

Narrative Report

“Reconstructing Life and Livelihoods: Interventions towards converting small and marginal lands to organic agriculture in the Drought Prone District of Northern Karnataka”

January 2007 – December 2008

1. Project Summary

Sir Dorabji Tata trust Mumbai supported Jagrutha Mahila Sanghatane (JMS), Potnal Post, Raichur District for a two year period project titled **Reconstructing Life and Livelihoods: Interventions towards converting small and marginal lands to organic agriculture in the Drought Prone District of Northern Karnataka** for the period from January 2007 till December 2008 for a grant amount of **Rs 10,09,000**. (1st year **4.82 lacs** and 2nd year **5.27 lacs** under their small grants programme Peoples/ Ngo contribution to the tune of **Rs 1, 11,564** was additional to the amount sanctioned.

The project proposed to work with 65 families of the most vulnerable small and marginal farmers from the dalit community on an area of 100 acres in 4 villages in the drought prone district of Raichur and proposed 6 objectives which mainly dealt with.

- Prevent the further degradation of land in 100 acres by initiating soil and water conservation, clearing and making waste lands cultivable and on farm manure for the lands
- Promote sustainable and organic farming with emphasis on food crops through trainings and exposures.
- Build an organic farmer's association of small and marginal farmers for institutional benefits and schemes.
- Build leadership capacities of farmers
- Development of a food produces Unit run by a collective of women below the poverty line.
- Production and marketing of vermi compost through 25 production units

Jagrutha Mahila Sanghatane the active participation of beneficiaries worked in the four villages of Gonwara in Sindhanur Taluka, Potnal , Jagir Pannur and Dotrabandi of Manvi Taluka with 56 beneficiaries over the period of 2 years on 105 acres successfully. The detailed outputs achieved are given in the log frame.

15 acres Land with thorny shrubs was cleared and 105 acres of land was brought effectively under soil and water conservation. 105 acres of land was also provided with on farm yard manure. The cultivation has been taken up by all the 56 beneficiaries with only one widow with nobody else in her family has given the land for lease. About three times increase has been reported in the average yields compared to before the work even though the failure of rains has affected the crops this year. Wage labour by families has helped in the mobilization of additional incomes for the families who were able to use the money for expenses of educating children and clearing of bad debts. The series of trainings given to the farmers over the three years resulted in them accepting organic farming as a possible way of farming and we have been able to submit the list of 45 farmers to the government of Karnataka under its organic farmers certification programme. However linkages towards institutional benefits could not happen since the registration process was not completed. The organic food produce unit had to be rescheduled to support to 15 landless women running a neem fertilizer production unit due to the inflationary trends in the food commodities sector. The 25 vermi compost units have been established and are functioning well though the farmers are more interested in using the compost for their own use than for marketing.

The efficiency of the project can be gauged from the fact 4 out of the 6 objectives are fully achieved with 2 being over achieved. One activity was changed and the money used efficiently to support another unit. One objective could not be achieved due to the bureaucratic hurdle in accessing government recognition.

Finally the relevance of the project can be gauged from the fact that great strides have been made on the issue of food security and all the 56 families are able to cultivate crops on their lands. The effectiveness of the project was high on all counts but the issue of failure of rains and subsequent failure of crops needs to be addressed

Efficient project management ensured that his objectives were met by the project and all major outputs and outcomes were achieved under the project. The detailed report follows.

2. Background of the project

Raichur district, which is now known as the rice bowl of Karnataka, is known for its dry and harsh climactic conditions. The major parts of the district are dry lands. Rains are scanty, 602 mm being the district average. The Government of India classifies the district as hot, dry, semi-arid area. Over the past four decades under the land surplus and land reform programs 88,960 acres have been identified in the District of Raichur and some of which has been identified and distributed to landless families in the district, mainly to those belonging to SC/ST communities. The Dalit communities who consist of 17.25% of Raichur District are mainly employed as agricultural labourers. The majority of community is land less or has very meagre land holdings. Many of such lands either received through the ineffective land distribution programme have been left fallow or as wastelands due to poor quality of land or lack of credit facilities. These lands are with each new generation becoming increasingly fragmented. In effect, even the landed among the Dalits often live the lives of the landless: scarcely employed in agricultural labour.

The floods during 2005 coupled with the large-scale erosions had depleted the topsoil. The gullies formed on level plots have required large investments on to lands. The increasing degradation of the lands held by the S&M farmers are a serious threat to their food security as farmers increasingly are finding agriculture non-remunerative. It is in this context that working on the marginal lands held by the Dalit community becomes important from the point of food security.

Increasing numbers of rural farmers today migrate to the cities as agricultural sector itself faces a crisis. Working with such small and marginal farmers this project focussed on:

- a) Prevent the further degradation of land by initiating micro watershed/ wasteland development and common farming strategies.
- b) Promote sustainable and organic farming strategies with an emphasis on food crops.
- c) Build an organic farmer's association of small and marginal farmers to leverage for institutional benefits and schemes.
- d) Build leadership capacities of farmers
- e) Development of a food produces Entrepreneurship Unit run by a collective of women below the poverty line.
- f) Production and marketing of vermi compost

56 beneficiaries were chosen for the project in 4 villages of Potnal , Dothrabandi and Jagir pannur (in Manvi Taluka) Gonwara in Sindhanur Taluka . All the beneficiaries of the project were from the dalit communities and with a special focus on women farmers.

3. Program Findings- key findings of the project

The key findings of the project is that

- Degradation of land held by these communities was result of the lack of capital inputs required for cultivation of their lands and not due to the lack of interest in farming.
- It is possible to reverse land degradation and achieve some amount of food security if a properly planned intervention which focuses on people's needs understood through dialogue with beneficiaries rather than a prescription of package of practices from above.

- More attention needs to be given to understanding traditional crop diversity and dealing issues of failed rains. A slow introduction of varieties which have more capacity to resist drought but at same time earn income needs to be focussed on to.
- The institutional procedures of certification are too bureaucratic and time consuming and not easy for small and marginal farmers in normal circumstances.
- Price fluctuations of agricultural commodities put large stress on entering local food crops market. Capital or access to long term credit is a prerequisite for building enterprises.

3a. Fulfilment of objectives

a) Prevent the further degradation of land held by small and marginal farmers

Many people left their lands being unable to cultivate it. Thorny bushes and large growth of hard shrubs made it impossible for further cultivation. Some lands though cleared were left fallow and soil hardened and large gullies were formed on the soil with large scale soil erosions. The major success of the project has been the over achievement of the objective. While the sanctioned amount was for 100 acres the project has achieved to work on 105 acres of land. **(Refer attached land survey format details)** . Also refer to the work done given below in the log frame

Mariamamma devdasi gonwara had jungle thorns for more than 60 years on her land that they even forgot how long it was left like that. She remembers that her father had not been able to cultivate that land even when he was young. After a colossal effort which saw the budget overshooting, the land was cleared of roots, thorn trees and bushes. Further bunds were put on the boundaries of the land and also simple levelling done. All this while mariamma did not believe that the land could be cleared and cultivated, hence a lot of motivation was provided to her by the project implementation team. She was the last person in Gonwara SHG to complete the work. Being a devdasi also meant that mariamma had to look after the land herself with her children. But then the family was able to cultivate a crop for first time in 60 years. She grew sunflower in the cleared 2 acre land and 3.5 quintals was cropped valued at Rs 9800. This year after putting on farm yard manure she cultivated hybrid cotton on her dry land due to increased confidence and is expecting 2-3 quintals of cotton even after the rains failed. Huligamma basappa had land which was uncultivated for more than 15 years and after work under the project last year she grew 1 quintal of cotton in one acre and this year after addition of gohar has yielded more than 3.5 quintals of cotton valued at Rs 9450 even after the rains failed.

