vehicles serving the habitation was increased.

3.11 DILRMP:

This scheme provides the funds for Scanning old land records for preserving them, for digitization of records- ROR's, Maps and FMB's, for undertaking fresh survey / re-survey by using modern technology, training of revenue staff, capacity building, strengthening training institutes, The funds are available for all wings of Revenue department- Revenue administration, Survey department and Stamps and Registration department.

Re-survey of Land:

The department of SSLR intends to undertake re-survey of land in every village of each district in Karnataka. The department has already taken a re-survey work of 2 villages each in 14 District on pilot basis, for adopting proper technology and preparing proper guidelines to the project implementation under NLRMP.

Accordingly re-survey work of 2 villages has been taken in Dakshina Kannada District i.e Maruru Village of Mangaluru Taluk & Kodimbadu Village of Puttur Taluk. Now the work of measurement, mapping and preparation of relevant document completed and notified under KLR Rule. The implementation work of resurvey details in 'Bhoomi' software was under progress. Total 1319 hectares area contained 368 survey numbers of 2457 land parcels have been measured and mapping in 2 villages and digitize all relevant documents. The digitization software by keying-in the akarband information was provided by Bhoomi monitoring cell i.e the wing under revenue department and colabland software for digitize the tippans was provided by NIC Karnataka for the pilot.

MoRD has decided to verify and reflect the true picture of the implementation of DILRMP in the District from NLM during their visit of regular national level monitoring, Therefore, NLMs were required to visit at least one Tehsil / Sub District Office and also should interact with villagers in visited villages and validate the information by verification and cross checking at various levels in the District. On detail verification of documents and interaction with execution level official and villagers it is found that in DAKSHIN KANNADA District, DILRMP is being implemented in following blocks-

S.N.	Block Name	Villages Covered	RORs Completed	Digitized Cadastral Maps
1	Mangore	120	120	120
2	Bantwal	84	84	84
3	Puttur	42	42	42
4	Salia	41	41	41
5	Beltangale	81	81	81
6	Kadaba	26	26	26
7	Moodbidire	28	28	28

According to Dakshin Kannada Deputy Director Land Record (DDLR) statement on financial progress for year 2015-16 that all funds have been managed from CSSLR, Bengaluru Office, so we don't have the financial details in this office. Further probing on scheme component implementation details it was found that data entry of textual data on Records of Rights (RORs) initiated in the District, but legal sanctity has not been

granted to computerize ROR in Karnataka State yet. Issuance of RORs through manual procedures has been completely stopped, but digitally signed RORs are not being issued in the district till date. Also online mutations are not being done in the district however RORs are published on the website.



Modern record rooms/ land record management centers has not been established in the district DDLR office yet. Now, computerized RORs/RTC is being issued from Taluks & Gram Panchayats offices in the district. Digitization of maps has been partially completed however abolition of stamp papers and payment of stamp duty & registration fee through banks/treasuries has not been started in the district yet. Establishment of interconnectivity of revenue and registration offices has not seen any sub district places in district. Survey/resurvey and updation of survey and settlement records has not been completed. Validation of new survey data and its final promulgation also has not been initiated in district yet. SLR have not responded on expected date for completion or initiation of remaining component of programme, as per his statement all decision regarding these balance particular is taken from SSLR, Bengaluru office.

3.12 DDU-GKY/AJEEVIKA-SKILL:

In order to get feedbacks of DDU-GKY scheme, NLM were also asked to inspect the DDU-GKY/Ajeevika-Skill Centers in the district. We have monitored the DDU-GKY training centers at Mangluru in Mangaluru taluk of district as per directives of MORD. During the inspection visit, Training Centre Manager Ms. Chitra Nayak for ORION Edutech Pvt. Ltd was Present. According to Center manager statement she is a

graduate and deployed since May 2016. Training activities were undertaken on the day of visit and training infrastructure was also in place. All relevant details were collected from center manager. As per her statement, only Customer Care Executive training trades was conducted in training center for 35 candidates.



On details inspection & verification of Infrastructure, records it is found that daily attendance was marked for all the trainees and all attendance also match with trainees present. No one was paid fees to the PIA/ Training center but all of them have received course curriculum & other material. All trainees were received travelling allowance, daily food & provided uniform. All trainees were satisfied with the quality of training, support/ allowances provided to them. Also all of them were confident of a satisfactory post training placement.

Center also maintaining an attendance record of trainers and same was match with present trainers. Grievance register was maintained in the center and PIAs-Q team has checked the center before commencement of the training. State skill mission and central government technical support agency has visited to center in last two- three months. No advisory was issued from PIA-Q team, State skill mission or central government technical support agency. Training center has sufficient infrastructure facility in terms of requirements to undertake training for allocate trade.

On probing with the Items of project work implementation through outsource agency it was found that, only training center building was hired by PIA for conduction of Training programme and rest facilities like social mobilization, screening & selection, assessment & certification, Boarding & lodging, post placement tracking was owned by PIA.

