

## **Acknowledgement**

The undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts suffer from multi-faceted backwardness and it is found that the socio-economic conditions of the people of these districts have worsened over the years. Keeping this in view in consultation with Government of India a Revised Long Term Action Plan was started since 1998-99 in these districts with eleven schemes. In order to assess the impact of implementation of these schemes Department of Planning Co-Ordination entrusted KCSD-KIIT to evaluate “Development of Poultry and Dairy, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and Deworming Camps-Marketing of Milk” under RLTA in KBK districts

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## Evaluation of

### Development of Poultry and Dairy, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-worming Camps & Marketing of Milk under RLTA in KBK districts



**Submitted to:**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AH &amp; VS</b>	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services
<b>A I</b>	Artificial Insemination
<b>BMC</b>	Bulk Milk Cooler
<b>CDVO</b>	Chief District Veterinary Officer
<b>DRDA</b>	District Rural Development Agency
<b>FARD</b>	Fisheries & Animal Resource Department
<b>JVO</b>	Junior Veterinary Officer
<b>KBK</b>	Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi
<b>KCSD</b>	Kalinga Centre For Social Development
<b>KIIT</b>	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology
<b>LAC</b>	Livestock Aid Centre
<b>LI</b>	Livestock Inspector
<b>LTAP</b>	Long Term Action Plan
<b>MPCS</b>	Milk Producers Cooperative Society
<b>NSS</b>	National Surveillance Survey
<b>OMFED</b>	Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation
<b>PRI</b>	PanchayatRaj Institutions
<b>RLTAP</b>	Revised Long Term Action Plan
<b>SC</b>	Scheduled Caste
<b>ST</b>	Scheduled Tribes
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>VAS</b>	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
<b>VD</b>	Veterinary Dispensary

## **Executive Summary**

### **1. Background**

The undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir & Koraput (KBK) region comprising of eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada is regarded as one of the most backward areas in Orissa. These districts are regarded as underdeveloped due to poor connectivity, inadequate infrastructure coupled with the problems of physical isolation, low social capabilities of tribal people and suffering from multiple deprivation and backwardness.

For the development of the region, a Revised long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) covering the period from 1998-99 to 2006-07 has been initiated replacing an earlier Long Term Action Plan (LTAP), which was found inadequate. It envisaged an integrated approach of development of the region covering the areas of agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, rural employment, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity

However, recognizing the fact that animal resource development is a critical pathway to rural prosperity, the state government took initiative under RLTAP to promote activities like diary and backyard poultry through strengthening the veterinary service infrastructures and infrastructure of the district milk union so as to enhance the income generating capacity of rural households and ultimately improve the quality of life of the people.

### **2. Current Study**

At the behest of the Planning & Co-ordination Department, Government of Orissa, the Kalinga Centre for Social Development, KIIT, Deemed University, Bhubaneswar had taken up an evaluation of “Development of Poultry and Diary, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-worming Camps-Marketing of Milk” in the KBK region. The primary objectives of the study were as follows:

- To assess the impact of development of Poultry and Diary programmes, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-

- worming Camps-Marketing of Milk” under RLTA with specific reference to the KBK districts of Orissa.
- To assess the status of progress of the implementation of the relevant schemes/programmes under dairy and poultry sector undertaken in KBK districts under RLTA and of the physical and financial achievement made.
  - To study the benchmark status of the programme implementation under dairy and poultry development in KBK districts.

Besides the above the current evaluation study aims at the following:

- To evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the programmes relating to Development of Poultry and Dairy, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-worming Camps-Marketing of Milk” in KBK districts have been achieved so far.
- To identify the constraints faced by the implementing agencies and the extent to which the achievements were affected by these constraints.
- To identify the constraints faced by the beneficiaries, the nature of the constraints and the extent to which they affected the accrual of benefits.
- To ascertain special effort if any made by the implementing agency to avoid failures and / or to promote success of the programme.
- To identify BEST PRACTICES if any in KBK districts,
- To recommend specific measures needed to improve outcomes/achievements of programme.

### **3. Approach and Methodology**

Considering the objectives of the evaluation study and the time available, an in-depth and non experimental social research design was adopted. For evaluating the benefits received by the beneficiaries under RLTA, emphasis was given on understanding the flow of resources under RLTA for development of dairy and poultry in KBK districts. This necessitated collection and mixing of information from primary (sample surveys) and secondary (census, reports, official documents etc.) sources. To assess the quality of

infrastructures, the study relied on physical verification of the structures and discussion with the stakeholders. The effectiveness of the programmes was investigated not only in terms of achievement of the physical and financial targets but also benefits received at the beneficiary level.

Employing multi stage random sampling procedure, 27 blocks, 556 household beneficiaries, 17 Veterinary Dispensaries (VDs), 25 Livestock Aid Centers (LACs), 17 Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) and 47 Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (MPCSs) were selected for the study.

The study has made use of relevant secondary information up to the financial year 2005-06.

#### **4. Major Findings:**

The scheme was implemented in a top-down and target oriented manner in all the districts of the KBK region. The performance of the scheme is examined in the context of both the financial and physical achievement, the satisfaction level of the beneficiaries at the local level.

##### **4.1 Selection of Beneficiaries**

No proper guidelines for the selection of the beneficiaries are available at the district level. All people having cows and buffalos have been covered under the scheme through the organization of various camps.

##### **4.2 Construction of Veterinary Dispensaries (VDs) / Livestock Aid Centres (LACs)**

Lack of institutional building is the stumbling block in providing health care services to the livestock owners. In KBK districts a considerable number of VDs/LACs are functioning in rented and in very bad shape buildings. These buildings are not suitable for treatment centre.

During the field visit it was observed that in KBK region out of the total target of 51 VDs only 44 are completed and operationalised whereas 5 buildings are still under construction and 2 are yet to be handed over. Among the districts, it was reported that Nawarangapur, Kalahandi and Nuapada achieved their total physical targets, whereas

Koraput, Malkanagiri, Bolangir and Sonepur were one short of their physical achievement. In case of Koraput and Bolangir, though the buildings are completed, they are yet to be handed over to the district level veterinary officials. In case of Malkanagiri and Sonepur, one each of their VD building is still under construction. Most of VD buildings are still under construction in Rayagada district.

As regards the construction of LACs it was reported that among the districts Nawarangapur district spent the highest percentage (59.58 %) of its funds followed by Koraput(55.47%),Sonepur(54.39%),Kalahandi(43.1%),Malkanagiri(42.38%),Rayagada (40.21%) and Nuapada(39.20 %) districts. Bolangir district has utilized the least amount (14.47 %).

Regarding physical achievement of LACs the highest physical achievement was made in Nawarangapur district (10 of 15) followed by Koraput (7 of 11), Malkanagiri (5 of 10), Kalahandi (4 of 8), Rayagada (5 of 11), Nuapada (2 of 5) and Sonepur (4 of 15). The least physical achievement is made in the Bolangir district (2 of 10)

### **4.3 Camps**

Livestock in these areas is ravaged by recurring epidemics, causing phenomenal production losses and lingering morbidity, costing the dear in terms of money and lost opportunities in trade. Hence, Department of Animal Resources has organized several health/deworming/ heat induction camps in KBK districts under RLTAAP programme. This aims at providing an opportunity for the beneficiaries to avail health check up investigation, treatment, deworming and supply medicines for infertility of the animals at their localities.

It is observed that 100 % of allotted funds were utilized in KBK region. However, the district wise allocation of funds shows some disparities. The field visit revealed that Koraput district was allotted the highest amount (Rs.31.82 lakhs) followed by Rayagada (Rs.1.07lakh), Malkanagiri (Rs.0.58 lakh), Sonepur (Rs.0.56 lakh) and Kalahandi and Bolangir (Rs. 0.53 lakh each) districts. The lowest financial allocation is found in case of Nawarangapur district ( Rs. 0.385 lakh)

Only 27% of the surveyed beneficiaries were found to have been attended Heat induction camp/Infertility camp. More than three fourth (77%) of the beneficiaries attended health

camp where as more than one third(32%)of the beneficiaries attended deworming camps Majority (96%) of the surveyed beneficiaries of Koraput district reported availing the benefits of the health camps conducted in their localities. The percentage of attendance of the beneficiaries in health camps was relatively poor (42% and 62%) in Bolangir and Rayagada districts.

Similarly, majority (47%) of the surveyed beneficiaries of Malkangiri district reported availing the benefits from theses camps conducted in their localities. The percentage of attendance of the beneficiaries in Heat induction camps/Infertility camps was relatively poor (16% and 18%) in Koraput and Bolangir districts.

It is reported that among the surveyed beneficiaries majority (62%) of Bolangir district availed the benefits from deworming camps conducted in their localities. The percentage of attendance of the beneficiaries in deworming camps was relatively poor (15% and 24%) in Kalahand and Koraput districts.

Considering the advantages of the camps, most of the surveyed beneficiaries are in favour of frequent organization of camps.

#### **4.4 Training**

It was reported that funds were allocated during 2003-04 and 2005-06 respectively for conducting training programmes for SHG members and unemployed youth as Pashupalan Sahayak respectively. The district wise analysis shows that the percentage of expenditure incurred by individual district varies in between 13.81 % to 22.29 %.

However, on account of poor communication, publicity and awareness of the beneficiaries, a large proportion of them have been deprived of avaiing the opportunity.

Only 8% of the surveyed beneficiaries reported attending training camps. Out of the total beneficiaries availed training majority (39%) are from Nuapada district. The percentage of attendance of the beneficiaries in training camps is relatively poor (21% and 4%) in Bolangir and Koraput districts. In Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri .Subarnapur and Kalahandi districts beneficiaries do not attend any training camps.

#### **4.5 Marketing of milk**

The total milk produced in KBK districts traded except around 20% which is used for own consumption. Trading of milk for domestic consumption takes place in the traditional channels in form of liquid milk. either from producers to consumers direct or through a chain of middleman and urban milk vendors. OMFED's milk procurement is traded entirely in the domestic markets, as branded, packed liquid milk as well as milk products.

It was observed that out of 47 BMCs, 19 are re-installed under RLTA in Koraput, Rayagada, Malkanagiri and Nabarangapur districts. Out of these BMCs it was reported that highest number of BMCs ( 11) are functioning in Nawarangapur district, followed by Bolangiri ( 8), Koraput and Malkanagiri ( 7 each), Kalahandi, Nuapada, and Sonapur ( 4 each) districts and the least in Rayagada ( 2) district. The storage capacity of all these BMCs together is of 85, 500 kg.

It further reveals that out of 394 registered MPCs, 361 are in functional stage in the KBK region. The highest numbers of societies are functioning in Kalahandi districts (70) followed by Nawarangapur (68), Bolangir (64), Sonapur (50), Nuapada (49), Koraput (27), Malkanagiri (19) districts and the least in Rayagada (14).

It is observed that the average milk procured in this region per day is about 4122 kg. Among the districts, the highest average milk collection per day is in Sonapur district (1431kg.) followed by Nawarangapur (719 kg.), Bolangir (581 kg.), Kalahandi (510 kg.), Koraput (438 kg.), Nuapada (325 kg.), Rayagada (175 kg.) districts and the least in Malkanagiri district (118 kg.).

## **5 Suggestions and Recommendations**

The suggestions and recommendations made through this section are primarily based on the analysis of the relevant data gathered through the study and assessment of the overall picture of implementation of the scheme and related issues. While suggesting the areas of improvement for better success of the programme due consideration has been given to the opinions of the beneficiaries, veterinary officials and officials of OMFED/Milk Union.

6.8.2 In order to improve upon the quality of services and also the better impact of the programme on the development of dairy and poultry in the KBK districts, the following suggestions are made:

- The overall role of the department of animal resources development in the livestock sector needs review, particularly in the changing economic policy environment in the country
- Release of funds need to at regular interval
- More and more camps, training and awareness programmes need to be organized periodically for the farmers.
- Adequate modern instruments and medicine need to be provided for different diseases.
- Adequate number of vehicle should be provided at the field level for mobility in remote areas.
- Adequate staff to be provided for better delivery of services at the doorstep of the farmers.
- Number of VDs and LAC centres, training centres need to be constructed and equipped with modern equipment as per the demand of the local people.
- Veterinary and artificial insemination services mobile practices should be operated within their existing jurisdictions and delivering the services at the farmer's doorstep
- To arrange delivery of vastly improved Artificial Insemination (AI) service at the farmer's doorstep and to improve livestock breeding scenario the unemployed youths, should be trained and encouraged as Gomitra in rural areas of KBK districts. Artificial insemination at farmer's door step by the un employed yout especially the women as Gomitra will provide self employment to s/he.



- AI is an input that the MPCS should arrange on its own, either through an AI centre in the MPCS or in association with nearby MPCs, through a mobile AI practitioner
- Adequate training to the farmers is necessary on the preparation of cattle feed.
- Greater autonomy, greater member control with reduced government intervention may be helpful in improving functioning of OMFED & Milk Unions.
- Large procurement volumes, consequent lower transport costs per litre will all enable the OMFED to hit the **khatals** where it hurts most
- Adequate number of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) needs to be established to ensure better storage of milk.
- More and more number of new Milk Producers Cooperative Societies needs to be formed in the remote rural areas and the existing one needs to be expanded in order to increase the market accessibility as well as collection of milk.
- MPCs and Milk Unions should start milk procurement on the basis of quality, both compositional as well as bacteriological.
- Milk Producers in KBK districts are invariably poor and most of them are under BPL. So. Daily payment in place of payment in 10 days interval to them should be encouraged. This will lead to check unfairness in payment.
- In the planning process effective co-ordination between OMFED and Department of Animal Husbandry is necessary.
- Adequate planning and appropriate strategy of programme implementation in the achievement of targets with respect to the formation of MPCs and procurement of milk
- Emphasis should be given on functionality and viability of MPCs.
- Level of processing and chilling capacities should be maximized.
- Creation of adequate infrastructure for milk procurement, processing and preservation, thereby raising the local demand for milk substantially.
- Farmers should be assured for marketing of their marketable surplus of milk at reasonable prices
- Technical, financial and extension support should be provided to farmers for raising milk production
- Backyard poultry rearing is the traditional method of egg production especially for tribals in KBK districts. Also Backyard poultry production units are looked after by the mothers and children of the family to provide supplementary income

while supplementing nutritional need. So, Banraj Poultry Units should be encouraged in all the districts of KBK region under RLTAAP programme.

- Subsidy to rear crossbreed calves to the farmers will be beneficial in order to minimize the gap between requirement and availability of milch animals in KBK region.
- Fodder cultivation needs to be popularized for reduced milk production cost.
- Acceptability of dairy and poultry as a group activity in the region may be explored.

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## **Chapter- I Introduction**

### **1.0 The Context and Scope of the Study**

Livestock are one of the main sources of livelihood for rural households in Orissa. Over 80% of rural households own different livestock species to earn stable or supplementary income. This sector contributes 7.25% of the state's net domestic product. Recognizing the importance of livestock for rural prosperity Animal Resources Development (ARD) has been considered as one among multiple strategies for development of undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir & Koraput (KBK) region under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP).

### **1.1 Poverty and Backwardness in KBK Region**

The undivided KBK region comprising of eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada is regarded as one of the most backward areas in Orissa. These districts comprise of 14 Subdivisions, 37 Tahasils, 80 Blocks, 1437 Gram Panchayat and 12,293 villages covering an area of 47,646 square kilometers. The demographic profile shows that this region covers 30.6 percent of the total geographical area and inhabits about 19.8 percent of the population of the state. Almost 90 percent people of this region live in villages. The low density of population (153 persons / sq.km) compared to the state (236 persons / sq.km) amply reflects the difficult living conditions of the people. Majority of them belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) out of which the concentration of tribal population is 38.41%. The level of poverty among rural people is quite high (87.14% BPL) against the state average (48.14% BPL as per 55<sup>th</sup> NSS survey: 1999-2000). The acute poverty of this region reflected through the occurrence of starvation deaths and mass migration of the people to the neighboring states in search of employment opportunities.

Substantial regional, social and gender disparities in terms of literacy, health and other socio-economic indicators vis-à-vis Orissa is marked amongst the districts within the region. These districts are regarded as underdeveloped due to poor connectivity, inadequate infrastructure coupled with the problems of physical isolation, low social capabilities of tribal people and suffering from multiple deprivation and backwardness. The overall human development indicators are very poor in this region. Malkangiri scores

the HDI rank of 30 followed by Koraput, Nabarangpur and Rayagada with the ranks as 27, 26 and 25 respectively fall at the bottom of human development ladder.

## **1.2 Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP)**

Poverty in the KBK region has been a cause of concern for the state government as well as the central government. Hence, Government of India in consultation with the state government has adopted a special area development plan for socio-economic development of the region.

Initially, a Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) for the three undivided districts of KBK (Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi) was prepared in 1993 in consultation with Govt. of India for a period of seven years (i.e. 1995-96 to 2001-02). Drought & distress proofing, and poverty alleviation and development saturation were the two envisaged objectives of the plan. Unfortunately, LTAP could not take off due to unavailability of resources.

In 1998, on the advice of Government of India, a Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) was submitted by Government of Orissa. The revised plan was envisaged for a period of nine years starting from 1998-99 up to 2006-07 with a financial outlay of Rs.6251.08 crores. The project was prepared in a sub-plan mode to address the unusual socio-economic problems of this chronically poor region. It envisaged an integrated approach of development of the region covering the areas of agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, rural employment, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SCs/STs and rural connectivity. The overall objectives of RLTAP are given here under.

- Drought and distress proofing,
- Poverty alleviation and development saturation, and
- Improved quality of life for local people.

### **1.3 Animal Resource Development & RLTAAP**

Livestock plays an important role in sustaining and enhancing poor people's livelihoods in Orissa. Almost 80% of the rural poor households among small, marginal farmers and landless people in the state depend on livestock as a source of income. Generally, the distribution of livestock is much more equitable than that of land, which leads to a more equitable distribution of the gains from livestock production. Even in broader sense the livestock are also one of the most important productive assets in the rural areas and function as an insurance mechanism to cope with the household related crisis (Ahuja *et al.* 2000; World Bank, 1999; LID, 1999). Recognizing the fact that animal resource development is a critical pathway to rural prosperity, the state government took initiative under RLTAAP to promote activities like dairy and backyard poultry so as to enhance the income generating capacity of rural households and ultimately improve the quality of life of the people.