Such stories are common thread in the whole project. Each family has a story to tell about how their land finally was improved **(refer land survey details attached)** . There is a renewed interest in cultivating land among these communities who had mostly migrated during the preceding years. Though rains have failed in 2008 there seems to be a general optimism about the status of land.

b) Promote sustainable and organic farming strategies for small and marginal farmers

The work which started amongst the dalit communities in 2000 and in the initial years there was high dependence of the farmers in the area on chemical inputs. The value systems followed by the farmer dictated that high external input method was the only way for cultivation if large yields were needed. Initially there was much derision among even the small and marginal farmers on the methods of sustainable and organic farming. But then the successive years of drought and also floods created lot of hardships for the farmers whose debt started rising. Out of desperation they were forced to try out some methods and practices through which they could reduce costs. Under this project one of the successful interventions has been to open the minds of the farmers to the possibility of working on sustainable options without dictating knowledge or pumping money. There is an attitudinal change amongst many farmers who are able to appreciate their own experiences with having used some bits and parts of sustainable farming practices and grudgingly use the techniques. There has also been a sea change of opinions on the effectiveness of vermi-compost, jeevamrutha and beejamrutha etc.

While not many farmers would have completely turned organic, they understand that another option is there before them. This change in attitude is the biggest success of the project. That we have been able to introduce a new idea and also have been able to make farmers realise that there is another alternative. The number of trainings conducted and the exposures to areas have made farmers who were totally dependent on chemical pesticides and fertilizers realize that sustainable farming practices indeed can be a good option.

c) Leverage for institutional benefits and schemes available from government through co-operative models

The process for leveraging the institutional benefits from the government has not been achieved since the applications given for registering farmers under district organic farmers association under the GOK regulations are still pending with the government. However we have been able to send a list of 43 farmer's application for being registered as organic farmers. We are informed that the applications are under progress. The work was taken up with the support from Sahaja Samruddha Karnataka an organisation working on organic farming and farmers issues.

d) Build leadership skills and capacity building of farmers

Building of leadership of farmers has been a continuous process during the last two years, today the sanghatan has farmers in each village able to articulate about the needs of farmers in coherent ways while taking a stand in favour of reduced dependence of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The farmers have been vigilant also in registering themselves under the crop insurance schemes and also have propagated the various techniques of sustainable farming to their fellow farmers. The monthly meetings conducted of the farmers were meeting points for them to get exposed to new ideas and also work towards a coherent understanding of issues. The two exposures organised for the beneficiaries also saw the farmers interacting with other groups on various concerns of farmers.

e) Increase livelihood opportunities for a collective of women below the poverty line

This objective was put in with a view of creating a micro enterprises unit with landless women focussing on food produces. The setting up of the micro enterprise failed to work out due to the highly fluctuating and inflation prone market. An amount of Rs 25,000 put as initial capital for produce purchase was seen as too little for buying any purchase due to the steep rise in prices. It was also a strategic mistake of allocating the Micro enterprises for the second year. This resulted in the organization having very little time to prepare an alternative plan to set up the unit. In this condition a meeting was called of the team in NNT and concerned beneficiaries and it was decided that that the existing neem powder production unit be given the grant for expanding their purchase of neem seeds and production. This move really helped the neem unit also reeling under the impact of inflation of seed prices to procure more seeds and it has resulted in them being able to garner an additional 10 tonnes of seed for their production. It is evident that such a strategy has been successful as the profits of the unit have risen 15 % in this year.

f) Promote low cost vermin compost for usage and marketing

The introduction of vermin compost pits in the 3 villages under the SDTT programme has been a first for Jagrutha Mahila Sanghatane. We have put up all the 25 pits in 3 villages and it has been spectacular to see the impact of it on the farmers some of them are only able to use the compost produced only for their own fields. All the 25 pits are functioning but we have noticed that during summer due to the shortage of water the pits go dry but again picks up during the rains. The acceptance of vermicompost is really high in the working areas of NNT and in fact the success of this has resulted in the replication of vermin compost pits in another collaborative project on organic cotton. There were some design and challenges posed by material. However we have managed to make pits with flat stone tiles and this has helped to keep costs low as well as lesser bulkiness of the pits and hence reduction in the usage of space.

3b. Project Outputs and dissemination

Activity	Strategy	Outputs	Indicator	Work status (project end)
Clearing up of shrubs and thorny bushes de-rooting of invasive species from cultivable lands gone waste unused in 15 acres.	Setting up of village resource committees to look into the implementation of work Clearing up of shrubs and thorny bushes de-rooting of invasive species from cultivable lands gone waste unused in 15 acres	Functioning of village resource committee 15 acres of waste land would be cultivated newly wage labour provided for 750 days of human work 10 tonnes increased availability of firewood for 10 families	Demonstrated equal and consistent participation of members of the village resource committee through qualitative and quantitative data collected in the VRC minutes.	Village committee set up and functioning for implementation. 15 acres cleared and work completed wage labour provided for more than 800 person days 21 tonnes firewood harvested
Soil and water conservation measures	Farm bunding, gully plugging levelling, Deep and shallow tilling, in 85 acres	soil conservation activities completed in 85 acres resulting in arrest of soil erosion increased ground water recharge and cultivation of crops on 85 acres	Cultivation during agricultural season Muster rolls and wage payment receipts	Work completed satisfactorily though some overruns of cost happened all 90 acres of land has been completed and cultivation has happened this year.
Application of on farm yard manure in 100 acres	Application of 5 trolleys of on farm yard manure/acre on 100 acres	Increased production of 2 ½ quintals of food crop/acre dry lands for next 5 years on 100 acres 62 farmer families enhance their food security	Increased production of crops documented by local village resource committee journal Evidence of improved quality of live with regards to (reduction of yearly demand for loans and mortgage of land, increased retention of	Work completed in 105 acres. Additionally vermicompost was added to the fields due to shortage of on farm yard manure. The evidence of improved crops will be examined during January –February 2008 Work completed successfully though reduction in trips / acre of gobar due to price soaring(3 trolleys /acre)

			school children within beneficiary families and availability of funds for personal and medical emergency, and marriage expenses).	Refer chart land work survey details for documentation of increased crops Increased money in workers hands demonstrated and children's fees paid for education (refer case study)
Sustainable production of organic composts	Setting up of 25 compost units	750 quintals of vermin compost production per year	Evidence of reduced migration within beneficiary families over time	25 vermicompost pits successfully put up (refer case study and list of beneficiaries) successful production of compost and own usage but marketing of compost yet to happen. No visible impact on migration patterns
Formation of organic small and marginal farmers association with 50 farmers	Village level farmers groups would be formed in 5 villages of 10 farmers.	Fifty small and marginal farmers will have enhanced awareness about cooperative process	Functioning of village units Farmer leaders taking up village level issues	Farmers trained and cooperative process initiated
Registration with district organic farmers association under the cooperative model	Training cum workshop on process of registering farmer's co-operative for farmer leaders. Process for registration of through the Societies registration office – Raichur District	50 village level farmer will become lead persons on co operative functioning	Formation of the association	Names of 45 women farmers have been sent for being registered as organic farmers. The works is in process and await formal certification process.
Capacity building and leadership development training for the members	Identification of 5 volunteer farmers for carrying out the expansion activities of the association.	Sanna Athi Sanna Raithara Sahakari Sangha (Small and marginal organic farmers association) with 50 members will be formed	Documentation of activities of volunteers	The sangha has not been officially registered but the farmers are trained and well versed in organic methods
Campaign in sustainable farming practices.	Village level farmers groups would be formed in 5 villages of 10 farmers	5 farmer volunteers will become experts on various issues	Increased membership of the association to 250 members in 3	The campaign has been successfully initiated, Pamphlets were printed and distributed to farmers (refer