Assessment of Gender Sensitivity in implementation of DDU-GKY:

NLMs were required to report on gender indicators for this programme as per directives of MoRD. Responses about major indicators have been assessed, programme wise on the basis of interaction with women candidates is provided below:

- All interacted women candidates were counseled properly on job requirement in

the trade in which framing training is given.

- All interacted women satisfied with safety & harassment free environment at center.
- Skill center have clean, hygienic and separate toilets for women.
- All interacted women stated that soft skills training module on personal hygiene was not provided in course curriculum.
- No women candidates reported about experience of any discrimination (gender based) in skill training or in placement.

However, some questions asked to Centre Manager of Skilling Center and she was replied that center have sufficient toilets for women, but complaint box for receiving complaints on sexual harassment was not maintained at training center.

3.13 Views / Feedback of District Officials during Entry & Exit Meetings:

HGVBS had entry level meetings with official of District level Implementing Agency at ZP, Conference hall, on 08-09-2016. The CEO, ZP, DAKSHIN KANNADA presided over the meeting. After discussion about the Schemes, as per directions of MoRD, 10 GPS were selected for monitoring. Officials at Taluka, 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 15-09-2016 with Deputy Secretary, ZP DAKSHIN KANNADA. An overview of the Monitoring of the Schemes was given by HGVBS and the gist of observations also discussed. The NLMs are entrusted the responsibility of monitoring and following issues or agenda are discuss with DC, CEO, ZP & officials.

Entry Meeting Discussion	
Gist of Discussion Held	Views/Feedback of District Officials
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion about Objective, Scope of Regular National Level Monitoring. 2. Selection of Monitoring Villages as per norms prescribed by MoRD. 3. Field Instruction regarding attendance of responsible officials and villagers along with required documents & Information. 4. Information of Format – A (Physical and Financial Progress) 5. Overall view on MoRD Programme. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officials were committed for support in availability of officials and villagers with required documents. 2. Supportive Help extended in selection of Villages as per norms. 3. Informative Letter to respected EO's regarding NLM visit & required support. 4. Committed for submission of Information in requisite formats. 5. Implementation of MGNREGA, SBM (G), IWMP, IAY, NRDWP, SAGY, PMGSY, NSAP, NRLM and DILRMP in crucial Manner.

Exit Meeting Discussion	
Gist of Discussion Held	Views/Feedback of District Officials
Non-conduction of the Survey of Job Card holders which is mandatorily required to be conducted in some GP	DS, ZP replied that will discuss with Eos and find out the loop holes.
Under MGNREGS delays in payment of wages.	DS, ZP replied that due to delayed receipt of fund from higher authority and some of banking/postal problem payment under MGNREGA is delayed.
No Approval by Gram Sabha to Permanent waiting list of PMAY Beneficiaries	PD-DRDA replied that there is no such guideline a per the State Govt.
Total cost of the most of the houses constructed under PMAY was more than Rs 500000, How?	PD-DRDA replied the spending ability of the people living here is more because even the person who works in daily wages even earns more than Rs. 500 per day because of the fishery business, and relative of most of the beneficiaries do live in the Gulf countries as well, so they get the benefits from them and their relatives also most of them earn good money by doing the fishery business as well.
Do you have any recovery process if so the total amount of the house reaches above certain limit; say 4 times the amount of sanction? And if so, have you made any such sort of recoveries till yet?	PD-DRDA replied that if so during the completion of the house the total cost of the house goes 4 times the amount if sanction then the amount sanctioned under the PMAY scheme is recovered back, but till now we haven't made any recoveries he replied.
Not displaced Permanent waiting list of PMAY Beneficiaries on wall of GP building.	PD-DRDA replied that will discuss the thing with EO, Taluk Level and rectify the irregularities.
Despite of this district receiving heavy rainfall upto 4000mm a year why is the sustainability structures constructed in only few village, as there arises water scarcity problem in April and May in almost all the visited GPs.	Deputy Secretary replied that we have constructed so many sustainability structures in the villages and also currently those works are still being undertaken under MGNREGA and the current water shortage problem is catered through water tankers. Also Assistant Executive Engineer replied that in the district in major parts the soil is laterite that has very less water holding capacity.
Why are Solid Waste Management and Liquid Waste Management not practiced in most of the village?	DS replied that there are land availability issues in the village because of which SWM is being implemented only in some villages and because of the house present in the scattered manner it is difficult to provide such long connectivity also since the field are present around the houses they villagers prefer to use their liquid waste for their agricultural purposes.