Government of Orissa in Fisheries & Animal Resource Development (F & ARD) Department has formulated the livestock sector policy during 2002-03 and focused on utilizing livestock as an engine for social and economic development of rural population through steady growth of rural household income, increasing rural employment opportunities and improved quality of life.

There are 540 Veterinary Dispensaries (VDs) and 2930 Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) under Animal Resources Development Department, out of which 130 VDs and 621 LACs are in KBK districts. These Veterinary Service Institutions have been extending services for livestock treatment as the major activity. The distribution of veterinary and Artificial Insemination (AI) centers within Orissa is, however, highly skewed. The review of the livestock sector in Orissa undertaken by the Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department and Indo-Swiss Natural Resource Management Programme in Orissa (ISNRMPO) classified the 30 districts of Orissa in three categories A (High Potential), B (Average Potential), and C (Low Potential). It has been observed that the high potential districts have the highest density of veterinary and AI centers. The average area per veterinary centre of the 'A' category districts was about 25 square km. compared to approximately 60 square km of the 'B' and 'C' category districts. Further, about 45 per cent of veterinary and 60 per cent of AI centres are located in 'A' category districts.

As per the above classification, the livestock growth potential is comparatively low in KBK region. The districts such as Bolangir, Raygada, Kalahandi have been included

under category B districts (average potential) where as Koraput, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Malkangiri and Sonepur are under category C (low potential districts).

Against this background, in line of Orissa Livestock Sector Policy 2002, under RLTAPEfforts have been made to strengthen the veterinary service infrastructures and infrastructure of the district milk union in KBK districts during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. The details of funds allocated to various programmes for Animal Resource Development under RLTAPE is mentioned in Chapter-IV of the report.

### **1.3.1 The Rationale and the Programmes**

As per the action plan, there was no specific scheme/programme for infrastructure development in KBK districts to provide extensive livestock treatment service and reduce livestock mortality. Since increased livestock productivity directly benefits the farmers the veterinary service institutions in KBK districts were gradually strengthened and equipped to provide better service to the livestock. The infrastructure deficiency was remedied during the course of implementation of different programmes under RLTAPE. The marketing problem was taken care of by the OMFED for the expansion and extension of marketing base as well as milk routes in the KBK region. In order to provide effective livestock treatment service and accelerate the income of the people through livestock resources, the following programmes were implemented.

- i) Construction of VDs and LACs,
- ii) Marketing support through/by OMFED, and
- iii) Other Programmes (Organisation of Deworming, Heat Induction and Infertility Camps, training to unemployed youth & SHG members etc.)

### **1.3.2 Objective of the Programmes**

The objective of programmes relating to development of dairy and poultry are as follows:

- (i) Strengthening of veterinary services system through infrastructural development,
- (ii) Promoting dairy activities with special emphasis on strengthening of District Milk Unions for milk procurement and marketing,
- (iii) Forward and backward linkages of the activities with various agencies and organizations, and
- (iv) Safety net to farmers.

#### **1.4 Structure of the Report**

This volume constitutes the main report of the evaluation study with annexure. The report is organized into six chapters. After the introduction (Chapter-I) the second chapter discusses the approach and methodology adopted for the study. The organization of the field survey and other aspects of data collection and methods of analysis have also been described in the same chapter. The analyzed data have been discussed and interpreted in the subsequent chapters as follows:

Chapter- III: An Overview of dairy and poultry in KBK districts

Chapter –IV: Physical and Financial Achievements

Chapter- V: Analysis of Findings

Chapter – VI: Summary of Findings and Recommendations

## **Chapter II**

### **Approach and Methodology**

#### **2.0 Aims & Objectives of the Current Evaluation Study**

RLTAP has been implemented for the last eight years. Keeping in view the observations of Planning Commission, National Human Rights Commission and State Level Committee for KBK districts, Government of Orissa desired to evaluate different programmes implemented under RLTAP. The Planning & Co-ordination Department of Government of Orissa has assigned the **Kalinga Centre for Social Development, KIIT, Deemed University, Bhubaneswar**, to undertake an evaluation of “Development of Poultry and Diary, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-worming Camps-Marketing of Milk” in the KBK region.

#### **2.1 The purpose of the current evaluation study is:**

- To assess the impact of development of Poultry and Diary programmes, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-worming Camps-Marketing of Milk” under RLTAP with specific reference to the KBK districts of Orissa.
- To assess the status of progress of the implementation of the relevant schemes/programmes under dairy and poultry sector undertaken in KBK districts under RLTAP and of the physical and financial achievement made.
- To study the benchmark status of the programme implementation under dairy and poultry development in KBK districts.

Besides the above the current evaluation study aims at the following:

- To evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the programmes relating to Development of Poultry and Diary, Organization of Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-worming Camps-Marketing of Milk” in KBK districts have been achieved so far.



- To identify the constraints faced by the implementing agencies and the extent to which the achievements were affected by these constraints.
- To identify the constraints faced by the beneficiaries, the nature of the constraints and the extent to which they affected the accrual of benefits.
- To ascertain special effort if any made by the implementing agency to avoid failures and / or to promote success of the programme.
- To identify BEST PRACTICES if any in KBK districts,
- To recommend specific measures needed to improve outcomes/achievements of programme.

Considering the objectives of the evaluation study and the time available, an in-depth and non experimental social research design was adopted. For evaluating the benefits received by the beneficiaries under RLTA, emphasis was given on understanding the flow of resources under RLTA for development of dairy and poultry in KBK districts. This necessitated collection and mixing of information from primary (sample surveys) and secondary (census, reports, official documents etc.) sources. To assess the quality of infrastructures the study relied on physical verification of the structures and discussion with the stakeholders. The effectiveness of the programmes were investigated not only in terms of achievement of the physical and financial targets but also benefits received at the beneficiary level.

## **2.2 Sampling**

The study covered all 8 districts in the KBK region which provided the “universe”. To meet the aforesaid objectives of the evaluation study, a multi-stage evaluation approach was adopted to generate the required primary and secondary information. The sampling units at different stages included blocks, Bulk Milk Cooling Centres (BMCs), milk producers’ cooperative societies (MPCSs)/ Women Dairy Co-operative Societies (WDCS) -functional & non- functional-, members of MPCSs/WDCSs, nonmember households of MPCSs/WDCSs, in villages. **For the purpose of evaluation study samples were selected from among the units covered since the inception of the programme i.e., during the year 2002-2006.** Further though the number of beneficiaries attended the camps include cows/she buffaloes, female calves, drought animals and small animals, for the current study, the number of cows/she buffalos and female calves treated

during the camp were regarded as the target group while selecting the sample beneficiaries.

*2.2.1 First stage: Selection of blocks for beneficiaries involved in Camps*

30% of the representative blocks were selected at random out of each KBK districts where the scheme for diary and poultry was implemented under RLTA. The minimum number of Blocks selected was three. Thus out of 80 blocks in the KBK districts the study covered a total of 27 blocks. Table-2.1 shows the district wise sample blocks covered under the study.

**Table-2.1: District wise sample blocks covered under the evaluation**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Blocks</b>	<b>No. of sample Blocks</b>
1	Koraput	14	4
2	Malkangiri	7	3
3	Nawarangpur	10	3
4	Rayagada	11	3
5	Bolangir	14	4
6	Subarnapur	6	3
7	Kalahandi	13	4
8	Nuapada	5	3
<b>Total KBK</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>27</b>

*2.2.2 Second stage: Selection of beneficiaries involved in Camps:*

To determine the sample size of the household-beneficiaries from the sample blocks; a list of all the beneficiaries in the selected blocks was prepared. Out of the list, 30% beneficiary households representing from cluster of villages were selected in each block through the simple random sampling method. The study covered a total of 556 beneficiary households in 27 blocks of the KBK region (**List of beneficiaries-Annexure-I**) Table-2.2 below describes the number of blocks and beneficiary households selected under the study.

**Table-2.2: District wise sample beneficiary households**

Sl. No.	District	Blocks included in the Sample	Total Beneficiaries in the Blocks	30% of beneficiary households
1	Koraput	Koraput	46	14
		Jeypore	80	24
		Baipariguda	109	33
		Similiguda	32	10
			<b>267</b>	<b>81</b>
2	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	70	21
		Mahili	54	16
		Korkunda	46	14
			<b>170</b>	<b>51</b>
3	Nawarangpir	Nawarangpur	81	24
		Tentulikhunti	88	27
		Kosagumuda	76	23
			<b>245</b>	<b>74</b>
4	Rayagada	Rayagada	78	24
		Muniguda	60	18
		Bisamkakak	74	22
			<b>212</b>	<b>64</b>
5	Bolangir	Bolangir	61	18
		DEogaon	53	16
		Loisinga	73	22
		Puintala	37	11
			<b>224</b>	<b>67</b>
6	Subarnapur	Sonepur	85	26
		Tarava	72	22
		Binika	92	28
			<b>249</b>	<b>76</b>
7	Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	58	18
		Junagarha	66	20
		Koksara	57	17
		Jayapatna	63	19
			<b>244</b>	<b>74</b>

8	Nuapada	Nuapada	70	23
		Khariar	77	21
		Komna	83	25
			<b>230</b>	<b>69</b>
	<b>Total KBK</b>		<b>1841</b>	<b>556</b>

### 2.2.3 Third Stage: Selection of Veterinary Infrastructures

In each KBK district, 30% of the infrastructures were selected at random as the representative sample out of the infrastructures such as buildings for Veterinary Dispensaries (VDs), Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) for diary and poultry were developed under RLTA. These infrastructures were physically verified and compliances with the approved plan of government were investigated. (List of VD/LAC of Orissa in Annexure-II)



*Veterinary Dispensary at Kolnara*

Thus the study covered 17 VDs and 25 LACs out of 51 VDs and 78 LACs constructed during 2002-06 under RLTA in KBK region. Table-2.3 depicts the district wise VDs & LACs covered under the study as sample.

**Table-2.3: District wise coverage of sample VDs & LACs**

Sl.No.	District	No. VDs Constructed/in progress 2002-2006	30% of sample VDs	No LACs Constructed/in progress 2002-2005	30% of sample LACs
1	Koraput	7	2	11	3
2	Malkangiri	6	2	10	3
3	Nawarangpur	3	1	15	5
4	Rayagada	8	3	11	3
5	Bolangir	7	2	10	3
6	Subarnapur	6	2	8	3
7	Kalahandi	9	3	8	3
8	Nuapada	5	2	5	2
	<b>Total KBK</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>25</b>

**2.2.4 Fourth Stage: Selection for Marketing of milk**

GMs and officials of three Milk Unions of KBK districts (Jeypore, Bolangir and Sambalpur) were consulted. 30% of the total BMCs in the these 3 milk unions were selected and in each BMCs 30% of milk producers co-operative societies MPCs/ Women dairy co-operative societies (WDCSs) were contacted to know details of marketing of milk in KBK districts. **(List of MPCs in Annexure-III)** Thus, the study covered



*The Study Team discussing with the Staff of Bulk Milk Cooler at Kalimela of Malkangiri*

17 BMCs in the KBK region spread over different districts in the concerned districts. Table 2.4 shows the district wise and milk union wise BMCs covered under the study.

**Table 2.4: District wise & milk union wise coverage of sample of BMCs**

Sl. No.	District	No. BMCs	30%of sample BMCs
<b>Jeypore Milk Union</b>			
1	Koraput	8	2
2	Malkangiri	7	2
3	Nawarangpur	11	4
4	Rayagada	2	1
<b>Bolangir Milk Union</b>			
5	Bolangir	8	2
6	Kalahandi	5	2
7	Nuapada	4	2
<b>Sambalpur Milk Union</b>			
8	Subarnapur	4	2
	<b>Total KBK</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>

A total of 47 MPCs and WDCs were visited during the field work. Table 2.5 indicates the BMCs and societies covered under the study



*A view of group discussion with the members of Gopalji MPCs, Tanamura, Duguripali Block, Dist-Sonepur*

**Table 2.5: Coverage of sample of BMCs & Societies (MPCS/WDCS)**

Sl.no.	District	BMCs selected for the study	Total Societies (MPCSs/ WDCSs) in the said BMCs	30% of Sample Societies
<b>Jeypore Milk Union</b>				
1	Koraput	Kundura	4	1
		Phanpuni	8	2
			<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>
2	Malkangiri	Kalimela	4	1
		Khairput	3	1
			<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
3	Nawarangpir	Nawarangpur	8	2
		Pradhanigudar	6	2
		Umerkot	12	4
		Jamrunda	8	2

			<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>
4	Rayagada	Rayagada	7	2
			<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Bolangir Milk Union</b>				
5	Bolangir	Salepali	5	2
		Sargard	5	2
			<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>
6	Kalahandi	Mahichalla	8	2
		Moter	18	6
			<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>
7	Nuapada	Nuapada	22	7
		Budhikona	10	3
			<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Sambalpur Milk Union</b>				
8	Subarnapur	Sonepur	12	4
		Kapasira	12	4
			<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Total KBK</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>47</b>

### **2.3 Information Source**

For the purpose of the evaluation study variety of information were gathered from different officials and individuals at the following levels;

- i) Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Orissa, Cuttack
- ii) CDVOs of all 8 KBK districts
- iii) General Manager, OMFED Orissa, Bhubaneswar
- iv) GM, Milk Unions (Jeypore, Sambalpur and Bolangir)
- v) Beneficiaries who attended different Camps
- vi) MPCs involved in marketing of milk with BMC/OMFED

Besides, the relevant inputs for this study were also gathered from the Planning & Co-ordination Department record. Data from census and relevant reports were referred for establishing background information on the socio-economic condition of all the districts

of the KBK region. A desk review of all existing information carried out before undertaking primary data collection. In order to have a complete view of the impact, discussions were held with both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Detailed and extensive discussions were held with the beneficiaries and non beneficiaries both at individual and group levels to gather peoples' views and problems regarding Veterinary Health Camps, Heat Induction Camps and De-worming Camps, Marketing and assess to animal health care services in the KBK districts. In addition to this opinion of village leaders, SHG members, head loaders engaged in transporting milk from societies to BMCs were sought to establish critical link for formulating strategies for future programmes for development of dairy and poultry in this region.

## **2.4 Instruments of Observation**

Both quantitative and qualitative investigation methods were adopted to assess the array of issues as per the Terms of Reference (ToR) of the current evaluation study. The information was generated by collection of primary and secondary data through structured and semi-structured questionnaires by holding discussions with concerned officials, beneficiary and non beneficiary households. The instruments designed for eliciting information included:

### ***i. Beneficiary schedule:***

This schedule was administered after validation to the sample beneficiaries in order to elicit information on the kind of benefits they have received under the schemes to promote their diary and poultry activities and enhance their income from it. It also aimed to collect the problems and their overall perceptions including suggestions to further improve their activities. The beneficiary schedule used in the study is enclosed at **Annexure-IV**.

### ***ii. Focus group Discussions / in -depth interview***

A set of guidelines were used to conduct Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) among the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with a view to collect the group's perspective of the scheme.

Besides, a framework for in-depth interviews with district, block level officials was used to find out the constraints and the innovative ideas applied to overcome such problems



while implementing the scheme at the grass root level. The guidelines for FGDs and frame-work for in-depth interviews adopted in the study is enclosed at Annexure-II.A



*The study team discussing in group with the members of Umerkote MPCs, Dist. Nawarangpur*

## **2.5 Field Survey and Orientation to Team Members**

Primary data at the beneficiary household level were collected by field investigators, covering 556 households. The survey was carried out by deploying three teams for a period of eight weeks. Each team for the household survey consisted of three Investigators and one Research Assistant. The in depth interviews , FGD exercise and discussion with Government official, GMs of Milk Unions, Secretaries/members of MPCs/WDCs, SHG members, local leaders



*A view of training of Investigators at KCSD Conference Hall*

etc and physical verification of VDs, LACs and BMCs were conducted by experienced senior level professionals of KCSD assisted by Research Assistants.

Before the commencement of the survey, the field investigators and other members of the teams were given orientation and imparted training on the specific requirement of the study under the direct guidance of Director, Principal Investigator and supported by senior professionals of KCSD-KIIT involved in the study.

The training included extensive class room discussions on the concepts and objectives involved in the study and about the general approach to be followed. The doubts were clarified through discussions and probing. Field visits were also made to enable the Field Investigators to test out their abilities as well as to develop their skill and understanding about the specific work. Mock calls were organized in the training classes with some more enlightened.



***Mock Interview by the Investigators at KCSD Conference Hall***



***A view of investigator interviewing a beneficiary***

Field Investigators playing the role of a respondent. Further, before the collection of data from the actual study area, test canvassing was done. Extensive discussions were carried out after this field testing to further clarify the concepts and refine the abilities of the team members.

## **2.6 Data Management and Analysis**

The collected data through different questionnaires were scrutinized, coded and processed through the computer. After appropriate checks for internal consistency, analysis was carried out using appropriate programme for quantitative analysis. Considering the importance of the qualitative methodology of the study the contents of discussions of all the focus groups discussion/ in depth interviews was also analyzed diligently. Household level data and secondary data were scrutinized and tabulated. Efforts were also made to make triangulation of both qualitative and quantitative information collected during the study.

## **2.7 Duration of the Study**

The study was to be completed within 6 months. But due to instant rain during the month of July and August, 2006 and heavy flood in KBK region communication to this area was disrupted. So, the study was delayed for two months from the date of awarding the assignment.

## **Chapter-III**

### **An Overview of Dairy and Poultry in KBK Districts**

#### **3.0 Overall Scenario**

Livestock production has always been an integral part of the rural livelihood system in the state all through its known history (Kurup, 2003). However the livestock production system across the districts is extremely uneven. In order to have an overview of dairy and poultry in KBK districts an attempt has been made to analyse the overall composition of livestock and poultry in the KBK districts as well as the state.

#### **3.1 Composition of Livestock Population**

The livestock population of Orissa is impressive in numbers across all species, reflecting a natural base with immense livelihood implication in general. The state has more than 24 million livestock and near about 19 million poultry bird population. It has been observed that cattle are the preponderant species among all livestock and also most popular. The livestock population of the state is almost in equal proportion to poultry (44%).

