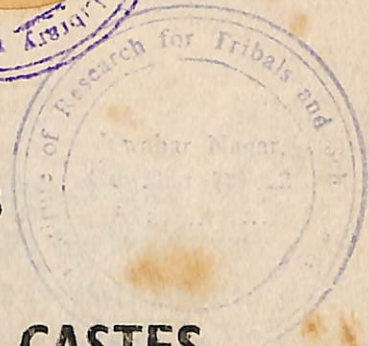


REPORT ON
THE EVALUATION STUDY
OF
THE SUPPLY OF MILCH ANIMALS
TO
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES
BENEFICIARIES IN THE
JORHAT DISTRICT OF ASSAM



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P R E F A C E .

In order to determine the impact of a particular developmental scheme on the targeted group ex-post evaluation study is very much important. For the welfare and development of the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes people various developmental schemes have been formulated and implemented by a number of agencies. In one of the meetings of the Directors of the Tribal Research Institutes held in New Delhi under the aegis of the Ministry of Welfare, (erstwhile Ministry of Home Affairs), Govt. of India, the evaluation studies to be carried out by each Tribal Research and Training Institute in India were thoroughly discussed. Assam T.R.I. was assigned the evaluation study of the supply of milch animals to the Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste beneficiaries in one of the districts of Assam. In consultation with the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandary, Govt. of Assam, the Jorhat District consisting of three subdivisions, namely, Jorhat, Majuli and Golaghat, was selected for this purpose and the present report is the outcome of the evaluation study assigned by the Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India.

The present study takes into account the supply of milch animals to the Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe beneficiaries during the Sixth plan period only under the Tribal sub-plan, Scheduled Castes Component plan and I.R.D.P. Since the District Rural Development Agency, Jorhat, could not make the list of beneficiaries readily available, our field study was considerably hampered. Recurring floods of the Brahmaputra also delayed our field work in the Majuli subdivision, which happens to be the largest river island in the world. However, field study in the three subdivisions of the districts could be completed during the period from April '86 to December '86 in two phases. 10% percent of the beneficiaries under each scheme, T.S.P., S.C.C.P. and I.R.D.P. were selected for our study on the basis of random sampling.

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This study elaborately describes the impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries showing their success or failures as a poverty alleviation programme . A comparative study of the schemes implemented under Tribal sub-plan, Scheduled Castes component plan and I.R.D.P. is also incorporated here with a view to highlighting various aspects of success, failures and drawbacks on the part of implementing agencies (Deptt. of Vety. & A.H. and D.R.D.A) and the beneficiaries as well.

The main findings of our study are incorporated in the Chapter on 'Concluding Observations'. On the basis of these observations we have put forward some concrete suggestions for due consideration of the implementing agencies as well as the Government.

The study has been carried out by Shri Paramesh Dutta, M.Sc. Senior Investigator of the Institute under my guidance. Shri Balabhadra Baishya has taken pain in typing the entire report within the least possible time. I consider it a privilege to offer my hearty thanks to both of them. Our thanks also go to those officers of the Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department and District Rural Development Agencies, Jorhat who had helped us in conducting the study and making the required data available.

Dated Guwahati
the 30th September, 1987.

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REPORT ON
THE EVALUATION STUDY OF SUPPLY OF MILCH ANIMALS TO SCHEDULED
TRIBES AND SCHEDULED CASTES OF JORHAT DISTRICT IN ASSAM.

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION:

Research on program evaluation indicates that evaluation is likely to lead to better program performance only if the program design meets three conditions (Horst et al, 1974; wholey et al, 1975; and wholey, 1979).

Condition 1: Program objectives are well defined: that is, those in charge of the program have agreed on a set of realistic, measurable objectives and performance indicators on which the program is to be held accountable.

Condition 2 : Program objectives are plausible/realistic; that is, there is evidence that program activities have some likelihood of achieving progress towards program objectives.

Condition 3: Intended uses of information are well defined: that is, those in charge of the program have agreed on how program performance information will be used to achieve and demonstrate improved program performance. These are also the conditions indicating that program managers are ready to manage their programs to achieve and demonstrate better program performance ("manages for results"). (cf. Evaluation studies Review Annual, Vol.6, 1981, Ed. by Howard E. Freeman and Marian A. Soloman, Sage publications/Beverly Hills/London, P -58)

Keeping in view the above suggestions and also that " an evaluation should aim to be comprehensible, correct and complete, and credible to partisans on all sides" (Lee J. Cronbach and Associates. : Our Ninety Five Theses; published in Evaluation studies Review Annual, Vol.6, 1981, Ed. by Howard E. Freeman & Marian A Soloman, P. 37), the Tribal Research Institute, Assam, had ventured to undertake an evaluation study to examine the impact of distribution of milch animals during the Sixth Five Year plan period among the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes communities of Jorhat District of Assam, as per the direction of the Ministry of Welfare (earstwhile Ministry of Home Affairs, Tribal Development Division) Govt. of India.

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Jorhat is a newly created district of Assam with three sub-divisions viz - Jorhat, Majuli and Golaghat. As per 1971 census, the district has a total population of 1183053 of which 102352 persons belong to the Scheduled tribes communities and 67164 persons belong to the Scheduled caste communities. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled caste population to the total population of the district is 8'65 and 5'67 respectively.

Some basis data of Jorhat District:-

Geographical area	:	6400 Sq.K.m.
No. of villages	:	1736 Nos.
No. of Dev.Blocks	:	11 Nos.
Population	:	Total - 16,71,907
(projected on the	S/C	- 1,50,807
Census figures of	S/T	- 2,29,822
1971).		

(Source - A Brief Note on the performance of IRDP in Jorhat District

During the Sixth Five Year plan period, milch animals were distributed to the S/T and S/C beneficiaries of Jorhat district under the Tribal sub-plan and Scheduled caste component plan by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the Govt. of Assam. Besides, the D.P.D.A., Jorhat, also supplied milch animals to a number of S/T and S/C beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which was initiated by the Govt. in 1979 as a major poverty alleviation Programme.

The evaluation study on the impact of supply of milch animals among the S/T and S/C beneficiaries of Jorhat district was taken up by the Directorate of Tribal Research Institute, Assam, during the last part of October, 1984. Necessary correspondences were made to the implementing authorities of the concerned schemes and they were requested to provide the details of the schemes and the lists of beneficiaries. The Deptt. of A.H. and Veterinary, Govt. of Assam furnished their schemes, lists of beneficiaries and necessary clarifications etc. by the end of 1st half of April, 1986. The D.R.D.A., Jorhat could not supply the required data in time as the same were not readily available. However, the D.P.D.A., Jorhat supplied a part of the materials required for the study only on 18th September, 1986 as a result of constant persuasions on our parts.

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Necessary field data required for the study were collected from the beneficiaries of the schemes in two phases. In the first phase field data were collected from the beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan and Scheduled Caste plan during the last part of April, 1986. In the second phase D.R.D.A. beneficiaries were interviewed and data were collected during the first part of October, 1986. It may be mentioned here that the beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan and Scheduled caste Component plan of Majuli sub-division could not be contacted during the first phase of our data collection due to the disruption of road communication in the sub-division concerned. However, data from the said beneficiaries were collected during our second phase of field data collection.

After receiving the beneficiary list from the concerned departments, it was found that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the Jorhat District, 117 S/T beneficiaries and 109 S/C beneficiaries received milch animals under Tribal sub-plan and Scheduled caste Component plan respectively from the A.H. and Veterinary Department, Govt. of Assam. The sub-division wise break-up of the beneficiaries of both the schemes is as follows:-

TABLE -1, I

Sub-division	No. of beneficiaries under T.S.P. during Sixth Plan.	No. of beneficiaries under S.C.P. during Sixth Plan.
Majuli	39	26
Jorhat	41	37
Golaghat	37	46
T o t a l	117	109

Similarly, D.R.D.A., Jorhat also provided loans to 457 beneficiaries, both S/T and S/C, to purchase milch animals during the Sixth plan period. It may be mentioned here that although the DRDA, Jorhat was established in 1979-80, due to the disturbed condition of the State it started functioning only from 1983-84. The sub-division wise break-up of S/T and S/C beneficiaries of milch

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animals of DRDA, Jorhat, during the period under discussion, as follows:-

TABLE -1,2.

Sub-division	Total No. of beneficiaries.	S/T beneficiaries	S/C beneficiaries
Jorhat	213	109	104
Majuli	111	101	10
Golaghat	133	51	82
T o t a l	457	261	196

METHODOLOGY

In order to collect the necessary field data required for the study a Household/Beneficiary schedule was prepared and data were collected accordingly after interviewing the selected beneficiaries. It was decided to collect field data from 10% of the total number of beneficiaries, of both categories (i.e., S/T S/C) under each programme. The beneficiaries, who were interviewed during our field investigation, were selected at random.

Random sampling method was used because of its simplicity and as it is generally regarded as more representative because each unit has equal chance of being represented. Lottery method of random sampling was used for selecting the beneficiaries. Samples were selected separately for each sub-division so that they may have equal representation. The lists of the beneficiaries received from the concerned departments were used for this purpose.

The help of the field officials like Extension Officer Veterinary, Veterinary Field Asstt. of the A.H. & Veterinary Department, Extension Officer (credit), Rural Development workers of DRDA of the concerned Dev. Blocks were taken to identify the selected beneficiaries as well as the animals supplied to them during our field investigation.

The data collected both from the official sources and from the selected beneficiaries at field level were systematically processed, analysed and interpreted, which will be evident in following Chapters.

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C H A P T E R - II

EVALUATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS
UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

Milch animals in the form of local and cross breed milch cow, local and cross breed heifer etc. were distributed to 117 scheduled Tribe beneficiaries by the A.H. and Veterinary department, Jorhat under the Tribal sub-plan, during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The sub-division wise break-up of the No. of beneficiaries under the scheme has already been shown in the preceding chapter. The animals were supplied to the beneficiaries as per year wise provisions of different schemes as approved by the Govt. of Assam. The details of the schemes, executed by the A.H. & Veterinary department under Tribal sub-plan during the Sixth plan period in Jorhat district are as follows:-

In the year 1980-81 the department concerned implemented two schemes in connection with the distribution of milch animals to the S/T population. The detailed estimate of expenditure of each scheme has been shown below.

1. Detailed estimate of expenditures for Distribution of Local Milch cow and one Heifer to Tribal population under Tribal sub-plan during the year 1980-81.-----

I. Cost of one local Milch cow age 4 to 6 teeth -Rs.800'00
The cow should be of 1st and 2nd lactation with milk yield minimum 1 kg. per day with calf at heel. Rs. 50/-will be deducted in case of death of the calf.

2. Cost of one local Heifer pregnant(3 to 5 months pregnancy) -----Rs. 600'00
Rs.1400'00

Recurring assistance.

1. Purchase of appliances, materials - Rs. 80'00
2. Cost of medicine - Rs. 50'00
3. Transportation charge -----Rs. 20'00
Rs.1550'00

Total cost of one unit - Rs. 1,550'00

II. Detailed Estimate of Expenditure for Distribution of cross breed Heifer to Tribal population under Tribal sub-plan, during 1980-81.-----

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1. Cost of 1(one) number cross breed heifer with Jersey 3 to 5 months pregnancy. - Rs. 2,800'00
 2. Cost of concentrates and medicine - Rs. 125'00
 3. Cost of transportation charges - Rs. 75'00
- Total - Rs. 3000'00

Cost of 1(one) unit - Rs. 3,000'00

In Jorhat district the above two schemes were implemented during the year 1980-81 and as per the provisions of scheme No. I, 22 units were distributed to 22 S/T beneficiaries. Similarly 10 units were distributed to 10 S/T beneficiaries under scheme No. II. The sub-division wise break-up of No. of unit sanctioned, No. of beneficiaries and other details of the two schemes under discussion is shown below in table No. 2, I.

T A B L E -2,1
1980- 81

Sub-Division	Scheme-I					
	No. of Unit sanctioned	No of beneficiaries	Total cost of the units sanctioned.	No of unit sanctioned.	No. of beneficiaries	Total cost of the units sanctioned.
Jorhat	8	8	Rs.12400/-	3	3	Rs.9000/-
Majuli (Jorhat-I)	6	6	Rs. 9300/-	4	4	Rs.12000/-
Golaghat	8	8	Rs.12400/-	3	3	Rs. 9000/-
Total -	22	22	Rs 34000/-	10	10	Rs.30000/-

In the year 1981-82 only one scheme was implemented to distribute milch animals (cross breed Heifer) to S/T population under Tribal sub-plan. The details of the scheme are as follows:-

Detailed Estimate of Expenditure for Distribution of Cross Breed Heifer to Tribal population under Tribal Sub-Plan, 1981-82.

1. Cost of 1(one) number cross breed Heifer (Jersey) (3 to 5 months pregnancy) - Rs. 2,800/-
 2. Cost of concentrates and medicine (60+65/-) Rs. 125/-
 3. Cost of transportation charge - Rs. 75/-
- Total - Rs. 3000/-

Cost of 1(one) unit -Rs. 3000/-

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As per the provision of the scheme 22 units were sanctioned for distribution in Jorhat district and the units were distributed accordingly. The sub-division wise break-up of the No. of unit sanctioned, No. of beneficiaries and the cost of units etc. has been shown in table No. 2.2.

T A B L E - 2.2 . . .

Sub-division	1981-82		
	No. of units sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries	Total cost of the units sanctioned.
Jorhat -	7	7	Rs. 21,000/-
Majuli (Jorhat-I)	8	8	Rs. 24,000/-
Golaghat	7	7	Rs. 21,000/-
Total	22	22	Rs. 66,000/-

Similarly in the year 1982-83 only one scheme, as stated below, was implemented in Jorhat District under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Detailed Estimate of Expenditure for Distribution of cross Breed Heifer to Tribal population under Tribal Sub-plan, 1982-83.

1. Cost of 1 (one) number cross breed heifer (Jersey) 3 to 5 months pregnancy	-	Rs. 2,600'00
2. Cost of concentrates on transit	-	Rs. 25'00
3. Cost of transportation charges	-	Rs. 75'00
4. Cost of medicine	-	Rs. 100'00
Total	-	Rs. 3000'00

Cost of one unit -Rs. 3,000'00

According to the provision of the scheme 32 units were sanctioned during the year 1982-83 for distribution in Jorhat District. It has been seen from the lists of the beneficiaries for the year concerned that 32 units were distributed to 32 S/T beneficiaries of the District. The sub-division wise break-up of the No. of unit sanctioned, No. of beneficiaries, cost of animals etc. has been shown in table 2.3.

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T A B L E - 2, 3.

Sub-division	1982-83		
	No of units sanctioned	No of beneficiaries	Total cost of the units sanctioned.
Jorhat	11	11	Rs. 33,000/-
Majuli	12	12	Rs. 36,000/-
Golaghat	9	9	Rs. 27,000/-
Total	32	32	Rs. 96,000/-

In the year 1983-84 also only one scheme was approved and implemented for the distribution of milch animals to S/T population under Tribal Sub-Plan. The details of the scheme are as follows:-

Detailed Estimate of Expenditure for Distribution of Milch cow to Tribal Population under Tribal Sub-plan, 1983-84.

1. Cost of 1(one) cross breed Milch cow (Jersey Hariana, sahiwal, sindhi, Tharpakon) with calf at heel 1st or 2nd lactation, Milk yield 7 to 10 ltr. Age 4-6 teeth	-	-	Rs. 4,500/-
2. Insurance charge .4'50% per head	-	-	Rs. 203/-
3. Transportation cost	-	-	Rs. 27/-
4. Cost of medicine	-	-	Rs. 100/-
5. Cost of Utensil	-	-	Rs. 70/-
Total	-	-	Rs. 4900/-

Cost of one unit - Rs. 4,900/-

In this year the cost of the unit increased by 61'22% to the cost of the unit of previous year (i.e. 1982-83). Altogether 19 units were sanctioned for Jorhat district and the units were distributed accordingly. The sub-division wise break-up has been shown in table No. 2, 4.

T A B L E - 2, 4.

Sub-division	1983-84		
	No. of units sanctioned.	No. of beneficiaries.	Cost of the units sanctioned.
Jorhat	8	8	Rs. 39,200/-
Majuli	5	5	Rs. 24,500/-
Golaghat	6	6	Rs. 29,400/-
Total	19	19	Rs. 93,100/-

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In 1984-85 also only one scheme was implemented for distribution of milch cow under Tribal Sub-Plan. The scheme is as follow:-

Detailed Estimate of Expenditure for Distribution of Milch cow to Tribal Population under Tribal sub-plan, 1984-85.

1. Cost of 2(two) Nos. cross breed Milch cows (Jersey, Sehiwal, Sindhi) with calf at heel 1st or 2nd lactation, milk yeild 7 to 10 ltr. per day, Age 4-6 teeth @ Rs. 4500/-	Rs. 9,000/-
2. Transportation cost.	Rs. 30/-
3. Cost of medicine	Rs. 100/-
4. Cost of utensils	Rs. 70/-
<u>Total</u>	<u>Rs. 9200/-</u>

Cost of one unit - Rs. 9,200/-

Under this scheme 6 units were sanctioned for distribution in Jorhat district during the year 1984-85. We were told by the Dist. Veterinary officer, Jorhat during the period of our data collection, that although the units were supposed to be distributed among 6 beneficiaries of the district as per the scheme, the department had to distribute the units to 12 beneficiaries following a decision of the project Implementation Committees, Jorhat, Majuli and Golaghat I.T.D.Ps. The sub-division wise breakup of No. of units sanctioned, No. of beneficiaries, cost of units etc. has been shown in table 12.25

T A B L E - 12'25

Sub-division	1984-85		
	No. of units sanctioned.	No. of beneficiaries.	Cost of the units sanctioned.
Jorhat	2	4	Rs. 18,400/-
Majuli	2	4	Rs. 18,400/-
Golaghat	2	4	Rs. 18,400/-
Total	6	12	Rs. 55,200/-

Now let us have a glimpse of the position of distribution of milch animals under Tribal Sub-Plan during the Sixth Five Year plan period in Jorhat district as a whole. Year-wise position of distribution including the amount sanctioned during the Sixth Plan has been shown in table No. 2, VI.

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T A B L E - 2, 6 .

Year	No. of schemes implemented	Total No. of units sanctioned	Total No. of beneficiaries	Total cost of the units sanctioned.
1980-81	2	32	32	Rs. 64,600/-
1981-82	1	22	22	Rs. 66,000/-
1982-83	1	32	32	Rs. 96,000/-
1983-84	1	19	19	Rs. 93,100/-
1984-85	1	6	12	Rs. 55,200/-
Total	6	111	117	Rs. 3,74,400/-

From the above table it is seen that a total of Rs. 3,74,400/- was spent for distribution of milch animals to 117 S/T beneficiaries of Jorhat district under Tribal sub-plan during the Sixth Five Year plan period. The highest amount was sanctioned in 1982-83 and the maximum number of animals were distributed during the year 1980-81 and 1982-83 respectively. The lowest amount was sanctioned in the year 1984-85 and as such benefits could be given to only 12 beneficiaries which was the minimum during the whole plan period under discussion.