	<p>Campaign in 30 villages about organic farming by the association.</p> <p>Application for state support in organic certification will be initiated</p>	<p>related to co operative Farmers association work will be carried out in 30 villages</p> <p>Awareness created for 1000 farmers in 30 villages on organic farming.</p> <p>10 farmers will be certified as organic farmers</p>	<p>Certification papers sales of organic produce years</p>	<p>attached pamphlets) widely in the villages and wall writings popularising organic agriculture with village meetings were held (refer photographs and attached report)</p> <p>Awareness conducted in 15 villages and jeep rally conducted.</p> <p>45 farmers list has been sent for certification</p>
Promotion of credit and institutional linkages	<p>Joint Workshop on institutional benefits for organic farmers from state Govt, NABARD or local rural banks for sustainability</p>	<p>50 farmers will have enhanced knowledge of institutional benefits</p> <p>25 farmers benefited through loans.</p>	<p>Approved loans for applicants</p>	<p>Have not been able to achieve this as work was not initiated due to the delay in the registration process</p>
<p>Non chemical pest control Trainings on the production and usage of bio pesticides, bio fertilisers and growth promoters.</p> <p>Non chemical fertiliser production training cum demonstration on the home production of nadep compost, vermi-compost, neem powder, PSB etc</p>	<p>2 Trainings on the production and usage of bio pesticides, panchakavya (bio fertilisers) jeevamruth, beejamruth (growth promoters)</p> <p>5 village training cum demonstration on the home production of nadep compost, vermi-compost, neem powder, PSB</p>	<p>50 farmers and labourers trained in the production of bio pesticides and bio fertilizers</p>	<p>Successful and satisfactory completion of the trainings of 50 farmers on bio pesticide and bio-fertilizers of 100 farmers in seed treatment and germination.</p>	<p>Trainings completed as per schedule and farmers trained are using the mixtures in the field and it has shown excellent progress.</p> <p>Successful Field level trainings have been conducted on village basis and people have been extensively trained in compost methods and production of non chemical fertilisers</p>
Reintroduction of locally available food crop seeds and	<p>5 village level training cum workshop on Seed and crop improvement,</p>	<p>100 farmers trained in the various processes of seed treatments</p>	<p>15 farmers become experts in techniques of water management in</p>	<p>Village level trainings on seed treatments and germination conducted successfully.</p>

introduction of mixed cropping training cum workshop on Seed and crop improvement, seed storage, seed treatment and germination	seed storage, seed treatment and germination	and germination	dry land practice	
Creation of Organic produces Entrepreneurship Unit run by a collective of women below the poverty line.	<p>Selection of a woman's SHG whose labour needs is unmet within the agricultural sector, consisting of marginal land holding and/or landless families.</p> <p>Extensive trainings on all aspects regard food production, bakery produce, nutrition, food security, marketing, and micro entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>Significant supplementary income generation for all women in the unit.</p> <p>Development of leadership and micro entrepreneurial skills among Dalit Women.</p> <p>Returning of value addition processes to local communities.</p> <p>Make accessible high quality food products to children and youth within the local community.</p>	<p>Increase availability of work and thereby income of all women in the unit.</p> <p>Efficient and independent operation of the unit by the women themselves.</p> <p>Successful distribution of food products to local schools and hostels.</p>	<p>The food produce unit was changed due to the soaring up of the prices of food grains and hence inadequacy of funds for setting up the unit.</p> <p>Hence it was converted into enterprises support for the neem unit comprising of 15 landless women who were given the capital of Rs 25,000 after due deliberations and processes. The signed agreements are attached and the unit was able to additionally purchase 10 tonnes of neem seeds and successfully produce neem fertilizer and sell it to consumers</p>

4. Difficulties arisen during the project

1. There have been unforeseen changes in the rural areas in the last two years. Inflation of prices had an impact on the process. The rains which failed this year also had an impact on the crops. While the issue of lack of water can be taken care only through a micro irrigation scheme or building of farm ponds in the fields or other methods, we find that such methods are not only high cost but also difficult for people with marginal landholdings and scattered areas. The work has been able to safeguard crops better than average fields in the area through bunding, manuring and avoiding chemical fertilizers. However the threat of drought looms over. It is hoped that the yield would climb up for the next 3-5 years as the land has been well taken care of through the work done on the land.
2. Secondly the work dealt with bringing new perspectives to a group of farmers who have been involved in high external, high input chemical farming for the last 3 decades at least. For them organic agriculture / natural practices are of a bygone era which they feel is outdated, hence during the last two years the real battle has been against a mindset which trivializes the importance of sustainable methods of farming. The message had to be constantly reinforced in the farmers minds through demonstrations, exposures etc. Even then there has not been a complete shift in understanding on the need for organic agriculture. This we hope can be achieved with constant interaction over the next few years.
3. The increase in the fuel process was of concern but it was managed thorough heavy bargaining with the owners. The wage hike for labourers was offset by allowing people to work on a contract basis of per foot which enabled communities to earn more than Rs 75 per day. Follow up for organic practices were hampered due to unforeseen items of expenditure like need for barrels and shabad stones for collecting urine and also other budgetary constraints.
4. One of the major difficulties faced was the inability of the team to put in place the food processing unit. On hindsight the budgeted amount itself was low for starting the processing unit, hence the spiraling up of prices of food grains combined with other inflationary pressures made the unit non functional. The capital to initially purchase materials became abysmally low and the prices of commodities in the market were fluctuating beyond manageable conditions. This prompted the team to plough the available money to the neem unit and helped it acquire more neem seeds for purchase and production of neem powder which was sold to the Karnataka organic farmers.

5. Project Management

The project was designed with maximum participation from the community. The women's groups in each village took special interest in the project and four member communities in each village was late formed to look into the various issues of implementation. Within the organization four members managed the work. Weekly meetings were held in each village and the progress was strictly monitored. The project coordinator managed the project implementation team. Constant feed back was received from the beneficiaries and anomalies sorted out. Strict financial processes were followed with separate ledgers for land work and an accountant was especially dedicated for the purpose. The accounts were audited for the first year and the process for 2008-09 will be carried out when the financial year is over. All vouchers and payment rolls were maintained. Weekly payment according to work completed were paid to labourers. The financial statement till March 31st 2007 has been audited and the statement was sent to the trust. The success of the project has been the participation of the community in project management and the impacts are very visible and can be gauged from the report of the external evaluation report attached with this report

6. Project Beneficiaries

The direct benefit of work on 100 acres of degraded land was for 56 families of small and marginal farmers of whom more than 95% are BPL families and who own not more than 2 acres of irrigated land or 5 acres of dry land. There has been a change in the number of beneficiaries from the first project proposal

due to the acreage becoming more in the field. The detail of each land where work has been done is kept separately with survey details and the treatment given to the land. The beneficiaries also included widows, devdasi, single women and also disabled members.