CHAPTER 4:

GRAM PANCHAYATS - ROLES & FUNCTION

4.1 Status of Infrastructure, Human Resources, Fund, Function:

As per the instruction of MoRD & MoPR about national level monitoring of Panchayati Raj Institutions, we were provided the format for data collection of Status of Infrastructure, Human Resources, Fund and Function to the district functionaries in advance with a request to fill in the information for handing over to the NLM team before visiting the Gram Panchayat. However, non GP provided said information to NLM by mail or during the visit duration in district. So we were faced lots of problem to collect the required information, even though we had collected information in given format during GP visit. On the basis of information collected from PDO and Sarpanch, the true picture of Gram Panchayat about Infrastructure, Human Resources, Fund and Function are as follows:

Under facility of Infrastructure it was found that most of visited GPs have their owned office building with functional drinking water and sanitary facility. Ramp facility for physically challenged peoples and Notice Board / Information Dissemination Wall was seen in all 10 visited gram panchayat. Most appreciating thing is that all visited GPs have one Computer system in each. Every GP has their own Meeting hall having seating capacity of 25-100 peoples.



Under recruitment Position of Human resources it was found that in most of the GPs total sanctioned post were ranges from 4-8 and all are filled. Mostly working filled post is PDO, Panchayat Secretary/SDAA, Clerk cum Data Operator/Gram Rojgar Sahayak, Bill Collector, Attendant/Peon, Pump Operator, Cleaner and Sweeper. On the assessment with reference to Gender and Qualification of working staffs it is observe that four of working PDO was 3 male and 1 female while, one PDO was Post Graduate passed while three PDO was Graduate. Second filled position in all visited PRI was GRS. All 9 working GRS were male and 1 GRS were female, 1 GRS was Post Graduate passed, 2 GRS is class XII, 4 GRS was middle school and 3 GRS was graduate. Third filled position was Peon. Only 4 GPs were recruited peon and all 2 peon are male and 2 are female having qualification of 2 are matriculate, 1 is class XII and 1 is middle passed.

During monitoring visit we were asked for elaboration of fund position in gram Panchayat. So NLM were collect information on fund availability in GP for year 2014-15 and 2015-16, on the basis of given detail on fund availability in gram Panchayat by GP functionaries, it is found that nine GP reported about receipt of Grant from Central Finance Commission. However, five GPs received Grant from State Finance Commission in the range of 10 to 12 lakhs and PRI used these grant for development of villages under GP mainly these grant used for construction of internal CC Road and Drainage line. Fund from Taxes/Revenues Collection and Voluntary Contributions/ Donations receipt during the year were not reported from any visited GPs. To know the status of Scheme funds Transferred to GP during the year under MGNREGA, SBM [G], NHM, ICDS, Other Central Schemes and State Schemes It was reported that most of the visited GPs received fund under MGNREGA and SBM (G) only and it was ranges from 1.00 – 9.86 lakhs. But these all funds were not credited to GPs account it was directly credited to beneficiaries account. Also information on funds from Sources/Productive Assets like Buildings, Markets/Shops/Complexes, Village Common Land, Grazing Land, Burial Grounds/ Crematoria, Playgrounds/Parks & Others was asked but none GPs reported about receipt of such fund.

Information on Capacity Building of Elected Representatives/Functionaries under Basic Orientation/ Thematic Training and Exposure visits were asked to GPs. On the basis of submitted responses it is found that only in Thumbe, Haliyangade, Talapady, Kadaba and Noojibalthila GPs reported about 1, 22, 24, 2 and 2 members respectively was participated in orientation training program. However, only one Meramajalu GP was reported about participation in exposure visit in all visited GPs.

4.2 Functioning of ERs / Functionaries, GP Committees & Gram Sabha:

To know the true picture about functioning of ERs / Functionaries, GP Committees & Gram Sabha, interaction done with general public, PRI members, functionaries, other opinion leaders and also verify records in the GP with the help of MoRD given format. Responses received from respondent are presented in this section.

In all visited gram Panchayat, End-2-End application is used instead of Priya soft in all 10 villages. Panchatantra, Work soft and End-2-End are using instead of Plan plus in all villages. In Darregudde, Haleyangady, Noojibalthila and Olamogaru GPs they are using Panchatanra and E-Sakal instead of NPP. Panchtantra application is using instead of Local Government Directory in Daregudde, Haliyangady, Talapaddy and Olamogaru GPs. Work soft and Panchtantra application is using by all 10 GPs instead of Action soft. G-2-G, Panchtantra and E-Swetu application is using instead of NAD in Daregudde, Haliyangady, Talapaddy, Kadaba, Olamogaru and Balpa GPs. GPS application is used by all 10 GPs instead of Area profile. 7 GPs are using Panchtantra and 2 GPs are using E-Sakala instead of Service plus. Panchtantra are using instead of social meeting management in all 10 GPs. Elected representatives(ER) and Panchayat functionaries/staff of visited six GPs were aware only to some extent about use and

functions of the E-Panchayat applications whereas four GPs ER were aware to large extent. In all visited GPs, PRI representatives/functionaries have been working in close co-ordination with the Rural Development, Women & Child Development, Drinking Water & Sanitation, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Electricity, Health, education and Public Works etc departments. In all visited GPs, PRI representatives/functionaries have a close co-ordination/role in managing the Anganwadi, Health Sub-center/PHC, Veterinary Clinic, School, Agriculture Extension Offices, Markets, Police Stations, Co-operatives Bank and Post Office etc institutions in the Gram Panchayat. PRI representatives/functionaries are trained on dealing with issues like Issue of Certificates, Sanitation & Hygiene, Record Keeping and Public Distribution System only.

