



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**EVALUATION OF KSHEERA SANJEEVINI
PROJECT FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF WOMEN THROUGH DAIRYING,
IMPLEMENTED BY KARNATAKA MILK
FEDERATION LTD., BENGALURU.**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

JANUARY 2018

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KARNATAKA MILK FEDERATION LTD.



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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a
SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST
SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought , expression,
belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the
individual and the unity and
integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do


HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO
OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Foreword

The Government of Karnataka has been at the forefront in promoting empowerment of rural women through many schemes focusing on social as well as economic issues. The Ksheera Sanjeevani project for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Women through Dairy Farming is being taken up by Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS) in partnership with Karnataka Milk Federation to support poor women in Dairy activity. The study 'Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevani project for Socio-Economic Development of Rural Women through Dairy Farming' is initiated by Karnataka Milk Federation through Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA). The study is outsourced by KEA to the Evaluation Consultant Organization Hyderabad Karnataka Centre for Advanced Learning (HKCAL). The scope of the project covers 30 districts of Karnataka covering 250 Women Dairy Co-operatives over the period 2014-17. A sample of 320 Target Group Members from 8 WDCs in 8 districts covering all the four divisions in the State is taken up for evaluation. The findings of the study indicate that the project has led to increase in milk procurement and income as well as capacity building of the Targeted Group Members and has provided them an assured source of livelihood.

The study received constant support and guidance of the Additional Chief Secretary and the Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The study also received adequate cooperation and support by the officers of Karnataka Milk Federation. The Draft evaluation Report was approved in 37th technical Committee meeting. The quality of the report is ensured through the review of the report by KEA, members of the Technical Committee of KEA, and an Independent Assessor, who have provided useful insights and suggestions to improve the draft report.

I expect that the evaluation study and its findings and recommendations will be useful to the KSRLPS and KMF in promoting development and capacity building of women in dairy activity and envisaging their empowerment.


15/12/17
Chief Evaluation Officer
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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The “Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project for Socio-Economic empowerment of women through Dairying.” was compiled with efficient analysis of primary and secondary data obtained from the valuable information contributed by beneficiaries of the scheme selected from 8 districts of Karnataka. HKCAL would like to acknowledge the following persons for their valuable contribution in evaluation of this report

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Shri Ranganna Consultant and Smt. Chaya Devagaonkar Consultant, Karnataka Evaluation Authority.

Smt. Shakunthala C.N, Additional Director, (STEP) KMF Ltd, Bengaluru and respective Districts Managers of Milk Unions, and WDCDC Staff.

We thank all the concerned officers and Staff of KMF Ltd, HKCAL team, who contributed their time and information in taking up the Evaluation of the Scheme without whom the evaluation would not have been possible.



Director
HKCAL, Kalaburagi

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ABBREVIATIONS

AI: Artificial Insemination

AMUL: Anand Milk Union Limited

AV: Audio visual

BPL: Below Poverty Line

B.V.Sc : Bachelor degree in Veterinary Science

CTL: Core Team Leader

DAM/ DAT: Dairy Animal Management / Dairy Animal Training

DCSs: Dairy Cooperative Societies

DMU: District Co-operative Milk Producers Societies Union

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

FSSAI: Food Safety and Standards Authority of India

HDI: Human Development Index

HQ : Head Quarters

ICAR: Indian Council of Agricultural Research

KMF: Karnataka Milk Federation

KSRLP : Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society

LKPD: Lakh Litres Per Day

LRP: Lady Resource Person

MCM: management committee member

MoU: Memorandum of Understanding

NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

NGO: Non Government Organization

NMEW: National Mission for Empowerment of Women

NRLM: National Rural Livelihood Mission

OBC: other backward classes

R & D centre: Research and Development Centre

RoI: Return on Investment

SHG: Self Help group

SNF: Solids-Not - Fat.

STEP: Support to Training and Employment Programme

TECSOK: Technical Consultancy Serves Organisation of Karnataka

TGMs: Target Group Members

ToC : Theory of Change

WDCS: Women Dairy Cooperative Society

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society(KSRLP)&Karnataka Milk Federation(KMF) have entered into an MoU to implement Ksheera Sanjeevini project entitled “**Socio economic development of rural women through dairy farming**” to cover 250 Women Dairy Cooperative Societies (WDCS) of KMF spread over a period of three years starting from 2014-15 and ending in 2016-17 with focus on empowering women identified as Target Group Members(TGMs) of these WDCS, to produce milk as a source of livelihood. The project envisages that all these TGMs should own a cow and manage it well so that it will generate income for their livelihood on a sustainable basis.

2. For this project, KSRLP will provide a grant of Rs1485.15 Lakhs while KMF will provide a sum of Rs224.85 Lakhs so as to have a project outlay of Rs.1710Lakhs to be spent over a period of three years.

3. KMF through its internal system has identified 250 WDCS spread over all the 14 District Milk Unions (DMU) covering all the four revenue divisions of the state. In the firstphase (2014-15) of the project, 72 WDCS were selected and in second and third phases (2015-16 & 2016-17) 108 and 70 WDCS were selected respectively. The following are the stakeholders:

1. Karnataka milk federation, KMF
2. DistrictCo-operative Milk Producer SocietiesUnion, DMUs
3. Women Dairy Cooperative Societies, WDCSs
4. Women identified as Target Group Members, TGMs

4.As the focus of Ksheera Sanjeevini project was to provide livelihood for women belonging to backward castes, minorities, SC/STs, BPLs and other socially and economically marginalised and asset-less category, KMF carried out bench mark survey of their already existing members of these WDCSs to identify 40 Target Group Members (TGMs) of each of the 250 WDCS. This would result in benefitting 10,000 TGMs (250X40=10000) to achieve assured livelihood.

5. The KMF, through its Dairy cooperative societies and District milk cooperative Unions, was successful in producing 58.69 lakh liters per day (LKPD) during 2014-15 and in June 2015 it procured a record quantity of milk, 72.30 LKPD. KMF introduced Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) in different stages up to STEP-8 for women, a

Govt. of India programme, in the year 1986 to strengthen well-being of rural women focusing on dairying. Through this, KMF has extended training for up-gradation of dairy skills for sustainable milk production. So far 1924 WDCS have received the support from different phases of STEP.

6. The theory of change(ToC) envisaged in the project would provide livelihood to these TGMs by way of one-off assetization, that is to acquire a cow and sell milk to KMF. The stages involved in this ToC are making these women as members of WDCS, providing margin money to help them to link with financial institutions for a loan to buy a cow, training these women on how to manage these cows so that they will give milk uniformly throughout the year, selling of milk to WDCS, receiving payment on regular basis and receiving training on management of WDCS. In addition they will be sensitised on certain family, gender and legal issues so that they would be empowered to face any hardships during the process of livelihood. The indicators would be: the knowledge and skills they have acquired, quantity of milk produced and delivered to WDCS, increase in income levels and their confidence levels.

7. The project envisages the following budget allocation of Rs.4,54,000/- for each WDCS towards 1) Establishing community investment fund of Rs.1,20,000/-to provide margin money of Rs.10,000/- for purchase of milking cow for 12 TGMS to start with, on loan basis to be returned in monthly instalments and subsequently to others on revolving basis until all the 40 TGMS are provided with the margin money, to provide one time grant of Rs.1150/- per cow towards cattle insurance, to provide one time grant of Rs.400/- towards cattle transportation, to provide one time grant of Rs.200/- towards cattle feed and to provide a revolving fund of Rs.15,000/- for each SHGs, 2) Organizing capacity building activities such as Training to President, Secretary & office bearers, training on Computer operations, AI, First aid & Milk testing, training to all TGMs on cow management, training to all TGMs on SHG activities and arranging awareness/sensitization programmes on Nutrition & Health, Gender equality including male orientation, Legal literacy, infant & child feeding to all the TGMs, 3) Developing community Lady Resource Persons (LRP) for providing animal husbandry basic services, managing SHGs, converging with other line departments to the TGMs, providing AI services at the door step of TGMs, strengthening the operations of dairy cooperative societies, 4) for providing infrastructure support a sum of Rs.75,000/-for the procurement of Electronic milk tester, Electronic digital weighing scale & solar pack, Rs50000/-for the procurement of 5 electrical 2HP single phase operated chaff cutters for 5

TGMs per WDCS and Rs7,000/- for building one vermi-compost pit/bin to be placed with a TGM.

8. The objectives of the project are aimed at economic and social up-liftment of rural women with particular reference to 'NRLM Project Vision' such as 1) to identify women Target Group Members through Bench Mark survey according to below poverty line, asset less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST, minorities and vulnerable groups at rural level, 2) to organize exclusive rural Women Dairy Co-operative Societies and to take up employment cum income generation activities, 3) to provide need based and extensive training for skill up gradation, 4) mobilizing women in formation of Self Help Groups as a tool for income generating activity and for easy access to credit, 5) to provide support services, backward and forward linkages and improving employment/ economic conditions of women, 6) to create awareness through designed programme, 7) to provide measures to build confidence among women and to generate leadership qualities and 8) to develop sustainability of the activity.

9. The project was evaluated by gathering qualitative and quantitative information through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of TGMs, office bearers of WDCS, DMUs and KMF, by administering structured questionnaires to all the stake holders and from records, notifications, minutes of meetings and other published and unpublished reports. The use of questionnaires was considered appropriate as they give complete details of the stake holders in a systematic way. Further direct interaction with all the stakeholders would ensure that their views are heard and recorded. Through these questionnaires, it would be possible to elicit personal, family, social, economic and occupational details from TGMs in the most accurate way. Further these beneficiaries will feel proud to share their achievements, progress made, assets gained and money generated. It would also be possible to measure their confidence, feeling of happiness and a sense of satisfaction. It would also be possible to record that these changes are due to dairying and dairying has been the game changer in their life and attributing their transformation to dairying.

10. The sample selected is at the rate of two districts per revenue division. Within these, at least two WDCS are selected; one to be done randomly from the district having highest number of WDCs and the other from the district having only one WDC. If more than one

district has only one WDCS, the district is selected randomly. Following this principle, the selected WDCS were:

List of WDCS randomly selected for sample study

Sl. No.	District	Total WDCS	Sample WDCS (Minimum)	TGMs in Sample WDCS
1	Tumkur	10	Manangi	40
2	Chikkamagalur	1	Doddapattanagere	40
3	Mandya	6	Mananganahalli	40
4	Chamrajanagar	1	Nanajawodeyaradoddi	40
5	Bidar	5	Kollara (K)	40
6	Koppal	1	Kurubnal	40
7	Haveri	2	Akkur	40
8	Uttara Kannada	1	Basala	40
Total		72	8	320

11.The evaluation team consisting of Principal Investigator and field staff accompanied by the officers of DMUs visited these eight WDCS spread over the entire state and interacted with TGMs and office bearers of WDCS, individually and collectively during the months of March and April 2017. The dates for these visits were finalized in consultation with KMF, DMUs and WDCS office bearers so as to ensure that all the TGMs would be present when the team visits. Through Focus Group Discussion(FGD) and one-on-one with TGMs through questionnaires, the details, views, comments, suggestions, feelings were recorded then and there itself in their presence in Kannada language. The team also visited the HQs of DMUs and met with MDs, Extension officers, Core Team Leaders (CTL) and other staff involved in the implementation of Ksheera Sanjeevini project and recorded their views and collected relevant records, notifications and other published and unpublished documents.

12. All the details were subsequently tabulated according to TGMs, WDCS and DMUs and analysed using appropriate statistical tools.

13.Out of the 320 TGMs(8X40) covered in this evaluation, nearly 50% of the members have joined the WDCS after 2012-13 indicating that many of the TGMs are recently joined and may be many of them new to dairying also. Similarly nearly 50% of the TGMs live in the family as the family size is more than 4 members and large size family might ensure the success of dairying as more number of people will be available for continuing the dairy activity. More than 93% of the members are married and this will ensure the availability of some help for continuing the dairy activity and a small number, less than 7%, are widows and for them dairying may be an important activity to support their livelihood.

14. On analyzing the category status of these TGMs it was found that the majority of the TGMs belonged to backward castes (BCs), while SC/ST proportion was around 22.2% and the remaining belonged to minorities. It was also observed that less than 22% of the members were labourers who have taken up dairying to enhance their income levels and also to be self-reliant and to all of them, dairying is a survival livelihood. . However the majority of the TGMs were already practicing dairying to support their agricultural income and to them dairying provides the additional income. These TGMs are likely to move away from dairying if dairying is not a remunerative activity.

15. The majority of the TGMs (76.3%) have declared that their annual income was between Rs10,000/- and Rs.50,000/- while a small percentage(3.1%) of TGMs have said that their income was more than Rs.50,000/-. To the majority of them, income from dairying was very crucial for their livelihood. It was interesting to observe that nearly 30% of the TGMs were landless, while 51.6% have declared that they were small-land holders having 1 to 3 acres of land. Support to these land-less women would go a long way in making their dream of having a sustained livelihood come true as they don't have any other viable asset for their livelihood and these TGMs were passionate about dairying as they have begun to see how their lives have changed after adapting dairying.

16. A series of trainings were given to TGMs to inculcate the value of self-help and to enhance their knowledge and skills on dairying and these included 1) Dairy Animal Management(DAM) training to all the TGMs, 2) Secretary and President training on management of WDCS, 3) milk testing training for milk tester, 4) computer operation training for secretary/computer operator, 5) maintenance of accounts & book keeping training to secretary, 6) artificial insemination training and first aid training for AI tester, 7) Self-help group management training to lady resource person and AMUL exposure training to selected office bearers of WDCS.

17. In the project it was envisaged that all the 40 TGMs of each WDCS must compulsorily undergo this training for 3 days at KMF training centres located at different places. All the TGMs were provided with free transport, lodging and boarding for this training. It was the responsibility of WDCS to ensure that all the TGMs have undergone this training and provide the required guidance and other details of the training. All the WDCS were required to keep

records on this activity such as who has gone when, vouchers/acknowledgement for travel expenses and feedback on the usefulness or otherwise of the training.

18. More than 84% of TGMs have undergone DAM training indicating the interest shown by the TGMs to learn more skills and nearly all said that the training was useful. However on enquiry many could not answer specific questions on milking, clean milk and so on. This could be due to several reasons such as the training was given almost two years ago, not being practiced right now and so on. But the visit has certainly boosted their confidence to do better. Disappointed to see that nearly all the WDCS have not maintained feedback register to record the views/suggestions/relevance/thoughts about the DAM training the TGMs received. When enquired it was revealed that the feedback register was maintained at the training centre. While interacting with individual and group TGMs it was found that most of the time it was class room lecturing and they were not given hands-on-training and therefore they were disappointed.

19. All the presidents and secretaries were given training on acts and provisions of cooperatives, how to conduct a meeting of directors of the society, how to record the minutes of the meeting, how to pass a resolution and several other administrative procedures for smooth functioning of WDCS. Maintenance of records and other books were part of the training. The duration of the training for the president was 4 days while that for secretary was 10 days. During the visit of the team, many secretaries failed to show appropriate records and books citing that they do not know how to maintain them. Many a times all that was shown was a piece of paper or a scribbling book and left to our imagination to note what is recorded there. On enquiry we were told that there was no guidance on how to maintain them systematically although it was disputed by the extension officers of the Union.

20. There is a provision in the project to train secretaries/office bearers on computer operations. Some of them have undergone training on how to use computer for various applications in a WDCS. The duration of the training was 6 days. However at many WDCS computer was not there and where it exists the secretary/office bearer did not know how to operate it. It was learnt that they have not been properly given hands-on-training and therefore they were reluctant to handle fearing that it may go out of order.

21. The training for milk testing was given for a period of 3 days. At many WDCS, the secretary herself was doing the testing of milk also. The economics of any WDCS or Union is dependent on the accurate testing of milk quantity and its fat and SNF content. If the values

are higher/lower than the actual, both TGMs and Unions are likely to suffer a huge loss. In the market the milk rates are fixed based on the fat content and higher the fat content higher is the price of milk.

22. Artificial insemination and pregnancy testing are two important activities which together boost up the income of the cow owner. When the cow is in heat the cow is to be inseminated at the right time to ensure pregnancy. The semen to be used must be stored properly in straws in liquid nitrogen at minus 80 degree Celsius. The training was given for a period of 10 days. Further, in the project there is a provision to provide community AI training for 31 women testers and this training was given for selected WDCS and the training was for 30 days. Each of these WDCS gets a liquid nitrogen container and liquid nitrogen.

23. Nearly all the WDCS have at least two SHGs each and each of it has a prefix of NANDINI- to differentiate them from other several SHGs operated in the village. These groups consist of 20 members each with a leader representing the group. These leaders undergo training for 3 days. A sum of Rs15,000/- was given to them as a managerial grant. It was observed that there is a facilitator or coordinator at each Union level who organizes monthly meetings of all the representatives of SHGs.

24. To provide immediate medical relief to animals which are injured, inflamed or any other discomforts at each of these WDCS, a first aid provider is created who has been trained for 6 days on how to do dressing of wounds, pulling out of any insects, stopping of bleeding, cleaning of dirt and other unwanted materials from the body of the animal, how to give liquid medicines to cows and such other measure which will give relief to the animal until veterinary helps come.

25. From each WDCS, a group of 3 people consisting of President, Secretary and one director cum active member was sent to AMUL, Anand to understand the functioning of AMUL which is a citadel of successful dairy cooperative institution in the country. This group visits all the important places at AMUL and gets exposed to various activities of it. All the members who undertook this travel expressed their happiness and strongly confirmed that the visit was very useful as they learnt many new things from the visit.

26. As per the brochure made available to us, each WDCS has a Lady Resource Person (LRP) providing a wide variety of support to both WDCS and TGMs for successful operations.

27. The following awareness programmes were to be carried out by each WDCS in the Ksheera Sanjeevini project by organizing shibiras (Camps) where in experts from various fields were to be invited to explain and interact with them: 1) Health and Nutrition programme, 2) Gender sensitization including male orientation programme, 3) Infant and child nutrition and 4) legal literacy. From the records of the WDCS and the answers given by TGMs, it was seen that many awareness shibiras were organised and apart from TGMs, other members of the WDCS also attended these awareness shibiras. Further their views and what they learnt in these shibiras were also noted.

28. All the TGMs have been given a loan of Rs10,000/- at the first instance as margin money to help them to rise a loan from the bank to buy a cow. More than one third(38.9%) of TGMs have not taken margin money and this could be due to their inability to raise loan from the bank or they don't want to increase the cow numbers(herd size) as there may be constraints of space or manpower to manage more cows. Among those who have taken margin money, 37% of them did not get loan from the bank while the rest of them(63%) got bank loan of up to Rs50,000/-. The repayment of margin money appears to be hassle free as all the TGMs have paid various amounts depending on the margin amount taken and the year of releasing the margin money.

29. Nearly 44% of TGMs have not taken cow insurance and on enquiry many (70%) expressed that they are unaware of it. If they were made for existing animals or for animal born in their house known of its importance more number of TGMs would have preferred to take cow insurance. There appears to be a wrong belief amongst TGMs that insurance has to be taken for one cow only though some of them have more cows. It was informed to the team that KMF will soon make cow insurance compulsory to all its members.

30. A sum of Rs 50,000/- was given for selected WDCS for the purchase of five electrically operated chaff cutters and these chaff cutters were then given to selected 5 TGMs to be installed at their premises/land. It was observed that these chaff cutters were in private premises and they were being used for themselves.

31. A sum of Rs7,000/- was given as a grant for the construction of vermi-compost pit for generating vermin-compost which has a lot of manure value. Selected WDCS were given a grant of Rs7,000/- for the construction of the pit. These pits were found in the premises of private land of a TGM and the TGM was alone using it for herself. At some places this was built using cement concrete while at some places plastic sheets were used.

32. Selected WDCS have given a sum of Rs75,000/- as a grant for the procurement of Electronic milk tester, Electronic digitalweighing scale and solar pack. These instruments were installed at the Society office where milk is received from the members, tested and dispatched. At some WDCS solar packs have been commissioned while in some the instruments have arrived pending installation.

33. Cost benefit analysis were done at TGMs and WDCS levels. In the case of TGMs, the quantity of milk supplied by all the 320 TGMs (40X8=320) before the implementation of the project (2013-14) and after the implementation of the project (2016-17) was added up separately and the difference between the two was recorded as increase in milk production. This increase has been attributed to the intervention of the project. This intervention has resulted in an increase of 39.24%. This simplistic method was adopted to understand the effect of intervention. This method does not take into account for the natural growth in the milk production without the intervention.

34. In the case of WDCS, the milk procured by them from both TGMs and other members in the year 2013-14 and 2015-16, were obtained from the records maintained at WDCS/DMUs level and the difference between these quantities of milk were attributed to the project intervention. It was observed that the milk procurement increased by 62.10%. For comparison, the milk procured in 2013-14 and in 2016-17 by WDCS of Atthigere, which is not covered under Ksheera Sanjeevini was recorded and the increase in milk production was calculated. This increase was found to be 21.05%. The difference between the increase of Ksheera Sanjeevini covered WDCS and Atthigere WDCS, was 41.05 %. This increase can be directly attributed to the intervention of Ksheera Sanjeevini project.