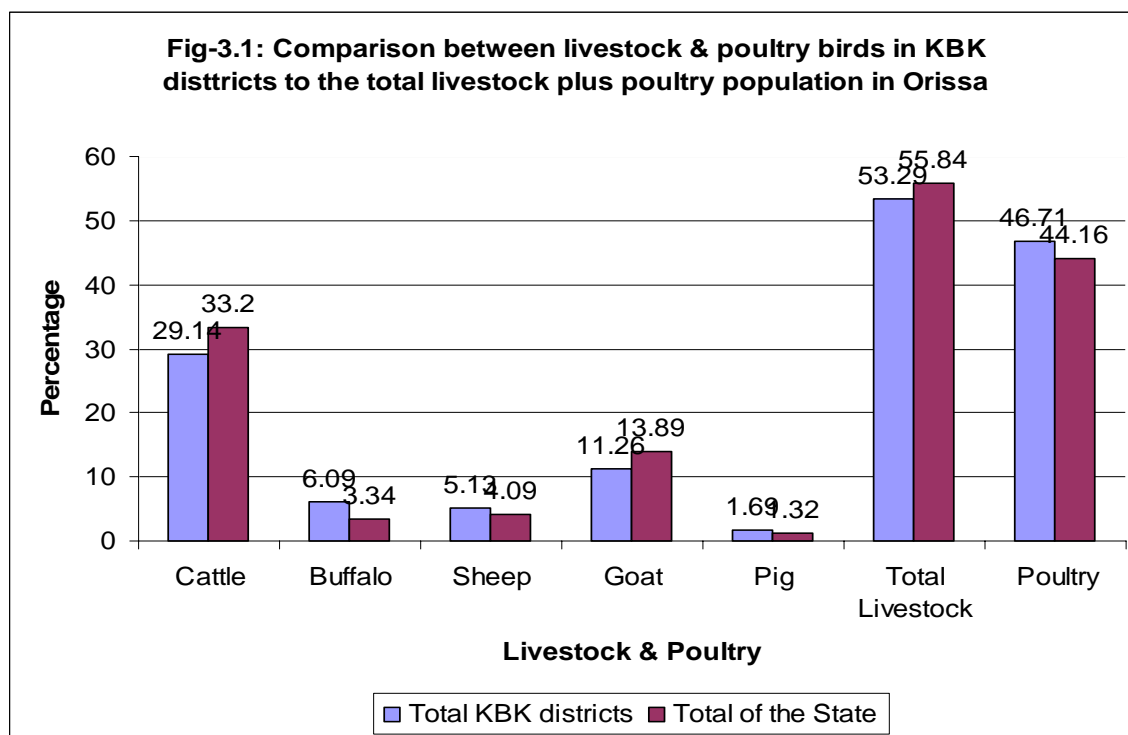
Comparison between the districts shows that the KBK districts have a share of more than one fourth of livestock (25%) & poultry (27%) population of the entire livestock and poultry population of the state. It is evident that the composition of livestock population is almost similar with that of the entire state. The poultry (44%), cattle (33%) followed by goat (14%) are the major contributors to the livestock production system in the state as well as in KBK districts. Table-3.1 gives a picture of district wise distribution of livestock and poultry population in KBK districts of Orissa.

**Table-3.1: District wise Distribution of Livestock & Poultry Population in KBK Districts**

Sl	District	Livestock & Poultry Population in KBK Districts as per Livestock Census 2003															
		Cattle		Buffalo		Sheep		Goat		Pig		Total Livestock		Poultry		Total Livestock + Poultry (l+p)	
		No.	% to total (l+p)	No.	% to total (l+p)	No.	% to total (l+p)	No.	% to total (l+p)	No.	% to total (l+p)	No.	% to total (l+p)	No.	% to total (l+p)	No.	%
1	Koraput	525883	27.90	175993	9.34	125251	6.64	158084	8.39	51382	2.73	1036608	54.99	848582	45.01	1885190	100.00
2	Malkangiri	434655	36.23	46890	3.91	36344	3.03	144961	12.08	60173	5.02	723064	60.27	476562	39.73	1199626	100.00
3	Nawarangpur	454578	30.80	81376	5.51	79882	5.41	85964	5.82	29202	1.98	731100	49.54	744774	50.46	1475874	100.00
4	Rayagada	371877	30.55	107289	8.81	40233	3.30	162991	13.39	37643	3.09	720033	59.15	497354	40.85	1217387	100.00
5	Bolangir	529045	23.01	119841	5.21	134034	5.83	299176	13.01	2608	0.11	1083525	47.12	1216027	52.88	2299552	100.00
6	Subarnapur	234086	42.20	27512	4.96	38963	7.02	88540	15.96	963	0.17	390064	70.32	164607	29.68	554671	100.00
7	Kalahandi	462935	24.93	85258	4.59	86946	4.68	223723	12.05	6396	0.34	865278	46.60	991343	53.40	1856621	100.00
8	Nuapada	266261	34.78	41209	5.38	35535	4.64	103267	13.49	1575	0.21	448034	58.52	317581	41.48	765615	100.00
Total KBK districts		3279320	29.14	685368	6.09	577188	5.13	1266706	11.26	189942	1.69	5997706	53.29	5256830	46.71	11254536	100.00
Total of the State		14280559	33.20	1438875	3.34	1758700	4.09	5973919	13.89	569533	1.32	24022206	55.84	18994753	44.16	43016959	100.00

Source- Directorate of AH & VS, Orissa, Cuttack(Livestock census,2003)

The comparison between livestock as well as poultry in KBK districts with the combined livestock & poultry population of Orissa shows that the percentage of poultry in KBK district (46.71%) is slightly higher than that of the entire state (44.16%). However, the percentage of livestock population in KBK district (53.29%) is lower than that of the entire state (55.84%) of Orissa. Figure-3.1 gives a comparative account of composition of livestock & poultry population in KBK districts and Orissa.



### 3.2 Density of Livestock & Poultry Population in KBK districts

An analysis of density of livestock and poultry population as per livestock census 2003 indicates that majority of the districts in KBK region has low livestock and poultry density per square kilometer than that of the entire state. The livestock density of the KBK region is 126/ sq.km. in comparison to the entire state (154/sq. km). The density of poultry population is also less (110/sq.km) in comparison to density of state poultry population (122/sq.km). Table-3.2 shows the district wise density of livestock and poultry population in KBK distyRICTS.

**Table-3.2: District wise Density of Livestock & Poultry Population in KBK**

Sl. No.	District	Area (Sq.km.)	Density of Livestock Population	Density of Poultry Population
1	Koraput	8,807	118	96
2	Malkangiri	5,791	125	82
3	Nawarangpur	5,291	138	141
4	Rayagada	7,073	102	70
5	Bolangir	6,575	165	185
6	Subarnapur	2,337	167	70
7	Kalahandi	7,920	109	125
8	Nuapada	3,852	116	82
<b>Total KBK districts</b>		<b>47,646</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Total of the State</b>		<b>155707</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>122</b>

Source- Directorate of AH & VS, Orissa, Cuttack

### 3.3 Growth Rate of Bovine & Poultry Population

More than 80% of the livestock and poultry population in Orissa as well as KBK districts consists of cattle, dairy and poultry as per livestock census 2003. With regard to dairy and poultry development, the intra census comparison of growth rate of the cattle, buffalo and poultry population between 2001 & 2003 in KBK district shows a mixed picture. While the growth rate of cattle & buffalo in Orissa during the period is maintained at 0.15 the growth rate incase of KBK region is negative (-0.88). About 5 (63%) districts out of 8 in KBK noted –ve growth in cattle and buffalo population during 2001 and 2005. Table-

3.3 indicates the district wise growth rate of Cattle, Buffalo and poultry population in KBK during 2001 & 2003.

**Table-3.3: District wise Growth Rate of Cattle, Buffalo & Poultry Population**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Growth Rate of Cattle</b>	<b>Growth Rate of Cattle &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Growth Rate Poultry</b>
1	Koraput	16.45	19.45	13.14
2	Malkangiri	-19.32	-15.14	-25.11
3	Nawarangpur	-25.33	-14.65	7.00
4	Rayagada	-8.63	-17.83	-0.29
5	Bolangir	3.95	6.56	43.34
6	Subarnapur	-5.02	-5.14	10.34
7	Kalahandi	-9.04	-9.33	20.14
8	Nuapada	108	65.96	37.57
<b>Total KBK districts</b>		<b>2.07</b>	<b>-0.88</b>	<b>13.47</b>
<b>Total of the State</b>		<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>3.04</b>

Source- Directorate of AH & VS, Orissa, Cuttack

### **3.4 Average Cattle and Poultry Size at the Household Level**

It is noted that the average size of cattle and poultry in KBK districts (2.0 & 3.1, respectively) is higher than that of the state's average (1.8 & 2.5, respectively). The intra district comparison among the districts in KBK shows that the average size of cattle in individual households varies between 1.4 (Kalahandi) and 4.0 (Malkangiri). Similarly, the average household's poultry size varies between 1.4 (Subarnapur) and 4.4 (Malkangiri) among the districts in the region. Therefore the -ve growth rate in livestock as well as poultry as indicated above discussion might have been due to unexpected outcome at the household level. Table-3.4 depicts the district wise average cattle and poultry size per household in KBK region.

**Table-3.4: District wise Average Cattle & Poultry Size per Household in KBK.**

Sl. No.	District	Total Households	Average no. of Cattle/ Household	Average no. of Livestock/ Household	Average no. of Poultry Bird/ Household
1	Koraput	284876	1.8	3.6	3.0
2	Malkangiri	109483	4.0	6.6	4.4
3	Nawarangpur	227026	2.0	3.2	3.3
4	Rayagada	190381	2.0	3.8	2.6
5	Bolangir	303385	1.7	3.6	4.0
6	Subarnapur	115533	2.0	3.4	1.4
7	Kalahandi	320624	1.4	2.7	3.1
8	Nuapada	122601	2.2	3.7	2.6
<b>Total KBK districts</b>		<b>1673909</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total of the State</b>		<b>7738065</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source- Directorate of AH & VS, Orissa, Cuttack

### 3.5 Service Delivery System

For development of dairy and poultry the need for effective service delivery system such as veterinary infrastructures is well recognized.. Especially in areas inhabited by large number of poors who can not pay for the services to private service providers, depend highly on government. The veterinary service institutions such as Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries (VDs), Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) are found to be much less in number in comparison to the other parts of the state. In KBK districts the average geographical area covered by a veterinary centre is about 60 sq.km/veterinary centre against the state's average of 45 sq.km/VD&LAC. Table-3.5 gives a cursory view of the district wise veterinary service centre per square kilometer of land area in KBK as per livestock census 2003.



**Table-3.5: District wise Veterinary Service Centres & Coverage Area in KBK.**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Veterinary Hospitals & Dispensaries	No. of Livestock Aid Centres	Total Veterinary Centres	Geographical Area (km <sup>2</sup> )/ Per Vet. Centre
1	Koraput	25	129	154	<b>57.19</b>
2	Malkangiri	13	50	63	<b>91.92</b>
3	Nawarangpur	17	72	89	<b>59.45</b>
4	Rayagada	16	101	117	<b>60.45</b>
5	Bolangir	21	118	139	<b>47.30</b>
6	Subarnapur	10	38	48	<b>48.69</b>
7	Kalahandi	21	118	139	<b>56.98</b>
8	Nuapada	8	47	55	<b>70.04</b>
<b>Total KBK districts</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>59.26</b>
<b>Total of the State</b>		<b>540</b>	<b>2937</b>	<b>3477</b>	<b>44.78</b>

Source- Directorate of AH & VS, Orissa, Cuttack

### 3.6 Availability of Animal Product

The per capita availability of milk and animal protein such as meat and eggs in KBK region in comparison to the state show a mixed pattern. The availability of milk in KBK district (62 gms/day) is less than the state's per capita availability of milk (74 gms/day) and the pattern is almost similar among the districts in the region. The per capita meat availability in the region (1.819 kg/annum) is higher than the state's per capita availability (1.218 kg/annum). The per capita availability of eggs per year is also higher in KBK districts (27) than that of the state average (25). Table-3.6 indicates the district wise per capita availability of milk, meat and eggs in KBK during the financial year 2003-04 (AH Statistical handbook 2005, Orissa Economic Survey Report 2005).

**Table-3.6: District wise Per Capita Availability of Milk, Meat & Eggs in KBK.**

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Per capita availability of milk (gms/day)	Per capita availability of meat (kg/annum)	Per capita availability of eggs (nos/annum)
1	Koraput	1180637	74	1.824	23
2	Malkangiri	504198	59	1.768	36
3	Nawarangpur	1025766	41	1.818	20
4	Rayagada	831109	92	1.815	17
5	Bolangir	1337194	69	1.826	53
6	Subarnapur	541835	43	1.825	10
7	Kalahandi	1335494	59	1.826	27
8	Nuapada	530690	46	1.825	13
<b>Total KBK districts</b>		<b>7286923</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.819</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total of the State</b>		<b>36804660</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1.218</b>	<b>25</b>

Source- Directorate of AH & VS, Orissa, Cuttack

From the above discussions it is apparent that the low density of cattle and poultry population, -ve growth rate during 2001-2003, higher average household livestock and poultry size has significant implication on socio-economic status of people in KBK districts.

## **Chapter-IV**

### **Physical and Financial Achievements**

This chapter analyses the physical and financial progress of various programmes under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for the development of dairy and poultry in eight districts of KBK region made during the period 2002-03 to 2005-06. It examines achievements in terms of coverage of beneficiaries, utilization of funds, construction of infrastructures and organization of different camps for animals and training programmes for the farmers and unemployed youths in these districts.

#### **4.1 Coverage of Beneficiaries**

The components of the scheme, circulated by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Orissa, during July 2002 to all the Chief District Veterinary Officers of the KBK region, articulated an integrated cluster approach for the development of dairy and poultry under Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period. It further clarifies that 10 villages would constitute a cluster so that each household would avail the benefit of poultry rearing, small animal rearing and marketing net for dairy. In five years (2002-07) period, the scheme targeted to benefit 9000 families in 18 clusters through Self Help Groups (SHGs) approach.<sup>1</sup>

Against this backdrop, information was gathered from the secondary sources as well as interactions with the officials of the respective districts. It is revealed that instead of following the prescribed procedure in the selection process of beneficiaries, individual beneficiary, people having cow or buffalo and poultry have been included as beneficiaries under the scheme.

#### **4.2 Utilization of Funds**

Allocation of funds has been made under the scheme to undertake the infrastructural development, organize different camps such as health/ heat induction/ deworming camps for animals, purchase of medicines and instruments like microscope, refrigerators, AI equipments etc., conduct training programmes for the beneficiaries and strengthening of the market base in the KBK district. Table-1 below explains the details of the fund allocation and utilization during the period between 2002-03 and 2005-06 under RLTAP in the KBK region. It reveals that almost half ( Rs. 549.64 lakh) of the total amount (Rs. 1080.84 lakhs) has been allocated for undertaking construction of Veterinary

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<sup>1</sup> . Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services: Orissa: Cuttack, No: 27538 (8) / Vet. Dt. 24.7.02.

Dispensaries and Livestock Aid Centres together in the KBK districts followed by strengthening of marketing base for dairy and poultry ( Rs. 391.16 lakhs). However, two components such as camps for animals and training programmes for the beneficiaries, though seem to be very essential for the promotion of dairy and poultry in this region find lower allocation (Rs. 46.22 lakh & Rs. 12.1 lakh respectively) and the flow of funds also found to be quite irregular.

The total utilization percentage of the funds in the table does not reflect the whole picture because it excludes the utilization made on electrification, equipment and marketing head. Information on said three heads is not available at the respective district level. Expenditure under other heads also does not show higher utilization. Highest percentage (86.22%) of funds utilized on construction of VD, followed by organization of camps (77.60 %), construction of LAC (44.13%) and the least on organization of training programmes (17.35 %). The details of district and year wise financial allocation and expenditure under the four heads is given in Table-4.1.

**Table-4.1: Year-wise total allocation and expenditure of funds in KBK districts (Rs.in lakhs)**

Components	Financial Years														
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			Total		
	AL*	E*	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp.
VD	132.4	119.16	90.0	178.74	152.26	85.19	-	-	-	28.00	21.00	75.0	339.14	292.42	86.22
LAC	2200	19.8	90.0	66.00	50.6	76.66	110.5	19.5	17.64	12.0	3.00	25.0	210.5	92.9	44.13
Electrification of VD/LAC	6.60	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.60	NA	-
Camps	-	-	-	17.88	17.98	100	28.34	17.89	100	-	-	-	46.22	35.87	77.60
Trainings	-	-	-	2.10	2.10	100	-	-	-	10.0	0.0	0	12.1	2.1	17.35
Equipments for VD & LAC	39.84	NA	-	35.28	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.12	NA	-
Marketing Support to OMFED	41.16	NA	-	50.0	NA	-	-	-	-	300.0	NA	-	391.16	NA	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>242.0</b>	<b>138.96</b>	<b>57.42</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>222.94</b>	<b>63.70</b>	<b>138.84</b>	<b>37.39</b>	<b>26.93</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>1080.84</b>	<b>423.29</b>	<b>39.16</b>

Source: Compiled from the district level information

**AL\* – Allocation, E\*- Expenditure.**

Table -4.2 below gives the details of the physical achievement made on different components of the scheme. It shows that 100% physical achievement is made in case of camps followed by construction of VD (86.27 %), training programmes (65.21 %) and the least in the construction of LAC (50 %).

**Table-4.2: Year-wise total Physical target and Achievement made in KBK districts**

Districts	Financial Years														
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			Total		
	T*	A*	% of A	T	A	% of A	T	A	% of A	T	A	% of A	T	A	% of A
VD	20	18	90	27	23	85.18	-	-	-	4	3	75	51	44	86.27
LAC	10	9	90	30	23	76.66	34	6	17.64	4	1	25	78	39	50
Camps	-	-	-	207	207	100	302	302	100	-	-	-	509	509	100
Training Programmes	-	-	-	15	15	100	-	-	-	8	0	0	23	15	65.21

Source: Compiled from the district level information

**T\*- Target, A\*- Achievement**

However, it may be seen that in order to strengthen the service delivery system in the rural and remote areas of the KBK districts, emphasis has been given in the schemes on construction of new buildings for Veterinary Dispensaries (VDs) and Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) in place of old and dilapidated structures and equipping them with latest instruments.