7. Impact

While the impacts are many and also intangible at some instances some of the highlights are given

1. At least two crops have been harvested by each member family and some have actually managed their fourth harvest. The average increase in cropping is doubled at the least and in most cases the harvest is three times compared to the pre project times. This is evident from the detailed land cropping survey done by the organisation. Many families have for the first time in their live been able to cultivate their ancestral lands from periods ranging from 30 – 60 years. This work then has impacted food security of these families in a big way and is hoped to provide the impetus for long term cultivation.
2. The soil and water conservation measures undertaken have helped in reducing very much the erosion of soil and also the runoff from the field. This has resulted in better than average yield for the beneficiaries when compared with others. The full extent of the impact will be known only after a couple of years. However initial reports from the farmers are very encouraging and news that the local government is also actively considering the implementation of more land conservation activities is additional bonus for farmers.
3. As in the proposal all the conservation work was done through human labour and this resulted in the beneficiaries themselves participating in the work. The wages earned by them also helped them to pay up the contribution and since the work was carried out in the lean summer time, just before school days, people in villages especially like Jagir pannur were able to send their children to boarding school where fees ranging up to 4-6000 had to be paid by the parents. There have been families who have even sold their bullocks in preceding years to send their children to the school. All the project beneficiaries were able to save money due to their participation in wage labour. In this context the intervention by the SDTT programme officer to press for wage labour participation instead of work by machines during the initial visit is gratefully remembered as this has positively impacted the overall quality of the programme and participation by the beneficiaries. The public opinion and good will earned due to this project is a strong base for continued work.
4. A suitable change in the mindset of people to try organic farming and also the positive impact that the association of farmers can bring about is another impact which will have long term consequences. This has been largely been successful due to the intensive trainings which have imparted new knowledge to the community on natural farming and practices.

8. Overall Assessment and Recommendations

Refer to attached external evaluation report (annexure no -----) for assessment and recommendations. Given below are the main points noted by the external evaluator

Learning's and future possibilities

- 1) Involvement of agricultural labourers with small farmers without resources in the agricultural work is a good model.
- 2) Through these small experiments, the economic power has increased.
- 3) Through participatory labour and wages they have been able to meet the educational needs of children and also repay back debts incurred.
- 4) Some of the objectives can not be realized in two years - they do require some time. Tie - up efforts with for organic farmers certification and Produce Marketing unit are going on.
- 5) Organic forming is not a mere method but it also a mind set which needs longer time to change.
- 6) With adequate water resource the results of this project would have been much more.

Summation and Recommendations

- 1) These works would be more effective by solving lack of water sources through continues efforts of establishment of water – harvest, sink-pits, irrigation-tanks, check-dams etc.
- 2) Through involvement of additional agricultural labourers and development of arid and barren lands at the rate of 100 acres in a year, it is possible that we can convert, at least, 500 acres of lands into arable stretch.
- 3) Through important of water source and vermin-compost pits the standard of life of small formers can be bettered.
- 4) The cruel of the present problems have been efficiency of women agricultural labourers cooperative society and it registration under the cooperative societies Act and through them marketing of organic seeds, manure, pesticides, agricultural produce, fruits and vegetables.
- 5) It was ascertained during visit to the fields that is 3 years with the same temps of work, the fruits would be all the more richer.
- 6) There by this programme would check the migration of innumerable workers in search of job or wages, is would be also facilitate educational admissions for the children and the youth in these families, it would improve health status of girls and women and it would be also improve domestic economy.

Project Impact Assessment Report

Reconstructing Life and Livelihoods: Interventions of Agriculture in the Drought Prone District of Northern Karnataka

Evaluation Team: Dr. M. Bhagyalakshmi, Hospet, Bellary District and Ms. Nasreen, Hospet, Bellary District.

Location of work:

4 Villages namely Gonwara, J. Pannur, Pothnal and Dotrabandi in Sindhanur and Manvi Talukas of Raichur District, Karnataka State.

Project Target:

The direct benefit of work on 101 acres of degraded land would be for 62 families of small and marginal farmers of whom more than 95% are BPL families and who own not more than 2 acres of irrigated land or 4 acres of dry land. These families mostly have undivided lands amongst brothers hence their individual land holdings. Belonging to the Dalit community many of these lands are which have been allotted to landless people during the land reforms programme but have gone waste due to the lack of capacity by the formers to cultivate it. Within the beneficiaries are also women who are devadasis, widows, deserted or and are single women primarily managing households.

Project Goal/Purpose:

- 1) Work on 100 acres of degraded land over the course of 24 months by initiating micro watershed and wasteland development strategies.
- 2) Facilitate farmers to take up organic/sustainable farming strategies in the project area and take up cultivation of food crops for food and marketing.
- 3) Formation of 5 Village Mahila Committees and a Central Coordinating Committee, which will consist of the beneficiaries and serve as the decision-making bodies for the project.
- 4) Build a livelihood promotion unit (Farm Produce Processing and Marketing Unit) Owned by the women's collective.
- 5) Build viable units for the production of vermin-compost for usage and additional income generation.

Project assessment methodology

To ascertain the results from this program a fees beneficiaries were met at Potnal, Jagir pannur, Dotarbandi and Gonwar, consultations were held, visits to their fields were arranged and thereby the work done so far ans crops raised were inspected. Earth-worm manure pits were also visits. Consultations were hells with the workers in charge of the programme. Hence, facts have been hereby documented and presented in the light of assessment of means involved in the process.

1) Work on 100 acres of degraded land over the course of 24 months by initiating micro watershed and wasteland development strategies

Totally 105 acres of land have been brought under irrigation in 1) Jagirpannur 2) Gonwara 3) Dotrabandi and 4) Potnal in manvi taluk to activate the aspirations of this programme. In Jagirpannur 42 acres of land belonging to 21 families, 30 acres belonging 15 families, 18 acres belonging to 9 families and 13 acres belonging to 10 families have been found to have been converted into arable. Altogether 56 women agricultural labourers drawn from 4 women organization – Jeevajala Mahila Sangha, Dotrabandi, Navajeevana Mahila Sangha, Jagirpannur,

Sadhana Mahila Sangha, Potnal, Ramabai Mahila Sangha, Gonwar – here been associated In this programme.

The following process was implemented in this programme for the first year, 15 acres of barren land was cleaned, organic manure was sprees and 85 acres were tilled twice after proper abutment. In the second year, 85 acres of land were laid with organic manure. Demonstration-cum-inspiration workshops for farmers and members of women organization were held to drive home significance of organic farming. And also, 25 tank vermin culture pits were organized – 10 at Dotrabandi, 6 at Jagirpannur, 6 at Gonwar and 3 at Potnal. During the inspection and discussions with the farmers it was ascertained this process was accomplished in two years.

As a result, 90 acres of dry land and 15 acres of Semi-arable land were converted into arable land. Dry lands which were absolutely barren for the last 60-70 years and 25% of the land which was barren have in one stroke, become fertile yielding substantial crops. A significant confident factor is that some of these families, living in utter poverty due to various reasons live Devadasis, Widows, Agricultural labourers, migrating wormers from the madiga community, famine landlessness, illiterates have now seen brighter side of living.

Even some of those who possessed some land but could not have started to irrigate under this programme. In spite of some of the Government schemes – active only paper – these unfortunate persons have not been benefited as they can not afford to bribe the officialdom. And also, it is a most point as to how many can get this package through bribes. The conclusive words of Manikamma of Geevajala Mahila Sangha, Dothrabandi, pronounce. “The government package is not beneficial. All the subsidy is spent on bus fare, lunch, snacks and tea. And also we lose the wages in going from one desk to another and from one office to another”.