Performance and Impact of the Schemes.

In order to study the impact of distribution of milch animals among the S/T population of Jorhat district during Sixth Five Year plan period, we personally met and interviewed 13 beneficiaries who received milch cow under Tribal Sub-Plan. It has already been mentioned in Chapter -I that the beneficiaries were selected at random. However, it should be noted that out of 13 beneficiaries interviewed by us, 5 belonged to Jorhat Sub-division, 5 belonged to Golaghat sub-division and the rest 3 beneficiaries belonged to Majuli sub-division. Of these 13 beneficiaries 2 received local Milch cow without calf, 3 received cross breed Heifers and the rest 8 beneficiaries received cross breed milch cow of which 3 beneficiaries received cows without calf and 5 received cows with calf. After analysing the data collected from the respondent, with the help of a schedule, the following facts came into light.

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It was found that all the 13 beneficiaries possessed milch animals before the milch cows supplied to them by the A.H. & Veterinary department under Tribal Sub-Plan scheme during the Sixth Plan. The number of milch animals possessed by a single beneficiary, before taking benefit of the scheme, varies from 2 to 30.

As stated earlier 8 beneficiaries (61'53%) received single animal as a result of the schemes which includes either cross breed Heifer or cows without calf. The rest 38'46% beneficiaries received cows with calf.

All the animals were supplied by the department concerned. But it was found on field verification that except one none of the beneficiaries received any facility of transportation of the animals from the place of distribution to their respective places of residence or the transportation cost as provided by the schemes. Some of the beneficiaries had to carry the animals to a distance of 35 kms. from the place of distribution at their own cost. Only one informant Sri Indreswar Pegu of vill. Boromara, Jengrai of Majuli Sub-division who was a beneficiary during the year 1984-85 and was a Chairman of PIC, ITDP, Majuli told us that his cow with calf were transported to his place of residence by a departmental track. So, it can be said that 92'3% of the beneficiaries did not received any benefit of transportation though the provision for the same was there in each of the schemes implemented under Tribal sub-plan for distribution of milch animals in the district concerned during the Sixth plan period.

While the animals supplied to 5 (38'46%) beneficiaries, out of 13, were in milk the other animals supplied to the rest 8 (61'53%) beneficiaries were dry at the time of distribution.

When asked about the quality of the animals supplied to the beneficiaries, 69'23% of our respondents informed us that they received animals of good quality. The rest 30'76% of our respondents complained to have received animals of inferior quality.

Our data shows that out of 13 respondents 38'46% did not have any idea about the value of the animals supplied to them. When we wanted to know about whether the price of the animals supplied to the beneficiaries was reasonable, half of the rest 61'53% respondents told us that the price was reasonable. The

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other half, however, expressed their doubt about the reasonability of the prices of the animals supplied to them under the schemes.

53'84% of our total respondents told us that their views were taken at the time of selection of the animals. The rest 46'15% of our respondents informed us that their respective cattles were selected through the system of lottery.

None of the beneficiaries received a second supply of milch animals after the first one received by them. However, one of our informants Smt. Gunabala Pegu of vill. & P.O.-Charaighoria under Dhekorgora Dev. Block of Jorhat Sub-division informed us that she received a cross breed heifer (pregnant) in the year 1982-83. But unfortunately the animal died after a few days of receipt. As the heifer was insured, she claimed the insurance amount and received Rs. 2000/- from the National Insurance Company, Jorhat Branch after about 6 months of the death of the first supply and purchased 2(two) Nos. of local milch cow with one calf with that amount.

All the respondents informed us that they received all necessary help and co-operation from the officials of the A.H. & Veterinary department in procuring the animals.

Out of our 13 respondents 1(7'69%) respondent did not possess any cattle shed. The rest 12(92'3%) respondents, who received milch animals under Tribal sub-plan, however, possessed a cattle shed, which they constructed out of their own fund.

We also collected data on the feeding process of the cattle by the beneficiaries. It was found that all the 13 respondents feed their cattles by letting loose their animals. Only 4 (30'76%) of our respondents give occasional stall feeding to their animals received from the department concerned. While 69'23% of our respondents have the availability of grazing land for their cattles, the rest 30'76% respondents do not have such grazing land for their cattles in their respective localities. While 76'92% of the respondents purchase the necessary fodder from the market the other 23% respondents procure the fodder locally. Regarding the type of fodder we can say from our data that 84'61% of the respondent beneficiaries use mixed fodder to feed their cattle. The rest 15'38% of the respondents use rice bran to feed their cattle.

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Our data on average daily cost of feeding and maintenance of the cattle show that 15'38% of the beneficiaries do not spend anything for maintenance of their animals. 15'38% of the respondents spend less than Rs. 5/- per day for feeding and maintenance of their cattles. 7'69% of the beneficiaries spend Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/-. 38'46% of the beneficiaries spend Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/-. 7'69% spend Rs. 15/- to Rs. 20/- and 15'28% of the respondents spend Rs. 20/- and above for feeding and maintenance of the milch animals supplied to them under the schemes. It was observed that all the respondents have adequate resources to meet the cost of maintenance of the animals supplied to them.

The data on daily production of milk of the animals supplied to the beneficiaries show that 30'76% of the respondents receive less than 1 litre milk per day. The daily milk yield of 15'38% beneficiaries is between 1 to 2 litres a day. Daily 7.68% production of milk of another 30'76% respondents is 3 to 4 litres respondents get milk between 2 to 3 ltrs. a day. 7'69% of the total respondents receive daily milk between 4 to 5 litre. The rest 7'69% respondents, however, get milk more than 5 litres a day.

When enquired about the marketing facility for milk, all the 13 respondents told us that marketing facility for milk is available in their respective areas. We also collected information on the sale price of the milk. While 84'61% of our respondent beneficiaries informed us that they get reasonable sale price for the milk they sell, the rest 15'38% respondents, however, declined to have receive reasonable sale price for their milk.

It was observed that in 84'61% cases the place where the animals supplied by the Govt. are kept is linked by all weather road. In the rest 15'38% cases the condition was not so.

Out of 13 respondent beneficiaries we found only one to be a member of milk producers co-operative. The others do not have any membership of such co-operatives. In most of the areas, we visited, milk producers co-operatives are yet to be formed.

After analysing the data on utilisation of the product, it was seen that 23'07% of the beneficiaries do not use milk for their family consumption. 46'15% use milk between $\frac{1}{2}$ litre to 1 litre per day for their family consumption and the rest 30'76% of the respondents use more than 1 litre milk per day for their

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household consumption. Our data further show that 38'46% of the beneficiaries do not have milk for sale. 23'07% of the beneficiaries sell their milk in between 1 litre to 2 litres. 15'38% beneficiaries sell milk between 2 litres to 3 litres and the rest 23'07% of the respondents beneficiaries sell more than 3 litres of their produced milk per day.

Data on Veterinary facilities and services, available to the beneficiaries, were collected during our survey. Regarding the distance from the place of the beneficiary to the nearest Veterinary dispensary/centre we can say that in 15'38% cases the distance is less than 1 km. In 38'46% cases the distance is in between 1 km. to 2 km. 23'07% of the beneficiaries live at a distance between 2km. to 3 km. from the nearest Veterinary dispensary/centre. In 7'69% cases the distance is between 3 km. to 4 km. The rest 15'38% beneficiaries live at a distance between 4 km. to 5 km. from the nearest Veterinary centre. All the beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan schemes, whom we interviewed, during our survey informed us that they get the services of the Veterinary staff in time. When asked about the availability of necessary medicines at the nearest Veterinary centres, 61'54% of our respondents informed us that such medicines were available at the centres. The rest 38'46% respondents, however, told us that necessary medicines were not available at their nearest Veterinary dispensaries/centres.

We also collected data on follow up action taken by the department concerned after the implementation of the schemes. Out of 13 respondents, 9 (69'23%) respondents informed us that the officials of the A.H. & Veterinary department paid visit to them to see the operation of the schemes and rendered necessary help and guidance to them. The rest 4 (30'77%) respondent beneficiaries informed us that none from the department concerned visited their places after the introduction of the schemes.

Insurance of the animals supplied to the beneficiaries is a vital point to note. It was found that while 53'84% of the beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan insured their animals the other 46'15% of the beneficiaries did not insure their cattles.

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It was observed that most of the beneficiaries were ignorant about the insurance procedure of the animals.

Out of our total respondents 7 (53.84%) respondents told us that their animals supplied by the department died. Of these 7 respondents 5 respondent beneficiaries had insurance policies against their cattles and 2 of them had received the compensation from the insurance agencies. The rest 3 beneficiaries did not receive the insured amount against their dead cattles till the date of our field investigation.

It was found that 2 (15.38%) of our respondents either sold out or exchanged with others the cattles received as a result of the schemes and thus diverted from the scheme. Shri Bikuram Bori of No.5 Santipur Mishing gaon under Golaghat sub-division who was a beneficiary during the year 1982-83, told us that he had sold out the cross breed heifer supplied to him by the department as the animal did not conceive. Another beneficiary Shri Bitiram Bori, who is a resident of Gam^riguri Santipur Mishing gaon under Golaghat sub-division and who was a beneficiary during the year 1984-85 confessed after cross examination that he had exchanged his C.B.(Jersey) cow with calf with another person for one local cow and some amount of money (the informant declined to disclose the amount) on the very date he received the cow from the department. It should be noted that Shri Bitiram Bori owns about 30 heads of cattle and about 20 Bighas of cultivable land.

Regarding training in cattle rearing, it was observed that while 38.46% of the beneficiaries under Tribal Sub-plan received training in cattle rearing the rest 61.54% beneficiaries did not receive such training.

During our field investigation we wanted to know whether the beneficiaries had received Family Beneficiary card or not. After analyzing our data on this particular aspect it has been found that 38.46% of the beneficiaries under T.S.P. received the Beneficiary card. The rest 61.54% of the beneficiaries did not receive the same.

It was observed that the cattle supplied to the beneficiaries are looked after either by the family members of both sex or by hired labourers who are generally male. The hired labourers of course do other casual household works besides looking after

Contd....16/-

the animals. Our data show that only 15'38% of the beneficiaries had hired labourers before the introduction of the scheme. The percentage of hired labourers rose upto 46'15 after the introduction of the schemes under discussion. So, it can be said that the schemes have been able to generate employment opportunities to some extent.

We also tried to assess the total approximate annual income and expenditure pattern of the beneficiary families from all sources excluding the income generated by the scheme. On the basis of information provided to us by the beneficiaries on the above mentioned aspects we have classified our respondents into certain categories. The position has been shown in the following table.

T A B L E -2, 7

Categories of income & expenditure.	Income		Expenditure	
	No of beneficiaries	%	No. of beneficiaries	%
Rs. 3000/-to Rs. 6000/-	1	7'69	-	-
Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 9000/-	2	15'38	4	30'76
Rs. 9000/- to Rs. 12000/-	3	23'07	3	23'07
Rs. 12000/-to Rs. 15000/-	2	15'38	1	7'69
Rs. 15000/- & above	5	38'46	5	38'46
Total -	13	99'98	13	99'98

Our data collected from our respondents on their total approximate annual income before taking up the scheme, per capita income calculated on the basis of their information and whether the selected family was under the poverty line or not have been shown in a tabular form below at table 2, P.

Contd....17/-

T A B L E -2, . -8.

Name & address of the beneficiaries	No. of family members	Total approx. annual income excluding the income generated by the scheme.	Per capita income per month	Whether the family falls under poverty line?
1	2	3	4	5
1. Smti. Madhuri Deori, Upper Deorigaon, Nahatia, Jorhat.	12	Rs.22,300/-	Rs.154'86	No.
2. Smti. Gunabala Pegu, Charighoria, Jorhat.	10	Rs.14,000/-	Rs.116'66	No.
3. Gokul Kanan Bormukali, Jorhat	13	Rs.10,000/-	Rs. 64'10	Yes
4. Sri Lilaram Patir, Chaighoria, Jorhat	25	Rs.15,000/-	Rs. 50'00	Yes.
5. Sri George Baruah Deori, (Jorgmas Deori) Nam Deori gaon, Jorhat	10	Rs.11,200/-	Rs. 93'33	No.
6. Sri Indreswar Pegu, Jengraimukh, Majuli	5	Rs.42,000/-	Rs.700'00	No.
7. Smti Swapna Paying Garamurh, Majuli	7	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.297'61	No.
8. Sri Nomel Ch. Pegu, Jengraimukh, Majuli	8	Rs. 5,800/-	Rs. 60'41	Yes
9. Sri Bikuram Bori, Gamariguri, Golaghat	15	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.138'88	No.
10. Sri Kalia Loing, Santipur Mishing gaon, Gamariguri, Golaghat	6	Rs. 9,000/-	Rs.125'00	No.
11. Sri Bora Pegu, Gamariguri, Merapani, Golaghat,	7	Rs.10,500/-	Rs.125'00	No.
12. Smti Aijoni Borah, Thengalgaon, Kamargaon, Golaghat.	6	Rs. 7,500/-	Rs.104'16	No.
13. Sri Bitiram Bori, No.5 santipur Mishinggaon Gamariguri, Golaghat.	15	Rs.16,800/-	Rs. 93'33	No.

Contd.....18/-

The above table shows that out of 13 beneficiaries only 3 (23'07%) beneficiaries were below the poverty line at the time of taking up the schemes. The rest 10 (76'92%) beneficiaries were above the poverty line. So, it can be said that the principle of giving benefits to the people living under the poverty line was not strictly followed by the authorities who selected beneficiaries for milch animals in Jorhat district of Assam during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

At the time of our field investigation we wanted to know from the beneficiaries the basis of their selection as a beneficiary. While 7(53'84%) of our respondents informed us that they were selected because of their poor economic condition, 4(30'76%) respondents said that they were selected to take up a new occupation. The rest 2 (15'38%) beneficiaries, were seem to had been selected due to some other reasons like their political influence.

On the basis of data collected on additional annual income generated by the schemes we have classified the respondent beneficiaries into certain categories of income groups which are shown in the following table.

TABLE -2,19

Categories of additional annual income generated by the scheme.	No of respondent beneficiaries.	%
Nil	3	23'07
Less than Rs. 500/-	-	-
Rs.500/- to Rs. 1000/-	3	23'07
Rs.1000/- to Rs.1500/-	2	15'38
Rs.1500/- to Rs.2000/-	2	15'38
Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 2500/-	-	-
Rs.2500/- & above	3	23'07
Total	13	99'97

Contd.....19/-

The data collected on the additional income generated by the schemes show us that in 76'92% cases there has been an increase of the per capita income per month. The position has been shown in table No. 2, 10

TABLE NO.2, 10

Name & address of the beneficiary.	No. of family members	Addl. income generated by the scheme.	per capita income per month at the time of taking the scheme.	per capita income/month generated by the scheme.	per capita income at the time of investigation.	% of increase of per capita income as a result of the scheme.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Smti Madhuri Deori, Upper Deorigaon, Jorhat.	12	Rs. 2800'00	Rs. 154'86	Rs. 19'44	Rs. 174'30	12'55
2. Smti Gunabala Pegu, Chari-ghoria, Jorhat	10	1500'00	116'66	12'50	129'16	10'71
3. Sri Gobul Kaman, Bormukali, Jorhat.	13	540'00	64'10	3'46	67'56	5'39
4. Sri Lilaram Patir, Chari-ghoria, Jorhat	25	Nil	50'00	Nil	50'00	Nil
5. Sri George Baruah, Deori (Jorgmans Deori) Nam Deori Jorhat.	10	Nil	93'33	Nil	93'33	Nil
6. Sri Indreswar Pegu, Jengaimukh, Majuli	5	720'00	700'00	12'00	712'00	1'79
7. Smti Swapna paying Garamukh, Majuli	7	1920'00	297'61	22'85	320'46	7'61
8. Sri Nomal ch. Pegu, Jengeimukh, Majuli	8	2000'00	60'41	20'83	81'24	34'48
9. Sri Bikuram Bori Gamariguri, Golaghat.	15	Nil	138'88	Nil	138'88	Nil
10. Sri Kalia Loring, Santipur Mishing gaon, Gamariguri, Golaghat.	6	4320'00	125'00	60'00	185'00	48'00
11. Sri Bora Pegu, Gamariguri, Merapani Golaghat.	7	540'00	125'00	6'42	131'42	5'13
12. Smti Aijani Borah, Thengagaon, Kamar-gaon, Golaghat.	6	2500'00	104'16	34'72	138'88	33'30
13. Sri Bitiram Bori No. 5 Santipur Mishing gaon, Gamariguri, Golaghat.	15	2160'00	93'33	12'00	105'33	12'85

The column on the percentage of increase of per capita income per month as a result of the scheme, as shown in table No. 2, (1) indicates that there has been an increase of per capita income per month in 10 (76'92%) cases out of 13. The percentage of such increase varies from 1'79 to 48 and it can be said to be quite encouraging.

Through our study we tried to know the impact of rise in family income due to the introduction of the schemes on certain conditions like the material improvement of the family, health and sanitation, Housing, improvement of drinking water facilities, education of the children, clothing of the family, savings in Banks/post offices etc. Our data in this regard show that in 38'46% cases the impact was nil. 23'07% of the beneficiaries utilised their additional income generated by the schemes for the purpose of construction or repairing of their houses and other household expenses. 7'69% of the beneficiaries spent the additional income for the purpose of education of their children. Another 7'68% beneficiaries spent such additional income for providing clothing etc. for their family members. The rest 23'07% of our respondent beneficiaries informed us that they had been able to save their additional income generated by the schemes, either in Banks or post offices.

We have calculated the poverty line of the beneficiaries on the basis of the index fixed for it during the Sixth Plan period (i.e. Rs. 75/- per capita per month + 20% increase for N.E. Region). It was found that 76'92% of the respondents were already above the poverty line when they were selected as beneficiaries. The rest 23'07% beneficiaries were however, living below the poverty line. None of these 23'07% beneficiaries seem to have cross the poverty line even after the introduction of the schemes.

When asked about the problems faced, if any, in executing the schemes only 2 (15'38%) of our respondents informed us that their only problem is the artificial insemination of the animals. The facilities for artificial insemination are not available in most of the interior Veterinary Centres.

CHAPTER- III.

EVALUATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS UNDER SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT PLAN.

During the Sixth Five year plan period milch animals were also supplied to 109 scheduled caste beneficiaries in Jorhat district under the Scheduled Caste Component plan, by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department. The sub-division wise breakup of the number of beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste Component plan scheme has already been shown in Chapter-I(table-1.I).The animals were supplied to the beneficiaries as per yearwise provision of different schemes approved by the Govt. of Assam.The details of the schemes executed by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department under the Scheduled Caste Component plan in Jorhat district during the period under discussion are as follows:

In the year 1980-81 the department implemented two schemes in connection with the distribution of milch animals to the Scheduled Castes people. The detailed estimate of expenditure of each scheme has been shown below.