### 4.3 Veterinary Dispensary (VD)

The year and district wise details of the financial flow and its utilization for the construction of veterinary dispensaries in the KBK region is given in Table-4.3. It reveals that during the four years period stretching from 2002-03 to 2005-06, the district administration has been able to spend a little more than 86 % of the total allocated funds. Across the year, it is found that the administration is able to spend the highest amount (90 %) in the year 2002-03 followed by 89 % and 75% in 2003-04 and 2005-06 respectively. Among the districts, it is observed that Nawarangpur, Kalahandi and Nuapada have been able to utilize 100 % of the allocated funds where as Bolangir has spent 85.83 % followed by Koraput 85.71%, Sonpur 83.49% and Malkangiri 83.33 %.

**Table-4.3: Financial allocation & achievement: Construction of Veterinary Dispensary (in lakhs)**

Districts	Financial Years														
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			Total		
	AL	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp	AL	E	% Of Exp.	AL	E	% Of Exp	AL	E	% of Exp.
Koraput	19.86	13.24	66.66	26.48	26.48	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.34	39.72	85.71
Rayagada	13.24	13.24	100	33.10	19.86	60.0	-	-	-	7.00	0	100	53.34	33.1	62.05
Malkangiri	13.24	13.24	100	26.48	19.86	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.72	33.1	83.33
Nabarangapur	13.24	13.24	100	06.62	06.62	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.86	19.86	100
Kalahandi	19.86	19.86	100	33.10	33.10	100	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	100	59.96	59.96	100
Nuapada	13.24	13.24	100	19.86	19.86	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.1	33.1	100
Bolangir	26.48	19.86	75.0	13.24	13.24	100	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	100	46.72	40.1	85.83
Sonepur	13.24	13.24	100	19.86	13.24	66.66	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	100	40.10	33.48	83.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>119.16</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>178.74</b>	<b>152.26</b>	<b>85.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>339.14</b>	<b>292.42</b>	<b>86.22</b>

Source: Compiled from the district level information

Table-4.4 below explains the physical target and achievement of the VD in KBK districts. It shows that out of the total target of 51 VDs only 44 are completed and operationalised whereas 5 buildings are still under construction and 2 are yet to be handed over. Across the years, it is observed that the highest physical target is achieved (18 out of 20) during 2002-03, followed by 2003-04 (23 out of 27) and 2005-06 (3 out of 4). Among the districts, it is found that Nabarangapur, Kalahandi and Nuapada have been able to achieve their total physical targets, whereas Koraput, Malkangiri, Bolangir and Sonepur are one short of their physical targets. In case of Koraput and Bolangir, though the buildings are completed, they are yet to be handed over to the district level veterinary officials. In case of Malkangiri and Sonepur, one each of their VD building is still under construction. Most of VD buildings are still under construction in Rayagada district.

**Table-4.4: Construction of Veterinary Dispensary: Physical Target vs. Achievement**

Districts	Financial Years																			
	2002-03				2003-04				2004-05				2005-06				Total			
	T*	A*	R*		T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R	
			UC	NH			UC	NH			UC	NH			UC	NH			UC	NH
Koraput	3	2	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	0	1
Rayagada	2	2	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	8	5	3	0
Malkangiri	2	2	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	0
Nawarangpur	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0	0
Kalahandi	3	3	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	9	0	0
Nuapada	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0	0
Bolangir	4	3	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	6	0	1
Sonepur	2	2	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	5	1	0
Total	20	18	-	2	27	23	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	51	44	5	2

Source: Compiled from the district level information.

**T: Target, A: Achievement, R: Remark, UC: Under Construction and NH: Not Handed over**

#### 4.4 Livestock Aid Centres (LACs)

Table-4.5 below gives the year and district wise details of financial allocation and achievement between 2002-03 and 2005-06 in the KBK districts. It shows that a little over 44 % of allocated funds have been utilized in four years period for the construction of LAC in KBK districts. It further shows that the highest percentage of funds (90 %) have been utilized in the year 2002-03 followed by 76.66 % in the year 2003-04 and only 25 % in 2005-06. The least percentage (17.64%) of funds has been utilized during 2004-05. Among the districts it is found that, Nabarangapur has been able to spend the highest percentage (59.58 %) of its funds followed by Koraput (55.47 %), Sonepur (54.39 %) Kalahandi ( 43.1%), Malkangiri (42.38%), Rayagada (40.21%) and Nuapada (39.20%). Bolangir has utilized the least amount which is 14.47 % of its total allocation.

**Table-4.5: Financial allocation & achievement: Construction of Livestock Aid Centre (in Lakhs).**

Districts	Financial Years														
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			Total		
	A L	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp.	A L	E	% of Exp.	A L	E	% of Exp.	A L	E	% of Exp.
Koraput	4.40	4.40	100	8.80	8.80	100	13.00	0.0	0	3.00	3.00	100	29.2	16.2	55.47
Rayagada	2.20	2.20	100	15.40	8.80	57.14	9.75	0.0	0	-	-	-	27.35	11.0	40.21
Malkangiri	4.40	4.40	100	8.80	6.60	75.0	9.75	0.0	0	3.00	0.0	0	25.95	11.0	42.38
Nawarangpur	2.20	2.20	100	22.00	19.80	90.0	9.75	0.0	0	3.00	0.0	0	36.95	22.0	59.53
Kalahandi	2.20	2.20	100	4.40	4.40	100	16.25	3.25	20.0	-	-	-	22.85	9.85	43.10
Nuapada	2.20	2.20	100	2.20	0.0	0	6.50	3.25	50.0	3.00	0.0	0	13.9	5.45	39.20
Bolangir	2.20	2.20	100	2.20	2.20	100	26.00	0.0	0	-	-	-	30.4	4.4	14.47
Sonepur	2.20	0	0	2.20	0.0	0	19.50	13.00	66.66	-	-	-	23.9	13.0	54.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>76.66</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>44.13</b>

Source: Compiled from the district level information.

Table-4.6 gives the details of the physical target and achievement of the LAC in KBK districts. It shows that only half (39) of the total LAC buildings (78) has been completed and operationalised during the four years period of implementation of programmes under the RLTA. Some of the rest half are under construction and some, though completed, are yet to be handed over to the district veterinary administration. It is observed that 31 buildings are still under construction and 8 buildings are yet to be handed over to the district veterinary officials. Across the years, it is observed that highest physical target has been achieved during 2002-03 (9 out of 10) followed by 2003-04 (23 of 30) and 2005-06 (1 of 4). The least achievement is made during 2004-05 that is 6 out of 34. Among the districts, the highest physical achievement is made in Nabarangapur district (10 of 15) followed by Koraput (7 of 11), Malkangiri (5 of 10), Kalahandi (4 of 8), Rayagada (5 of 11), Nuapada (2 of 5) and Sonepur (4 of 15). The least physical achievement is made in the Bolangir district (2 of 10).

**Table—4.6: Construction of LAC: Physical Target vs. Achievement**

Districts	Financial Years																			
	2002-03				2003-04				2004-05				2005-06				Total			
	T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R	
		UC	NH			UC	NH			UC	NH			UC	NH			UC	NH	
Koraput	2	2	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	11	7	4	0
Rayagada	1	1	-	-	7	4	3	-	3	0	1	2	-	-	-	-	11	5	4	2
Malkangiri	2	2	-	-	4	3	1	-	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	10	5	5	0
Nawarangpur	1	1	-	-	10	9	1	-	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	15	10	2	3
Kalahandi	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	4	2	2
Nuapada	1	1	-	-	1	0	-	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	-	5	2	2	1
Bolangir	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	0	8	0	-	-	-	-	10	2	8	0
Sonepur	1	0	1	-	1	0	1	-	6	4	2	0	-	-	-	-	15	4	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: Compiled from the district level information

#### 4.5 Organization of Camps

The District veterinary administration periodically organizes health, heat induction, infertility and deworming camps with the active involvement of its local officials such as Veterinary Surgeon, Junior Veterinary Officer and Life Stock Inspector etc., to control and minimize various animal diseases in the KBK region. In this regard, the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services provided cash as well as medicines and equipment to the district administration and the later conducts various camps through its local offices at the different locations of the districts. Table –4.7 gives the details of fund allocation for organization of different camps in the KBK districts. It shows that funds are only allocated during 2003-04 and 2004-05 for organization of various camps. It also shows 100 % utilization of such funds in different district. However, the total expenditure incurred in two years does not show much difference. But the district wise allocation of funds shows some differences. Among the districts, Koraput has been allotted the highest amount (Rs.31.82 lakhs) followed by Rayagada (Rs. 1.07 lakh), Malkangiri (Rs. 0. 58 lakh), Sonapur (Rs. 0. 56 lakh) and Kalahandi and Bolangir (Rs. 0.53 lakh each). The lowest financial allocation is found in case of Nabarangapur which is only Rs. 0.385 lakh.

**Table-4.7: Financial allocation and achievement: Organization of Camps (in lakhs).**

Districts	Years														
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			Total		
	AL	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp	AL	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% Of Exp	AL	E	% of Exp.
Koraput	-	-	-	16.22	16.22	100	15.60	15.60	100	-	-	-	31.82	31.82	100
Rayagada	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	100	0.78	0.78	100	-	-	-	1.07	1.07	100
Malkangiri	-	-	-	0.19	0.19	100	0.39	0.39	100	-	-	-	0.58	0.58	100
Nawarangpur	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	100	0.125	0.125	100	-	-	-	0.385	0.385	100
Kalahandi	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	100	0.24	0.24	100	-	-	-	0.53	0.53	100
Nuapada	-	-	-	0.23	0.23	100	0.165	0.165	100	-	-	-	0.395	0.395	100
Bolangir	-	-	-	0.24	0.24	100	0.29	0.29	100	-	-	-	0.53	0.53	100
Sonepur	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	100	0.30	0.30	100	-	-	-	0.56	0.56	100
Total	-	-	-	17.98	17.98	100	17.89	17.89	100	-	-	-	35.87	35.87	100

Source: Compiled from the district level information

Table-4.8 explain the year and district wise camps organized in the KBK region. It reveals that the region achieved 100 % target in the organization of camps .The year wise analysis shows that more camps were organized during 2003-04 (302) compared to 2003-04 (207). The district wise analysis reveals the variation both in the number as well as type of camps organized in the region. The highest number of camps are organized in Bolangir district ( 78) followed by Kalahandi ( 72),



Koraput (69), Rayagada ( 67), Sonepur ( 60), Malkanagiri ( 59), Nuapada ( 56) and the least in Nabarangapur district ( 48). Among the types of the camps, it was found in each district that the number of heat induction camps was highest followed by deworming and health camps. In over all analysis, it was observed that 243 heat induction camps, 166 deworming camps and 100 health camps were organized in the KBK districts. However, the health camps were organized during 2004-05 only.

**Table-4. 8: Organization of Camps: Physical Target vs. Achievement**

Districts	Nature of Camps	Years									
		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		Total	
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
Koraput	Health	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	13
	Deworming	-	-	10	10	17	17	-	-	27	27
	Heat Induction	-	-	19	19	10	10	-	-	29	29
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	-	-	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>
Rayagada	Health	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	10
	Deworming	-	-	10	10	13	13	-	-	23	23
	Heat Induction	-	-	19	19	15	15	-	-	34	34
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	-	-	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>
Malkangiri	Health	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	12	12
	Deworming	-	-	5	5	10	10	-	-	15	15
	Infertility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Heat Induction	-	-	14	14	18	18	-	-	32	32
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	-	-	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
Nawarangpur	Health	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	11	11
	Deworming	-	-	7	7	7	7	-	-	14	14
	Heat Induction	-	-	16	16	7	7	-	-	23	23
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	-	-	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
Kalahandi	Health	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	17	17
	Deworming	-	-	10	10	13	13	-	-	23	23
	Heat Induction	-	-	19	19	13	13	-	-	32	32
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	-	-	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>
Nuapada	Health	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	10
	Deworming	-	-	7	7	13	13	-	-	20	20
	Heat Induction	-	-	16	16	10	10	-	-	26	26
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	-	-	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>
Bolangir	Health	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	13	13
	Deworming	-	-	10	10	17	17	-	-	27	27
	Heat Induction	-	-	19	19	19	19	-	-	38	38
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	-	-	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>
Sonepur	Health	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	14	14
	Deworming	-	-	7	7	10	10	-	-	17	17
	Heat Induction	-	-	19	19	10	10	-	-	29	29
	<b>Sub Total</b>	-	-	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	-	-	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>207</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>302</b>	-	-	<b>509</b>	<b>509</b>

Source: Compiled from the district level information

These camps have resulted in increased number of AI cases (81723) and the birth of 28656 progenies. The details of such are given in Table-4.8.

**Table 4.8A: District wise AI and Progenies Born**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>No. of AI</b>	<b>Progenies Born</b>
1	Koraput	18618	3055
2	Malkangiri	2845	1291
3	Nawarangpur	5928	2400
4	Rayagada	5646	2634
5	Bolangir	19559	8025
6	Subarnapur	12933	5817
7	Kalahandi	12682	4502
8	Nuapada	3512	932
	Total	81723	28656

#### **4.6 Organization of Training Programmes**

Another important component of the scheme is to organize regular training programmes for the beneficiaries of the scheme so that they would be able to translate their learning into action in terms of enhancing their productivity and income. Therefore, in order to enhance their skill and update their knowledge, the training programme was designed to cover areas like care and management of animals, vaccination, deworming, first aid therapy and castration methodology. The table-4.9 below explains the details of financial allocation and its utilization for the organization of training programmes for the SHG members and the unemployed youth selected by the district authority to work as Pashupalan Sahayak. It was found that funds were allocated during two financial years (2003-04 and 2005-06) for conducting such training programmes. However, it was observed that during 2003-04 funds were utilized for conducting training programmes for the SHG members whereas during 2005-06 it was utilized for providing training for the Pashupalan Sahayaks. The analysis further reveals that the over all financial achievement is quite low (35 %) despite 100 % achievement during the year 2003-04. No expenditure was incurred during 2005-06. The district wise analysis shows that the percentage of expenditure incurred by individual district varies in between 13. 81 % to 22. 29 %.

**Table-4.9: Organization of Training Programme for Self Help Group Members/ Unemployed Educated Youth: Financial allocation and achievement (in Lakhs)**

Districts	Financial Years														
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			Total		
	A	E	% of Exp.	A	E	% of Exp.	A	E	% of Exp.	A	E	% of Exp.	A	E	% of Exp.
Koraput	-	-	-	0.35	0.35	-	-	-	-	1.456	0.0	0	1.806	0.35	19.37
Rayagada	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	100	-	-	-	1.352	0.0	0	1.612	0.26	16.12
Malkangiri	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	100	-	-	-	1.04	0.0	0	1.19	0.15	12.60
Nawarangpur	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	100	-	-	-	1.04	0.0	0	1.3	0.26	20.0
Kalahandi	-	-	-	0.30	0.30	100	-	-	-	1.568	0.0	0	1.868	0.30	19.05
Nuapada	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	100	-	-	-	0.936	0.0	0	1.086	0.15	13.81
Bolangir	-	-	-	0.45	0.45	100	-	-	-	1.568	0.0	0	2.018	0.45	22.29
Sonepur	-	-	-	0.18	0.18	100	-	-	-	1.04	0.0	0	1.22	0.18	14.75
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	-	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>17.35</b>

Source: Compiled from the district level information

Table- 4.10 gives the details of the physical target and achievement made in the field of training programmes conducted in the KBK districts. It shows that 15 out of 23 programmes are completed whereas 8 programmes are still under progress. The total number of beneficiaries to be benefited by these programmes would be 808. Out of them, 643 SHG members have already been imparted training on first aid practices. The rest 165 unemployed youth members who have been selected by the district authority as Pashupalan Sahayak are still undergoing rigorous training programme at Bhubaneswar. The year wise analysis shows that during 2003-04; altogether 15 training programmes were conducted for the SHG members in the entire KBK region whereas 8 programmes which are still under progress were supposed to be conducted during 2005-06 for the Pashupalan Sahayak. The district wise analysis shows that Bolangir district conducted highest number of training programmes ( 3 ), followed by koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Kalahandi and Sonepur ( each having 2) and the least was conducted in Malkangiri and Nuapada ( 1 each). Similarly, the highest number of SHG members were trained in Bolangir district (153) followed by Kalahandi (100), Koraput, Rayagada and Nabarangapur (80 each), and Malkangiri, Nuapada and Sonepur (50 each).

**Table- 4.10: Organization of Training programme for SHG members and Unemployed Educated Youth: Physical Target and achievement**

Districts	Years																			
	2002-03				2003-04				2004-05				2005-06				Total			
	T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R		T	A	R	
			UP	MA			UP	MA			UP	MA			UP	MA				
Koraput	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	80	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	26	3	2	1	106
Rayagada	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	80	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	12	3	2	1	92
Malkangiri	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	20	2	1	1	70
Nawarangpur	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	80	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	16	3	2	1	96
Kalahandi	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	100	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	30	3	2	1	130
Nuapada	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	18	2	1	1	68
Bolangir	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	153	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	27	4	3	1	180
Sonepur	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	16	3	2	1	66
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	643	-	-	-	-	8	0	8	165	23	15	8	808

Source: Compiled from the district level information

T: Target, A: Achievement, R: Remark, UP: Under Progress, MA: Members Attended.

#### 4.7 Marketing

Dairy development in KBK district suffers from inadequate marketing facilities. In order to overcome this problem, the Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Limited (OMFED) has paved in to expand and extend the existing network as well as the milk route to the new and remote areas so that people have easy access to such facilities. OMFED has been engaged in forming the new Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (MPCS) and expanding the old one through inclusion of new members. Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) equipped with instruments have been installed to ensure the collection and storage of milk.

The over all financial allocation and expenditure on different components of the scheme explained in the Table-4. 11. It gives the details of financial allocation for the strengthening the marketing base in the KBK region.