In all visited Gram Panchayat meetings were regularly taken to discuss and also took decisions regarding the GP affairs. In four visited GPs members (ERs) are aware about their role and responsibilities only to some extent whereas in six GPs awareness was in large extent. The decisions taken by the Gram Panchayat were fair, transparent and taken in a democratic manner in all visited GPs. Sufficient participation of women and SC/ST members in the GP meetings was seen in all visited GPs. The minutes of these meetings recorded in a systematic manner in all GPs. There is no system for monitoring follow up action on the decisions taken in the GP meetings in all visited GPs. Various GP Committees/Standing Committees meeting are regularly taken as per the provisions of the State PR Act in all visited GPs. Most of the members in standing committees are aware about their role and responsibilities. Also the decisions made by standing committees are fair, transparent and taken in a democratic manner. Sufficient participation of women and SC/ST members in the GP meetings was not seen in most of the visited GPs. Minutes of standing committees meetings was recorded in a systematic manner. However, there was no system for monitoring follow up action on the decision made by standing committees in all visited GPs. In all GPs, district/block authorities are providing necessary guidance/support to these committees.

Gram Sabha meeting was conducted regularly in all visited GPs. In all GPs maximum 2 Gram Sabhas meeting were conducted during the year 2015-16. However sufficient participation of women, SC, ST and other weaker sections was not seen in Gram Sabha minute book. On the verification of Gram sabha register, it was found that Gram Sabhas are taking decisions related to expenditures on various projects/works and also taking decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries under various schemes in all visited GPs.

4.3 Roles and Responsibility of Gram Sabha in GPDP:

NLM were asked to brief reporting on Initiation and coverage of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) during their visit to GPs. So we were interacted with GP representative & functionaries and findings about GPDP are presented here.

All visited GPs has initiated development of the GP development plan and 7 GPs was aware of the resource envelop at the beginning of GPDP. Environment generation

for GPDP was initiated and completed well in time in for 6 GPs however in most of GPs the social mobilization and active publicity activities was undertaken as part of environment generation. Situation analysis was done for identification of issues, development needs and priorities in all 10 GPs however in 1 Meramajalu GP only all the sections and groups in the GP area were not covered in the situation analysis. Primary data collection for Situation Analysis was done through participatory manner in 6 GPs. CBOs/SHGs of women and/or other local groups were not included in the processes of GP Planning. Development report was prepared and presented before Gram Sabha for envisioning and prioritization of development needs along with validation, need assessment and prioritization as per resource envelop was done in Gram Sabha in 6 GPs. Multi sectorial task forces (for agriculture, poverty reduction, health, education, etc.) were constituted for project formulation except in Meramajalu GP. Technical and administrative appraisals and approval processes were followed in seven visited GP. However, monitoring of the implementation of GPDP has been ensured by seven visited GP. Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been established in only three visited Gram Panchayats. Also Initiation of any special partnership/convergence with different departments/agencies has seen in all visited GPs excluding peruvai village.

CHAPTER 5: **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

5.1 Conclusion on overall implementation of Programme:

MGNREGS:

The low levels of awareness contribute not just too low levels of implementation, but also have transaction costs that ensure the wages the workers in the Scheme report are far below the stipulated amount. At the other extreme, there are very high levels of implementation and workers report high wages under the Scheme, so that the MGNREGS turns out to be not very different from a labour subsidy. Overall implementation of MGNREGS was found to be good in all the ten sample villages. Out of total 50 beneficiaries probed during the visit all 50 beneficiaries were found to be satisfied.

Issues affecting the MGNREGS performance:

- Averagely Lack of appreciation of demand-driven rights based approach.
- Participation by women, SC and STs in Gram Sabha meetings is substantially low.
- Low demand for work in certain areas where other alternative employment opportunities are available or wherein wage rates are higher.
- On the positive side, the scheme provided supplementary income to the workers, migration rate marginally dropped among the workers; common land and natural resource management works had better impact on the community.
- The study also found there was no demand for MNREGA work in locations where the local wage rate was higher than the MNREGA rate.

Recommendation:

- The role of Vigilance & Monitoring Committee needs to be strengthened.
- Proper and Effective awareness through useful communication tools is required.
- Maximum concentration on participation of vulnerable group should be focused.
- Capacity Building and fostering of PRI functionaries and MGNREGA staffs in village & Taluk level about various parameters of MGNREGA implementation.
- Record Keeping and documentations need to be focused.
- The surface irrigation sources maintenance works is an excellent example of ample & regular person-days creation work. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that such type of work should be covered under MGNREGA work.
- The role of Taluk Level officials needs to be strengthened.