2) Facilitate formers to take up organic/sustainable forming/strategies in the project area and take up cultivation of food crops for food and marketing

With an intent to promote organic farming, workshops have been organized for small and very small farmers. And also, a process to register an organic Farmers Cooperative Sangha has been started. While some of there agricultural labourers have raised jowar, chana and chilies as mixed crops, some of them have raised jowar and chana as mixed crops in the organic farming. Yet, some of them have grown for dhal, green leaves and chilies as mixed crops to fulfill their family requirements. Cotton, navane and jowar, gurellu and jowar without vegetables, green leaves and dhal may not avoid physical weakness or anemia in women and it has been solved to some extent.

But in Jagirpannur and Gonwar Water problem was found to be quite acute. In spite of all these developmental programmes, without sufficient rains and timely water supply, the crops have withered. The beneficiaries, hence, urge our organization to work more effectively in this direction. Water sources need to be tapped, they content as without agriculture is out of question. Even to carry on the vermiculture water is absolutely essential. Only water resource can improve their standard of living.

During these two years under review, due to various reasons out of 105 acres only 3 acres of land belonging to Gangamma a devadasi and Renukamma a widow could not be irrigated. Fortunately, the rest of 102 acres have been irrigated. But, largely in Jagirpannur and Gonwar, the agricultural labourers could not expect bumper crops due to scanty rains and lack of water supply. Two crops in a year have been raised with sum semblance of water supply at Dhotrabandi and Potnal. It has also been found that in addition to mixed crops agriculture, animal husbandry has also been picked up.

Interestingly after cleaning and preparing the lands for organic farming with leads from the workshops conducted by us, the farmers started the organic farming work in right earnest. But the other fellow villages made fun of their innovative ideas, as they felt that chemical fertilizers and pesticides it was not possible to raise good crops. Hence, they were forced to use chemical pesticides to some extent in the first year. But now these beneficiaries claim that they decided not to use the Government chemicals at all, hereafter.

3) Formation of 5 villages mahila committees and a central co-coordinating committee, which will consist of the beneficiaries and serve as decision-making bodies for the project.

Under this project, women groups have been formed in 4 villages. Besides, there are efforts to rope in a few more villages. While the existing groups meet weakly, the women groups in these 4 villages meet monthly to discuss the farming trends, particularly the problems beset and finalize the accounts maintained by them. They do find the problems quite staggering but they are confident to overcome them through some hard decisions. Observing the progress registered by these groups, a few more women are coming forward to constitute their associations.

4) Build a livelihood promotion unit (farm produce processing and marketing unit) owned by the women's collective.

It is still a long way to stabilize these women's groups and to establish market for the organic seeds, manure and the produce. It is often felt that sufficient attention has not been given to this aspect. And also, the results for these efforts are beginning to surface just recently. At least 3 years are needed to consider and evaluate the organic farming. It is hoped that, in future, the efforts would be adequately rewarded. Besides, in an arid go on like Raichur district, particularly with the landless and small farmers, it is far from ground realities to expect bumper results in a span of mere two years. But the achievement of this project is not only useful but confidence boosting.

5) Build viable units for the production of vermicompost for usage and additional income generation.

Allocation of vermi-compost pit to the beneficiaries under this project has become a sure income-generating and productive occupation. Some of the farmers are selling this manure after using it for their lands. Those who have additional space around their house and those who have cattle in the house are making cognizable profit. Only 25 pits have been released under this project. If more number of pits are released for the beneficiaries, there is no doubt that vermicompost manure would become a major enterprise. In addition cattle heads should also be supplied as cow-dung, urine and garbage would become raw material for vermiculture and it would also lead to abundant milk availability. Not merely the vermicompost pits but cattle, buffaloes, sheep and poultry, birds need to be supplied to realize more effective results. It also supplements the landless labourers. Added, would also be a welcome occupation for the women to fulfill the basic needs in life.

Hence, the following words of Ritamma from Jagirpannur sum up crisply the results and achievements of the vermicompost and generation of additional income, there of and compost "With or without cattle, women alone collect and compost garbage. Men hardly contribute anything. In fact it is more useful to us than to them. Besides, old women are not called for labour. They sit at home and compost the manure which is enough for our fields. Some time we also sell it for 300 or 400 rupees. It is a clear profit for us."

Learning's and future possibilities

- 1) Involvement of agricultural labourers with small formers without resources in the agricultural work is a good model.
- 2) Through these small experiments, the economic power has increased.
- 3) Through participatory labour and money, they have?
- 4) Some of the objectives can not be realized in two years - they do require some time. Tie - up efforts with Tata Form Produce and Marketing unit are going on.
- 5) Organic forming is not a mere method but it also an ideology.
- 6) With adequate water resource the results of this project would have been much more.

Summation and Recommendations

- 1) These works would be more effective by solving lack of water sources through continues efforts of establishment of water – harvest, sink-pits, irrigation-tanks, check-dams etc.
- 2) Through involvement of additional agricultural labourers and development of arid and barren lands at the rate of 100 acres in a year, it is possible that we can convert, at least, 500 acres of lands into arable stretch.
- 3) Through important of water source and vermin-compost pits the standard of life of small formers can be bettered.
- 4) The cruel of the present problems have been efficiency of women agricultural labourers cooperative society and it registration under the cooperative societies Act and through them marketing of organic seeds, manure, pesticides, agricultural produce, fruits and vegetables.
- 5) It was ascertained during visit to the fields that is 3 years with the same temps of work, the fruits would be all the more richer.
- 6) There by this programme would check the migration of innumerable workers in search of job or wages, is would be also facilitate educational admissions for the children and the youth in these families, it would improve health status of girls and women and it would be also improve domestic economy.
- 7) I here by strongly recommend to continue this project as it would also ward off subjugation of human rights of the down-trodden people.

Dr. M. Bhagyalakshmi
Ms. Nasreen

20 Dec. 2008

JMS - Land Work Details of Outcomes

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
1.	Mariamamma Devdasi	Gonavara		1 Acre 5 Gunta	It was fallow land from 60 years	Now I have put Sunflower, Cotton and the land is cleaned	2005 2006 2007 2008	Fallow land Fallow land Sunflower Cotton	- - ½ Packet 8 Quintals	- - Normal Crop Increased	We were thinking that, we won't get any crop from this land and left it but now my land is very good. And we don't have so much money to spend for the land.
2.	Kenchamma w/o Ramappa	Gonwara	24	2 Acres	There were lots of weeds (waste) in the land.	Now land is very good because of putting bunds.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Cotton (traditional) Sunflower Sunflower	3 Quintals 3 Quintals 2 ½ Quintals 4 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	
3.	Renukamma w/o Erappa	Gonwara		2 Acres	There were lots of babuls and whiled grass, so I gave to others by taking loan.	Now the land have become nice, and cleaned. But because of no one in the family to handle it, I gave to lease.	2005 2006 2007 2008	It was in Loan It was in Loan - Given to lease	- - - -	- - - -	Land has cleaned and good. Land is very far from my place and there is no water facility to the land, and no one is there to handle it so I gave as a lease.
4.	Mariamamma w/o Yallappa	Gonwara	71	2 Acres	It was normal	Now the land is good to crop.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Sunflower Sunflower Sunflower Cotton	3 Quintals 4 Quintals 4 Quintals 6 Quintals	- - Normal Increased	
5.	Ramamma w/o Husenappa	Gonwara	52	2 Acres	There were lot of weeds (waste) and whiled grass	Now it is very good. Crop is getting good.	2005 2006	Jowar Sunflower Sunflower	1 ½ Quintals 150 Rs crop	- -	Before we did not get proper crop. Now after this work crop is coming properly and we have a confidence that, if