**Table-4.11: Financial allocation & achievement: Marketing (in Lakhs).**

Districts	Financial Years														
	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			Total		
	A L	E	% of Exp.	AL	E	% of Exp	A L	E	% of Exp.	A L	E	% of Exp	A L	E	% of Exp.
Koraput	16.16	16.16	100	32.79	32.79	100	-	-	-	91.59	91.59	100	140.54	140.54	100
Rayagada	0	0	100	3.21	3.21	100	-	-	-	35.36	35.36	100	38.57	38.57	100
Malkangiri	9.00	9.00	100	0	0	100	-	-	-	49.71	49.71	100	58.71	58.71	100
Nawarangpur	0	0	100	0	0	100	-	-	-	123.34	123.34	100	123.34	123.34	100
Kalahandi	0	0	100	0	0	100	-	-	-	0	0	100	0	0	0.0
Nuapada	16.00	16.00	100	14.00	14.00	100	-	-	-	0	0	100	30.00	30.00	100
Bolangir	0	0	100	0	0	100	-	-	-	0	0	100	0	0	0.0
Sonepur	0	0	100	0	0	100	-	-	-	0	0	100	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.16</b>	<b>41.16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	-	<b>300.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>391.16</b>	<b>391.16</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from the district level information.

It was observed during the discussion with officials of OMFED corporate office, Directorate of AH & Veterinary Services and district milk unions that the milk unions in KBK districts were taken over by OMFED on 06-02-2004. Prior to 2004 the marketing through district milk unions and their activities were monitored by Directorate of AH & Veterinary Services. There was no allocation for marketing of milk and dairy products under RLTA during the financial year 2004-05. As per the official records 100% of the funds allocated during 2002-03 & 2003-04 (Rs.91.16 lakhs) were utilized for strengthening of in Koraput, Raygada, Malkangiri and Nuapada districts. In financial year 2004-05 Rs. 300.00 lakh were allocated to OMFED directly for undertaking different marketing activities in Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangpur districts in KBK region. No funds have been allocated to the districts such as Bolangir, Kalahandi and Sonepur for undertaking marketing activities under RLTA.

Table -4.12 below gives the detail status of number of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) and the Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (MPCSs) functioning in KBK districts. It shows that out of 47 BMCs, 19 are established under RLTA and all of them are distributed among four districts namely, Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangpur. It demonstrates that not a single BMC has come up in the rest of the KBK districts namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir and Sonepur under the RLTA so far. However, 20 out of total 47 BMCs functioning in these four districts are created prior to the commencement of RLTA. The table further shows that highest number of BMC ( 11) are functioning in Nabarangpur district, followed by Bolangir ( 8), Koraput and Malkangiri ( 7 each), Kalahandi, Nuapada, and Sonepur ( 4 each) and the least in Rayagada ( 2). The storage capacity of all these BMCs together is of 85, 500 kg.

It further reveals that out of 394 registered MPCSs, 361 are in functional stage in the KBK region. The highest numbers of societies are functioning in Kalahandi districts (70) followed by Nabarangpur (68), Bolangir (64), Sonepur (50), Nuapada (49), Koraput (27), Malkangiri (19) and the least in Rayagada (14).

It is observed that the average milk procured by this region per day is about 4122 lts. Among the districts, the highest average milk collection per day is made by Sonepur district (1431 lts.) followed by Nabarangapur (719 lts.), Bolangir (581 lts.), Kalahandi (510 lts.), Koraput (438 lts), Nuapada (325 lts), Rayagada (175 lts) and the least in Malkangiri district (118 lts).

**Table-4.12: Status of Bulk Milk Cooler (BMC) and Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (MPCS) Functioning in KBK districts**

Districts	Units						
	No. of BMC prior to RLTA	No. of BMC during RLTA	Total No. of BMC	Chilling Capacity	MPCS (Regd.)	MPCS Functioning	Average Milk Collection (lit./ day)
Koraput	3	4	7	16,000	34	27	438
Rayagada	1	1	2	2,500	15	14	175
Malkangiri	3	4	7	7,500	20	19	118
Nabarangpur	1	10	11	17,500	70	68	719
Kalahandi	4	0	4	16,000	78	70	510
Nuapada	4	0	4	6,000	63	49	325
Bolangir	8	0	8	12,500	64	64	581
Sonepur	4	0	4	7,500	50	50	1431
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>85,500</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>4122</b>

Source: OMFED, Bhubaneswar

## **4.8 Findings**

The following findings emerged from the above analysis:

- There is no clear guideline for the selection of beneficiary. Even the official circular or proposal is not followed during the selection process of beneficiaries.
- Inadequate fund allocation prohibits coverage of large number of beneficiaries to avail benefits under the scheme.
- Non-provisioning of funds for electricity connection and supply of water has been the reason for delays in handing over of the completed VD and LAC buildings as well as their operationalisation.
- Delayed release of funds has affected achievements of the physical target and fund utilization. Due to this, a number of VD and LAC buildings are still under construction even though they are sanctioned two or three years back.
- Record on expenditure incurred on electrification, purchase of equipment and strengthening of marketing in KBK district are not available at the district level.
- Expenditure incurred in the construction of LAC building is quite low in almost all districts.
- Funds allocated for camps and training programmes are quite low and flow of funds is irregular.
- 165 unemployed youths have been selected by the district authorities recently to work as Pashupalan Sahayak and their training is under progress.
- Some efforts have been made in Koraput, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Malkanagiri in terms of creation of infrastructure for collection and storage of milks and formation of new Milk Producers Cooperative Societies. The same is planned to be undertaken in other four districts: Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir and Sonepur, from this financial year onwards.

#### **4.9 Suggestions**

In order to improve upon the quality of services and also the better impact of the programme on the development of dairy and poultry in the KBK districts, the following suggestions need to be considered :

- Funds need to be released at regular interval.
- More and more camps, training and awareness programmes need to be organized periodically for the farmers.
- Adequate modern instruments and medicine need to be provided for different diseases.
- Adequate number of vehicles should be provided at the field level for mobility in remote areas.
- Adequate staff to be provided for better delivery of services at the doorstep of the farmers.
- Number of VDs and LAC centres need to be constructed and equipped with modern equipment as per the demand of the local people.
- Adequate numbers of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) need to be established to ensure storage of milk.
- More and more number of new Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (MPCSs) need to be formed in the remote rural areas and the existing one needs to be expanded in order to increase the market accessibility as well as collection of milk.



## Chapter- V

### Analysis of Findings

This chapter analyses the data collected from and through the survey of sample household beneficiaries, Focused Group Discussions with both the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and in - depth discussion with the district and local level veterinary officials and GM, Milk Unions in the respective districts of KBK region on the various aspects of the dairy and poultry development programmes. It focuses on selection of beneficiaries, funding pattern, development of infrastructures, training, organization of camps, distribution of medicines, formation of cooperative societies for the marketing of the dairy and poultry products, satisfaction and suggestion for the better development of this sector in their areas.

This chapter is divided into three parts. Part-1 analyses of the findings form the household beneficiaries; Part-II Opinion analysis of community members and beneficiaries and the part- III Opinion analysis of government officials/GM, Milk Unions etc.

#### **Part-I: Analysis of the Household Beneficiaries:**

##### **5.1 Profile of the Beneficiaries:**

The survey covered a sample size of 556 household beneficiaries. Table -5.1 below gives the detail profile of the sample beneficiaries. It reveals that the highest proportions of the respondents (48%) are within the age group of 26-40 years. Out of the total respondents 73 % are male and the rest are female. About 31 % of the respondents are illiterate. Among the literates, primary is the highest level of education (28%).

**Table-5.1: Profile of the Beneficiaries**

Profile	Categories	Percentage of respondents
Age	Less than 26 years	10
	26-40 years	48
	41-60 years	37
	Above 60	5
Gender	Male	73
	Female	27
	Illiterate	31
	Primary	28

Qualification	Under Matric	20
	Matric	9
	Intermediary	5
	Graduate	6
	Post graduation	1
Family members	Up to 5 Members	27
	5 – 8 Members	61
	> 8 Members	12
Religion	Hindu	99
	Muslim	1
Caste	Scheduled Caste	13
	Scheduled Tribe	21
	OBC	56
	Others	10
Occupation	Agriculture	76
	Wage Labour	33
	Business	14
	Service	12
	Dairy	58
Average Income	Up to 11000	12
	11001 - 15000	15
	15001 - 25000	37
	More than 25000	36

Almost all of the households belong to the Hindu community (99%). The highest percentage of respondents' (61%) family composition varies from 5 to 8 members. Majority of the respondents (56%) belong to the Other Backward Community (OBC), followed by Scheduled Tribe (21%) and the Scheduled Caste (13%).

An analysis of the primary occupation of the respondents reveals that 76 % are in agriculture, 58 % in dairy, 33% are wage labourer, 14 % are in business and 12 % are service holders. About 36 % of the respondents earn more than Rs. 25,000/- as their annual average income whereas 37 % respondents' annual average income varies in between Rs 15000 to Rs. 25,000/-.

## 5.2 Coverage of Beneficiaries

In the absence of proper guidelines and criteria for eligibility of the beneficiary, it is observed during the field survey that people having cow and buffalo, in general, have been covered as beneficiary under the scheme. The table – 5.2 below indicates the number of beneficiaries who

have got benefit under the scheme as individual beneficiaries and as the member of group (Self Help Group). It shows that the highest proportion of the beneficiaries (84%) have received benefit as individual members where as the rest 16 % are as the members of the Self Help Groups which are either formed by the government or Non-government agencies for the development of dairy and poultry in the region.

**Table -5.2: Type of Beneficiaries**

District	Individual Beneficiary		Member of Self Help Group		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koraput	80	99	1	1	81	100
Rayagada	64	100	0	0	64	100
Malkangiri	47	92	4	8	51	100
Nabarangpur	65	88	9	12	74	100
Kalahandi	57	77	17	23	74)	100
Nuapada	35	51	34	49	69)	100
Bolangir	42	63	25	37	67	100
Sonepur	76	100	0	0	76	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>556</b>	100

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

It is an established fact that dairy and poultry are the two traditional household activities in the KBK region. But in recent times, both the activities have proved to be major income generating activities in this region. In this regard, Table – 5.3 below gives the details of the number of years the beneficiaries are engaged in dairy activities to supplement their income. It shows that the highest percentage of the beneficiaries ( 44 %) are engaged far less than five years followed by 22 % almost 7 to 10 years and 19 % respondents more than 10 years in the dairy activities . Only 15 % of the beneficiaries are engaged for 5 to 6 years in these activities.

**Table 5.3: Period of engagement in the Dairy Activities.**

District	< 5 years		5 – 6 years		7 – 10 years		> 10 years		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	31	39	17	22	18	23	5	6	81
Rayagada	33	52	8	13	11	17	12	18	64
Malkangiri	27	53	10	20	8	16	6	11	51
Nawarangpur	54	73	5	7	4	5	11	15	74
Kalahandi	24	33	12	16	18	24	20	27	74
Nuapada	28	41	10	14	20	29	11	16	69
Bolangir	25	37	8	12	17	25	17	26	67
Sonepur	24	32	11	14	25	33	16	21	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

The study collected information from the individual household beneficiaries in the region with an attempt to access the quantum of income generation from dairy activities. Table-5.4 explains in details the income generated by the individual beneficiary from the dairy activities. It indicates that little less than one third of the beneficiaries (32 %) earn in between Rs. 1000 /- to Rs 3000/- annually, whereas 30 % beneficiaries obtain in between Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 5000/-. About 24 % beneficiaries earn between Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000/- annually. The annual income crossed Rs. 10,000/- in case of 12 % of beneficiaries in the KBK region. There are a very few beneficiaries (2%) whose annual income remained less than Rs. 1000/-.

**Table -5.4: Annual Income from the Dairy Activities:**

District	< 1000		1000 – 3000		3001 – 5000		5001 – 10000		> 10000		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	5	6	27	33	16	20	15	19	18	22	81
Rayagada	0	0	9	14	6	9	21	33	28	44	64
Malkangiri	0	0	22	43	15	29	10	20	4	8	51
Nawarangpur	0	0	37	50	28	37	6	8	3	5	74
Kalahandi	0	0	29	39	32	43	12	16	1	2	74
Nuapada	1	2	28	40	20	29	18	26	2	3	69

Bolangir	1	1	5	8	21	31	30	45	10	15	67
Sonepur	2	3	22	29	28	37	21	27	3	4	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

### 5.3 Veterinary Health Services:

Here, we have analyzed the beneficiaries' accessibility to the veterinary centres, such as Veterinary Dispensary or Livestock Aid Centres and the usage of their services. The analysis also covers the level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the beneficiaries with these services and their suggestion for further improvement.

#### 5.3.1. Access to Veterinary Services

Table- 5.5 presents the accessibility of the beneficiaries to the VDs and LACs in sample blocks of the KBK region. It reveals that almost all beneficiaries have access to the Veterinary dispensaries and the Livestock Aid Centre in their locality. Various details regarding the availing facility of VDs/LACs were from the beneficiaries. Table 5.15 presents the facility availed by the beneficiaries. It was reported that all the beneficiaries availed the facility of VDs/LACs for their animals.

**Table -5.5: Access of Beneficiaries to Livestock Aid center / Vet. Dispensary facility**

District	Access		No Access		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	81	100	0	0	81
Rayagada	64	100	0	0	64
Malkangiri	51	100	0	0	51
Nawarangpur	74	100	0	0	74
Kalahandi	74	100	0	0	74
Nuapada	69	100	0	0	69
Bolangir	67	100	0	0	67
Sonepur	76	100	0	0	76
	<b>556</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

In order to find out beneficiaries' access to the veterinary centres, the study has examined the distance of the centres from their locality. Table – 5.6 gives the details of the distance covered by beneficiaries to access the VD/LAC. It indicates that higher percentage of the beneficiaries find it

easy to access the VD/LAC because of less distance of around 2 or less than that or even less than one kilometer. About 30 % beneficiaries cover 3 to 5 kilometer distance to access the same. Nearly 9% of the surveyed beneficiaries reported that they are to travel more than 5 km to visit their nearest/convenient animal care centre.

**Table – 5.6: Distance covered to access the nearest VD/LAC**

District	< 1 Km (%)		1 – 2 Km (%)		3 – 5 Km (%)		> 5 Km (%)		Total N
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	28	35	18	22	25	31	10	12	81
Rayagada	13	20	21	33	22	34	8	13	64
Malkangiri	2	4	32	63	12	23	5	10	51
Nawarangpur	4	5	16	22	44	59	10	14	74
Kalahandi	57	77	10	13	7	10	0	0	74
Nuapada	21	30	20	29	28	41	0	0	69
Bolangir	20	30	3	4	28	42	16	24	67
Sonepur	30	39	41	54	5	7	0	0	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Even those traveled long distance to access the veterinary centre for the treatment of their animal face lot of difficulties. Transportation problem creates lots of hardship for the farmers in the hill and terrain areas. The road condition is also not good to travel particularly in the rainy seasons. Table – 5.7 presents the details of the related problems while accessing the veterinary centers. It shows that majority of the beneficiaries (65 %) do not face any travel related problem. About 35 % beneficiaries, however, face lot of hardship while traveling on their own or together with the animal to reach the centre.

**Table – 5.7: Beneficiaries reporting problem for traveling**

District	Reporting Problem (%)		Not any Problem (%)		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	31	38	50	62	81
Rayagada	29	45	35	55	64
Malkangiri	11	22	40	78	51
Nawarangpur	39	53	35	47	74
Kalahandi	4	5	70	95	74
Nuapada	28	41	41	59	69
Bolangir	36	54	31	46	67
Sonepur	18	24	58	76	76
	<b>196</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

### 5.3.2. Usage of Veterinary Services

Table 5.8 shows the availability of veterinary personnels such as doctors/Livestock Inspectors in VDs/LACs for the treatment of the animals. It reveals that majority (86%) of the beneficiaries affirms the presence of the veterinary personnel where as 14 % answers negatively.

**Table – 5.8: Beneficiaries reporting available of veterinary doctor /LI**

District	Available		Not Available		Total
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
Koraput	63	78	18	22	81
Rayagada	64	100	0	0	64
Malkangiri	51	100	0	0	51
Nawrangpur	60	81	14	19	74
Kalahandi	72	97	2	3	74
Nuapada	57	83	12	17	69
Bolangir	61	91	6	8	67
Sonepur	50	66	26	34	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table 5.9 explains the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries over the behavior of the veterinary doctors/Livestock Inspectors during the time of the treatment of animals. Majority (88%) of the beneficiaries have reported that the behaviors of the doctors/LIs are satisfactory during the time treatment of their domestic animals. Still 12 % beneficiaries show their dissatisfaction over the service provided by the doctors or other staffs of the centre.

**Table -5.9: Satisfaction with the behavior of Veterinary doctor /LI**

District	Satisfied		Not Satisfied		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	50	79	13	21	63
Rayagada	63	98	1	2	64
Malkangiri	50	98	1	2	51
Nawarangpur	56	93	4	7	60
Kalahandi	69	96	3	4	72
Nuapada	47	82	10	18	57
Bolangir	59	97	2	3	61
Sonepur	27	54	23	46	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>478</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table 5.10 presents the factors which depict the satisfaction to the beneficiaries over the behavior of the doctors/ LIs. It reveals that major factors attributing to satisfaction includes among others are good behavior, good treatment and encouraging words for the promotion of dairy activities. It shows that most of (96%) of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the support given by the veterinary personnel for the promotion of dairy activities. While 85% of the beneficiaries reported their satisfaction over their presence and the treatment offered by the doctors, 27 % of them satisfied with the behavior of the doctors.



**Table – 5.10: Reason for Satisfaction**

District	Good behavior		Treat well & regular in his work		Encourage for dairy farming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	9	18	33	66	46	92	50
Rayagada	10	16	60	95	54	86	63
Malkangiri	12	21	19	34	41	73	56
Nabarangpur	29	58	32	64	49	98	50
Kalahandi	20	34	42	71	45	76	59
Nuapada	5	19	14	52	13	48	27
Bolangir	13	19	42	61	40	58	69
Sonepur	9	19	36	77	27	57	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>421</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table-5.11 records the reasons of dissatisfaction among the beneficiaries. Major causes which cause dissatisfaction among the beneficiaries include absence in the centre, charges made for treatment and do not treat well to the animal. Majority of the beneficiaries (79 %) expressed their dissatisfaction over absence of the staffs including doctors in the centre for most of the time. Even when present they do not treat the animal well as reported by 46 % of the beneficiaries. About 16 % of the beneficiaries reported dissatisfaction over charges made for treatment of animals.

