Guwahati-Tribal Research Institute, Assam

Kokrajhar Project
Integrated Tribal Development
The Evaluation Studies
Report on
Every development scheme has five important aspects, namely, identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Thus evaluation is one of the most integral parts of a development project. It is through proper and scientific evaluation that the success or failure of a project/scheme implemented can be determined. Evaluation is also a means by which it can precisely be determined whether the benefits from such a project/scheme actually percolate to the people for whom it is meant for.

In the conference of the Directors of the Tribal Research Institutes held in New Delhi on 4th and 5th March, 1983 under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, it was decided that each Tribal Research Institute should take up an evaluation study of an Integrated Tribal Development Project of the State to which it belongs every year. Assam Tribal Research Institute was assigned the Kokrajhar I.T.D.P. The Evaluation Report on the Kokrajhar I.T.D.P. is the result of the follow-up action of the decision of the Conference of the Directors of T.R.Is held in New Delhi on 4th & 5th March, 1983.

As there has been no uniform methodology for the evaluation study of the I.T.D.P., we had to evolve our own methodology for this purpose. Of late the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, have evolved a set of uniform schedules for the evaluation studies of the I.T.D.Ps. In the present study they could not be applied as the schedules were received after the completion of our field works. In the subsequent I.T.D.P. evaluation studies they are proposed to be used with required modifications to suit our needs.

At first a meeting of the district and subdivisional heads of development departments of the district was held at Kokrajhar where the aims and objects of the study were explained to them. The officers were also given schedules to be filled up by them giving details in regard to their schemes implemented since the beginning of the Tribal Sub-plan. They were asked to furnish the filled up schedules within a specific period of time.

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The date asked for did not come up within the scheduled date and it was rather a Herculean task to collect data from the development departments. Our field officers approached them personally and without notice for this purpose but still the response was rather lukewarm. The main reasons ascribed to this may be enumerated below:

1) The development departments at the district and subdivisional levels do not have a systematic data bank and data processing device.

Formerly Kokrajhar was a subdivision of the District of Goalpara. A new civil district was created by dividing the Goalpara district into three civil districts, namely, Goalpara, Dhubri and Kokrajhar. Kokrajhar district was created with two subdivisions, namely, Kokrajhar and Germona. Creation of the new district of Kokrajhar and the appointment of new district and subdivisional officers of development departments naturally created some dislocations resulting in their failure to provide us with required data and information.

The unprecedented floods in the Kokrajhar subdivision during 1964 monsoon created much havoc that few months together the officers of the development departments were preoccupied with relief works and as such they could not give proper attention to our requirements.

The scheme formulated and executed under Tribal Sub-plan are divided into three categories, namely, (i) Paddy Beneficiary Scheme, (ii) Infrastructure development scheme and (iii) community and social services scheme for our purpose.

For evaluation of the paddy beneficiary scheme, at first, lists of beneficiaries were collected from the different departments having such schemes. Our field officers had also experienced great difficulties in collecting such lists since many departments do not have any suitable device in maintaining such lists. Field visits were made and attempt to meet the beneficiaries collected at random. Prior information regarding the visits either to the selected beneficiaries or to the concerned departmental officials was not provided since in presence of the departmental officers the beneficiaries may not freely express their views and opinions in regard to the benefits actually received and resultant incremental income therefrom. However possible our field officers had recorded the estimated incremental income generated by the schemes. But a word of caution must be added here that the mathematical accuracy in the computation of such income in view of the fact that the beneficiaries who are mostly illiterate are not in the habit of maintaining any kind of accounts.

A uniform procedure as an aspect of evaluating the family benefits schemes could not be maintained as the nature of beneficiaries differ from sector to sector. Some of the infrastructural schemes and community and social services schemes were also valued by and findings therefor are also presented in this report. Evaluation report on each sector is presented herewith attached.

A few words regarding the Project Administration must be said here.

Formerly the project administration is manned by a Project Officer belonging to the Assam Civil Service Class-I (Junior) Grade. But this post has already been upgraded and now an officer of the Assam Civil Service Class-I (Senior) Grade of an Additional Deputy Commissioner's rank is posted as Project Director. Besides him there is one Inspector of Statistics who looks after the record keeping aspects. There are about six ministerial staff in the Project Office.

The Project Director simply co-ordinates the schemes prepared and executed by the different development departments. Except being drawing and disbursing officers in respect of his establishment, the Project Director has no other financial powers. As such he has virtually no control over the district/subdivisional officers of the development departments.

The Project Director is also the Member-Secretary of the Project Implementation Committee constituted with official and non-official members. No sub-plan scheme could be implemented within the project area without the approval of the P.I.C. It also selects and approves the list of beneficiaries.

For successful implementation of the T.S.P. scheme, the Project Administration is required to be strengthened by (1) delegation of suitable financial powers and (2) by bringing the district and subdivisional heads of development departments formulating and implementing T.S.P. schemes under the control of the Project Director. If the second proposal is found not to be practically feasible, a suitable officer in each district and subdivision office may be made responsible for the formulation and implementation of T.S.P. schemes and they should be under the control of the Project Director.

During our evaluation studies we received help and co-operation in all respects from Shri S.K. Srivastava, I.A.S., then Deputy Commissioner, Kokrajhar and Shri M.N. Bhattacharya, Chairman, Project Implementation Committee, I.A.S., Kokrajhar. We offer our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to both of them.

This being our first venture in evaluation studies of I.T.D.C., we had to overcome the study specific limitations which were practically unavoidable. Certain mistakes have also made inadvertent. We hope to have better results in next evaluation study of I.T.D.C. published, Dhemaji.

Shri M.N. Bhattacharya, Deputy Director, Shri P.K. Bhattacharya, District Project Officer, Cachar, and Shri I.M. Paul, Senior Investigator had done all the field work as well as field work of this study and prepared the report under our all guidance. I offer my thanks to them.

Dated Cachar, the 31st, August, 1957.

B.N. Bordoloi
Director,
Tribal Research Institute,
CACHAR
LOCATION AND AREA

The Kokrajhar Integrated Tribal Development Project is one of the 19 Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Assam. From the points of view of area and population it is the biggest project in Assam. At present the entire Kokrajhar District is under the project area. But originally Kokrajhar was a Sub-Division and Cessaiyaon circle of the erstwhile Dhubri Sub-Division were under this project area. The project area is a compact one having about 50% tribal population. The project area is at the extreme end of North Western part of Assam lying between 26° 22’ and 26° 30’ North latitudes and 89° 42’ and 90° 06’ east longitudes. The total geographical area is 1550 sq. km. Geographically the project area is bordered on the north by the mountainous regions of Shillong, on the East by Bongaigaon District, on the West by West Bodoal and on the South side by the district of Goalpara and Dhubri.

In the project area, there are two sub-divisions - Kokrajhar and Cessaiyaon and four revenue circles viz: Cessaiyaon, Kokrajhar, Siddi and Bijnor which are almost surrounded with the jurisdiction of the four police stations of the same names. Kokrajhar, Cessaiyaon, Kokrajhar Botanic, Siddi-Chirang, Dokhjung and Madine are the seven community development blocks within the project area. Madine and Cessaiyaon C.D. Block fall within Cessaiyaon revenue circle, Kokrajhar and Botanic C.D. Blocks fall within Kokrajhar revenue circle, Bijnor Blocks and Madine C.D. Blocks fall within Bijnor revenue circle while Siddi-Chirang C.D. Blocks falls within Siddi revenue circle. During the second and third five year plans, Botanic and Bijnor C.D. Blocks were converted into tribal development blocks as a part of the first systematic effort for the development of tribal areas.

The Kokrajhar I.T.D.P. area consists of 880 villages covered by 36 C.D.s. The 36 C.D.s. are divided into 6 districts of the self-government under the Assam Pradesh Raj. The 880 villages covered by 36 C.D.s. are divided into 6 districts of the self-government under the Asam Pradesh Raj. The 2 C.D.s. cover the following table.

Contd......
and clay in varying proportions ranging from pure sand near the river to a soft clay. In and around the project area hills/hillocks which are composed of metamorphic rocks like bachi granite and redwaho rock are also seen.

The project area has plenty of forest products such as eucalyptus, bamboo, thron, date, timber like sal, benzii, bhol, Sonum, palan, Simul, 'Asar, Tithania etc. are found in plenty.

In the deep forest wild animals like elephants, buffaloes, tigers, leopards, bears, wild rices, various kinds of deer are found.

The project area experiences generally hot and damp climate almost throughout the major part of the year. The winter season starts late into November. The average daily maximum temperature during this month varies from 24.5 degrees to 29.9 degrees centigrade. December and January are the coldest months. The temperature begins to rise from March and it reaches to the highest degrees in the months of July and August during which the maximum daily temperature records 37.9 degree to 40 degrees centigrade.

With the advent of the monsoon season the south-west monsoon makes its maiden appearance in the month of April with some occasional light showers. Maximum rainfall generally occurs during the month of June and July. The average annual rainfall is 22.3 cm. From August to November the rainfall starts to decrease and from November till March there is the lowest rainfall in the project area.

The total area of the former Kokrajhar sub-division as a whole is 4,771,660 hectares out of which 1,47,468 hectares come under cultivation as per land records of 1976. The project area has 1,64,950 hectares of land out of which 93,745 hectares come under cultivation area under double or triple cropping in the 933 villages is 1,43,310 hectares. As per B.M. Survey 90% of the area is directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture.

The topography of the land is flat but northern portion is broken up by a few small range of low hills. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Suitably to the topographic condition of the land, crops like brinjal, cabbage, Brinjal, cabbage, mangoes, banana, etc., in order, turnips, papaya, jute, mustard, etc., coconut, sugarcane etc. are grown both under traditional and scientific methods.

Demographic Information

The total population of the Kokrajhar I.D.A. was 3,81,777 as per 1971 census out of which the S.J* population accounted for 51.7% or 1,97,883 persons. The percentage of population of this I.D.A. to total population under the entire I.D.A. area of Assam is 19.4% while the percentage of tribal population of the I.D.A. to total tribal population of the state I.D.A. area is 18.2%. Viewed from this angle, Kokrajhar is the largest tribal concentrated I.D.A. in Assam. The percentages of other I.D.A.s in this regard are - Dhubri 11.6%, Goalpara 6.6%, Barapeta 5.6%, Hailakandi 7.3%, Guwahati 11%, Guwahati II 7.5%, Naihati 9.4%, Marigaon 9.9%, Tinsukia 3.6%, Majuli 3%, Jorhat 4.4%, Golaghat 11%, Silchar 11%, Liburum 4.4%, Tinsukia 11%, North Lakhimpur 5.9%, Dhemaji 12.0%, Silchar 0.7%.

Since the 1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam 1991 Census figures, therefore could not be incorporated here. The projected population of the project area in 1991 would be 5,19,560 assuming the 3% percent growth rate during the decade 1971-81 and the total projected tribal population would be 2,48,632.

Literacy P.C. of the project area is about 21.28%. The male literacy P.C. in the project area accounts for 30.4 and female 11.78%.

The major tribes of Assam fall essentially within the zone and area of the project area which is divided into nine sub-tribes, such as (1) The Roko Kochari or Roko, (2) Boni, (3) Kochi including Dibol, (4) Lepcha (Tire), (5) Jagen, (6) Mohi, (7) Mirdi (Kishan), (8) Barind and (9) Baran of Cachar (under Cachar).

Within the project area the Roko Kochari tribe is the largest accounting for 37.7% of the total estimated population of 1,90,785 in the project area.

The next major groups are the Rokos and Miris who account for approximately to 9.3% (7735) and 7.4% (4999) respectively of the population. The percentages of other minor groups are very negligible.
**AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.**

Since majority of the people of Jhajjar L.D. areas are agriculturists, the Agriculture Department of Jhajjar has taken up several schemes during 1976-77 to 1977-78 within the project area to improve agricultural productivity by means of scientific cultural practices. The schemes that were executed by the Department together with other schemes such as schemes for allocation and expenditure, total number of beneficiaries in respect of each scheme, the case studies of beneficiaries carried out in the field etc., etc. have been detailed in the table reported below.

### TABLE I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td><strong>Marketing Vehicle</strong></td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of HYV ready and seed (50% subsidy)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pomery Orchard 50,000</td>
<td>29,790</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only one nursery at Sohdat was established for raising different fruit seedlings for distribution and sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adventive trials 12,000</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only one nursery at Sohdat was established for various HYV crop in tribal areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Fertilizer distribution (13, 225, 350 etc.)</td>
<td>11,995</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Frutis Precession 6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Development of Jute 7 Nos. (Free distribution of seed)</td>
<td>7 Nos.</td>
<td>7 Nos.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Land Reclamation (50% subsidy)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Development of Swarna</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Distribution of Bullock (35/- per pair)</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1977-78**

1. Demonstration programme on HYV and hitai, 2.17,737, 3.755, 4.30000 An amount of 1.17,77,755/- was diverted from Rotri school.
2. Biddoria Control, 18.6 H.D., 19.6 H.D.
3. Janakruti 10,000 7,500 100 Only Rs. 15,000/- was sanctioned.
4. Barli 10,000 45,000 60 only an amount of Rs. 65,000/- was sanctioned.
5. Turfing (K.P. Centre) 60,000 1,76,611/- 60
6. Development of HYV, 1,64,000 73,230/- 500 Non-availability of HYV seeds caused shortfall in expenditure.
7. Distribution of 15,000 5,000 60 600
8. Development of 1,56,000 1,49,960 53 Shortage of fertilizers and vegetable seeds supplied to 19 Schools.
9. Development of 35,000 26,575/- 600
10. Land Reclamation (50% subsidy) 1,35,000 40,000 120 Only Rs. 700/- was sanctioned in which the work was incured.

*Contd.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Development of Non-NC (50% subsidy)</td>
<td>1,08,000</td>
<td>53,696</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Plant protection confirms (n.p. seed with equipment was formed under the share of 12% of TDP Blocks)</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>28,133</td>
<td>2 Blocks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Development of Salads (50% subsidy)</td>
<td>85,000</td>
<td>84,961</td>
<td>16 Villages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Khush adivarish (one 93,142 KW-centre was constructed at Dham for meeting training to the tribal farmers)</td>
<td>93,147</td>
<td>93,147</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Agricultural Implements (75% subsidy)</td>
<td>1,62,000</td>
<td>1,69,734</td>
<td>304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Development of evergreen (50% subsidy) and fertilizer, etc.</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>74,961.50</td>
<td>460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Development of Jute (50% subsidy) and fertilizer, etc.</td>
<td>78,727.87</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Development of Fruits &amp; Vegetables (95% subsidy)</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>84,986.12</td>
<td>16 Villages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd......
9. Aptive Trials
(Trials on HYV
Crops were con-
ducted in tribal
farmer's field) 86,000 85,920 86 800

10. Proernity orchard
and Nursery (Raising of
plants; preparation of
seedling trees) 50,000 50,000 1

11. Sustenance of HYV
plants (50% subsidy) 35,000 30,245 300
Only an amount of Rs. 30,245/- was sanctioned.

12. Marketing subsidy 3,50,000 2,97,825 11

13. Development of
vegetables 42,000 41,985 40 1000

1961-62

1. Development of
oranges (50% subsidy) 72,720 72,720 1500

2. Khana Vavapad
(Fertilizer of 10 days,
distributed to the tribal farmers.) 10,000 10,000 100

3. Development of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 27,775 27,775 300

4. Development of HYV
soyabean (50% subsidy) 80,000 80,000 100

5. Development of fruits
and vegetables (50% subsidy) 90,000 90,000 1200

6. Study Tour of Tribal farmers
(into the state) 21,000 21,000 1500

7. Development of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 2,00,000 2,00,000 4017

8. Development of HYV
soyabean (50% subsidy) 59,600 59,600 600

9. Development of HYV
vegetables 72,720 72,720 1400

10. Development of Jute and Cotton
(50% subsidy) 89,400 89,400 1000

11. Development of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 2,04,000 2,04,000 1500

1962-63

1. Sustenance of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 1,02,500 1,02,500 1200

2. Sustenance of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 90,705 90,705 300

3. Development of HYV
soyabean (50% subsidy) 70,462 70,462 578

4. Study Tour of
Khana Vavapad 24,000 24,000 578

5. Development of vegetables
(50% subsidy) 7,200 7,200 600

6. Aptive Trials (free) 41,970 41,970 500

7. Development of Jute and Cotton
(50% subsidy) 1,44,217 1,44,217 50 2000

8. Development of
fruits (50% subsidy) 1,20,000 1,20,000 100

9. Development of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 1,20,000 1,20,000 100

10. Development of HYV
soyabean (50% subsidy) 2,79,367 2,79,367 1939

11. Study Tour of
tribal farmers
(into the state) 20,500 20,500 700
Payment includes for
seeds sent from S.O.

12. Development of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 10,400 2,11,261 1500 4500

13. Development of HYV
soyabean (50% subsidy) 56,100 56,100 300

14. Development of HYV
wheat (50% subsidy) 36,100 36,100 160
TABLE II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Distribution of Agricultural Bullock</th>
<th>Income from All Sources</th>
<th>Income from Arrears Scheme</th>
<th>Percentage of Income from Arrears Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>Distribution of Agricultural Bullock</td>
<td>₹4,000/-</td>
<td>₹2,000/-</td>
<td>₹6,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pair of bullock was reported to have died after arrears as the date of purchase.

The pair of bullock was reported to have died after arrears.

The beneficiary had invested the grants for other purposes.

#### Footnotes

- **Note:** Income from all sources includes:
  - Arrears
  - Other sources

- **Table:**
  - The table above shows the distribution of agricultural bullocks and the income from these sources.
  - The percentage of income from arrears scheme is calculated based on the total income from all sources.

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**Observation:**

The Department of Agriculture had implemented the 14 schemes for each year from 1967-68 to 1972-73. The area covered by the Department in the state remained 9,000 acres. The agricultural schemes were implemented in the state, initially with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and later with the integration of the state's budget. The data was used to support the implementation of these schemes.

- **Table:**
  - The table above shows the distribution of agricultural bullocks and the income from these sources.
  - The percentage of income from arrears scheme is calculated based on the total income from all sources.

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  - The percentage of income from arrears scheme is calculated based on the total income from all sources.
1977-79

Fertilizer Distribution.

4. Sri Mohendra Brahma &
   others (sl.No.4)
   Vill-Vidarbha,
   P.O.Sarathihola,
   500 kr. /ton
   6,000/-  2,000/-  2,000/-  25%

5. Sri Santiram Basu
   10,000/-
   (sl.No.28) Vill-Beasagong,
   P.O.Sitalpur
   (200kg, 50, 100kg, urea)
   4,800/-  14,800/-  32.6%

6. Sri Sachi Kanta Rave
   15,000/-
   (sl.No.24) Vill-Maranasuri
   P.O.Sarathihola,
   150 kr. urea
   6,000/-  21,000/-  28.5%

7. Sri Jaynath Rave
   1,200/-
   (sl.No.25) Vill-Maranasuri,
   P.O.Sarathihola
   150 kr. urea
   2,400/-  3,600/-  66.6%

8. Sri Sadanand Rave
   8,000/-
   (sl.No.26) Vill-Maranasuri,
   P.O.Sarathihola, 100kg urea
   2,160/-  10,160/-  21.2%

9. Sri Tohanam Rave (sl.No.27)
   Vill-Maranasuri,
   9,000/-
   P.O.Sarathihola, 100kg urea
   3,600/-  12,600/-  28.5%

10. Sri Ful Rave
    (sl.No.28)
    Vill-Maranasuri,
    P.O.Sarathihola, 200kg, 300kg Sp.
    10,000/-
    16,000/-  37.5%

11. Sri Akrendra Brahma
    9,500/-
    (sl.No.31) Vill-Dasari,
    P.O.Sarathihola
    4,500/-  14,000/-  32.14%

12. Sri Santiram Paswan
    8,000/-
    (sl.No.5) Vill-Bommanpur,
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    3,000/-  11,000/-  27.27%

9. Sri Patuk Chh. Banerji
   4,000/-
   (sl.No.25) Vill-Dasari,
   P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
   2,000/-  6,000/-  33.33%

10. Sri Patuk Chh. Brahma
    1,000/-
    (sl.No.7) Vill-Pukur
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    1,000/-  1,000/-  38.2%

11. Sri Lal Mohar Paswan
    4,000/-
    (sl.No.30) Vill-Bommanpur,
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    2,000/-  6,000/-  33.33%

12. Sri Bhuban Paswan
    3,000/-
    (sl.No.28) Vill-Bommanpur,
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    2,500/-  5,500/-  43.75%

1977-78

Rural Pan @ 0.75/-

1977-79

Fertilizer distribution.