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
							2007	Sunflower	1 Quintals	Increased	we put any crop we will get now. And thank you so much for this project.
							2008		3 Quintals	Increased	
6.	Husenamma w/o Hanumantha	Gonwara	27	2 Acres	There were lot of weeds (waste) and whiled grass	Now it is very good.	2005	Sallow land Jowar	-	-	
							2006	Jowar	Nothing	-	
							2007	Cotton	4 Quintals	Increased	
							2008		7 Quintals	Increased	
7.	Rangamma w/o Dodda Husenappa	Gonwara	52	2 Acres	There were lot of weeds (waste)	Now it is in normal status not fully cleaned.	2005	Cotton (Traditional)	2 Quintals	-	This work is very good useful for us and we are getting very good crop.
							2006	Jowar (white)	2 Quintals	-	
							2007	Sunflower	3 Quintals	Increased	
							2008	Sunflower	4 Quintals	Increased	
8.	Anandhamm a w/o Ramappa	Gonwara	22	2 Acres	It was ok there was not much weeds. There were no bunds in the land	Now bunds are there, land looks very good as well.	2005	Cotton	20 Quintals	-	After deep tilling, the land has become very good. I am not at all able to do this work my self, so thank you. And because of putting local fertilizer crop is good.
							2006	Jowar	45 Quintals	-	
							2007	Cotton	45 Quintals	Increased	
							2008	Jowar	24 Quintals	Increased	
									45 Quintals		
9.	Yallmma w/o Nagappa	Gonwara	77E	2 Acres	From 5-6 year it was sallow land. There were lots of weeds (waste).	Now it is nice and became proper land	2005	Sallow land	-	-	Because of deep tilling our land has become properly and helped us. Local fertilizer is made to get good crop.
							2006	Sallow land Sunflower	-	-	
							2007	Sunflower	60 Kg	Increased	

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
							2008		3 Quintals	Increased	
10.	Chandramma w/o Parusharamappa	Gonwara	71	2 Acres	My land mud was flowing to others land because there were no bunds in my land.	Now it has become level and crop is coming good.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Sunflower Sunflower Sunflower	1 Quintals 1 Quintals 1 Quintals 1 ½ Quintals	- - Equal Increased	After putting local fertilizer crop is good I feel.
11.	Huligemma w/o Bassappa	Gonwara	21	2 Acres	1 Acre of land was fallow land. It was uneven and whiled grass was there.	Now it is good and I am getting good crop.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Sunflower Jowar Cotton / Jowar	6 Quintals - 10 Quintals 5 Quintals 10 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Before it was very bad crop which I was getting, now because of putting the local fertilizer and deep tilling I am getting good crop. I am very happy now.
12.	Huligemma w/o Dodda Ramappa	Gonwara	22	2 Acres	The land was normal; there were no much waste in the land.	Now it's good. Now I feel to do some thing in the land.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar Jowar Cotton	10 Quintals 9 Quintals 7 Quintals 7 Quintals	- - Decreased Increased	Land has cleaned. Getting good crop and because of putting local fertilizer crop is increased.
13.	Dyavamma w/o Ramanna	Gonwara		2 Acres	1 Acre land was fallow land. I was not getting any crop in this land.	Now land has become clean and proper. And we can put any crop in the land.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar Jowar Cotton	13 Quintals 12 Quintals 15	- - Increased Increased	Fallow land has become good and we are putting crop in this land. Because of putting bunds water will stand in the land.

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
								Jowar in sallow land	Quintals Crop is good. 2 ½ Quintals		
14.	Narsamma w/o Yallappa	Gonwara	53	2 Acres	There were lot of weeds (waste) and whiled grass	Now land is cleaned and good.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Sunflower Sunflower Sunflower	2 Quintals 2 Quintals 3 Quintals good but infested (with Pest)	- - Increased Should wait for the crop.	Land has become clean and proper, now I have a confident that whatever I put I will get crop nicely. And now I love to put crop in my land.
15.	Ramamma w/o Manappa	Gonwara	22	2 Acres	There were lots of whiled grass in the land and land was uneven (theggu bagade)	Now land has become good. Land is not fully level but it is better then before.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Cotton Cotton Cotton Jowar	3 Quintals 4 Quintals 5 Quintals 12 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Water will stop in my land now; before it was flowing to others land. Crop is infested (with pest). We have to wait to see the result of the crop.
16.	Puned Maremma w/o	Jageere pannure	70	2 Acres	There were lots of whiled grass in the land and weeds	Now have put cotton its good. Land is level now.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Sunflower Jowar Cotton	5 Quintals 3 ½ Quintals 50 Kg 7 Quintals	- - Decreased Increased	After putting bunds the land has become very good and after the local fertilizer the crop is very good.
17.	Kamalamma w/o Rayappa	Jageere pannure	70	2 Acres	There were lots of whiled grass in the land, weeds and deep rooted whiled grass.	Now land is become well. After this work I feel to put crop in the land	2005 2006 2007	Jowar Sunflower Jowar White Jowar	2 ½ Quintals 3 Quintals 4 Quintals	- - Increased	Because of putting bunds in the land water will stand in my land and after putting local fertilizer getting good crop.

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
							2008		6 Quintals	Increased	
18.	Saleenamma w/o Huchchappa	Jageere pannure	70	1 ½ Acres + ½ Acre	It was sticky mud in my land	Now land is very good	2005 2006 2007 2008	Sunflower White Jowar Jowar White Jowar	2 Quintals 2 ½ Quintals 5 Quintals Crop is good	- - Increased Increased	Getting good crop in the land. Land has become very good. After putting local fertilizer I am getting very good crop and land is also looking good.
19.	Kallure Yallamma w/o Pakeerappa	Jageere pannure	70 1 ½ + ½	2 Acres	There were lots of whiled grass in the land, weeds and deep rooted whiled grass.	Jowar has put, crop is good this year	2005 2006 2007 2008	- Jowar Sunflower White Jowar	- - 1 Quintals 1 Quintals	- - Normal Normal	Land has become proper. This project has made me to put crop in the land.
20.	Dodda Durgamma w/o Ramappa	Jageere pannure	347	2 Acres	The land was normal status. There were not much weeds in the land.	Now the land is fully cleaned and crop is good.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Sunflower Sunflower Cotton White Jowar	2 Quintals 2 ½ Quintals 4 Quintals Crop is good.	- - Increased Its good	Now the land will observe water
21.	Ningamma w/o mudakappa	Jageere pannure	70	2 Acrears	The land was good	Now it has become excellent	2005 2006 2007 2008	Traditional cotton Jowar Cotton Jowar / cotton	2 Quintals 5 Quintals 2 ½ Quintals crop is good	- - Increased If rains good for the crop	Crop is very good because of deep tilling and local fertilizer. Because of no rain the crop is eaten by the worms. There are lots of worms in the field
22.	Sanna Durgamma w/o mudakappa	Jageere pannure	347	2 Acres	There were lots of whiled grass in the land, weeds and deep	Now Jowar has put in the land and land is good	2005 2006	channa Dal, Grams Jowar/	2 ½ Quintals 1 ½ Quintals	- -	Cotton was not coming properly. Now after this work my land has become clean and getting very good. But