NRLM:

The Four Taluks monitored were not having scheme implementation.

PMAY:

- The system of parameter for selection of beneficiaries was not found adequate. The possibility of partiality, biasness may occur in selection of beneficiaries by Panchayats and concerned officers/officials.
- There was a lack of awareness among rural people about Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana.
- There was a lack of responsibility among the concerned officials in implementing the scheme regarding the support in selecting the design or material for construction.
- Of most of the PMAY houses constructed most of them cost more than Rs 500000, and also few of them even cost more than Rs 1000000, hence the list of BPLs should be reassessed whether the deserving people are getting the benefits or others are extracting the poor people benefits.
- Proper valuation of land belongingness should be done before the sanctioning of new dwellings, because some of the beneficiaries did not start the construction work of their houses even after one year of sanction because of the land disputes.
- There should be certain recovery process of money too if so the total cost of the PMAY houses go beyond certain limit of cost.
- Social Audit should be conducted annually.
- There should be the redressal mechanism for the proper implementation of the scheme.
- Hardly some beneficiaries replied that they got the assistance from engineer for the selection of design of the house.

NSAP:

Regular annual verification should be complete on last week of December or First week of Next year January month. For the beneficiary's age verification, Taluk & District level official should take initiation for conduction of Medical checkup camp at cluster level. This will also ensure transparency in payments. Taluk level official should pay attention towards delays in pensioner's payments from Bank/post offices.

IWMP:

Implementation of proper awareness generation campaign, effective Participatory rural appraisal, actual involvement of community through formation of SHGs & User Groups, effective stakeholders training, proper execution of watershed treatment works and regular review of progress work in gram sabha will successfully cover the main objective of IWMP programme. However, IWMP is implemented in 2 visited sample villages in district and IWMP implementation is providing outcome of Community mobilization in livelihood aspects along with Soil & Water conservation.

NRDWP:

1. Benefits of heavy rainfalls should be taken by constructing the sustainability structures in order to cat the water scarcity problem during summer season.
2. In almost all the visited villages except few GPs none of them had FTK kits in their premises and which ever had them they didn't know about its usage and its importance. Hence it is very important to motivate the public and Gram panchayat level for demand of (FTK) Field Testing Kit at GP.
3. The constitution of the VWSC is not as per the norms. Hence the proper set up of VWSC in the village regarding the total number of the member and the proper representation of number of women in the committee is needed.
4. Committee member of VWSC are unaware about their role and responsibility hence Orientation Workshop is suggested for VWSC members about their role and responsibility with concern block and village.
5. As there is no regular water treatment testing and maintenance of the register at GP office for number of drinking water sources for which quality test is done by FTK and the test report of laboratories. It is strongly suggested for regular testing and to maintain the register At GP level.
6. There is need to train the JEs regarding most of the basic concepts of water testing because for any question asked the excuse they had is that i am the newly recruited engineer hence I don't know much.
7. Sustainability structures are not present in most of the village because as told to us that the soil is laterite that has very less water holding capacity.

SBM (G):

1. Community toilets and women sanitary Complexes are a very essential to control the open defecation. Community toilets can be made at public places, markets; bus stands etc., where large congregation of people takes place.
2. Further to overcome health problem and for having a eco-friendly environment it is a need of time to have a system of Solid and Liquid Waste Management in the village.
3. IEC (Information, Education and Communication) is a very important component of the Programme. IEC shall strive to bring about community-wide behavior Change and to trigger the demand for sanitary facilities in the rural areas for households, Schools, Anganwadis, Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management projects (SLWM) through information and awareness generation. IEC is not a one-time activity. There should be continuous effort for behavioral change. It is strongly suggested that in addition to Swachhata Doots, field functionaries like, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, School Teachers, NGOs, SHGs and other organizations etc may be engaged at the GP level for demand creation and taking up behavior change communication in the GP.
4. Rural Sanitary Marts (RSM) and Production Centers (PC).should be created so to

provide material, services and guidance needed for constructing different types of latrines and other sanitary facilities for a clean environment and the production of cost effective affordable sanitary materials at the local level as per local demand suitable for rural consumption at a place near the residence of the beneficiaries.

5. SWM practice has been started in some of the GPs but LWM still looks far away from reach because of its terrain.

PMGSY:

This Scheme is designed to support Government of India's agenda to promote poverty alleviation in rural areas by promoting economic development and providing access to basic services that can improve the quality of life of the rural poor. Scheme was satisfactorily implemented in visited villages by dealing officer. An also currently posted officer was very sincere about documentation of inspected road. Maintenance work was going on since 2-3 years in most of the visited roads.