I. Detailed estimate of Expenditures for distribution of Local Milch Cow & one heifer to scheduled caste population under scheduled caste component plan during the year 1980-81.

1. cost of one local milch cow age 4 to 6 teeth --Rs. 800/-
The cow should be of 1st and 2nd lactation with milk yield minimum 1 ltr. per day with calf at Rs. 50/- will be deducted in case of death of the calf.
2. Cost of one local heifer pregnant(3 to 5 months pregnancy) - Rs.1600/-

Recurring assistance.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|-------|-----------|
| 1. Purchase of appliances, materials | - | - | - | Rs. 80/- |
| 2. Cost of medicines | - | - | - | Rs. 50/- |
| 3. Transportation charge | - | - | - | Rs. 20/- |
| | | | ----- | Rs.1550/- |

Total cost of 1 unit ... Rs. 1550/-

II. Detailed estimate of expenditure for distribution of cross breed heifers to the scheduled caste population during 1980-81.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|-----------|
| 1. Cost of one cross breed heifer (Jersey) 3 to 5 months pregnancy. | - | - | - | Rs.2800/- |
| 2. Cost of concentrates and medicine | - | - | - | Rs. 125/- |
| 3. Cost of transportation charges | - | - | - | Rs. 75/- |
| | | | ----- | Rs.3000/- |

Total cost of 1 unit ... Rs. 3,000/-

The above two schemes were implemented in Jorhat district in the year 1980-81 and as per the provisions of Scheme No. I 14 units were distributed to 14 S/C beneficiaries. Under the provisions of scheme No. II 20 units were distributed to 20 S/C beneficiaries of the district. The sub-division wise breakup of No. of units sanctioned, No. of beneficiaries and other details of the two schemes under discussion is shown in table 3.I below.

TABLE -3.I

Sub-Division	1980-81			1980-81		
	Scheme No. I	Scheme No. I	Total	Scheme No. II	Scheme No. II	Total
	No. of unit sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries	cost of the units sanctioned	No. of units sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries	cost of units sanctioned
Jorhat	5	5	Rs.7750'00	6	6	18000/-
Majuli	3	3	Rs.4650'00	4	4	12000/-
Golaghat	6	6	Rs.9300'00	10	10	30000/-
Total	14	14	Rs.21700/-	20	20	60000/-

It may be mentioned here that till 1981-82 the animals were distributed from Jorhat only as the Majuli sub-division was not created at that time.

In the year 1981-82 only one scheme was implemented to distribute milch animals (cross breed Heifer) to S/C population. The details of the scheme are as follows.

Detailed estimate of expenditure for distribution of cross breed heifers to scheduled caste population during 1981-82.

1. Cost of one No. cross Breed Heifer with Jersey (3 to 5 month pregnancy)	-	Rs.2,800/-
2. Cost of concentrates and Medicine		
Concentrants - 75'00		
Medicine - 50'00	-	Rs. 125/-
3. Costs of Transportation charges	-	Rs. 75/-
Total	-	Rs.3,000/-

Cost of one unit Rs. 3,000/-

As per the provisions of this scheme 22 units were sanctioned for distribution in Jorhat district and the animals were distributed accordingly. The sub-division wise breakup of the number of units sanctioned number of beneficiaries and the cost of the units etc. has been shown in table No. 3.2. .

Contd....23.

TABLE - 3.2

Sub-division.	1981-82		Total cost of the units sanctioned.
	No. of units sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries	
Jorhat	7	7	Rs. 21,000'00
Majuli	4	4	Rs. 12,000'00
Golaghat	11	11	Rs. 33,000'00
Total -	22	22	Rs. 66,000'00

In the year 1982-83 also only one scheme, as stated below, was implemented to distribute milch animals to the S/C population of Jorhat district under the Scheduled Caste Component plan. The details of the scheme are as follows:-

Detailed estimate of expenditure for distribution of cross breed heifer to scheduled caste population during 1982-83(continuous)

1. Cost of one No. of cross Breed Heifer with Jersey 3 to 5 months pregnancy.	-Rs.2,800/-
2. Cost of concentrate and Medicine	
Concentrate -- 75'00	} on transit
Medicine - 50'00	
3. Cost of Transportation charges	-Rs. 125/-
	-Rs. 75/-
	<u>Total - Rs. 3,000/-</u>

Cost of one unit Rs. 3,000/-

During this year 25 units were sanctioned for distribution among the S/C population and the units were distributed accordingly in the district under study. The sub-division wise break up of No. of units sanctioned, No. of beneficiaries and the total cost of units, etc. have been shown in table - 3.3.

TABLE -3. 3

Sub-Division	1982-83		Total cost of the units.
	No. of units Sanctioned	No. of beneficiaries.	
Jorhat	9	9	Rs. 27,000'00
Majuli	7	7	Rs. 21,000'00
Golaghat	9	9	Rs. 27,000'00
Total -	25	25	Rs. 75,000'00

Contd....24.

Similarly, during the year 1983-84 only one scheme was implemented by the A.H. & Veterinary department to distribute cross breed milch cows under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan. The details of the scheme are given below:-

Detailed estimate of expenditure for distribution of cross breed milch to scheduled caste population under Scheduled Caste Component Plan.

1. Cost of 1(one) cross-breed Milch cow (Jersey Hariana, Sahiwal Sindhi, Farnakar) with calf at heel 1st or 2nd lactation Milk yield 7 to 10 litres. Age-4 to 6 teeth	-	Rs. 4,500/-
2. Insurance charge 4.50% per head	-	Rs. 203/-
3. Transportation cost.	-	Rs. 27/-
4. Cost of Medicine	-	Rs. 100/-
5. Cost of utensils	-	Rs. 70/-
Total		Rs. 4,900/-

Cost of 1(one) unit - 4,900/-

As in the case of Tribal sub plan, the cost of the unit, distributed under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan, in this year also increased by 63'3% above the cost of the unit of previous year (i.e.1982-83). Altogether 16 units were sanctioned and distributed among the S/C beneficiaries during the year 1983-84. The sub-division wise breakup has been shown in table -3.4

TABLE 3, 4

Sub-Division	1983-84		Cost of units sanctioned.
	No. of units sanctioned.	No. of beneficiaries	
Jorhat	6	6	Rs. 29,400/-
Majuli	4	4	Rs. 19,600/-
Golaghat	6	6	Rs. 29,400/-
Total	16	16	Rs. 78,400/-

In 1984-85 also only one scheme was implemented under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan to distribute milch animals.

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The scheme is as follows;

Detailed estimate of expenditure for distribution of a cross breed milch cow to the scheduled caste population under scheduled caste component plan during 1984-85
(continuance)

1. Cost of 2(two) Nos. of cross-breed Milch cow(Jersey, Sahiwal, Sindhi) with calf at heel 1st and 2nd lactation milk yield 7 to 10 litres daily.	-	-	Rs. 9,000/-
Age -4 to 6 teeth @Rs. 4,500/-each (including insurance charge)			
2. Transportation cost	-	-	Rs. 30/-
3. Cost of medicine	-	-	Rs. 100/-
4. Cost of utensils	-	-	Rs. 70/-
			Total- Rs. 9,200/-

1(one) unit cost Rs. 9,200/-

Under the provision of this scheme 6 units were sanctioned for distribution in Jorhat district during the year 1984-85. We were informed by the Dist. Veterinary Officer, Jorhat, during the course of our field investigation, that although the units were supposed to be distributed to 6 beneficiaries of the district as per the scheme, the department had to distribute the units to 12 beneficiaries, instead of 6 beneficiaries, following a decision of the Scheduled Caste Development Board of the three sub-divisions of the district. The sub-division wise breakup of No. of unit sanctioned, No. of beneficiaries and the cost etc. have been shown in table -3,5.

TABLE -3,5

Sub-Division	1984-85		Cost of the units sanctioned.
	No of units sanctioned.	No of beneficiaries.	
Jorhat	2	4	Rs. 18,400/-
Majuli	2	4	Rs. 18,400/-
Colaghat	2	4	Rs. 18,400/-
Total -	6	12	Rs. 55,200/-

Now let us see the position of distribution of milch animals under the scheduled caste component plan during the Sixth Five year plan period in Jorhat district as a whole. Year-wise

Contd..... ..26.

position of distribution including the amount sanctioned during the Sixth Plan has been shown in table No. 3.6.

TABLE -3.6.

Year	No. of schemes implemented.	No. of units sanctioned.	Total No. of beneficiaries.	Total cost of the units sanctioned.
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	2	34	34	Rs. 81,700/-
1981-82	1	22	22	Rs. 66,000/-
1982-83	1	25	25	Rs. 75,000/-
1983-84	1	16	16	Rs. 78,400/-
1984-85	1	6	12	Rs. 55,200/-
Total	6	103	109	Rs.356,300/-

The above table shows that during the Sixth Plan period of total of Rs. 3,56,300/- was spent for distribution of milch animals to 109 S/C beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste Component plan in Jorhat district. The highest amount was sanctioned in the year 1980-81 and the highest number of animals were distributed during that year. The lowest amount was sanctioned in the year 1984-85 and as such benefits could be given only to 12 S/C beneficiaries which was the minimum during the whole plan period under study.

PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT OF THE SCHEMES.

We personally met and interviewed 15 S/C beneficiaries, who received milch animals under the Scheduled Caste Component plan during the Sixth Plan period, with a view to study the impact of the distribution of milch animals to Scheduled Caste population. It should be mentioned here that though as per the provision of our study we were supposed to interview only 11 No. of S/C beneficiaries, we had to take 4 more cases as it was observed during the course of our field investigation that in a good number of selected cases either the animal supplied to the beneficiary died or the beneficiary diverted from the scheme. So it was felt necessary to study a few additional cases in order to have a better insight on the performance and impact of the scheme implemented to distribute milch animals to S/C population of the district under study. These

Contd....27.

position of distribution including the amount sanctioned during the Sixth Plan has been shown in table No. 3.6.

TABLE -3.5.

Year	No. of schemes implemented.	No. of units sanctioned.	Total No. of beneficiaries.	Total cost of the units sanctioned.
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	2	34	34	Rs. 81,700/-
1981-82	1	22	22	Rs. 66,000/-
1982-83	1	25	25	Rs. 75,000/-
1983-84	1	16	16	Rs. 78,400/-
1984-85	1	6	12	Rs. 55,200/-
Total	6	103	109	Rs.356,300/-

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Contd....27.

additional cases will not, in any way, hamper the analysis and interpretation of our data.

Out of our 15 respondents 5 belonged to Jorhat sub-Division, 7 belonged to Golaghat Sub-division and the rest 3 belonged to Majuli sub-division. Of these 15 beneficiaries 2 received local milch cows with calves, 8 received cross breed heifers (a few heifers were pregnant at the time of supply), 4 beneficiaries received cross breed cows with calves and one of the beneficiaries received a cross breed cow without calf.

It was observed, after analysing the data, that out of 15 beneficiaries 9(60%) beneficiaries had their own milch animals before the milch animals supplied to them under the Scheduled Caste Component plan during the Sixth plan period. The remaining 6(40%) beneficiaries, however, did not possess any milch animal at the time of taking the benefits of the schemes.

While 9(60%) of the respondents received single animal as a result of the schemes, which includes either cross breed heifers or cows without calves, the rest 6(40%) respondents received cows with calves.

The animals in all the cases, were supplied by the A.H. & Veterinary department. But all the beneficiaries informed us that they did not receive any facility of transportation of the animals from the place of distribution to their respective places of residence or the cost provided by the schemes for transporting the animals.

Out of 15 beneficiaries 5(33'33%) received milk producing animals from the department. The rest of the animals received by 10 of our respondents (66'66%) were, however, dry at the time of receipt.

When asked about the quality of the animals supplied to the respondents, none complained to have received animals of inferior quality except one (6'66%).

Our data reveal that out of 15 respondent beneficiaries, 80% beneficiaries did not have any idea about the value of the animals supplied to them. The rest 20% of our respondents, who had some idea about the value, however, informed us that the price of the animals supplied to them was reasonable.

26'66% of our total respondents told us that their views were taken at the time of selection of the animals. The rest 73'33%

Contd....28.

of our respondents informed us that their respective cattles were selected through lottery.

None of the beneficiaries received a second supply of milch animals after the first one they received as a result of the schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The respondents informed us that they received all necessary help and co-operation from the officials of the A.H.& Veterinary Department in procuring the animals. Only one respondent, Sri Dambaru Das of Kamalabari, Majuli complained that the department concerned should have released the transportation cost and the cost of medicine, as provided in the schemes, to the beneficiaries which they did not.

Except 1(6'66%) all the respondents(93'33%) possessed a cattle shed to keep their animals which ofcourse, they constructed out of their own funds.

Our data on the feeding process of the cattles by the beneficiaries show that all the respondents feed their animals by letting loose their cattles. Only 4(26'66%) respondents told us that they give occasional stall feeding to their cattles received from the department concerned. 73'33% of our respondents informed us that they have the availability of grazing land for their cattle. The rest 26'66% beneficiaries however, do not have such land in their respective localities. While 60% of the respondents purchase the necessary fodder for their cattles, the rest 40% respondents procure the fodder locally. Regarding the type of fodder we can say that almost all the beneficiaries use mixed fodder to feed their cattles.

Our data on the average daily cost of feeding and maintenance of the cattle show that 40% of the beneficiaries do not spend any amoney for the maintenance of their cattle received as a result of the schemes. 13'33% of the respondents spend less than Rs. 5/- per day for feeding their cattles. Another 13'33% respondents spend Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per day for feeding. 20% of the beneficiaries spend in between Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per day for feeding their animals. The rest 13'33% of our respondents told us that they spend Rs. 20/- or above per day to feed the animals supplied to them.

The data on daily production of milk of the animals supplied to the beneficiaries show that the daily milk yield in case of 60% respondents is either nil or it is less than 1 litre.

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It is 1 litre to 2 litres in 20% cases. 6'66% respondents get milk between 4 to 5 litres a day. The rest 13'33% respondents however, get milk more than 5 litres a day. A comparative analysis of the data on the cost of feeding and milk yielding shows that the 13'33% of the beneficiaries who get milk more than 5 litres a day, spend an amount in between Rs. 5/- to Rs. 15/- for feeding their animals. In case of the 6'66% beneficiaries who get milk between 4 to 5 litres a day, the feeding cost is between Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/-. The rest 20% beneficiaries whose daily milk yield is 1-1 litre to 2 litres, spend less than Rs. 5/- for feeding their animals. So, it can be said that there is a relation between the cost of feeding and daily production of milk. The milk yield is higher, if the cost of feeding of the animals is higher.

When asked about the marketing facility for milk, all the 15 respondents informed us that marketing facility for milk is available in their respective areas. About the reasonability of the sale price 93'33% of our respondents told us that they receive reasonable price for milk if they sell it. The rest 6'66% of the respondents, however, declined to have received reasonable sale price for the milk they sell.

It was noticed that in 80% cases the place where the animals, supplied by the Govt. under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan, are kept is linked by all weather roads. In the rest 20% cases we noticed a negative condition.

Among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, whom we interviewed during our field investigation, we did not find any one to be a member of any milk producers coöperative societies as such societies are yet to be formed in almost all the areas we visited.

After analysing the data on utilisation of the product we can say that 33'33% of the S/C beneficiaries under Scheduled Caste Component Plan do not use milk for their household consumption. 46'66% use milk between $\frac{1}{2}$ litre to 1 litre for their own consumption and the rest 20% of the respondents use more than 1 litre milk per day for their family consumption. Our data shows that 80% of the beneficiaries do not have milk for sale. 6'66% of the beneficiaries can sell maximum of 1 litre milk per day. The rest 13'33% of the respondent beneficiaries, however, sell more than 3 litres of their milk yield per day.

Contd.....30.

During our field investigation data were also collected on Veterinary facilities and services available to the beneficiaries. Our data on the distance from the place of residence of the beneficiaries to the nearest Veterinary dispensaries/Centres show that in 13'33% cases the distance is less than 1 K.M. In 40% cases the distance is in between 1 K.M. to 2 K.M. 20% of the beneficiaries live at a distance between 2 K.M. to 3 K.M. In 13'33% cases the distance is between 3 K.M. to 4 K.M. The rest 13'33% beneficiaries, however, live at a distance which is more than 5 K.M. from the nearest Veterinary Centres. All the respondent beneficiaries, whom we interviewed during the course of our field study informed us that they get the services of the Veterinary staff-whenever required. Regarding the availability of necessary medicines at the Veterinary dispensaries/Centres, 93'33% of our respondents informed us that such medicines were available at the centres. The rest 6'66% beneficiaries, however, told us that such medicines were not available at their nearest Veterinary dispensaries/Centres.

We also collected data on followup action taken by the department concerned after the implementation of the schemes. Out of 15 beneficiaries, under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan, whom we interviewed 73'33% beneficiaries told us that the officials of the A.H. & Veterinary department paid visit to them to see the operation of the schemes and rendered necessary help and guidance. The rest 26'66% of our respondents, however, informed us that no one from the department concerned visited their places to see the operation of the schemes.

After analysing the data on the insurance of the animals supplied to the beneficiaries it was seen that while 73'33% beneficiaries insured their animals at the time of taking them from the department the rest 26'66% beneficiaries did not do so. It was also observed, in most of the cases of beneficiaries who insured their respective animals, that their insurance policies had become invalid due to non payment of the necessary premium. It was further noticed that the beneficiaries were ignorant about the procedure of insurance of their cattle.

Out of 15 respondents 7(46'66%) respondents told us that their animals supplied by the department died. Of those 7 respondents only 2 respondents, who had valid insurance policies, received the compensation from the insurance agencies.

Contd.....31.

It was found that 4(26'66%) of our respondent beneficiaries had diverted from the schemes either by selling out their animals received as a result of the schemes or by keeping it under someone else's custody. Cases of such nature have been cited below.

(1) Smti Binu Saikia of Vill.- Macharhat, Jorhat who was selected as a beneficiary during the year 1982-83 and as a result received one cross Breed Heifer (Pregnent) on 27.12.83. The Heifer gave birth to a female calf after a few days of receipt. But the beneficiary sold the animals to Sri Bakul Das, Rtd. S.D.O., P.W.D. of village Macharhat, Jorhat, for Rs. 2000/-. Sri Das also could not keep the animals and he sold them out to one Nepati person of Garmush.

(2) Sri Dambaru Das of vill. Kamalabari, Majuli, was a beneficiary during the year 1983-84 and he received one Cross Breed Jersey Milch Cow from the A.H. & Veterinary department on 29.12.84. When we met Sri D-as on 2.10.86 at his residence he could not produce the cow. He told us that he had kept the cow and the calf in one of his friend's house.

(3) Sri Sarupai Das of Dhekiajuli gaon under Majuli sub-Division was selected as a beneficiary during 1980-81. He received one Cross Breed Heifer from the A.H. & Veterinary department on 18-7-82. Sri Das told us that he kept the animal for about three months after receiving it. But he had to sell it to Sri Deven Goswami of Kamalabari Belegkhatia satra, Majuli for Rs.1300/- because of his very poor economic condition.