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
					rooted whiled grass. It was very difficulty to get crop in this land.		2007	safflower (kusubi) Cotton	1.25 Kg 11 Quintals	- Increased	this year there is no rain so, crop is became down other wise it was very good.
						2008	White Jowar	6 Quintals	Normal		
23.	Jaisinthamma w/o Aralappa	Jageere pannure	51	2 Acres	The land was sallow land and there was lot of whiled grass	Sunflower has put in the land, crop is good and land is also very good	2005 2006 2007 2008	- - Jowar Sunflower	- - 1 Quintals 5 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Because of this work I am getting good crop and thank you so much for this work.
24.	Rangamma w/o Balaswami	Jageere pannure	53	2 Acres	There were water passage (nala) and whiled grass in the land	Cotton has put, land is good and crop is also good.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Grams Sunflower Cotton Cotton	50 Kg 50 Kg 2 Quintals 6 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Land was not good it was not level. Now I am very happy and land is giving good crop. While doing work in the land I will get interest to work more in the land.
25.	Mariamamma w/o Lukosappa	Jageere pannure	70	2 Acres	Land was uneven, whiled grass was there in the land	Cotton has put in the land and land is level now.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Cotton Cotton / Jowar Cotton	1 Quintals 1 Quintals 6 Quintals 10 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	From my childhood I have not seen any one gram in my land it was from 20 years. I am very happy and crop is coming good. So thank you to you.
26.	Chinnamma w/o Husenappa	Jageere pannure	53	2 Acres	There were lot whiled grass in water passage part and land	Cotton is good in the land but worms are lot.	2005 2006	Jowar Sunflower Cotton	1 Quintals 2 Quintals	- -	Because of putting bunds and local fertilizer and the deep tilling my land has become properly and crop is

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
					was good.		2007 2008	Cotton	6 Quintals 6 Quintals	Increased Increased	also good. 1 ½ acres of land is good ½ acre land is in water. When more water will come in water passage.
27.	Kamamma w/o Aralappa	Jageere pannure	347	2 Acres	There were lot whiled grass	Land has become good because of no rain crop is burned	2005 2006 2007 2008	Sunflower Jowar Jowar Sunflower	2 Quintals 2 Quintals its dried because of no rain because of no rain crop has burned	- - No rain No rain	This land work is made us very good help and crop is also good. But this year we have put crop earlier then others so my crop has burned because of no rain.
28.	Nirmamma w/o sidhappa	Jageere pannure	52	2 Acres 10 Gunta	There were lots of whiled grass in the land	Cotton has put in the land, crop is good	2005 2006 2007 2008	Cotton Jowar Jowar Bajra Cotton	50 Kg 50 Kg 3 ½ Quintals 3 ½ Quintals 10 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	From 2 years I did not brought any grams by the out side. After putting this fertilizer my crop is coming very good.
29.	Amruthamma w/o Rayappa	Jageere pannure	99 129	1 Acre 1 Acre this one acre land was sallow land.	The land was sallow land and there was lot of whiled grass	Cotton is good in the land	2005 2006 2007 2008	Bajra/ Toor Bajra/ Toor Cotton	1 Ant 2 Quintals 6 ½ Quintals 1 Quintals 9 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Land is become very smooth and sallow land has become good. 129 surveys land has also become good and I have put brinjal in this land. After putting the local fertilizer the land is really good and best.
30.	Reethamma w/o	Jageere pannure	6/3	1 Acre sallow	There were lots of whiled grass	Sunflower is fully insisted (eaten by	2005	Grams	1 Quintals	-	Bunds have put the water will stay in our land and crop is

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
	Durgappa		70	land 1 Acre = 2 Acres	in the land, weeds and deep rooted whiled grass.	worms). If rains the crop will be good	2006 2007 2008	Jowar Cotton Sunflower	2 Quintals 15 Kg Crop is good if rains I am lucky	- Decrease Increased	good.
31.	Gangamma Devdasi	Jageere pannure	3	2 Acres	The land was sallow land and there was lot of whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass.	It is given to the lease, in 1 acre land I have not put any crop so again this land has become sallow land	2005 2006 2007 2008	Sallow land Jowar Sallow land Padi (Batha)	- 2 Quintals - crop is good	- - - Increased	
32.	Huligemma w/o thayappa	Jageere pannure	70	2 Acrears	there was lot of whiled grass and no bunds in the land	Cotton has put crop is good	2005 2006 2007 2008	Cotton (Traditional) Safflower Jowar Cotton	1 ½ Quintals 2 Quintals 2 ½ Quintals 4 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	I am not able to give money and do this work, fertilizer has become very costly so, I am not able to put also. Because of this work my land is good thank you.
33.	Gavigetti Yallamma w/o Earappa	Jageere pannure	347	2 Acres	The mud was fully sticky in my land , there were lots of whiled grass and not able to get any crop	Cotton has put in the land it is good. because of no rain plants are dried	2005 2006 2007 2008	Cotton (Traditional) Sunflower Cotton Cotton	1 Quintals 1 ½ Quintals 4 Quintals Crop has dried	- - Increased Increased	Bunds have been put in the land and land has done level, so it is very good now. This work is really very good useful for us because of rain crop has decreased.
34.	Shiromani w/o Balaswami	Jageere pannure	347	2 Acres	There were lot of weeds (waste) and whiled grass	Sunflower has put in the land because of no rain the land has became very	2005 2006 2007	Cotton (Traditional) Jowar Sunflower	3 Quintals 4 Quintals 2 ½	- - Increased	This work is really very good useful for us because of no rain land has became fully heat so, this time I might get lesser then last year.

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
						heat.	2008	Sunflower	Quintals Crop is good	Increased	
35.	Mariamamma w/o Shanthappa	Dothrab andi	44	2 Acres	Normally there were grass in the land not much	Now fully the land has become clean	2005 2006 2007 2008	Bajra Bajra Bajra / Toor Sunflower	4 Quintals 4 Quintals 7 Quintals 1 Quintals Yield is good	- - Increased Increased	For me very difficult to clean my land by using deep tilling, so this work has really very good use full for me. Crop is also coming good.
36.	Manikyamma w/o Basthinappa	Dothrab andi	35/32	2 Acres	There were lot of weeds (waste) and whiled grass	Now because of deep tilling my land has become nice.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar Sunflower Jowar	10 Quintals 13 Quintals 6 Quintals 20 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Because of putting bunds in my land water will not flow to others land. And local fertilizer is very good use full for me.
37.	Dyavamma w/o Hanumantha	Dothrab andi	31	2 Acres	There were lot of weeds (waste) and whiled grass	Now again it has grown whiled grass, weed and waste.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Cotton Jowar Onion Sunflower Jowar	10 Quintals 20 Quintals 10 Quintals 3 Quintals 20 Quintals	- - Increased Normal	I have not seen any differences in yield, but I got profit in money. Yearly I use to spend money this year you have helped me.
38.	Gyanamma w/o	Dothrab andi	32	1 Acre 7 gunta	My land was normal there	Now land has become nice but	2005	Jowar	-	-	This work is use full for us but the crop is same as I feel.