35. Return on Investment (RoI) was calculated by the amount spent on each WDCS, which was Rs.4,54,000/-and the increase in revenue generated which was Rs.6,55,980/- by selling of excess milk generated due to the intervention of the project. In simple terms for every rupee spent by the project a sum of Rs.1.44 was generated and this has caused an appreciable increase in the income of the women dairy farmers. In addition to the price given by KMF, the State Govt..is also giving an incentive of Rs. 4/- per litre of milk supplied to KMF. This will further boost up the income of the farmers.

36. In conclusion it can be clearly declared that the project has transformed the lives of many women dairy farmers and has provided an assured source of livelihood. Apart from financial benefits, scores of other benefits were also gained by them as they were exposed to several new technologies and knowledge and boosted their morale to venture into other areas.

37. Apart from financial benefit which is clearly visible in terms of increase in income, there is a very big and invisible benefit accrued to these TGMs in terms of participation in the WDCS deliberations, standing in the queue along with other members while delivering milk, to be a proud owner of an asset-cow, boosting of self confidence by interacting with other members, by acquiring dairy management skills and displaying his membership badge. These qualitative and non-measurable values are very important in a rural set up.

38. Recommended that such interventions are to be extended to the remaining WDCS of the state so that more and more women dairy farmers will be benefitted. To speed up the process of transformation all the WDCS should be covered simultaneously.

39. Cost Benefit Analysis (at TGMs level)

1. Quantity of milk supplied by 320 TGMs before project	= 10,715 Litres of milk / week
2. Quantity of milk supplied after	= 14,920 Litres of milk / week
3. The difference	= 4205 Litres
4. Per cent increase $\frac{4205 \times 100}{10715}$	= 39.24
5. The total increase per year = 4205X 52 weeks	= 2,18,660 Litres
6. The total increase for each WDCS = <u>2,18,660</u>	= 27,333 Litres
8	
7. The value of 27,333 Lit X Rs24	= Rs.6,55,980/- .
8. Amount spent by Ksheera sanjeevini project	= Rs4.54,000/- for each WDCS
10. Net gain: Rs. 6,55,980 minus 4,54,000	= Rs2,01,980/-
11. Per cent gain	= 44.4

40. Cost benefit analysis at WDCS level(Both TGMs and other members)

1. Before the introduction of the project	=5,98,412 Litre of milk
2. After the introduction of the project	=9,70,212 Litre of milk
3. Net increase in milk production	=3,71,800 Litres
4. Gross Percent increase	= 62.1
5. Natural Increase	= 21.05

(As seen in Control counter
factual Attigere WDCS)

6. Net Percent Increase	= 41.05
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42. Recommendations – Both Short term & Long Term**Short Term Recommendations**

1. The project should be extended to all the remaining WDCS on fast track basis so that many more TGMs would have assured source of livelihood and in turn the milk production in the State would go up.
2. The identification of TGMs should be more rigorous as at present the bench mark survey has overlooked several parameters to confirm their category status. The guidelines issued by the Dept of social welfare of Govt..of Karnataka should be followed as far as possible. This will ensure social justice to all segments of the society.
3. All the TGMs should be given margin money in the beginning itself by pooling all the money earmarked for various sections of the Project. As and when repayments are received they may be used for meeting the expenses of various sections.
4. Cattle insurance must be made compulsory to all the animals owned by TGMs as this will ensure that the owner is not put into high risk in case of death /incapacitisation of the animal. Cow is an important asset for TGMs and under no circumstances she should lose the cow.
5. Hands-on-training is the only method of choice for imparting skills to all TGMs and office bearers of WDCS. Appropriate facilities need to be created/ established after taking inputs from experts and specialists. The women who are expert in dairy activities within the group

may also be identified for giving training. The training Centre to be a vertical of KMF and should have the freedom to charge fees for various trainings both for KMF and other programmes.

6. All WDCS must have electronic weighing scale which is linked to milk tester and computer to create data on quantity and quality of milk supplied by each member and then the entire data are uploaded immediately to Union office. The necessary hardware and software should be created for this operation. This will ensure minimum microbial contamination and longer shelf life of the milk and also this will give a true picture of the quantity and quality of milk supplied by each society.

7 The monitoring of Ksheera Sanjeevini project should be strengthened with appropriate staff and hardware at KMF and at Union levels so that real time monitoring can be done of the progress made by several WDCS and to guide them appropriately. It will be more effective if monitoring is done by an outside agency **concurrently** while the project is in operation so that changes if required can be suggested for effective implementation and for mid-course correction.

8. The Chaff cutter to be placed at a convenient location where it can be used by all the TGMs.

9. At each Union level a model WDCS is to be established by converting one of the WDCS where in all the activities are carried out systematically and scientifically so that the members from the other WDCS could come and have exposure to manage WDCS successfully. A model WDCS will serve as a demonstration unit to inspire others to emulate.

Long term recommendations

I. The success of KSHEERA SANJEEVINI rests on the effective ways of providing a variety of trainings to all the beneficiaries such as TGMs, Presidents, Secretaries, Milk testers, LRPs, computer operators, SHG facilitators, AI workers and First aid workers. Each of these training activities is in itself a specialised programme which requires a dedicated team of committed faculty who apart from having specialised qualification should have also worked in close association with members of DCSs. They should be in a position to explain each and every activity of dairying with scientific reasoning and field experience.

II. Apart from class room lectures which should be minimum and of not more than one/two hour a day, the trainees should be exposed to demos, models, videos and visits to cattle farms, fodder plants, feed mills, silage making units, fodder densification units, dry fodder enrichment and hands-on-training in respect of hand milking and machine milking, hygiene and sanitation, animal restraining, milk testing for fat and lactometer reading and such other activities which will help them to develop confidence in managing the animals.

III. Similarly training in computer operations, book keeping, maintenance of stock and ledger books, milk testing, first aid training and such other trainings should be as far as possible hands-on- training and should be done on work-shop mode.

IV. All the training should be carried out in two phases. The first stage is called sensitization training which will be carried out at Gram Panchayat level to motivate women to form Dairy Co-operatives. The second phase is a confirmation training which will concentrate on WDSCS.

V. The training centres are to be treated as independent vertical in KMF giving them autonomy to run independently. These centres must be allowed to charge fees for various types of trainings and the money so generated should be used for strengthening the infrastructure facilities of the centres. The centres must be encouraged to bring outside faculty also where there are no special faculty in the centre.

VI. The centres must tie up with one or two progressive dairy farmers through incentives/financial compensation so that the trainees can be taken to their farms and to give a demo of various activities.

VII. The contents of the various training modules are to be regularly updated incorporating the new and latest findings to ensure that the trainees are given the state-of-the-art technologies.

VIII. There is a need for optimization of human resources. There appears to be many people involved in carrying out several activities such as secretary, computer operator, milk tester, Lady Resource Person(LRP), AI and Pregnancy tester, SHG representative, NGO representative and so on. These personnel are being provided a small remuneration of up to Rs5000/-. It is suggested instead of so many personnel working, it is advantageous to retain only two personnel namely Secretary and milk tester cum LRP who will carry out all the

activities of WDCS. This will result in better utilisation of human resources and to reduce operational costs.

IX. At each Union level a model WDCS is to be established by converting one of the WDCS where in all the activities are carried out systematically and scientifically so that the members from the other WDCS could come and see to themselves how to manage WDCS successfully. A model WDCS would serve as a demonstration unit to inspire others to emulate.

X. There is a need to formulate an integrated Dairy development policy covering all the needs and requirements of the women in dairy industry. The capacity building should be a continuous process.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Government of India is running various welfare schemes and policies, both at State and Central levels for the empowerment of woman. Some of the major programs and measures include Swadhar (1995), Swayam Siddha (2001), Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP-2003), Sabla Scheme (2010), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (2010) etc. All such policies and programs focus on social, economic and educational empowerment of women across various age groups.

Empowering women socially, economically, educationally politically and legally is going to be a Herculean task. It is not going to be easy to change the culture of disregard for women which are so deep-rooted in Indian society. But it does not mean that it is implausible. Only revolutions bring changes in a day, but reforms take their time. This one, in particular, will take its time as well. The idea of women empowerment might sound hard by the yard, but by the inch, it is just a cinch. All we need is a concentrated effort focused in the right direction that would rest only with the liberation of women from all forms of evil.

2.1 Women Empowerment

The process of empowerment has several dimensions such as cognitive, psychological, economic, political and physical. (i) The cognitive dimension refers to women having an understanding of the conditions and causes of their subordination at the micro and macro levels. It involves making choices that may go against cultural expectations and norms; (ii) The psychological dimension includes the belief that women can act at personal and societal levels to improve their individual realities and the society in which they live; (iii) The economic component requires that women have access to, and control over, productive resources, thus ensuring some degree of financial autonomy; (iv) The political element entails that women have the capability to analyse, organise and mobilise for social change and (v) There is a physical element of gaining control over one's body and sexuality and the ability to protect oneself against sexual violence to the empowerment process(Thakur & Thakur, 2008)

The indicators which are considered important in women empowerment include: (i) increase in self-esteem, individual and collective confidence; (ii) increase in articulation, knowledge and awareness on health, nutrition reproductive rights, law and literacy; (iii)

increase in personal leisure time and time for child care; (iv) increase on decrease of workloads in new programmes; (v) change in roles and responsibility in family and community; (vi) visible increase on decrease in violence on women and girls; (vii) responses to, changes in social customs like child marriage, dowry, discrimination against widows; (viii) visible changes in women's participation level attending meetings, participating and demanding participation; (ix) increase in bargaining and negotiating power at home and in community (Ganeswarmurthy 2008).

Empowering women with a variety of professional skills would encourage them to venture into newer areas to test and unleash the power of their skills and knowledge. Empowerment has been described in various ways by various social scientists in India and abroad. Indian Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. 'Empowerment' may be described as a process which helps people to assert their control over the factors which affect their lives. Empowerment of women means developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent discussion in matters that affect them (Mamta Mokta 2009).

Meenu Agarwal (2009) believes that the objectives of women empowerment should include the following.

- To identify gaps in the empowerment of women, development of children and adolescents;
- Create a national network of public, private and NGO centres for delivering reproductive and child health services
- To create an enabling environment through convergence with other programmes;
- To open more child care centres for working women and expand the availability of safe abortion care;
- To use energy saving devices to reduce drudgery of women;
- To identify the ways in which the effects of policies and programmatic interventions to promote women's empowerment have been measured;
- To improve access to sanitation, drinking water, fuel, wood and fodder for women;
- To develop health management and health package at all levels;
- To improve accessibility and quality of maternal and child health care services;
- To identify the evidence on how women's empowerment affects important development outcomes such as health, education, fertility behaviour, income levels, etc.
- Supporting community activities package for women;
- To improve and increase clinical and contraception delivery services
- To organise educational and empowerment programmes for girls and women;
- To train resource persons, animators and trainers for activities visualised;
- To conduct and promote experimentations and innovations and research in the problems and programmes of empowerment of rural women;

- To increase awareness in women, for their development to use their talent optimally not only for themselves, but also for the society as a whole;
- To develop the skills for self-decision- taking capabilities in women and to allow them to present their point of view effectively in society;
- To create awareness among women to be truly ambitious and to dream for betterment.

Prachi Singh & Shilpi Gupta (2013) has observed that India has enacted many constitutional and legislative provisions for empowerment of women. Many development schemes especially for women have also been launched for improving their fortune. Such measures have started giving positive outcomes relating to women's problems. But the position of women in our country still leaves much to be desired. Top priority should be given in our developmental plans for improving female literacy and creating skills and capability among women for enabling them to stand on their own feet. Unless the process of development is properly engendered, it shall remain endangered. One concurrent example of gender discrimination is glass-ceiling effect. The term “glass ceiling” is used to describe an invisible barrier where women are deprived of opportunities at all levels of employment and are discriminated only because they are women. No doubt women have the potential to achieve an equal footing with men. But, it is the social practices and male attitudes that are making an effective and invisible barrier preventing women from rising above a certain point. Empowerment of women could only be achieved if their economic and social status is improved. This could be possible only by adopting definite social and economic policies with a view of total development of women and to make them realize that they have the potential to be strong human beings.

Empowered women define their attitude, values and behaviors in relation to their own real interest. (i) They have autonomy because they claim their freedom from existing male hierarchies, whether they live in traditional societies or modern industrial societies. (ii) Empowered women maintain equal mindedness. They act out roles that challenge male dominance. They respond as equals and co-operate to work towards the common good. (iii) Empowered women use their talent to live fulfilling lives. They not only survive the harshness of their own subjugation but also transcend their subjugation. (iv) Empowered women maintain their strength on the face of pressures from the religion and work and contribute towards the empowerment of all women. (v) Empowered women define their values and formulate their beliefs themselves, they do not derive their sense of being from

male authorities nor do they live vicariously through men (Suman Panucha and Ankita Khatik, 2014)

Rajeshwari Shettar et al (2015) have attempted to analyze the status of Women Empowerment in India and highlight the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that access to Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure are only the enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

Srinivasa & Siddegowda (2015) reported that the empowerment of the women is a highly significant issue of our times. There are so many saints and statesmen who have struggled for the empowerment of women in India. The empowerment of women is a multi-dimensional aspect which demands active participation of various stakeholders in a developing nation like India. Series of Constitutional protective and promotional measures are designed and implemented in India to achieve the goal of empowerment of women. In the present times women studies has become an important branch of academic mainstream in India. Recently series of innovative approaches are adopted to ensure equality of opportunity and empowerment of women in all respects. Gender justice is considered as a vital necessity in India. Educational empowerment includes training, orientation and academic progress of women. The physical empowerment of women includes food, nutrition, health, sanitation, life expectancy and growth. The social empowerment of women includes better status in the family, freedom for marriage, right to property, social mobility, social freedom, family welfare, social transformation and gender equity. The economic empowerment of women includes ownership and control of rights to property, employment, decent standards of living, minimum basic needs, entrepreneurship development and improvement of bargaining power

of women. The legal empowerment of women includes constitutional protection, fundamental rights, protection against gender based discrimination, women specific laws, women courts and other safety measures. The political empowerment includes political reservation, political participation and political leadership development of women. The spiritual empowerment includes emancipation from superstitions, misbelieves, customs, traditions and unhealthy practices that safeguard the interest of women. In the present times, state, civil society, universities, media institutions, social organizations, judicial organizations, non-government organizations and other institutions are called upon to work together to achieve the goal of empowerment of women in India. (International Education & Research Journal Vol.1, 2015).

2.2 Women in Dairying

The Government of India's flagship programme of providing livelihood for rural women (NRLM) has been extended to all the states and each state has come out with its own local requirement of creating occupations which will ensure of providing livelihood for rural women. These occupations include tailoring, weaving, cattle rearing, dairying, sericulture, handicrafts etc. The state of Karnataka among other occupations identified dairying as an important occupation to support livelihood. Many of the dairy activities in Karnataka are carried through cooperative sector. Karnataka Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (KMF) is the apex body carrying out dairy activities in the state. It is a three level structure starting from Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) based at the villages where farmers are producing milk, to the Union of all these DCS at the District level (DMU) and then federated at the state level (KMF).

After four decades of cooperative dairy development, KMF is successful in reaching over 23.2 lakh farmer families spread over 21,587 villages thereby covering more than 75% of the villages. Presently there are 14,556 DCS coming together under 14 DMUs and more than 95% of DCS are making profit. Recognising the role played by women in enhancing dairy activity, KMF has started DCS exclusively for women and presently 3229 DCS are working.

Prasad and Chandrashekar (2017) have reported that the dairy development is one of the strategies for women empowerment in developing countries like India. They have further observed that there is a positive growth in the milk production in India over a period. At present, KMF evolved itself as a premier and most profitable dairy farmers' organization in

the State of Karnataka. In Karnataka, it is found that even though the total of women milk cooperatives increased over a period, the annual growth rate of it is decreased. The existing policies regarding dairy development particularly women should be strengthened.

A study conducted by TECSOK on the functioning of WDCS in KMF has revealed that the TGMs were greatly benefited by various training and awareness programmes in enhancing their milk production and also helped them to increase their incomes so as to achieve a sustainable livelihood through dairying (2013).

Vallapureddy (2013) analyzed and identified the various factors/dimensions that have contributed to the growth of these rural women initiatives. The focus on analysis of the growth path is particularly important as the development sector is trying more and more to discover the process of enhancing large number of livelihoods for rural poor and milk producers.

Ramananda (2012) made an attempt to understand the situations of women dairy co-operative societies' membership, their economic upliftment and empowerment of Women as dairy entrepreneurs. The study mainly based on secondary as well as primary data. Women empowerment is an issue which has occupied 'center stage' in the developmental agenda of the nation.

Trivedi, et al (2011) focused on the effort to study the role of district cooperative dairies in helping the women to be self-reliant, self-employed, self-diligent, and empowered. The majority of them choose rearing of milk cattle and selling the milk as a source of secondary income. Cow rearing is a diversification from existing agricultural activity. Largely, rural women are engaged in this activity. These rural women, besides doing hard household chores, also undertake the taxing job of cattle rearing. They supply the milk to the well-established district cooperative dairies working successfully on the Anand model.

Nabcons have evaluated the STEP implementation in KMF and observed that the technical knowledge of TGMs in dairying has increased due to various trainings and that their confidence levels have improved in facing societal changes(2011).

KMF, through these cooperative bodies, was successful in producing 58.69 lakh litres per day (LKPD) during 2014-15 and in June 2015 it procured a record quantity of milk, 72.30 LKPD.

KMF introduced Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women, a Govt. of India programme, in the year 1986 to strengthen well-being of rural women focusing on dairying. Through this, KMF has extended training for up gradation of dairy skills for sustainable milk production. So far 1924 WDCS have received the support from different phases of STEP.

A special programme, KSHEERA SANJEEVINI, was tasked to KMF by Govt. of Karnataka to strengthen the dairy skills of Target Group Members (TGM) who are asset-less rural women, socially & economically marginalized women, BPL and other neglected women of the society. Govt. of Karnataka through KSRLPS, has provided a grant of Rs17.10 crore for three years starting from 2014-15 to strengthen 250 WDCS spread over the entire state.

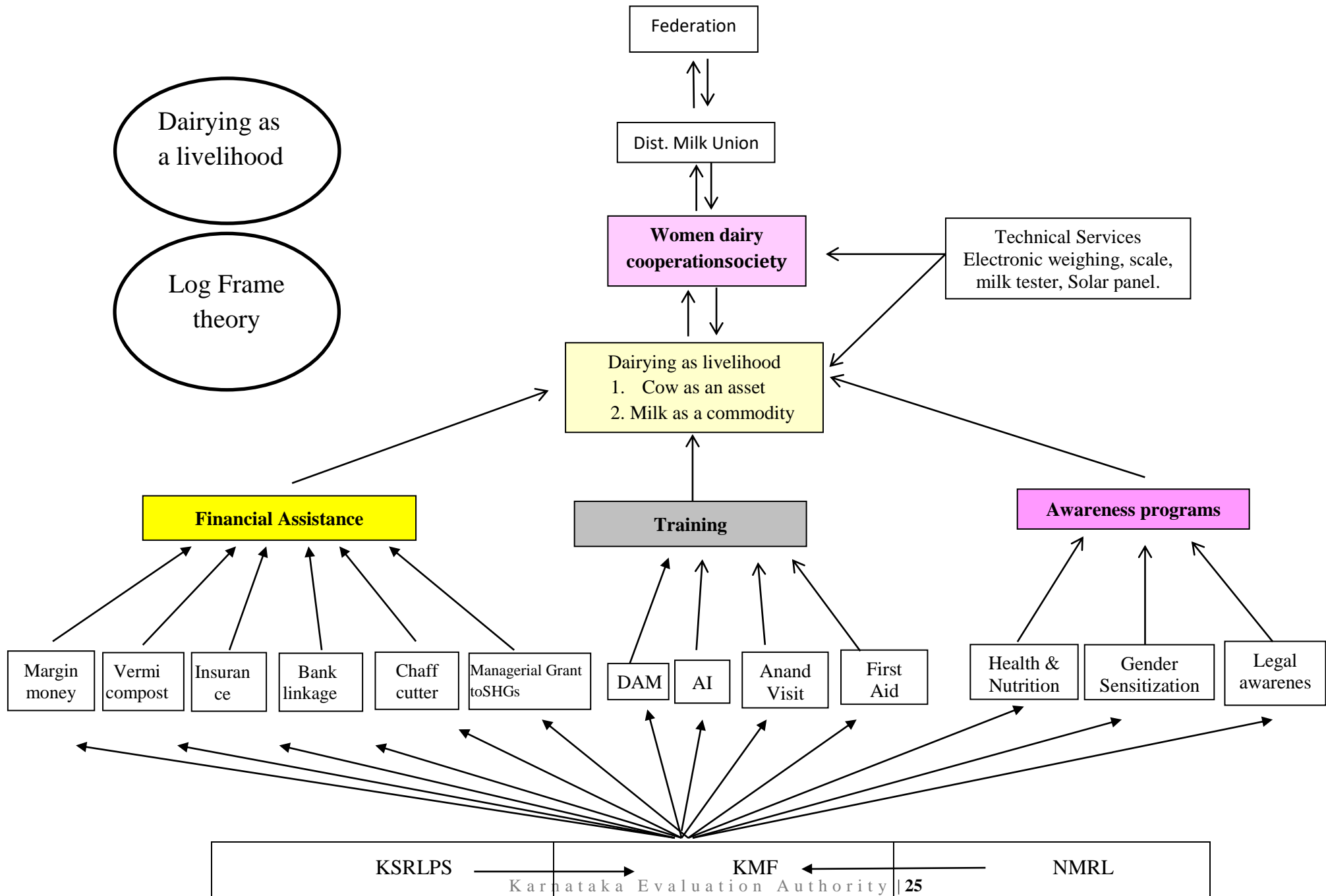
In the first year of its implementation, 2014-15, 72 WDCS were selected covering 108 villages with a membership of 11583 women members and of them 2880 are TGMs. In the subsequent two years, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the remaining WDCS were brought into Ksheera Sanjeevini totaling to 250 WDCS.