(4) Sri Baputa Das of Krishna Swami gaon, P.O. Merapani, Golaghat was a beneficiary during the year 1982-83. Sri Das received one cross breed heifer on 12.1.84. Sri Das informed us that the animal supplied by the department did not conceive. Artificial insemination was done for four times but all were in vain. So being frustrated the beneficiary sold out the animal. (It should be noted that in 1982-83 the scheme was for distribution of Cross Breed Jersey heifer with 3 to 5 months pregnancy)

Except 1 (6'66%) none of the respondent beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan received any training in cattle rearing.

Contd.....32.

While 53'33% of the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan informed us that they have received Family Beneficiary card, the rest 46'66% beneficiaries denied to have received such cards.

It was noticed that the animals supplied to the beneficiaries are looked after either by the family members or by hired labourers. Our data show that only 13'33% of the beneficiaries had hired labourers before the introduction of the schemes. The percentage of hired labourers has increased to 26'66% after the introduction of the scheme which indicates that the schemes have been able to generate employment opportunities to a certain extent.

After analysing the data on the total approximate annual income and expenditure pattern of the beneficiary families from all sources, excluding the income generated by the scheme, we have classified our respondents into certain categories as shown in the following table .

TABLE - 3,7

Categories of annual income & expenditure	Income		Expenditure	
	No. of beneficiaries	%	No. of beneficiaries	%
Less than Rs. 1000/-	2	13'33	-	-
Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 3000/-	-	-	1	6'66
Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 6000/-	3	20'00	3	20'00
Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 9000/-	1	6'66	3	20'00
Rs. 9000/- to Rs. 12000/-	2	13'33	2	13'33
Rs. 12000/- to Rs. 15000/-	3	20'00	2	13'33
Rs. 15000/- & above	4	26'66	4	26'66
Total	15	99'99	15	99'98

The data collected from our respondents on their total approximate income before taking up the schemes, per capita income per month calculated on the basis of their information and whether the selected family was living below the poverty line or not have

....

Contd33.

been shown in a tabular form below at table 3, 8.

TABLE - 3, 8

No of Family members	Total approx. annual income excluding the income genera- ted by the scheme.	per-capita income per-month	Family falls below the poverty line?
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

1.	Smti Binu Saikia, Machanhat, Jorhat.	Rs. 5,400'00	Rs. 90'00	Yes
2.	Smti Swarnalata Hazarika, Natun Gaghmur, Jorhat.	Rs. 12,000'00	Rs. 166'66	No.
3.	Smti Bhobli Das, Garjalchungt, Dharigaon, Via-Kakojan, Jorhat.	Rs. 10,000'00	Rs. 69'44	Yes
4.	Sri Titaram Das, Garjalchungt, Dharigaon, Jorhat.	Rs. 7,500'00	Rs. 89'28	Yes
5.	Sri Narayan Das, Gaghmur, Itakhuli, Jorhat -7.	Rs. 12,000'00	Rs. 62'50	Yes
6.	Smti Sarumai Das, Kamalabari, Majuli.	Rs. 24,000'00	Rs. 333'33	No.
7.	Sri Dambaru Das, Kamalabari, Majuli.	Rs. 33,600'00	Rs. 466'66	No.
8.	Sri Sarubai Das, Dhekiajuli, Gara- muth, Majuli.	Rs. 600'00	Rs. 8'33	Yes
9.	Smti Bina Das, Kamarpaty, Golaghat	Rs. 12,000'00	Rs. 142'85	No.
10.	Sri Gethuram Das, Mahutgaon, Bokelal, Golaghat.	Rs. 20,000'00	Rs. 238'09	No.
11.	Smti Sarusasali Das, Rajanekhat, Golaghat.	Rs. 600'00	Rs. 50'00	Yes
12.	Sri Athalia Das, Kacharithat(Ahom- gaon) Golaghat.	Rs. 5,600'00	Rs. 77'77	Yes
13.	Smti Terai Saikia, Chandmar, Golaghat	Rs. 30,000'00	Rs. 416'66	No.
14.	Smti Biju Das, No.1 Kalibortagaon, Morongt, Golaghat.	Rs. 12,000'00	Rs. 166'66	No.
15.	Sri Baruta Das, Krishna Swamigaon, Meravan, Golaghat.	Rs. 5,600'00	Rs. 66'66	Yes.

Contd,.....34.

(Poverty line has been calculated on the basis of Rs. 75/- per-Capita per month income -20% increase of income for N.E Region during Sixth plan making it to Rs. 90/- per capita P.m.)

The above table shows that out of 15 beneficiaries 8 beneficiaries (53'33%) were living below the poverty line at the time when they were selected as beneficiaries under the schemes. The rest 7(46'66%) beneficiaries were in no way living below the poverty line. So, it becomes evident that the concept of poverty line was not strictly considered as a criteria for selecting the beneficiaries., by the authorities who selected the beneficiaries.

When asked about the basis of selection, 10(66'66%) of our respondents told us that as far as they know, they were selected due to their poor economic condition. 2(13'33%) of our respondents said that they were selected to take up a new occupation. The rest 3(20%) beneficiaries were seen to have been selected due to some other reasons like their personal or political influences.

We have classified the respondent beneficiaries into certain categories of income groups, as shown in the following table, on the basis of the data provided to us by the beneficiaries on their additional annual income generated by the schemes.

TABLE -3,9

Categories of additional annual income generated by the schemes.	No. of respondent beneficiaries.	%
NIL	7	46'66
Less than Rs. 500/-	-	-
Rs. 500/- to Rs.1000/-	3	20'00
Rs. 1000/-to Rs.1500/-	-	-
Rs. 1500/- to 2000/-	-	-
Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 2500/-	-	-
Rs. 2500/- & above	5	33'33
Total	15	99'99

Contd.....35.

The above table shows that in case of 7(46'66%) beneficiaries the additional income is nil. These beneficiaries could not earn anything out of the schemes either because of their diversion from the scheme or due to the death of their animals supplied by the department before giving milk. Out of these 7 beneficiaries 3 diverted from the schemes as mentioned earlier. Out of total respondents 3(20%) of our respondents were earning an additional annual income in between Rs.500/- to Rs. 1000/-. Unfortunately the animal belonged to one of these three beneficiaries died. The rest 5(33'33%) beneficiaries, however, earned an additional annual income which was more than Rs. 2500/-. But the animals supplied to 2 of the beneficiaries of this group also found to be dead at the time of our investigation and one beneficiary who belonged to this group diverted from the scheme.

The data collected on the additional income generated by the schemes implemented under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan, indicate an increase of per capita income per month as a result of the schemes in 53'33% cases. But it should be mentioned here that in 50% of these 53'33% cases the additional income generated by the schemes stopped either due to the death of the cattle supplied to the beneficiaries or because of the diversion of the beneficiaries from the scheme. The position has been shown in table 3.10. below.

Contd....36.

TABLE - 3,10.

Name & address of the beneficiary.	No. of family members.	Addl. income generated by the scheme.	Per-capita income per month at the time of taking the scheme.	Per-capita income per month generated by the scheme.	Per-capita income including the income generated by the scheme.	% of increase of per capita income as a result of the scheme.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Smti Binu Saikia, Macherhat, Jorhat.	5	Nil	Rs. 90.00	-	-	-	The beneficiary diverted the scheme.
2. Smti Sarulata Hazarika, Natun Gashmur, Jorhat-7	6	Rs. 3,600.00	Rs. 166.66	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 216.66	30.00	The cow died.
3. Smti Bhoji Das, Gerualchungi, Dherigaon, Via-Kakojan, Jorhat.	12	Nil	Rs. 69.44	-	-	-	The animal died after 2 months of receipt.
4. Sri Titaram Das, Gerualchungi, Dherigaon, Jorhat.	7	Rs. 720.00	Rs. 89.28	Rs. 8.57	Rs. 97.85	9.59	The cow and the calf died after 2 years of receipt.
5. Sri Narayan Das, Garmur, Itakhuli, Jorhat.	16	Rs. 4,800.00	Rs. 62.50	Rs. 25.00	Rs. 87.50	40.00	The cow died due to food poisoning.
6. Smti. Sarumai Das, Kamalabari, Majuli.	6	Rs. 900.00	Rs. 333.33	Rs. 12.50	Rs. 345.83	3.75	-
7. Sri Dambaru Das, Dhekiajuli, Gerhmurh, Majuli.	6	Rs. 3,600.00	Rs. 466.66	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 516.66	10.71	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme.
8. Sri Sarupai Das, Dhekiajuli, Majuli.	6	Nil	Rs. 8.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	-do-
9. Smti Bina Das, Kamarpatty, Golaghat.	7	Rs. 3,600.00	Rs. 142.85	Rs. 42.85	Rs. 185.70	29.99	-

Contd....37.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Sri Gethuram Das, Mahutgaon, Bokolai, Golaghat.	7	Nil	Rs. 238.09	-	-	-	The cow and the calf died after a few months of receipt.
11. Smti Sa ^{RU} Suwali Das, Rajanekhat, Golaghat.	1	Rs. 600.00	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 100.00	100.00	-
12. Sri Adhalia Das, Kacharihat (Ahomgaon) Golaghat.	6	Nil	Rs. 77.77	-	-	-	The c-ow died.
13. Smti Terai Saikia, Chandmari, Golaghat.	6	Nil	Rs. 416.66	-	-	-	-do-
14. Smti Bulu Das, No.1. Kaibartagaon, Morangi, Golaghat.	6	Rs. 3,600.00	Rs. 166.66	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 216.66	30.00	-
15. Sri Baruta Das, Krishnaswamigaon, Meraoeni, Golaghat.	7	Nil	Rs. 66.66	-	-	-	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme.

Comtd.....38.

The column on the percentage of increase of per capita income per month, as shown in table No. 3,10 indicates that the per capita income per month of 8(53'33%) beneficiary families out of 15 increased as a result of the schemes. The percentage varies from 3'75 to 100'00. The remark column of the same table further indicates that only 4(26'66') beneficiaries out of 15 were getting an additional income at the time of our investigation. In case of the remaining beneficiaries the additional income is either nil or it stopped because of the death of the animals supplied to them or their diversion from the schemes as stated earlier.

Our data on the impact of rise in family income, due to the introduction of the schemes, on certain conditions like the material improvement of the family, health and sanitation housing improvement of drinking water facilities, education of the children, clothing of the family, savings etc. show that in 73'33% cases the impact was nil. 13'33% beneficiaries, under the scheduled Caste Component plan, utilised their additional income for material improvement like purchase of sewing machine and making of gold ornaments etc. Another 6'66% beneficiaries spent their additional income for providing clothing etc. for their family members. The rest 6'66% respondent beneficiaries reported that they had been able to save the additional income generated by the schemes in Banks or Post offices.

Regarding the problems faced in executing the schemes only 2 (13'33%) of our respondent beneficiaries informed us that their only problem is the artificial insemination of the animals. Except this particular problem, no one complained to have any other problem in keeping the animals supplied under the provisions of the Scheduled Caste Component Plan during the Sixth Plan period.

CHAPTER - IV.

EVALUATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS UNDER I.R.D.P. SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY D.R.D.A, JORHAT.

The D.R.D.A., Jorhat also supplied milch animals to 457 Scheduled tribe and Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, under a number of schemes, during the Sixth Five Year plan period. It has been mentioned earlier in Chapter -I that out of 457 beneficiaries 261 belonged to Scheduled tribe communities and the rest 196 beneficiaries belonged to Scheduled Caste communities. A total sum of Rs. 17,29,930/- was sanctioned for distributing milch animals to the S/T and S/C beneficiaries of which Rs.7,40,652 was released as subsidy. The category wise breakup of amount and subsidy sanctioned by D.R.D.A., Jorhat during the Sixth plan has been shown in the following table (table -4.1).

TABLE -4.1

Categories of the beneficiaries.	No of benefi- ciary.	Amount sanc- tioned	Subsidy sanctioned.
Scheduled Tribe	261	Rs. 10,45,650/-	Rs. 5,10,957/-
Scheduled Caste	196	Rs. 6,84,280/-	Rs. 2,29,695/-
Total	457	Rs. 17,29,930/-	Rs. 7,40,652/-

The sub-division wise breakup of the amount and subsidy sanctioned for distributing milch animals to S/T & S/C beneficiaries by DRDA, Jorhat has been shown in table -4.2.

TABLE -4.2.

Sub-division	Categories of beneficiaries.	No. of benefi- ciaries.	Amount sanctioned	Subsidy sanc- tioned.
JORHAT	S/T	109	Rs.4,12,750/-	Rs.2,03,874/-
	S/C	104	Rs.3,59,340/-	Rs.1,19,362/-
	Total	213	Rs.7,72,090/-	Rs.3,23,236/-
MAJULI	S/T	101	Rs.4,32,700/-	Rs.2,07,850/-
	S/C	10	Rs. 25,000/-	Rs. 8,747/-
	Total	111	Rs.4,57,700/-	Rs.2,16,597/-
COLAGHAT	S/T	51	Rs.2,00,200/-	Rs. 99,233/-
	S/C	82	Rs.2,99,940/-	Rs.1,01,586/-
	Total	133	Rs.5,00,140/-	Rs.2,00,819/-

It may be mentioned here that the list of the beneficiaries submitted to us by the DRDA, Jorhat shows disuniformity in respect of the rate of subsidy given to the S/T and S/C beneficiaries. After careful scrutiny of the list it was observed that in case of some of the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries the rate of subsidy was lower than the prescribed rate of subsidy i.e. 33'3%. In case of some of the S/C beneficiaries the rate of subsidy sanctioned against them was found to be much higher which varies from 41'8% to 73'3%. Similarly, in case of a number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries also, who are entitled to enjoy 50% subsidy, the rate of subsidy sanctioned against them was found to be much lower. A list of such beneficiaries along with the amount and subsidy sanctioned against them and the rate of subsidy has been given below in a tabular form.

TABLE -4.3

Name & address of the beneficiary.	S/T, S/C	Sub-division.	Block	Amount	Subsidy	Rate of subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sri Ramnath Das, 4 No. Gamariguri.	S/C	Golaghat	Podumani Dev. Block.	Rs.2500/-	Rs.625/-	25%
2. Sri Dilip Ch. Das, 2 No. Gamariguri.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.2500/-	Rs.625/-	25%
3. Sri Bashanta Das, Natun Lakhbari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.2500/-	Rs.625/-	25%
4. Sri Katiram Das, Natun Lakhbari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.2500/-	Rs.625/-	25%
5. Sri Someswar Das, Natun La-khibari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5200/-	Rs.1300/-	25%
6. Sri Bhuban Das, Natun Lakhbari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5200/-	Rs.1300/-	25%
7. Sri Jagat Das, Bheloguri.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5200/-	Rs.1300/-	25%
8. Sri Kanpai Das, Rajabari.	-do-	-do-	Bekakhat Dev. Block.	Rs.7000/-	Rs.2933/-	41'9%
9. Sri Cheniram Das, Rajabari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.3500/-	Rs.1466/-	41'88%
10. Sri Naren Das, Rajabari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.4000/-	Rs.2933/-	73'3%
11. Sri Suren Das, Rajabari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.3500/-	Rs.1466/-	41'88%
12. Sri Krishna Das, Rajabari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.3500/-	Rs.1466/-	41'88%

Contd..... 41.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.Sri Naren Das, Rajabari.	S/C	Golaghat	Boka	Rs.7000/-	Rs.2933/-	41.9%
14.Sri Kulia Das, Kamargaon.	-do-	Jorhat	Titabor	Rs.3910/-	Rs. 978/-	25%
15.Sri Hem Kr.Das, Sumatigaon.	-do-	-do-	East Jorhat	Rs.5200/-	Rs.1700/-	32.69%
16.Sri Tuleram Das, Sumatigaon.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5200/-	Rs.1700/-	32.69%
17.Sri Ghana Das, Dhekiajuli.	-do-	Majuli	Majuli	Rs.2500/-	Rs.1250/-	50%
18.Sri Soneswar Changmai, Nabagram.	S/T	Golaghat	Padu-	Rs.5200/-	Rs.1733/-	33.3%
19.Sri Nimai Saikia, Tamulbari.	-do-	Jorhat	Bagchung	Rs.2500/-	Rs. 833/-	33.3%
20.Sri Piti Saikia, Tamulbari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.2500/-	Rs. 833/-	33.3%
21.Sri Atul Saikia, Tamulbari.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.2500/-	Rs. 833/-	33.3%
22.Sri Bhugeswar Kochari, Kharkhowa Mishing Gaon.	-do-	-do-	Titabor	Rs.7500/-	Rs.2500/-	33.3%
23.Sri Tulshi Pegu, Borpomua.	-do-	Majuli	Majuli	Rs.5900/-	Rs.1250/-	21.18%
24.Sri Nabin Kutum, Borpomua.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5900/-	Rs.1250/-	21.18%
25.Sri Raju Doley, Borpomua.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5900/-	Rs.1250/-	21.18%
26.Sri Bisturam Doley, Borpomua.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5900/-	Rs.1250/-	21.18%
27.Sri Thaga Nath Doley, Borpomua.	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rs.5900/-	Rs.1250/-	21.18%

Although the list furnished by the D.R.D.A. has reflected a good deal of anomalies in respect of subsidy, however, it should be noted that in case of our respondent beneficiaries, we did not notice any irregularity in respect of the rate of subsidy given to them. But in one case it was observed that one S/C beneficiary Smti Anurova Das, w/o Sri Rabin Ch. Das, Mandal of village Dakhin Dulia, P.o.Teok Rajabari, Jorhat received only the subsidy amount of Rs.1303/- against a total schematic amount of Rs. 3910/-from the State Bank

Contd.....42.

of India, Teok Branch without taking the bank loan. The Pass Book No. of the beneficiary is Dairy-109, SBI, Teok Branch, Jorhat and the subsidy was released by the bank on September, 1984. The informant informed us that she purchased one local cow with that amount but she failed to show us the animal or any receipt of purchase at the time of our visit. Anyway we think that some mistakes might have cropped up at the time of compilation of the figures of subsidy. It was further observed and confirmed after our field investigation that the D.R.D.A., Jorhat sanctioned schemes to purchase milch animals to a number of persons belonging to Turung and Rajbangshi communities as S/T beneficiaries. But it is a serious matter to note that these two communities are not enlisted in the Scheduled Tribes list of Assam. We have nothing to say about the benefits given to the poor people belonging to the communities other than the Scheduled Tribes, but the rate of subsidy admissible for a S/T beneficiary should not be allowed to be enjoyed by a non-Scheduled Tribe beneficiary.

Our field investigation also reveals that some of the beneficiaries, who have been shown in the list submitted to us by D.R.D.A., Jorhat as the beneficiaries of milch animals did not receive the sanctioned amount for purchasing milch animals but for some other schemes. So, the beneficiary list of milch animals prepared by the D.R.D.A., Jorhat cannot be said to be a correct list. It is redundant to mention that a correct list is of utmost importance for this type of evaluation study and also for other purposes.