DILRMP:

The DILRMP has 3 major components - (a) Computerization of land record (b) Survey/re-survey (c) Computerization of Registration. The District has been taken as the unit of implementation, where all programme activities are to converge. It was hoped by GoI that all districts in the country would be covered by the end of the 12th Plan period except where cadastral surveys are being done for the first time. In DAKSHIN KANNADA district all revenue villages was covered by computerization but validation of new survey data and its final promulgation has not been initiated. Also, interconnectivity of revenue and registration offices has not been established. So this should be prioritized and complete the directed deliverables under programme.

5.2 Conclusion on District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee:

The vigilance and monitoring committees has established at district level as per the MoRD, Government of India guideline. As per statement submitted by DS, ZP DAKSHIN KANNADA, last vigilance & monitoring committee meeting was conducted on 04.07.2016. In previous period, the meeting of Vigilance and monitoring committees was conducted as per norms on following date: 21.03.2016, 04.11.2015 and 02.07.2015 only for last three years. In every meeting, progress & performance review on all programme of rural development has been taken by **Shri. Nalinkumar Kateel**, Honorable Chairman of committee and Member of Parliament, **Mangalore**. It is needed to take efforts by DS, ZP office for conduction of regular Quarterly meeting.

CHAPTER 6:

FINDINGS/OBSERVATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP ACTION

6.1 Finding Details:

A very systematic approach is needed in all resources of GP i.e. MGNREGA in form of Awareness and guideline adherence, NSAP in form of Annual Verification & potential beneficiaries coverage, SBM (G) in form of community toilets construction and SWM & LWM execution, PMGSY in the form of road maintenance, DILRMP in the form of deliverable completion, and NRWDP in form of Sustainable structure creation in Village, Jalmani facility in Schools/Anganwadis and training commencement should be pooled.

MGNREGA:

The beneficiaries and the PRIs should be practically trained about all details of the work before the work started. Active involvement of real beneficiaries is essential from Planning to Execution and in OM System. In addition, Following observations & suggestions requires immediate attention/ corrective action from district authorities:

- Poor adequacy of mandatory household survey
- Partial availability of act concerned all types of records/documents
- Partially updating of available records/documents
- Special attentions towards delayed payment from banks /post offices
- Regular monitoring by EO, Taluk level officials & logbook maintenance
- Awareness about Social Audit Schedule for maximum participation.
- Regular household survey for finding of willing job card holders.

NSAP:

District authority should give special attentions towards

- Holding of Medical checkup camp for eligible persons at village
- Specific awareness generation on NFBS component
- Copy of Record regarding NSAP beneficiaries should place in GP office.

IAY:

District authority should give special attentions towards

- Motivation of PMAY beneficiaries for sanitary latrine Construction
- The authorities should pay a special attention and suggest the beneficiary regarding the selection of material and design of house.
- There should be a proper data entry related to the released amount to the beneficiary under PMAY and other convergence scheme.
- Discussion and Finalization of permanent waitlist at Gram Sabha

- ⊕ Painting of permanent waiting list of wall of GP and government building walls
- ⊕ The BPL list should be reassessed so that the deserving person gets the benefits rather than some cheater gets it.
- ⊕ The land belongingness should be properly checked before sanctions are made.
- ⊕ Social Audit should be done annually.
- ⊕ There should be the redressal mechanism for the proper implementation of the scheme

NRDWP:

District authority should give special attentions towards

- ⊕ Conduction of health check camp for screening of Dental/Skeletal flourosis, Skin lesion in villages by technically experts on random sampling basis
- ⊕ Orientation workshop for VWSC members about their role & responsibility with concerned Block & villages level staffs
- ⊕ Maintain the register for regular water treatment source wise regularly and record should keep at GP office.
- ⊕ Check the proper set up of VWSC in the village regarding the total number of the member and the proper representation of number of women in the committee.
- ⊕ Initiate the regular water treatment testing and maintain the register for number of drinking water sources for which quality test is done by FTK and the test report of laboratories at GP office.
- ⊕ The water quality of the water sources should be tested on the monthly basis, because as the water level decreases the water tends to become salty in the coastal areas.
- ⊕ All the concerned scheme implementers especially Junior Engineers should be trained regarding most of the basic tests that they are supposed to do and make their subordinates do, so that they don't have the silly excuses to make.
- ⊕ Where ever possible the sustainability structures should be made to get the benefit that the nature provides to the district in order to cater the water needs during summer season.

SBM (G):

District authority should give Special attention towards

- a) Focus should be given to achieve the maximum target.
- b) Steps should be taken to initiate the Solid waste and the Liquid waste management system in the village.
- c) There is a need to give a special attention for baby friendly toilets in Anganwadi
- d) Focus should be given to construct the women sanitary complex and community toilets.