1. Sri Anam Chh. Paswan
   19,200/-
   (sl.No.16) Vill-Dasari,
   P.O.Sarathihola
   100 kr., 50kr., 20 kr., urea
   7,000/-  26,200/-  26.71%

2. Sri Govardhan Paswan
   10,000/-
   (sl.No.22) Vill-Bombay
   P.O.Sarathihola
   200 kg, 50 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg urea
   5,400/-  15,400/-  30.06%

3. Sri Medan Paswan
   3,000/-
   (sl.No.7) Vill-Dasari,
   P.O.Sarathihola
   1,800/-  4,800/-  26.5%

4. Sri Mohendra Brahma &
   others (sl.No.4)
   Vill-Vidarbha,
   P.O.Sarathihola,
   500 kr. /ton
   6,000/-  2,000/-  2,000/-  25%

5. Sri Santiram Basu
   10,000/-
   (sl.No.28) Vill-Beasagong,
   P.O.Sitalpur
   (200kg, 50, 100kg, urea)
   4,800/-  14,800/-  32.6%

6. Sri Sachi Kanta Rave
   15,000/-
   (sl.No.24) Vill-Maranasuri
   P.O.Sarathihola,
   150 kr. urea
   6,000/-  21,000/-  28.5%

7. Sri Jaynath Rave
   1,200/-
   (sl.No.25) Vill-Maranasuri,
   P.O.Sarathihola
   150 kr. urea
   2,400/-  3,600/-  66.6%

8. Sri Sadanand Rave
   8,000/-
   (sl.No.26) Vill-Maranasuri,
   P.O.Sarathihola, 100kg urea
   2,160/-  10,160/-  21.2%

9. Sri Tohanam Rave (sl.No.27)
   Vill-Maranasuri,
   9,000/-
   P.O.Sarathihola, 100kg urea
   3,600/-  12,600/-  28.5%

10. Sri Ful Rave (sl.No.28)
    Vill-Maranasuri,
    P.O.Sarathihola, 200kg, 300kg Sp.
    10,000/-
    16,000/-  37.5%

11. Sri Akrendra Brahma
    9,500/-
    (sl.No.31) Vill-Dasari,
    P.O.Sarathihola
    4,500/-  14,000/-  32.14%

12. Sri Santiram Paswan
    8,000/-
    (sl.No.5) Vill-Bommanpur,
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    3,000/-  11,000/-  27.27%

9. Sri Patuk Chh. Banerji
   4,000/-
   (sl.No.25) Vill-Dasari,
   P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
   2,000/-  6,000/-  33.33%

10. Sri Patuk Chh. Brahma
    1,000/-
    (sl.No.7) Vill-Pukur
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    1,000/-  1,000/-  38.2%

11. Sri Lal Mohar Paswan
    4,000/-
    (sl.No.30) Vill-Bommanpur,
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    2,000/-  6,000/-  33.33%

12. Sri Bhuban Paswan
    3,000/-
    (sl.No.28) Vill-Bommanpur,
    P.O.Sarathihola (50, 500)
    2,500/-  5,500/-  43.75%

1977-78

Rural Pan @ 0.75/-

1977-79

Fertilizer distribution.

1. Sri Anam Chh. Paswan
   19,200/-
   (sl.No.16) Vill-Dasari,
   P.O.Sarathihola
   100 kr., 50kr., 20 kr., urea
   7,000/-  26,200/-  26.71%

2. Sri Govardhan Paswan
   10,000/-
   (sl.No.22) Vill-Bommanpur,
   P.O.Sarathihola
   200 kg, 50 kg, 10 kg, 20 kg urea
   5,400/-  15,400/-  30.06%

3. Sri Medan Paswan
   3,000/-
   (sl.No.7) Vill-Dasari,
   P.O.Sarathihola
   1,800/-  4,800/-  26.5%

Compl...
Some of the enlisted beneficiaries had denied to have received anything as grants or subsidy from the Agriculture Department. They had submitted written statements during our field study which have been summarised below on the basis of their statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name and address of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>1. Sri Balendra Basumatry, Vill-Laurinara, p.o.Nabarjan.</td>
<td>Sri Balendra had totally denied to have received the 30 kg. urea, 50 kg. ammonium phosphate, 15 kg. MOP @ Rs. 5/- subsidy rate said to have been allotted to him in the beneficiary list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Sri Sabindra Basumatry, (sl.No.5) Vill-Bethorjan, p.o.Nabarjan.</td>
<td>The beneficiary had reported that his main source of livelihood was by means of daily wages and he did not have agricultural land for cultivation. So the question of receiving 110 kg. of urea and 200 kg. of MOP at subsidized rate did not arise. He had therefore, definitely denied to have received anything from the Department though his name was enlisted in the beneficiary list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Sri Tulsiram Basumatry, (sl.No.37) Vill-Simborsan, p.o.Simborowa.</td>
<td>Sri Basumatry also had denied to have received the 200 kg. of urea in 59% subsidy rate from the Agriculture Dept. of Nabarjan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Sri Sitaram Brahman, (Humayun) (sl.No.38) Vill-Simborsan, P.o.Simborsan.</td>
<td>The beneficiary had died last year. His son Sri Somnath Basumatry, had reported that his father did not receive 200 kg. of urea at 59% subsidy rate during his lifetime from the Agriculture Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Sri Somnath Path + Mirendra Path Humayun, Vill Simborowa, p.o.Simborowa.</td>
<td>In absence of these two beneficiaries we personally met Sri Sitaram Basumatry (surnamed son of Sri Mirendra Basumatry), who had reported that his father's uncle did not get any hand out from the April Deptt. although their name had appeared in the Departmental beneficiary list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd....
It has been observed that out of 26 positive beneficiaries studied by us, 10 beneficiaries were already found to be above the poverty line as their annual income had been reported to be above Rs. 7,020/- the figure calculated @ Rs. 90/- per head per month for an average family of 6'5 persons in Assam on the basis of Benchmark Survey, 1978. The remaining 16 households were found to be under the poverty line with less than Rs. 7,020/- as their annual income. It can therefore be inferred that the implementation of the agricultural schemes were not totally successful in raising the levels of life over the poverty line. It was also been that 4 beneficiaries could not derive any agricultural incentives due to the alleged death of the bullocks supplied to them and 2 due to their willful diversion of the amount from purchasing bullocks to other purchases. It was however strange to note how much a diversion could take place on the very nose of the Department's officials stationed at the field. This might be attributed to the lack of follow-up action by the Deptt.

or total indifference of the officials at the functional level. A more stringent enforcement of the rules and procedures of grants-in-aids would have ensured better implementation of the agricultural schemes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>P.G.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>P.G.</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries studied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>20 Units of Pigs - One Unit consisting of one exotic boar and two female pigs.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>55.16</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>55.18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Units of Poultry - One Unit consisting of six cockerels and eight pullets.</td>
<td>30,600</td>
<td>33.97</td>
<td>30,600</td>
<td>33.97</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Units of Exotic Boar - One Unit consisting of one exotic boar only</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>14.04</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>90,600</td>
<td>99.97</td>
<td>90,600</td>
<td>99.98</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>219 Units of Milch cow - One Unit consisting of one milch cow and one progeny bull.</td>
<td>3,26,500</td>
<td>74.32</td>
<td>3,26,500</td>
<td>74.32</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40 Units of Cows - One Unit consisting of one exotic boar and two female pigs.</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>22.82</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>22.82</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Units of Poultry - One Unit consisting of two cockerels and eight pullets.</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,42,000</td>
<td>99.99</td>
<td>4,42,000</td>
<td>99.99</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd....
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Milk cow - one unit consisting of one milk cow and one replacement heifer</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bullocks - one unit consisting of one pair of bullocks</td>
<td>25,600</td>
<td>10.44</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cross-bred Heifer - one unit consisting of one cross-bred heifer only</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>10.57</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pig - one unit consisting of one exotic boar and two sows</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>31.71</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pigs - one unit consisting of one exotic boar only</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cows - one unit consisting of one heifer and two sires</td>
<td>6,280</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Poultry - one unit consisting of two cockerels and eight pullets</td>
<td>22,300</td>
<td>19.83</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Cocks - one unit consisting of one exotic cock only</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,41,920</td>
<td>11,18,180</td>
<td>79,400</td>
<td>24,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Milk cow - one unit consisting of one milk cow and one replacement heifer</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Bullocks - one unit consisting of one pair of bullocks</td>
<td>8,06,000</td>
<td>72.63</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8,06,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Pigs - one unit consisting of one exotic boar and two sows</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
<td>10.41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Poultry - one unit consisting of two cockerels and eight pullets</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td>11,11,111</td>
<td>11,11,111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Milk cow - one unit consisting of one milk cow and one replacement heifer</td>
<td>46,250</td>
<td>27.13</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>46,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Bullocks - one unit consisting of one pair of bullocks</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>7.62</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Pigs - one unit consisting of one exotic boar and two sows</td>
<td>83,280</td>
<td>42.83</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>83,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cows - one unit consisting of one heifer and two sires</td>
<td>9,030</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Poultry - one unit consisting of two cockerels and eight pullets</td>
<td>15,210</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>15,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Poultry - one unit consisting of one exotic cock only</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,76,450</td>
<td>1,76,450</td>
<td>99,990</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd....
As indicated earlier the expenditure figures on some schemes of 1980-81 and 1981-82 (shown by star marks) could not be procured due to non-finalisation of the selection of beneficiaries till 31.11.83, which gave indication that beneficiaries tentatively selected in respective years were not given the actual benefits even after expiry of considerable period of time. Thus the intended family benefits could not be rendered due to non-finalisation of the list.

Having given the description of the schemes with scheme-wise allocation and expenditure, let us examine the relative weightage given to different schemes by means of allocations in different years. The following table will indicate the total allocations and expenditure year-wise together with the percentage of allocation and expenditure over total allocation and expenditure for the entire period under reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of schemes taken up</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>P.C. of expenditure on the scheme</th>
<th>Allocation for the year</th>
<th>P.C. of expenditure over total allocation</th>
<th>Total expenditure for the entire period</th>
<th>P.C. of expenditure on the total expenditure for the entire period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>90,600</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>90,600</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>97.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,42,000</td>
<td>20.73</td>
<td>4,42,000</td>
<td>20.73</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>97.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td>54.39</td>
<td>12,00,000</td>
<td>54.39</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>97.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,76,490</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>1,76,490</td>
<td>7.59</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>97.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,41,920</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>1,41,920</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>97.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-82</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,52,240</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>1,52,240</td>
<td>7.02</td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>97.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>225,000</td>
<td>97.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It appears from the above table that the highest allocation under the various schemes of A.H. & Vety. Department was made during the year 1978-79 and lowest in 1976-77. The entire allocations in respect of each year was reported to have been spent except the year 1981-82. But it could not be understood how the expenditure figures were worked out for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 when beneficiary lists were yet to be finalised and disbursement made under two schemes till the day of report. The expenditure figures for the years therefore must have been worked out on assumption or estimates.

Contd....
To see the implementation of these schemes in actual practice, we had taken up field verification of 64 beneficiaries involving 6 schemes out of 1900 beneficiaries shown by the Department in all the eight schemes and these 64 cases were selected at random preceding all over the years since 1976-77 to 1981-82. While investigating the cases, it was alleged by some that their names had been shown in the beneficiary list without having given anything to them and raised protest for such inclusion. The names and addresses and summary of statements made by such enrolled beneficiaries have been included in the Table -111 appended herewith.

**TABLE -111**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Name &amp; Add.</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>Achk.</th>
<th>P.C. of Burgara</th>
<th>Of the beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77 Distribution 1. Sathi Shama of 19 units of milch cow and one cow of exotic</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Ml 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sri Balendra Brahm</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>Ml 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was reported that the exotic boar received from the Deptt. had died after 4 months from the date of receipt. It was reported by Sri S. Brahm that he was urged to keep an exotic boar but had decided that he was given of polities instead in the year 1976-77. She had adapted to have received two soddies and eight pullets from the Deptt.

**Distribution of 90 units of Milch Cow**:
- Milly-11 | 4,000 | 9.96 |
- Bega (1. no. 1) | 20,000 | Ml 3 |

We were told that only the milch cow was required by the Liewe & Kaur in order to procure heifer from them.

1977-78 Distribution of 297 units of Milch Cow & one unit consisting of one milch cow & one pregnant heifer only
- Brahm | 12,000 | 5.96 |
- P.O. Seranpur | 12,000 | 5.96 |
- T.D. Block | 12,000 | 5.96 |

The beneficiary had received the milch cow & one pregnant heifer from the Deptt., which had augmented his yearly income to a certain extent. This gentleman had also admitted to have received one milch cow & one pregnant heifer.

**Distribution of 75 units of Milch Bull**,
- Milly-28 |
- Bega (1. no. 4) |
- P.O. Seranpur |

All the beneficiaries had received one pair of agricultural bullcows according to their actual requirements much benefitted.

**Distribution of 119 units of Poultry**-
- Milly-10 | 4,000 | 9.96 |
- Bega (1. no. 1) | 20,000 | Ml 4 |

1978-79 Distribution of 1. Mr. Debrah Brahm, 75 units of Milch Cow & one unit consisting of one milch cow & one pregnant heifer. 5,000 | 9.96 |
- P.O. Seranpur |
- T.D. Block |

4. Sathi Timman | 20,000 | Ml 5 |
- P.O. Seranpur |
- T.D. Block |

5. Sati Balraj | 20,000 | Ml 6 |
- P.O. Seranpur |
- T.D. Block |

Though Sati Balraj, the beneficiary could not be met, the beneficiary, Sati Sarath Brahm, had denied having received the bullcows from the Deptt. any time since he was in any case of the thick.
6. Sri Ramam

Nursery

(Cm no.375)

Village-Satipara

P.O.-Kokrajhar

under Kokrajhar

C.D. Block. N.A. - -

7. Sri Tekela

Nursery

(Cm no.373)

Village-Satipara

P.O.-Kokrajhar

under Kokrajhar

C.D. Block. N.A. - -

In absence of Sri Ramam Nursery and Sri Tekela Nursery at the time of your visit you had no one to mention them.

Sri Ramam

P.O.-Kokrajhar

Kokrajhar. H.B. school on behalf of his brother. Sri Tekela.

Sri Ramam had not received any bullish from the Deptt. which he shrugs with full knowledge of the matter.

All the beneficiaries had decided to have received only 2 pairs of bullion from the Deptt. but the beneficiaries list their names as above as the recipient under the scheme.

8. Sri Prasenjit

Nashaburi

(Banamsety)

(Cm no.752)

Village-Satipara

P.O.-Pitarguri

under Kokrajhar

C.D. Block. N.A. - -

9. Sri Sriman

Nashaburi

(Cm no.705)

Village & P.O.

Seranguri under Dootom T.D. Block. N.A. - -

10. Sri Naradha

(Naradha) Bhal

Banamsety

(Cm no.519)

Village & P.O.

Seranguri under Dootom T.D. Block. N.A. - -

11. Smti. Mitra

Bhal (Cm no.703)

Village & P.O.

Seranguri under Dootom C.D. Block. N.A. - -

12. Sri Nabin

Bhal (Cm no.705)

Village & P.O.

Seranguri under Dootom T.D. Block. N.A. - -

13. Sri Leophrum

Banamsety

(Cm no.519)

Village & P.O.

Seranguri under Dootom T.D. Block. N.A. - -

14. Smti. Sarbati

Bhal (Cm no.519)

Village & P.O.

Seranguri under Dootom T.D. Block. N.A. - -

15. Sri Kanda Bhal

(Cm no.521)

Village & P.O.

Seranguri under Dootom T.D. Block. N.A. - -

1978-79 Distribution of 100 units of poultry one

Unit consisting of two cockrels and eight pullets.

Smti. Bindu Bhal, Banamsety reported that she had received two cockrels and only three pullets while the Bhal had received two cockrels and only two pullets from the Deptt. Although they were shown to have received the full units from the Deptt. On institutional verification of the unit we were told that all the poultry had already flown.

Contd....
1979-80 Distribution of 150 units of cockroaches-one unit consisting of one exotic cockroach only.

1980-81 Distribution of 16 units of bullocks-one unit consisting of one pair of agricultural bullocks.

1980-81 Distribution of 70 units of poultry—one unit consisting of two cockroaches and eight pullet.
2. Smt. Habilpney
Bammatery,
(s.l. no. 9)
c/o Sri
Sayyaran Bam-
matery, Vill &
p.o. Titaguri
under Yokhrbar
C.B. Block, 5,000 100 200

3. Smt. Anin Bala
Brahman,
(s.l. no. 42) Vill-
Aminkota, p.c.
Tulsibari under
National
C.B. Block.

1980-81 Distribution of
100 units of
coconuts-one unit consisting of one
exotic coconut only

1. Smt. Bikhali N.A.
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 5)
c/o Sri Bahram
Nursery.

2. Smt. Nezumi N.A.
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 7)
c/o Sri Sibram
Bammatery.

3. Smt. Gajeshibala N.A.
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 9)
c/o Jaleda Ban
Nursery.

4. Smt. Topardhala N.A.
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 4)
c/o Sri Chiray Murbar.

5. Smt. Sangeeta Brahman N.A.
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 3)
c/o Sri
Chiray Banbar.

6. Sri Loaran Bammatery N.A.
(s.l. no. 13)
c/o Valsing Bammatery.

7. Sri Nachane Bam-
matery
(s.l. no. 17)
c/o Late Valsing
Bammatery.

8. Smt. Bagoreshwari
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 10)
c/o Late Thadiar
Nursery.

It was reported
that she had
received ten
coconuts and
three pullets
from the Deptt.
although in
the benefic-
tary list she
was not named
to have re-
ceived any
coconuts and
eight pul-
lets.
She had
acted to have
received the
entire grant
and utilized
the same prop-
erty.

All the benefi-
ciaries had
acted to have
received the
entire grants
from
the Deptt.
considering
the
menus had
entered the
beneficiary
list of the Deptt.

1981-82 Distribution of
9 units of cross-
breed heifer-one
unit consisting of one
cross-bred heifer only.

9. Smt. Mohan-
vari Brahman,
(s.l. no. 10)
c/o Sri Caramban
Brahman.

10. Smt. Narain Bala
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 1)
c/o Sri Karorwari
Nursery.

11. Smt. Nezumi N.A.
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 12)
c/o Sri Brahman
Nursery.

12. Sri Nezumi
Nursery
(s.l. no. 16)
c/o Late Sundar
Nursery.

13. Sri Nezum
Bammatery
(s.l. no. 12)
c/o Sri Brahman
Nursery.

14. Smt. Nezumi
Nursery
(s.l. no. 2)
c/o Sri Brahman
Nursery.

(Address: 1 to 14 Vill-Shyamapuri,
p.o. Titaguri under
Yokhrbar C.B. Block.

Contd...
1981-82 Distribution of
100 units of poul
ty - one unit
consisting of two
cockrels and eight
pullets.

1. Sri Nilooor
   Srirangam (c, r. c.
   S) vill. & p.o
   Titaram under
   Kodarhar C.D. Block.
   6,000 100 1-66
   Sri Bhanu
   had alleged
   that he had
   received 60
   pullets and
   100 kg of poul
ty feed with
   two notes but
   not the 2 one
   of cockrels
   as shown in
   the beneficiary
   list.

2. Sitharam Basu
   Waya (vill-
   January, p.c.
   Titaram under
   Kodarhar C.D. Block.
   150 Units of cockrels - One unit consisting of one exotic cockrel only. It required to be probed into. Since the allegation of deceased cockrels distribution was made by no less than 1/4 beneficiaries at different places the allegations must have carried some weight. This being so, there was sufficient reason to doubt about the sincerity of purpose of the field functionaries who were entrusted to carry out the objectives of the scheme.