The D.R.D.A., Jorhat supplied the milch animals to the beneficiaries as per the provisions of a number of schemes which were prepared with the help of the A.H. & Veterinary department. The same schemes were implemented for providing milch animals to both the categories of beneficiaries i.e. the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The provisions of the schemes were same in all respect for both categories of beneficiaries except the rate of subsidy provided to them. The schemes which were implemented by the D.R.D.A., Jorhat, for distributing milch animals to the S/T and S/C beneficiaries were drawn as per NABARD standards. The schemes are as follows.

Contd.....43.

Dairy unit with one local she Buffalo with calf and one local she buffalo (6-7 months pregnant)

1st stage - A3. Construction of shed -Total cost -Rs. 300/-
 Sub-stage I -Rs. 150/- may be released. on good progress of substage I.
 Sub-stage II -Rs.150/- may be released.

2nd stage- A1,2 - Total cost within Rs. 2500/- +2300/- =4800/-
 Total schematic amount -Rs. 4800 +Rs.300+100 =5200/-

Sch.amount	% of subsidy	Subsidy amount	Bank share.
5200/-	25	1300/-	3900/-
	33 1/3	1733/-	3467/-
	50	2600/-	2600/-

A. Capital expenditure (Non-recurring).

1. Cost of one local she buffalo with 1-2 months old calf yielding of average 2-3 lit of milk per day (to be procured locally).	-	Rs.2500.00
2. Cost of one local 6-7 months pregnant she buffalo	-	Rs.2300'00
3. Shed L.S	-	Rs. 300.00
4. Misc. insurance, photo, etc.	-	Rs. 100.00
		<u>Rs.5200'00</u>

B. Working capital (Recurring).

a) Green grass	to be procured locally by the beneficiary.	
Paddy straw		
Concentrate feed		
b) Insurance 5% have to be borne by beneficiary.		- Rs. 150'00
c) Medicine L.S		- Rs. 250'00
d) Other Misc. expenditure unforeseen		- Rs. 5600'00

Total cost (A + B) = Rs. 5200'00+400'00 = Rs. 5600'00

Year	She buffalo.	Milk yield 2 lts.x2 per day.	Cost per ltr. Rs.3/-	Total exp. @Rs.4/-for 1st year	Net surplus.
1st.	I+II	300days x4 =1200 ltrs.	1200 ltrs.x3 =3600/-	365 days =1460/-	Rs. 2140/-
2nd year keeping provision of chance of income of milk by 1/2 ltr/ she buff/ day.	I+II	1350 ltrs.	Rs.4050/-	Rs.1825/-	Rs. 2225/-
3rd yr.	I+II	1350lits.	Rs.4050/-	Rs.1825/-	Rs. 255/-

N.B. Lactation period 1st she buffalo - 120 days.
 " " " 2nd " " - 180 days
 " " " " " - 300 days.



Scheme for rearing local she buffalo

- Stage 1 - A3. Total cost -Rs. 200/- .This may be released for construct construction of buffalo shed.
- Stage 2 - A1. There are two sub-stages. On good progress of stage I, sub-stage I. Total cost -Rs. 2500/- .Purchase of one milch she buffalo with 2-3 litres of milk.
Sub-stage II - It is to be given at the ninth month of pregnancy of the first or when the first one goes dry whichever is earlier. Total cost -Rs. 2500/- purchase of one milch she buffalo with 2-3 litres of milk.
- Stage 3- B1. In fact stage 3 should be given in two sub-stages.
Sub-stage 1- Feed -Total cost. Rs. 150/- .It is to be given with sub-stage I of stage 2.
Sub-stage 2 -Feed -Total cost Rs. 150/- .It is to be given with sub-stage II of stage 2.
- (Feed must be supplied from approved dealer).
- Stage 4- B2. Total cost -Rs. 100/- .It is to be released on report from Vety. Surgeon.
Total schematic amount -5000+300+200+400 =5900/-

Sch. amount	% of subsidy	Subsidy amount	Bank share.
5900/-	25	1475/-	4425/-
	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	1967/-	3933/-
	50	2950/-	2950/-

Preamble:- Economic condition of a Rural family can be improved by producing milk on commercial line by rearing a local Assamese She-Buffalo, Buffalo milk can be produced cheaply, Buffalo can be used as draught animal also. Buffalo milk contains high percentage of fat which in some animal goes as high as 7.5%. In this way buffalo milk fetches higher market price ^{than} the cows or goat. The hides of buffalo also fetches more money, its horn too have got value. She buffalo is available in all parts of our state and thrive under all conditions. In comparison to cow it does not require any special care and feed. Assamese Buffalo can be reared on rough green grass which she can convert to milk of high quality and quantity upto average 7 litres in two milkings.

Area of operation:- The scheme shall be operated in the back yard of the target group of families of IRDP and designed implement in the Rural areas of Sibsagar Dist.

Selection of beneficiaries for she-buffalo rearing:-

1. The family should have some background in rearing cattle or buffalo.
2. The locality should have abundance of local grass both aquatic and high land grasses.
3. The beneficiary should be willing to enter into organised milk marketing units.
4. The beneficiary must be willing to abide by the condition laid down by financial bank and DRDA.

Selection of she-buffalo:- 1. The she-buffalo shall be selected on the basis of milk yield at milch per day which should not be less than 5 litres. The she-buffalo should be with preferably a female calf at heel of its one month of age and in her first or second lactation other requirements are live weight should not be less than 600 kg. and of normal height and of jet black colour, alert animal and no drooping hind quarter.

Security, hypothecation and finance:- The financial assistance is loan cum subsidy, loan component generally given the rate DRI Scheme of bank and under group guarantee of not less than 2 persons (Loanee).

The she-buffalo must be tattooed and given same identification permanent mark and brought under the review of Livestock Insurance scheme of an unit of general insurance corporation and credit guarantee cover.

Technical programme:- The responsibility of covering the she buffalo with recognised high yielding breed of buffalo preferably with a Murra Buffalo Bull remains with the state deptt. of A.H. & Vety. Health cover and technical supervision rest with the nearest Vetty. Asstt. Surgeon through S.D.A.H. & V.O., and D.A.H. & V.O.

General condition:- 1. The beneficiary will construct his own shed on own land on own resource.

2. Family labor shall have to use.
3. The animal must be protected against the diseases with the help of the Vety. Deptt.

The economics of the scheme:-

A. Capital cost:-

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The cost of 2 she buffalo @ Rs. 2500/- each
(At first one Milch she buffalo to be supplied and next one at the 9th Month of pregnancy of the first or when the first one goes dry which ever is earlier) | - Rs. 5000/- |
| 2. Insurance coverage and Transport L.S | - Rs. 300/- |
| 3. Buffalo shed | - Rs. 200/- |

B. Working capital - for 3 months.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Feed (concentrate @ Rs. 100/- per month L.S. | - Rs. 300/- |
| 2. Cost of common sell medicine utensils L.S. | - Rs. 100/- |
| | Rs. 400/- |

Income per lactation:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A. (i) By sale of milk 240 days x 4.5 litres x Rs. 3.00 per litr. | - Rs. 3240/- |
| (ii) By sale of Manure @ Rs. 30/- per bullock cart load x 15 | - Rs. 450/- |
| | Rs. 3690/- |

Scheme for two Local Dairy Cow.

Disbursement stages of the scheme.

Stage 1-A1,2- Purchase of one local milch cow with 1-2 month old calf Rs. 900/- and purchase of one local 6-7 months pregnant cow ~~Rs.~~600/-

Stage 2-B4. Total cost -Rs. 730/-. Feed is to be supplied from approved dealer.

Stage 3-B3- Total cost -Rs.100/-. This may be released only on report from Vety. Surgeon.

Total schematic amount -Rs.900+Rs.600+Rs.100+Rs.730+Rs.100+Rs.50 (Transp) + Rs. 20 (Misc + Photograph) = Rs.2500/-

Scheme amount	% of subsidy	Subsidy amount	Bank share
2500/-	25	625/-	1875/-
	33 1/3	833/-	1667/-
	50	1250/-	1250/-

A. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

1. Cost of 1 local milch cow with 1-2months old calf yielding about 2-3 litres milk per day - Rs. 900/-
2. Cost of 1 local 6-8 months pregnant cow with sound health having good milk yield character- Rs. 600/-
3. Shed. Own Rs.1500/-

B. WORKING CAPITAL FOR ONE COW

1. Green grass |
2. Paddy straw | To be arranged by owner
3. Medicine (50.00x2) - Rs. 100/-
4. Concentrate 1 kgx365 daysx2 =730 @ Rs. 1/-per kg. - Rs. 730/-
5. Insurance, Transportation, Photograph, misc. etc. - Rs. 170/-
Rs.1000/-

INCOME

Year	Cow	Milk yield 2 lit/per Cow	Rate Rs.3/- Cow lits.	Expenditure	Net surplus
1st yr.	I + II	510 daysx2 =1020	1020x3 =Rs.3060/-	Rs.830/-	Rs.2230/-
2nd yr.	I + II	570x2 =1140	1140x3 =Rs.3420/-	Rs.830/-	Rs.2590/-
3rd yr.	I + II	1140	Rs.3420/-	Rs.830/-	Rs.2590/-
4th yr.	I + II	1140 ltrs.	Rs.3420/-	Rs.830/-	Rs.2590/-

1st Lactation period -30 days x 8 = 240 days
 " " -30 days x 9 = 270 "
510 days
 2nd yr. Lactation period 130x10 = 300 days (1st cow)
 " " 130x9 = 270 " (2nd cow)
570 days

Repayment -48 months equal instalment.

Margin -25% those area where subsidy is available. The amount of margin should be adjusted from the subsidy received from Agency.

Interest $\frac{3}{4}$ = At the rate 10 1/2% per annum from the society and 13% per annum from the direct applicant and individual.

with
Scheme for a dairy unit/two cross-breed cow with calf.

- 1st. stage -Construction of cow shed, No assistance is given, Applicant must have it on his own.
- 2nd stage- A 3. Growing of fodder in atleast 1 bigha plot of land for which free supply of roots may be given.Total cost -Rs. 50/-
On being satisfied about 1st and 2nd stage one may go for purchase of 1st cross breed cow with a calf.This is called 3rd stage.
- 3rd stage - A 1. Purchase of one cross-breed cow with a calf- cost Rs. 3,300/-
- 4th stage - A2. On satisfactory maintenance of first cow with calf by providing concentrate feed, fodder and medicine on his own for a period of six months, we may go for the purchase 2nd cow with calf within cost -Rs. 3300/-
- 5th stage -B4 -Feed is subsidised by 30% only for 6 months. On beneficiaries contribution of 70% in a reputed farm to be decided by D.R.D.A. the amount of Rs.162/- (30%) may be released.

Total schematic amount -7336+164 = Rs. 7500/-

<u>Scheme amount</u>	<u>% of subsidy</u>	<u>Amount of subsidy</u>	<u>Bank share.</u>
7500/-	25	1875	5725
	33 1/3	2500	5000/-
	50	3850	3850/-

A. Capital Expenditure:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Cost of one cross breed cow with a calf yielding on average about 7-8 litres of milk per day per cow | -Rs.3300/- |
| 2. Cost of 2nd cross breed cow to be supplied after 6 months of procurement of 1st cow | - |
| 3. Cost of development of fodder of around 1 bigha (Root free) | -Rs.3300/- |
| 4. Insurance cost | -Rs. 50/- |
| 5. Transportation cost | -Rs. 325/- |
| 6. Photograph. | -Rs. 300/- |
| 7. Cow shed own | -Rs. 11/- |
| | Rs. 7186/- |

B. Working capital.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Green grass (10kg x 365) Collected locally & | |
| 2. Paddy straw (6kg.x365) from home grown paddy. | - Rs. 52/- |
| 3. Medicine | - Rs. 162/- |
| 4. Concentrate feed 2 kgx180 days (6 months) subsidised by 30% @ Rs.1.50 per kg -Rs.540/- (Rest own contribution) | |

Rs. 7500/-

Total cost 7500+370 (own contribution for feed) =7876/-
The above recurring expenditure for the 2nd cow can be used from the profit earned by the 1st. cow.

Income of the Scheme by sale of milk.

Year	Cows	Milk yield @ 6 Lt/day	Total price @ Rs2.25 per litre.	Income from masura	Total cost of feed.	Net of surplus.
1st year.	I+II	2760	6210	300	2692	3618
2nd year	-do-	3150	7087.50	400	3393	4094.00
3rd year	-do-	3150	7087.50	400	3393	4094.50
4th year	-do-	3150	7087.50	400	3393	4094.50
5th year	-do-	2530	5692.50	400	3311	2781.50

N.B. - Lactation period of 1st cow - 280 days.
Lactation period of 2nd cow - 45 days.
From 5th year, the lactation period of the 1st cow decreases to 245 days.
Repayment:- 48 months equal instalments.

Margin:- 25% 50% subsidy available from DRDA depending on class and categories of farmer.

Interest :- From 1.4.83, the rate of interest is 1%

Economics :- From the a-bove, it is observed that the farmer/borrower will be in position to liquidate the loan amount and the interest incurred thereon @ 1% p.a. within a period of 4 years. It may be noted that if the farmer is eligible for subsidy, the loan amount is reduced depending on the percentage of subsidy. Thus the scheme will be economically viable near.

~~Exhibits~~ It becomes evident from the title of the schemes that milch animals in the form of local she buffalo, local cow and cross breed cow were supplied to the beneficiaries by DRDA, Jorhat during the period under study. The sub-division wise break up of the different units distributed to the S/T and S/C beneficiaries against the year of sanction has been shown in table -4.4.

TABLE -4.4

Sub-division	year	Unit distributed.	No of Units.	Total beneficiaries	S/T beneficiaries	S/C beneficiaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jorhat	1982-83	Local cow	5	5	4	1
		she buffalo	2	2	2	-
	1983-84	Local cow	27	27	2	25
		she buffalo	51	51	22	29
	1984-85	Local Cow	68	68	42	26
		she buffalo	58	58	35	23
		Jersey cow	2	2	2	-
	Total		213	213	109	104

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Majuli	1983-84	Local Cow	18	18	17	1	
		she buffalo	8	8	8	-	
	1984-85	Local Cow	40	40	31	9	
		She buffalo	45	45	45	-	
	Total		111	111	101	10	
Galoghat	1981-82	Local Cow	10	10	8	2	
		Jersey cow	6	6	-	6	
	1982-83	Local cow	5	5	5	-	
	1983-84	Local cow	4	4	3	1	
		she buffalo	2	2	2	-	
	1984-85	Local cow	60	60	16	44	
		she buffalo	45	45	17	28	
		Jersey cow	1	1	-	1	
	Total		133	133	51	82	

PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT OF THE SCHEMES

To study the impact of the schemes we met and interviewed 48 DRDA beneficiaries of which 27 belonged to S/T category and 21 belonged to S/C category. We took two more cases as it was observed in some cases that the selected beneficiaries were the recipients of benefits of schemes other than the milch animals. Out of our 21 S/C respondent beneficiaries 2(9.52%) beneficiaries informed us that though they were selected as the beneficiary of milch animals, they did not receive the same till the date of our investigation. 5(18.5%) out of 27 S/T beneficiaries also had the same complaint at the time of our field investigation.

Some of our respondents told us that they had to encounter difficulty, like paying of bribe to the concerned officials through some agents to get the loans to purchase milch animals. The percentage of such S/C beneficiaries is 23.8% and S/T beneficiaries is 11.1%.

Out of our 21 S/C respondents only 8(38.09%) respondents informed us that they had repaid the loan in part when we went to them. In case of S/T beneficiaries the rate of repayment was found to be much higher. Out of 27 S/T respondents 2(7.4%)

informed us that they had repaid the loan in full. 14(51.85%) respondents told us that they had repaid the loan in part. In case of the rest respondent beneficiaries the repayment of loan was found to be nil. The repayment of loan instalments is found to be correctly reflected in the pass books.

45.83% of our total respondents possessed animals before taking up the schemes. The percentage of S/C and S/T beneficiaries who possessed milch animals before taking up the schemes is 10.4 and 35.4 respectively.

Out of our 21 S/C beneficiaries 16(76.19%) beneficiaries received milch animals as a result of the schemes. The number of animals received by a single beneficiary varies from 1 to 4. The rest 5(23.8%) beneficiaries either did not receive the animals at the time of our investigation or received benefits of other schemes. In case of S/T respondents also we found that out of 27 respondent beneficiaries only 21(77.77%) beneficiaries received milch animals. The rest 6(22.22%) beneficiaries did not receive any milch animals till the time of field investigation.

The animals purchased by 5 S/C beneficiaries and 15 S/T beneficiaries were in milk at the time of purchase. The animals purchased by rest of the beneficiaries were, however, dry at the time of purchase.

All the 37 beneficiaries who received milch animals as a result of the DRDA scheme told us that the condition of their animals were good. The respondents also informed us that they paid reasonable prices for their respective animals.

6 of our S/C respondents and 8 S/T respondents informed us that they received the second supply of animals. The rest beneficiaries did not receive any supply after the first one received by them.

When asked about the co-operation received from the concerned departments, 12 of our respondents, of whom 8 belonged to scheduled castes told us that they did not receive full co-operation from the concerned officials including the officials of the banks through which they received their benefits. The other respondents, however, told us that they received necessary co-operation from the department concerned.

66.66% of the beneficiaries belonging to both the categories, i.e., S/C and S/T, were found to have possessed a cattle

shed to keep their cattles. While 75% of this group of beneficiaries informed us that they constructed their cattle shed out of their own fund the rest 25% respondents informed us that they constructed the cattle sheds with the help of bank loan.

In almost all the cases it was observed that the beneficiaries fed their cattle by letting them loose. Only 2 of our respondents, who received milch animals under DRDA schemes, told us that they give stall feeding to their animals. Mixed fodder were formed to be used by the beneficiaries for feeding their animals.

Our data on average daily cost of feeding and maintenance show that out of the 37 beneficiaries who received milch animals only 8(21.6%) beneficiaries, all of whom belonged to scheduled Tribes, had an expenditure for feeding their animals received as a result of the schemes. In case of 2 of these beneficiaries the expenditure was less than Rs. 5/- per day. 5 respondents told us that they incur a daily expenditure in between Rs.5/- to Rs. 10/- for feeding their animals. Another beneficiary spent Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per day for feeding and maintenance of his cattle.

We observed that out of our total respondents 3 respondents of whom 2 belonged to S/C and one belonged to S/T, did not have adequate resources to maintain their cattle.

The data on daily production of milk show that out of our 27 S/T respondent beneficiaries only 10(74.07%) beneficiaries and out of 21 S/C beneficiaries only 13(61.9%) beneficiaries were getting milk from their animals at the time of our field investigation. The quantity of milk received by these beneficiaries has been shown in a tabular form below.