**Table – 5.11: Reason for dissatisfaction**

District	Do not treat well		Charges for treatment		Always absent at centre		Total
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Koraput	5	38	3	23	9	69	13
Rayagada	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
Malkangiri	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
Nabarangpur	1	25	1	25	3	75	4
Kalahandi	3	100	1	33	0	0	3
Nuapada	6	60	2	20	8	80	10
Bolangir	0	0	2	100	1	50	2
Sonepur	8	35	0	0	16	70	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>57</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.12 records the beneficiaries response on the availability of other services such as artificial insemination (AI) and medicines. It shows that majority of the beneficiaries (88 %) avail the frozen semen for artificial insemination for their cows and buffalos. About 72 % of the beneficiaries avail the medicines from the veterinary centers for the treatment of their animals.

**Table – 5.12: Beneficiaries reporting getting veterinary services**

District	Getting Frozen semen		Getting Medicine		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	72	89	76	94	81
Rayagada	58	91	64	100	64
Malkangiri	48	94	48	94	51
Nabarangpur	70	95	70	95	74
Kalahandi	74	100	66	89	74
Nuapada	64	93	60	87	69
Bolangir	61	91	4	6	67
Sonepur	45	59	11	14	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

### **5. 3.3. Suggestion for improvement of services.**

There are number of suggestions given by the beneficiaries for the improvement of the veterinary services available at their locality. Table-5.13 gives the details of these suggestions. Major suggestions which can bring the qualitative change in the delivery of services as suggested by the beneficiaries include, sufficient supply of medicines(40%), adequate number of doctors and Livestock Inspectors ( 33 %), need to develop more infrastructure ( 25 %), ensuring sufficient supply of frozen semen, vaccines and fodder for animals (14%), adequate number of training programme for the farmers ( 4%), ensuring both electricity and water connection to the centers (4%) and help to be provided for formation of milk society ( 1%),

**Table – 5.13: Suggestion for improvement of animal health system**

District	Sufficient supply of medicine		Requirement of doctor & L.I		Infrastructural development		Help for milk society		Supply of frozen semen, vaccination & fodder etc		Training to farmers %		Electricity & water connection		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	21	26	24	30	24	30	0	0	17	21	1	1	10	12	81
Rayagada	36	56	27	42	28	43	0	0	6	9	1	2	8	12	64
Malkangiri	20	39	24	47	12	24	3	6	6	12	1	2	0	0	51
Nawarangpur	19	26	28	38	18	24	0	0	4	5	3	4	5	7	74
Kalahandi	32	43	27	36	30	40	2	3	6	8	6	8	0	0	74
Nuapada	42	60	35	50	14	20	0	0	25	36	10	14	2	3	69
Bolangir	28	42	6	9	7	10	1	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	67
Sonepur	22	29	10	13	4	5	1	1	11	14	0	0	0	0	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

#### 5.4 Organization of Camps

Incidence of disease in livestock and poultry is high in tribal areas. Thus, in order to reduce the animal mortality rate in the KBK districts, the government has been giving importance on the prevention and control of animal diseases. Numbers of camps are being organized periodically in the form of health, deworming and heat induction camps in different parts of the KBK district to help the farmers to control and prevent such diseases and increase the animal productivity. Organization of Health/Deworming/Heat induction Camps provide an opportunity for the beneficiaries to avail health check up investigation, treatment, deworming and supply medicines for infertility of the animals at their localities

Table – 5.14 presents attendance of the beneficiaries in different camps. It reveals a wide variation in the attendance of the beneficiaries in different camps held at different point of time. It shows that more than three fourth beneficiaries (77 %) have attended the health camps and nearly one third of them (32 %) in the deworming camp. A mere 27% of the surveyed beneficiaries have attended Heat induction camp/Infertility camp. Such wide variation is mostly observed due to poor communication, publicity and awareness of the beneficiaries. As a result, a large proportion of the dairy farmers fail to avail the benefits of the camps.

**Table – 5.14: Attendance of Beneficiaries in different camps**

District	Health Camps		Heat Induction Camp/ Infertility Camps		De-worming camp		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	79	96	13	16	20	24	81
Rayagada	40	62	18	28	22	34	64
Malkangiri	50	98	24	47	24	47	51
Nabarangpur	67	91	20	27	24	32	74
Kalahandi	59	80	25	34	11	15	74
Nuapada	48	69	15	22	17	25	69
Bolangir	28	42	12	18	42	62	67
Sonepur	56	73	22	29	20	26	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table – 5.15 presents the details of benefits received by the beneficiaries from different camps. It shows that majority (84%) of the surveyed beneficiaries who attended the health camps reported receiving medicines for diseases and treatment for ailments suffered by the animals. Nearly 15% of beneficiaries reported availing medicines for increase in yield of where as about 11% of the beneficiaries received useful health education and health counseling through health camps.

Those who attended the heat induction camp, majority (86%) of them reported that their cows/she-buffalo whereas 14% reported to have received medicines for heat.

In case of de-worming camp, majority (79%) of the surveyed beneficiaries reported receiving medicines for deworming of their animals whereas 21% of them reported availing medicines for the infertility of their cattle/she-buffalo.

**Table -5.15: Benefits from the camps**

District	Health Camps							Heat Induction Camp/ Infertility Camps					De-worming camp				
	Medicines for increasing milk production		Medicines given for diseases		Gain knowledge about general health treatment		No of Beneficiaries	Medicines for heat		Cows become productive		No of Beneficiaries	De-worming the Cow & Buffalos		Cow& Buffalos become fertile		No of Beneficiaries
	N	%	N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%	
Koraput	3	4	73	92	7	9	79	0	0	13	100	13	18	90	2	10	20
Rayagada	2	5	39	98	0	0	40	10	56	8	44	18	21	95	1	5	22
Malkangiri	7	14	39	78		0	50	2	8	18	75	24	17	71	7	29	24
Nabarangpur	25	38	50	75	14	21	67	1	5	19	95	20	13	54	11	46	24
Kalahandi	7	12	42	71	14	24	59	2	8	23	92	25	9	82	2	18	11
Nuapada	8	17	38	79	7	15	48	4	27	11	73	15	15	88	2	12	17
Bolangir	9	6	28	100	6	21	28	2	17	10	83	12	30	71	12	29	42
Sonepur	5	9	49	88	3	5	56	0	0	22	100	22	20	100		0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>180</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

With the above benefits available from the respective camps, the beneficiaries were asked to respond to the usefulness of such camps. Table- 5.16 records the detailed responses of the beneficiaries. It shows that most of the beneficiaries (92 %) reported the usefulness of such camps whereas only 8 % reported negatively.

**Table – 5.16: Usefulness of camps**

District	Useful		Not Useful		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	77	95	4	5	81
Rayagada	62	96	2	4	64
Malkangiri	49	96	2	4	51
Nawarangpur	69	93	5	7	74
Kalahandi	67	91	7	9	74
Nuapada	58	84	11	16	69

Bolangir	67	100	0	0	67
Sonepur	60	79	16	21	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

In this regard, the beneficiaries suggested for the frequent organization of such camps. Table- 5.17 records the details of the suggestion for the frequent organization of camps. It shows that almost all beneficiaries (99%) suggested for the frequent organization of such camps.

**Table – 5.17: Suggestions for frequent organization of camps**

District	frequent organization of camps		Should not have camps		Total N
	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	81	100	0	0	81
Rayagada	64	100	0	0	64
Malkangiri	51	100	0	0	51
Nabarangpur	74	100	0	0	74
Kalahandi	73	99	1	1	74
Nuapada	68	99	1	1	69
Bolangir	67	100	0	0	67
Sonepur	76	100	0	0	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

All the beneficiaries who attended these camps, however, reported having incurred expenditure towards payment of user's fee for the treatment of their domestic animals. Table-5.18 presents the details of the payment of user's fee and the problems faced for payment of such fees. It reveals that all the beneficiaries paid the user's fee while attending the camps. It also shows that while 96% of the beneficiaries have faced no problems, only 4% of them reported having problems in paying users fees.

**Table – 5.18: Payment of user’s fee in the camps**

District	Paid users fee		Total	Problems for paying users fee				Total
				Faced problem		faced no problem		
	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	81	100	81	4	5)	77	95	81
Rayagada	64	100	64	1	2	63	98	64
Malkangiri	51	100	51	2	4	49	96	51
Nabarangpur	74	100	74	5	7	69	93	74
Kalahandi	74	100	74	5	7	69	93	74
Nuapada	69	100	69	2	3	67	97	69
Bolangir	67	100	67	2	3	65	97	67
Sonepur	76	100	76	3	4	73	96	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.19 presents the responses of the beneficiaries who have faced difficulties in order to attend the camps. It indicates that majority (95%) of the beneficiaries have reported not facing any problems in attending the camps. Only 5 % beneficiaries reported problem of long distance to attend the camp.

**Table – 5.19: Problems faced in attending the camps**

District	Faced problem		Not faced problem		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	3	4	78	96	81
Rayagada	2	3	62	97	64
Malkangiri	1	2	50	98	51
Nabarangpur	6	8	68	92	74
Kalahandi	1	1	73	99	74
Nuapada	7	10	62	90	69
Bolangir	7	10	60	90	67
Sonepur	1	1	75	99	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

In order to make the camps more effective and users friendly, a numbers of suggestions are made by the beneficiaries. Table – 5.20 explains the details of suggestions made by the beneficiaries. Major suggestions which can make the camps more effective reported by them include, ensuring frequent organization of such camps (60 %), providing information to the beneficiaries prior to the camp ( 52 %),distribution of sufficient medicines ( 47 %), increase the duration of camps ( 11%), generate awareness for first aid treatment ( 5 %) and no user’s fee for camp ( 0.7 %).

**Table -5.20: Suggestion regarding development of the camps**

District	Frequent organization of camps (%)		Sufficient medicine		Awareness for first aid treatment		Long duration of camp		Prior information about camp		No users fee for camp		Beneficiary attending camp
	N	%	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)		(%)	
Koraput	44	54	23	28	2	2	12	14	4	45	1	1	81
Rayagada	25	39	40	62	3	5	5	8	14	22	0	0	64
Malkangiri	48	94	31	61	2	1	9	18	0	0	1	2	51
Nabarangpur	55	74	40	54	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	74
Kalahandi	62	84	33	45	18	24	9	12	0	0	0	0	74
Nuapada	43	62	48	69	1	1	3	4	3	4	0	0	69
Bolangir	45	67	21	31	2	23	9	13	6	9	1	1	67
Sonepur	40	53	27	36	0	0	8	10	2	3	1	1	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

### 5.5 Training:

Training, under this scheme, is organized to improve of the knowledge and skill of the beneficiaries for the better management of the animal leading to enhancement of the productivity. Table- 5.21 gives the details of participation of beneficiaries in the training programmes. It shows that majority of the beneficiaries ( 92%) have not participated in any training programmes conducted under the scheme. Only 8% of the surveyed beneficiaries have reported to have attended training programmes. Out of the total beneficiaries availed training, majority from Nuapada district (39%) attended training camps. This indicates that much emphasis has not been given on training programmes which are very essential for the promotion of animal care and management.



**Table – 5.21: Participation in training Programme**

District	Participated in any training		Not Participated in any training		Total
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N
Koraput	3	4	78	96	81
Rayagada	0	0	64	100	64
Malkangiri	0	0	51	100	51
Nabarangpur	0	0	74	100	74
Kalahandi	0	0	74	100	74
Nuapada	27	39	42	61	69
Bolangir	14	21	53	79	67
Sonepur	0	0	76	100	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

The study has made further enquiry to find out the contents of the training programmes. Table-5.22 presents the details of the contents of the training programmes. It shows that training has been imparted on two major subjects: feeding for better milk production and general health care of animals which of course includes the first aid therapy. Majority of the beneficiaries ( 84 %) have participated in the programmes conducted on general health care of animals. Only 18 % of the beneficiaries attended the programme on feeding for better milk production.

**Table – 5.22: Types of Training**

District	Feeding for better milk production		General health care of animals		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	2	67	1	33	3
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	0	0	0	0	0
Nabarangpur	0	0	0	0	0
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0
Nuapada	14	52	13	48	27
Bolangir	3	21	11	79	14
Sonepur	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table – 5.23 explains the usefulness of the training programmes. It reveals that all the participants (100 %) have reported the usefulness of the training programme and suggested for the frequent organization of such programmes to enhance their knowledge and capacity to manage and enhance the productivity.

**Table -5.23: Beneficiaries reporting training programme useful**

District	Useful		Not Useful		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	3	100	0	0	3
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	0	0	0	0	0
Nabarangpur	0	0	0	0	0
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0
Nuapada	27	100	0	0	27
Bolangir	14	100	0	0	14
Sonepur	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.24 gives the detail reasons of the usefulness of the training programmes. Among the beneficiaries, majority ( 84%) have gained the knowledge on first aid treatment, followed by 61 % on feeding for better milk production , 27 % on awareness of dairy farming and the least ( 9%) on grass cultivation.

**Table – 5.24: Reasons for usefulness of training**

District	Gain knowledge about feeding for better milk production		Know about first aid treatment (%)		Gain knowledge about grass cultivation (%)		Awareness created for dairy farming (%)		No of Beneficiary Reporting Training
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Koraput	1	33	3	100	0	0	0	0	3
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nabarangpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuapada	17	63	22	81	1	4	5	18	27
Bolangir	8	57	10	71	0	0	3	21	14
Sonepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

In order to make the training programmes more effective, the beneficiaries suggested various useful suggestions. Table- 5.25 below records all such suggestions. It shows that majority of the beneficiaries ( 47 %) suggested to give more emphasis on knowledge about Artificial Insemination ( AI) followed by better feeding for good health and milk production ( 41 %), more knowledge on grass cultivation ( 39 %), first aid treatment ( 30 %), and knowledge about various government schemes ( 27 %). It was believed that the emphasis on all the above items would help in enhancing and upgrading the knowledge and skill of the farmers for dairy development.

**Table – 5.25: Suggestions for improvement of the training programme**

District	For grass cultivation		Better feeding for health & milk production		For first aid treatment of animals		Knowledge about AI		Knowledge about Govt. scheme		Total
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Koraput	2	67	1	33	1	33	0	0	0	0	3
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nabarangpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nuapada	10	37	11	40	7	26	12	44	3	11	27
Bolangir	5	36	6	43	5	36	3	21	2	14	14
Sonepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

## 5.6 Marketing of milk

Marketing of milk is an essential component of any dairy development programme. Lack of marketing network and limited milk route in the KBK districts severely affects the dairy development programmes in the region. Table – 5.26 gives the picture of use of milk by the beneficiaries. It shows that majority of the beneficiary (58 %) consume as well as and sale their milk or milk related products in the KBK region. About 31 % beneficiaries produce milk exclusively for the marketing purpose whereas 11% of the beneficiaries only for consumption.

**Table - 5. 26: Use of the Milk by the Beneficiary**

District	Consume(1)		Sale (2)		Both (1&2)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koraput	10	12	22	27	49	61	81	100
Rayagada	5	8	35	55	24	37	64	100
Malkangiri	3	6	26	51	22	43	51	100
Nabarangpur	5	7	34	46	35	47	74	100
Kalahandi	13	18	15	20	46	62	74	100
Nuapada	8	12	6	9	55	79	69	100
Bolangir	4	6	15	22	48	71	67	100
Sonepur	14	19	20	26	42	55	76	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>556</b>	100

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.27 gives the details of the existence of Cooperative societies in the sample KBK region. It indicates that most of the areas do not have Milk Producer's Cooperative Societies as reported by 86 % of the beneficiaries. Only 14 % of the beneficiaries reported to be members of MPCs. This shows that majority of people are deprived of the Orissa State Marketing Cooperative Federation's marketing network which forced them to sell their product in the open market.

**Table – 5.27: Existence of Milk Producers Cooperative Society (MPCS)**

District	Having Societies		Not Having Societies		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Koraput	18	22	63	78	81
Rayagada	0	0	64	100	64
Malkangiri	9	18	42	82	51
Nabarangpur	12	16	62	84	74
Kalahandi	24	32	50	68	74
Nuapada	5	7	64	93	69
Bolangir	6	9	61	91	67
Sonepur	3	4	73	96	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.28 presents the membership of the beneficiaries in different MPCSs. It reveals that nearly three fourth of the 77 beneficiaries are reported of being member of the MPCSs. Only 26 % of the 77 beneficiaries are not member of any societies even though there is existence of such societies in their location.

**Table – 5.28: Memberships of the MPCSs**

District	Member of the society		Not as a Member of the society		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Koraput	17	94	1	6	18	100
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	4	44	5	56	9	100
Nabarangpur	10	83	2	17	12	100
Kalahandi	17	71	7	29	24	100
Nuapada	1	20	4	80	5	100
Bolangir	5	83	1	17	6	100
Sonepur	3	100	0	0	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.29 presents the nature of help a member derives from the society. It shows that the highest proportion of the members (57 %) use the society for both such as for the purpose of marketing the milk and availing the fodder for the animal. About 40 % of the members exclusively use the society for marketing of their milk where as only 3 % use for availing the fodder.

**Table -5.29: Extent of helps derived from the Society**

District	Marketing of Milk (1)		Availing fodder (2)		Both (1 & 2)		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	14	78	0	0	4	22	18
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	1	11	0	0	8	89	9
Nabarangpur	5	42	1	8	6	50	12
Kalahandi	3	12.5	0	0	21	87.5	24
Nuapada	5	100	0	0	0	0	5
Bolangir	3	50	1	17	2	33	6
Sonepur	0	0	0	0	3	100	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.30 presents the details of price paid by the Cooperative societies. It reveals that the highest percentage of the members (82 %) feels that they do not get reasonable price for their milk from the society. Only 18 % members feel they get the reasonable price from the society.