3. Smt. Smriti
   Govind, Vill-
   Siddha, p.e.
   Sukhadi under
   Gommin Road C.D.
   Block.
   N.A.

Contd....

Contd...
It's seen in the above Table (Table-I) that under Reclamation scheme, there was an excess of expenditure over the allocation during the year 1977-78. Such an excess was also noticed under the Irrigation scheme during the year 1977-78 and community Fisheries Tank scheme in the year 1981-82. The Department had clarified that such excess expenditure was adjusted in the Directorate of Fisheries from the savings of other schemes. But the overall unspent balance for the period seeks a different tale. In the table above, it is seen that under the Reclamation scheme an amount of Rs. 14,04,000 was allocated during the period 1977-77 to 1981-82 constituting 52.38% of the total allocation on all the four schemes. Out of this allocation a sum of Rs. 11,53,015 was spent under this scheme constituting 43.06% of the total expenditure incurred under all the four schemes from 1977-77 to 1981-82. Similarly, under the Irrigation scheme, a sum of Rs. 2,41,000 was allocated during the period 1978-79 to 1981-82 which works out at 14.64% of the total allocation on the four schemes. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,15,593 was spent forming 47.54% of the total expenditure incurred under the four schemes during the period under reference. Under the scheme of Development of Community Fisheries Tank, a total allocation of Rs. 1,35,000 was made which constituted 4.96% of the total allocation on all the four schemes. Against this allocation a sum of Rs. 1,14,415 was spent which works out at 42.43% of the total amount incurred under all the schemes during the period. In the fourth scheme of Fish Seed Farming, the total allocation on was Rs. 29,500 forming 33.46% of the total allocation on all the schemes and the expenditure was Rs. 1,61,931 constituting 57.20% expenditure over the total expenditure figure. The above trend of expenditure over allocation shows that under the first mentioned scheme, a balance of 91.39% allocation remains unspent, 51.05% remains unspent under the second scheme, 66.62% remains unspent under the third scheme, and 20.68% remains unspent under the fourth scheme. The total unspent amount for the period is Rs. 16,926. The summary of our above observation is reflected in a nutshell in the following table (TABLE-II).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>14,04,000</td>
<td>11,53,015</td>
<td>2,50,985</td>
<td>Refunded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>2,41,000</td>
<td>1,15,593</td>
<td>1,25,407</td>
<td>Refunded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>1,35,000</td>
<td>1,14,415</td>
<td>20,585</td>
<td>Refunded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>1,61,931</td>
<td>-1,31,431</td>
<td>Refunded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,00,000</td>
<td>26,36,454</td>
<td>3,63,546</td>
<td>Refunded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The magnitude of the unspent amount speaks nothing in favour of the Department, but the Department tries to justify it in the following words:

Reclamation Scheme (1977-78):

"Shortfall of expenditure was for non-coverage of applicants under departmental norms to grant subsidy as scrutinised by the State Advisory Committee for Subsidy. The unspent balance was refunded."

Irrigation Scheme (1978-79):

"The amount could not be utilised in full due to disturbed situation of the state during later part of the year. Balance refunded."

Community Fisheries Tank Scheme (1979-80):

"The State Fisheries Advisory Committee did not recommend for granting subsidy as the applications of the beneficiaries did not cover Government norms. Balance amount refunded."

Fish Seed Farming (1980-81):

"Surplus applications were not received for granting subsidies. The prevailing situation of the state was also attributed to be a contributory cause. Development of scheme -1978-79, 1979-80.

Until utilisation could not be done due to non-coverage of total balance refunded."

Cont....
Schemewise the positive and negative cases were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation scheme</td>
<td>34 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input scheme</td>
<td>11 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community fishing</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Partial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having met the beneficiary at the spot we tried to ascertain the impact of the launching of the various schemes of the Fishery Department in the sub-plan areas. In the table that follows the total income from all sources and the additional income generated by the fish farm have been analysed in respect of all positive cases of all schemes showing the percentage increase of additional income to the beneficiary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the scheme</th>
<th>Name &amp; addr. of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total annual income from all sources</th>
<th>Add'l income from fish farm</th>
<th>Grand Total Income</th>
<th>% of income increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>Assistance for I.Kiran Ch.Brahma (sl.No.62)</td>
<td>Vill-Bor Bhatarmari,</td>
<td>6,000/-</td>
<td>800/-</td>
<td>6,800/-</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation</td>
<td>1. Pisciculture tanks to Pisciculturist</td>
<td>Pisciculturist, Kokrajhar C.D.Block. (Water area 0'25 acre &amp; 50, 673)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd....
### 1977-78

**Assistance for Facilitation of Tenks to pisciculturists.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pithajy Basumary</td>
<td>Kokrajher C.D. Block</td>
<td>8.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>6.000/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>2.400/ -</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Janti Ram Basumary</td>
<td>Kokrajher C.D. Block</td>
<td>4.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>1.500/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>5.500/ -</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Damchora Brahman</td>
<td>Kokrajher C.D. Block</td>
<td>15.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>2.000/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>6.000/ -</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Jogeshwar Brahman</td>
<td>Kokrajher C.D. Block</td>
<td>6.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>6.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>6.60/ -</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Janti Ram Brahman</td>
<td>Kokrajher C.D. Block</td>
<td>11.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>4.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>6.00/ -</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1978-79

**Assistance for Facilitation of Tenks to pisciculturists.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Thaneswar Nursery</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>20.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>3.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>20.000/ -</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1979-80

**Assistance for Facilitation of Tenks to pisciculturists.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Siin K. Khetra</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>6.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>5.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>6.500/ -</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kamini Kheri</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>8.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>4.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>8.400/ -</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Smti Mayweti Basumary</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>8.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>4.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>8.400/ -</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Lebendre Nath Brahman</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>10.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>5.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>10.500/ -</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jogeshwar Basumary</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>4.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>2.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>4.200/ -</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Janti Ram Basumary</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>4.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>1.500/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>5.500/ -</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Kurnath Brahman</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>10.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>6.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>10.600/ -</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1980-81

**Assistance for Facilitation of Tenks to pisciculturists.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
<th>Area (Acre)</th>
<th>Cultivator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Janti Ram Basumary</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>4.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>1.500/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>5.500/ -</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kurnath Brahman</td>
<td>Potoma T.D. Block</td>
<td>10.000/ -</td>
<td>K. Titaquri</td>
<td>6.00/ -</td>
<td>Shyam</td>
<td>10.600/ -</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1978-79

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.742) Vill-Tronglon, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
<td>800/-</td>
<td>12,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.165) Vill-Haorgaon, p.o.Titeguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>10,000/-</td>
<td>800/-</td>
<td>8,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.31) Vill-Bhetia, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
<td>700/-</td>
<td>10,500/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1979-80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.742) Vill-Tronglon, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>4,000/-</td>
<td>800/-</td>
<td>3,200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.165) Vill-Haorgaon, p.o.Titeguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>3,000/-</td>
<td>800/-</td>
<td>2,400/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.31) Vill-Bhetia, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>12,000/-</td>
<td>600/-</td>
<td>7,200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.165) Vill-Haorgaon, p.o.Titeguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>20,000/-</td>
<td>800/-</td>
<td>16,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.31) Vill-Bhetia, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
<td>500/-</td>
<td>7,500/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Homar Ch.Brahma, (sl.No.742) Vill-Tronglon, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>20,000/-</td>
<td>800/-</td>
<td>16,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1980-81

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assistance for Reclamation of tanks to pisciculturists.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>26,000/-</td>
<td>26,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chakravati Brahman, (sl.No.285) Vill-Bor Bheramari, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>3,000/-</td>
<td>3,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sengal (Sejel) Narebari, (sl.No.165) Vill-Bor Bheramari, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>5,000/-</td>
<td>5,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nar Narayan Bera, (sl.No.25) Vill-Bor Bheramari, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>13,000/-</td>
<td>13,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nar Narayan Bera, (sl.No.25) Vill-Bor Bheramari, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>20,000/-</td>
<td>20,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nar Narayan Bera, (sl.No.25) Vill-Bor Bheramari, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nar Narayan Bera, (sl.No.25) Vill-Bor Bheramari, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>7,000/-</td>
<td>7,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sathiram Bora, (sl.No.252) Vill-Bheramari, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block.</td>
<td>2,000/-</td>
<td>1,000/-</td>
<td>2,000/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The beneficiary did not utilise the amount as the lot of land where he proposed to dig the tank was affected by flood water regularly. Before utilisation of the amount his lot of land including the fish-cum-tank was sold out.

The product fishery was stated to have been washed away by flood water in 1986 with about 1500 no. of fish seeds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Assistance for Reclamation of Time to Tissue Culturists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>9. Ajay Kr. Narzari, vill-Bipo-Betharmeri, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D. Block. (W.A. 0'70 acre &amp; m. 240/-) 4,000/- 300/- 4,300/- 7'5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Rohini Narzari, (sl.no.141) vill-Bhatipara, p.o.Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D. Block. (W.A. 0'72 acre &amp; m. 800/-) 4,000/- 1,500/- 5,500/- 17'5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Behuram Bhamra, (sl.no.41) vill &amp; p.o. Bhumka. (W.A. 0'16 acre &amp; m. 300/-) 5,000/- 5,200/- 4'0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Binhaser Narzari, (sl.no.38) vill-B. &amp; p.o. Bhumka. (W.A. 0'20 acre &amp; m. 350/-) 10,000/- 800/- 10,800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Jallendre Nath Bhamra, (sl.no.80) vill &amp; p.o. Bhumka. (W.A. 0'19 acre &amp; m. 200/-) 15,000/- 500/- 15,500/- 2'39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Sachindra Bhamra, (sl.no.42) vill-Panitendi, p.o. Bhumka. (W.A. 0'30/-) 8,000/- 200/- 8,200/- 2'15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Debendra Nath Bhamra, (sl.no.46) vill-Panitendi, p.o. Bhumka. (W.A. 0'30/-) 10,000/- 500/- 10,500/- 5'0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Assistance for Inputs to Tissue Culturists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>1. Birenra Deiwar, (sl.no.12) vill-Besorgon, p.o.Titeguri under Kokrajhar C.D. Block (W.A. 0'50 acre &amp; m. 750/-) 20,000/- 500/- 20,500/- 2'5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>1. Taru (Tarun) Mohan Roy, Bheenjaur, p.o.Titeguri under Kokrajhar C.D. Block. (W.A. 0'80 acre &amp; m. 450/-) 3,500/- 500/- 4,000/- 14'7% (the beneficiary did not belong to B.T. community)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>2. Santu Ram Basumatary, (sl.no.11) vill-Besorgon, p.o.Titeguri under Kokrajhar C.D. Block (W.A. 0'10 acre &amp; m. 305/-) 4,000/- 1,500/- 5,500/- 37'5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>1. Uvendra Nath Bhamra, (sl.no.19) vill &amp; p.o. Tulsibari. (W.A. 0'16 acre &amp; m. 240/-) 20,000/- 1,000/- 21,000/- 5'0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Udley (Bade?) Basumatary, (sl.no.19) vill &amp; p.o. Patgeon under Dotoma T.C. Block. (W.A. 0'13 acre &amp; m. 195/-) 20,000/- 1,000/- 21,000/- 5'0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Satish Ch. Russhari, (sl.no.28) vill &amp; p.o. Patgeon under Dotoma T.C. Block. (W.A. 0'10 acre &amp; m. 225/-) 10,000/- 10,800/- 10,800/- 0'0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd...
### 3. Dabholam Banastry
   - State: Goa
   - Warden: K.V. Desai
   - Stamp: 20,000/-
   - Tax: 900/-
   - Contact: 20,900/-
   - Rate: 25%

### 4. Rohind Bazaar
   - State: Maharashtra
   - Warden: K.V. Desai
   - Stamp: 20,000/-
   - Tax: 900/-
   - Contact: 20,900/-
   - Rate: 25%

### 5. Dabholam Banastry
   - State: Goa
   - Warden: K.V. Desai
   - Stamp: 10,000/-
   - Tax: 500/-
   - Contact: 10,500/-
   - Rate: 50%

### 6. Hemm Ch. Bhojana
   - State: Maharashtra
   - Warden: K.V. Desai
   - Stamp: 15,000/-
   - Tax: 700/-
   - Contact: 15,700/-
   - Rate: 4.66%

---

**Contd...**

---

### 1. Hemm Ch. Bhojana
   - State: Maharashtra
   - Warden: K.V. Desai
   - Stamp: 15,000/-
   - Tax: 700/-
   - Contact: 15,700/-
   - Rate: 4.66%
In respect of community Fishery Schour, out of 62 beneficiaries, we took up for verification 10 cases. Of the 10 cases so verified, we found that eight community Pukhuri committees as indicated by the Department had drawn and utilised the sanctioned amount but one Pukhuri committee known as Rupamith Memorial Pukhuri Committee (Sl. no. 4, 1978-79) vill-Babbari, p.o. Kokrajhar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block decided to have drawn a simple paise out of the amount of Rs. 1,950/- shown to have been disbursed by the Department to this Committee. This non-drawal of the amount had been vouched for in writing by Sri Ranacharan Brahma, the present Gaonbur of Chota Adaburi Village, P.O. Kokrajhar supported by the then president of Rupamith Memorial Pukhuri Committee, Babbari. At the time of our investigation we were told by Sri Ranacharan Brahma that there was no Rupamith Memorial Pukhuri Committee as well as any fishery tank under this Committee.

The other case relating to partial drawal of the sanctioned amount was of Samaon Pukhuri Committee (Sl. no. 6 1978-79), vill-Samaon, p.o. Titavar under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. The then president of the Pukhuri Committee and the then Gaonbur of Samaon Sri Laxman Basmariy and Sri Mangeshla Gaonbur the record Gaonbur of Samaon had jointly reported to us in writing that the Pukhuri Committee was given only a sum of Rs. 600/- as against Rs. 1,600/- shown by the Department in its beneficiary list.

On verification it was further found that the fishery tanks under the Dabhin Ganoborvid Mahila Pukhuri Committee, Vill-Ganoabor and Rinkhora Club Pukhuri Committee, Vill-Chaladumbhuri, both under Potom T.D.Block were in a dilapidated condition maintaining no specification or any scientific norm although the former Pukhuri Committee had drawn Rs. 960/- and the latter Rs. 1,000/-. It showed that no follow-up action was initiated by the Department after disbursement of the sanctioned amount.

As against the above dismal picture, there were very encouraging community fishery tanks such as Gosaigaon Pallurumyan Committee tank (Sl.no. 19, 1978-79), Gosaigaon Village, P.O.Ranbakhshan and Gosaigaon Anuradha Mahila Samity Pukhuri Committee Tank Sl.no. 24, 1978-79), Villages-Gosaigaon, P.O.Ranbakhshan both under Shalib C.D.Block. The income from the tanks were reported to have been utilised in constructing village timber bridges and Contd...
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

In the tribal sub-plan areas covered by the Sambalpur I.S.W.P., the Medical and Health Services Department had executed 20 Nos. of schemes since 1978-79 to 1982-83 covering construction and reconstruction of State Dispensary, Subsidiary Health Centre, Sub-Centre etc. etc. creating infrastructural base for attaining health problems of the tribal people.

A State Dispensary is an institution offering curative preventive and promotive health care to a population ranging from 50,000 to 30,000. One or two Medical Officers are posted in the State Dispensary and he is assisted in his work by a Pharmacist, A.H.M.S., and other health workers and ancillary staff. The institution offers outdoor medical care services and maintain referred services to P.H.M. and Hospital. A subsidiary Health Centre is an uprated type of State Dispensary where additional inputs of staff and buildings are provided. A Sub-centre is the peripheral outpost of the health services. One sub-centre is established to cover 2000 population in tribal areas. One Auxiliary Nurse Midwife is posted in the sub-centre. The sub-centre functions under supervision of the primary Health Centre and is a part of Rural Health care Network. The main services offered in the sub-centre level are - (1) Integrated Maternal & Child Health Care, (2) Family Welfare Services, (3) Communicable disease control, (4) Immunization coverage of Mothers & Children, (5) Primary Health Care to the Community. The details of schemes executed have been shown below in Table-I with effect from 1978-79 till 1982-83.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>2. Construction of S.I.C. Building at Talakadi</td>
<td>3,98,600</td>
<td>3,96,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>3. Construction of State Dispensary building at Minia</td>
<td>3,55,600</td>
<td>5,44,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-82</td>
<td>4. Construction of Sub-Centre building at Birla</td>
<td>76,800</td>
<td>83,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-83</td>
<td>5. Construction of Sub-Centre building at Hambiri</td>
<td>71,530</td>
<td>78,930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BHATIPARA B.J.I.G:

This project was initially taken up for execution in 1979-80 and completed in the year 1981-82. Since the date of completion of the project, it was working smoothly. The total allocation for the scheme was Rs. 1,00,000 and the entire amount was spent leaving no balance.

The project was consisted of 4 x 20 H.P. pump sets with 1,166 E.M. Brick lined canal system. Its gross command area was 122 Hectares, while the net command area was 93 Hectares. The project was designed to irrigate 81 Hectares. Barhi and 60 Hectares. Barhi crops, due to constant power failure, frequent suspension of operation was reported. It was felt that the cultivators needed proper motivation for utilizing irrigation facilities so as to cover more areas under Barhi and Barhi crops. During the course of our field visit we were told by the operating staff that the entire canal system were laid by brick lining, much more irrigated water would flow through the canal system as it would have stopped seepage and pilferage. Through the existing canal system, the villages under Bhatipara, Bhalukia, and Mahapara used to get regular water for irrigating their lands.

Our field study covering 80% of the total B.J.I.G. irrigation schemes executed by the Department in the S.W.P. area had convinced us to say that the potentiality of increasing agricultural produce could have been explored much more had there been a proper co-ordination between the Department and the Assam State Electricity Board. Still the Department seemed to have done their best in augmenting production with whatever power supply made available by the A.S.E.B. Since the irrigation schemes were infra structural in nature, benefits percolated to individuals could not be passed in concrete terms, still, the co-operation and enthusiasm shown by the cultivators towards completion of the project, had testified that assured water supply through irrigation would encourage the cultivators to take up intensive cultivation in the years to come.
cultivation, but due to constant power failure, sometimes it had to face lot of problems in lifting water to the desired extent. On our field verification we were told by the electrician operating the scheme that had there been a jumping case at the 1st joining point of the H.P. main line, power would have flown to the scheme, even when power was suspended temporarily in other nearby areas covered by the main line. Another problem of the scheme was that power at 40 volts was not available throughout 24 hours of the day for which it was not possible to operate the 20 HP Motors. Therefore, a proper co-ordination with the Assam State Electricity Board was immediately called for. It was also felt that the cultivators needed proper motivation from the Agriculture Department so as to cover more areas under Kharif and Rabi crops. Further, the existing canal system required improvement by brick lining for quick and proper distribution of irrigated water to the entire canal length spreading over three villages of Kaladgaon, West Balibadi and Jorhat under Sheferkamari and Ranfabil. Soon Panchayat of Potam 7-J.C. Block. The people of these villages were seen to be quite dependent on the flow of irrigated water from the project.

Mukrapara K.L.I.S.

The next project studied was the Mukrapara K.L.I.S. under Botchson Soan Panchayat of Kokrajhar C.C. Block. The project had under it 4 x 20 H.P. Electric Motors for operating four pump sets. The entire length of the canal was 1,360 M. with brick lining throughout. The scheme had been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,000 lakhs though its total allocation was Rs. 2,390 lakhs. The utilization of the unspent balance was not contained by the Department. Its gross command area was 110 Hect. while the net command area was 83 Hect. The scheme had been designed to irrigate 60 Hects. for Kharif crops and 70 Hects. for Rabi crops but due to constant power failure the functioning of the pumps was made to be suspended automatically. It appeared that without a proper liaison with the A.S.E.B., the designing of K.L.I.S. schemes was not productive.

It was also felt that the cultivators needed proper motivation from the Agriculture Department so as to avail irrigation facilities for rearing to Rabi Crops as well. On physical verification we could learn that the people of Botchson Soan Panchayat, specially Mukrapara and Balibadi had been deriving maximum benefits out of this project, as a result, the annual output of their agricultural produce had increased manifold.