The purpose of this evaluation is to ascertain the effect of Ksheera Sanjeevini on the ability/suitability of dairying as an effective livelihood programme for the TGMs, so that more and more such programmes can be introduced through KMF which has a state-of-the-art implementing machinery and commitment. Further, it is envisaged that the evaluation may find certain lacunae which can be addressed to speed up the process of providing livelihood to scores of rural women especially at times of drought/reduced rainfall/crop failures.

3. THEORY OF CHANGE/LOGICAL FRAME

1. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) envisages for providing resources/activities to rural women especially to those who are BPL, socially and economically marginalised, SC/STs & asset-less. Through state bodies NRLM provide funds to these women initially so that they could acquire skills to generate and build assets which will ensure yearlong livelihood.
2. Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Scheme, KSRLPS, is the state body of NRLM and KSRLPS in turn channels funds to several field level organisations which are already working with rural women to provide the necessary inputs to help them to acquire skills appropriate to their choice.
3. In the state of Karnataka, the dairying activities are carried out at cooperative level by Karnataka Milk Federation which has three structured institutions starting at the base, Women Dairy Cooperative Societies, which are joined together at the districts to form District Milk Unions and which in turn federated to form Milk Federation.
4. Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF), a farmers' cooperative body for milk production and marketing, has received funds from KSRLPS to strengthen its already existing Women Dairy Cooperative Societies (WDCS) to enable their women members to acquire milking cow as an asset and in turn the milk from the cow is sold to WDCS to generate income for their livelihood. The KMF is benefited by the increase in milk production in the state.
5. The focus of KSHEERA SANJEEVINI is to extend support to Target Group Members (TGMs) belonging to the backward communities to provide them with finance to acquire milking cows, and to provide training on cow management and society management and sensitise them with various social and family issues such as legal, women rights, children care and nutrition, gender, girl-child education, formation of self-help groups.

6. ToC in this context is that the ultimate aim is to provide livelihood to the women of back ward communities by way of one-off assetisation, that is, milking cow and to ensure remunerative price and assured market for the milk.
7. The stages involved in this ToC are making these women as members of WDCS, providing margin money to help them to link with financial institutions for a loan, training these women on how to manage these cows so that they will give milk uniformly throughout the year, selling of milk to WDCS, receiving payment on regular basis, receiving training on management of WDCS. In addition they will be sensitised on certain family, gender and legal issues so that they are empowered to face any hardships during the process of livelihood.
8. The indicators are the knowledge they gained, quantity of milk produced and delivered to WDCS, increase in income levels and their confidence levels.



4. PROGRESS REVIEW

KSRLP-Sanjeevini has partnered with KMF to implement KSHEERA SANJEEVINI project to enhance the socioeconomic development of rural women belonging to TGMs in three phases spread over a period of three years starting from 2014-15 through 2015-16 & 2016-2017. The total budget of the project is Rs.1710 Lakhs of which KSRLP contributes 1485 Lakhs (87%) and the remaining amount of Rs215 Lakhs (13%) is provided by KMF.

The main focus of the project is to provide a sustained livelihood to rural women belonging to various TGMs through dairy activities. For this study a total of 250 WDCS were selected based on certain criteria identified by KMF such as milk procurement of more than 100litre of per day, the interest shown by their members and the presence of certain basic facilities, assessment of extension officers and the presence of TGMS as members. Further it was ensured that the project benefits were made available to all the WDCS spread across the entire state. In order to give focused attention it was considered appropriate to select 40 TGMs in each of these 250 WDCS so as to benefit 10,000 rural women. The TGMs were identified by KMF & DMUs by filed level extensive bench mark survey by seeking details to confirm their TGM status. Their TGM status was confirmed by the documents available with panchayat offices and other revenue documents.

The project envisages the following budget allocation of Rs. 4,54,000/- for various activities for each WDCS:

Establishing community investment fund to

- provide margin money of Rs10,000/- per TGM for purchase of milking cow for 12 TGMs to start with on loan basis to be returned in monthly installments and subsequently to others on revolving basis until all the TGMs are provided with the margin money.
- provide one time grant of Rs1150/- per cow towards cattle insurance
- provide one time grant of Rs400/- towards cattle transportation
- provide one time grant of Rs200/- towards cattle feed
- provide a revolving fund of Rs15,000/- for each SHGs,

Organizing capacity building activities such as

- Training to President, Secretary & office bearers
- Training on Computer operations, AI, First aid & Milk testing
- Training to all TGMs on cow management
- Training to all TGMs on SHG activities
- Arranging awareness/sensitization programmes on Nutrition & Health, Gender equality, Legal literacy, infant & child feeding to all the TGMs

Developing community resource persons (LRP) for

- providing animal husbandry basic services,
- managing SHGs
- converging with other line departments to the TGMs
- providing AI services at the door step of TGMs
- strengthening the operations of dairy cooperative societies

Providing infrastructure support

- An amount of Rs75,000/-for the procurement of Electronic milk tester, Electronic weighing scale & solar pack
- an amount of Rs50000/-for the procurement of 5 electrically operated chaff cutters for 5 TGMs
- An amount of Rs.7,000/- for building one Vermi-compost pit to be placed with a TGM.

5. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS) and Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Limited (KMF) have joined together to implement "*Ksheera Sanjeevini*" Project for Socio economic Development of women through dairying. The project area covers all 30 districts of Karnataka State coming under the jurisdiction of 14 District Milk unions. The total outlay of "*Ksheera Sanjeevini*" project is Rs.17.10 crores spread over a period of for 3 years starting from 2014-15 and ending in 2016-17. The funding pattern will be KSRLP- 75% & 90 % and implementing agency (KMF/Unions) bearing 25% & 10 % towards marketing infrastructure, including technical inputs, and others activities of the cost of the project respectively.

The following are the stake holders in the project.

1. Karnataka Milk Federation, KMF
2. District Co-operative Milk Producer Societies Union, DMUs
3. Women Dairy Cooperative Societies, WDCS
4. Women identified as Target Group Members, TGMs

Out of 3229 WDCS spread over the 14 DMUs of KMF, the project activities/benefits were extended to 250 WDCS. Of these, 72 WDCS were covered in the first phase of implementation during 2014-15. The rest of the WDCS received the benefits during 2015-16 & 2016-17 through Phase-2 & Phase-3.

The activities/benefits of project observed in 72 WDCS, were assessed in this evaluation study. All the 72 WDCSs were made functional covering 113 villages and have enrolled 9978 women members. A total of 2880 Target Group Members (TGMs) was identified through bench mark survey. The District Milk Unions of STEP with its core team leaders conducted bench mark survey to identify the TGMs who belonged to marginalized asset less wage labourers, women headed households, migrant labourers, SC/STs, minorities and other disadvantaged rural women. Thus the beneficiaries in the project are poor or asset less marginalized women, with special focus on SC/ST households and families below poverty line.

The project envisages providing a variety of trainings to TGMs and functionaries of WDCS, awareness programmes to TGMs, financial support to TGMs for purchase of milking cows and technical support to WDCS for their effective functioning so that the following objectives can be achieved.

The main objectives of the Project are:

1. Identification of women Target Group Members through Bench Mark survey according to below poverty line, asset less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST, minorities and vulnerable groups at rural level.
2. To organize exclusive Rural Women Dairy Co-operatives and to take up employment cum income generation activities.
3. To provide need based and extensive training for skill up gradation and to mobilise women in formation of Self Help Groups as a tool for income generating activity and for easy access to credit.
4. To extend support services, backward and forward linkages and improve employment/ economic conditions of women.
5. To create awareness through designed programme.
6. To build confidence among women and to generate leadership qualities.
7. To develop the sustainability of the activity.

To understand how effectively these activities were implemented in these 72 WDCS, a sample of 8 WDCS was identified from among the 72 WDCS which received the benefits during the first phase of the project, 2014-15. These sample 8 WDCS were selected in such a way that they covered all the four revenue divisions of Karnataka state. The details of all the 8 WDCS are given here.

Sl. No.	District	Total WDCS	Sample WDCS	TGMs in Sample WDCS
1	Tumkur	10	Manangi	40
2	Chikkamagalur	1	Doddapattanagere	40
3	Mandya	6	Mananganahalli	40
4	Chamrajanagar	1	Nanajawodeyaradoddi	40
5	Bidar	5	Kollura	40
6	Koppal	1	Kurubnal	40
7	Haveri	2	Akkur	40
8	Uttara Kannada	1	Basala	40
Total		72	8	320

The evaluation team visited these 8 WDCS and through FGD, individual questionnaires elicited all the details from TGMs, functionaries of WDCS, DMUs and KMF. All these details were subsequently analysed using appropriate statistical tools.

A brief profile of these 8 districts along with their human population and Human Development Index are given here to understand the background of these selected districts. Further the cattle population, cow population and milking cow population of these districts are also given to understand their status. However no effort was made to study the effect of Ksheera Sanjeevini project intervention on these districts in respect of human/ cow population as the study was limited to one WDCS per district and this sample is too small to bring about any visible change. This limitation was understood clearly at all stages of the evaluation study.

It may be seen that in the table shown here that Chikmagalur district has the highest HDI and Gulbarga has the least HDI among these eight districts covered under the first phase of Ksheera Sanjeevini project. In terms of human population Tumakuru has the highest and Chamarajanagar which was carved out of Mysore district recently has the lowest. These factors play a role in the economic development of the district and its population. It is generally believed that HDI does indicate the ability of its population to absorb more and more technologies for the overall development.

If one looks at the cattle population and milch-cow population one finds that Tumakuru district has the highest number of milch-cows and Haveri district has the lowest milch-cow population. In proportion to the number of milch-cows Tumakuru district produced the highest quantity of milk while Koppala district produced the lowest. These data show that concerted efforts are needed to increase the population of milch-cows so that the milk production goes up consequently the income levels of women also would go up.

District Profile of 8 Districts covered under Ksheera Sanjeevini Project Phase -1

Sl. No	Name of the Division	Name of the Milk Union	District Name	*Population in ,000			**Human Development Index (HDI)		Area, km ²
				Male	Female	Total	Value	Rank	
1	Belagavi	Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag & Uttara kannada	Haveri	819	779	1,598	0.406	21	4,823
2	Belagavi	Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag & Uttara kannada	Uttara Kannada	726	711	1,437	0.565	10	10,291
3	Mysore	Hassan	Chikkamagalur	567	571	1,138	0.627	5	7,201
4	Gulbarga	Kalaburagi, Bidar and Yadgiri	Bidar	871	833	1,703	0.43	19	5,448
5	Gulbarga	Raichur, Bellary & Koppal	Koppal	700	690	1,390	0.28	28	7,189
6	Bengaluru	Tumkuru	Tumkur	1,351	1,328	2,679	0.471	17	10,597
7	Mysore	Mandya	Mandya	905	901	1,806	0.491	15	4,961
8	Mysore	Mysore/Chamaraj anagara	Chamaraj nagar	512	509	1,021	0.401	22	5,101

Source: * India Census 2011, ** Economic Survey of Karnataka 2015-16

Cattle Population of 8 Districts covered under Ksheera Sanjeevini Project Phase - 1

Sl. No	Name of the Division	Name of the Milk Union	District	District Cattle population, in 000			Milk Production , 000 MT
				Cattle	Cow	Milch cow	
1	Belagavi	Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag & Uttara kannada	Haveri	383	213	84	133
2	Belagavi	Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag & Uttara kannada	Uttara Kannada	425	284	106	114
3	Mysore	Hassan	Chikkamagalur	409	294	109	165
4	Gulbarga	Kalaburagi, Bidar and Yadgiri	Bidar	366	255	108	146
5	Gulbarga	Raichur, Bellary & Koppal	Koppal	339	228	92	120
6	Bengaluru	Tumakuru	Tumakuru	708	598	252	342
7	Mysore	Mandya	Mandya	513	457	184	287
8	Mysore	Mysore/Chamaraj anagara	Chamrajanagar	284	224	92	129

Source: NDDB, 2015

6. SCOPE, OBJECTIVES & EVALUATION QUESTIONS.

The scope of the project is to understand present situations and replicate in future other places. Women Dairy Cooperative Societies of all the 8 district milk unions spread over the entire state will be covered in this project evaluation. The project was initiated in the year 2014-15 for a period of three years ending in 2016-17. The Purpose of the project is to ascertain the benefits that will accrue to the beneficiaries to mainly women belonging to backward communities. The evaluation is done now to suggest any midcourse corrections for effective implementation. The followings are the stakeholders:

1. Karnataka milk federation, KMF
2. District Co-operative Milk Producers Societies Union, DMUs
3. Women Dairy Cooperative Societies, WDCS
4. The Target Group Members of these societies, TGMs

The objectives of the project are aimed at economic and social upliftment of rural women with particular reference to 'NRLM Project Vision' such as

1. To identify women Target Group Members through Bench Mark survey according to below poverty line, asset less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST, minorities and vulnerable groups at rural level.
2. To organize exclusive Rural Women Dairy Co-operatives and to take up employment cum income generation activities.
3. To provide need based and extensive training for skill up gradation. Mobilizing women in formation of Self Help Groups as a tool for income generating activity and for easy access to credit.
4. To provide support services, backward and forward linkages and improving employment/ economic conditions of women.
5. To create awareness through designed programme.
6. To provide measures to build confidence among women and to generate leadership qualities.
7. To develop the sustainability of the activity.
8. To examine the effectiveness of the following specific objectives to achieve the above:

- a) To study the type of training provided its adequacy and usefulness in skill up gradation.
- b) To study the availability of extension services for mobilizing women in viable group for employment generation.
- c) To study the extent to which the support services including access to credit have been made available.
- d) To assess the impact of the programme on socio-economic status of the beneficiaries, and
- e) To study the extent to which the objectives of the programme have been fulfilled and to examine the monitoring arrangement.

The present evaluation would include the effectiveness of and progress made in all these activities

The following are the Evaluation questions to be addressed.

1. Whether the Target Group Members (TGM) have been selected as per guidelines prescribed in Office Memorandum no. KSRLPS/LH (F)/KMF/09/2013-14 dated: 01.08.2014? If not, where and how have the deviations have taken place? (All details of the deviated cases are to be given for tracking.
2. What is the average time taken to identify the TGMs and form SHGs under Ksheera Sanjeevini? Have all the TGMs been imparted the training during 2014-15 and 2015-16 as per the action plan drawn?
3. After introduction trainings, how many groups have been assisted by giving margin money and bank linkages for purchase of milk animal and other equipments?
4. Are there any instances of milk animals being purchased without covering them under insurance? If yes, how many, where and which are such instances found in the samples selected?
5. Is there any perceptible impact of the training/awareness programmes imparted during 2014-15 for SHGs? Are this helpful and effective incapacity building? Is their duration and pedagogy adequate? If not, what should be the optimal duration and pedagogy? Please document the capacity building of Ksheera Sanjeevini SHGs.

6. Are the present methods of training the rural women are effective or training through important methods like audio-visual exhibitions and visits needs to be imparted also from the beneficiary's perspective?
7. What are constraints of financial flow of margin money and banks loan to SHGs members? How to further streamline the process so that benefit could reach faster? Please elaborate.
8. What is the amount of margin money and loan taken by the SHGs from banks and what is the repayment percentage? If the repayment is less than 75% what are the reasons of non-payment?
9. How many members have been helped by animal introduction after rotation of the margin money? What is the impact of margin money/loan on the groups?
10. Is the internal lending done among the members of the groups? If yes, what is the recovery percentage of this lent amount?
11. Are *Mahasanghas* and *Mahamandalas* formed really helping for resolving any problems arising at taluk/district levels respectively for sustainability of the activities? If not, why not?
12. Has the milk procurement increased after formation of Ksheera Sanjeevini groups (from the base level of 2013-14)? If yes, to what extent? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).
13. How many societies have got the benefit of equipments like scales, and Chaff cutters, solar packs and Vermi composting units? Have the societies distributed the chaff cutters and given the Vermi compost plant benefits equitably? If not, Why not?
14. Are the beneficiaries satisfied with margin money, bank linkages for loan, equipments and Vermi compost plant supplied to them? If not, what is their perception on these benefits? Please elaborate.
15. Is there any tangible economic benefit noticed and is there any improvement in the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries? If yes, to what extent? If not, what are the reasons? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).

- 16 Please prepare the cost benefit analysis per beneficiary per annum for one year for 2014-15, taking into consideration total cost of production, selling rate and total income of the beneficiary under the project.
17. What is the validity of each component of training under Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme when such trainings are being given to the members by other departments also?
18. Whether all the objectives set under the project are achieved or not? Which of them are measurable and which non-measurable? If objectives are not met, what changes in the guidelines/process/monitoring to be made to make the programme further effective?

7. EVALUATION DESIGN

To evaluate this project, the study tries to gather qualitative and quantitative information. The qualitative information is gathered through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), while transacting with officials and other stake holders. This will provide informal backward and forward linkages to beneficiaries.

Further the qualitative information along with quantitative information is gathered by administering structured questionnaires to all the stake holders. The qualitative information will supplant and supplement quantitative information. Gathered qualitative and quantitative information will be tested with appropriate statistical tools to derive results.

Through these questionnaires qualitative data are obtained from TGMs, Societies, DMUs and Federation. Quantitative information would be obtained through records, notifications, minutes of meetings and other published and unpublished reports. The use of questionnaires was considered appropriate as they give complete details of the stake holders in a systematic way. Further direct interaction with all the stakeholders would ensure that their views are heard and recorded. Through these questionnaires, it would be possible to elicit personal, family, social, economic and occupational details from TGMs in the most accurate way. Further these beneficiaries will feel proud of their achievements, progress made, assets gained and money generated. It is also possible to measure their confidence, feeling of happiness and a sense of satisfaction. It would also possible to record that these changes are due to dairying and dairying has been the game changer in their life and attributing their transformation to dairying.

The sample selected is at the rate of two districts per revenue division. Within these, at least two WDCs are selected; one to be done randomly from the district having highest number of WDCs and the other from the district having only one WDC. If more than one district has only one WDCS, the district is selected randomly. Following this principle, the sampling done as shown:

Sl. No.	District	Total WDCS	Sample WDCS (Minimum)	TGMs in Sample WDCS
1	Tumkur	10	1	40
2	Chikkamagalur	1	1	40
3	Mandya	6	1	40
4	Chamrajanagar	1	1	40
5	Bidar	5	1	40
6	Koppal	1	1	40
7	Haveri	2	1	40
8	Uttara Kannada	1	1	40
Total		72	8	320

As can be seen, sampling intensity is 10%.

For evaluation, personal interviews should be done for all the 40 TGMs so that the data would throw more light on the effectiveness of the project across all sections of TGMs. After that is done, corroboration of interview facts and additional facts should be collected by doing Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) involving all WDCS members. As a control, a WDCS, which is not covered under Ksheera Sanjeevini and is not getting any Govt. benefit, may be taken.

7.1.1. Importance of the study and its limitations.

1. The project was envisaged to enhance the socio-economic status of the women belonging to the categories of SC/ST, backward communities, BPL, minorities and other marginalized groups through dairying as nearly all dairy activities in all families are carried out by women. As KMF already has the required platform and infrastructure and other expertise it was considered appropriate to rope them in this task. Further KMF is a pioneering institution in undertaking several projects to empower women with knowledge, expertise and capabilities. KMF in its unique way established institutions such as WDCS which are managed by women and are open for women only. There are more than 3500 such WDCS spread over the entire state. These centres have become nodal agencies for women to show their talent and express their needs and desires.
2. KSRLPS have given financial support to these WDCS to enhance the socio-economic status of women belonging to various backward groups. As more than 50% of our population belongs to this group it will be a herculean task to undertake a large scale study and therefore in a limited way financial support was extended to a minimum of 40TGMs in each of these 250 WDCS to reach a population of 10,000TGMs (40X250).