**Table-5. 30: Give reasonable price by the society**

District	Give reasonable price		Not Give reasonable price		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	7	39	11	61	18
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	0	0	9	100	9
Nabarangpur	2	17	10	83	12
Kalahandi	3	12.5	21	87.5	24
Nuapada	1	20	4	80	5
Bolangir	0	0	6	100	6
Sonepur	1	33	2	67	3
	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.31 explains the price of milk availed from the open market. It shows that majority of the members (71 %) get better price for their product from the open market compared to the society where as only 29 % members feels the opposite.

**Table – 5.31: Better price from Open Market**

District	Get better price		Not Get better price		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	17	94	1	6	18
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	6	67	3	33	9
Nabarangpur	9	75	3	25	12
Kalahandi	12	50	12	50	24
Nuapada	5	100	0	0	5
Bolangir	5	83	1	17	6
Sonepur	1	33	2	97	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.32 gives the detail views of the members on collection, storage and transportation of their milk. It reveals that majority of the members (69 %) feel that the society gives them better facilities for collection, storage and transportation of their milk where as only 31 % believe against it.

**Table – 5.32: Better option for collection, storage and transportation by the Society**

District	Yes		No		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	17	94.	1	6	18
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	8	89	1	11	9
Nabarangpur	9	75	3	25	12
Kalahandi	15	62.5	9	37.5	24
Nuapada	1	20	4	80	5
Bolangir	0	0	6	100	6
Sonepur	3	100	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table – 5.33 records the suggestions given by the members for the effectiveness of the society in their areas. Majority of the members (97 %) reported that increase in the milk price would attract more people to the society and also increase in the transportation rate would encourage the head loader to transport the milk from the society to the bulk cooler or the chilling plant in right time. About 62 % of the members feel that supply of free fodder and seeds would also strengthen the society further. Over 4 % each of the members believe that proper monitoring and training to the members would also help in enhancing the effectiveness of the society.

**Table – 5. 33: Suggestions about functioning of the Society**

District	Required Proper monitoring		Supply of free fodder & seeds		Increasment of milk rate & transportation charge		Required training for members		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	1	6	14	78	15	83	2	11	18
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	0	0	3	33	9	100	0	0	9
Nabarangpur	1	8	4	33	12	100	0	0	12
Kalahandi	1	4	19	79	19	79	1	4	24
Nuapada	0	0	5	100	7	140	0	0	5
Bolangir	0	0	1	17	6	100	0	0	6
Sonepur	0	0	2	67	3	100	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

### 5.7 Over all satisfaction

Effort was made in the study to access the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries over the implementation of the schemes. Table – 5.34 explains in detail the level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the beneficiaries in the KBK region. It shows that majority of the beneficiaries (72 %) are satisfied with the benefits they have received under the scheme whereas 28 % of them expressed their dissatisfaction.



**Table – 5.34 Satisfaction over the scheme**

District	Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	81	100	0	0	81
Rayagada	63	98	1	2	64
Malkangiri	44	86	7	14	51
Nabarangpur	62	84	12	16	74
Kalahandi	58	78	16	22	74
Nuapada	38	55	31	45	69
Bolangir	36	54	31	46	67
Sonepur	21	28	55	72	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table – 5.35 below presents the reasons given by the beneficiaries for their satisfaction. It shows that the scheme has helped most of the beneficiaries to enhance their family income (90 %), improved the health conditions of their animals ( 46 %), increased awareness about the first aid treatment( 43 %), increased the production of cross breed and H-breed cow population through the artificial Insemination and decreased animal mortality ( 2 %).

**Table – 5-35 Reasons for Satisfaction**

District	Developing animals health		Production of CB & HB cows by AI		Increase family income		Aware about general health treatment		Decrease mortality rate		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	35	43	1	1	75	92	21	25	0	0	81
Rayagada	48	76	0	0	55	87	6	9	0	0	63
Malkangiri	12	27	3	7	39	88	14	32	0	0	44
Nabarangpur	14	22	4	6	41	66	15	24	0	0	62
Kalahandi	28	48	7	12	17	29	38	65	0	0	58
Nuapada	26	68	3	8	17	45	31	81	1	3	38
Bolangir	12	33	0	0	19	53	35	97	0	0	36
Sonepur	10	48	0	0	11	52	11	52	1	5	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>403</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

Table- 5.36 below records the reasons for dissatisfaction among the beneficiaries. It shows that most of the beneficiaries (52 %) show their dissatisfaction over non-availability of sufficient medicines both during the camps and in the veterinary centers, uncertainty of camps and training (46 %, no profit from the dairy (18 %), low price of milk rate and failure of Artificial Insemination ( 10 %).

**Table – 5.36 Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

District	No profit		Uncertainty of training & Camps		AI failure		Insufficient Medicine		Low milk rate		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rayagada	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1
Malkangiri	7	100	5	71	2	28	6	86	0	0	7
Nabarangpur	3	25	8	67	1	8	7	58	0	0	12
Kalahandi	3	19	10	62	1	6	14	87	0	0	16
Nuapada	5	16	11	35	4	13	16	56	3	10	31
Bolangir	2	6	15	48	2	6	14	45	3	10	31
Sonepur	2	4	44	80	2	4	18	33	4	7	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>153</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

The study has made an attempt to collect suggestions from the beneficiaries for the development of the dairy in the region in the context of the implementation of various programmes under RLTA. Table- 5.37 below presents the suggestions. Majority of the beneficiaries (85 %) suggested for the frequent organization of camps and training programmes in the region. Among others, about 42 % beneficiaries suggested for supply of sufficient medicines, fodder, and good quality of semen followed by 29 % for strengthening facilities for marketing of milk, 21 % for ensuring availability of doctors/ Livestock Inspectors and Community Linked Workers and 14 % for spreading awareness among the people and monitoring the functioning of the system at the local level for the development of the dairy in the KBK region.

**Table – 5.37 Suggestions for the development of dairy in the region**

District	Availability of Doctor / LI		Proper awareness & monitoring		Sufficient medicine, fodder & good quality semen		Frequent organization of camps & training		Facility of milk marketing		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Koraput	18	22	1	1	20	25	75	93	18	22	81

Rayagada	12	19	3	5	13	20	56	87.5	41	64.	64
Malkangiri	19	37	7	14	37	73	51	100	11	21	51
Nabarangpur	22	30	1	1	36	49	55	74	19	26	74
Kalahandi	30	41	21	28	39	53	43	58	19	26	74
Nuapada	17	25	15	22	43	62	52	75	35	51	69
Bolangir	6	9	12	18	26	39	60	90	9	13	67
Sonepur	5	7	16	21	21	28	76	100	7	9	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>556</b>

Source: KCSD-KIIT Survey, 2006

## **Part –II: Opinion Analysis of community members and beneficiaries**

In order to find out the perception of the group over the implementation and impact of the scheme, number of Focused Group Discussions (FGD) at different locations in the sample blocks of the KBK districts were conducted. The information collected on different components of the programme such as selection of the beneficiary, sanction of the loans, organization of camps and training programmes, health services and marketing of milk, from the groups consisting of both the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are analysed below.

### **5. 8 Beneficiaries Selection**

On the selection of the beneficiary, the group viewed that, generally, the veterinary department selects such people who have shown their interest to keep cow / buffalo and s/he must have some cultivated land. They also pointed out that BPL families are attached priority for income generation. However, they reported that under the RLTA scheme neither individual nor group members of the Self Help Groups are selected as beneficiaries. There are some SHG groups which are formed under the SGSY schemes for the promotion of developmental activities.

### **5.9 Provision of funds**

The groups pointed out that no funds have been given to any SHG members under RLTA scheme. Loans however have been sanctioned to SHG groups under the SGSY scheme for development of dairy activities in their area.

### **5.10 Training**

The veterinary department, sometimes, select the members of SHG groups formed or promoted under SGSY scheme for training under the RLTA scheme. Some members have been imparted

training on animal first aid therapy. They reported that this type of training is very useful for dairy farming. They suggested for increased numbers of training programmes on first aid treatment of animals, grass cultivation, feeding for better milk production etc at regular interval.

### **5.11 Organization of Camps**

According to the members participated in the group discussion, health, deworming and infertility camps are being organized and medicines are also being distributed in the camps. However, they complained about non-availability of medicines in the camps. They insisted on need for the distribution of sufficient medicines during the camps. They also suggested that this type of camps should be organized at frequent interval and that should be held nearer to their locality. Some of the members were of the opinion that the provision of user's fee should be stopped.

### **5.12 Health Services**

In some areas, members of the group complained about the long distance of the veterinary centers from their locality. Some also complains the non availability of doctors and Livestock Inspectors in some centres. They expressed the views that in absence of staff quarters, 24 hours service from the health personnel is not available. Thus, they lamented the need for staff quarters and ensuring the availability of the health personnel at their local or nearest health centres. They also demanded that sufficient medicines and artificial insemination should be made available at the nearest veterinary health centres.

### **5.13 Marketing**

It was observed during the group discussion that most of the people sale their milk through society and very less quantity of milk is sold outside market. However, they complained that the price of milk in outside market is higher than society price. Therefore they demanded for increasing the society price. It was also observed that the members of the society get some extra benefits in terms of availing fodder, mineral mixture, AI facility and vaccination.

In most of the areas, as per the information available from the group participants, there is no milk producer's co-operative society. These people are facing lot of problem to sale their milk. They suggested formation of Milk Producer's Cooperative Society in their area and also demanded for remunerative price for their produce.

Most of the people opined that training programmes should be conducted for the o society members on general health treatment of the animals, fodder cultivation, management of and monitoring of the society activities.

### **Part- III: Opinion Analysis of district level Officials**

The study conducted in-depth discussion with the district and local level veterinary officials such as Chief District Veterinary Officers (CDVO), Veterinary Surgeons, Livestock Inspectors, GM Milk Unions etc., on the implementation of the programmes under RLTA in the KBK region.

#### **5.14 Coverage of Beneficiaries**

Information compiled from the discussions with the officials of the respective district of the region suggests that no specific guidelines have been followed in selection of beneficiaries under the RLTA schemes. However, farmers having traditional experience of cow and poultry keeping have been taken as beneficiaries. It was also reported that large number of poor farmer's families especially the tribals and families living below poverty line could not be covered under this scheme due to paucity of funds.

#### **5.15 Funding**

As per the information available from the officials of the KBK districts, more than half of the funds are allocated for the construction of infrastructure such as Veterinary Dispensaries (VDs) and Livestock Aid Centres (LACs) and very little funds are available for organization of camps and distribution of medicines among the farmers. Funds are hardly allocated for holding up the training programmes for the farmers.

Discussion with district level officials further reveals that constraint of fund does not allow them to supply sufficient medicine to the farmers, conduct training programmes both for the beneficiaries and the officials, organize ample number of camps for the benefit of farmers and appoint Community Linked Workers etc. It also prevents the agency to purchase vehicle for mobility, arrange mobile dispensary and engage sufficient number of staffs to manage the system. According to them, the above constraints ultimately affected their achievement.

## **5.16 Training**

According to the officials, only few numbers of training programmes on first aid therapy has been conducted for the Self Help Group members in the respective districts of the KBK region. In their view, these training programmes are quite beneficial to the farmers.

## **5.17 Camps**

### ***Organization of Camps***

Information compiled from the discussion with officials suggest that the veterinary department organizes various camps such as health, heat induction, infertility and deworming with the active involvement of the officials like Veterinary Surgeon, Junior Veterinary Officer and Life Stock Inspector etc., for the benefit of the farmers.

According to the officials, the camps help the farmers in number of ways. First it enhances their awareness about prevention of various diseases, improvement of health conditions of animals, Artificial Insemination, vaccination, infertility reduction, deworming of the animals. Second, it helps in terms of increasing productivity and reducing animal mortality. Third, it ensures the availability of free medicine to the farmers. Hence, the demand for the frequent organization of such camps in their areas is very high.

The officials, however, expressed that they face lot of difficulties in the organization of such camps. The constraints are reflected in terms of lack of coordination among officials, absence of mobile diagnostic laboratory and experienced gyeanic veterinary experts, transportation problem due to bad road conditions and lack of vehicles. The officials also sometimes face the wrath of the farmers for insufficient medicines during the camp. According to the officials, the root cause of all such problems lies with less allocation of money for such purpose.

## **5.18 Veterinary Services**

The officials viewed that shortage of medicine and frozen semen at the village level LACs makes the farmers quite unhappy with the system. It is also observed during the discussion that non-existence of adequate number of Livestock Aid Centres and shortage of veterinary personnels affect the service delivery system in the local areas.

### **5.19 Marketing**

The Orissa State Milk Cooperative Federation (OMFED) looks after the marketing of the milk and milk products through the formation of Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies at the village levels whereas the local market mainly handles the marketing of poultry products. OMFED helps in procurement, transportation and marketing of milk. It also provides some infrastructures and instruments. However, the formation of cooperative societies suffers a setback due to lack of awareness among the farmers, low payment of price by the society compared to the private vendor; previous disturbing experience among the members in the society etc. But it is reported that the non-existence of the cooperative societies also creates marketing problems for the farmers. Thus, the suggestions are in favour of the formation of such society which would ensure collection of milk regularly from the producers with payment of remunerative price.

The officials suggested that the farmers need to be made aware of the advantage of the Milk Cooperative Societies. However, they opined that modernization of society with installation of computer facilities, proper monitoring, collective responsibility among the members and provision of transportation facilities to the farmers to collect their produce and regularity in transaction are essential to ensure proper functioning of the cooperative societies.

### **5.20 Innovative Actions**

Despite the fund crunch, the district level officials undertake the following activities to mitigate the field level problems to the extent possible:

- Organizes free camps and distribute medicines free of cost among the farmers.
- Personal village contact programme is being undertaken by the officials.
- In a village, mass vaccination, mass castration, doorstep artificial insemination conducted.
- Additional responsibility has been given to the staffs to overcome the problem of the shortage of the personnel.
- Staffs are allowed to use their own vehicle for mobility.

### **5.21 Level of Satisfaction**

Our discussion with officials generated mixed reaction regarding their satisfaction and success of the programmes being implemented under the RLTP for the development of dairy and poultry in the KBK region. They mentioned that the programme has helped in increasing the milk production

and consequently the incomes of the farmers in the district. They also expressed their satisfaction that the scheme has been able to reduce the mortality rate among the animals in the concerned districts. Further, it has increased the level of awareness among the farmers in the field of care and management, first aid, and marketing of their product etc.

But at the same time they also expressed their dissatisfaction on several issues which need immediate attention for further development. Among them, they mentioned that the agency is still facing the constraint of resources, i.e. physical, human and financial, in terms of vehicles, adequate staffs, sufficient medicine, mobile laboratory, VDs/LACs, etc. They also highlight that large number of families still to be provided training and other facilities and made aware of issues concerning the health, care, management of animals and marketing of their products.

## **5.22 Suggestions for betterment**

In order to improve upon the quality of services and also the better impact of the programme on the development of dairy and poultry in the KBK districts, the following suggestions were emerged from our discussion with the district and field level officials in the KBK region.

- Adequate funds need to be released at regular interval
- Adequate number of camps, training and awareness programmes need to be organized for the farmers
- Medicine with longer expiry date should be provided
- Adequate modern instruments and medicine need to be provided for different diseases.
- Experienced gynaec experts to be deployed in infertility camps.
- Mobile diagnostic laboratories to be strengthened.
- Every block should have a lab, infrastructure to display animal husbandry activity
- Adequate number of vehicle should be provided at the field level for mobility in remote areas.
- Adequate staff to be provided for better delivery of services at the doorstep of the farmers.
- Number of VDs and LAC centres need to be constructed depending upon the requirement of the farmers.
- More number of Milk Producers Cooperative Societies should be formed through OMFED for better marketing support.



## **Part- IV: Main Constraints and Best Practices**

### **5.23 Main constraints**

The officials have identified the following constraints while implementing the programmes for the development of dairy and poultry in the districts of the KBK region:

- Inadequate supply of medicine at irregular interval
- Less or limited funds for large number of beneficiaries.
- Planning at the higher level without the feedback from the field.
- Lack of vehicle prevents frequent mobility at the rural areas.
- Absence of adequate number of staffs affects the delivery of services.
- Mismatch between physical target and funds allocation.

### **5.24 Best Practices**

Previously BMCs of 5000 litre capacity were being installed for procurement of milk. Considering the low milk production of that area.1000 litre capacity BMCs were installed which resulted in reduced operational expenditure by way of minimizing the electricity charges. This would strengthen the marketing effort in long way.

Due to the Organisation of health/Heat Induction/Deworming camps, 81723 AI could be done and 28656 progenies were born.

While discussing the BEST PRACTICE in Dairy sector, the need to assess the process of mechanization of dairy farm operations in KBK region was felt. The growth of mechanization process could be assessed from possession of the number of cows/she-buffalos by the farmers. The following case studies support the above views.

### **Case Study- 1**

Mr. Sanjaya Kumar Nayak, 42 years, is an inhabitant of Hatapada village of Koraput Block. He belongs to ST category and has six family members. He has 1.50 acres of own cultivated land and his primary occupation has been cultivation. Besides, he has 2 CBJ cows and two calves. His family income was very low (Rs 10000/annum). To supplement his family income he accepted dairy as secondary income source. His wife and children also co-operate him in this activity. In the year 2003 he purchased one CBJ cow with loan assistance from Bank. He attended health/deworming/heat induction camp in his locality organized under RLTAAP scheme.

According to him as the camp was organized in his locality he didn't have to move to veterinary dispensary for deworming and to get medicines. Due to timely treatment, his cows got pregnant and gave birth to a female calf in due course of time. Further, cow rearing was very much helpful in enhancing his family income. He could fully pay back the bank loan within three years. In the year 2005, Utkal Gramya Bank again financed him to purchase another cow without hesitation. ***The beneficiary laments that it is the camp and the training which has changed his future.***

As he is the member of MPCS (Dumuriput MPCS). He regularly (both morning and evening time) sold milk to the MPCS and received payment in ten days interval. Besides, he received other benefits from the MPC society such as;

- Getting feed at subsidised rate from OMFED.
- Getting mineral mixture through society.
- Training about dairy management and animal health care management.