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
	Govindhappa				were not much weeds in my land.	crop is same as usually.	2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar Jowar	12 Quintals 12 Quintals 14 Quintals	- Same Increased	
39.	Laxmi w/o Rajappa	Dothrab andi	25	2 Acres	There was no bunds and lots of weeds (waste) in my land	Land is getting good crop	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Grams Sunflower Jowar	14 Quintals 5 Quintals 9 Quintals 14 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	I was not having money to clean my land and put local fertilizer so this work has really very good use full for me.
40.	Yankamma w/o yamunappa	Dothrab andi	35/25	2 Acres	There was lot of whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass.	Now bunds are there water will stand in my land and it's cleaned.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Bajra Jowar Sunflower	10 Quintals 6 Quintals 10 Quintals 6 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Land is fully cleaned and thanks for this work because we were not having money to spend for the land.
41.	Shanthamma w/o Aralappa	Dothrab andi	25/35	2 Acres	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land.	Jowar has put in the land and it is good.	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar Jowar Jowar	6 Quintals 6 Quintals 8 Quintals 12 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	I was having very bad difficulty to spend money for the land so I had very good use full and local fertilizer is also very good for me.
42.	Abrams w/o Mariappa	Dothrab andi	31	2 Acres	there was lot of whiled grass	Land has become clean and smooth	2005	Jowar & Grams	15 Quintals	-	Whiled grass has gone and bunds are there, and land is

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
					and no bunds in the land		2006	Sunflower & Bajra	3 Quintals 6 Quintals	-	giving good crop. before it was very difficulty to get crop, now every crop will comes properly
						2007	Cotton & Jowar	2 Quintals	Increased		
						2008	Jowar & Grams	10 Quintals 3 Quintals 20 Quintals 3 Quintals	Increased		
43.	Huligemma w/o Vasantha	Dothrab andi	35	2 Acres	My land was good in the beginning	Now it has become very good and smooth	2005	Jowar	10 Quintals	-	Tilling has not made me happy because I was using a bullock; you have done by tractor so you have given me a rest.
						2006	Sunflower	3 Quintals	-		
						2007	Jowar	6 Quintals	Decreased		
						2008		15 Quintals	Increased		
44.	Laxmi w/o Yallappa	Pothnal	86	1 Acre 21 gunta	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land and land was uneven	Land has become level and land is good	2005	There were whiled grass	-	-	Land has become nice, clean. From next year I will put crop in my land. Land work has not fully completed, level has to be done and local fertilizer has to put in my land.
						2006	-	-	-		
						2007	-	-	-		
						2008	-	-	-		
45.	Meremma w/o Husenappa	Jageere pannure	70	2 Acres	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land and no bunds in the land	Bunds has put and deep tilling has done	2005	Jowar & Bajra	1.25 Kg 2 Quintals	-	This work has made to be clean our land and its getting good crop because of no rain this year I might get less crop
						2006	Jowar & Bajra	1.80 Kg	-		
						2007	Jowar & Bajra	1.5 Kg 2 Quintals	Increased		
						2008	Sunflower, Bajra & Grams	1.50 Kg 2.50 Kg 2 Quintals	Increased		

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
									Waiting		
46.	Sunandham ma w/o Shanthappa	Jageere pannure	70	2 Acres	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land	Crop is good and land is cleaned	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Traditional cotton Sunflower Bajra Jowar Bajra Toor	75 Kg 1 Quintals 1 ½ Quintals 1 Quintals - 1 ½ Quintals -	- - Increased Normal	My land was fully fallow land now it has become very good land and I am getting good crop. Wait For Jowar and toor.
47.	Huligemma w/o Durgappa	Pothnal	-	2 Acres	Land was uneven and whiled grass was there	Water will stop in the land and bunds have put	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar White Jowar Cotton Jowar	50 Kg - 4 Quintals 5 Quintals 3 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Before we were not having interest to put any crop in the land. Now I have interested.
48.	Ningamma w/o pavadeppa	Pothnal	20	2 Acres	There were lot of deep rooted whiled grass in myland	Because of putting bunds in the land water will stop in the land	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar Jowar Jowar	2 Quintals 2 Quintals 20 Kg 2 ½ Quintals	- - Decreased Increased	I was suffering from TB so I did not able to do the land work from 2002.
49	Huligemma w/o Dyavanna	Pothnal	10	1 Acre 10 Gunta	There were lots of deep rooted whiled grass in the land	Now my land have become good	2005 2006 2007 2008	Jowar Jowar Jowar Jowar	2 Quintals 2 Quintals 4 Quintals 5 Quintals	- - Increased Increased	Before there were lots of whiled grass in the land so I was not getting good crop, now it is nice

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
50	Rangamma w/o Mallappa	Pothnal	10	1.10 Acre	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land	Bunds has put and deep tilling has done	2005	Jowar	1 ½ Quintals	-	Before there were lots of whiled grass in the land so I was not getting good crop, now it is nice and fertilizer is helped us a lot
							2006	Jowar		-	
							2007	Jowar	1 ½ Quintals	Increased	
							2008	Jowar	5 Quintals	Increased	
51	Sanjeevamma w/o Amarappa	Pothnal	10	1.10 Acre	The land was not having bunds and it was not level	All the weeds are not there and it cleaned	2005	Jowar	1 ½ Quintals	-	Before it was not level so all the water and mud was flowing to the others land now it is good and I am getting good crop
							2006	Jowar		-	
							2007	Jowar	1 ½ Quintals	Normal	
							2008	Jowar	3 Quintals	Increased	
52	D. Durgamma w/o Yallappa	Pothnal	10	1.10 Acre	It was fully uneven land	Now water will stop in the land	2005	Jowar	50 Kg	-	Before this work I was not interested in this land work now I am fully involved in this work
							2006	Jowar	1 Quintals	-	
							2007	Jowar	2 Quintals	Increased	
							2008	Jowar	4 Quintals	Increased	
53	Maadevi w/o Ramayya	Pothnal	10	1.10 Acre	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land It was fully uneven land	Crop is good and land is cleaned	2005	Jowar	1 Quintals	-	Before 2005 it was not level and no bunds in the land. After putting the bunds land has become and it is good
							2006	Jowar	1 Quintals	-	
							2007	Jowar	4 Quintals	Increased	
							2008	Jowar	6 Quintals	Increased	
54	Karamu w/o Govindamma	Pothnal	10	2 Acre	It was fully uneven land	All the weeds are not there and it	2005	Jowar	2 Quintals	-	Crop is good and land is cleaned Before 2005 it was

Sl No.	Name	village	Suv No	Acreage	Land condition before work	Present condition	Year	Crop	Yield	Increased/ Decreased	Remarks
					and it was not level	cleaned	2006	Jowar	3 Quintals	-	not level and no bunds in the land. After putting the bunds land has become and it is good
						2007	Bajra	2 Quintals	Increased		
						2008	Jowar Jowar Toor	5 Quintals 8 Quintals 20 Kg	Increased		
55	Balamma w/o Hanmathi	Pothnal	10	1.10 Acre	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land	Land is good and clean	2005	castor	-	-	After putting local fertilizer crop is coming properly
						2006	Castor	-	-		
						2007	Jowar	5 Quintals	Increased		
						2008	Jowar	7 Quintals	Increased		
56	Janamma w/o Siddalingappa	Pothnal	20	2	Whiled grass and deep rooted whiled grass were there in the land It was fully uneven land	Crop is good and land is cleaned All the weeds are not there and it cleaned	2005	Jowar	3 Quintals	-	In 2007 Tilling and local fertilizer has put so this year crop is good
						2006	Jowar Toor	3 Quintals 4 Quintals	-		
						2007	Jowar Bajra	5 Quintals 2 Quintals	Increased		
						2008	Jowar	6 Quintals	Increased		