Based on this study, financial support can be further extended to a larger number of women spread over the entire state so as to enhance the socio-economic condition of backward groups.

3. This evaluation study is limited to 72 WDCS which received the financial support in the first phase of its operation. Of these, only 8 WDCS were taken as a sample for detailed evaluation. Lot of care and caution are to be exercised while extrapolating these findings to the remaining 250 WDCSs as these WDCSs are not distributed equally across all the districts of Karnataka. A separate detailed study is to be carried out by taking a bigger sample of these 250 WDCS which have received financial support through Ksheera Sanjeevini project.
4. As all three phases of the project have been implemented now, 2016-17, it is time to carry out a detailed impact study of Ksheera Sanjeevini on socio-economic conditions of all the 10,000 TGMs, total increase in milk production by TGMs and WDCSs, number of cows acquired by TGMs, number of TGMs who have become Directors/ Presidents/milk testers/ LRPs/AI tester and so on. The evaluation study should also elicit the aspirations and needs of these TGMs, seek their views on self sustainability and willingness to guide other aspiring TGMs to join WDCS.
5. It is reiterated that out of Rs4.5 lakhs given to each WDCS, roughly **one third** ends up as a loan to TGMs as margin money for rotation to all the TG Members, and it is observed in this evaluation that the recovered money WDCSs have kept the money in
6. Similarly **one third** of the money has been spent on infrastructure development of WDCS and these facilities are used by **both TGMs and other members**. The remaining **one third** is spent towards capacity building of TGMs which is of paramount value for their socio-economic development. It is important understand these figures to assess the gross socio-economic development of TGMs in this project. At times it has been assumed that the entire amount is spent towards socio-economic development of TGMs.

8.EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation team consisting of Principal Investigator and field staff visited each and every society and met the office bearers of the society and TGMs who had assembled at the society office and carried out FGDs followed by one to one interaction with TGMs. At times the team waited for the whole day to meet and interact with TGMs as some of them could not come to the society at the scheduled time. Further the team went to the beneficiaries' houses to see the cow, chaff cutter, vermin-compost pit and took pictures. As the questionnaire was in local language also it was easy to converse and seek details from them. At no place we encountered any type of resistance from TGMs and they were eager to share the details. At FGDs the members gave their opinions on trainings and changes to be made for effective training and the need for repeated training especially on dairy animal management.

The team insisted on seeing all the records maintained at the society level, type of entries made, documentation, casual records and regular records and found the need to streamline the process. At many places the team noticed that the entries have been made recently coinciding with the team's visit.

At DMUs the team received whole hearted support in getting all the official documents in support of the replies as per the questionnaire. Interaction with the staff directly involved in the operation, monitoring of Ksheera Sanjeevini project gave an insight into its benefits in attracting and retaining a large number of TGMs and its effect on total milk production at the Union level. They directly attribute the increase in milk production to such projects which bring perceptible change in the village among all class of people. Their views on strengthening and real time monitoring of these activities were recorded.

All the filled in questionnaires of all the TGMs were tabulated in XL format so also of the WDCS and DMUs and standard tools of statistics were applied to understand the effect, pattern, distribution and so on.

9. DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

Out of 72 WDCS sanctioned during the first year of Ksheera Sanjeevini project implementation, a sample of 8 WDCS were selected for an in depth analysis. Through questionnaires, data were collected from Target Group Members(TGMs), Women Dairy Cooperative Society (WDCS), District Milk Unions (DMUs) and Federation (KMF). Further data were also collected by Focus Group Discussion(FGDs) of TGMs of each WDCS. Similarly details were also collected from the records maintained at WDCS, interaction with secretary and other office bearers of WDCS. At DMUs, records were obtained from the staff /section dealing with this activity.

After obtaining the data from all these sources, the data were tabulated in XL format and appropriate cleaning was attempted to achieve uniformity in terminology as the replies were always in Kannada language.

Appropriate statistical tools were applied to understand the pattern of the results in terms of percentages, frequencies, cumulative and so on. All the quantitative results were expressed in the form of tables, graphs, bar diagrams and so on.

10. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

10.1 The profile of Target Group Members (TGMs)

Both KSRLPS & KMF have entered into an MoU on 5 Feb.2014,for the implementation of Ksheera Sanjeevini across the entire state spread over 250 Women Dairy Cooperative Society (WDCS) with focus on Target Group Members(TGMs) belonging to BCs, BPLs, minorities, SC/STs and other disadvantaged rural women. Through bench mark survey by Union has obtained all the personal, family, occupational, income and community details of all the members of these WDCS. Based on these details union core team leaders & Dairy society staff has short listed 40 TGMs of each WDCS. As per the records made available, all the 40 TGMs were selected as per these guidelines and there appeared to be no deviations in the selection of TGMs.

Each WDCS has both TGMs and other members and the total members could be in the range of 100 to 250. These WDCS are managed by a committee of directors under the direction of the President who is also a member of the WDCS and works on honorary basis and a secretary who is a paid employee of WDCS. Other staff members provide specific service to WDCS and receive honorarium.

After completing the bench mark survey, a list of eligible members is prepared and was placed at the meeting of extension officers, P&I staff and got it approved and subsequently the same was placed in Union Board and got it approved. The average time taken to complete these administrative requirements was 6 to 8 weeks. The following details emerged after talking to TGMs through questionnaire and FGD.

Out of the 320 TGMs covered in this evaluation, nearly 50% of the members have joined the WDCS after 2012-13 indicating that many of the TGMs are new and may be many of them new to dairying also (Table-1). Similarly nearly 50% of the TGMs live in the family as the family size is more than 4 members and large size family might ensure the success of dairying as more number of people will be available for continuing the dairy activity(Table-2). More than 93% of the members are married and this will ensure the availability of some help for continuing the dairy activity(Table-3) and a small number, less than 7%, are widows and for them dairying may be an important activity to support their livelihood. On analyzing the category status of these TGMs it was found that the majority of the TGMs belong to BCs (69%), while SC/ST proportion was around 22.2% and the remaining belonged to

minorities. The predominance of BCs as TGMs may suppress the aspirations and enthusiasm of others especially SC/STs in managing the WDCS. It is seen that less than 22% of the members are laborers who have taken up dairying to enhance their income levels and also to be self-reliant and to all of them, dairying is a survival livelihood. However the majority of the TGMs are already practicing dairying to support their agricultural income and to them dairying provides the additional income. These TGMs are likely to move away from dairying if dairying is not a remunerative activity (Table-5). The majority of the TGMs (76.3%) have declared that their annual income is between Rs10,000/- and 50,000/- while a small percentage (3.1) of TGMs have said that their income is more than Rs50,000/-. To all of them, income from dairying is very crucial for their livelihood (Table-6 & Fig.1). It is interesting to note that nearly 30% of the TGMs are landless, while 51.6% have declared that they are small-land holders having 1 to 3 acres of land. It is important to support the land-less people as they don't have any asset for their livelihood and these TGMs are passionate about dairying as they have begun to see how their lives have changed after adapting dairying (Table-7 & Fig.2)

Table 1: Date of joining the society

Date of joining	Frequency	Percent
Before 2012-13	162	50.6
After 2012-13	158	49.4
Total	320	100.0

Table 2: Number of family members

	Frequency	Percent
< = 4	162	50.6
> 4	158	49.4
Total	320	100.0

Table 3: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	299	93.4
Widow	21	6.6
Total	320	100.0

Table 4: Category belong to

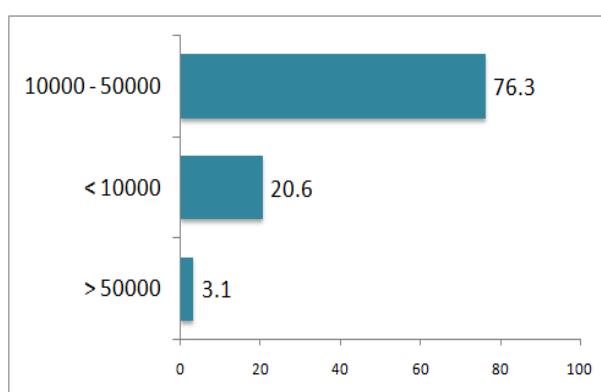
Category	Frequency	Percent
OBC	221	69.1
SC/ST	72	22.5
Minority	24	7.5
Others	3	.9
Total	320	100.0

Table 5: Occupation

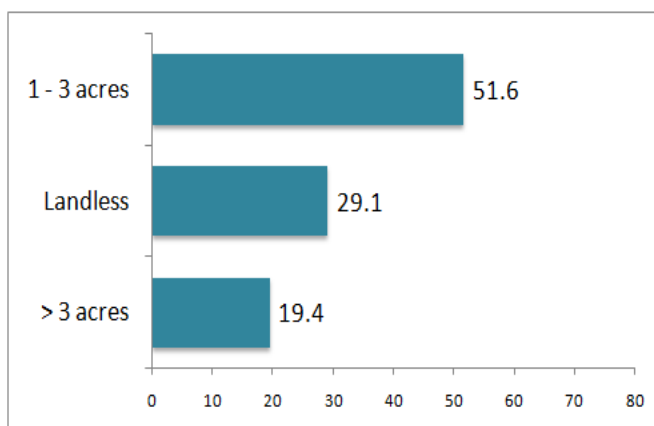
Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture cum Dairying	231	72.2
Labourer	68	21.3
Agriculture cum Dairying + Labourer	13	4.1
Agriculture cum Dairying + Others	8	2.5
Total	320	100.0

Table 6: Annual Income*

Annual Income	Frequency	Percent
< 10000	66	20.6
10000 - 50000	244	76.3
> 50000	10	3.1
Total	320	100.0

Fig 1: Annual Income of TGMs**Table 7: Land holding**

Land holding	Frequency	Percent
Landless	93	29.1
1 - 3 acres	165	51.6
> 3 acres	62	19.4
Total	320	100.0

Fig 2: Land holding

*Some of the beneficiaries have declared their annual income as less than Rs.10000/-. The team noted that these figures are unrealistic and may not be true but refrained from changing in view of its sensitivity. The annual income of all the TGMs as declared by them was recorded and used as in this report.

10.2 Trainings imparted to TGMs, office bearers & others

Trainings to TGMs, office bearers of WDCS and other functionaries are important components of Ksheera Sanjeevini so as to make these beneficiaries fully knowledgeable on all activities of dairying and WDCS for effective functioning. Nearly a third of the total budget is earmarked for various trainings to indicate the importance given for trainings. Through these training it is envisaged that there will be a tremendous increase in building their capacities to carry out many of the activities of WDCS as well as animal management so as to cause an increase in milk production and assured livelihood. KMF has established training centres at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad. The Central Training Institute located at Bangalore prepares the syllabus, notes, booklets and other learning materials and all these centres are required to follow the same for the sake of uniformity.

A series of trainings were given to TGMs to inculcate and to enhance their knowledge and skills on dairying and these included

- Dairy Animal Management(DAM) training to all the TGMs,
- Secretary and President training on management of WDCS,
- Milk testing training for milk tester,
- Computer operation training for secretary/computer operator,
- Maintenance of accounts & book keeping training to secretary,
- Artificial insemination training for AI tester, first aid training,
- Self-help group management training to lady resource person and
- AMUL exposure training to selected office bearers of WDCS. .

In batches, all these 40 TGMs of each WDCS were sent to the respective training centres located at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad. It was observed that most of the time the training classes are done within the four walls of the room. As many of the TGMs are new to the dairying or they have scant experience of handling animals, the class room teaching does not give the required confidence to manage their cows.

DAM Training: One of the main objectives of Ksheera Sanjeevini is to provide training to all the TGMs on how to manage the cow as these TGMs, it is envisaged, are new to the dairying and they may not possess many skills required to rear the cows as also the fact that they are asset-less and marginalised manual workers. For many of them the dairying is a new avocation. They may have observed others doing in their neighborhood but they themselves have not had hands on work experience. They may have desire to undertake such work but may not have an opportunity to work. Some of them may have assisted the others who have dairy animals on various dairy related tasks on wage basis and in the process may have acquired some skills on managing the animals. Many of them just did what the owner or employer has asked them to do so without knowing the reasons for these tasks. It was envisaged that these people need proper and scientific hands on training so that they would confidently and responsibly manage the dairy cow. The training should be so effective that they should have the confidence of managing their precious and income generating asset that is milch cow. The training should therefore cover all aspects of dairy cow starting from

- how to select a cow through purchase,
- what breed of animal is appropriate,
- how to provide shelter to the cow,
- what quantities of green/dry fodder to be given,
- how to make cattle feed from ingredients,
- what type of ready-to-eat feeds have to be purchased and from where,
- how to carry out milking,
- what utensils to be used for dairy activity and how to clean them and
- several other activities/tasks related to the management of dairy cow.

All these are very important and have to be familiarised by hands-on-working and unfortunately there is no short cut to learning these trades/skills. In the project it is envisaged that all the 40TGMs of each WDCS must compulsorily undergo this training for 3 days at KMF training centres located at different places. All the TGMs are provided with free transport, lodge and board for this training from out of this project. It is the responsibility of WDCS to ensure that all the TGMs have undergone this training and provide the required guidance and other details of the training. All the WDCS are required to keep records on this activity such as who has gone when, vouchers/acknowledgement for travel expenses and feedback on the usefulness or otherwise of the training.

Table 8:Dairy Animal Training.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	269	84.1
No	51	15.9
Total	320	100.0

Fig 3:Dairy Animal Training.

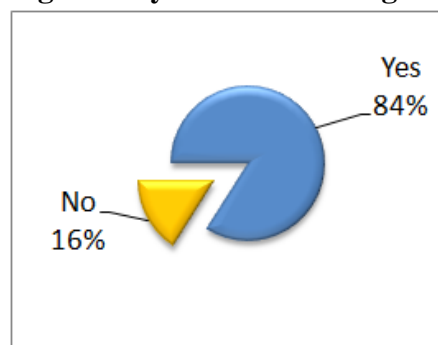


Table 9: Training is useful for managing cows.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	268	99.6
No	1	.4
Total	269	100.0

More than 84% of TGMs have undergone DAM training indicating the interest shown by the TGMs to learn more skills and nearly all said that the training was useful (Tables 8, 9 & 10 and Fig3). However on enquiry many could not answer specific questions on milking, clean milk production and providing mineral concentrates to milking cows. This could be due to several reasons such as the training was given almost two years ago, not being practiced right now and so on. But the visit has certainly boosted their confidence to do better.

The training centres are to be properly equipped with state-of-the-art teaching aids including AV aids, videos, and modles and so on. The training should be so effective that the TGMs should develop confidence to do so on their own many of the dairy activities. The training should be similar to what is given for college students in the form of COLLEGE-TO-CORPORATE concept where in the students would be ready to start working from day one of their joining.

The DAM training is an important activity to retain the TGMs in the fold of dairying. Every effort should be made to enhance their confidence in managing the cows. In this direction it is suggested that the DAM training should be conducted in two phases. In the first phase the TGMs are to be given training at the training centres using the AVs. In the second phase after a gap of few months the local Extension officer should visit their house and monitor their activities in managing the animal and provide additional inputs to strengthen their confidence in their work. It is observed the extension officers routinely visit WDCS to monitor its activity and

spending a few hours with TGMs would boost their morale to remain firmly in dairying. If they don't gain sufficient confidence in dairying it is likely that they may abandon this avocation and may seek another avocation. This results in huge loss to the society in general as lot of money has been spent on making the TGMs to acquire this avocation.

Training to President & Secretary on the Management of WDCS.

All the presidents and secretaries were given training on acts and provisions of cooperatives, how to conduct a meeting of directors of the society, how to record the minutes of the meeting, how to pass a resolution and several other administrative procedures for smooth functioning of WDCS. Maintenance of records and other books were part of the training. The duration of the training for the president is 4 days while that for secretary is 10 days.

At the federation level a nice hand out was given to us wherein all the components of the training are listed.

Training on Computer Operations

There is a provision in the project to train secretaries/office bearers on computer operations. Some of them have undergone training on how to use computer for various applications in a WDCS. The duration of the training is 6 days. However at many WDCS computer refresher's training to be given to build up capacity of the workers. Computer operations would certainly speed up the process of many of the operations and also it ensures the availability of information at the press of a button. All the operations of a WDCS starting from receipt of the milk from the member, through weighing, testing milk fat and SNF (Lactometer reading) and uploading the data for the Union office would be smooth and instantaneous avoiding any errors and pilferages. Further all the records, bank transactions, cow insurance, minutes of the meeting and other activities can be stored in the computer. This will also help in digitalization of all transactions.

Training in Milk Testing

The training for milk testing is given for a period of 3 days. At many WDCS, the secretary herself was doing the testing of milk also. The economics of any WDCS or Union is dependent on the accurate testing of milk quantity and its fat and SNF content. If the values are higher than the actual, the Unions are likely to suffer a huge loss. In the market the milk rates

are fixed based on the fat content and higher the fat content higher is the price of milk. Further many of the milk products yield such as peda, ghee and milk powder is dependent on the fat and SNF content of milk used in their preparation. The fat and SNF content of every product is to be declared on the label of the packing material and it is a statutory obligation. Any violation would attract penalty and imprisonment as per FSSAI.

In view of all the above requirements it is important to give proper and effective hands-on-training to these milk testers. They should be trained on how to operate the milk testing instrument and whenever there is a change in the instrument specifications, the tester has to be retrained accordingly either by the instrument supplier or the Union.

Training on AI& Pregnancy Testing

Artificial insemination and pregnancy testing are two important activities which together boost up the income of the cow owner. When the cow is in heat the cow is to be inseminated at the right time to ensure pregnancy. The semen to be used must be stored properly in straws in liquid nitrogen at minus 80 degree Celsius. If the insemination is not done in the right way and at the right time the cow misses the conception and the cow has to wait for another 28 days to come to heat. The target of a successful cow owner is to produce one calf every year. Apart from milk the owner can also get revenue from selling the calf or she herself can keep it for increasing the milk production subsequently. As this involves a lot of technicalities it is important that the person who undergoes this training must be reasonably understand the importance of this activity. Any casual and halfhearted training might cause more damage to the animal in the form of uterine diseases such as metritis and so on. The training is given for a period of 10 days.

Further, in the project there is a provision to provide community AI training for 31 women testers and this training is given for selected WDCS and the training is for 30 days. Each of these WDCSs gets a liquid nitrogen container and liquid nitrogen.

The team failed to interact with the designated person at any WDCS. At some place there were no records in the WDCS about the number of animals conceived, cows in pregnancy, number of cows in dry and other details. These details help the WDCS to project the fall in milk production, rise in production and other factors which cause variations in milk procurement. At some WDCS we noticed that the milk production decreased due to other factors such as severe drought. A proper study is to be made to understand the reasons for the same.

Training in Self-Help-Group (SHG) Formation

Nearly all the WDCS have at least two SHGs each of each has a prefix of NANDINI- to differentiate from other several SHGs. These groups consist of 20 members each with a leader representing the group. These leaders undergo training for 3 days. A sum of Rs15,000/- is given to them as a revolving fund. We were informed that there is a facilitator or coordinator at each Union level who organizes monthly meetings of all the representatives of SHGs (Table-11, 12, 13 & 14 and Fig 4). These SHGs are required to guide and help the members to get loan from the bank to buy cows using the margin money. However there appears to be some resistance from the other members to stand guarantee for the loan to be taken from the bank. In this tussle many TGMs failed to get loan from bank using the margin money. It is only those TGMs who other sources of income were able to get loan from the banks using the margin money. KMF should address this issue in entirety and suggest a way to get smooth flow of loan from the bank to the TGMs otherwise the purpose of giving margin money will be lost. At some WDCS we were told that some NGOs are helping in this activity. It is not clear why there is duplicity of functions. It is important to define their roles and responsibilities so that there will be a smooth functioning of these SHGs.

Table10: Self Help Group Training.

SHG training	Frequency	Percent
Yes	142	44.4
No	178	55.6
Total	320	100.0

Table 11: Duration of Self Help Group Training.

Response	Frequency	Percent
1 day	51	37.1
2 days	15	10.9
3 days	76	52.0
Total	142	100.0

Fig 4: Self Help Group Training

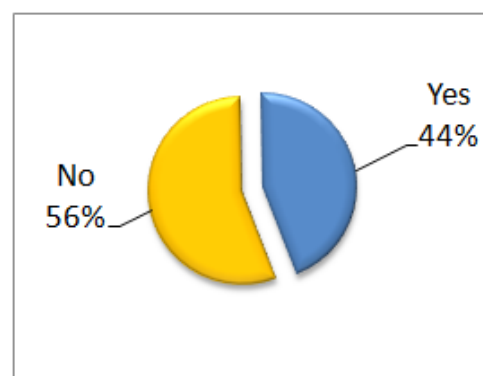


Table 12: Place of Self Help Group Training.