TABLE -4,5

Quantity of milk received by the beneficiaries per day.	No. of S/T beneficiaries.	%	No. of S/C beneficiaries.	%
Less than 1 litre	5	18.51	6	28.57
1 lit. - 2 lit.	8	29.62	7	33.33
2 lit. - 3 lit.	1	3.70	-	-
3 lit. - 4 lit.	3	11.11	-	-
4 lit. - 5 lit.	1	3.70	-	-
5 lit. and above	2	7.40	-	-
	20	74.07	13	61.90

N.B. The percentage has been calculated on total number of respondent beneficiaries. Total No. of S/T respondent-27
Total No. of S/C respondent-21

The marketing facilities were found to be available in all the areas where our respondent beneficiaries live. All of our respondents informed us that they were getting reasonable selling price for their milk.

It was observed that 43.75% of the beneficiaries who received animals as a result of DRDA schemes, did not keep their animals in places linked by all weather roads. The rest 56.25% beneficiaries, however, kept their animals at places linked by all weather roads.

None of our respondents was found to be a member of any milk producer's Co-operative. This was due to the lack of Co-operatives in the areas where the beneficiaries live.

Our data on the utilization of the milk received by the beneficiaries per day for their household consumption as well as marketed quantity have been shown in the table below followed by an analysis.

TABLE -4,6

Milk used for household consumption (per day)					Marketed quantity. (per day)				
Quantity	No. of S/T be- nefici- aries.	%	No. of S/C be- nefici- aries.	%	Quantity	No. of S/T bene- fici- aries.	%	No. of S/C bene- fici- aries	%
Nil	19	70'37	16	76'20	Nil	16	59'25	17	80'95
½ lit.-1lit.	7	25'92	4	19'04	½ lit-1lit.	3	11'11	1	4'76
1 lit and above.	1	3'70	1	4'76	1lit-2 lit	2	7'40	3	14'28
					2lit-3lit.	1	3'70	-	-
					3lit.and above.	5	18'51	-	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>99'99</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>100'00</u>		<u>27</u>	<u>99'99</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>99'99</u>

After analysing the data on utilization of the product, it was observed that 70'37% of the S/T beneficiaries do not use milk for their household consumption. 25'92% of the S/T beneficiaries use milk in between half a litre to 1 litre per day for their household consumption. The rest 3'7% tribal beneficiaries, however, use more than 1 litre milk per day for their own consumption. In case of the S/C beneficiaries it was found that 76'2% beneficiaries

/can sell
1 ltr. milk
per day.
7'47% S/T
beneficia-
ries and
14'28% S/C
beneficia-
ries.

do not use milk for their household consumption. 19'04% beneficiaries use half a litre to 1 litre milk per day and 4'76% beneficiaries use more than 1 litre milk per day for their household consumption. Our data further show that 59'25% of the S/T beneficiaries and 80'95% of the S/C beneficiaries do not have milk for sale. 11'11% S/T beneficiaries and 4'76% S/C beneficiaries sell their milk in between 1 litre to 2 litres. 3'7% of the S/T beneficiaries sell milk between 2 litres to 3 litres per day. The rest 18'5% S/T beneficiaries, however, sell more than 3 litres of their produced milk per day.

It has already been mentioned in the preceding chapter that data on Veterinary facilities and services available to the beneficiaries of milch animals were collected during our survey. Regarding the distance from the place where the DRDA beneficiaries kept their animals to the nearest Veterinary dispensary/Centres we can say that 29'62% S/T and 28'57% S/C beneficiaries keep their animals at a distance which is in between 1 k.m. to 2 k.m. from the nearest Veterinary Centres. 18'52% S/T and 19'04% S/C beneficiaries keep their animals at a distance in between 2 k.m. to 3 k.m. The distance in case of 14'81% S/T beneficiaries is between 3 k.m. to 4 k.m. 18'52% S/T and 33'33% S/C beneficiaries keep their animals at a distance in between 4 k.m. to 5 k.m. from the nearest Veterinary Centres. In case of 18'52% S/T and 19'04% S/C beneficiaries the distance is either 5 k.m. or more than 5 k.m. The position has been shown at a glance in a tabular form below.

TABLE -4,7

Distance between the nearest Veterinary dispensary/Centres and the place where the animals are kept by the beneficiaries.	No. of S/T beneficiaries.	%	No. of S/C beneficiaries.	%
Less than 1 k.m.	Nil	-	Nil	-
1 k.m. to 2 k.m.	8	29'62	6	28'57
2 k.m. to 3 k.m.	5	18'52	4	19'04
3 k.m. to 4 k.m.	4	14'81	-	-
4 k.m. to 5 k.m.	5	18'52	7	33'33
5 k.m. and above	5	18'52	4	19'04
Total	27	99'99	21	99'98

Contd....54.

Only 77'77% S/T and 66'66% S/C beneficiaries informed us that they get the services of the Veterinary staff when necessary. When we enquired about the availability of necessary medicines in the Veterinary Centres 66'66% of our S/T respondents and 76'19% of our S/C respondents told us that such medicines were available in the Centres. The rest respondent beneficiaries, however, told us that such medicines were not available in the Veterinary Centres nearest to them.

We also collected data on the follow up action taken by the DRDA, Jorhat after implementing the schemes of milch animals. After analysing the data it was found that follow up action was taken only in 18'75% cases. Of these 18'75% beneficiaries who told us that officials from the department concerned visited their places to see the schemes only 2'08% beneficiaries belonged to S/C communities.

Regarding insurance of the animals it was observed that 62'96% of the S/T respondents and 33'33% of the S/C respondents had valid insurance of their cattle at the time of our field investigation. In case of the rest 37'03% S/T and 66'66% S/C respondent beneficiaries the insurance was found to be invalid partly due to the ignorance of the beneficiaries and partly due to the lack of followup action on the part of the department concerned.

44'44% of our S/T respondents and 9'52% of our S/C respondents informed us that their animals supplied by the DRDA died. None of these beneficiaries had received any compensation from the insurance company till the date of our investigation.

Only 1 of our respondents, who is a tribal, informed us that he had sold out the animals received by him as a result of the DRDA scheme.

None of our respondent beneficiaries had received any training in cattle rearing.

It was found that excepting the beneficiaries who belonged to Majuli sub-division none of our respondent beneficiaries who belonged to Jorhat and Golaghat sub-divisions received the 'Vikash Patrika' from the department concerned. Bereft of them, it is rather difficult to make a proper assessment of the schemes.

The animals supplied to the beneficiaries are looked after either by the family members or hired labourers. It was observed in case of the beneficiaries who received milch animals

from DRDA that only 3.7% S/T and 9.5% S/C beneficiaries had hired labourers before the introduction of the scheme. The percentage of hired labourers rose upto 22.2% in case of S/T beneficiaries and 19.04% in case of the S/C beneficiaries. Here also we can say that the schemes have been able to generate employment opportunities to some extent.

The data collected from our S/T and S/C respondents on their total approximate annual income before taking up the schemes, per capita income per month calculated on the basis of their information provided to us during our field work and whether the selected beneficiary family was under the poverty line or not at the time of selection with a column of remarks have been shown in a tabular form at table 4,8 below.

TABLE - 4,8

Name & address of the beneficiaries	S/T S/C	No. of family member	Total Approx. annual income excluding the income generated by the scheme (in Rs.)	Per capita income per month (in Rs.)	Whether the family falls under the poverty line.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sri Thanewar Kachari, Panjan, Jorhat	ST	7	7,000/-	83.33	Yes	The beneficiary did not receive the animal till the date of our investigation.
2. Sri Pubeswar Hazarika (Kachari) Panjan, Jorhat.	-do-	6	8,000/-	111.11	No	-do-
3. Sri Dhaneswar Kachari, Rajabari, Panjan, Jorhat.	-do-	5	7,500/-	125.00	No	The beneficiary received a pair of bullock instead of of milch cow
4. Sri Bheda (Bed) Kachari, Rajabari, Panjan, Jorhat.	-do-	7	5,350/-	63.70	Yes	
5. Shri Ekshit Shyam, Gaharisowa, Jorhat.	-do-	4	9,000/-	187.50	No.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Kanram Kachari, ST Bagordia Tipomia, Jorhat.		4	Rs.3,000/-	Rs. 62.50	Yes	
7. Aijani Kachari, Panjan, Tipomia, Jorhat.	-do-	6	Rs.3,000/-	Rs. 41.66	Yes	
8. Maiku Shyam, Tipomia, Jorhat	-do-	5	Rs.9,400/-	Rs.156.66	No	The cow received by the beneficiary died.
9. Nishang Shyam, Tipomia, Jorhat	-do-	6	Rs.6,400/-	Rs. 88.88	Yes	
10. Ahini Shyam, Tipomia, Shyam. gaon, Jorhat.	-do-	11	Rs.6,200/-	Rs. 46.96	Yes	The beneficiary received 3 nos. heifers and not milch cow.
11. Sonpai Kachari Rajabari Panjam, Jorhat.	-do-	8	Rs.6,000/-	Rs. 62.50	Yes	The beneficiary did not receive the animal till the date of our investigation.
12. Cheniram Doley, Borpomara, Majuli	-do-	7	Rs.7,000/-	Rs. 83.33	Yes.	
13. Bisturam Pegu, Jengrai, Majuli.	-do-	7	Rs.8,400/-	Rs.100.00	No.	
14. Lakhy Nath Doley, Jengrai Chapori, Majuli.	-do-	9	Rs.4,000/-	Rs. 37.03	Yes.	
15. Mulai Doley, Amguri, Jengrai, Majuli.	-do-	12	Rs.7,000/-	Rs. 48.61	Yes.	
16. Nagen Doley, Amguri, Jengrai, Majuli.	-do-	10	Rs.7,000/-	Rs. 58.33	Yes.	
17. Medhi Pegu, Borpomua Majuli.	-do-	6	Rs.4,300/-	Rs.59.72	Yes.	
18. Mosong Pegu, Borpomua Jengrai, Majuli.	-do-	15	Rs.5,400/-	Rs. 30.00	Yes.	
19. Dhonesh Doley, Jengrai, Majuli.	-do-	15	Rs15,000/-	Rs. 83.33	Yes.	
20. Koko Kung Bang, Borpomua .Majuli.	-do-	13	Rs.8,000/-	Rs. 51.28	Yes.	The beneficiary applied for a she buffalo unit
21. Tulashi Pegu, Jengraimukh, Majuli.	-do-	11	Rs11,300/-	Rs. 85.60	Yes.	but he had re- ceived one pair of bullock.
22. Phanidhar Doley, Jengrai chapori, Majuli.	-do-	10	Rs.7,000/-	Rs. 58.33	Yes.	

Contd.....57.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Drona kt.Morang, ST Namtemera, Gola- ghat.	13	Rs.8,400/-	Rs. 53.84	Yes	The animal sub- plied to the bene- ficiary died.
24.	Kalia Loying, -do- Mamtemera, Golaghat.	16	Rs14,000/-	Rs. 72.90	Yes.	-do-
25.	Rajani kt.Bori, -do- Mahuramukh, Golaghat.	6	Rs.3,400/-	Rs. 47.22	Yes	-do-
26.	Titaram Morang. -do- Namtemera, Golaghat.	5	Rs.3,450/-	Rs. 57.50	Yes	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme by purcha- sing a pair of bu- llock instead of milch buffalo.
27.	Monaram Pathari, -do- Mohura, Golaghat.	4	Rs.2,400/-	Rs. 50.00	Yes	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme by exchanging his milch cow with a pair of bullock belonging to ano- ther person.
28.	Kusheswari Hazarika, Rajotia, Jorhat.	SC	5	Rs.8,400/-	Rs.140.00	No. The beneficiary's name has been shown in the list as Sri Kusheswar Das, But there is no person in the village Rajo- tia by this name. Smti Kusheswari Hazarika was selec- ted as a beneficiary for milch cow but she did not receive the animal till the date of our investi- gation.
29.	Bimel Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	7	Rs12,000/-	Rs.142.85	No. The beneficiary could not receive the animal as his application was re- jected by the DDNA officials on the plea that his father was serving as a L. school teacher. The cow received by the beneficiary died after six months of receipt.
30.	Junu Hazarika, Karakatoli, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Rs.7,000/-	Rs.145.83	No. The beneficiary died after six months of receipt.
31.	Dinaram Das, Rajotia, Jorhat.	-do-	7	Rs.6,600/-	Rs. 78.57	Yes The beneficiary diverted from the scheme by spending the amount for household expenses.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. Naren Das, Teok Rajabari, Jorhat.	SC	3	Rs.4,500/-	Rs.125.00/-	No.	The beneficiary received two buffalo calves instead of milch buffalo.	
33. Anupreva Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	7	Rs.11,800/-	Rs.140.47/-	No.	The beneficiary received only the subsidy sanctioned against the loan from SBI, Teok Branch. Her passbook No. is Daing 109. She could not produce the animal nor any evidence of purchasing the animal before us when we visited her at her residence.	
34. Sarit Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	5	Rs.8,400/-	Rs.140.00	No		
35. Rameswar Das, Teok Rajabari Jorhat.	-do-	5	Rs.3,500/-	Rs. 80.83	Yes.		
36. Ganesh Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	6	Rs.11,700/-	Rs.162.50	No.		
37. Tanu Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Rs.3,700/-	Rs. 77.00	Yes		
38. Kanful Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Rs.4,000/-	Rs. 83.33	Yes.		
39. Akeman Das, Teok Rajabari, Jorhat.	-do-	7	Rs.6,600/-	Rs. 78.57	Yes.		
40. Ghana Das, Bhekiajuli, Majuli.	-do-	8	Rs.6,000/-	Rs. 62.50	Yes	The beneficiary received a DRDA loan for banana plantation and not for milch animals as shown in the beneficiary list.-furnished by DRDA, Jorhat.	
41. Tanka Das, Miki poti, Mera- pani, Golaghat.	-do-	6	Rs.8,000/-	Rs.111.11	No.		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42. Dina Kt. Das, SC Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.		5	Rs. 6,000/-	Rs. 100/-	No		
43. Gontiram Hazarika, -do- (Das) Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.		6	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 111.11	No	The beneficiary purchased a pair of bullock instead of milch cow and thus diverted from the scheme.	
44. Sona Das, -do- Mamorani, Nabhanga Golaghat.		10	Rs. 9,000/-	Rs. 62.50	Yes		
45. Durgeswar, Das, -do- Hahchowa, Dergaon Golaghat.		5	Rs. 3,600/-	Rs. 60.00	Yes	The beneficiary did not apply for a milch animal but for a furniture business. But his name has been shown as a beneficiary of milch animals. However, Sri Das did not receive the animals or the loan sanctioned against him till the date of our investigation.	
46. Bindhachal Das, -do- Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.		4	Rs. 7,000/-	Rs. 145.83	No	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme by purchasing a pair of bullock instead of milch cow for which the amount was sanctioned.	
47. Prafulla Das, -do- Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.		8	Rs. 7,100/-	Rs. 73.95	Yes		
48. Dewram Das, -do- Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.		7	Rs. 7,000/-	Rs. 83.33	Yes.		

(The poverty line has been calculated on the basis of index fixed for N.E. Region during the Sixth Five Year plan i.e. Rs. 75/- per capita income per month plus 20% increase for N.E. Region making it Rs. 90/- per capita per month)

The above table indicates that out of 27 ST beneficiaries only 22 (81.48%) ST beneficiaries and out of 21 SC beneficiaries only 10 (47.62%) SC beneficiaries were living below the poverty line at the time of taking up the schemes. The rest 18.52% ST and 52.38% SC

beneficiaries were living above the poverty line at the time of selection. So, it can be said that DRDA, Jorhat did not strictly follow the principle of giving benefits to the people living below the poverty line at the time of selecting beneficiaries for the schemes of milch animals. The remarks column of the table also shows that 11.11% ST beneficiaries and 14.28% SC beneficiaries did not receive the animals till the date of our enquiry. Another 11.11% ST and 4.76% SC beneficiaries received animals other than milch animals. The animals received by 14.81% ST and 4.76% SC beneficiaries died after receiving them. It further shows that 7.4% ST and 14.28% SC beneficiaries diverted their scheme without any prior approval from the implementing authorities. It was felt by us after completion of our field work that the chance of diverting the amount meant for the schemes is high if the animals are not supplied in kind at the door steps of the selected beneficiaries by the authorities concerned. This measure only will not suffice if strict follow up actions are not adhered to by the authorities concerned.

During the course of our field investigation we tried to know from the beneficiaries about the basis of their selection. 20(74.07%) of our ST beneficiaries and 16(76.19%) of our SC respondent beneficiaries informed us that they were selected due to their poor economic conditions. 2(7.4%) ST respondents told us that they were selected because of their unemployment. The rest 5(18.51%) ST and 5(23.8%) SC respondents informed us that they were selected to take up a new occupation. It should be noted that all the respondent DRDA beneficiaries were selected by the field level Rural Development officers of the areas concerned.

On the basis of data collected on additional annual income generated by the scheme we have classified the respondent beneficiaries into certain categories of income groups as shown in the following table.

TABLE -4,9

Categories of additional annual income generated by the scheme	No. of ST respondent beneficiaries.	%	No. of SC respondent beneficiaries.	%
NIL	13	48.14	13	61.90
Less than Rs.500/-	2	7.40	1	4.76
Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/-	1	3.70	-	-
Rs. 1000/- to Rs.1,500/-	6	22.22	2	9.52
Rs.1,500/- to Rs.2000/-	-	-	-	-
Rs.2000/- to Rs. 2,500/-	1	3.70	-	-
Rs. 2,500/- & above	4	14.81	5	23.80
Total	27	99.99	21	99.99

TABLE -4.10.

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Name & address of the beneficiary.	ST/SC	No. of family members.	Addl. annual income generated by the scheme.	per capita income/month generated by the scheme.	Per capita income per month at the time of starting the scheme.	per capita income per month at the time of investigation.	% of increase of per capita income as a result of the scheme.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Thaneswar Kachari, Panjen, Jorhat.	ST	7	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	The beneficiary did not receive the animal till the date of our investigation.
2. Puheswar Hazarika, (Kachari) Panjen, Jorhat.	-do-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
3. Dhneswar Kachari, Rajabari, Panjan, Jorhat.	-do-	5	-	-	-	-	-	The beneficiary received a pair of bullock instead of a milch cow.
4. Bheda (Bed) Kachari, Rajabari Panjan, Jorhat.	-do-	7	Rs. 1080.00	Rs. 12.85	Rs. 63.70	Rs. 76.55	20.17	
5. Ekshit Shyam, Gaharisowa, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Rs. 1440.00	Rs. 30.00	Rs. 187.50	Rs. 217.50	16.00	
6. Kan ram Kachari, Bagordia Tipomia, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Rs. 700.00	Rs. 14.58	Rs. 62.50	Rs. 77.08	23.32	
7. Aljani Kachari, Panjen Tipomia, Jorhat.	-do-	6	Rs. 1440.00	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 41.66	Rs. 61.66	48.00	
8. Maiku Shyam, Tipomia, Jorhat.	-do-	5	Nil	Nil	Rs. 156.66	Rs. 156.66	Nil	The cow of the beneficiary died after one month of receipt.