Contd....

Out of eight schemes, implemented by the Department we have selected only four schemes for our field study, namely, Floating Dam over river Morokhowa and Kelisgona K.L.I.S. earthen canal system, both under the Dombor Development Block and Makrapara K.L.I.S. and Bhusnera K.L.I.S. both under the Kokrajhar Development Block.

FLOATING DAM OVER RIVER MOROKHOWA

It was found that the Morokhowa Floating Dam on north of the Thuribari village had been working smoothly since the beginning of the project. The scheme consisted of one Head Work with one Head Regulator. The water was supplied through the public dorg system. Its gross command area was 150 Hect. and net command area 101 '1'20 Hects.

The scheme was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,568 lakhs though its total allocation was Rs. 4,400 lakhs. The total expenditure according to the Department had been kept within the ceiling limit of overall allotment under plan work. The scheme was designed to irrigate 90 Hects. for Kharif and 40 Hects. for Rabi crops cultivation but due to lack of seriousness in the improvement of public dorg system, a lot of problems had arisen in lifting water. The people of Tangai gaon, Intibari and Thuribari were deriving some benefits out of this project for their Kharif crops. It was however seen that for Rabi crop, the project did not come to much help as the volume of water of the river was limited during the season. However to get the desired end, improvement of the public dorg system seemed to be urgently necessary for proper distribution of the irrigated water. On our field verification, we could not find proper maintenance of the Dam though field staff with quarter had been provided at the site.

KALISGAON K.L.I.S.

It was heartening to see the Kalisgaon K.L.I.S. working smoothly with effect from 12-8-80. The project had under it 4 x 20 H.P. Electric Motors for operating four pump sets with 2.44 K.M. earthen canal system. The project was already completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,40,719/- though the allocation was Rs. 2,50,000/-. Its gross command area was 132 Hect. and the net command area amounting to 91 '1'10 Hects. The project has been designed to irrigate 90 Hects. for Kharif and 50 Hects. for Rabi crops.

Contd....
2. Sri Lahunda Nursery, (el.no.25) Will-Bhatipara, P.O.Kokrajhar, (1/1000/-for seedling) HFL 2,000/- 2,000/- 100

3. Sri Mohini Bimal Boro, (el.no.20) Will-Patalia, P.O.Kokrajhar, (1/1250/-for seedling) HFL 3,600/- 3,600/- 100

1. Sri Sainath Boro, (el.no.25) Will-Dalana, P.O.Selekati, (1/2500/-for sapling making) HFL 5,000/- 5,000/- 20

2. Sri Kantakumar Baimpatary, (el.no.12) Will-Tamir, P.O.Sangukala, (1/2000/-for carpentry) HFL 500/- 500/-

3. Sri Sanjib Das, (el.no.3) Will-Bakhal, P.O.Srivihar, (1/2000/-for setting) HFL 5,000/- 5,000/-

4. Sri Manoj Baruah, (el.no.4) M/S Poul Printing, P.O.Kokrajhar, (1/500/-for printing press) HFL 4,000/- 4,000/- 100

He was found to be engaged in running the printing press at Kokrajhar town, which was the sole source of his livelihood.
### 1977-78 Implant Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Amount (M1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Shrijan Wary</td>
<td>(sl.no.5) M/s Poul Prints, F.C.</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>4,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Smti Rabindra Banerji (al.no.2) M/s Bismite Spn</td>
<td>4,000/-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smti Pratima Brahma (al.no.3) M/s Bismite Spn &amp; Sewing &amp; Knitting Industry</td>
<td>4,000/-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Smti Rina Brahma (al.no.2) P.O.Kokrajhar (M. 240/-)</td>
<td>4,000/-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since took to contract business.

No longer in business consequence on their marriage.

### 1980-81 Implant Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Amount (M1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sri Binod Nary</td>
<td>(Sl.No.24) Co-operative Dairy, Farm &amp; Allied Industry</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>3,600/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri Dinesh Baroo</td>
<td>(Sl.No.22) Vill-Kalajuli, P.O.</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>3,600/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smti M. Chini Bismite</td>
<td>(Sl.No.13) Patalpur, T.O.Kokrajhar</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>3,600/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since employed in Flood control office at Kokrajhar.

Since took to contract business.

Since employed in the Saihagati Cooperative society.

Her main occupation was found to be knitting & sewing.

Since took to contract business.

Since employed under the Flood control office at Kokrajhar.

Reported to be incurring loss in the business due to non-availability of raw material.

### 1977-78 Study Tour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Amount (M1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Miss Priyabala Brahma (al.no.3) Vill-Patalpur, p.o. Kokrajhar (M. 100/-)</td>
<td>5,640/-</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shri Parajy Patpuri (al.no.10) Vill-Bangaram, p.o.Kokrajhar</td>
<td>22,000/-</td>
<td>400/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Manganti Brahma (al.no.13) Vill-Bagawal, p.o.Kokrajhar</td>
<td>22,000/-</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since employed in Flood Control dept. of Kokrajhar.

Since took to conduct business.

Now running a printing press.

Since employed in a printing press due to his implant training.

Since employed in the Saihagati Cooperative society.

Since took to contract business.

Since employed under the flood control office at Kokrajhar.

Reported to be incurring loss in the business due to non-availability of raw material.
It was revealed during the course of field study that all the 50 beneficiaries under the Prise Money scheme had drawn the amount as per sanction of the Department and this payment had served as a great incentive towards achieving technical perfection and fineness in handcraft products. But it was not so much encouraging to learn that some of the beneficiaries had already left the industrial pursuits due to various reasons. A few beneficiaries had left the field consequent to their marriage and some beneficiaries set themselves absorbed in Government services or in private enterprises. Only 13 beneficiaries were found to be contributing to the industrial pursuits during our field verification out of the 56 cases (leaving aside 50 Prise Money cases and 3 denials as noted above).

We also came across with some beneficiaries whose annual income was much above the poverty line. At least in 8 cases the annual income were above Rs. 700/- which was worked out for a family of 6 persons @ Rs. 120/- per month on the basis of the Assam Bench Mark Survey, 1970. A suggestive description on the annual income, additional income generated from the pursuit of benefits rendered by the Industries Department, etc. would be found in the schedule appended below: though it would be too much to expect complete accuracy or the figures given by the beneficiaries which were worked out by them on rough calculations only.

### TABLE III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Name &amp; address of Beneficiary (Sanctioned amount shown in bracket)</th>
<th>Total annual income from all sources exclusive of the Industry scheme</th>
<th>Additional income from industry deptt. Scheme</th>
<th>Grand Total Income</th>
<th>F.O. of income increased</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Grants-in-aid to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>1. Smti. Parambilin Hanumantam [sl.no.46] (Vill-Pukagao) P.O. [Rs. 6,000/- for tailoring]</td>
<td>Rs. 6,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 7,000/-</td>
<td>0/-</td>
<td>Since gone over to her husband's house leading her life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contd...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Name &amp; address of Beneficiary (Sanctioned amount shown in bracket)</th>
<th>Total annual income from all sources exclusive of the Industry scheme</th>
<th>Additional income from industry deptt. Scheme</th>
<th>Grand Total Income</th>
<th>F.O. of income increased</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>Grants-in-aid to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>1. Sri Surili Murary, [sl.no.17]Vill-Chinam, P.O. Kherajour. [Rs. 3,000/- for tailoring]</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 700/-</td>
<td>Rs. 3,700/-</td>
<td>0/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>Grants-in-aid to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>2. Sri Subaharan Borowari, [sl.no.3]Vill-Kanyasen p.o.Tamuli, [Rs. 4,000/- for cane &amp; bamboo]</td>
<td>Rs. 4,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 400/-</td>
<td>Rs. 4,400/-</td>
<td>0/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>3a-</td>
<td>Sri Udbh Chandra Murary, [sl.no.18]Vill-Kherajour, P.O. Sarathokah, [Rs. 13,000/- for cane &amp; bamboo]</td>
<td>Rs. 13,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 500/-</td>
<td>Rs. 13,500/-</td>
<td>0/-</td>
<td>Since an employee of Krishi Udaan Oranget Unit Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>3b-</td>
<td>Sri Jayanta Borowari, [sl.no.3]Vill-Kherajour, P.O. Sarathokah, [Rs. 8,000/- for tailoring]</td>
<td>Rs. 8,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 9,000/-</td>
<td>0/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>3c-</td>
<td>Sri Rajendron Borowari, [sl.no.3]Vill-Borowari, P.O. Sarathokah, [Rs. 10,000/- for tailoring &amp; embroidery]</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 200/-</td>
<td>Rs. 10,200/-</td>
<td>0/-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>4-</td>
<td>Sri Kunti Mahallary, [sl.no.45]Vill-Pinapara, P.O. Patnapa. (1 no. Sewing Machine)</td>
<td>Rs. 4,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000/-</td>
<td>0/-</td>
<td>Since gone over to resume her study at Kherajour College</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contd...**
In regard to Industrial Loan, during the year 1970-71 the Department had observed on the short fall of expenditure in the following words—The loan amount for the year 1970-71 were drawn and disbursed by the General Manager, Gauripur, Asans. In accordance with his record, we received disbursement record for Rs. 91,000/- out of Rs. 1,23,900/- whatever be the cause of short fall in expenditure it is apparent from the above that in the Industrial Training scheme, only 26.92% was spent leaving a considerable amount of allocation unspent. Similarly in the Special Incentive Training Scheme only 9.90% of the allocation could be spent which however did not speak about the credibility of the Department towards carrying out of the objectives of the scheme. The magnitude of the unspent amount reflect the futility of resorting to planning programme of the Department. Under the Industrial Loan scheme, the expenditure under the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,625/- leaving a balance of 91.82% which was not comparatively bad.

The overall position in regard to allocational percentage in individual schemes in terms of total allocation as well as their expenditure percentage on total expenditure of all the schemes would be found in the table appended.

Contd.....

From the tabulation of allocations and expenditure figures on all the six schemes since 1976-77 to 1990-91, it appeared that the Department had been able to invest the entire allocated amount in respect of three schemes only i.e., Grants-in-aid, Prize Money and Study Tour schemes. But some anomaly was noticed in respect of distribution of assistance to the beneficiaries under the study tour scheme in the year 1976-77 and 1977-78. Although the Department had shown that Rs. 4,950/- was disbursed during this year the per head distribution of the amount was not made available. Two of the five beneficiaries in the year 1976-77 had represented to us while undertaking field investigation that they did not receive anything from the Department though their names had appeared in the beneficiary list (Ref. Sri Babur Wary Sl.no.1 and Sri Madhuri Bimla, Sl.no.2). During the year 1978-79 also the department had shown that Rs. 7,500/- was distributed among the 13 nos. of beneficiaries for undertaking tour in an around the state but in the beneficiary list it was not shown how much of the amount was allotted for each of the 13 nos. of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries had reported to us during field verification that they had received varying amount ranging from Rs. 100/- to 300/- per head (Miss Priyanka Brahm Sl.no.3, Patilpur, p.o. Kolari, Babur had received a sum of Rs. 100/- for undertaking tour at Gauhati, Sri Pankaj Patidar Sl.no.10, vill-Bhangaon, p.o. Bhangaon received Rs. 100/- for tour at Gauhati and Sri Haripati Brahm Sl.no.12, Patilpur, p.o. Kolari had received a sum of Rs. 300/- for a Calcutta tour).

On the basis of the total dismal as well as alleged disproportionate disbursement it transpired us to observe that there were some behind the scene activity to thwart the object of the scheme on Study Tour.

In the spheres of other 3 schemes, the performance was not so rosy. There were shortfalls in expenditure in all the schemes though the shortfall had appeared only for one year in respect of Industrial Loan scheme (i.e., for 1979-80). In regard to special Incentive scheme for 1978-79 the Deputy had said that since the disbursement of the amount was done by the Assam Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Bounamidit, they did not have proper records of disbursement. This observation of the Department appeared to be side trekking and did not speak of efficient financial management of the local functionaries.

Contd.....
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Grants-in-aid to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>25,500</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Study Tour to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>9,150</td>
<td>9,150</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Prize Money to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Special Incentive training to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>6,71,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Industrial Loan to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>7,69,650</td>
<td>1,65,650</td>
<td>1,65,650</td>
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<td>140</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Grants-in-aid to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Grants-in-aid to SSI and Handicrafts Units (Mobile Sanitary)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Study Tour to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Implant Training to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Prize Money to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Industrial Loan to SSI and Handicrafts Units</td>
<td>1,23,500</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,66,950</td>
<td>1,28,450</td>
<td>1,28,450</td>
<td>1,28,450</td>
<td>144</td>
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<td></td>
<td>22</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Contd....
The Department of Industries had executed six schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan areas covered by the I.T.D.F. Board, Kokrajhar. The salient features of the schemes executed were as follows:

### 1. Industrial Grants-in-Aid to SSI and Handicrafts Units:

The aim of the scheme was to help the SSI units as well as Handicrafts units in purchasing improved tools and implements and to improve their efficiency and productivity. The scheme was approved by the I.T.D.F. Board, Kokrajhar.

### 2. Industrial Study Tour to SSI and Handicrafts Units:

Under this scheme, study tours were arranged for SSI units and Handicrafts units to improve their efficiency and productivity. The scheme was approved by the I.T.D.F. Board, Kokrajhar.

### 3. Industrial Incentive to SSI and Handicrafts Units:

The scheme was introduced to provide incentives to the registered SSI units for purchases in excess of their usual requirements. The scheme was approved by the I.T.D.F. Board, Kokrajhar.

### 4. Prize Money to SSI and Handicrafts Units:

Prize money was awarded to SSI and Handicrafts units for outstanding performance and progress in their respective fields. The scheme was approved by the I.T.D.F. Board, Kokrajhar.

### 5. Special Incentive to SSI and Handicrafts Units:

This was a special incentive scheme for SSI and Handicrafts units for purchasing raw materials in excess of their usual requirements. The scheme was approved by the I.T.D.F. Board, Kokrajhar.

### 6. Industrial Training to SSI and Handicrafts Units:

Industrial training was provided to SSI and Handicrafts units to improve their skills and knowledge. The scheme was approved by the I.T.D.F. Board, Kokrajhar.
other social welfare schemes.

It is observed that the fishery schemes executed in the T.B.P. areas has been serving as a great booster to the tribal economy. At least it has been able to raise the standard of living of those who are below the poverty line. It is felt that in selecting beneficiaries, the annual income criteria should be given due weightage although calculation of annual income on scientific basis may not always be easy. In our field verification of beneficiaries we found that out of the 34 Nos. of positive cases, 19 Nos. of beneficiaries were above the poverty line (at Rs.90/- per capita per month for 4 persons of a household on average for the state of Assam) under the Reclamation scheme. Similarly a beneficiaries were found to be above poverty line under the Input Scheme. A non-tribal (21.3.1977-78) beneficiary under the Input scheme had drawn the amount and utilised the same perhaps without scrutiny at various levels, through which the papers moved.

During the course of our field verification we had visited Hapchhara Sub-Centre under the Sub-Centre scheme and also seen the re-construction work of State Dispensary building and A.M.M. Quarters at R undocumented under the State Dispensary scheme.

It was found that the Hapchhara Sub-Centre had been working smoothly since January 1977. With the A.M.M. as the in-charge of this Sub-Centre assisted by a Helper, Mr. Lalosh Kota Barman, the President of Hapchhara Health Sub-Centre had reported that the surrounding villagers had benefitted much through this Sub-Centre since operation of this scheme at Hapchhara. As indicated earlier the Scheme was designed in the year 1962-63 to offer curative, preventive and promotive health care to a population covering 3000 in tribal areas. The total cost of the scheme was Rs. 71,610/- although the total allocation was Rs. 68,260/-

HAPCHHARA STATE DISPENSARY.

The re-construction of State Dispensary building and A.M.M. Quarters was taken up for execution in the year 1980-81 with an allocation of Rs. 68,260/- but the expenditure figure was not shown along with the allocation. On spot verification it was found that the A.M.M. Quarters and the Sanitary quarters were already completed in the year 1982. The electrification of the State Dispensary building was launched in the year 1982-83 with an allocation of Rs. 13,104/- but not much was spent could not be known as to what was spent. On field verification it was found that the electrification work had not yet been completed although the work of re-construction of the building was completed in the year 1982. The Medical and Para-Medical Staff had complained against scarcity of water due to non-completion of the electrical works. Since a State Dispensary is to render curative prescriptive and promotive health care to a population ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 in the tribal areas it was very essential to provide the dispensary with water and electricity by early executing the electrification schemes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>66.66</th>
<th>166</th>
<th>000'684</th>
<th>000'695</th>
<th>000'706</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/50</td>
<td>/36</td>
<td>/00</td>
<td>/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/30</td>
<td>/76</td>
<td>/76</td>
<td>/76</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>/20</td>
<td>/76</td>
<td>/76</td>
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<tr>
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<td>/10</td>
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<td>/76</td>
<td>/76</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>/00</td>
<td>/76</td>
<td>/76</td>
<td>/76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Table shows the allocation of funds for the year 1976-77 to 1980-81. The details of allocation, expenditure, and outcome have been compiled in the table above.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND TEXTILES.

For the implementation of the scheme for supply of grants-in-aid in the form of loans and assistance to Turba Development Projects, only a revised Turba Development Project with effect from 1976-77 has been established. The details of allocation, expenditure, and outcome have been provided in the table above.

In the form of grants-in-aid in the form of loans and assistance to Turba Development Projects, only a revised Turba Development Project with effect from 1976-77 has been established. The details of allocation, expenditure, and outcome have been compiled in the table above.

The details of allocation, expenditure, and outcome have been compiled in the table above.

In the form of grants-in-aid in the form of loans and assistance to Turba Development Projects, only a revised Turba Development Project with effect from 1976-77 has been established. The details of allocation, expenditure, and outcome have been compiled in the table above.
As seen from the above table, the amount sanctioned by the Department to each weaver varies from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/-. It was Rs. 200/- and Rs. 200/- in the year 1976-77 and Rs. 300/- in 1980-81.

During the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 the sanctioned amount was Rs. 300/-. Each weaver was distributed two number of items such as loom accessories and yarn. It appears from the above that the highest amount of grants-in-aid was distributed to the beneficiaries in the year 1976-77 compared with the grants-in-aid allotted in subsequent years.

As part of our field study, 29 beneficiaries were contacted at random basis to see how far the targeted groups were benefited by the Grants-in-aid scheme operated since 1976-77 to 1980-81 by the Dept. of Handicraft and Textiles. In the statement that follows we have given the name of the beneficiaries in different years, their annual income and additional income generated from the grants-in-aid scheme together with the rest of their own comments on the efficacy of the scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Annual Income</th>
<th>Additional Income</th>
<th>P.C. of Income</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>Smt. Surmanee Brahman (al.no.49) Kukrejhar Town under Kukrejhar C.D. Block.</td>
<td>20,000/-</td>
<td>300/-</td>
<td>1 3</td>
<td>On verification it was found that the grants were in receipt of the grants-in-aid in kind and had utilized the same for their economic well being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Smt. Didi Brahman (al.no.33) Kukrejhar C.D. Block.</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
<td>500/-</td>
<td>3 33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smt. Sureshwar Brahman (al.no.32) Kukrejhar Town under Kukrejhar C.D. Block.</td>
<td>20,000/-</td>
<td>300/-</td>
<td>1 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Smt. Sushila Bhanja (al.no.14) Vill-Bhatipara p.o.Kukrejhar, under Kukrejhar C.D. Block.</td>
<td>No idea</td>
<td>No idea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Smt. Bhabani Basumatary (al.no.73) Vill-Bhatipara p.o.Kukrejhar under Kukrejhar C.D. Block.</td>
<td>10/-</td>
<td>10/-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1977-78

1. Miss Miyati Basumatary (al.no.66) P.O.Bhatipara, Vill-Bhatipara, under Kukrejhar C.D. Block. 4,000/- 100/- 2.5

1979-80

1. Smt. Baidasari (Alipara) Bhanja (al.no.42) Vill-Bhatipara, P.O.Bhatipara, under Kukrejhar C.D. Block. 3,000/- 200/- 0.66

2. Kunat Malini (Malini) Bhanja (al.no.43) Vill-Bhatipara, P.O.Bhatipara under Kukrejhar C.D. Block. 1,500/- 200/- 0.33

All these beneficiaries had decided to have received any grants-in-aid in the form of loom accessories during the year under reference or in any subsequent years from the Dept. or any other source. Although their names had been supplied by the Dept. to the beneficiaries.