Name of the place	Frequency	Percent
Akkuru	21	14.8
Mysore	5	3.5
Bandalli	6	4.2
Bangalore	3	2.1
Basala	22	15.5
Dharawad	18	12.7
Doddapattanagere	7	4.9
HD Kote	1	0.7
Koppala	7	4.9
Kustagi	1	0.7
Managana halli	21	14.8
Mandya	5	3.5
Mannangi	7	4.9
Mysore	12	8.5
Nanje wadeyara doddi	3	2.1
Pattanagere	1	0.7
Yalaburga	2	1.4
Total	142	100.0

Table 13: Member of Self Help Groups

	Frequency	Percent
None	43	30.3
1	63	44.4
2	27	19.0
3	9	6.3
Total	142	100.0

First Aid Training

To provide immediate medical relief to animals which are injured, inflamed or any other discomforts at each of these WDCS a first aid provider is created who has been trained for 6 days on how to do dressing of wounds, pulling out of any insects, stopping of bleeding, cleaning of dirt and other unwanted materials from the body of the animal, how to give liquid medicines to cows and such other measure which will give relief to the animal until veterinary helps come. This person should rush to the animal whenever a request comes from the owner.

AMUL Training at Anand, Gujarat

From each WDCS, a group of 3 people consisting of President, Secretary and one director cum active member was sent to AMUL, Anand to understand the functioning of AMUL which is a citadel of successful dairy cooperative institute in the country. This group visits all the important places at AMUL and gets exposed to various activities of it. All the members who undertook this travel expressed their happiness and strongly confirmed that the visit was very useful as they learnt many new things from the visit.

Training for Lady Resource Person

As per the brochure made available to us, each WDCS has a Lady Resource Person (LRP) providing a wide variety of support to both WDCS and TGMs for successful operations. This person appears to do many activities including arranging awareness programmes, providing AI services, providing first aid to animals, guiding TGMs on animal management and any other activity not done by the secretary. It is important to avoid overlapping of duties and responsibilities among the various functionaries/office bearers of the WDCS.

Table 14: Duration of Lady Resource Person Training

Duration	Frequency	Percent
1 day	1	14.3
3 days	6	85.7
Total	7	100.0

Table 15: Participation in Lady Resource Person Training

Participation in meetings	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	57.1
No	3	42.9
Total	7	100.0

10.3 Awareness Programmes

The following awareness programmes are to be carried out by each WDCS in the Ksheera Sanjeevini project by organizing shibiras (Camps) where in experts from various fields are to be invited to explain and interact with them. On a scheduled day all the TGMs are required to be assembled at the society/or other common place and experts/specialists such as advocates, nutritionists, pediatricians/medical doctors and police officers would explain and answer any questions from TGMs. These programmes include

- Health and Nutrition programme, 3shibiras (camps)
- Gender sensitization including male orientation programme, 3 shibiras
- Infant and child nutrition, 1 shibira
- legal literacy, 3 shibiras
- male orientations programme / shibhiras

These awareness programmes help TGMs to develop confidence, manage their household chores and how to seek Social Rights, Political Rights, Economic stability, judicial strength and all other rights. They will also have total independence of their own life and lifestyle inside the home and also outside at their work place. They will also be encouraged to make their decisions, by their own choice and to have a high social respect in society.

From the records of the WDCS and the answers given by TGMs, it was seen that many awareness shibiras were organised and apart from TGMs, other members of the WDCS also attended these awareness shibiras. The percent of TGMs who have attended these shibiras are tabulated and are shown in the Tables and Figs. Further their views and what they learnt in these shibiras were also noted and shown in the tables.

A small percent of TGMs (less than 15%) did not attend these awareness programmes and an appreciable percent of those attended did not remember of what was told in these shibiras. But nearly every one said that these shibiras are useful for them in their daily life. Both infant and child nutrition and legal literacy awareness programmes appear to be popular as they drew a large number of members for their shibiras (Tables 17 to 22 and Figs 5, 6 and 7).

Table 16: Health & Nutrition Awareness Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	255	84.7
No	46	15.3
Total	301	100.0

Fig 5: Health & Nutrition Awareness Programme

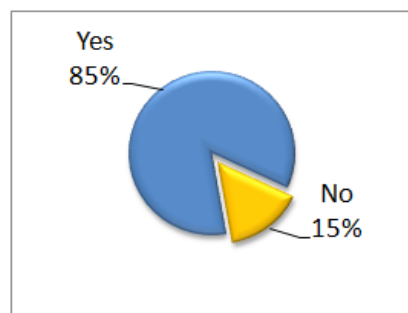


Table 17: Indicate at least three points which you learnt from the Health and Nutrition Programme

Points learnt from the Health and nutrition programme	Frequency	Percent
About cow rearing	1	.4
About toilet, Cleanliness	12	4.7
Ahara samrakshane, Shouchalaya balake,	16	6.4
Awareness about health	2	.8
Awareness about nutrition food	1	.4
Awareness about women empowerment	1	.4
BP, Sugar, and Eye checkups	7	2.7
Children nursing	1	.4
Cleanliness and Nutritional food intake	37	14.5
Cleanliness, First aid, Hygiene	1	.4
Dairying, Knowledge, Income Increase	2	.8
Do not remember	30	11.8
Eye checkups	2	.8
Health and food awareness	4	1.6
Health and Home clean and use vegetable fruits	26	10.2
Health balance, vaccine to children, prevention of health	3	1.2
Health, Cleanliness, child care,	2	.8
Healthy food for eating	3	1.2
Maintain Good fodder for Animal	2	.8
Nutritional food intake	25	9.8
Pregnancy, child care	3	1.2
Sprouts and health	28	11.0
Toilet and cleaning of fruits and vegetable	4	1.6
Vegetables for good health	37	14.5
Vegetable, sprouts for health, Cleanliness in house	5	2.0
Total	255	100.0

Table 18: Legal Literacy Awareness

Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	259	86.0
No	42	14.0
Total	301	100.0

Fig 6: Legal Literacy Awareness

Programme

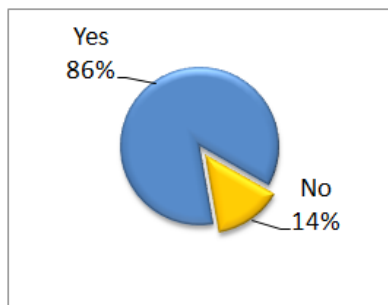


Table 19: indicate at least three points which you learnt from the

Legal Literacy Awareness Programme

Points which you learnt from the legal literacy awareness programme	Frequency	Percent
About dowry system	1	.4
Accident and Awareness and learning	1	.4
Adjustment, Equality	1	.4
Age of girl should be 18 years for marriage, Dowry	34	13.1
All are equal, property , child marriage,	1	.4
Awareness about dowry, Child marriage, Violence on women and child	10	3.8
Awareness about child marriage and property rights	2	0.8
Awareness about civil law	1	.4
Awareness about cyber crimes	1	.4
Awareness about fundamental rights	8	3.1
Awareness about law	21	8.1
Awareness about law and police duties	2	.8
Awareness about law and property rights	5	1.9
Awareness about law, Compatibility among relations	3	1.2
Awareness about laws and women violence	3	1.2
Awareness about women rights	1	.4
Divorce and law	1	.4
Do not remember	71	27.4
Dowry atrocities, About and birth and death	1	.4

Dowry atrocities, About Birth and Death, How to give complaint	17	6.6
Good experience	3	1.2
Good knowledge	5	1.9
How to give complaint	7	2.7
Information About Law	1	.4
Land divide	1	.4
Law and women Self confidence	7	2.7
Law awareness programs	2	.8
Laws against child marriage, Dowry	2	.8
Legal knowledge, Police station, Women protection	1	.4
Mahila dourajannya lwa equalnt	1	.4
Mahila rakshane and duru sallisuvudara bage	4	1.5
Marriage and property rights	2	.8
Police duties	3	1.2
Police station women protection	1	.4
Property divide 18 year marriage Varadakshane	1	.4
Property laws, How to give complaint	3	1.2
Property rights	4	1.5
Property rights, Child marriage	5	1.9
Property rights, Child marriage, Dowry, Relationship management	4	1.5
Property rights, Educational rights	5	1.9
Property rights, Relationship management	1	.4
Property, Dowry atrocities	2	.8
Security	1	.4
Security, Education	1	.4
Women empowerment, How to give complaint	2	.8
Women Harassment	3	1.2
Women harassment awareness	1	.4
Women's place in law	1	.4
Total	259	100.0

Table 20: Gender Sensitization Awareness Programme

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	229	76.1
No	72	23.9
Total	301	100.0

Fig7: Gender Sensitization Awareness Programme

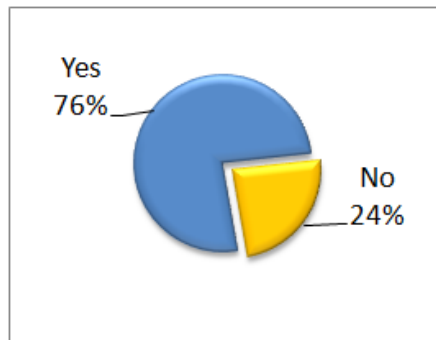


Table 21: Indicate at least three points which you learnt from the Gender Sensitization Awareness Programme

Points which you learnt from the gender sensitization awareness	Frequency	Percent
About laws of women's power	2	.9
Awareness about child marriage	1	.4
Awareness about child marriage, Foeticide, Dowry	4	1.7
Compatibility among the relations	2	.9
Do not remember	56	24.5
Equal education, Equality	3	1.3
Equality between men and women	140	61.1
Equality between men and women, About education, Property laws	6	2.6
Equality between men and women, Motivation for girls education, Child marriage	7	3.1
Equality, education to girl child, role of women in society	1	.4
Girls Child Protection	2	.9
Knowledge	1	.4
Women empowerment	3	1.3
Total	229	100.0

10.4 Financial Support

In the project the following financial support was given for both TGMs and WDCS to strengthen their activities and to increase milk production.

---Margin money of Rs10,000/- to every TGM as an advance to raise a loan from Bank to buy a cow. Towards this an initial sum of Rs1,20,000/-is earmarked for each WDCS as revolving fund to give margin money to 12 TGMs as an advance which is to be returned at monthly equated installment of Rs1,000/-. The loan recovered from these 12 TGMs will be given as margin money to the others sequentially until all TGMs get the margin money

-----A sum of Rs1150/- is provided as a grant to all TGMs who have taken margin money, towards cattle insurance

-----A sum of Rs400/- towards cattle transportation as a grant for those who have taken margin money

----A sum of Rs200/-towards cattle feed purchase as a grant for those who have taken margin money.

-----A sum of Rs10,000/- for each of 5 TGMs to help purchase electrically operated chaff cutter and this is given as a grant

-----A sum of Rs7,000/- is provided to one TGM of a WDCS as a grant for the construction of vermi-compost pit.

----A sum of Rs75,000/- is given as a grant to selected WDCS as infrastructure support for the installation of Electronic milk testing instrument, Electronic weighing scale and solar pack

WDCS are provided grant for upgrading the milk reception to collect clean milk produced from TGMs as well as other members of the society. Grants are given to TGMs for purchase of milch animals, which are the starting point of economic upliftment. Small grants of transportation, little insurance and feed for immediate use. This is a small encourage investment which would be continued by the beneficiary after end of this project.

Margin Money and Bank Linkage:

All the TGMs have been given a loan of Rs10, 000/- at the first instance as margin money to help them to raise a loan from the bank to buy a cow. The rationale of giving margin money is to help TGMs to tide over the difficulty of making a down payment of about 20% for a loan of Rs 50,000/- from the bank. With this down payment the TGMs, it is hoped, that they will get a bank loan of Rs50, 000/-. On verification and on focused group discussion it was highlighted that to get a loan of Rs50, 000/- from the bank, the bank insists on surety. It was made known that in some WDCS the SHGs have stood surety but in many WDCS the SHGs have expressed their inability to do so as they fear about repayment by the beneficiary. This has resulted in some WDCS keeping the margin money in the bank as there are no takers. Further, in some WDCS the TGMs have used this margin money for some other purpose without divulging the details as this money comes as interest free loan.

More than one third(38.9%) of TGMs have not taken margin money and this could be due to their inability to raise loan from the bank or they don't want to increase the cow numbers(herd size) as there may be constraints of space or manpower to manage more cows. Among those who have taken margin money, 37% of them did not get loan from the bank while the rest of them(63%) got bank loan of up to Rs50,000/-. The repayment of margin money appears to be hassle free as all the TGMs have paid various amounts depending on the margin amount taken and the year of releasing the margin money(Tables 23 to 27 &Figs 8, 9 & 10).

Regarding cattle insurance of other animals not purchased under the scheme. The TGMs were under the impression that the animal born in their houses cannot be insured. However it is observed that the respective milk unions have covered all the milch animals under the master policy obtained by the Unions.

A small amount of Rs.400/- and Rs.200/- is provided for cattle transportation and cattle feed and some of TGMs have been given while some think that they have not been given. Records at WDCS are incomplete and at times chaotic. As it serves no purpose it may be either withdrawn or given as a (50%) subsidy to encourage owners to seek insurance for all their cows.

Table 22: Receipt Margin money for buying cow

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	184	61.1
No	117	38.9
Total	301	100.0

Fig 8: Receipt Margin money for buying cow

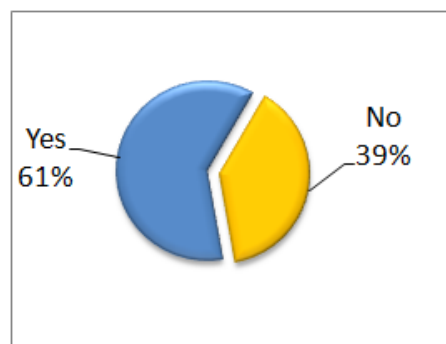


Table 23: If yes indicate the amount received

Amount	Frequency	Percent
< = Rs 10000	177	96.2
Rs 10000 – Rs 30000	6	3.3
> Rs 30000	1	.5
Total	184	100.0

Table 24: Using this margin money loan got From bank regarding.

Loan got from bank	Frequency	Percent
Did not get any loan	68	37.0
Rs 10000 – Rs 20000	62	33.7
Rs 20000 – Rs 40000	48	26.1
Rs 40000 – Rs 50000	6	3.3
Total	184	100.0

Table 25: Margin money has been paid back so far

Margin money paid back so far	Frequency	Percent
< Rs 5000	54	29.3
Rs 5000 – Rs 10000	8	4.3
Rs 10000 – Rs 15000	103	56.0
Rs 15000 – Rs 20000	8	4.3
> Rs 20000	11	6.0
Total	184	100.0

Fig 9: Margin money has been paid back so far

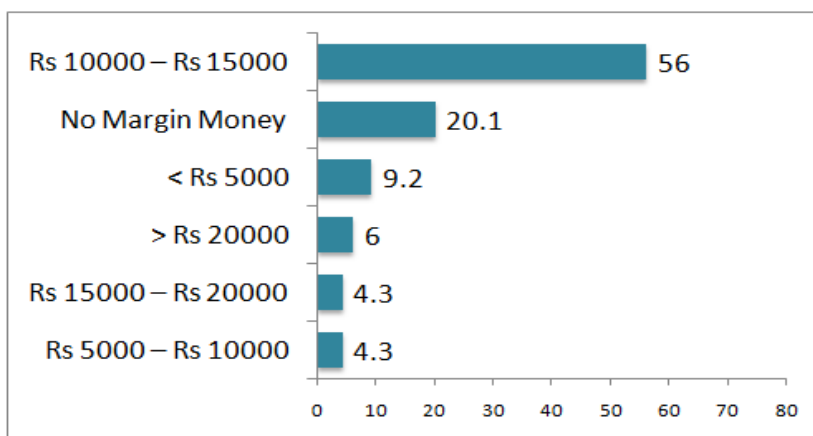


Fig 10: Insured TGMscows

Table 26: Insured TGMs cows

Insured cows	Frequency	Percent
Yes	168	55.8
No	133	44.2
Total	301	100.0

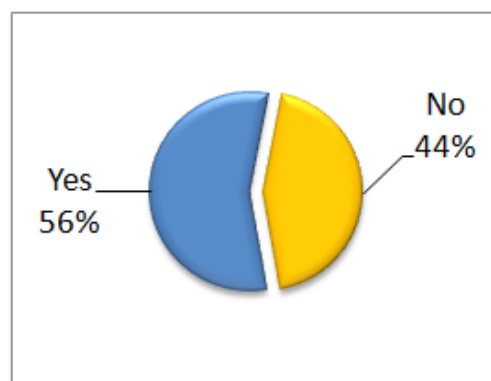
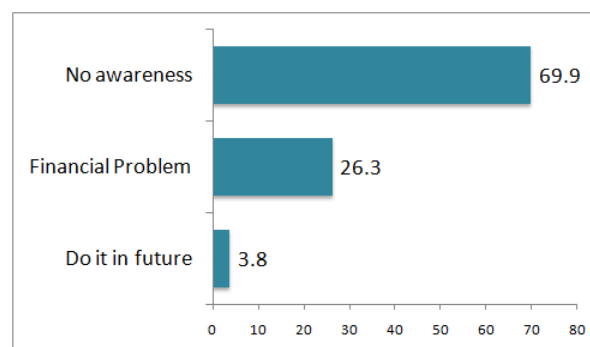


Table 27: If insurance is not taken give reasons for the same

Response	Frequency	Percent
Do it in future	5	3.8
Financial Problem	35	26.3
No awareness	93	69.9
Total	133	100.0

Fig 11: Reasons for not taking insurance



Chaff cutter: A sum of Rs 50,000/- was given for selected WDCS for the purchase of five mechanical chaff cutters and these chaff cutters are then given to selected 5 TGMs to be installed at their premises/land. The selection process of these 5 TGMs was done by the President and Secretary to be recorded, maintained at the village level WDCS as per the guidelines of the KMF instruction

Vermi-compost pit: A sum of Rs.7,000/- was given as a grant for the construction of vermi-compost pit for generating vermin compost which has a lot of manure value. Selected WDCS were given a grant of Rs.7,000/- for the pit and the money was given to any member of WDCS to build the pit either below the ground or above the ground using temporary structures or permanent cement structures. This grant was given to one the members of WDCS who as a recipient uses it for herself. Terms and conditions of its usage were to be incorporated in the village WDCS.

10.5. Infrastructure Support for WDCS:

Selected WDCS have given a sum of Rs.75, 000/- as a grant for the procurement of Electronic milk tester, Electronic digital weighing scale and solar pack. These instruments were installed at the Society office where milk was received from the members, tested and dispatched. To ensure accuracy and to prevent microbial contamination during testing and weighing, all operations were made automatic with least manual interventions. The situation was different in different WDCS as some have received while some received partially. At some WDCS solar packs have been commissioned while in some the instruments have arrived pending installation. The project is coming to an end this year and some of the instruments are yet to be installed in WDCS identified in 2014-15. The utility of solar pack is beyond any

doubts but if they had been procured and made available quickly, the WDCS would have been greatly benefited.

10.6 Benefits Accrued to TGMsand WDCS due to Ksheera Sanjeevini Project

A total of 250 WDCS were brought under Ksheera Sanjeevini project spread over a three phases. In the first phase of its operation, 2014-15, a total of 72 WDCS were covered. To study the benefits that are accrued to these 72 WDCS, a sample of 8 WDCS spread over all the 4 revenue divisions were evaluated. The benefits accrued were measured in terms of increase in milk production as all other activities aim at increasing the milk production so as to provide sustained livelihood for TGMs. In this evaluation a question was asked to all the 320TGMs (40 TGMs X 8 WDCS) on the quantity of milk they were supplying before the commencement of the project and after the introduction of the project per week. These weekly values were multiplied by 52 weeks to get the values for the whole year. The quantities given by all of them were added up and the percentage increase was calculated (see annexure). The results show that there was an increase of 39.24% in milk production as per the calculation given here, after the introduction of the project fully supporting the gains due to the project. The increase in litres was then multiplied by the price of milk and that is Rs24/Litre.

10.6.1 Cost Benefit Analysis at TGMs level

1. Quantity of milk supplied by 320 TGMs before	=	10,715 Litres of milk /week
2. Quantity of milk supplied after	=	14,920 Litres of milk /week
3. The increase in milk	=	4,205 Litres per week
4. Per cent increase = $\frac{4205 \times 100}{10715}$	=	39.24
5. The total increase = 4205X 52 weeks	=	2,18,660 Litres per year
6. The total increase for each WDCS= $\frac{2,18,600}{8}$	=	27,332 Litres per year
7. The value of 27,332 LitX Rs24	=	Rs. 6,55,980/-.
8. Amount spent by Ksheera Sanjeevini project	=	Rs. 4, 54,000/- for each WDCS
9. Net gain: Rs 6, 55,980 minus Rs 4, 54,000	=	Rs. 2,01,980
10. The net per cent gain	=	44
10. For every rupee spent by KS,there is a return of		Rs.1.44.