***Today Sanjay and his family members are well to do and happy.***

### **Case Study-2**

Mr. Kirti kumar Sahoo of Lanjimar village in Nuapada block of Nuapada district has seven family members and belong to OBC category. His has 3 acres of land and his occupation is agriculture. Besides, he has adopted dairy as to supplement his income. Prior to implementation of RLTAAP scheme he has owned two Desi cows. But his income from these two cows was meager as he could not take proper care of his cows. In the year 2003-04 he availed the benefits of RLTAAP camp for the first time which was organized near to their locality and LAC.

He also availed the vaccination services from the LAC twice in a year and AI facility. Encouraged by the available services for health care of cows he got 3 CBJ cows. This could enable him to fetch better milk and earn a substantial income for his livelihood. Besides, he got know about general health treatment and appropriate feeding practices. The crop residues from his agriculture land helped him for providing feed for his animals. Now he is the owner of 2 Desi and 3 CB cows and is marketing 20 liter of milk per day which has enhanced his family income prior to the year 2003.

Initially he had a little problem for selling of milk. For which he used to sale his milk directly in the open market and private vendors at times. But it created problems for payment. However, since last one year in his village milk producers co-operative society was organized by OMFED named as Lanjimar MPCS and there are 18 members in the society. OMFED also installed a Bulk Milk Cooler at Nuapada nearer to his locality and collects milk through their society. The marketing of milk now became easier. In addition he and his society members have receive many facilities from OMFED such as:

- Cattle feed in subsidised rate
- AI facility and services in proper time for their cows.
- Regular payment of milk price at 10 days interval.

***Kirti now earns 15000/- per annum excluding all his production and marketing expenditure and is happy.***

## **Chapter-VI**

### **Summary of Findings and Recommendations**

The present study is based on a sample survey of 556 beneficiary households and in-depth interviews/group discussions covering all 8 districts of KBK. 30% beneficiary households having cows and she buffalos were selected from 30% of the sample blocks of KBK districts. Besides these beneficiaries, others, who have utilized different services available at VDs/LACs on the day of visit and secretary & members of the societies, were also interviewed. The service utilization, level of assesses to the veterinary infrastructure and marketing of milk in the concerned districts were evaluated. Local leader, members of SHGs, head loaders were contacted to understand the view of the community as a whole relating to development of dairy and poultry in KBK districts. Discussions were also held with governmental and nongovernmental officials to understand the financing of scheme and other related matters under RLTAAP.

#### **6.1 Financing of schemes**

Majority of the people in KBK districts belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) with a concentration of tribal population up to 38.41%. The level of poverty among rural people is quite high (87.14% BPL) against the state average (48.14% BPL as per 55<sup>th</sup> NSS survey: 1999-2000). Substantial regional, social and gender disparities in terms of literacy, health and other socio-economic indicators vis-à-vis Orissa is marked amongst the districts within the region. The Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) is being implemented for the upliftment of the livelihood of the people of this area since 1998-99. The central government and state government funded 86.6% and 13.4% respectively for implementation of the programme.

Recognising the fact that animal resource development is a critical pathway to rural prosperity, the state government took initiative under RLTAAP to promote activities like diary and backyard poultry so as to enhance the income generating capacity of rural households and ultimately improved quality of life of the people. A total of Rs.1008.84 lakhs have been allocated during the Financial Year 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 for different activities for animal resource development in KBK region under the plan.

It was revealed that almost half ( Rs. 549.64 lakh) of the total amount (Rs. 1080.84 lakhs) has been allocated for undertaking construction of Veterinary Dispensaries and Livestock Aid Centres together in the KBK districts followed by strengthening of marketing base for dairy and poultry (Rs. 391.16 lakhs). However, two components such as camps for animals and training programmes for the beneficiaries though seem to be very essential for the promotion of dairy and poultry in this region find lower allocation (Rs. 46.22 lakh & Rs. 12.1 lakh respectively) and the flow of funds also found to be quite irregular (Table-4.1).

It is reported that highest percentage (86. 22%) of funds utilized on construction of VD, followed by organization of camps (77.60 %), construction of LAC (44. 13%) and the least on organization of training programmes (17.35 %).

## **6.2 Institutional development**

Lack of institutional building is the stumbling block in providing health care services to the livestock owners. Considerable number of VDs/LACs is functioning in rented as well as dilapidated premises which are not suitable for treatment centre. So, priority was given for construction of VDs and LACs.

During the field visit it was observed that in KBK region out of the total target of 51 VDs only 44 are completed and operationalised whereas 5 buildings are still under construction and 2 are yet to be handed over. Among the districts, it was reported that Nawarangpur, Kalahandi and Nuapada achieved their total physical targets, whereas Koraput, Malkangiri, Bolangir and Sonepur were one short of their physical achievement. In case of Koraput and Bolangir, though the buildings are completed, they are yet to be handed over to the district level veterinary officials. In case of Malkangiri and Sonepur, one each of their VD building is still under construction. Most of VD buildings in Rayagada district are still under construction.

As regards the construction of LACs, it was reported that Nawarangpur district spent the highest percentage (59.58 %) of its allocated funds followed by Koraput (55.47%), Sonepur (54.39%), Kalahandi (43.1%), Malkangiri (42.38%), Rayagada (40.21%) and Nuapada (39.20 %) districts. Bolangir district has utilized the least amount (14.47 %).

Regarding physical achievement of LACs the highest physical achievement was made in Nawarangpur district (10 of 15) followed by Koraput (7 of 11), Malkangiri (5 of 10), Kalahandi (4 of 8), Rayagada (5 of 11), Nuapada (2 of 5) and Sonepur (4 of 15). The least physical achievement is made in the Bolangir district (2 of 10).

### **6.3 Organisation of Camps**

Besides veterinary health services the department of veterinary health services has organized several health, deworming, heat induction camps in KBK districts under RLTA programme. Organisation of Health/Deworming/Heat induction Camps provide an opportunity for the beneficiaries to avail health check up investigation, treatment, deworming and medicines for infertility of the animals at the districts localities. It is reported that 100 % of allotted funds were utilized in KBK region. However, the district wise allocation of funds shows some disparities. It is revealed from the field visit that Koraput district was allotted the highest amount (Rs.31.82 lakhs) followed by Rayagada (Rs.1.07lakh), Malkangiri (Rs.0.58 lakh), Sonepur (Rs.0.56 lakh) and Kalahandi and Bolangir (Rs. 0.53 lakh each) districts. Nawarangapur district received the lowest financial allocation of Rs. 0.385 lakh.

Only 27% of the surveyed beneficiaries have attended Heat induction/Infertility camp. More than three fourth (77%) of the beneficiaries attended health camp where as more than one third (32%) of the beneficiaries attended deworming camps. Majority (96%) of the surveyed beneficiaries of Koraput district reported availing the benefits of the health camps conducted in their localities. The percentage of attendance of the beneficiaries in health camps was relatively poor (42% and 62%) in Bolangir and Rayagada districts respectively.

Majority (47%) of the surveyed beneficiaries of Malkangiri district reported availing the benefits from these camps conducted in their localities. The percentage of attendance of the beneficiaries in Heat induction camps/Infertility camps was relatively poor (16% and 18%) in Koraput and Bolangir districts.

Among the surveyed beneficiaries majority (62%) of Bolangir district availed the benefits from deworming camps conducted in their localities. The percentage of attendance of the beneficiaries in deworming camps was relatively poor (15% and 24%) in Kalahandi and Koraput districts.

Almost all (99%) surveyed beneficiaries have suggested in favour of frequent organization of camps.

#### **6.4 Training for SHG & Unemployed Youth**

Funds were allocated during 2003-04 and 2005-06 respectively for conducting training programmes for SHG members and unemployed youth as Pashupalan Sahayak respectively. The district wise analysis shows that the percentage of expenditure incurred by individual district varies in between 13.81 % to 22.29 %. However, due to poor communication, publicity and awareness of the beneficiaries, a large proportion of them were deprived of the opportunity.

Only 8% of the surveyed beneficiaries reported to have attended training camps. Out of the total beneficiaries trained majority (39%) are from of Nuapada district. The attendance percentage of the beneficiaries in training camps is relatively poor in Bolangir and Koraput districts (21% and 4%, respectively). Name of the sample beneficiaries from Rayagada, Nawarangpur, Malkangiri, Subarnapur and Kalahandi districts have not attended any training camps.

The beneficiaries who have attended training camps reported that this type of training was useful to them.

#### **6.5 Marketing**

About 20% of the total milk produced is consumed in producer households and balance is traded. Trading of milk for domestic consumption either takes place in the traditional channels or through OMFED. In the traditional channel, the trading takes place in form of liquid milk from producers to consumers directly or through a chain of middleman and urban milk vendors. 20% of such milk is used for making sweets generally. OMFED's milk procurement too is traded entirely in the domestic markets, as branded, packed liquid milk and very small quantities as milk products.

It was observed that out of 47 BMCs, 19 are installed under RLTA in Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangpur districts. Out of these, highest number of BMCs (11) are functioning in Nawarangpur district, followed by Bolangir (8), Koraput and Malkangiri (7 each), Kalahandi, Nuapada, and Sonapur districts (4 each) and the least in Rayagada district (2). The storage capacity of all these BMCs together is of 85,500 kg.

It further reveals that out of 394 registered MPCSSs, 361 are in functional stage. The highest numbers of societies are functioning in Kalahandi districts (70) followed by Nawarangpur (68), Bolangir (64), Sonepur (50), Nuapada (49), Koraput (27), Malkangiri (19) districts and the least in Rayagada (14).

It is observed that the average milk procured in this region per day is about 4122 kg. Among the districts, the highest average milk collection is in Sonepur district (1431kg./day) followed by Nawarangpur (719 kg /day), Bolangir (581 kg /day), Kalahandi (510 kg /day), Koraput (438 kg /day), Nuapada (325 kg /day), Rayagada (175 kg /day) districts and the least in Malkangiri district (118 kg /day).

Further it is observed that 31 % beneficiaries produce milk exclusively for the marketing purpose whereas only 11% of the beneficiaries consume entire milk produced by them (Chapter-V). Most of the areas do not have Milk Producer's Cooperative Societies (86 % of the beneficiaries reported). Only 14 % of the beneficiaries reported having MPCSSs.

## **6.6 Impact of the Programme**

The major focus of RLTAAP programme has been on Institutional development in KBK districts. With the financial assistance during the year 2002-06, ninety two (92) VDs and 36 of LACs have been constructed to serve large number of animal husbandry farmers. Before construction of such buildings the department engineer has obtained approval of the plan and estimate separately for VD and LAC from appropriate competent authority.

Due to non allocation of funds for external power supply and PHD connection, 2VDs and 8 LACs have not been handed over yet. Release of required funds would fasten the process of handing over as well as appropriate use.

There has been a shift in mandate of the department of animal husbandry recently from animal health care services to prevention and control of animal diseases. In line with such the veterinary department has organized several healths, deworming, heat induction camps in KBK districts under RLTAAP programme. These camps have been able to provide an opportunity to the rural beneficiaries in terms of availing health check up investigation, treatment, deworming and medicines for infertility of the animals near to their localities. Further, these camps have resulted in 81723 AI cases and birth of 28656 progenies.



The training programmes for the SHG members were observed to have provided an opportunity for the beneficiaries in terms of enrichment of knowledge about animal health check up investigation, treatment, type of disease of the animals, vaccination, animal feed for enhancement of milk production, vaccination and other services at their localities.

## **6.7 Problems of Implementing Agency & Service Providers**

### **6.7.1 Guidelines**

- In absence of clear guidelines, beneficiary selection process has not been followed rationally.

### **6.7.2 Allocation of Funds**

- Large numbers of beneficiaries are deprived of the likely benefits of the scheme due to inadequate resources.
- Delay in handing over of the completed VD and LAC buildings are due to non-provisioning of resources for power and supply.
- Delay in release of funds affects both utilization and achievement of the physical target. Construction of number of VD and LAC buildings are still incomplete as the amount sanctioned two or three years before, got released late..
- Funds allocated for camps and training programmes are quite low and the flow is also irregular.

### **6.7.3 Utilization of Funds**

- Information on expenditure incurred towards electrification, purchase of equipment and strengthening of marketing in KBK district are not available at the district level.
- Expenditure incurred in the construction of LAC building is quite low in almost all districts.
- 165 unemployed youths have been selected by the district authorities recently to work as Pashupalan Sahayak and their training is under progress. Hence, utilization of earmarked funds has been delayed

### **6.7.4 Organization of Camps and Training Programmes:**

- Limited supply of medicine that too at irregular interval

- Less or limited funds for large number of beneficiaries.
- Planning from the higher level without the feedback from the field.
- Lack of vehicle prevents frequent mobility in the rural areas.
- Absence of adequate number of staffs affects the delivery of services.
- Funds are not allocated as per the target
- On account of poor communication, publicity and awareness of the beneficiaries, a large proportion of the dairy farmers are deprived of availing the benefits of the camps
- No SHG was formed under RLTA. Therefore, difficulty was faced for training on veterinary aid, health services etc.

#### 6.7.5 Marketing of Milk:

- Target with regard to formation of MPCs, enrolment of members and procurement and marketing of milk are fixed at the district levels. But due to inadequate planning and inappropriate strategy of programme implementation, there is shortfall in the achievement of targets with respect to the formation of MPCs and procurement of milk.
- Ineffective coordination between Milk Unions and Department of Animal Husbandry affects the planning process..
- Infrastructure for collection and storage of milks and formation of new Milk Producers Cooperative Societies (MPCs) are missing in the districts of Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir and Sonepur.
- All the villages of the district should be connected with milk route.
- Inadequate transport facility for carrying milk to chilling plant in rural areas.
- The large gap between (MPCs) procurement prices and open market prices encourages the procedures to sale produces to private agencies.
- The MPCs officials and their members do not have proper/unified understanding.
- Non-functionality and non-viability of MPCs led to underutilization of capacities of chilling plants.
- Advertisement, family contact programme like healthy children competition, training programme for mother for infant management are required.

## 6.8 Opinion of the beneficiaries

As reported by most of the beneficiaries (more than 70%) opined that the service under RLTA is satisfactory. The analysis of survey data both primary and secondary has revealed certain facts of benefits to beneficiaries under RLTA. The overall satisfaction of the beneficiaries is presented in Table – 6.1

**Table -6.1: Satisfaction of function of RLTA**

Sl No	District	Satisfied %	Not Satisfied %	Total
1	Koraput	81(100%)	0(0%)	81
2	Rayagada	63(98%)	1(2%)	64
3	Nawarangpur	62(84%)	12(16%)	74
4	Malkangiri	44(86%)	7(14%)	51
5	Bolangir	36(54%)	31(46%)	67
6	Subarnapur	21(28%)	55(72%)	76
7	Kalahandi	58(78%)	16(22%)	74
8	Nuapada	38(55%)	31(45%)	69
<b>ALL</b>		<b>403(72%)</b>	<b>153(28%)</b>	<b>556</b>

Source KCSD-KIIT, 2006

## 6.9 Suggestions and Recommendations

The suggestions and recommendations made through this section are primarily based on the analysis of the relevant data gathered through the study and assessment of the overall picture of implementation of the scheme and related issues. While suggesting the areas of improvement for better success of the programme due consideration has been given to the opinions of the beneficiaries, veterinary officials and officials of OMFED/Milk Union.

6.8.2 In order to improve upon the quality of services and also the better impact of the programme on the development of dairy and poultry in the KBK districts, the following suggestions are made:

- The overall role of the department of animal resources development in the livestock sector needs review, particularly in the changing economic policy environment in the country
- Release of funds need to at regular interval

- More and more camps, training and awareness programmes need to be organized periodically for the farmers.
- Adequate modern instruments and medicine need to be provided for different diseases.
- Adequate number of vehicle should be provided at the field level for mobility in remote areas.
- Adequate staff to be provided for better delivery of services at the doorstep of the farmers.
- Number of VDs and LAC centres, training centres need to be constructed and equipped with modern equipment as per the demand of the local people.
- Veterinary and artificial insemination services mobile practices should be operated within their existing jurisdictions and delivering the services at the farmer's doorstep
- To arrange delivery of vastly improved Artificial Insemination (AI) service at the farmer's doorstep and to improve livestock breeding scenario the unemployed youths, should be trained and encouraged as Gomitra in rural areas of KBK districts. Artificial insemination at farmer's door step by the un employed yout especially the women as Gomitra will provide self employment to s/he.
- AI is an input that the MPCS should arrange on its own, either through an AI centre in the MPCS or in association with nearby MPCs, through a mobile AI practitioner
- Adequate training to the farmers is necessary on the preparation of cattle feed.
- Greater autonomy, greater member control with reduced government intervention may be helpful in improving functioning of OMFED & Milk Unions.
- Large procurement volumes, consequent lower transport costs per litre will all enable the OMFED to hit the **khatala**s where it hurts most
- Adequate number of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) needs to be established to ensure better storage of milk.
- More and more number of new Milk Producers Cooperative Societies needs to be formed in the remote rural areas and the existing one needs to be expanded in order to increase the market accessibility as well as collection of milk.
- MPCs and Milk Unions should start milk procurement on the basis of quality, both compositional as well as bacteriological.

- Milk Producers in KBK districts are invariably poor and most of them are under BPL. So. Daily payment in place of payment in 10 days interval to them should be encouraged. This will lead to check unfairness in payment.
- In the planning process effective co-ordination between OMFED and Department of Animal Husbandry is necessary.
- Adequate planning and appropriate strategy of programme implementation in the achievement of targets with respect to the formation of MPCs and procurement of milk
- Emphasis should be given on functionality and viability of MPCs.
- Level of processing and chilling capacities should be maximized.
- Creation of adequate infrastructure for milk procurement, processing and preservation, thereby raising the local demand for milk substantially.
- Farmers should be assured for marketing of their marketable surplus of milk at reasonable prices
- Technical, financial and extension support should be provided to farmers for raising milk production
- Backyard poultry rearing is the traditional method of egg production especially for tribals in KBK districts. Also Backyard poultry production units are looked after by the mothers and children of the family to provide supplementary income while supplementing nutritional need. So, Banraja Poultry Units should be encouraged in all the districts of KBK region under RLTA programme.
- Subsidy to rear crossbreed calves to the farmers will be beneficial in order to minimize the gap between requirement and availability of milch animals in KBK region.
- Fodder cultivation needs to be popularized for reduced milk production cost.
- Acceptability of dairy and poultry as a group activity in the region may be explored.

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