- e) Motivation of school administration/GP level for demand of safe and proper construction of the toilets/urinal in school so the girl can fill safe while using it.
- f) Special attention should be given whether all that in addition to Swachhata Doots, field functionaries like, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, School Teachers, NGOs, SHGs and other organizations etc may be engaged at the GP level or not to initiate the regular community awareness on sanitation and safe hygiene practice in the villagers Under IEC.
- g) SWM and LWM are the demand of time, hence steps should take in order start them so that they are able to prevent the people from various diseases.

CHAPTER 7:

SUCCESS STORIES / CASE STUDIES – IF ANY

7.1 Observation Details:

Case Study - PRIMIER PMAY BENEFICIRIES

Proper selection and effective implementation is the purpose of any benefit provided to actual needier. It was encouraging to see that people of Dakshin Kannada district were earning good even in daily wages compared to other district people and the kind of living standard they had.



Work Profile:

Despite of people refusal of any biased selection of beneficiaries and any special favors being made to someone, there were some of the exceptional cases in which the total cost of the house was more than Rs. 500000. Later on during the monitoring in all the 10 villages it was found that large no. of houses cost more than Rs. 500000.

In the village Darregudde a beneficiary named Leena W/o Philip Tellis and Semima W/O Abdul Rahman of Talapady were found to be exceptional. When inquired about the total cost of the House it was found to be Rs.10,00,000 and Rs. 7,00,000 respectively. When asked about how did they manage to construct such expensive houses, they told that most of the money they got either from their relatives or from Banks or Gold Loans etc. But the thing is that even the loans are to be repaid as the EMIs on the monthly basis and of many of the relatives the money might have to be paid as well. So how are they managing this expenses on the monthly basis and what are their sources of income.

Hence the selection of beneficiary comes under the scanner. Also the List of BPLs should also be reassessed so that only the deserving people gets the benefit. And if so any biasness is found in selection, then the strict action should be taken against the sanctioning officials.

Success Story - A unique-model project under SAGY at Balpa Grama Panchavat - The development of "Bhogavana kere" lake as tourism spot.

Example of exceptional approach of implementation or a special achievement not noticed during the visit except Good formulation, Planning and implementation of community useful lake development, soil & water conservation activities along with income generation through tourism spot creation under MGNREGA in **SAGY GP** as per their importance and necessity in Balpa GP of Sulia Taluk in Dakshin Kannada District.



Work Profile:

The above said historical "Bhogayana kere" lake spreads over in and around 3 acres, situating on Puttur-Subrahmanya state highway 100 near a place called Balpa coming within Balpa GP, which has been selected under Mangalore lok sabha constituency SAGY scheme.

Despite this lake being situated in between 2 hills filled with mud and silt of about 10 feet depth for many years, is covered by sufficient amount of water even during summer. At present, it has been decided to develop the said lake by removing the silt and thereby to facilitate the boating on the lake and gardening to attract the tourists and pilgrims heading on to the famous Shree Kukke Subrahmanya temple, which situates at around 13 kms away from the lake.

In addition to this, since this place is situated at higher place in the village, the availability of excess water may also be utilized for irrigation purpose by supplying to nearby agriculturists. As the said project has been produced before the technical team and the estimated cost for the same comes to around Rupees One Crore, the venture will lead to a success by implementation of the project as early as possible. In the first step, syndicate bank agreed to donate rupees 10 lac, using which we are going to clean this lake by taking out the deposited mud and silt. After that, a model garden is built under MGNREGA Scheme.

Financial Progress Report (Year : 2015-16)

(NLMs shall get this information from the implementing agency in the district)

Format 'A'

Name of the District:
Dakshina Kannada

Progress up to March 2016

(Rs. In Lakh)

Dakshina Kannada

No	Scheme/ Programme	Opening Balance (as on 1-4-2015)	Central Releases	State Releases	Other Receipts	Total Available Funds	Expenditure Incurred	Name of Implementing Agency & In charge & Contact No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (3+4+5+6)	8	9
1	MGNREGA	1,700	2,098.00	221.00	60.00	2506.00	2334.00	Chief Executive Officer, D.K.Zilla Panchayath Mangaluru
2	NRM	12.00	0.00	3.10	1.00	36.10	29.00	Phone: 0824-2220578, Mob: 9480862000
3	IAV	68.00	44.00	29.00	2.00	143.00	125.00	Deputy Commissioner, D.K. Mangaluru
4	NSAP	0.00	91.10	4091.73	0.00	4182.83	4111.63	Phone: 0824-2220588, Mob: 9448089126.
5	IWMIP	74.68	441.52	254.35	0.00	810.55	711.621	Joint Director of Agriculture, Mangaluru
6	NRDWP	54.01	520.95	2536.59	1123.63	4235.18	4192.59	Executive engineer, Rural Drinking water & Sanitation Division, D.K., Mangaluru
7	SIM(6)	309.00	150.00	134.00	16.00	575.00	465.85	Chief Executive Officer, D.K.Zilla Panchayath Mangaluru

Abdul
Chief Executive Officer
D.K.Zilla Panchayath, Mangaluru

20/03/16
Deputy Commissioner
Dakshina Kannada, Mangaluru

Physical Progress Report (year 2015-16)