10.6.2 Cost benefit Analysis at WDCS level

It is to be noted that these WDCS have both TGMs (40 members) who have received support from the project as well as other members who have not received any type of support. Generally the number of other members ranges from 60 to 213 in these eight WDCS. The increase in milk procurement in any WDCS is therefore due to both TGMs as well as other members. This limitation is to be kept in mind while doing cost benefit analysis.

Through questionnaire the quantity of milk procured at WDCS level was collected before and after the intervention of the project, in respect of all the eight WDCS and the quantities were added up. Changes in these quantities of milk procured were calculated and the percent increase was determined. The percent increase was found to be 87.22 (Table-29).

To serve as a control/counter factual for this study, the quantity of milk collected during 2013-14 and 2015-16 of WDCS of Athigere was noted from the records of WDCS. The change in milk procurement during this period was noted and the percent natural increase was calculated. The WDCS of Athigere has not received any intervention support from any project including Ksheera Sanjeevini. The increase in milk procurement at Athigere WDCS was considered as natural increase without any type of intervention. The percent increase in the case of Athigere WDCS was found to be 21.05.

The net increase in WDCS where Ksheera Sanjeevini project is implemented was calculated and it was found to be 66.17%. The details of calculations are given here.

1. Quantity of milk procured by all the 8 WDCS before the project	= 5,98,412 litres per year
2. Quantity of milk procured by all 8 WDCS after project	= 9,70,212 litres per year
3. Increase in milk production	= 3,71,800 litres per year
4. Percent increase	= 62.1
5. Percent Normal/Natural increase without intervention	= 21.05
6. Percent Net gain due to Ksheera Sanjeevini intervention	= 41.05

Table 28: Increase in Milk production in WDCS Before and After Ksheera Sanjeevini Project.

Sl. No	Society Name	Milk collected (Litres)		Difference	Percentage increased
		Before 2013-14	After 2015-16		
1	Kurubanal	12,775	27,375	14,600	114.29
2	Manangi	1,17,210	1,38,519	21,309	18.20
3	Managanahalli	61,087	1,46,223	85,136	139.40
4	Basala	40,150	1,22,640	82,490	205.45
5	Akkuru	29,200	54,020	24,820	85.00
6	Nanjewadeyaradoddi	1,14,975	1,84,325	69,350	60.38
7	Doddapattanagere	1,50,015	1,87,610	37,595	25.06
8	Kollara (K)	73,000	1,09,500	36,500	50.00
	Total	5,98,412	9,70,212	3,71,800	
	Average	74,801	1,21,276	46,475	62.1
	Attigere (Control/ Counterfactual)	34,675	41,975	7300	21.05
	Net Per cent Increase (Experimental Minus Control)				62.1 - 21.05 = 41.05

Table 29: Productivity of Milch animals(cows) before and after the implementation of Ksheera Sanjeevini project. (Annual)

Productivity details of the milch animals before & after Ksheera sanjeevini Project.										
Sl. No	Society Name	2013-14 (Before)			2016-17 (After)			Increase after implementation of the project		
		No. of Litres of Milk	No. of Cows	Productivity (litre /cow)	No. of Litres of Milk	No. of Cows	Productivity (litre /cow)	No. of Litres of Milk	No. of Cows	Productivity (litre /cow)
1	Kurubanal	12,775	12	1065	29,375	26	1130	16,600	14	65
2	Manangi	1,17,210	29	3427	1,88,519	55	4042	71,309	26	615
3	Managanahalli	61,087	18	3394	1,46,223	42	3482	85,136	24	88
4	Basala	40,150	19	2113	1,22,640	34	2607	82,490	15	494
5	Akkuru	29,200	56	521	54,020	72	750	24,820	16	229
6	Nanjewadeyaradoddi	1,14,975	50	2300	1,84,325	80	2304	69,350	30	4
7	Doddapattanagere	1,50,015	159	943	1,87,610	197	952	37,595	38	9
8	Kollara (K)	73,000	45	1622	1,09,500	59	1856	36,500	14	234
	Total	5,98,412	388	16000	10,22,212	565	17508	4,23,800	177	1788
	Average	74,801	49	2000	127777	71	2189	52975	22	224

It may be seen in Table 29 that before the implementation of the project (2013-14) the milk produced in these eight WDCS ranged from 12,775 litres (Kurubnal) to 1,50,015 litres (Doddapattanagere) with an average of 74,801 litres. Similarly during this period the number of milch animals ranged from 12 (Kurubnal) to 159 (Doddapattanagere) with an average of 49 milch animals in these eight WDCS. The productivity of these milch animals in terms of milk production ranged from 521 (Akkuru) to 3427 (Manangi) with an average productivity of 2000 litres.

After the implementation of the project (2016-17) the total quantity of milk produced ranged from 29,375 litres (Kurubnal) to 1,88,519 (Manangi) closely followed by Doddapattanagere (1,87,610) with an average of 1,27,777 litres. Similarly the number of cows increased from 26 (Kurubnal) to 197 (Doddapattanagere) with an average of 71. The productivity of these WDCS increased from 750 litres (Akkuru) to 4042 (Manangi) with an average of 2189 litres.

The increases in litres of milk production, milch animals and productivity after the implementation of the project are also given in the Table-29. There is a substantial increase in all these three parameters after the implementation of the project in all WDCS. It may be seen

that the number of litres of milk increased in all the eight WDCS and the increase ranged from 16,600 (Kurubnal) to 85,136(Managanahalli) with an average of 52,975 litres. Similarly the number of cows also increased from 14 (Kollara&Kurubnal) to 38(Doddapattanager) with an average of 22 milch animals. The productivity of these milch animals ranged from 4 litres (Nanjawodeyardoddi) to 615 litres of milk (Manangi) with an average of 224 litres of milk per milch animal. The low increase in productivity in WDCS of Nanjawodeyardoddi and Doddapattanager has been attributed to drought conditions prevailing in these areas as stated by the TGMs. While interacting with the members of these WDCS the members repeatedly mentioned that lack of fodder and sufficient water caused immense damage to their milch animals and they hope that once the conditions improve they will be able to produce more milk.

11. REFLECTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The structure of KSHEERA SANJEEVINI project at KMF has been laid out based on several years of experience of doing similar projects which have given substantial benefits to WDCS. The components of the project address directly the concerns of WDCS and resonate with the dire needs of the TGMs of WDCS. Each component is designed to empower and educate the TGMs to unleash their power of commitment and dedication for a sustained livelihood. Acquiring a nice looking milking cow is their first step in their burning desire to have an asset which generates income for their livelihood. Managing, caring and tending this majestic looking cow gives them the inspiration to know more and more about it in a scientific manner taught by the experts. Milking the cow on their own and carrying it to the society and stand in the queue along with the rest of the village co-inhabitants gives them the pride of one among them. They feel that they are now part of such a wonderful transformation gives them the voice to speak publicly. All these are indicators of social transformation and upliftment and one of the main objectives of Ksheera Sanjeevini is to achieve social upliftment of these OBCs and other marginalized women.

All the training programmes appear to be useful and relevant but the way the training is imparted needs to be upgraded to ensure that the trainees get hands on training and under no circumstances class room lectures should be more than one hour per day. The DAM training is an important activity to ensure that the TGMs learn all the skills required for managing the cows. Presently this training is given for a period of just three days which is totally inadequate. This training should be at least for 10 days spread over two/three sessions. The committee felt that many TGMs are not fully knowledgeable in carrying out dairying on scientific lines. Further the WDCS office bearers are totally ill trained to carry out many of the activities of WDCS and their helplessness and inadequacy were seen in every sphere of the activity.

Absence of own building for the WDCS to carry out all the activities, was one which needs to be addressed. However M. Managanahalli WDCS(Mandya union) was an exception as it has a wonderful building to carry out all the activities. WDCS which are located in rented buildings have inadequate space and other security problems which are preventing them to acquire modern instruments. Lack of books, registers, ledgers and other resources prevented the office bearers from doing their work systematically.

In general many of the members of WDCS are happy with the project as many are benefitted by various trainings, awareness programmes and financial support. Every member wants this project to be continued although many were not coming forward to say the changes required in its operation. On one suggestion there was unanimity and that is, to increase the margin money though they are not sure why the increase is required.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the evaluation of eight WDCS which were covered under Ksheera Sanjeevini in the first year of its operation and these eight WDCS have completed three years of support.

1. Based on the information obtained through TGMs questionnaires, it is observed that all the TGMs belong to backward communities and many are married and either landless or small-land holders. Thus they qualify to receive support from Ksheera Sanjeevini project and one of the prime objectives of the project is to achieve upliftment of women belonging to backward communities.

2. Providing training to these women, TGMs, on scientific management of dairy cow is an important activity indicated in the project as it was envisaged that proper knowledge on various tasks associated with managing the cow is critical in ensuring sustained livelihood through dairying. Insufficient knowledge and inadequate training would not bring out the best from the cow and this may discourage the women from pursuing dairying. In this direction the well thought out DAM training has been widely accepted by TGMs and has been found to be useful although many TGMs were unhappy to sit through class room lectures. Their wish appears to be more on hands-on-training and audio-visuals and less on lectures. The project Heads and Directors should take note of it and bring in appropriate changes to meet this requirement. The duration of the training should be at least for 10 days split into two/three sessions.

3. The other types of training are limited to selected few women members/office bearers of WDCS. These include training for President and Secretary on society management including financial management, training in computer operations for secretary/office bearer, training for milk testing, training for SHG representatives on its management, training for AI and pregnancy detection for individual/community operations. Barring one or two training programmes, the rest are all awfully inadequate. It is important that these need to be addressed on priority failing which the objectives may not be fully achieved. Through these training programmes one can achieve proper documentation of all the activities of WDCS

which will truly reflect the good work done by WDCS. Appropriate inputs may be obtained from specialists and experts to streamline the training programmes.

4. To achieve women empowerment and to make women aware of their rights and responsibilities in the society, the project has drawn out several awareness programmes. It is very important in the dairy scenario as women do all the work related to dairying and are passionate about it. They have the innate strength and gut feeling on how to tender and care the animal so that the animal gives large quantity of milk consistently. Including these awareness programmes in WDCS is very appropriate and needed. Use of audio-visual aids, video clips and other visuals would make the programmes more effective. In these programmes greater emphasis should be laid on individual and family health and welfare and use of alternative medicines such as ayurveda and homeopathy by inviting AYUSH doctors.

5. Financial support for TGMs in the form of giving margin money is a very appropriate way of encouraging TGMs to seek a bank loan for the purchase of cow asset. It appears that getting a loan from the bank has some security issues and this is to be addressed in a holistic way, otherwise the purpose of giving margin money will be defeated. The margin money will be used for some other purpose and indirectly TGMs are encouraged to misuse this facility. The present amount appears to be adequate however it is to be given to all TGMs in the beginning of the project itself so that all TGMs feel equal. This can be achieved by pooling the amount earmarked for other sections such as procurement of equipment/instruments. The installments received from TGMs could then be used for the procurement of these instruments. For example in this project a sum of Rs4.54 lakhs is earmarked for each WDCS under various heads. By releasing this entire amount to WDCS in one go, all the TGMs can be given an advance of Rs10,000/- and the expenses for other activities can be met with the repayments made by TGMs. Presently a lot of money earmarked for various activities is kept idle in banks while there is a great demand from TGMs for margin money.

6. Payment of cow insurance premium from the project for all the cows purchased using margin money is a laudable effort. This has helped the owner to cover the risk in case of any tragedy. This support is to be extended for all the cows maintained by the TGMs as some of the cows may have been raised in-house from the calf or purchased using their own resources. As the cow is an important asset of their livelihood all precautions are to be taken to cover the risks so that their livelihoods are not in jeopardy. A paltry sum of Rs600/- given

as a grant towards cow transportation and cattle feed which may be dispensed with and the amount can be used towards insurance premium. Insurance policies, documentations of animal identity are to be kept in safe custody either with the owner or with the WDCS.

7. Placing chaff cutters and vermin compost pit at the premises of a few WDCS are not a good idea. Either they should be under the control of WDCS or those TGMs who are interested in procuring them may be given a loan on the lines of giving margin money. Presently these are being used by individual TGMs for their own benefit and they are not being shared with other TGMs and this will necessarily create unhappiness among the majority of TGMs. Until a proper policy is framed about their usage and ownership, these facilities should not be given to selected TGMs.

8. All the WDCS should be provided with the state-of-the-art instruments/ equipments to check the quantity and quality of milk supplied by all the members including TGMs. After their installation appropriate training is to be given to the office bearer/milk tester and the operations of the instruments must be regularly supervised by extension officers from the Union. Under no circumstances these instruments should be allowed to remain idle or in not-working-condition. As payments to milk producers are made on the basis of the milk quality and quantity the usefulness of these instruments needs no emphasis. The members should not feel that they are being cheated and under-paid and therefore every week in the presence of the members the operations and accuracy of these instruments should be demonstrated to build confidence.

9. Presently many of the WDCS are operating from rented premises and this has caused umpteen problems such as safety and security of the costly instruments. The WDCS should be encouraged to have their own building so that many activities can be carried out including milk collection, milk testing, storing of feeds, licks and mineral mixtures, liquid nitrogen cylinders storage, first aid kit storage, chaff cutter operations, densing of fodder, silage making and so on.

10. Establishment of a model WDCS in each Union will help to serve as a motivation to the others to follow. This should house all the facilities under one roof. This will also serve as a community investment as the entire community is benefitted.

11. Monitoring of all the activities of Ksheera Sanjeevini are done at several levels and there appears to be lot of discrepancies as many of them have not updated or there are scores of

errors. It is imperative that the monitoring needs to be strengthened by creating an exclusive server so that one can get the details on real time basis. There are several telecoms which are offering Wi-Fi and internet connection facility and all the WDCS should be linked through either 3/4G connection offered by telecoms. These are then stored in a separate server which can be accessed at Union and Federation level. Presently monitoring is not in a happy mode and the image of the good work done is battered and many a time the officials express their helplessness. It is hoped that KMF which has all the resources and expertise can become a leader in this category to the entire country.

12. Based on the data available from all the TGMs of 8 WDCS there has been a substantial increase in milk production when compared with the milk production before the implementation of the project. The data show that there was an increase of milk production from among TGMs to the extent of 39.24% after the implementation of the project.

13. Cost benefit analysis indicates that for a total amount of Rs4,54,000/- spent on each WDCS, there was an increase in milk production of the value of Rs6,68,000/- thus recording a net gain of Rs2,14,592/-.

14. In simple terms it means for every rupee spent on these WDCS there is a return of Rs.1.44.

15. It was also observed that not only TGMs were benefited by the Project but also the WDCS, which has both TGMs and other members, as the milk procurement of these WDCS has substantially increased to an extent of up to 66.12%. As the milk procurement increases so does the income to the WDCS. The increased income can be ploughed back to provide other services to all the members.

16. In view of several benefits and improvements accrued at several levels including TGMs and WDCS, KMF should strive hard to seek funds from Govt. of Karnataka to cover the remaining WDCS under Ksheera Sanjeevini so that all the WDCS are on the same footing.

17. Problems faced by the Beneficiaries: The evaluation team during its visits to various WDCS and after interacting with many beneficiaries noticed that 1) capacity building of TGMs especially DAM training duration was short and there was hardly any hands-on learning and the knowledge sharing through lectures was ineffective and at times out of context, 2) the DAM training is to be repeated at least once in two years so that the challenges faced by TGMs would be addressed through discussion and question-answer

sessions, 3) TGMs have been denied of visiting AMUL as these visits are limited to the office bearers of WDCS, 4) Absence of clarity on cow insurance preventing the TGMs to take insurance for all cows, 5) Both Chaff cutter and vermi-compost making pits which have received grants from KsheeraSanjeevini project should be under the control of WDCS so that all the members be benefitted as these are under the control of a few members presently, 6) all the TGMs should receive margin money in the beginning itself and not through rotation as this will cause a delay in the acquisition of milch-cow and 7) substantial increase in the quantum of margin money.

18. Testing of Hypothesis: Two major hypotheses have been made in the evaluation. 1) KS project has caused an enhancement in the income levels of TGMs by making them the proud asset owners of milking cows. 2) The TGMs have been made equals among all the remaining members of the WDCS and they would take part in all the decisions of their WDCS. These two hypotheses have been tested under different activities.

All the TGMs received interest free margin money of up to Rs10,000/- to help them rise a loan from banking institutions for the purchase of a milking cow. Initially subsidy is given for cow insurance and transportation of the cow. These incentives would encourage TGMs to acquire the asset-- that is milking cow. Repayments are made from the sale of milk, dung and calf. For many TGMs this cow may be first asset that they have acquired in their life and therefore the cow asset is a symbol of their pride and confidence in their social fabric. These TGMs also have a chance to get financial support to acquire the cow- asset again if needed by receiving the margin money again through margin money revolving fund.

The second hypothesis has been that their social status would improve tremendously as all TGMs are involved in decision making process of their WDCS. They sit along with other non TGMs and debate on the growth and development of their WDCS. All these years they were silently following the decision made by others but now they are involved in all the decisions of WDCS. This transformation has enormously helped them to be confident and noticeable by the others. Their exposure to various legal, financial and family programmes would promote harmony among themselves and with others.

19. Limitations of the Evaluation study: It is to be noted that KS project is extended to the already existing WDCS and no NEW WDCS are established in KS project. The support from KS project is extended to 250 WDCS and out of which 72 WDCS received the support in the

first year of its implementation, 2014-15, and the remaining WDCS received the support in the following two years 2015-16 & 2016-17 as the project is for three years ending in 2016-17.

TGMs for the KS project are selected from among the already existing members of these WDCS and therefore selection is limited to the existing members. In many of the WDCS the other members outnumber the TGMs and therefore they may find it difficult to challenge the majority decisions. The contributions of TGMs to the growth and improvement of WDCS may be limited at times and this may discourage them to be active members of WDCS. Nevertheless KS project has given these TGMs a strong visibility and a big voice and in the years to come they could play an active role in strengthening WDCS.

In the backdrop of this scenario the evaluation study is limited to these TGMs and increase in their economic and social status should be viewed under these circumstances. It is difficult to expect to have high impact of the KS project on TGMs initially but it certainly has given a foot hold for these TGMs to establish themselves as equals to the other members. This achievement itself is great and should be encouraged through such programmes and activities.

It could be seen that in some of the districts such as Chikmagalur, Chamarajnagar, Koppala and Uttara Kannada, there is only one WDCS which is covered under Ksheera sanjeevini project and the effect of this one WDCS on the socio-economic development of the district would be meager. This point needs to be kept in mind while comparing the effect of KsheeraSanjeevini project among different districts.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Short Term Recommendations.

1. The project should be extended to all the remaining WDCS on fast track basis so that many more TGMs would have assured source of livelihood and in turn the milk production in the State would go up.

2. The identification of TGMs should be more rigorous as at present the bench mark survey has overlooked several parameters to confirm their category status. The guidelines issued by the Dept. of social welfare of Govt. of Karnataka should be followed as far as possible. This will ensure social justice to all segments of the society.

3. All the TGMs should be given margin money in the beginning itself by pooling all the money earmarked for various sections of the Project. As and when repayments are received they may be used for meeting the expenses of various sections.

4. Cattle insurance must be made compulsory to all the animals owned by TGMs as this will ensure that the owner is not put into high risk in case of death /incapacitisation of the animal. Cow is an important asset for TGMs and under no circumstances she should lose the cow.

5. Hands-on-training is the only method of choice for imparting skills to all TGMs and office bearers of WDCS. Appropriate facilities need to be created/ established after taking inputs from experts and specialists. The women who are expert in dairy activities within the group may also be identified for giving training. The training Centre to be a vertical of KMF and should have the freedom to charge fees for various trainings both for KMF and other programmes.

6. All WDCS must have electronic weighing scale which is linked to milk tester and computer to create data on quantity and quality of milk supplied by each member and then the entire data are uploaded immediately to Union office. The necessary hardware and software should be created for this operation. This will ensure minimum microbial contamination and longer shelf life of the milk and also this will give a true picture of the quantity and quality of milk supplied by each society.

7 The monitoring of Ksheera Sanjeevini project should be strengthened with appropriate staff and hardware at KMF and at Union levels so that real time monitoring can be done of the

progress made by several WDCS and to guide them appropriately. It will be more effective if monitoring is done by an outside agency **concurrently** while the project is in operation so that changes if required can be suggested for effective implementation and for mid-course correction.

8. The Chaff cutter to be placed at a convenient location where it can be used by all the TGMs.

9. At each Union level a model WDCS is to be established by converting one of the WDCS where in all the activities are carried out systematically and scientifically so that the members from the other WDCS could come and have exposure to manage WDCS successfully. A model WDCS will serve as a demonstration unit to inspire others to emulate.