She had received the fly-shuttle from the Dept. but the fly-shuttle was not supplied by the Dept. and had utilized the same for their economic well being.

On verification it was found that all the grants had been received from the Dept. and had utilized the same for their economic well being.
3. Kumari Darlaaewari
Narsary (sl. no. 24)
Vill-Bapoor, p.o. Titapuri under
Kokrajhar C.D. Block. 8,000/- 1,000/- 19175

4. Kumari Anu Bala
Narsary (sl. no. 25)
Vill-Bapooran, p.o. Titapuri under
Kokrajhar C.D. Block. 5,500/- 500/- 9109

5. Sati Jharna Brahma
(s.l.no. 87) Vill-
Bapooran, p.o.
Titapuri under
Kokrajhar C.D. Block. 2,000/- 300/- 15100

6. Sati Champati
Basantary (sl. no. 38)
Vill-Dakshin Pakhuri, p.o.
Titapuri, under Dotora T.D.
Block.

7. Sati Jarmum Basantary (sl. no. 4)
R.P. Braham Road,
Kokrajhar Town
under Kokrajhar C.D.
Block.

8. Sati Dampaa
Basantary,
(s.l.no. 29)
Vill-Anilpur, p.o.
Pak/+ under
Dotora T.D. Block.

and had utilised them fully which had boosted up
their domestic economy to a certain extent.

Soo said that she had refused to accept the
accessories as they were found to be
damaged before allocating those
to her.

It was reported that the grantees had received
some damaged local accessories which according
to them were beyond repair
on physical verification the articles
were found to be in damaged condition
without a single use.

Contd..

1980-81
1. Sati Sumati Goyari
(sl. no. 78)
Vill-Aminbati,
P.O. Kulsuresi, under
Gossaigaon T.D. Block. 4,000/- 200/- 5100

2. Sati Subal Bala
Bhattachary (sl. no. 34)
Vill-Jarwaran, p.o.
Titapuri under
Kokrajhar C.D. Block. 10,000/- 600/- 6100

3. Sati Karati Mawsyarm
(sl. no. 40)
Vill-Wilu Titapuri,
P.o. Titapuri under
Kokrajhar C.D. Block. 4,000/- 450/- 11125

4. Sati Niyatati Bhasiary
(sl. no. 39) Vill-
Bapooran, p.o. Titapuri
under Kokrajhar C.D.
Block. 4,000/- 700/- 1115

5. Sati Lakshmi Rani
Bhasiary (sl. no. 5)
Bhutpara, Kokrajhar
under Kokrajhar
C.D. Block. 4,000/- 1,000/- 25100

6. Sati Ankali Bala
(Ankali Bha)
Bhattachary (sl. no. 91)
C/o Dilekowar
Bhattachary, Vill & P.
Titapuri under
Dotora T.D. Block 5,000/- 500/- 10100

7. Sati Mohinika Bala
Bhasiary (sl. no. 30)
Vill-Shyamgam
p.o. Titapuri under
Kokrajhar C.D.
Block. 3,000/- 300/- 10100

8. Sati Jhukha Bala
Bhattachary (sl. no. 35)
Vill-Shyamgam,
p.o. Titapuri under
Kokrajhar C.D.
Block. 3,500/- 300/- 10100

The beneficiaries individually had admitted on the spot that they had received the entire grants-in-aid from the Deptt., concerned and utilised them for their economic well-being.

Contd.
It is seen from the figures of allocation and expenditure, that the Department had been able to spend the entire allotted amount in every year leaving no balance out of the allotted fund of Rs. 1,89,000/- for the five years period. On the face of it, it appeared to be very much encouraging but the denials of some of the enlisted beneficiaries tend to make a different story. Similarly the allotment of damaged looms knowing it to be damaged, perhaps served no purpose. Although a slight damage on transit might be considered inevitable a total damage beyond repair and consequent refusal to accept by the intended beneficiary was perhaps a departmental indifference which ought to have been looked into.

Cont’d...
The Government Department had considered several schemes for the development of the irrigation community, including those for the Table Sub-Plan. The description of the schemes, allocations, and expenditure for each scheme are shown in the Table appended below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Allocated</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,777.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation**

- **Scheme 1**: Initial investment for construction of a new dam.
- **Scheme 2**: Expansion of existing irrigation canals.
- **Scheme 3**: Development of a new irrigation scheme in the Table area.
- **Scheme 4**: Improvement of existing irrigation infrastructure.

**Expenditure Breakdown**

- **1st Quarter**: $10,777.00
- **2nd Quarter**: $0.00
- **3rd Quarter**: $34,550.00
- **4th Quarter**: $79,000.00

**Notes**

- **Scheme 1**: Total expenditure includes initial investment costs.
- **Scheme 2**: No expenditure recorded for this quarter.
- **Scheme 3**: Significant progress during the 3rd quarter.
- **Scheme 4**: Significant expenditure recorded for the 4th quarter.
In order to know the impact of the schemes executed by the Department within Jharkhand I.R. & P. area, eight schemes were taken up for field verification out of 11 such schemes. In the course of studies, we examined 60 beneficiaries out of 70 in all the schemes. The observations were made on individual schemes as follows:

**Scheme No. 2 of 1977-78:**
- Out of 30, 28 are beneficiaries, total verification of 12 out of 30 beneficiaries was done under the scheme No. 2 of 1977-78.
- From the verification it was found that all the beneficiaries had received the entire amount mentioned against the concerned authority and properly utilized them for their economic development.

**Scheme No. 3 of 1977-78:**
- This scheme was implemented by the Buxar stumpers and community Nababganj and found to have been duly completed with the sanctioned amount. The construction of the house had been completed with the local surrounding people for taking up rearing culture as a subsidiary source of income.

**Totals of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 1 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 2 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 3 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 4 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 5 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 6 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 7 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 8 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 9 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 10 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 11 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 12 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 13 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 14 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 15 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.

**Scheme No. 16 of 1977-78:**
- Under this scheme, 32 beneficiary's out of 60 had earned incomes. It was reported that the beneficiaries had earned incomes that were not utilized in constructing the houses but were spent on other purposes such as education, etc.
TABLE No.II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the scheme</th>
<th>Name and address of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Annual income from all sources (exclusive of income from agriculture scheme)</th>
<th>Add. Income from all sources (exclusive of income from agriculture scheme)</th>
<th>Total Income increased</th>
<th>% of income increased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1976-77 Pilot centre for training in Sericulture for tribal rearers @ Rs. 75/-</td>
<td>Smti. Damayanti Narzary (sl.no.9) Vill-Bessorgaan T.O.Titguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block</td>
<td>12,000/-</td>
<td>2,500/-</td>
<td>14,500/-</td>
<td>20.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smti. Belang Narzary, (sl.no.21) Vill-Bessorgaan T.O.Titguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block</td>
<td>10,000/-</td>
<td>2,500/-</td>
<td>12,500/-</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri Sailendra Basumatary, (sl.no.3) Vill-Bessorgaan, T.O.Titguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block</td>
<td>15,000/-</td>
<td>700/-</td>
<td>15,700/-</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smti. Chamal Brahma (sl.no.2) Vill-Bessorgaan, P.O.Titguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block</td>
<td>8,000/-</td>
<td>250/-</td>
<td>8,250/-</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri Chandan Narzary, (sl.no.20) Vill-Bessorgaan, P.O.Titguri, under Kokrajhar C.D.Block</td>
<td>20,000/-</td>
<td>2,000/-</td>
<td>22,000/-</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smti. Deeshyee Basumatary, (sl.no.22) Vill-Bessorgaan, T.O.Titguri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block</td>
<td>2,000/-</td>
<td>250/-</td>
<td>2,250/-</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pilot centre for training in sericulture for tribal rearers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>7. Shri Mandal Nartzury, (sl.no.16) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 15,000/- 2,200/- 17,200/- 16'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Shri Dilaram Nartzury, (sl.no.17) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 12,000/- 2,000/- 14,000/- 16'66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Shri Khageswar Basumutary, (sl.no.19) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 10,000/- 2,000/- 12,000/- 20'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Shri Baburem Basumutary, (sl.no.18) Vill-Rumthabari, P.o. Silkhaguri. 5,000/- 2,000/- 7,000/- 40'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Shri Amiya Kr. Nartzury, (sl.no.1) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 12,000/- 2,000/- 14,000/- 20'83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Contd.....)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pilot centre for training in sericulture for tribal rearers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>1. Shri Risapati Nartzury, (sl.no.8) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 15,000/- 3,000/- 18,000/- 20'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Smti. Barling Nartzury, (sl.no.21) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 20,000/- 1,000/- 21,000/- 5'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Shri Sridhara Nartzury, (sl.no.1) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 20,000/- 1,000/- 21,000/- 5'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Contd.....)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pilot centre for training in sericulture for tribal rearers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>4. Smti. Chandi Braham, (sl.no.2) Vill-Bessorgaron, under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 9,000/- 450/- 9,450/- 5'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Shri Chendan Nartzury, (sl.no.20) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 21,000/- 2,500/- 23,500/- 11'9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Smti. Dasi Hom Basumutary, (sl.no.22) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 2,500/- 400/- 2,900/- 16'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Sri Mandul Nartzury, (sl.no.16) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 18,000/- 2,000/- 20,000/- 11'1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Sri Dularam Basumutary, (sl.no.17) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 14,000/- 2,500/- 16,500/- 17'8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Shri Khageswar Basumutary, (sl.no.19) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 10,000/- 2,000/- 12,000/- 20'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Shri Baburem Basumutary, (sl.no.18) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 5,000/- 2,000/- 7,000/- 40'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Shri Amiya Kr. Nartzury, (sl.no.1) Vill-Bessorgaron, P.o. Titaquri under Kokrajhar C.D.Block. 12,000/- 2,000/- 14,000/- 15'6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Contd.....)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Development &amp; Expansion of Mulberry Silk Industry Scheme of Individual Satt. of Loe in M/Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Smti. Bharati Banerji, (Sl.no.1) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O.Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,000/- 25/- 1,500/- 25/- 25/- 15/- 15/- 25/- 15/- 15/- 15/- 15/- 15/- 15/- 15/- 15/- 15/- 15/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sri Atmaji K. Narzary, (Sl.no.2) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O.Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,000/- 2,000/- 15,000/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sri Balendra K. Banerji, (Sl.no.3) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O. Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000/- 1,500/- 21,500/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/- 7/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Smti. Damayanti Narzary, (Sl.no.4) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O. Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,000/- 3,000/- 18,000/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sri Rabreu Banerji, (Sl.no.5) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O. Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60,000/- 1,500/- 7,000/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/- 25/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sri Jitendra Narzary, (Sl.no.6) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O. Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,000/- 9,000/- 10,900/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/- 9/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sri Mandal Narzary, (Sl.no.7) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O. Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,000/- 1,500/- 19,500/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/- 8/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sri Dularem Narzary, (Sl.no.8) Vill-Bessorgaon, P.O. Titaguri under Kokrajher C.D.Block.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,000/- 2,500/- 16,500/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/- 17/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The above table is an extracted representation of the document content. The actual document contains additional information not captured in the table.
From the annual income figure collected from the beneficiary household it has been seen that most of the households were above the line of poverty. Out of 36 beneficiary households (including one community beneficiary), 30 households were found to be with an annual income of more than Rs. 7,020/- and 6 households were found to be below that level. (The line of poverty has been worked out at Rs. 7,020/- calculating @ Rs.9/- per head per month for a household comprising 6+ members specially for Assam on the basis of 1978 Bench Mark Survey.)

The additional income generated through the implementation of the agricultural schemes have contributed considerably in going a-head to cross over the poverty line and consolidating the economic status of those who have already crossed over the line. It is however felt that in selecting beneficiary, due weightage should be given to the annual income criteria as elevation of households having lower incomes should be the primary concern of sub-plan schemes. Of course, calculation of annual income on scientific lines may not always be easy on the part of the family as well as those who are concerned with this.

Since there was not a single case of denial on the verified cases in regard to receipt of grants of subsidy either in cash or in kind the performance of the Department deserved commendation from all concerned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

In the tribal sub-plan areas of Kokrajhar, the P.W. Department had taken up a net work of road construction programmes to build up the much needed infrastructural base of the tribal communities living in the area. Although segments of some of the roads taken up under the programmes were yet to be linked up with the nearest existing roads, quite a considerable progress had already been made towards completion of individual projects. A detailed picture of the road projects taken up for execution since 1976-77 to 1980-81 along with year wise allocation and expenditure and also their share in terms of percentage on the year's allocation and expenditure, have been shown in the Table below:-
11. Construction of Alukhunda Bazar to Paleswar (sl.no.167) .............................................. 11,000 0.15 73,485 0.81
12. Improvement of Amguri Amta Road including construction of Bridge (sl.no.139) .................. 50,000 0.68 54,823 0.61
13. Metal & Black taping Patilabha Bazaar Road (sl.no.66) ...................................................... 1,000 0.01 99,464 1.09
14. Extension of Bagnol-Durgi Road (sl.no.143) ........................................................................... 1,000 0.01 98,396 1.09
15. Extension of Runikhata Bagnol Road (sl.no.140) .................................................................. 1,000 0.01 1,01,457 1.12
16. Extension of Dotama Patagon Road (sl.no.89) ..................................................................... 1,000 0.01 98,143 1.08
17. Construction of incomplete portion of Ledoera Bagnoljhora Road (sl.no.75) ...................... 1,000 0.01 1,15,300 1.27
18. Construction of Bridge and culverts on Tuksra to Alimukhi Road (sl.no.192) ...................... 1,000 0.01 1,02,761 1.12
19. Construction of Road from Pabna to Baruhera Office to Baruhera (sl.no.148) ................... 1,000 0.01 99,564 1.11
20. Construction of P.C.C. Bridge over river Kameshur (sl.no.196) ........................................ 58,98,000 80,15 74,78,961 82.67
21. Metal & Black taping Patilabha Bagnol Road (sl.no.120) .................................................... 3,00,000 0.40 3,09,192 3.40

Total ........................................................................................................................................... 75,75,740 99.59 90,46,392 95.94

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Allocation (in %)</th>
<th>P.C. of allocation for the year on the scheme (in %)</th>
<th>Expenditure (in %)</th>
<th>P.C. of expenditure for the year for the scheme (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>1. Extension of Amguri-Amta Road (sl.no.139)</td>
<td>1,31,600</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>1,70,539</td>
<td>25.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Extension of Dauliguri Dotoma Road (sl.no.122)</td>
<td>1,41,800</td>
<td>27.52</td>
<td>1,40,333</td>
<td>27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Construction of No. II Bishnupur-Bazar to Aman Bazar (sl.no.178)</td>
<td>1,41,800</td>
<td>27.52</td>
<td>1,40,333</td>
<td>27.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Construction of Runikhata-Bagnol Road (sl.no.149)</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>19.41</td>
<td>1,04,723</td>
<td>20.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,15,200</td>
<td>99.59</td>
<td>5,15,944</td>
<td>99.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>5. Construction of Jawhari Scailari Road (construction of Bridges and culverts) (sl.no.129)</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>18,950</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Construction of Timber Bridges and culvert on Tuksra to Alimukhi Road (sl.no.162)</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>83,470</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Construction of C.P.U. Road, Patagon L.R. to Fileshur (Construction of Bridges and Culvert) (sl.no.176)</td>
<td>39,400</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>39,527</td>
<td>0.44</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Raising standard of Tulshiphora Amta Road (sl.no.93)</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1,10,714</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Construction of Road from Dhanguri to Runikhati via Dakhin Basugaon (sl.no.136)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Construction of Remaining length of Dauliguri Dotoma Road (sl.no.127)</td>
<td>1,11,300</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1,12,226</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Contd...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Cost 1978-80 (Rs.)</th>
<th>Cost 1979-80 (Rs.)</th>
<th>Cost 1980-81 (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Construction of Road from Dangaigom to Keshorai (Sl.No.183)</td>
<td>46,300</td>
<td>46,759</td>
<td>0.90</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Timber bridge and culverts at Bhubanghor H.S. School to Aie Powel Road (Sl.No.162)</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>41,612</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Bijna Subejian Road extension up to Balanguri Bazar (Sl.No.162)</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>1,99,772</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Habrubari Extension Road (Sl.No.97)</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>2,02,244</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improvement of Anugraha Anteke Road (Sl.No.139)</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>2,00,526</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Met. &amp; Blacktopping Hatiyata Road (Sl.No.20)</td>
<td>1,22,000</td>
<td>1,53,308</td>
<td>2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Road No.2 from Bishnupur Road to Ananda Bazar (Sl.No.138)</td>
<td>2,00,000</td>
<td>1,99,682</td>
<td>3.85</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Met. &amp; Blacktopping of Existing Road (Sl.No.26)</td>
<td>44,00,000</td>
<td>41,41,878</td>
<td>79.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59,10,308</td>
<td>99.99</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>Construction of remaining length of Anugraha Anteke Road (Sl.No.139)</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
<td>1,05,242</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Habrubari Extension Road (Sl.No.97)</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
<td>1,05,242</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of Road from Chawagana to Latur (Sl.No.158)</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
<td>1,05,242</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of remaining portion of Bishnupur-Ananda Road (Sl.No.138)</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
<td>1,05,242</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXTENSION OF DOTONA-PATIGAON ROAD (Sl.No.49 of Road Map)

On physical verification it was found that out of the total length of 13.50 K.M. was constructed during 4th 5 year plan and graving of the road to the extent of 1 K.M. was completed during 1977-78 with three numbers of Timber Bridges and two numbers of Ruccas Culverts. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 1,00,000/-, a sum of Rs. 93,143/- was already spent leaving a nominal balance only. This road was designed to be a vital link from Dotona to Patigon passing through a thickly Roko-Meheri inhabited villages and rendering service to about 7500 souls of the I.T.O.P. area.

REPAIRING AND BLACKTOPPING PRUTIBARI-KARIGAON ROAD.

Out of the 30 K.M. road length 14 K.M. was already blacktopped during 4th 5 year plan and the remaining 16 K.M. was blacktopped during 1978-79. Now this is the only road linking National Highway-31 and National Highway-31(C) and is passing through the heart of Kokrajhar town. The road was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 41,41,675/- though the total allocation of this project was Rs. 40,00,000/-. No explanation regarding the excess amount of expenditure, was furnished by the Department concerned.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD FROM SERFANGARI TO ATIBARI.

On physical verification it was found that almost one-fourth of the total length was completed. The Project was taken up by the public works Department in the year 1979-80. Out of the total length of 11 K.M. graving of 3 K.M. was completed along with two timber bridges and five Ruccas culverts. This road alignment had been made from Serfanganari to Athibari with an intention of serving 6 number of villages inhabited mainly by tribals. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 1,146,000/-, a sum of Rs. 45,295/- has already been spent.

This road when completed will benefit the tribal community of the northern segment of the Lateral road to a great extent and create the necessary infrastructure for the economic development of the farflung foot-hill areas.

Contd....
CONSTRUCTION OF DUNKHALA - BANGTAG ROAD (as No.140 (of Road Map)

On verification it was found that only 1'80 K.M. of road was completed out of this 1 K.M. was completed during 1976-77 and the rest 0'80 K.M. during 1977-78. The balance 6'20 K.M. of the road length was yet to be completed. The amount spent during 1976-77 was Rs. 1,04,733/- against a total allocation of Rs.1 Lakh. This expenditure included construction of four number of timber bridges and two number of macadam culverts. In the next year an amount of Rs. 1,01,156/- was spent against an allocation of Rs. 1 Lakh to construct 0'80 K.M. of roads. This road was aligned from 8th K.M. of Garubhosa Hatigar Road and scheduled to meet the Bangtal after passing through thickly populated tribal area covered by 10 villages.