Name of District : Dakshina Kannada

Progress up to 31.3. 2016

format 'A'

S.N	Scheme / Programm	Items	Unit	Target (if applicable)	Achievement	Remarks
1 MGNREGA	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Employeement Generated during the year	lakh Person days	6.79	7.48 lakhs		
	Works sanctioned during the year	No.s	-	12571		
	Works carried forward form previous year	No.s	-	4854		
2 IAY	Works completed during the year	No.s	-	5116		
	No. of New Dwelling Units	No.s	3101	159+1316	159 Completed & 1316 under Progress	
	No IGNOAPS Beneficiaries	No.s	0	452		
	No IGNWPS Beneficiaries	No.s	0	4113		
3 NSAP	No IGNDPS Beneficiaries	No.s	0	1553		
	No. of families assisted under NFBS	No.s	0	1731		
	4 IWMP	Area covered	hect	5721.00	4919.935	
	5 NRDWP	Habitations covered	No.s	121	567	
6 SBM (G)	schools covered	No.s	0	40		
	IHHL Provided	No.	2800	2595		
	School Toilets	No.	0	0		

Deputy Commissioner
Pal shina Kammada, Mangaluru

Chief Executive Officer
D.R. Zilla Parishad, Mangalore

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)	Skills	PR-IPR-II	PMGSY	DILRMP
1	DAKSHINA KANNADA	10	Entered	Entered	10	0	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	Discuss with PRI and block officials on reasons for not conducting the Survey of Job Card holders which is mandatorily required to be conducted in every GP. Village(s) : [KADABA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]								PRIs of villages and block officials stated that all willing households have been issued job cards so there is no need for survey. Also they are unaware about the Survey Process, but we shall carry out the same now regularly for every year.					
2	MGNREGA	Provide reasons for survey not conducted previous year also. Village(s) : [OLAMOGRU],								Poor awareness about survey conduction					
3	MGNREGA	GP's response on reasons for delays in payment of wages. Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [BALPA]								A reason stated by PRESIDENT of visited villages is that Delay in bank/post office is the main reason for delays in payment of wages.					
4	MGNREGA	Name of schemes, type of assets created in convergence. Village(s) : [THUMBE], [HALEYANGADY],								IAY - WAGE COMPONENT BASAWASTI - WAGE COMPONENT					
5	MGNREGA	Provide details of the special efforts/works taken up under MGNREGA specifically for the vulnerable sections. Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]								Arekanut Plantation, Cashew Nut Plantation, Coconut Plantation, IAY dwelling & Openwell construction work has been taken by GP.					
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) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [HALEYANGADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]								In visited sample villages no such pattern / practice was observed in the interviewed job card holders.					
7	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (PRIASoft) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]								As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using the application (PRIASoft), they were managed information in the GP by using application End - 2 End software.					
8	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (PlanPlus) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY],								As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using the application (Planplus), they were managed information in the GP by using application					

		[KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	Panchtantra software.
9	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application [National Panchayat Portal (NPP)] is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
10	PR-II	In the absence of using the application [National Panchayat Portal (NPP)], how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
11	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (Local Government Directory) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
12	PR-II	In the absence of using the application (Local Government Directory), how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
13	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (ActionSoft) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
14	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application [National Asset Directory (NAD)] is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
15	PR-II	In the absence of using the application [National Asset Directory (NAD)], how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA],	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
16	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (Area Profiler) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
17	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (ServicePlus) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
18	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application (Trainings Management) is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	No need to use Training management software

19	PR-II	In the absence of using the application (Trainings Management), how is the information managed in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	information managed by recording in files and registers
20	PR-II	Reasons why no Grievance Redressal Mechanism established in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [BALPA]	Poor Awareness about establishment of same.
21	PR-II	Issues /reasons, why the application [Social Audit and Meeting Management (SAMM)] is not being used in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [THUMBE], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	As per statement of GP & Block Level Functionaries, In the absence of using this application, they were managed information in the GP by using application of state.
22	PR-II	Reasons / issues, why ERs are not aware about use and functions of the e-Panchayat Application in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [DAREGUDDE], [HALEYANGADY], [TALAPADY], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [OLAMOGRU], [BALPA]	Reason stated by ERs that they are very much unaware about use and functions of the e-Panchayat Application in the GP, as they were not given any training about same. Also all computers related work has been managed by Data Operator/GRS.
23	PR-II	Reasons / issues, why Panchayat functionaries / staff are not aware about use and functions of the e-Panchayat Application in the GP? Village(s) : [MERAMAJALU], [PERUVAI], [DAREGUDDE], [KADABA], [NOOJIBALTHILA], [BALPA]	Reason stated that they are very much unaware about use and functions of the e-Panchayat Application in the GP, as they were not given any training about same. Also all computers related work has been managed by Data Operator/GRS.