12.2. Long term recommendations

I. The success of KSHEERA SANJEEVINI rests on the effective ways of providing a variety of trainings to all the beneficiaries such as TGMs, Presidents, Secretaries, Milk testers, LRPs, computer operators, SHG facilitators, AI workers and First aid workers. Each of these training activities is in itself a specialised programme which requires a dedicated team of committed faculty who apart from having specialised qualification should have also worked in close association with members of DCSs. They should be in a position to explain each and every activity of dairying with scientific reasoning and field experience.

II. Apart from class room lectures which should be minimum and of not more than one/two hour a day, the trainees should be exposed to demos, models, videos and visits to cattle farms, fodder plants, feed mills, silage making units, fodder densification units, dry fodder enrichment and hands-on-training in respect of hand milking and machine milking, hygiene and sanitation, animal restraining, milk testing for fat and lactometer reading and such other activities which will help them to develop confidence in managing the animals.

III. Similarly training in computer operations, book keeping, maintenance of stock and ledger books, milk testing, first aid training and such other trainings should be as far as possible hands-on- training and should be done on work-shop mode.

IV. All the training should be carried out in two phases. The first stage is called sensitization training which will be carried out at Gram Panchayat level to motivate women to form Dairy Co-operatives. The second phase is a confirmation training which will concentrate on WDCS.

V. The training centres are to be treated as independent vertical in KMF giving them autonomy to run independently. These centres must be allowed to charge fees for various types of trainings and the money so generated should be used for strengthening the infrastructure facilities of the centres. The centres must be encouraged to bring outside faculty also where there are no special faculty in the centre.

VI. The centres must tie up with one or two progressive dairy farmers through incentives/financial assistance so that the trainees can be taken to their farms and to give a demo of various activities.

VII. The contents of the various training modules are to be regularly updated incorporating the new and latest findings to ensure that the trainees are given the state-of-the-art technologies.

VIII. There is a need for optimization of human resources. There appears to be many people involved in carrying out several activities such as secretary, computer operator, milk tester, Lady Resource Person(LRP), AI and Pregnancy tester, SHG representative, NGO representative and so on. These personnel are being provided a small remuneration of up to Rs5000/-. It is suggested instead of so many personnel working, it is advantageous to retain only two personnel namely Secretary and milk tester cum LRP who will carry out all the activities of WDCS. This will result in better utilisation of human resources and to reduce operational costs.

IX. At each Union level a model WDCS is to be established by converting one of the WDCS where in all the activities are carried out systematically and scientifically so that the members from the other WDCS could come and see to themselves how to manage WDCS successfully. A model WDCS would serve as a demonstration unit to inspire others to emulate.

X. There is a need to formulate an integrated Dairy development policy covering all the needs and requirements of the women in dairy industry. The capacity building should be a continuous process.

Annexure -1.

List of TGMs of all 8 Societies Showing Milk collection during 2013-14 (Before commencement of project) & during 2016-17 (after project completion) per week

1. WDCS of Manangi, Tumkuru District.

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	Laxmidevamma	42	0	21	Puttmallamma	56	0
2	Kamala	20	30	22	Chandramma	70	90
3	Puttalakshamma	70	49	23	Gouramma	20	30
4	Siddagangamma	42	52	24	Dayamani	70	140
5	Satisavitramma	10	9	25	Lalita R Jawayi	49	84
6	Gayatri	56	0	26	Prema	105	157
7	Sharadamma	42	37	27	Gouramma	35	70
8	Laxmamma	36	55	28	Lakshamma	30	30
9	Anjanamma	21	0	29	Shashikala	0	0
10	Gangamma	0	0	30	Kempamma	63	140
11	Kalavati	86	180	31	Lokamma	168	91
12	Anandkumari	0	0	32	Sushilamma	140	75
13	Sushilamma	32	70	33	Jayamma	112	77
14	Lakkamma	14	48	34	Bhagya	70	80
15	Padma	84	140	35	Gangamma	50	48
16	Gangalaxamma	80	130	36	narasamma	0	0
17	Yashodamma	0	0	37	Gangamma	120	0
18	Narasamma	35	0	38	Gouramma	50	70
19	Laxminarasamma	70	90	39	Tejshwni	52	0
20	Gouramma	52	52	40	Chandramma	0	50

Milk collected during 2016-17 – 2174 Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 – 2052 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -122 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =6344 litres (Calculated Quantity)

2. WDCS of Managanahalli, Mandya Dist

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	Sujatha	28	0	21	Nagamma	84	70
2	Nagamma	70	63	22	Parvatamma	42	112
3	Nagaratnna	52	77	23	Kenmpamma	7	84
4	Jayamma	49	71	24	Puttamma	49	84
5	Chakkatayamma	98	147	25	M N Jyothi	0	0
6	Ningamma	70	2	26	Hema	49	70
7	Ratnna	70	70	27	Bhagya	28	35
8	Bhavya	0	49	28	Jayamma	112	98
9	Devarantamma	126	147	29	Ningamma	35	14
10	Lata	210	70	30	Shivamma	21	21
11	Chakkatayamma	0	98	31	Chikkamma	84	21
12	Sunanda	28	0	32	Shubha	52	0
13	Shivarantamma	35	0	33	Sarashwti	52	14
14	Savitramma	70	98	34	Rantmma	112	70
15	Bettamma	70	63	35	H. V Bhavya	42	0
16	Sunita	70	77	36	Shivakanya	35	70
17	Prema	70	35	37	Shankaramma	21	35
18	Bhavani	196	0	38	Jayalaxmi	0	0
19	Gangalaxamma	70	196	39	Chikkamma	14	28
20	Padma	168	70	40	Savithramma	35	98

Milk collected during 2016-17 –2424Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 –2257 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -167 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =8684 Litres(Calculated Quantity)

3. WDCS of Nanjewadeyaradoddi, Chamarajanagara Dist

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	Jayashila	182	182	21	Savita	28	56
2	Sushila	0	77	22	Mahadevamma	105	140
3	Girijamma	140	196	23	Bhagyamma	42	49
4	Sundaramma	91	70	24	Nanjamani	42	70
5	Gouramma	84	28	25	Sudramma	140	280
6	Mani	70	196	26	Jayalakshmi	28	70
7	Nagamma	52	70	27	Manjula	70	84
8	Nagaveni	140	70	28	Asha	42	70
9	Manjula	42	105	29	Sunandha	63	140
10	Gouramani	105	42	30	Girijamma	0	70
11	Vimala	21	42	31	Bhagyamma	77	0
12	Rajeshwari	14	32	32	Nagamma	52	0
13	Sundaramma	70	126	33	Bhagyamma	35	105
14	Anbika	28	70	34	Mangalamma	70	91
15	Nagalambika	105	140	35	Soumya	56	182
16	Jayamma	84	105	36	JadeMadamma	28	56
17	Gouramma	52	0	37	Suvarna	28	70
18	Divya	63	98	38	Neela	42	98
19	Manjula	140	91	39	Nagalambika	35	70
20	Bhagyamma	70	84				

Milk collected during 2016-17 –3525Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 – 2536 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -989 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =51,428 litres (Calculated Quantity)

4. WDCS of Basala, Uttara Kannada Dist

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	PrathimaMarati	0	105	22	Madevi M Patagar	14	42
2	LaxmiBandari	0	0	23	Sulochana A harijan	0	0
3	Prathikanaik	0	0	24	Ranjana	0	0
4	Mahadevigavanker	14	98	25	Parvathi R Shetty	0	42
5	LilavathiGovankar	21	54	26	Revathi M Gowda	0	14
6	RekhaTalikera	28	70	27	Savitha	0	0
7	MamathaTalikere	0	0	28	Madevi	0	0
8	SwathiHoliswara	0	0	29	NayanaNarayana	0	42
9	Geetha V thalekara	14	56	30	Vidyathalkal	0	14
10	Kamala D Bhat	14	28	31	Baby Madhukar	0	21
11	Mahalaxmi M Geonkar	14	28	32	Kamala GopalaGowda	0	14
12	Laxmi P Achari	14	168	33	NetravathiShridhara	0	0
13	Shashikala M Marati	14	0	34	Bhagirathi Achuth	0	42
14	kavitha U Achari	0	56	35	SharadhaNarayana	0	0
15	Shakuntala B Thinekar	0	28	36	AshaThimmanna	0	21
16	Rukmini G Marati	14	70	37	ArundathiMadivala	0	0
17	Lakxhmi H Gouda	14	56	38	Nagarathna Marathi	0	42
18	Sulochana	0	70	39	Rajeshwari	0	0
19	SusheelammaMarati	14	42	40	Seetha R Achari	0	0
20	Pori G Ullasvar	0	56	41	Laxmi	0	0
21	Susheelamma T	35	385	42	Kamalaxi	14	136

Milk collected during 2016-17 –1800Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 –238 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -1562 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =81,224 Litres(Calculated Quantity)

5. WDCS of Akkur, Haveri Dist

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	Parvathi More	0	21	21	FakirammaKonchageri	14	42
2	SunithaPatil	14	42	22	LaxmavvaPawar	21	56
3	Akkamma	0	0	23	Nagamma	28	35
4	ParavvaBaiPawar	0	56	24	Vijayalaxmi	14	28
5	MutthabaiPawar	0	70	25	Lalitha M hebbal	14	56
6	laxmianchigeri	42	52.5	26	JayashreeHosamani	14	28
7	MayavvaHarijana	42	70	27	Laxmi N Hosamani	14	28
8	RukminavvaPawaar	0	210	28	HemavathiHosamani	14	42
9	LalithaHosamani	91	105	29	Renuka	14	14
10	Rathnavva	28	35	30	Neelavva F Hosamani	14	42
11	NandabaiPawar	14	56	31	Jayammahiremath	0	0
12	LalithaVatal	35	84	32	Laxmi V Hiremath	7	21
13	Mangalavvaambigera	14	70	33	RenukaPawar	31.5	56
14	ParammaThotagera	56	84	34	Mangalavva	28	45.5
15	Ningavva	21	28	35	Rathnavva	15.5	42
16	ShruthiHosmani	14	56	36	Rathnavajadhav	15.5	45.5
17	SomakkaPatil	14	56	37	Ningavva	15.5	42
18	RekhaShindhe	28	140	38	Veeramma	21	35
19	YallavvaPatil	7	28	39	FathimaDoddamani	31.5	59.5
20	KasturavvaHarijana	14	28	40	Laxmavva	15.5	38.5

Milk collected during 2016-17 – 2048Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 –776 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -1272 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =40,352 Litres (Calculated Quantity)

6. WDCS of Doddapattanager. Hassan Dist

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	Soubhagya	49	140	20	Puttamma	28	28
2	Rathamma	42	42	21	Shakuntala	70	0
3	Girijavva	28	0	22	Sharadamma	21	42
4	Prameela	35	91	23	Rachamma	21	42
5	Manjula	28	14	24	Vijaya	21	42
6	Parvathamma	7	0	25	Hemavathi	49	0
7	Nagamma	21	35	26	Sharadamma	21	70
8	Nagarathna	21	35	27	Thriveni	35	35
9	Soubhagya	28	70	28	Sujatha	42	0
10	Parvathamma	216	150	29	Roopa	0	14
11	Umadevi	240	200	30	Puttamma	17.5	38.5
12	Susheelamma	132	100	31	Neelamma	0	56
13	Kalamma	49	42	32	Meenakshi	0	28
14	Meenakshamma	35	35	33	Mallamma	17.5	38.5
15	Parvathamma	35	28	34	Puttamma	0	28
16	Sarojamma	0	0	35	Ganga	24.5	31.5
17	Shivamma	42	35	36	Geetha	17.5	38.5
18	Kamamma	42	35	37	Thriveni	10.5	17.5
19	Bhagya	42	35	38	Shakuntala	0	70

Milk collected during 2016-17 –1707 Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 –1488 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -219 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =11,388 litres(Calculated Quantity)

7. WDCS of Kurubanal, Koppal Dist

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	Shekamma nagamma	0	56	21	Shivamma Vaddara	0	0
2	Ankamma Bhoovi	0	0	22	Devamma Talawar	14	21
3	Susheelamma	0	0	23	Renuka	0	0
4	Hanumavva Harijana	0	0	24	Shankamma	0	0
5	Savitha K Thalavar	28	0	25	Ningamma Nollalli	0	0
6	Fakiramma N	38.5	124	26	Saroja Mannar	14	28
7	Kenchamma	0	0	27	Eshamma Kalloti	0	0
8	Parvathamma	17.5	31.5	28	Parvathamma	0	28
9	Basamma Benakalli	35	0	29	Doddamma	70	128
10	Parvathamma Valmiki	0	63	30	Hanumakka Benakallu	0	28
11	Kasturi N Benakalli	42	56	31	Eramma	0	0
12	Hanumavva	56	0	32	Sannamma	0	24.5
13	Sharanamma Angadi	14	28	33	Sharanamma	0	0
14	Hanumavva Julikatti	0	0	34	Kalakamma	0	28
15	Shekamma Police Patril	0	0	35	Sangamma	17.5	28
16	Basamma Pujari	0	0	36	mahanthamma	10.5	31.5
17	Meenakshee	0	0	37	Nagamma	0	0
18	Renavva C Poojari	7	14	38	Shantamma	0	0
19	Anasuyamalipatila	14	28	39	Kavitha	0	0
20	Yallamma Vaddara	0	0	40	Devamma Ammaji	0	0

Milk collected during 2016-17 – 746 Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 – 378 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -368 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =19,136 Litres (Calculated Quantity)

8. WDCS of Kollara, Bidar Dist.

Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected		Sl. No	Name of the TGMs	Milk Collected	
		Before	After			Before	After
1	Sarasvati	12	16	21	Guramma	21	22
2	Vijayalaxmi	78	30	22	Laxmibai	14	24
3	Chinnamma	24	10	23	Suganda	10	15
4	Shekhamma	0	22	24	Rizavana	21	0
5	Vchibavati	14	45	25	Padmavati	16	28
6	Birabegum	8	21	26	Surekha	0	35
7	Sulochana	11	0	27	jagadevi	0	20
8	Sangamma	0	15	28	kamamma	0	16
9	Bhagyavanti	0	18	29	vidyavati	14	18
10	Bharathbai	21	22	30	Asha	31	21
11	Gurunmma	9	0	31	kalavati	20	0
12	Umadevi	6	17	32	Prabha	12	0
13	Paramma	0	16	33	mandakini	10	21
14	Tejamma	12	22	34	prabhavati	15	11
15	Mahadevi	22	12	35	Hemavati	12	22
16	Manoramma	20	15	36	Sangeeta	11	26
17	Sharanamma	23	21	37	Rajamma	20	32
18	Arati	0	0	38	shaminabi	35	18
19	Kashamma	45	50	39	Narasamma	28	45
20	Bhagyavanti	31	21	40	laxmibhayi	15	31

Milk collected during 2016-17 – 757 Litres/ week

Milk collected during 2013-14 – 641 Litres/ week

Increase in Milk Collection -116 Litres / week

Increase in Milk Collection / Year =6032 Litres(Calculated Quantity)

ANNEXURE - II**LIST OF REFERENCES CITED IN THE REPORT.**

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ANNEXURE - III.

Terms of Reference for Evaluation of “Ksheera Sanjeevini” Project for Socio economic Development of women through dairying Implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. Bengaluru

1. Study Title:

The title of the study is “*Ksheera Sanjeevini*” *Project for Socio economic Development of women through dairying implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. Bengaluru*”.

2. Department implementing the scheme:

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS) and Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producer’s Federation Limited (KMF).

3. The Background and Implementation of the Scheme:

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS) is part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) supported by the Government of Karnataka. Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producer’s Federation (KMF) Limited is a cooperative apex body of the State of Karnataka representing the organization of milk producers and implementing all round dairy development activities.

After four decades of cooperative dairy development, the KMF is successful in reaching over 2.32 million farmer families in 21,587 villages, thereby covering more than 75% of the villages in the State.

So far, 14,556 Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) have been organized in 14 District Milk Unions. Among them, 12993 DCS are functional as on date and 95% of them are in profit. Of these, 3,229 constitute women DCS. The fact that more than 95% of the DCS are in profit, reflects the efficient and successful functioning of the three-tier Dairy Cooperative system.

The average milk procurement in the year 2014-15 was 58.69 lakh kilograms per day (LKPD). The peak procurement had reached 72.30 LKPD in

June 2015 in the year 2015-16. At present, on an average Rs.14.81 crores is being paid per day to the milk producers.

Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, as one of the measures to ensure well-being of women in the traditional informal sector in the year 1986. It advocates the objective of extending training for up gradation of skills and sustainable employment for women through a variety of action oriented projects, which employ women in large numbers.

The Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) initiated the STEP Programme in Karnataka in 1997. Since then has organized 1924 exclusive Women Dairy Cooperatives (WDC) in its 14 Member Milk Unions in eight phases.

K.S.R.L.P.S and K.M.F initiated “**KSHEERA SANJEEVINI**” project. Its project area covers all 30 districts of Karnataka State coming under the jurisdiction of 14 Milk unions. The outlay of “*Ksheera Sanjeevini*” project sanctioned by KSRLPS, is Rs.17.10 crore for 3 years. The funding pattern will be NRLM - 75% & 90 % and implementing agency (KMF/Union) bearing 25% & 10 % for marketing infrastructure, including technical inputs and others activities of the cost of the project respectively.

4. Present Status of the Scheme:

Women Dairy Co-operative Societies:

All the 72 WDCSs are made functional covering 108 villages and it has enrolled 11583 women members. The total 2880 Target Group Members (TGM) are identified through bench mark survey. The District Milk Unions of STEP.

Core Team leaders conduct bench mark survey to identify the Target Group Members that include the marginalized asset less wage labourers, women headed households, migrant labourers, SC/STs, minorities and other disadvantaged rural women. Thus the beneficiaries in the project are poor or asset less marginalized women, with special focus on SC/ST households and families below poverty line.

Trainings:-

The following training programmes are inducted under the scheme.

a. Dairy Animal Training (DAT) for Target Group members

Dairying as a profitable business, so beneficiaries are trained in breeding, feeding, nutrition, clean milk production, selection of healthy dairy animals, diseases and first aid

treatment of cattle, balanced feed and health care of dairy animals for higher production of milk and so as to reduce the cost of production of milk.

DAT helps in better management of dairy animals and also helps in upliftment of economic status of the women TGMs. The duration of the training is 3 days. It is imparted in the training centers at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad District.

In the first year project target of 2880 women members, all the women TGMs are trained.

b. Training on books writing, accounts maintenance and auditing

This training is imparted to WDCS Secretary in financial dealing, like making receipts, vouchers and keeping daily accounts, maintaining topic-wise registers, Trial Balance, Profit and Loss, Balance Sheet, records of business DCS, information of milk dairy business, a practical survey by field study, principles of co-operation, principles of management, encounter with laws, monthly and annual meetings, proceedings writing, secretarial responsibilities of ideal society, milk and milk components, production of clean milk, maintenance of animals, difficulties in collection of milk and remedies over it, feed process, information about cattle feed & fodder production, records of a society, auditing and its rules.

The trained Secretary is expected to gain confidence as she maintains the balance sheet and all records by herself. She finds out the reasons for losses and achieves for best profit for her society. It provides her a salary of Rs.3500-4000 per month.

The duration of this training is for 10 days, conducted in 3 central training institutes (Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad Districts). Of the total target of 72 women members, 72 secretaries have been trained.

c) Training on Leadership Development (Chair persons Orientation)

The representative of the WDCS who are holding the administrative control of the society are trained in overall management of the society by imparting them with training to develop leadership qualities amongst them.

The representatives so trained, work on honorary basis, for the overall development of the WDCS. Skill imparting in training helps them in smooth and profitable functioning of WDCS and SHGs, which indirectly helps in socio-economic change of all the members. The duration of this training is 4days, conducted in Bangalore Central Training Institute and includes one day field visit.

68 women chair persons have been trained against the target of 72.

d) Basic Computer Training for Secretaries

The Secretaries of WDCS and SHGs maintain the records of all the transactions that take place in the society. Hence these secretaries are imparted a 6 day training in basic computer usage. 67 Secretaries are trained in computer usage.

e) Training for Testing Milk Quality

Trainees in this training are trained in the usage of equipments like Fatomic Machine so that care to be taken while procuring clean milk, testing milk for Fat and solid non- Fat (SNF) contents. The price paid to the members depends upon the quality of milk supplied. The Tester training helps trainees to know how to collect good quality milk and provides them a salary of Rs. 2500-3000 per month.

The duration of this training is 3 days. 70 women milk testers have been trained as against 72 testers of WDCS.

f) Management Committee Members (MCM) Training

In this training, trainees are exposed to the laws of co-operative management societies, the principles of co-operative societies, Anand Pattern, the procedure of meetings, importance of meetings, participation in meetings, Grass and fodder cultivation, kinds of cattle-feed, reasons of reduction in milk quantity, its remedial measures, achieving clean milk production, animal husbandry, getting information about service and facilities provided by the training institutions. This training is useful as trainees learn how to make the DCS economically viable, to check records, to increase profits, to find out reasons of deficit, to control the administration, audit rectification etc.,.