It was however, surprising to see that a road project taken up in 1976-77 was left unattended even after lapse of considerable time. Technical constraints if there were any, should have been thrashed out keeping the tribal interest ahead and since it was not done, the objective of the scheme lost its meaning.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The public Health engineering Department had taken up for execution three different schemes, such as Ho-nd Tube Well, R.C.C. Ring Well and Filtered Water Supply scheme in the "tribal" Tribal Sub-Plan of Kokrajhar with effect from 1986-77 to 1982-83. Some of the projects under these three schemes had already been completed and some are still in different stages of construction. The schemes that were undertaken in different years for execution along with the figures of allocation and expenditure wherever available have been shown below together with the percentage of allocation and expenditure of individual scheme of the Year's allocation and expenditure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of scheme</th>
<th>Allocation (in Rs.)</th>
<th>P.C.of allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure (in Rs.)</th>
<th>P.C.of Expend. on allocation</th>
<th>Progress of work</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>Ramfelbil P.W.S.S. under Dotome Dev. Block</td>
<td>1,77,315</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Garufala P.W.S.S. under Kokrajher Dev. Block</td>
<td>2,81,680</td>
<td>12'53</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tulabid P.W.S under Gosegigion Dev. Block</td>
<td>2,68,398</td>
<td>11'95</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chota Adhikari P.W.S under Kokrajher Dev. Block</td>
<td>4,00,382</td>
<td>17'82</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benergai P.W.S under Dotoma Dev. Block</td>
<td>2,89,210</td>
<td>12'87</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gosegigion Amguri P.W.S of Tilokgai G.P. under Sidii Dev. Block</td>
<td>1,97,679</td>
<td>8'8</td>
<td>N.A.*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simergorua P.W.S under Kokrajher Dev. Block</td>
<td>3,06,376</td>
<td>13'63</td>
<td>3,21,933</td>
<td>14'33</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Titaguri P.W.S under Kokrajher Dev. Block</td>
<td>1,84,666</td>
<td>18'22</td>
<td>2,15,914</td>
<td>9'61</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guberdi-I P.W.S under Dotome Dev. Block</td>
<td>3,18,340</td>
<td>14'17</td>
<td>3,05,222</td>
<td>13'58</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,46,751</td>
<td>99'59</td>
<td>8,45,768</td>
<td>8'66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It has been observed that during the seven-year period, 221 RSC wells and 31 Hand Tube Wells were taken up for execution and works on some schemes are still continuing. Table I presents the distribution pattern of the Hand Tube Wells in the villages of the Kokrajhar Sub-Division. The Table is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village Name</th>
<th>No. of Wt.</th>
<th>Phases</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kaliakahuri</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bordwari</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bakukhola</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Khandal Bigha</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bordwari</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bomjir Bigha</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ghasalguri</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Bhagumoni</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Benefits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Benefits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Benefits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Benefits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Benefits</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Benefits</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Benefits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Benefits</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5/5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd....
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Villages</th>
<th>No. of P.C.D.</th>
<th>Progress/Cause of Delay</th>
<th>Status of Work</th>
<th>Date of Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gomberibil</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>80% as shortage a whole of materials etc.</td>
<td>1981-82, 1982-83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ksageon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>11-2-84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosageon</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1981-82, 1982-83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhunke</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patseri</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ksageon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runikhet</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santinur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amtaka Ampuri</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoteon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balaen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patgeon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soli</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titaguri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salakati</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhotram</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd.....

To see ourselves the working of the PWD Water supply Scheme executed since 1976-77 to 1982-83 we had visited 12 projects as part of our field study and the progress or achievements in respect of each project were found to be as under.

**Rampal J. M. S.:**

The Rampal mixed water supply scheme under Dotara C.D. Block had already been commissioned by the T.H.E. Dott. in the year 1976-77. The expenditure figures on this project was not furnished by the Dott. though the allocation for the project was to be Rs. 1,77,315. The tribal beneficiaries covered by the scheme amounted to almost 1600 linking them with 14 nos. Taps. The scheme has since been completed and 14 nos. of mixed water tanks were fitted 6 of them were already damaged by last year's heavy flood and at the time of enquiry 8 tanks were seen to have been working in the Rampal Bazar area. We were told by the Sectional Assistant, that no follow up action to restore the damaged tanks was made though proposal to that effect was stated to have been made long back. It was further noticed that no mixed water connections were made to the tribal villages excepting the Bazar area. Thus the area of operation of the project was found to be very much limited compared to the cost of the project both recurring and non recurring.

**Gosalgaoon Ampuri P.M. 3.3:**

The Gosalgaoon Ampuri Pipe Water Supply Scheme was executed in 1976-77 rendering benefits to about 637 souls. The total expenditure out of the allocated amount of Rs. 1,37,673/- could not be known due to failure of the Department to indicate it separately while furnishing details of the scheme. The scheme has since been operating well and the two tribal villages namely Gosalgaoon and Ampuri-II used to get protected water supply constantly. No adverse comments from the beneficiaries were heard at the time of our field visit.

**Titaguri P.M. 3.3:**

The Titaguri Mixed Water Supply scheme under Kokrajher C.D. Block was completed in 1978-79 at an expenditure of Rs. 2,15,700/- only. The circumstances leading to such excess expenditure or the source where from
the excess was met was not explained by the concerned Department. Out physical verification had shown that the Titaguri pipe water supply schemes was working smoothly since 1979-80 with 7 Nos. of mixed water Taps. Though it was intended to serve all the households of Titaguri-II village it was found that only 68 households were enjoying tap water against total households of 111 comprising 536 souls approximately.

**GUABARI-I P.W.S.S.**

The Guabari-I pipe water supply scheme under Dotom Development Block was executed in the year 1978-79 and has since been completed. It was intended to serve about 1233 souls of the village.

The scheme was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,05,222/- though the allocation was Rs. 3,19,340/- and the target groups were found to be quite satisfied with the protected water supplied through fixed street taps. There was no complaint from the people using the water from the project.

**TULSIBIL P.W.S.S.**

The Tulsibil pipe water supply scheme under Gossaigaon C.D. Block was executed in 1978-79 for which a sum of Rs. 2,68,398/- was allotted. The expenditure figure could not be known as it was not furnished by the Department. This piped water supply scheme was already completed and the target group comprising 1080 souls of the village has since been using the protected water supplied through street taps. The figure of expenditure incurred in the project could not be ascertained by the Department as it did not furnish it in supplying data to this effect.

**BHUMKA P.W.S.S.**

The Bhumka pipe water scheme under Gossaigaon C.D. Block was taken in hand for execution in the year 1979-80 and till 13.2.81 only 60% works could be completed. Although the people of the village of Bhumka were found to be awaiting eagerly for the protected water, the scheme was found to be progressing at a snail's pace for reasons not easily understandable. The construction of the staff quarter and pump house was seen to have already been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,45,05/- out of a total allocation of Rs. 3,82,500/-. The coverage of

*Contd...*
beneficiary under the scheme was stated to be 652 souls of Bhumke village.

RUNIKHATA P.W.S.S.:

The Public Health Engineering Department had taken up the execution of the Runikhatu Pipe Water Supply scheme under Sidli Development Block as early as 1980-81. On our field verification it was found that only a nominal work amounting almost to 20% had only been completed. Among this was included the staff quarters at the cost of ₹ 2,18,098/- though the total allocation of the whole project was ₹ 4,85,500/-. The 872 souls which were intended to be served by this project were found to be reckoning time. That only 20% work was done as on 13.2.84 was vouchefed by the Department itself in writing.

AFLEGAO P.W.S.S.:

Although the project, Aflegao Pipe Water Supply scheme under Dotoma T.D. Block, was commenced as early as 1980-81 laying of all the street pipes were not completed at the time of our enquiry. Only three street taps were seen standing at the time of our visit to the site. Although the Department had claimed that 90% of the work was completed at a cost of ₹4,75,047/- out of a total allocation of ₹ 4,25,800/-, on enquiry it was learnt that supplying of water to the beneficiaries comprising 774 souls of the village was yet to be started. To our query to the scheduled beneficiaries as to how they welcome the piped water scheme, we were told that they could rather welcome ring well scheme if it could maintain a generous distribution on the basis of population ratio of each village. Although they were not hostile to the piped water supply scheme, they maintained the view that the fixed hour of water supply made under the piped water supply scheme was not suitable to the working hours of the tribal communities as most of the villagers at water supplying time usually keep themselves busy in the field cultivating their lands. The local elites who shared this view consisted of Sri P.C.Brahma,(IRDPMember), Sri K.K.Basumtary,(Teacher, Aflegao M.E. School), Sri M.C.Brahma(Secy, Aflegao M.E. School), Sri M.C.Brahma(Headmaster, Aflegao M.E. School), Sri P.C.Brahma (Secy, Ramfelbil G.P.)Sri R.Basumtary(Gaonburah, Aflegao) etc. etc.

Conta...
It is seen that the expenditure incurred under the scheme was greater than the allocation made for it and no expenditure was furnished by the Department for the excess expenditure.

AMINKATA R.W.S.:

The Aminkata Piped Water supply scheme under Gosai gan C.D. Block was undertaken vide No. HLB/443/81, dt. 19.2.82 and the Department had reported on 13.2.84 that the work was in progress without indicating how much progress in terms of percentages was made. Till the date under reference a sum of rupees 76,997/- was spent under the project out of a total allocation of Rs. 5,27,600/-.

The 770 souls of the village Aminkata as per 71 Census were found to be eagerly awaiting for the potable water but that great moment was seen to be receding due to the slow progress of work reportedly caused by non-availability of cement.

CONSTRUCTION OF R.C.C.RING WELL:

A sum of Rs. 9,67,132/- (5,66,900/- + 4,00,232/-) as special Central Assistance was placed at the disposal of the Department for construction of 182(107 +75) nos. of R.C.C Ring Wells in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas of Kokrajhar during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83. The R.C.C. Wells were scheduled for distribution among 88 (58 +30) nos. of villages covering a total population of 42,543 (26,899 + 15,644). But till 13.2.84, 80% of the scheduled work was stated to have been completed covering a total population of 33,353 (21,520 + 11,833). Since the Department did not furnish the actual expenditure figures for roughly the 80% works done, the excess or shortfall or expenditure in the scheme could not be known. It was also surprising to see simple R.C.C. Wells being dragged from year to year without executing scheme on the plea of shortages of materials.

INSTALLATION OF HAND TUBE WELLS:

A sum of Rs. 6,99,205/- as special Central Assistance was placed at the disposal of the Department for construction of 336 nos. of Hand Tube Wells in the selected 107 villages covered by Kokrajhar I.T.D. during the year 1982-83. Out of the said allocation, a sum of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was stated to have been spent for achieving 70% progress in the scheduled work as on 13.2.84. On the face of it, it was encouraging to see that 70% of work could be executed within ⅓rd of the allocation providing direct benefits to 29,750 souls. This being the position, there was ev...
likelihood of accruing huge surplus at the credit of the Department. The 43,556 likely beneficiaries under the scheme would surely congratulate the P.H.E. if the 30% remaining work were speeded up and completed in time with the funds already with the Department.

To see ourselves the impact of the drinking water schemes and progress of work at sites, field visits were carried out and the findings were as follows:

Sl. No. 1

On physical verification at Deorighat village under Salakati G.P., it was found that although the P.H.E. Department had shown that two Ring Wells were installed, actually nothing was done in that village. This was confirmed by the villagers concerned. It was surprising to see how a village could be included in the beneficiary list where no work was done at all.

Sl. No. 2

Another village Harinaguri-I under Salakati G.P. was visited and it was reported by the villagers that one R.C.C. Ring well was installed by the Department, but the earth filling works around the well was left unattended which the villagers had to do on compulsion by themselves in order to draw water safely.

Sl. No. 6

While going to the Salakati village of Salakati G.P. for investigating the R.C.C. well installed by the Department in the village, we were told by the Gaonbura Shri Shobharam Basumatary that no such well installation was done by the Deptt. in this village. It that was so how the village could be shown as a beneficiary of the R.C.C. well remained a mystery.

Sl. No. 2

One more village by the name Shyamgaon, under Titaguri G.P. was visited to locate the R.C.C. well said to have been installed by the Department. For this purpose Shri Lauram Basumatary and Shri Mangalsing Basumatary the old and new Gaonburas of the village Shyamgaon respectively were contacted and they had stated that no such installation of Ring well was ever done by the P.H.E. Department in their village. The statement of the Gaonburas went counter to the achievement shown by the Department in this village.

Contd....
While visiting the Teraberi village under Salakati G.P. it was found that the Department was installing one Hand Tube well in the early of 1985, but as the water of the Hand Tube well was reported to be unfit for drinking, it was abandoned by the people for whom it was meant. Therefore, it served no purpose in providing usable water to the villagers even though the scheme was executed behind schedule dates.

Betabarali another village of the same Salakati G.T. was visited and it was a great pleasure to see that the three H.T. wells installed by the Department were functioning with great success and the villagers had nothing but commendation for the good work of the P.H.E. Department.

But the people of Baragor village under Salakati G.T. raised great objection in the distribution pattern of the three H.T. wells in their village. They had alleged that out of the three H.T. wells, two were located in non-tribal pockets and only one was located in the tribal dominated area of the village. According to them benefits out of the tribal sub-plan fund should go only to the tribals though other non-tribals were also equally entitled to draw water from the water sources located in the tribal dominated area. Excepting this objection, all the three H.T. wells were found to be working properly.

In the Dimegon village under Titaguri G.P. the Department had installed 6(six) Hand Tube Wells against seven numbers shown by them in the beneficiary list. Further it was revealed that out of the 927 souls as per 1971 census of the village, only 13 belonged to Scheduled Tribe and 10 Scheduled Caste and the rest were Kach Rajbangsi. The field staff of the department could not explain how six H.T. wells could go to the non-tribal villagers from tribal sub-plan fund.

Another village namely Borokhetarali under Titaguri G.P. was visited to see the working of the 2 H.T. wells of this village. It was seen that the two H.T. wells installed by the Department were functioning properly since September, 1986. The same observations apply equally in regard to Kumugi village under G.S. eranguri G.T. which we had visited to verify the working of three H.T. wells. It was seen that all the 3 H.T. wells were functioning properly to the great satisfaction of the targeted village. This was vouched by Shri Santosh Kumar Basumatary, the villager.

G.S. eranguri...

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**General Education**

The educational schemes in the Tribal Sub-Plan area covered by Kokrajhar I.T.D.P. were executed by two agencies -- The Secondary Section by the Inspector of Schools and the Elementary Section by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The two sections have been dealt with separately in the following paras:

**Secondary Section:**

For the Secondary Section we could collect information only for two years with effect from 1980-81 to 1982-82. The technical difficulties in releasing information relating to other years prior to 1980-81 or succeeding until 1984-85 were not clearly understood by us. So our studies had to be confined with whatever materials made available to us by the office of the Inspector of Schools Dhuribari who was responsible for implementation of Sub-Plan schemes in Kokrajhar I.T.D.P. prior to formation of a separate Inspectorate Circle consequent to the coming up of Kokrajhar as a new Civil District.

The following Table gives information relating to the schemes executed in Tribal Sub-Plan areas with other details of allocation, expenditure and beneficiaries in respect of each scheme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>(A) Building 1,50,000</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>15 Schools @ Rs.10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>construction grants to High Schools.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Sentipur Forest village school.
2. Kallrakhuri High School.
3. Runikhet High School.
5. Tulsighat High School.

Contd..
7. Ramshbil High School.
8. Biijni Bandhab High school.
10. Subhajhbar High School.
11. Dhaligaon High School.
12. Tatakata High School.
13. Borowgao Bodo High school.
15. Simborgao High School.

1981-82
(A) Adhoc 17,400/-
Grants to Schools.

17,600/-
12 Schools as shown below:
1. Dhaligaon High school (4,200/-)
2. Panberi H.H. School (4,200/-)
3. Dotoma Girls H.school (600/-)
4. Khagabari H.H. school (600/-)
5. Nangkuraon H.school (600/-)
6. Kalimakhuri H.H. school (1,200/-)
7. Bengtal H.school (600/-)
8. Nehru Vocational H.school (1,200/-)
9. Yunikhet H.H. School (600/-)
10. Tatakata H.H. school (600/-)
11. Palengberi H.H. school (600/-)
12. Phugumlaoon H.H. school (2,400/-)

Contd....

(B) Salaries of 2,87,522 '70 2,87,522 '70
9 Schools as
shown below:
1. Bidyapur H.H. school (1,01,216 '70)
2. Subhajhbar H.H. school (1,922 '70)
3. Biijni Vidyanidhi School (18,379 '17)
4. Basugaoon H.s. school (53,711 '28)
5. Biijni Girls H.s. school (21,268 '15)
6. Gossaigaon Girls H.school (24,872 '10)
7. Kachurgoon Public H.s. school (25,370 '35)
8. Tukhrajbar H.s. school (20,769 '10)
9. Kamatango H.s. school (17,321 '55)

2,87,522 '70

(C) Scholarship 1,10,620/- 1,10,620/-
to High schools.

46 schools as

detailed below:
1. Tulsind High school (2,525/-)
2. Patgao High school (72/-)
3. Ulubari High school (1,647/-)
4. Jarraguri High school (1,207/-)
5. Simborgao High school (1,987/-)
6. Ballanguri High School (1,687/-)
7. Dotoma High school (13,320/-)
8. Nehru Voc.High school (1,207/-)
9. Borhazar High school (1)
10. Borowgao H.H. school (1)
11. Deborigaon H.H. School (2)
12. B.H. High school (1)
13. Ballanguri Girls H.School (2)

Contd....
14. Senoksoam Amal High School (420/-)
15. Dotoma Girls H. School (1,000/-)
16. Tamarhat High School (120/-)
17. Gaurang High School (960/-)
18. Simorgaon H. School (2,250/-)
19. Borobazar High School (1,920/-)
20. Kokrajher Vidvanith (1,305/-)
21. Borobazar High School (4,905/-)
22. Ramfelbi High School (7,920/-)
23. Nehru Vos. High School (907/-)
24. Amguri High School (720/-)
25. Sidhi Keshikota H. School (15,750/-)
26. Dotoma Girls High School (810/-)
27. Patagon High School (630/-)
28. Deborgeon H. School (3,660/-)
29. Bhantra H. School (1,080/-)
30. Gaurang H. School (810/-)
31. Gurhusha High School (3,150/-)
32. Bod (810/-)
33. Sukherjher H. School (2,280/-)
34. Palungbari H. School (90/-)
35. Tamarhat H. School (1,280/-)
36. Gossalgaon H. School (2,205/-)
37. Bijnor Sandhan H. School (375/-)

Contd....

38. Fakiregram H. school (1,540/-)
39. Kosiobari High school (460/-)
40. Kokrajher Girls High school (2,100/-)
41. Dotoma High school (1,650/-)
42. Tukrajher H. school (630/-)
43. Pataphata H. school (1,710/-)
44. Banugon H. school (2,520/-)
45. Gossalgaon H. school (1,620/-)
46. Kechogon Public H. school (3,150/-)

Total 1,10,620/-

The grand total shown above as Rs. 1,10,620/- does not tally with our calculation which comes to Rs. 1,09,380/- Further the amount of Rs. 1,12,320/- shown against Dotoma High School (31,7) does not tally with the rate of distribution with the number of students. This therefore, needs verification.

It is seen from the above that whatever allocation was made for the I.T.R.P. of Kokrajher under Tribal Sub-Plan by the education Department in its secondary sector in the two-years period as already indicated, was drawn and disbursed leaving no unspent balance.

But the actual achievements of an educational scheme was to be judged by the qualitative output of schools. Since, three schemes out of the four schemes executed in the secondary sector were of infrastructural nature, the direct incentives were given through the award of scholarships only, which were expected to be a great booster in school attendance as well as paving the way for qualitative output. A sum of Rs. 1,10,620/- was shown to have been spent in awarding scholarship during the year 1981-82 and 16 schools were the direct beneficiary. Judging from the allocation of fund distributed among 46 schools, the average amounts fallen to each school did not exceed Rs. 2,405/- which appeared to be...
much scanty in view of the fact that about 75% tribal students usually come from economically backward households. Of course due to non-availability of scholarship figures, a definite opinion on the quantum of scholarship amount for the subsequent years could not be made here.