Contd.....62.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9. Nisheng Shyam, Tipomia, Jorhat.		ST	6	Nil	Nil	Rs. 88.88	Rs. 88.88	Nil	Nil
10. Ahini Shyam, Tipomia, Shyanggaon, Jorhat.		-do-	11	Nil	Nil	Rs. 46.96	Rs. 46.95	Nil	Nil
11. Sonpai Kachari, Rejabari Panjan, Jorhat.		-do-	8	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-
12. Cheniram Doley, Borpomua, Majuli.		-do-	7	Rs. 180.00	Rs. 2.15	Rs. 83.33	Rs. 85.50	2.58	
13. Bisturam Pegu, Jengrai, Majuli		-do-	7	Rs. 4,800/-	Rs. 57.14	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 157.14	57.14	
14. Le-khya Neth Doley, Jengrai Chaopori, Majuli,		-do-	9	Rs. 1,200/-	Rs. 11.11	Rs. 37.03	Rs. 48.14	30.00	
15. Mulai Doley, Amguri, Jengrai, Majuli.		-do-	12	Rs. 2,250/-	Rs. 15.62	Rs. 48.61	Rs. 64.23	32.13	
16. Nagen Doley, Amguri, Jengrai, Majuli.		-do-	10	Rs. 4,500/-	Rs. 37.50	Rs. 58.33	Rs. 95.83	64.28	
17. Medhi Pegu, Borpomua, Majuli.		-do-	6	Rs. 3,600/-	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 59.72	Rs. 109.72	83.72	
18. Mosong Pegu, Borpomua, Jengrai, Majuli.		-do-	15	Rs. 3,600/-	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 30.00	Rs. 50.00	66.66	
19. Dhonesh Doley, Jengrai, Majuli,		-do-	15	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 1.66	Rs. 83.33	Rs. 84.99	1.99	
20. Koko Kung Bang, Borpomua, Majuli.		-do-	13	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-

The beneficiary diverted from the scheme.

The beneficiary received 3 Nos. of heifers instead of milch cow.

The beneficiary did not receive the animal till the date of our investigation.

The beneficiary received a pair of bullock though he applied for a she buffalo unit.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Tulashi Pegu, Jengraimukh, Majuli.	ST	11	Rs.1,080.00	Rs. 8.18	Rs. 85.60	Rs. 93.78	Rs.9.55	
22. Phanidhar Doley, Jengraichabori, Majuli	-do-	10	Rs.1,200.00	Rs.10.00	Rs. 53.23	Rs. 68.23	Rs.17.14	
23. Drona Kt. Morang, Namtamera, Golaghat.	-do-	12	Nil	-	Rs. 53.84	-	-	The animals supplied to the beneficiary died.
24. Kalia Lavino, Namtamera, Golaghat	-do-	16	Nil	-	Rs. 72.30	-	-	-do-
25. Rajani kt. Bori, Mahuramukj, Golaghat.	-do-	6	Nil	-	Rs. 47.22	-	-	-do-
26. Titaran Morang, Namtamera, Golaghat.	-do-	5	Nil	-	Rs. 57.50	-	-	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme
27. Monaran Pathari, Mohura, Golaghat.	-do-	4	Nil	-	Rs. 50.00	-	-	-do-
28. Kusheswari Hazarika, Rajotia, Jorhat.	SC	15	Nil	-	-	-	-	The beneficiary did not receive the animal till the date of our investigation.
29. Bimal Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat	-do-	7	Nil	-	-	-	-	The beneficiary did not receive the animal as his name was rejected by DRDA officials.
30. Junu Hazarika, Kuruchitol, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Nil	-	Rs.145.82	-	-	The cow received by the beneficiary died after six months of receipt.
31. Dinaram Das, Rajotia, Jorhat	-do-	7	Nil	-	Rs. 78.57	-	-	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme.
32. Naren Das, Teok Rajbari, Jorhat.	-do-	3	Nil	-	Rs.125.00	-	-	The beneficiary received two buffalo calves instead of milch buffalo.
33. Anuprova Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	7	Rs.1,200.00	Rs.14.28	Rs.104.47	Rs.154.75	Rs.10.14	
34. Sarit Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	5	Rs.3,700.00	Rs.61.56	Rs.140.00	Rs.201.66	Rs.44.04	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35. Ramaswar Das, Teok Rajabari, Jorhat.	30	5	Rs.1350.00	Rs. 22.50	Rs. 90.33	Rs. 102.00	Rs. 28.00	
36. Ganesh Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	6	Rs.6480.00	Rs. 90.00	Rs. 162.50	Rs.252.50	Rs. 55.28	
37. Tanu Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Rs.2520.00	Rs. 52.50	Rs. 77.00	Rs.129.50	Rs. 68.18	
38. Kanful Das, Dakhin Dulia, Jorhat.	-do-	4	Rs.4320.00	Rs. 90.00	Rs. 83.33	Rs.173.33	Rs.108.00	
39. Akeman Das, Teok Rajabari, Jorhat.	-do-	7	Nil	-	Rs. 78.57	-	-	
40. Ghana Das, Dhekiajuli, Majuli.	-do-	8	Nil	-	-	-	-	
41. Tanke Das, Miki poti, Marapani, Golachat.	-do-	6	Rs. 420.00	Rs. 5.83	Rs. 111.11	Rs.116.94	Rs. 5.25	
42. Dina kt. Das, Nahchowa, Dergaon, Golachat.	-do-	5	Nil	-	Rs. 100.00	-	-	
43. Gontiran Hazarika (Das) Fahchowa, Dergaon, Golachat.	-do-	6	Nil	-	-	-	-	
44. Sonu Das, Mamorani, Nahhanga, Golachat.	-do-	10	Rs.2700.00	Rs. 22.50	Rs. 62.50	Rs. 85.00	Rs. 26.00	

The beneficiary received a dry she buffalo a few days before our visit. At the time of our visit the production of milk was nil. The beneficiary did not receive any milch animals. But he received a DRDA loan for banana plantation. His name has been entered as a recipient of milch animals by DRDA, Jorhat in their beneficiary list.

Milk production was nil as the calf of the buffalo died soon after birth. The beneficiary purchased a pair of bullock instead of milch cow.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45. Durgeswar Das, Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.	SC	5	Nil	-	-	-	-	The beneficiary did not receive the animal till the date of our investigation.
46. Bindudhar Das, Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.	-do-	4	Nil	-	Rs.145.83	-	-	The beneficiary diverted from the scheme.
47. Prafulla Das, Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.	-do-	8	Nil	-	Rs. 73.95	-	-	Milk production was found to be nil at the time of our investigation. The buffalo supplied to the beneficiary were dry.
48. Dewram Das, Hahchowa, Dergaon, Golaghat.	-do-	7	Nil	-	Rs. 83.33	-	-	-do-

Contd. 66.

The column on the percentage of increase of per capita income per month as a result of the scheme, as shown in table No. 410, indicates that there has been an increase of per capita income per month in case of 14 (51.85%) ST and 8 (38.09%) SC beneficiaries. The percentage of such increase in case of the ST and SC beneficiaries varies from 1.99 to 83.72 and 5.25 to 108.00 respectively. It also shows that out of 22 ST and 10 SC beneficiaries who were living below the poverty line at the time of taking up the schemes, as stated earlier, only 2 (9.09%) ST and 3 (30%) SC beneficiaries could be able to cross the poverty line as a result of the schemes. The result of this poverty alleviation programme of DRDA would have been much better, had there been proper selection of beneficiaries and necessary follow up actions.

During the course of our study we tried to assess the impact of rise in family income due to the introduction of the schemes on certain conditions like the material improvement of the family, health and sanitation, Housing, improvement of drinking water facilities, education of the children of the beneficiary families, clothing of the family, savings in Banks/Post offices etc. Our data in this respect show that in case of 48.14% ST and 61.9% SC beneficiaries the impact was nil as the beneficiaries could not derive any additional income out of the schemes due to the factors mentioned earlier in this chapter. 11.11% ST and 9.52% SC beneficiaries informed us that they utilised the additional income for material improvement of their families. 25.92% ST and 28.57% SC beneficiaries informed us that they spent the additional income for construction or repairing of their houses and other household expenses. 3.7% ST beneficiaries told us that they spent the income generated out of the schemes for the education of their children. Another 7.4% of our ST respondents spent their additional income for providing clothing to their respective family members. The rest 3.7% ST respondents informed us that they had been able to save their additional income, generated by the schemes, in Banks or post offices.

Except 2 of our SC respondents, who had encountered some problems like paying bribes to some officials for getting the loans, none of our respondent beneficiaries complained to us to have faced any problems in executing the schemes.

CHAPTER - V

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT OF THE SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN, SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT PLAN AND I.R.D.P.

In this chapter an attempt is made to project a comparative analysis of the impact and performance of the schemes of milch animal distributed under the Tribal sub-plan, Scheduled caste component plan and I.R.D.P. (executed by D.R.D.A., Jorhat). We have already described the impact and performance of the different schemes in the preceding three chapters. However, this chapter will help us to have an idea about the impact and performance of the schemes, implemented by the A.H. & Veterinary department and D.R.D.A., Jorhat, at a glance.

It has already been mentioned in the preceding chapters that we personally met and interviewed 12 S/T beneficiaries under T.S.P. schemes, 15 S/C beneficiaries under the Scheduled caste component ^{plan} schemes and 48 D.R.D.A. beneficiaries who received milch animals during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Of these 48 D.R.D.A. beneficiaries 27 belonged to S/T communities and 21 belonged to S/C communities.

While some of the D.R.D.A. respondent beneficiaries told us that they had to pay bribe to some concerned officials, through some agents to get the loan to purchase the milch animals, we did not receive such complaint from the respondent beneficiaries of Tribal sub-plan and scheduled caste component plan schemes executed by the A.H. & Veterinary department. However, affected beneficiaries in respect of D.R.D.A. schemes did not like to give us anything in writing.

It was found that while all the respondents under T.S.P. possessed milch animals before taking up the schemes only 60% beneficiaries under scheduled caste component plan and 45.83% beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. schemes had their own milch animals before taking up the schemes. The percentage of S/C and S/T beneficiaries, who possessed milch animals at the time of taking up the I.R.D.P. schemes is 10.4 and 35.4 respectively.

Contd.....68.

It was observed that while the A.H. & Veterinary department supplied the milch animals directly to the beneficiaries in kind the D.R.D.A., Jorhat supplied the milch animals to the beneficiaries of I.R.D.P. schemes through some credit camos.

While it was found that all the beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan and scheduled caste component plan received the animals from the Department of A.H. & Veterinary, 23'8% S/C and 22'22% S/T beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. either did not receive the animals or received benefits of other schemes from D.R.D.A. Jorhat at the time of our field investigation.

We received complaint of receiving animals of inferior quality from 30'76% beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan and 6'66% beneficiaries under the scheduled caste component plan. But none of beneficiaries who received milch animals from D.R.D.A. Jorhat complained to have received animals of inferior quality.

While all the respondents under Tribal sub-plan and scheduled caste component plan told us that they received all necessary help and cooperation from the officials of A.H. & Veterinary department, 12 D.R.D.A. beneficiaries of whom 8 belonged to S/C and 4 S/T informed us that they did not receive full cooperation from the concerned officials including the officials of the banks. The beneficiaries complained that the officials played delaying tactics in disbursing the loans.

As regards cattle shed we found that while 92'3% beneficiaries under T.S.P. and 93'33% beneficiaries under scheduled caste component plan possessed a cattle shed for their animals only 66'66% D.R.D.A. beneficiaries belonging to both the categories i.e. S/C and S/T were found to have possessed a cattle shed for their animals. But it is to be noted that in most of the schemes there is a provision for construction of cattle shed.

A comparative study of our data on average daily cost of feeding and maintenance of the animals received by the beneficiaries show that 15'38% beneficiaries under T.S.P., 40% beneficiaries under scheduled caste component plan and 100% and 78'4% of the S/C and S/T beneficiaries respectively under I.R.D.P. schemes do not spend anything for feeding and maintenance of .

their cattle, 15'38% beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan, 13'33% beneficiaries under scheduled caste component plan and 5'4% S/T beneficiaries under I.P.D.P. spend less than Rs. 5/- per day for feeding and maintenance of their cattle. Again 7'69% beneficiaries under T.S.P., 13'33% beneficiaries under S.C.P. and 13'5% S/T beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. schemes spend Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per day for feeding their animals received from the department concerned. The data further show that 38'46% beneficiaries under T.S.P., 20% beneficiaries under scheduled caste component plan and 2.7% beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. schemes spend Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per day for feeding and maintenance of their cattle. Only 7'69% beneficiaries under T.S.P. spend Rs. 15/- to Rs. 20/- per day for feeding and maintenance of their respective cattle. Our data also reveal that only 15'28% beneficiaries under Tribal sub-plan and 13'33% beneficiaries under scheduled caste component plan spend more than Rs. 20/- per day for feeding and maintenance of their cattle. The data show that the position of daily cost of feeding and maintenance is much better in case of the beneficiaries under T.S.P. and scheduled caste component plan than the I.R.D.P. schemes executed by the D.R.D.A., Jorhat.

A comparative analysis of our data on daily production of milk received by the beneficiaries of different schemes show that in case of 30'76% beneficiaries under the Tribal sub-plan, 60% beneficiaries under the scheduled caste component plan and 18'51% S/T and 28'57% S/C beneficiaries under IRDP schemes, the daily production of milk is either nil or it is less than 1 litre which is quite negligible from the economic point of view. The daily production of milk of 15'38% beneficiaries under T.S.P., 20% beneficiaries under S.C.P. and 18'51% S/T and 33'33% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes is between 1 lit. to 2 lit. a day. Only 7'69% beneficiaries under T.S.P. and 3'7% S/T beneficiaries under IRDP schemes get milk between 2 lit. to 3 lit. per day, 30'76% beneficiaries under T.S.P. and 11'11% S/T beneficiaries under IRDP scheme get milk between 3 lit. to 4 lit. per day. The daily milk yield of another 7'69% beneficiaries under T.S.P., 6'66% beneficiaries under S.C.P. and 3'7% S/T beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes is between 4 lit. to 5 lit. a day. The rest 7'69% beneficiaries under

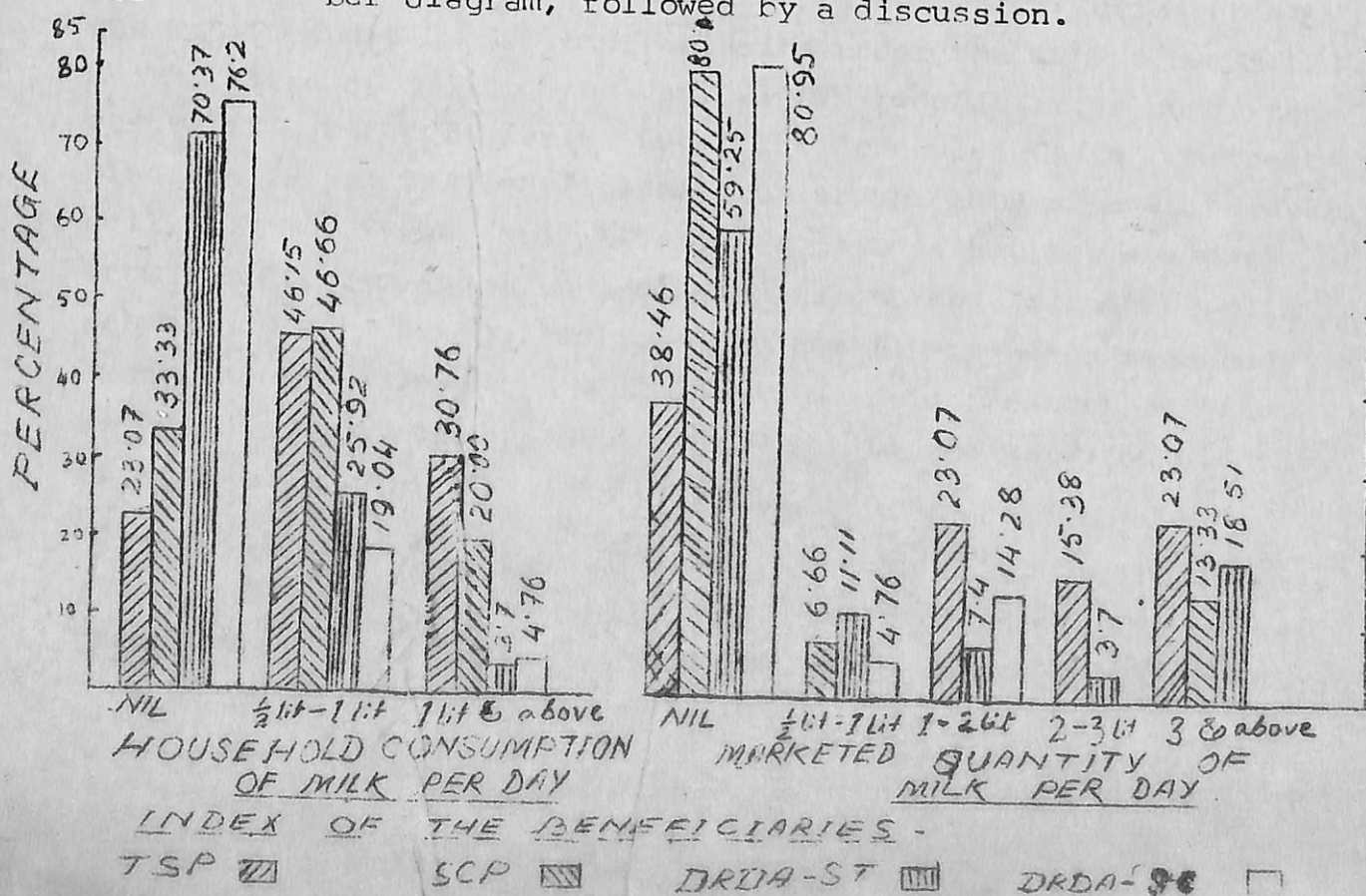
T.S.P., 13'33% beneficiaries under Scheduled caste component plan and 7'4% S/T beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes were, however, getting milk more than 5 litres per day at the time of our field investigation.

It was observed that marketing facility was available for milk in all the places and most of the beneficiaries were getting reasonable sale price for their products.

It was observed that 84'61% beneficiaries under the T.S.P., 80% beneficiaries under the Scheduled caste component plan and 56'25% beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes kept their animals at places linked by all weather roads. The rest 15'38% beneficiaries under T.S.P., 20% beneficiaries under Scheduled caste component plan and 43'75% beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes did not keep their animals received as a result of the schemes, at places linked by all weather roads.

Except a single beneficiary under the T.S.P. scheme, none of our respondents, under any programme, was found to be a member of milk producers' Co-operative society. This was because of the non formation of such Co-operatives in the areas where the beneficiaries live.

We have already projected our analysis of the data on utilization of milk products by the beneficiaries of different schemes in the preceding chapters. In this chapter we shall try to project a comparative analysis of the same data with the help of a bar diagram, followed by a discussion.