However to see the utilisation of funds and implementation of whatever schemes taken up in the sub-plan and under the secondary education section, a few field verification made the findings of which have been detailed below:-

The three High Schools at Patna (31.No.9), Dhamla (31.No.11) and Shimrogaon (31.No.15) were visited and it was seen that the amount granted to each school @ Rs.19,000/- for building construction was duly utilised although Rs. 19,000/- was too meagre a sum for completion of a school project. Under the scheme 'Adhoc grant to High School', the Dhamla High school (31.No. 1) was picked up for verification. It was seen that the amount of Rs.4,200/- granted to this school was duly spent by purchasing building materials in the year 1981-82.

Under the scholarship scheme, 13 schools were visited covering as many as 208 students who had been shown to the recievership of the scholarship during the year 1981-82. Of the 13 No. of schools who had drawn the amount, 11 schools were found to have drawn and disbursed the scholarship amount with proper records as required under financial rules. But two institutions namely Kokrajhar Vidyanath (31.No.20) and Gauhgir High School (31.No.30 & 17) who had drawn Rs. 1,795/- and Rs. 1,779/- (960/- + 819/-) respectively for disbursement among the scheduled tribes scholars were not maintaining the disbursement record properly. The Kokrajhar Vidyanath had shown that 15 students were paid Rs.90/- per head only for nine months. But to our great surprise no signature of the recievership scholars were taken for any cash book maintained by the school authority. Similarly the Gauhgir High School who had drawn Rs. 1,779/- in two lots once Rs. 960/- and once Rs. 819/- had shown that out of Rs. 960/- (drawn in the first lot) 7 students were paid Rs. 120/- and 2 students were paid Rs. 60/- all for one year. Out of Rs. 819/- drawn in the second lot 3 students were paid Rs. 90/- and 12 students Rs. 45/- each for nine months. But curiously enough the number of students were Rs. 45/- was shown erroneously as 13 instead of 12.

Contd.....

Although it was shown that the amount was properly disbursed, no receipted signatures of the scholars were taken anywhere and cash book maintained by the school concerned. It would therefore be advisable to make further probe in the matter of disbursement of the scholarship money by these two institutions. Similar cases of irregularities might be there in other institutions also, but as they were not covered by our field study the actual position obtaining there could not be known.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS

As has already been indicated, the T.O.S. Schemes under elementary Section was executed by the Education department through the Deputy Inspector of schools of Kokrajhar. The scheme that was put into operation in the I.T.D.P. area of Kokrajhar was broadly known as 'expansion of educational facilities' with minor heads under it. The details of the schemes, year of execution of the schemes, total allocation and expenditure in respect of each scheme, number of beneficiaries etc. have been shown in the following table :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Allocation (in Rs.)</th>
<th>No of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77 Expansion of educational facilities</td>
<td>3,60/-</td>
<td>3,60/-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78 Expansion of educational facilities</td>
<td>1,560/-</td>
<td>1,560/-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (a) Appointment of Hindi Teacher | Teacher of Tabolba M.S. School | Contd.......

Contd.......

1978-79 Expansion of 12,947/- 12,144/- educational facilities.
(a) Appointment of Hindi teacher in four Bodo medium schools.
(b) Non-recurring 2,000/- 2,000/- maintenance grant.
(c) Non-recurring 2,000/- 2,000/- grants for purchase of scientific apparatus.
(d) Non-recurring 4,000/- 4,000/- grants for repairing of existing school buildings.

1979-80 Expansion of educational facilities such as:
(a) Bodo grants 12,480/- 12,480/- to four schools.
(b) Non-recurring 8,000/- 8,000/- building grant for repairing buildings of two schools.
(c) Additional grant to two schools.
(d) Scholarships to Bodo students of 20 Basic & M.E. Schools.

1980-81 Expansion of educational facilities such as:
(a) Bodo Grants 95,144/- 95,144/- to 13 M.E. schools.

Contd....
23. Dwarong M.B. School
   33 students (495/)
24. Dangal M.B. School
   1 student (15/)
25. Banabiri M.B. School
   3 students (45/)
26. Amteke M.B. School
   11 students (165/)
27. Simbergoen M.B. School
   11 students (165/)
28. Jereguri M.B. School
   10 students (150/)
29. Lengolien M.B. School
   16 students (240/)
30. Botoma Girls' M.B. School
   39 students (585/)
31. Bhanderi K.N.M.B. M.
   47 students (708/)
32. Koshiabari M.B. School
   11 students (165/)
33. St. Joseph M.B. School
   23 students (345/)
34. Beriaogen M.B. School
   5 students (75/)
35. Kachugon M.B. School
   9 students (135/)
36. Bhinacon M.B. School
   41 students (615/)
37. Berfianguri M.B. School
   40 students (600/)
38. Jaraguri M.B. School
   7 students (105/)
39. M.C. Brahme M.B. School
   12 students (180/)
40. Beherdien M.B. School
   35 students (525/)
41. B.K. Gondheli M.B. School
   9 students (135/)
42. Rumiwata M.B. School
   12 students (180/)
43. Pitaguri M.B. School

It is thus apparent that a sum of Rs. 2,72,327/- was spent in the Kokrajhar I.T.D.P. area during the 5 year period in the elementary sector out of the Tribal Sub-Plan fund and the incentives extended under these investments must have gone to the consolidation and expansion of elementary education as well as elimination of illiteracy among the tribal children of this tribal predominated area. But the quantum of the scholarship money @ Rs.5/- per month was found to be very much meagre and in fact this was represented by various school authorities while meeting them during field visits.

To see the actual implementation of the schemes, as well as utilisation of the fund, a few schemes were taken up for field verification from the list of beneficiaries and the findings have been recorded below:

1977-78 - Hindi Grant Scheme

The Toorah M.B. school was granted Rs. 1,560/- for ensuring entertainment of a Bodo-knowing Hindi Teacher. On verification it was found that the teacher was duly entertained and the amount @ Rs. 260/- P.M. was paid for a period of six months.

Contd....
This very school was also allotted Non-Recurring Building Grant for Rs. 4,000/- (Rupees four thousand) only which was shown to have been utilised in repairing the existing school building. The expenditure were vouchafed by receipts under different heads of purchase of materials and labour charges.

Under Adhoc recurring grant the school had drawn Rs. 4,400/- and disbursed it equally among three teachers as payment for 11 months at the rate of Rs. 400/- per month which meant about Rs. 133'33 per month to each teacher.

From the expenditure points of view, the Department had done well in spending all the allocated amount under T.S.P. fund, but the education department appeared to have centrally distributed the fund without definite quantum earmarked for individual I.T.D.P.s. This type of central control had deprived the local I.T.D.P. Board to prepare need-based schemes for particular areas or particular school. On various occasions, the local I.T.D.P. Board Members had expressed resentment over this type of functioning of the Education Department.
During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Soil Conservation Department had implemented two main schemes in the areas covered by the K-krejhar Integrated Tribal Development Project. These two schemes were Gulley Control Schemes and Afforestation Scheme. The details of these schemes since 1976-77 to 1980-81 have been shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme I</th>
<th>Scheme II</th>
<th>Total Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>Gulley Control</td>
<td>Afforestation</td>
<td>67,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>58,920</td>
<td>62,990</td>
<td>200,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>58,920</td>
<td>62,990</td>
<td>200,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>58,920</td>
<td>62,990</td>
<td>200,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>58,920</td>
<td>62,990</td>
<td>200,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: All the data is in hectares.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>cultivated</th>
<th>fallow</th>
<th>water</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Debitole G.C.P.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>19,113</td>
<td>40,577'97</td>
<td>79,719'97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bagurzean G.C.P.</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>31,666</td>
<td>69,289'03</td>
<td>107,955'03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nayekgan G.C.P.</td>
<td>62,465</td>
<td>29,969</td>
<td>62,477'00</td>
<td>114,946'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khegraybari G.C.P.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>19,119</td>
<td>42,000'00</td>
<td>61,119'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>272,500</td>
<td>142,459</td>
<td>296,554'97</td>
<td>631,853'97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>cultivated</th>
<th>fallow</th>
<th>water</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Mankhoran G.C.P.</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>21,425</td>
<td>67,541'00</td>
<td>99,941'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shyampur</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>24,666</td>
<td>69,092'00</td>
<td>93,758'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>overlapping</td>
<td>49,900</td>
<td>17,833</td>
<td>49,951'00</td>
<td>77,881'00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shyampur</td>
<td>42,750</td>
<td>15,284</td>
<td>42,750'00</td>
<td>70,234'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kedampuri</td>
<td>52,096</td>
<td>20,777</td>
<td>52,096'00</td>
<td>72,873'00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>279,948</td>
<td>59,055</td>
<td>281,427'00</td>
<td>410,427'00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>cultivated</th>
<th>fallow</th>
<th>water</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>Nangalbans</td>
<td>1,26,460</td>
<td>27'96</td>
<td>1,26,460</td>
<td>27'96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Nangalbans</td>
<td>1,58,420</td>
<td>25'02</td>
<td>1,58,420</td>
<td>27'04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allingar</td>
<td>68,260</td>
<td>25'02</td>
<td>68,260</td>
<td>93'28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pethgam</td>
<td>29,180</td>
<td>21'92</td>
<td>29,180</td>
<td>51'10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>452,320</td>
<td>100'99</td>
<td>452,320</td>
<td>95'99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contd...
It is seen that the total allocation made under the Gully Control Project since 1976-77 to 1980-81 was Rs. 17,42,445/- against an expenditure of Rs. 18,21,720/-. This showed that the expenditure was above the allocation by about 4.56%. In the second scheme of protective Afforestation, the allocation for all the years from 1977 to 1980-81 was Rs. 5,10,321/- and the entire amount was spent, which might be attributed as an achievement of the Department.

For our field study, we took up for project under Gully Control Scheme and one project under the Afforestation Scheme. The Project under Gully Control were - (i) Gemberihil Gully Control Project, (ii) Deesa Nadi Gully Control Project, (iii) Neykgoan Gully Control Project Phase-I and (iv) Phase-II. The Afforestation Project was project protective Afforestation.

Gemberihil Gully Control Project:

On field verification it was found that the scheme was duly executed by spending a sum of Rs. 97,254.82 although the allocation was Rs. 82,000/-. The project was designed in 1977-78 to minimise gully erosion and bank erosion of the river Eogle. The affected areas sought to be remedied under this project was 600 Hectares approximately. It was found that the scheme had been working nicely near Gemberi Village and rendered community benefits to the villagers in and around Gemberi covering an area comprising 170 Hectares.

Deesa Nadi Gully Control Project:

The Deesa Nadi Gully Control Project was taken up in 1976-77 at a site 4 K.M. east from Kokraher in the village Aderberi. The need of the area in that indigenous method was used to cut dongs for irrigating their fields. In doing so, proper gradient was not maintained for which the off water was to cause soil erosion gradually with the passing of time. This gradual erosion ultimately gave birth to a small stream which subsequently came to be known as Deesa Nadi. Prior to the implementation of the project the top soil and soil moisture was carried away by run off water and evaporation and as a result the crop yield was immensely low. With the construction of R.C.C. Dam for water conservation and control of gully erosion, the productivity of the area has risen tremendously. Thus the benefits have gone to an approximate area of 92 Hectres at a cost Rs. 99,950/-. Contd...
1978-79- 20 Hectares and in 1979-80 -27 Hectares. The total being 57 Hectares. The aim of the scheme was to create afforestation for stabilisation of both the river banks of Saralbhang and they were found to be so pure sandy soil and not at all suitable for cultivation. The Sisco and Khoir tree planted here served both the purposes of arresting erosion of river banks and at the same time giving avenues of earning to the Forest Department. It was seen that the trees planted had stabilized the loose river banks of Saralbhang and could create a micro-climatic effect to prevent repagation of river bank cutting by the current of the river. Prior to operation of this scheme, the Saralbhang river used to flow aimlessly during rainy season due to siltation of the river bed caused by denudation of forest and there sands over the crops raised nearby. Repagation of these activities had made many people landless and forced some of them to leave the place. After the preventive measures taken up by artificial growing of afforestation along the sandy banks, the Department could stabilize and control the run off of the catchment area.

The total expenditure incurred under the scheme was reported to be Rs. 99,1800/- on the same amount alloted for the purpose.

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COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Cooperative Department had extended financial assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan programme since 1975-76 onwards for execution of schemes through various types of cooperative Societies with a view to strengthening the economic base of the tribal communities living in the T.D.P. area covered by the Kokrajhar I.T.D.P.

Since the basic aim of the Department was to encourage formation and scientific management of cooperative societies, sufficient financial assistance was released through various schemes to the Cooperative Societies of diverse nature but specially to the Gram Panchayet level Cooperative societies who were entrusted to work under the Public Distribution System to distribute the essential commodities such as Rice, Atta, Sugar, Kerosene Oil, Controlled cloth etc. to the rural public. These societies were also to provide agricultural credit (both R.T. and M.T.) to the needy cultivators. But the experience of most of the societies in this respect was that they were facing acute troubles in giving fresh loans as most of the members were defaulters and there was huge overdrawn loans (both R.T.M.T.) almost against such societies. Another problem faced by the societies was their liability to work tirelessly for obtaining and providing documents from various sources as per requirement of the financing bank for sanctioning of agricultural credit. It was also reported by various societies falling within the forest reserved areas that they were not in a position to get credit facilities for non-availability of land certificate from the Forest Department. The considered opinion of these beneficiary societies was that by minimizing rigid formalities and giving due weightage to time factor in sanctioning loans by the financing banks, agricultural credit could be made more successful and popular among the tribal members living in the backward pockets or inaccessible areas. It was also their considered feeling that there should be an effective realisation machinery under each of the financing banks.

Contd....
In the statement that follows under Table No.1, we have shown the details of the schemes for which financial assistance was given by the Cooperation Department with effect from 1975-76 to 1980-81 together with the number of societies benefitted in each year. In this context it required to be explained that the figures of allocation as shown in this statement was given by the department, but the actual expenditure incurred at the G.P.S. level could not be verified due to some practical difficulties along with the physical items for which funds were released. As such the actual performance of the cooperative sector in the T.S.P. area could not be highlighted. Still the statement will indicate the other parisherry of the Department in the attempt to augment the cooperative movement in the tribal area covered by the I.T.D.P.

### Table - I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme Description</th>
<th>Allocation (in %)</th>
<th>No. of Beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>1. Share Capital for Distribution of Articles to Rural Areas.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Managerial Subsidy</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Loan for Share Capital</td>
<td>9,625</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Grants for Supply of Looms and Accessories</td>
<td>6,471</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Loan for Supply of Improved Looms and Accessories</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Establishment of Sales Driot</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Godown Subsidy</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Share Capital Contribution</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Grants for Supply of Looms and Accessories</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Grants-in-Aid to Share Capital</td>
<td>3,70,000</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Godown Loan</td>
<td>1,05,125</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Loan to Share Capital</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Grant for Improved Looms and Accessories</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,76,869</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1977-78
2. Grants-in-Aid
3. Share Capital
4. Share Capital contribution under Central sector scheme for the development of marketing and processing.
5. Share capital, Godown Loan, Managerial Subsidy.
6. Construction of Residence- cum- office of the Secretary.
7. Grants-in-Aid

Total | 11,34,850 | 167 |

Contd....
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>1. Construction of Dow-wn subsidy.</td>
<td>2,74,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Loan for construction of Dow-wn.</td>
<td>2,74,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Subsidy</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Grants</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Share Capital contribution with a view to strengthen the financial base of the society.</td>
<td>3,03,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Subsidy granted for the management of staff (managerial subsidy)</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Grants for opening of branches of G.P.S.I.</td>
<td>3,75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Loan to G.P.S.I. for opening of branches</td>
<td>3,75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Grants-in-aid to co-operatives</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Subsidy for construction of gardens</td>
<td>1,72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Loan to G.P.S.I.</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16,17,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>1. Additional amount granted to G.P.S.I. as loan for opening of branches.</td>
<td>1,87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Additional amount granted as subsidy for opening of branches.</td>
<td>1,87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Loan Granted to G.P.S.I. (N.W.) for opening of branches</td>
<td>3,37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Subsidy for opening of branches</td>
<td>3,37,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Subsidy</td>
<td>10,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Subsidy for construction of Secretary's Turber.</td>
<td>22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Share capital to Handloom Societies</td>
<td>1,10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Grants to Handloom Coop. Societies</td>
<td>46,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Share Capital Grant to Farming Coop. Societies</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Loan to Handloom Coop. Societies</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Loan for creation of Communication Credit</td>
<td>31,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. Subsidy for creation of Communication Credit</td>
<td>93,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Grants in aid other than G.P.S.I.</td>
<td>2,32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,87,680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statement above shows that from 1978-79 to 1980-81 covering a period of six years, an amount of Rs. 67,51,746/- was released by the Department in the I.T.D.F. area for the growth and development of Cooperative societies in the form of loans and grants. The grants-in-aid scheme to cooperatives other than G.P.S.I. had undoubtedly encouraged the cooperative movement in the tribal areas. The department had released a sum of Rs. 5,67,000/- as grants-in-aid during 1977-78 (Rs. 2,81,000/-), 1978-79 (Rs. 2,22,000/-), 1979-80 (Rs. 2,66,000/-) and 1980-81 (Rs. 3,31,000/-). The scheme for issuing loans and grants to weaving societies was equally praiseworthy in revitalizing a traditional cottage industry of the tribal areas. This together with loans to Handloom cooperative societies and also in share capital participation of such societies must be viewed as an earnest effort of the Department towards revisiting the lost glory of handlooms in tribal society.
The problem of housing is very acute in Kokrajhar I.T.D.A. areas. In rural areas the dwelling houses are not upto the minimum standard and temporary in nature. The people are economically very much backward and they have no means for construction of better dwelling houses. The environmental surroundings of their villages are very much unhealthy and lot of development is required along with construction of houses. In view of the poor housing conditions and also for removing the disinterest between the general people and the scheduled tribes, specific steps have been made by the Government in the form of providing housing facilities under the Jenata Housing Scheme. In the I.T.D.A. area of Kokrajhar the Assam State Housing Board, Dhubri Branch had executed this housing scheme in the village Khoretn during the year 1977-78.

The main features of the Jenata Housing Scheme are that houses are constructed both in urban and rural areas and the ownership is vested on the beneficiary on hire purchase basis. The cost of construction for an unit is Rs. 4,000/- for rural areas and Rs. 5,000/- for urban areas. The plinth area of each unit for rural areas is 229.35 Sq.ft. and for urban areas is 229.30 Sq.ft. The period of recovery is 10 years and the monthly installment for rural areas is about Rs. 17/- while for urban areas is about Rs. 25/-.

Having given the main features of the scheme let us examine the progress of the scheme by studying the allocation, expenditure, number of beneficiaries etc. etc. as per the table given just below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name of Scheme</th>
<th>Number of houses</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>Jenata Housing 6,570/-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1977-78: Housing @6,570/-
scholarship per house
-1977-78: Rs. 15,000/-
-1978-79: Rs. 23,400/-
-1979-80: Rs. 33,800/-

It is apparent from the above table that out of the given allocation of Rs. 6,570/- the department had been able to spend only Rs. 69,656/- till 1978-84. If 10 houses were already completed, the total expenditure should have been at least Rs. 76,000/- @ Rs. 4,000/- per house. This shortfall in expenditure prompts us to observe that either works are still pending on the reportedly completed 10 houses, or the amenities as required have not been provided. Of the 25 selected beneficiaries 6 could not execute the required mortgage deed as such they were eliminated from the beneficiary list. The department could not help them in this regard. Thus only 21 beneficiaries were finally selected for the purpose. Of 21 beneficiaries 2 beneficiaries 2 beneficiaries did not get a shed over their heads though the scheme was taken up for execution in 1978-81. What technical difficulties came in the way of implementing a scheme of 1977-78 in 1978-81 were not explained by the Board. But we have reason to believe that a regular follow-up action could have mitigated these sufferings of the two scheduled beneficiaries whose constructions could not be completed due to escalation of prices of building materials as reported by the department.

Field Observations:

To see ourselves the implementation of the scheme and its impact on the tribal community, field verification was carried out on the 14 completed houses. While visiting the houses.