The above diagram shows a comparative statement of two types of utilization of milk that is (i) household consumption of milk and (ii) marketed quantity of milk per day by the beneficiaries of different schemes. The first part of the diagram shows that 23'07% beneficiaries under the T.S.P., 33'33% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste component plan and 70'37% S/T and 76'2% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes do not use milk for their household consumption. 46'15% beneficiaries under the T.S.P., 46'66% beneficiaries under the S.C.P. and 25'92% S/T and 19'04% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes use milk between $\frac{1}{2}$ litre to 1 litre per day for their household consumption. The rest 30'76% beneficiaries under T.S.P., 20% beneficiaries under S.C.P. and 3'7% S/T and 4'76% beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes, however, use milk more than 1 litre per day for their household consumption.

The second part of the diagram shows that 38'46% beneficiaries under the T.S.P., 80% beneficiaries under the Scheduled caste component plan and 59'25% S/T and 80'95% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes do not sell any milk. 6'66% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste component plan and 11'11% S/T and 4'76% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes can sell milk between $\frac{1}{2}$ litre to 1 litre per day. 23'07% beneficiaries under the Tribal sub-plan and 7'4% S/T and 14'28% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes can sell milk between 1 litre to 2 litre per day. It further shows that only 15'38% beneficiaries under the T.S.P. and 3'5% S/T beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes sell milk 2 litre to 3 litre per day. 23'07% beneficiaries under the T.S.P., 13'33% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste component plan and 18'51% S/T beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes, however, sell milk more than three litres per day. As becomes evident from the diagram itself the schemes, except the Tribal Sub-plan schemes to some extent, followed by the IRDP schemes executed among the Scheduled Tribes of Jorhat district, cannot be said to be economical taking into consideration the marketed quantity of milk per day by the beneficiaries.

Our data on the follow up action taken by the department concerned, which is an important part of any developmental programme, show that while in 69'23% cases under Tribal Sub-plan

scheme and 73'33% cases under the Scheduled Castes Component Plan Schemes follow up actions were taken by the Department of A.H. & Vety., the percentage of follow-up action taken by D.R.D.A., Jorhat against the I.R.D.P. schemes for milch animals, was 18'75% which was very poor in comparison to the two programmes mentioned earlier.

The position of the insurance of the animals concerning each programme has been discussed in detail in the proceeding chapters. In all the programmes it was seen that necessary stress for insurance as well as renewal of insurance policies was not given both by the beneficiaries and the implementing authorities of the different schemes.

Regarding diversion of the beneficiaries from their schemes, either by selling out the animals given to them or by investing the money for other purposes, we can say that 15'38% beneficiaries under the Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes, 26'66% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and 7'4% S.T. and 14'28% S.C. beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. Schemes diverted from their respective schemes.

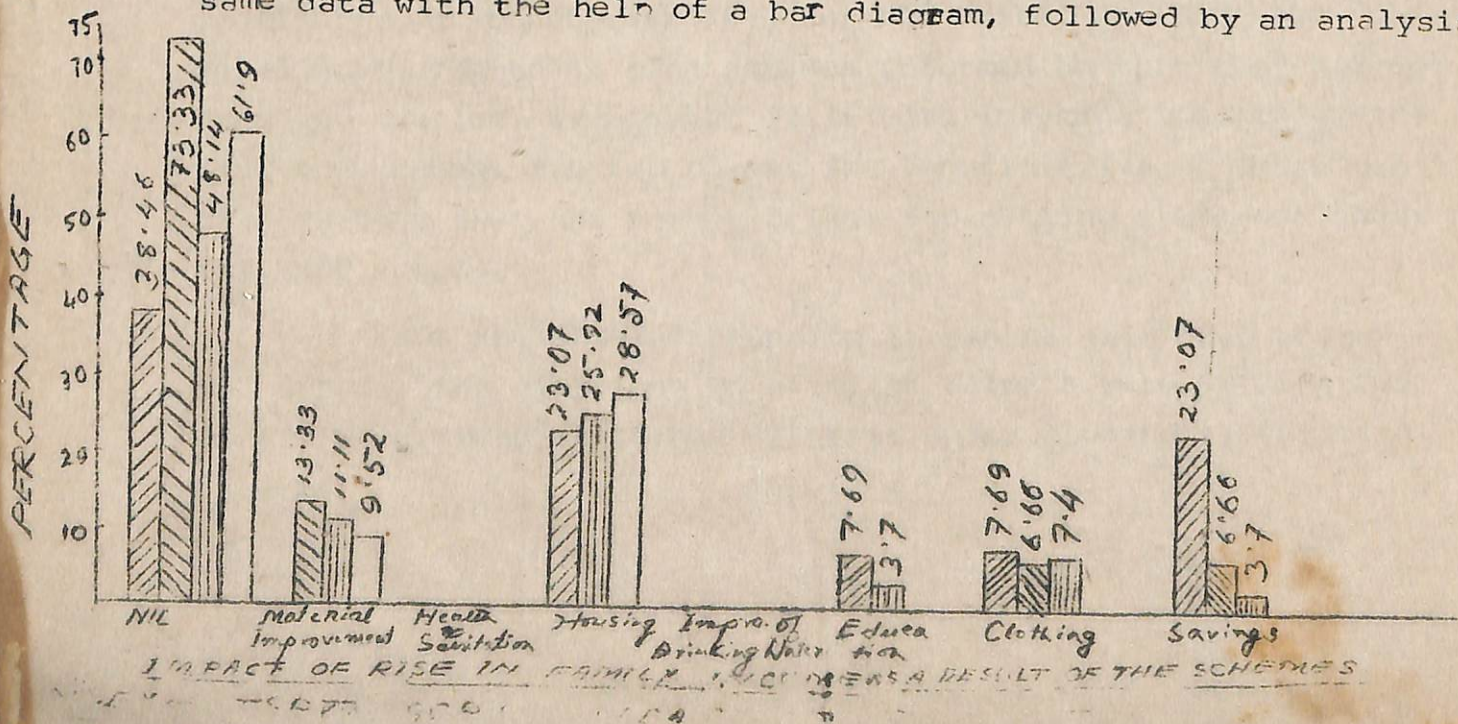
While 38'46% and 6'66% beneficiaries under the Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes and Scheduled Castes Component Plan Schemes received training in cattle rearing none of the beneficiaries of milch animals under the I.R.D.P. Schemes received any kind of training in cattle rearing.

Our study shows that the principle of giving benefits to the poorest of the poor was not strictly followed by the authorities who selected the beneficiaries for different schemes, although the schemes were some means of the poverty alleviation programme of the Government. Our data show that only 23'07% Tribal Sub-Plan beneficiaries followed by 53'33% Scheduled Castes Component Plan beneficiaries and 66'66% (S.T.-45'83%, S.C.-20'83%) D.R.D.A. beneficiaries were living below the poverty line of the time of selection of the beneficiaries. It has been observed that none of the Tribal Sub-Plan beneficiaries, who were living below the poverty line at the time of taking the schemes could cross the poverty line as a result of the schemes. 13'33% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Castes Component Plan have crossed the poverty line as a result of the schemes. Out of 27 S.T. respondent only 3 (11'11%) and out of 21 S.C. respondent only 3 (14'28%) were found to have crossed the poverty line as a result of the I.R.D.P. schemes. If we/

S/T and S/C beneficiaries together the percentage of beneficiaries crossing the poverty line as a result of IRDP schemes, implemented by DRDA, Jorhat, comes to 12'5%.

The schemes of milch animals, implemented by both A.H. & Veterinary department and DRDA, Jorhat, however, show an increase of per capita income per month as result of the schemes. The percentage of increase of per capita income per month in case of Tribal sub-plan schemes is 76'92%. The percentage of such increase varies from 1'79 to 48 in case of T.S.P. schemes. It is 53'33% in case of Scheduled caste component plan schemes. Here the variation of individual percentage is from 3'75 to 100'00. In case of the IRDP schemes also there has been an increase of per capita income per month as a result of the schemes. The percentage of such increase is 45'83 if we take S/T and S/C beneficiaries together. Out of our 27 S/T respondent 14 (51'85%) / and out of out of 21 S/C respondents 8 (38'09%) beneficiaries have shown an increase of per capita income per month as a result of the schemes. The percentage of such increase in case of the S/T and S/C beneficiaries varies from 1'99 to 83'72 and 5'25 to 108'00 respectively. (For details table -2.10, table 3.10 and table 4.9 may be seen).

It has already been mentioned in our previous Chapters that through our study we tried to know the impact of rise in family income due to the introduction of the schemes on certain conditions like material improvement of the family, health and sanitation, housing, improvement of drinking water facilities, education of the children, clothing of the family, savings in banks and post offices etc. The position under each programme has been thoroughly discussed in the preceding three chapters. In this Chapter we shall project a comparative statement of the same data with the help of a bar diagram, followed by an analysis.



The diagram shows that in case of 38'46% beneficiaries under the Tribal Sub-plan schemes, 73'33% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste Component plan schemes and 48'14% S/T and 61'9% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes the impact of rise in family income as a result of the schemes is nil. 13'33% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste Component plan followed by 11'11% S/T and 9'52% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes invested their additional income generated by the schemes for material improvement of the family. Another 23'07% beneficiaries under the Tribal sub-plan, followed by 25'92% S/T and 28'57% S/C beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes spent their additional income for either repairing or construction of their living houses or other household expenses. Only 7'69% T.S.P. beneficiaries and 3'7% S/T beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes spent their additional income, generated by the schemes, for the education of their Children. The diagram further shows that 7'69% beneficiaries under the Tribal sub-plan schemes, 6'66% beneficiaries under the Scheduled caste component plan schemes and 7'4% S/T beneficiaries provided clothing to their family members out of the income generated by the schemes. It also shows that 23'07% beneficiaries under the Tribal sub-plan schemes, 6'66% beneficiaries under the scheduled Caste component plan schemes and 3'7% S/T beneficiaries under the IRDP schemes executed by DRDA, Jorhat saved their additional income either in Banks or Post Offices.

Artificial insemination of the animals was found to be an problem for the beneficiaries as in most of the interior Veterinary centres the system of artificial insemination is not yet available. Our beneficiaries under the Tribal sub-Plan and Scheduled caste component plan schemes informed us that they did not face any problem, except the artificial insemination, in executing the schemes. But two of our S/C beneficiaries of DRDA, Jorhat told us that they had to pay bribes for getting the loans under the IRDP schemes.

From the above discussion it can be said that though the schemes for distribution of milch animals were implemented by the Government in Jorhat district under poverty alleviation

programme it could not reach its expected goal due to the faulty selection of beneficiaries and also due to the lack of proper follow up action. The DRDA, Jorhat sanctioned schemes to purchase milch animals to a number of persons belonging to Turung and Rajbongshi communities as S/T beneficiaries. But these communities are not included in the Scheduled Tribes list of Assam. We have already mentioned in Charter-IV that the rate of subsidy admissible for a S/T beneficiary should not be allowed to be enjoyed by a non-scheduled Tribe beneficiary. From our study we can say that had there been proper selection of beneficiaries and strict follow up action by the implementing authorities of the schemes, the schemes would have shown much ^{better} results.

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C H A P T E R - VI

CONCLUDING OBSERVATION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this final chapter of our study report, we shall, firstly, try to project the summary of findings of our study and secondly, put forward a number of suggestions which, we feel, will help the implementing authorities of the schemes to rectify their future programmes. The salient features of the study are as follows:-

01. Our study shows that the A.H. and Veterinary Department implemented six schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan, during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period and spent Rs.3,74,400/- for distributing milch animals to 117 S/T beneficiaries of Jorhat district of Assam. Similarly, the same department executed six schemes, during the plan period under discussion under the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and spent Rs.3,56,300/- for distributing milch animals to 109 S/C beneficiaries of Jorhat district. The D.R.D.A., Jorhat, on the other hand sanctioned Rs.17,29,930/- for providing milch animals to 457 S/C and S/T beneficiaries through a number of NABARD approved schemes. The number of S/T and S/C beneficiaries, who received milch animals from D.R.D.A., Jorhat, is 261 and 196 respectively.
02. The performance and impact of the schemes implemented by both A.H. & Veterinary department and D.R.D.A., Jorhat, have been discussed separately in the proceeding chapters along with a comparative study of the schemes. From the discussions contained in the preceding chapters, we know that the schemes of milch animals implemented by both the agencies, could not show expected results due to faulty selection of beneficiaries. Though the schemes were primarily meant for people living below the poverty line, both the departments concerned selected a good number of beneficiaries living above the poverty line and as such the schemes failed to serve the primary objective of the Government. We found a beneficiary family under the T.S.P. Schemes in Majuli Sub-Division, whose per capita income per month was Rs.700/- at the time of taking the scheme.

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03. The list of the beneficiaries furnished by D.R.D.A., Jorhat shows disuniformity in respect of the rate of subsidy given to the beneficiaries.
04. D.R.D.A., Jorhat supplied milch animals under the schemes meant for the S/T, to a number of persons belonging to communities other than Scheduled Tribes.
05. Except one tribal beneficiary none of the beneficiaries who received milch animals under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled Caste Component Plan Schemes received any facility of transportation of the animals from the place of distribution to their places of residence or the transportation cost as provided by the schemes.
06. While 30'76% beneficiaries under the T.S.P. schemes and 6'66% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Castes Component Plan Schemes complained to have received animals of inferior quality, none of the beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. schemes had such complaints.
07. It is found that a good number of S/T and S/C beneficiaries who received milch animals under different schemes do not spend much for feeding their animals and as such they do not get the expected milk yield.
08. Follow up action taken by the implementing authorities after implementation of the schemes is not at all satisfactory.
09. Most of the beneficiaries are ignorant about the procedure of insurance of their cattles. It was found that most of the insurance policies had become invalid due to non-renewal.
10. A number of S/T and S/C beneficiaries, who received milch animals under various schemes, were found to have diverted their schemes.
11. Most of the beneficiaries have not received any training in cattle rearing.
12. Artificial insemination of the cattle is a vital problem for most of the beneficiaries as the facilities for artificial insemination are not available in most of the interior veterinary centres.

13. It was observed that in case of most of the she buffaloes supplied by D.R.D.A., Jorhat, tags were not fitted to the animals ear and as such it became very much difficult to identify the animals supplied under the schemes.
14. It was further observed that most of the beneficiaries do not inform the authorities about the death of the animals supplied to them under different schemes.
15. During the course of our field study we had some informal discussion with the officials of the implementing authorities like the District Veterinary Officer, Block Development Officer, Extension Officer(Vety), Extension Officer(Credit) of different blocks. From the discussion we gathered some knowledge about some loopholes of the schemes implemented by both the authorities. We came to know that the D.R.D.A., Jorhat, supplied the animals through some credit camps. In this system there is a chance of misappropriation of the fund sanctioned to a beneficiary. At the time of purchase of animals before the credit camps a beneficiary is required to produce the animals. So, in such a procedure, a beneficiary physically may produce a pair of milch animals belonging to one of his friend or relative with a false receipt of purchase having an understanding with the actual owner. From the officials of A.H and Veterinary department we came to know that as the beneficiaries are selected by the members of the Project Implementation Committee, Sub-Divisional S/T Development Boards and S/C Development Boards. The Govt. officials have little to say on the decision of the non-official members who belong to the political parties.
16. Only a few beneficiary families, who were living below the poverty line could be able to cross the poverty line as a result of the schemes. However, there has been a substantial increases of per capita income per month as a result of the schemes and as such the attempts of the Veterinary Department and the D.R.D.A. have produced at least some beneficial results for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families.

17. We found that only 38'46% beneficiaries under the Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes and 53'33% beneficiaries under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan Schemes received the Family Beneficiary Cards from the A.H. & Vety. department. The rest 61'54% and 46'66% beneficiaries under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled Castes Component Plan Scheme respectively did not receive the Family Beneficiary Card till the time of our field investigation. In case of the beneficiaries under the I.R.D.P. Schemes we observed that excepting the beneficiaries belonging to the Majuli Sub-Division, none of our respondent beneficiaries who belonged to Golaghat and Jorhat Sub-Division of the district received the 'Vikash Patrika' till the date of our investigation. All the D.R.D.A. beneficiaries, however, received the pass book of the respective banks from where there loans were distributed.

S U G G E S T I O N S

01. Milch animals should always be supplied in kinds as is done in the case of Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled Castes Component Plan Schemes and not through credit camp, of the D.R.D.A.
02. There should be some strict uniform principles for selecting beneficiaries for various schemes so that the benefits could reach the poorest of the poor.
03. It should be ensured that good quality animals should always be supplied to the beneficiaries.
04. Cross-breed animals should not be supplied to the beneficiaries without imparting proper training regarding their maintenance.
05. The implementing authorities should take utmost care so that a non-Scheduled Tribe person can not enjoy the benefits meant for Scheduled Tribes. The concerned officers must have a thorough knowledge of the S/C and S/T Communities as per Constitution Order.

06. Transportation cost should be given to the beneficiaries if the department concerned fails to supply the animals at the door steps of the selected beneficiaries.
07. The officials of the concerned departments should visit a beneficiary at least once in a month to see the progress of the schemes.
08. The beneficiaries should be made aware of the procedure of insurance of their cattles.
09. After giving benefit to a beneficiary, the implementing authorities should keep a close watch on him/her so that the beneficiary cannot divert from the scheme.
10. The D.R.D.A. authorities should keep correct and ready records of the beneficiaries which is of utmost importance for an evaluation study and also for other purposes. They should rather have a data bank at their disposal.
11. Necessary identification marks should be there on the body of the animals supplied to the beneficiaries.
12.  should be supplied to each interior Veterinary Centres where the system of artificial insemination is not available.
13. The area allotted to a field official should not be more than 5 Sq.Km. This will help the beneficiaries of the area to keep a close contact with the official concerned. The officials concerned will also be able to keep a close watch on the progress of the schemes.
14. A rethinking should be given on the procedure of selection of beneficiaries and necessary measures should be adopted for removal of political influences in selecting the beneficiaries.
15. Before giving benefits to a beneficiary an on the spot survey should be made by a team of the selection Boards, consisting both official and non official members, to assess the economic condition of the beneficiary.

16. Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies should be formed as many as possible and each beneficiary of the milch animals should be made a member of such co-operatives.

These societies besides offering marketing facilities of milk and milk products should also provide required feed for stall feeding. Introduction of cash cards and Credit Cards will facilitate them to get their requirements locally as and when required.

17. Family beneficiary cards, in case of the beneficiaries under the Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled Caste Comp. Schemes and 'Vikash Patrika', in case of the beneficiaries under the I.R.D.P. Schemes should be given to all the beneficiaries of milch animals immediately after giving the benefits to the beneficiaries. Officers of superior rank of the implementing authorities should pay periodical visit to the beneficiaries and should record his/her comment on the progress of the schemes on such family beneficiary cards or 'Vikash Patrikas'. This would surely ensure better implementation of the schemes and it would also create a healthy atmosphere for the beneficiaries.