Contd.
we were told by the beneficiaries that the Department had completed most of the works up to the roof levels and remaining works of walling, doors and windows etc. were left to be completed by the beneficiaries themselves from their own sources. We were told that the Department by a verbal assurance through the local officer had agreed to re-imburse the cost of residual work of walling, doors and windows etc. but except 3 beneficiaries who had admitted to have received some partial payment the rest 5 have made complete demand.

The persons receiving partial payments towards the reimbursement were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Amount Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Shri Senak Ch. Basumatry (sl.No.1)</td>
<td>Rs. 200/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shri Bhanudra Nath Basumatry (sl.No.13)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shri Mayaram Narsery (sl.No.17)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Shri Maneeswar Basumatry (sl.No.13)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Shri Billamaswar Baro (sl.No.11)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Shri Nizaru Dalmeri (sl.No.12)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Shri Sudhir Narsery (sl.No.5)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Shri Chamber Baro (sl.No.4)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Shri Rehimi Narsery (sl.No.6)</td>
<td>Rs. 800/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 5 (five) beneficiaries who had denied completely to have received any reimbursement were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of beneficiaries</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Smti. Khomla Basumatry (sl.No.10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shri Kalicharan Basumatry (sl.No.16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shri Rebleswar Basumatry (sl.No.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Shri Chenarem Basumatry (sl.No.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Shri Kokreo Basumatry (sl.No.21)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen above, out of 9 (nine) beneficiaries, one had received Rs. 200/- and the rest @ Rs. 800/-. The basis of such a distribution of the reimbursement amount was not clear. Further 5 (five) had made complete demands. Although the scheme did not provide for partial construction by the party and partial construction by the Department, ultimately what had come to be the rule and the question of reimbursement appeared to be a trick played by the interested parties. The role of the functional machinery at the site level should have been played by the Department.
Social Forestry works under Tribal Sub-Plan was taken up within Kokrajhar Integrated Tribal Development Project area No. 1 (Covered by Kokrajhar Development B-Block) since the year 1982-83. The main aim of the scheme was to meet the subsistence need of the rural poor tribal people as well as for maintenance of environmental balance by growing tree forest of the state including avenue plantation and trees planted under the scheme for beautification.

Details of the schemes executed by the Haltugaran Division, only along with allocation expenditure number of beneficiaries both tribal and non-tribal, under each scheme have been furnished below for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 as furnished by the Division (Information in respect of other Divisions covered by the Kokrajhar I.T.D. are not available).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Allots. Expenditure (in Rs)</th>
<th>No. of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non-tribal</th>
<th>Tribal</th>
<th>Man days</th>
<th>Tribal work days</th>
<th>Number of avenue trees planted</th>
<th>Number of avenue trees planted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982-83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Maintenance of bamboo plantation planted during 1981-82 in 2.0 Hectare land, 10 (ten) plots at Nadiangiri R.P. under Behalpur Range (Total 20,000 No. of seedling)</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>31,982</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Maintenance of afforestation plantation for 1981-82 raised at Nadiangiri R.P. under Behalpur Range</td>
<td>Total area 2.0 Hectare 30,000 No. of seedling</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1982-83 (c) Maintenance of Single Road side planting of 1980-81 under Behalpur Range.

- Cherishblek-Kokrajhar
- Cherishblek-Harinacuri
- Cherishblek Chabani Total 6 K.M. No. of seedling planted = 250 Nos.

1982-83 (d) Maintenance of Single Road side planting of 1980-81 under Gaurang Range.

- Chama river to Karigaon.
- Karigaon to Ba-Pi-1 total 6 K.M. No. of seedling planted = 206 Nos.

1982-83 (e) Maintenance of avenue plantation raised during 1976-77 on both sides of Kokrajhar-Korapet Road from Kokrajhar Municipal limit to Haltugaran Tiniali and then to Tampur from Tiniali and from Tiniali to Simboran under Gaurang Range Total 16 K.M. No. of seedling = 3500 Nos.

1982-83 (f) Maintenance of Special plantation of 1980-81 creation of In and around Kokrajhar town No. of seedling = 3500 Nos.

1982-83 (g) Maintenance of Botanical park zum Orchidium created in 1980-81 at Kokrajhar under Gaurang Range Total 41 Hectre.

1982-83 (h) Maintenance of fence planting in vicinity of community forests including strips complete works with watch and ward under Behalpur Range.

- Hillsacar 18.2 K.M.
- Harinacuri UTP 2 K.M.

1982-83 (i) Creation of Block plantation during 1982-83 total area 5.00 Hect and No. of seedling 125 Nos.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
<th>Area (in Hectares)</th>
<th>No. of Seedlings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982-83</td>
<td><strong>(j)</strong> Advance action for raising bamboo plantation during 1982-84 and total area-2 Hect.</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>7,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(ii)</strong> One plot at Dholimara.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(k)</strong> Reaising of Nursery in Shimbergan and Dobbergaon High School under Gaurang Renga during 1982-83 and in S.T. College Compound Kokrajher. Total-25 beds.</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(l)</strong> Reaising of Nursery in poly pots of 1982-83 at Halugeram under Gaurang Renga. No. of seedling-20,000 Nos.</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>86,738</td>
<td>86,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td><strong>(a)</strong> Maintenance of bamboo plantation of 1981-82 at Nandangiri Reserve Forest. Total area 2 Hectares and Nos. of seedlings 27,000 Nos.</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(b)</strong> Creation of bamboo plantation during 1982-84 at Dholimara total area-2 Hect. and nos. of seedlings 3,200 Nos.</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(c)</strong> Creation of bamboo plantation during 1982-84 at Halugeram total area-2 Hect. and nos. of seedlings 3,200 Nos.</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(d)</strong> Maintenance of afferentation plantation of 1982-83 at Nandangiri R.F. Total area-2 Hect. and Nos. of seedlings-5,000 Nos.</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(e)</strong> Maintenance of single tree plantation of 1982-83 under Malela Renga.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(f)</strong> Maintenance of single tree plantation of 1982-83 under Gaurang Renga.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(ii)</strong> Chemre to Kharag.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(iii)</strong> Seedlings to Dholimara. Total - 4 K.M and nos. of seedlings-206 Nos.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(c)</strong> Maintenance of avenues plantation raised during 1972-83 on both side of Kokrajher - Khirgav Road from Kokrajher Municipal Limit to Halugeram Renga and then to Anguri from Tinalli and from Tinalli to Shimbergan under Gaurang Renga. Total-16 K.M and nos. of seedlings, 3,500 nos.</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(h)</strong> Maintenance of special plantation raised in and around Kokrajher town during 1981-82. Nos. of seedlings-364 Nos.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(i)</strong> Maintenance of botanical park cum Orchiidium created in 1980-81 at Halugeram. Total area-4 Hect. Nos. of seedlings-4,901 Nos.</td>
<td>4,901</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(j)</strong> Maintenance of black plantation at Malela under Gaurang Renga- Total area-5 Hect. and nos. of seedlings-12,000 Nos.</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(k)</strong> Maintenance of fencing and planting in vicinity of community forests including보호개소 complete works with watch and ward labours during 1981-82 under Malela Renga.</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(l)</strong> Kushcemon RP-2 K.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(m)</strong> Harinecuri U.S.P-2 K.M.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(n)</strong> Mention of village taken up during 1982-83 at Dobbergaon village under Gaurang Renga. (One village)</td>
<td>9,703</td>
<td>9,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(o)</strong> 20 of seedlings-176 Nos.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contd....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Since almost the entire amount of allocation for both the years had been spent, the percentage of expenditure was around hundred percent.

It is apparent from the Table above, that during the year 1982-83, the Division could secure 87% tribal man-days by investing a sum of Rs. 66,577/- as against 86% tribal man-days secured during the year 1983-84 at an investment of Rs. 1,97,345/-. Similarly this Division had created some employment opportunities for the benefit of the neighbouring villagers by appointing them as watch and ward on a monthly fixed employment of Rs. 24/- per M. to keep strict vigil on the road side strip plantation raised at the rate of 20 seedlings per each road side kilometer. Each watch and ward is to take charge of one kilometer of such plantation and he is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of this kilometer of plantation. If any seedling dies, the watch and ward is to replenish it with a new one from the nearby forest nursery failure of which entails him to lose Rs. 1/- per seedling. This amount is recovered from the balance of his emoluments here deducted in each month at Rs. 1/- per month. If no recovery is required to be made, the deducted amount is paid on the last working day of the financial year. Thus the social Forestry Department could give economic relief at least to some tribal households hitherto unemployed and living below the line of poverty. This has also created a good rapport between the Social Forestry and the neighbouring tribal households who are now more prone to creation rather than destruction. The retention of this vigilant force permanently will help the department for more productive plantation in future.

During the course of over field verification, a few watch and wards of this Division were contacted to ascertain how far they were economically benefitted under this scheme. The persons contacted were:

1. Shri Ghugu Ram Boro, Vill- Charakhole, P.O. Timali.
2. Shri Pucheber Narzary, Vill- Basorgaon, P.O. Deboru.
4. Shri Jitendra Bhirma, Vill- Kaksakhuri, P.O. Basugon.
5. Shri Reba Basumty, Vill- Chamgach, P.O. Basugon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(m) Maintenance of Nursery</th>
<th>2,500</th>
<th>2,500</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raised in Deborgan and Simborgan High School of 1982-83 for sowing of polythene bags, chemical, re-treatment of sign</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boards etc. under Gaurang Ranges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (n) Raising of Road side Strips plantation on Kokrajhar-Karilgan Road, 1 K.M. under Gaurang Ranges during 1983-84 nos. of seedlings: 2,500 Nos. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 30,000                     | 20,000 |       | 16 |

| (o) Raising of Tall Transplant | 2 K.M. on both side of Kokrajhar B.T. College Road to Supa-Meludal T.N.O. Road of 1983-84 under Gaurang Ranges. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 4,000                      | 4,000  |       | 4 |
| No. of seedlings: 2,000 Nos. |

| (p) Advance action during 1983-84 of bamboo plantation raised at Dholmar, 2 Hects. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 7,700                      | 7,709  |       | 14 |

| (q) Creation of Fuelwood Block plantation during 1982-83 in 5 Hects. Block at Hariaram under Bokhaliur Bonga, no. of seedlings: 1,250 nos. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 4,000                      | 4,000  |       | 2 |

| (r) Afforestation plantation created during 1983-84 at Amsuri Block 6 under Gaurang Ranges |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 3,750                      | 3,750  |       | 7 |
| Total area: 25 Hects. and No. of seedlings: 52,500 |

| (s) Raising of special plantation in and around Kokerjher town during 1983-84 under Gaurang Ranges. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 30,000                     | 29,081 |       | 10 |
| No. of seedlings: 500 nos. |

| (t) Advance work on community forests during 1983-84 to be raised at Bokhaliur B.P. Kumbur Behaliur Bonga |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---|
| 9,450                      | 9,450  |       | 18 |
| Total: 30 Hects. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1,90,426</th>
<th>1,90,345</th>
<th>117</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Contd....
All the above persons had confirmed that their average annual earning from this scheme of the social forestry was above Rs. 2,500/- and gradually they had drawn themselves to forestry as a way of their lives.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

For evaluating the developmental schemes executed in the tribal sub-planes areas covered by the Kokrajhar I.T.D.P. we have tried to collect schemes from as many as 15 departments. The schemes of E.M.D., P.M.D., Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Medical & Health, education, Social Forestry and Cooperation were basically infrastructural in nature, while the schemes of the departments of Agriculture, Veterinary, Industries, Sericulture, Fishery, Handloom & Textiles, Housing etc. were intended for rendering family benefits with focus on uplifting the individual family status lying below the line of poverty. Thus the twin approaches of area development and family beneficiary had been sought to be achieved by implementing these schemes by different departments from out of the T.S.P. funds made available to each of them. Our objectives in analysing the schemes were to ascertain how far these two twin purposes could be achieved in the T.S.P. area of Kokrajhar and also to know whether the impact of the T.S.P. funds was in anyway a deciding factor for a sustained growth of the tribal economy of the area.

While collecting data relating to the above 15 departments, we were on the look out for bringing about an uniformity in the execution dates of the schemes covering a period of 5 years since 1976-77 the date of implementation of the sub-plane schemes in the I.T.D.P. area. But as the data supplied by the department varied depending on the execution of sub-plane schemes by the department concerned, the uniformity was not maintained. As for example the Irrigation Department had submitted us data since 1973-74 on some on-going schemes which subsequently came under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Similarly data supplied by Education (Secondary section) Department related only to two years with no explanation whatever for withholding figure for other years. To bring home the actual position obtaining in this regard, a statement has been appended below to show the reference years of...
individual department's activities carried out in the sub-plan area of Kokrajhar.

1. P.W.D. ... 1976-77 to 1980-81
2. Public Health Engineering ... 1976-77 to 1982-83
3. Irrigation ... 1976-77 to 1982-83
4. Soil Conservation ... 1976-77 to 1980-81
5. Medical and Health ... 1976-77 to 1982-83
6. Education (Secondary Section) ... 1980-81 to 1981-82
7. Social Forestry ... 1977-78 to 1981-82
8. Cooperation ... 1975-76 to 1982-83
9. Agriculture ... 1975-76 to 1982-83
10. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary ... 1975-76 to 1982-83
11. Industry ... 1976-77 to 1982-83
12. Sericulture ... 1976-77 to 1982-83
13. Fishery ... 1976-77 to 1982-83
14. Handloom & Textiles ... 1976-77 to 1982-83
15. Housing ... 1977-78 only
16. Education (Elementary Section) ... 1976-77 to 1980-81

While scrutinising the infrastructural schemes of P.W.D., Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Health Department in relation to the field studies, we did not come across with any major issues and the allocations made against specific schemes of these departments were seen to have been mostly utilised. The P.W.D. Department's half done works should have received due attention in the subsequent plan programmes, but that was not done due perhaps to technical or administrative reasons. The Irrigation Department could have achieved much but for the inadequate power supply by the A.S.S.B. for operating its schemes to the full capacity. The Medical and Health Department had not implemented any scheme in the I.T.D.P. area prior to 1978-79. This has transpired to observe that public health in the Tribal Sub-Plan area did not receive due weightage which to our thinking should have received more priority consideration in view of the inadequate health care in tribal pockets with so many health problems both preventive and curative. Even whatever schemes were executed under this department within the I.T.D.P. area, were left without providing electricity and water supply the two most essential items for dispensing a primary Health Unit.

The allegation of minor nature had been raised against the Public Health Engineering Department in the matter of distribution and execution of R.C.C. Wells and Hand Pumps. These allegations tend to reflect something on the otherwise fair performance of the department in the T.D.P. area. The Education Department's failure to furnish data prior to 1981-82 was perhaps due to the centralised distribution of the T.D.P. fund from the Directorate without specifying such allocations to individual I.T.D.P. The procedure had since been streamlined. During our field verification it was noticed that some of the school's drawing scholarship money did not maintain proper records and their methods of disbursement of funds were found to be far away from the financial rules. The details of such cases would be found embodied in the relevant sections dealing with the Department.

Field studies in respect of Cooperation Department could not be carried out at the O.P.S. level due to some practical difficulties, and as such the utility aspect of the funds released by the Department could not be known. However, the Department's role in providing infrastructural base works for the growth and extension of the cooperative movement would be known from the different schemes executed in the T.D.P. area which have been incorporated here. So for Social Forestry Department was concerned, only the Holtec Division had supplied us data, the other divisions covering the Kokrajhar T.D.P. area did not respond. Only one scheme of this Division could be studies in the field and that was the Watch and Ward Maintenance scheme. By providing employment under this scheme, the Department had tried to eliminate poverty from tribal households. Details of the schemes would be found in the relevant sections dealing with the Department.

Amongst the Departments executing the family benefit schemes, the performance of the Department of Agriculture had been quite impressive. The beneficiaries contacted by us spoke highly about the effective role played by this department in executing its assigned job. Similar observations could be made of the Fishery Department who had successfully implemented T.D.P. schemes in their Inrat scheme of 1979-80. Some non-tribal beneficiaries were found to have been given grants-in-aid (Ref: Departmental Citizen List under Sl.No. 3, 14, 26 & 30). How such non-eligible beneficia...
Although the schemes executed by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department had done much towards the raising of economic status of the individual beneficiaries, the allegations raised against distribution of 866 units of Agricultural Pullock in the year 1978-79 require to be probed into departmentally. As many as 11 enlisted beneficiaries on being asked to comment upon the economic utility of the Pullocks shown to have been received by them, had stated that in the absence of the Pullocks the work done by them was reduced. Similarly, in the distribution of 100 units of cockerels during the year 1980-81, as many as 14 enlisted beneficiaries had denied to have received the cockerel units. When enlisted beneficiaries living at different localities in the same district had made the denials in the same tone, their statements tend to support the allegation. The Department might take up investigation on its own to find out the truth of the allegations.

The analysis of the few schemes executed by various development departments, have induced us to make the following suggestions.

1. It has been observed that the departmental benefits are seldom released within the same financial year thus putting the beneficiaries to such avoidable mental worries and physical trouble. This delay in disbursement loses the credit and tempo of the scheme scheduled for execution. It requires to be worked out so that such delay could be minimised.

2. In selecting the beneficiaries due weightage should be given to the economic status of the beneficiaries together with the willingness and attitude of the beneficiaries for execution of a particular scheme. Although supply of a cockerel unit or a fly shuttle cannot raise by itself the economic status of a tribal household, the coordinated action of various departments may surely do something and for that matter the study of the beneficiary cards introduced since 1983-84 may go a long way in providing guidelines in selecting beneficiaries.

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The field functionaries of respective department should be made responsible and they may be asked to oversee the utilisation of the grants-in-aid/subsidy/loan so that diversion can be made in investment and the intended objective is achieved by strictly following action.

As far as possible training or demonstration should be organised before disbursement of grants-in-aid/subsidy/loan, so that better utilisation of the proceeds could be achieved by the beneficiaries on receiving practical demonstration/training. It has been seen during field study that the recipients of a Jersy cow or a cocktail unit seldom has the idea of rearing them on scientific lines.

The slipping away of tribal grants or subsidy to the hands of non-tribals as seen in a few cases during our field visit may be stopped by close scrutiny of the beneficiaries by the members of the I.T.D.P. Board who usually possess intimate knowledge of the area and the intended beneficiaries.

Sometimes it so happens that one single family is selected by various departments for receiving grants-in-aid, subsidy and also loan for a particular scheme thus getting the beneficiary to divided attention. In such cases rotationality of the beneficiary should be studied before sanction of the benefits proposed to be given.

Sometimes the tribal people raise such issues that they do not get timely information about the impending disbursement of grants or subsidy on particular schemes from the office of the I.T.D.P. and the I.T.P.D. members on this plea of not receiving sufficient applications tend to disburse the grants/subsidy among members of the scheduled tribes who are kith and kin of these members. The intensity of this type of allegation may not be the same in all I.T.D.Ps but the allegation is not always unfounded. To avoid this type of anomalies, the department concerned should widely publish the details of such grants/subsidy in advance in their own departmental Notice Board as well as in the Notice Boards of the I.T.D.P. office and relevant S.D.C./D.D.O. office for the information of the public in general. This will enable all the willing aspirants to avail the benefits intended for disbursement.

On the basis of our experience in collecting data relating to T.S.P. schemes, we propose to suggest that in each of the I.T.D.P. office, there should be a separate executive functionary in the cadre of Research Officer/Inspectors from the Department of Economics and Statistics who will solely devote to the collection of records from various development departments as our schedule scientifically devised by the Statistics Department and maintain them financial year-wise so that in future all relevant information relating to T.S.P. Schemes can be procured in a single data bank. The present Statistical Inspector posted at the I.T.D.P. office is by himself not sufficiently to cope with the situation and he can assist the Research Officer with all his local knowledge and experience of T.S.P. Schemes. The Project Director with the overall control of the I.T.D.P. office can work as a liaison agency for collection of data and creation of data bank.

It should also be discussed in public gatherings/meetings/demonstrative gatherings that grants-in-aid or subsidies are intended for creating base work for a self generating economy and will not continue in perpetuity. Therefore, self aggrandisement must be there to achieve the basic intention of the schemes.

R. Baisya.

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