The duration of this training is 3 days. 643 women Management Committee Members have been trained against the project target of 660.

g) Lady Resource Persons at WDCS level

This training is for Lady Resource Persons (LRPs) selected from the rural base who help the groups for activities other than dairying; such as liaison with other institution like Banks and Government departments. This provides employment to rural women. Under this project a Lady Resource Person is identified for all 72 WDCS. 70 LRPs have been trained for 3 days in Bangalore and are working at village level.

Roles and Responsibilities of Lady Resource Persons (LRPs)

- Formation and supervision of Self Help Groups. Assisting the members for credit accessibility. Arranging awareness programs at village level.
- To act as liason agency between Milk Union and Dairy Co-operative Society (DCS) and other Government departments.
- SHGs book writing/ record maintenance and audit.
- Arranging training of SHGs members in income generating activities.
- Arranging and attending meeting of *Mahasangha* and *Mahamandala* with SHGs representative.
- Participating in Artificial Insemination, first aid and quality control under clean milk production.
- Arranging for insurance and loan for private animal purchase and their renewal.
- Participating and assisting the animal fertility camp, health camp, calf rallies etc.

h) Self Help Group Representative training

Another important feature of WDCS is formation of Self Help Groups (SHG) by its TGMs. Project programme implementation supposes formation of at least 2 SHGs. Against the total project target of 144, 160 SHGs are formed with their deposit of Rs. 102.89 lakh. For effective working of SHGs two women members per SHGs are trained. There are 288 Self Help Group representative women members who have been trained for 3 days.

The *Nandini* SHGs are centers of empowerment working for the socio-economic development of rural women. To strengthen these SHGs and have close monitoring, SHGs federations are formed at union level. This has a three tier system. SHGs at village level, 5 to 25 such SHGs joining together to form a *Mahasangha* at Taluk level and *Mahamandala* at district level.

KMF has appointed 8 SHG facilitators from MYRADA, for strengthening of SHGs and improving the sustainability with organization of *Mahasangha* and *Mahamandala*. These *Mahasanghas* and *Mahamandals* meet once a month to solve any problems arising out in implementation and help in hand holding the SHGs for getting development benefits of other departments.

i) First Aid Worker Training

In this, training is conducted on health of animals, method of clinical examinations, commonly used first aid medicines, common diseases and its first aid, common infectious diseases and its prevention, importance of vaccination and precaution during vaccination etc. Trainees learn how to breed the maximum number of healthy cattle in their own sheds so as to get substantial quantity of milk, bringing up of cattle at less cost, economical management resulting in enhanced milk production.

64 women First Aid Worker have been training and given First Aid boxes and medicines. These trainees provide First Aid facilities at village level.

j) Artificial Insemination (AI) Training

This Training is based on Artificial Insemination importance, advantages and disadvantages of artificial insemination, method of AI, knowledge of female reproductive organs, preparation of AI gun, container handling, pregnancy diagnosis, infertility and its causes and prevention, how to improve conception rate, record keeping etc.

11 women are trained in AI till date. After the training, the AI worker visits all the WDCS and AI is carried out at the door step of the farmer of the animals which are in reproductive cycle (heat). This improves conception rate and reduces the cost of maintenance of insemination centers. As the insemination is carried out at the door step of the farmers, each AI worker is provided with mobile phone for communication.

This training programme provides a livelihood for the AI worker apart from their other income. She earns about Rs.3000 to 4000 per month on the basis of number of inseminations carried out in a month. Pregnancy diagnosis helps in taking proper feeding and care of pregnant animals. Incentive of Rs. 10 for every calf born after pregnancy diagnosis is given to the trained AI workers.

AMUL Visits:-

This involves visit to the world famous AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited) Dairy in Anand in Gujarat. The training (exposure visit) is for the WDCS Presidents, Directors and Members of Target Groups for emulating the good features of AMUL Societies into their societies. Till June 2015, of the total of 216 women members, 207 have visited the AMUL dairy.

Financial Assistance for buying milch animal:-

If a beneficiary is economically weak she may not afford to pay the price of a milch animal. Hence the project provides each WDCS, 12 TGMs with Rs.10, 000 per members as margin money to buy milch animal like cross breed cow or buffalo with a financial loan linkage with the Bank. Against the project target of 864 animals, 798 milch animals have been inducted till July2015. Another 66 milch animals are in the process of purchase with Self Help Group Bank linkage. In this regard, NABARD and Lead Bank Officers of the districts are regularly contacted by CTLs of the Unions. In the State Level Banker's& NABARD Officers meeting, the KMF officers have made presentation of '*Ksheera-Sanjeevini Project*' and bank linkages for TGMs. This project provides economic support to all beneficiaries of TGMs for cattle insurance (Rs.1150 for 3 years) and cattle transportation at the cost of Rs.600.

Awareness Programme:-

a. Health and Nutrition Programme with Infant and Young Child Feeding Programme

This programme provides knowledge to all the members of the society about the welfare of their family members in terms of health and hygiene, balanced food, mother and child health care, safe drinking water, vaccination, preventive measures for diseases, usage of locally available vegetable, eradication of dogmatic social customs and rituals and conducting health camp, eye/blood testing, demonstration of infant and young child nutritious food preparation from the locally available materials.

Three day Health and Nutrition programme and one day Infant and young nutrition programme are conducted in each WDCS with a financial assistance of Rs.2500 per *Shivir*. Till July 2015, *Shivirs* have been conducted and 12,522 women members participated at village level.

b. Legal Literacy Programme

Legal literacy programme is conducted at village level with the assistant of eminent advocates, particularly lady advocates, who are taken to villages to impart awareness on rights of women in property, prevention of dowry, authorities to approach in case of domestic violence/harassment etc. Visits are arranged to courts, police stations, Tahsildar offices and banks to acquaint them regarding the working of these institutions.

Of 216 *Shivirs* targeted, 216*Shivirs* have been held and 8,656 Target Group Members have participated in this programme.

c. Gender Sensitization Programme

This programme is conducted to sensitize women members in gender differences, to promote girl child education at par with male child and widow re-marriages. Know-how regarding agencies working for the welfare of women, the financial assistance available from Government agencies, banks, self-help groups and other institution etc. is provided to create self-sustaining ability in women folk. 3 days Shivers are conducted along with one day dedicated to multifarious problems faced by women and to enlist their cooperation in running institutions managed by women. Till July-2015, 6,655 women and 3,530 men members participated in the *Shivirs* held at village level.

Technical Input Services:-

i) Providing Electronic Milk Tester/Fatomic Machine/ Milk Analyzer

Milk Tester is used at primary dairy co-operative level in village. The milk supplied by producer is tested before acceptance and payment is made on basis of milk quality.

WDCS has to test the milk of each individual member for fat percentage in milk on daily basis, both in the morning and evening, so as to determine the price to be paid to the members which depends on the fat and SNF percentage in milk. Fatomic machine is provided from this project for accurate testing of milk by women testers and this transparent process results in strengthening faith of milk producer on village level. Till July -2015, 65 Fatomic machine/ Milk analyzers have been issued at WDCS level

ii) Electronic weighing scale

The digital weighting scale is an electronic device and helps in accurate weighment of the milk of the producer at the society level. In first year out of 72 EWS, 45 Electronic weighing scale are purchased and supplied.

iii) Chaff cutter

Chaff cutter machine is used in uniform chopping of the fodder for livestock which helps the animal's digestion and reduces wastage of fodder. The machines are available in hand operated and power operated modes. This project provided 5 chaff cutters to beneficiaries in each WDCS. In first year 200 chaff cutters were purchased and 125 chaff cutters machine have to be purchased at union level.

iv) Vermicomposting

The term vermin composting means the use of earthworms for composting organic residues and dairy animal byproducts like dung, slurry also cattle bed materials with crop residues. Vermicomposting is promoted as an income generating activity, usage of locally available resources and also low cost fertilizer production method.

The rectangular elevated pit like structures of dimensions 10 feet length X 4 feet width X 3 feet depth are constructed in which 600 Kgs of vermin compost can be produced in about 80-90 days. One unit of vermi compost is provided to one target group member per

WDCS at a cost of Rs. 7000. Till July-2015, 66 Vermicompost units were established. This project provides job opportunities for target group members. The action plan approved by Government of India with target and achievements is given in Annexure to the ToR.

5. Objectives of the Project:

The project through dairy activity is aimed at economic and social upliftment of rural women with particular reference to 'NRLM Project Vision'.

The main objectives of the Project are:

Identification of women Target Group Members through Bench Mark survey according to below poverty line, asset less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST, minorities and vulnerable groups at rural level.

To organize exclusive Rural Women Dairy Co-operatives and to take up employment cum income generation activities.

To provide need based and extensive training for skill up gradation. Mobilizing women in formation of Self Help Groups as a tool for income generating activity and for easy access to credit.

Provide support services, backward and forward linkages and improving employment/ economic conditions of women.

Creating awareness through designed programme.

Confidence building among women and to generate leadership qualities.

To develop the sustainability of the activity.

6. Monitoring of the scheme:

As per the existing Monthly Review Mechanism (MPIC), the scheme is reviewed at 3 levels. The State level review committee is headed by the Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the district level review committee by the CEOs of the Zilla Panchayats and District Officers of KMF. In addition to these, the Manager P&I reviews the scheme monthly with core team leaders at the District level. The Core Team Leaders meeting reviews the progress of the scheme **once in two months**. The Managing Director, KMF at the Head Office level reviews the progress of the scheme every month in the programme committee meeting with all the Districts Heads.

7. The Scope and Objective of the Study:

The scope of the project is all 30 districts of Karnataka State coming under the jurisdiction of 14 Milk unions.

The main objectives of the study are the following:

- f) To study the type of training provided, its adequacy and usefulness in skill up gradation.
- g) To study the availability of extension services for mobilizing women in viable group for employment generation.
- h) To study the extent to which the support services including access to credit have been made available.
- i) To assess the impact of the programme on socio-economic status of the beneficiaries, and
- j) To study the extent to which the objectives of the programme have been fulfilled and to examine the monitoring arrangement.

8. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:

These are the following two points that need to be kept in mind while deciding sampling intensity-

- (a) The scheme implementation is at a nascent stage, and,
- (b) The population (TGMs) are quite homogenous,

The achievement of the scheme under different components is given in *Annexure* attached to this ToR.

The sample selected is at the rate of two districts per revenue division. Within these, at least two WDCs are selected; one to be done randomly from the district having highest number of WDCs and the other from the district having only one WDC. If more than one district has only one WDC, the district is selected randomly. Following this principle, the sample is as follows-

Sl. No.	District	Total WDCs	Sample WDC (Minimum)	TGMs in Sample	Chaff cutter Sample	Solar Packs	Vermi compost
1	Tumkur	10	1	40	50	10	
2	Chikkamagalur	1	1	40	0	1	
3	Mandya	6	1	40	0	6	
4	Chamrajanagar	1	1	40	0	1	
5	Bidar	5	1	40	25	5	
6	Koppal	1	1	40	0	1	
7	Haveri	2	1	40	10	2	
8	Uttara Kannada	1	1	40	5	1	
Population Total		72	-	2880	120	27	

As can be seen, sampling intensity is 10%.

For evaluation personal interviews should be done for at least five members of each WDC including at least one SC/ST, one OBC and the financially/educationally best amongst all. Differently abled women members have to be included and personally interviewed. After that is done, corroboration of interview facts and additional facts should be collected by doing Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) involving all WDC members. As a control, women groups involved in dairying activity which is not covered under KsheeraSanjeevini and without getting any Govt. benefit may be taken.

9. Evaluation questions (Inclusive and not exhaustive):

1. Whether the Target Group Members (TGM) have been selected as per guidelines prescribed in Office Memorandum no. KSRLPS/LH (F)/KMF/09/2013-14 dated: 01.08.2014? If not, where and how have the deviations have taken place? (All details of the deviated cases are to be given for tracking).
2. What is the average time taken to identify the TGMs and form SHGs under Ksheera Sanjeevini? Have all the TGMs been imparted the training during 2014-15 and 2015-16 as per the action plan drawn?
3. After induction trainings, how many groups have been assisted by giving margin money and bank linkages for purchase of milch animal and other equipments?
4. Are there any instances of milch animals being purchased without covering them under insurance? If yes, how many, where and which are such instances found in the samples selected?
5. Is there any perceptible impact of the training/awareness programmes imparted during 2014-15 for SHGs? Are these helpful and effective incapacity building? Is their duration and pedagogy adequate? If not, what should be the optimal duration and pedagogy? Please document the capacity building of Ksheera Sanjeevini SHGs.
6. Are the present methods of training the rural women are effective or training through important methods like audio-visual exhibitions and visits needs to be imparted also from the beneficiary's perspective?
7. What are constraints of financial flow of margin money and banks loan to SHGs members? How to further streamline the process so that benefit could reach faster? Please elaborate.
8. What is the amount of margin money and loan taken by the SHGs from banks and what is the repayment percentage? If the repayment is less than 75% what are the reasons of non-payment?
9. How many members have been helped by animal induction after rotation of the margin money? What is the impact of margin money/loan on the groups?

10. Is the internal lending done among the members of the groups? If yes, what is the recovery percentage of this lent amount?
11. Are *Mahasanghas* and *Mahamandalas* formed really helping for resolving any problems arising at taluk/district levels respectively for sustainability of the activities? If not, why not?
12. Has the milk procurement increased after formation of Ksheera Sanjeevini groups (from the base level of 2013-14)? If yes, to what extent? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).
13. How many societies have got the benefit of equipments like, Electronic Milk Tester/Fatomic machines/Milk analyzer, Electronic Weighing scales, and Chaff cutters, solar packs and Vermicomposting units? Have the societies distributed the chaff cutters and given the Vermicompost plant benefits equitably? If not, Why not?
14. Are the beneficiaries satisfied with margin money, bank linkages for loan, equipments and vermin compost plant supplied to them? If not, what is their perception on these benefits? Please elaborate.
15. Is there any tangible economic benefit noticed and is there any improvement in the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries? If yes, to what extent? If not, what are the reasons? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).
16. Please prepare the cost benefit analysis per beneficiary per annum for one year for 2014-15, taking into consideration total cost of production, selling rate and total income of the beneficiary under the project.
17. What is the validity of each component of training under Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme when such trainings are being given to the members by other departments also?
18. Whether all the objectives set under the project are achieved or not? Which of them are measurable and which non-measurable? If objectives are not met, what changes in the guidelines/process/monitoring to be made to make the programme further effective?

10. Deliverables time schedule:

Additional Director, STEP, KMF Ltd, Bengaluru will provide the milk union wise/district wise list of Women Dairy Co-operatives and Ksheera Sanjeevini SHGs and name of the Core Team Leaders of the project Evaluation Consultant Organization. Additional Director, STEP, KMF Ltd, to instruct the officers of the milk unions concerned and the women dairy co-operatives at the village level, milk unions at the district level and taluk levels to co-operate in furnishing information and holding the FGDs with all the stakeholders. It is expected to complete the study in 5 months time, excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

- a. Work plan submission : One month after signing the agreement.
- b. Field Data Collection : Two months from date of work plan approval.
- c. Draft report Submission: One month after field data collection.
- d. Final Report Submission : One month from draft report submission.
- e. Total duration : 5 months.

11. Qualification of Consultant:

Consultants should have and provide details of evaluation team members having technical qualifications/capability as below-

- i. A masters in Veterinary Science with minimum 5 years' experience,
- ii. A master in women studies/gender studies, and,
- iii. Master in Economics/Business Administration.

And in such numbers that the evaluation is completed within the scheduled time prescribed by the ToR.

Consultants not having these number and kind of personnel will not be considered as competent for evaluation.

12. Agency for evaluation:

The evaluating agency should be finalized as per provision of the Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules, but without compromising on the quality

13. Contact person to get further details about the study:

Smt. Shakuntala C.N.Addl.Director(STEP)KMF Ltd, Bengaluru, Mobile No 9591994317 and Kum. Nirmala.N.S. Deputy Director, KMF Bengaluru, Mobile No.7795483792 e-mail Id - step@kmf.coop will be the contact persons for giving information and details for this study.

14. Qualities Expected from the Evaluation Report:

The following are the points, only inclusive and not exhaustive, which need to be mandatorily followed in the preparation of evaluation report:-

- a) By the very look of the evaluation report it should be evident that the study is that of KMF Ltd Bengaluru and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA) which has been done by the Consultant. It should not intend to convey that the study was the initiative and work of the Consultant, merely financed by the KMF Ltd Bengaluru and Karnataka Evaluation Authority (KEA).
- b) The evaluation report should generally conform to the United Nations Evaluation Guidelines (UNEG) “Standards for Evaluation in the UN System” and “Ethical Standards for Evaluations”. The report should be complete and logically organized in a clear but simple language. Besides conforming to the qualities covered in the Terms of Reference, it should be arranged in the following order –
 - a) Title and opening page.
 - b) The Index.
 - c) List of acronyms and abbreviations.
 - d) Executive Summary – A stand-alone section that describes the program, gives purpose and scope of evaluation, the evaluation methodology, key findings, constraints and recommendations.
 - e) Sector history – A section that briefly covers the history of the sector under which the scheme/program being evaluated falls. It should give recent data taken from reliable and published sources.
 - f) The objectives and performance of the program being evaluated – The section will include the stated objectives of the program and the physical and financial achievements of the program in the period of evaluation. It should cover the

description of the target group, the aim of the program and the method of selection of beneficiary (if included in the program).

g) Review of literature / past evaluation reports.

8. Evaluation Methodology – This should include the sample size and details of sample.

9. Findings of the evaluation study.

10. Limitations/constraints in the evaluation study.

11. Recommendations that flow from the evaluation.

This should be followed by the following Annexure –

(A) The sanctioned Terms of Reference of the study.

(B) The survey tools and questionnaires.

(C) List of persons with addresses personally interviewed.

(D) The places, dates, and number of persons covered by Focus Group Discussions (FGD).

(E) Compilation of case studies / best practices.

(F) Table showing details of major deviations, non-conformities, digressions of the program.

c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the study should form the first Appendix or Addenda of the report.

d) The results should first correspond to the ToR. In the results chapter, each question of the ToR should be answered, and if possible, put up in a match the pair's kind of table, or equivalent. It is only after all questions framed in the ToR that is answered, that results over and above these be detailed.

In the matter of recommendations, the number of recommendations is no measure of the quality of evaluation. Evaluation has to be done with a purpose to be practicable to implement the recommendations.

15. Cost and Schedule of Budget release

Output based budget release will be as follows-

- a. The First instalment of Consultation fee amounting to 20% of the total fee **can** be paid as advance to the Consultant Evaluation Organization after the approval of the inception report, but only on execution of a bank guarantee of a scheduled nationalized bank valid for a period of at least 12 months from the date of issuance of advance.
- b. The Second instalment of Consultation fee amounting to 40% of the total fee **can** be paid to the Consultant Evaluation Organization after the approval of the Draft report.
- c. The Third and final instalment of Consultation fee amounting to 40% of the total fee **will** be paid to the Consultant Evaluation Organization after the receipt of the 30 hard copies in English and 30 hard copies in Kannada and 3 soft copies of the final reports in both the languages in such format as prescribed in the agreement, along with all original documents containing primary and secondary data, processed data outputs, study report and soft copies of all literature used to the final report.

Taxes will be deducted from each payment as per rates in force. In addition, the Consultant Evaluation Organization is expected to pay statutory taxes at their end.

This is an internal evaluation study, which means that the cost of the study will be borne by the line department. They are expected to allot the work to a competent evaluating agency following the procedure of Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act and Rules and in consultation with the Karnataka Evaluation Authority. This should be done as early as possible, but not later than 30 days from the approval of the ToR. The evaluating agency should present the inception report before the Technical Committee of the KEA within 30 days of the allotment of study to them.

The entire process of evaluation shall be subject to and conform to the letter and spirit of the contents of the government of Karnataka order no. PD/8/EVN(2)/2011 dated 11th July 2011 and orders made there under.

**The Terms of Reference were approved by the Technical Committee of KEA in its
21st Meeting held on 29th September 2015.**

Sd/-

Chief Evaluation Officer

Karnataka Evaluation Authority

Progress of Ksheera Sanjeevini during 2014-2015											
Sl No	District	No.of WDC S	Target TGMs	Animal induction	SHGs Bank linkages for TGMs	SHGs Internal lending for TGMs	Other TGMs Bank linkage for animal purchase	Equipment supplied		Solar packs	Vermi Comp ost
								Fato matic Machin es	Electronic digital weighing Scales		
1	Bagalkot	2	80	24				2	2	2	
2	Bangalore Rural	4	160	48		6		4	4	4	
3	Bangalore Urban	2	80	24				2	2	2	
4	Belgaum	2	80	12		2		2	2	2	
5	Bellary	3	120	12		36		3	1	3	
6	Bidar	5	200	36	80			5	5	5	
7	Bijapur										
8	Chamarajnagar	1	40	14	26			1		1	
9	Chikkaballapur	3	120	44	58	16		3	2	3	
10	Chikkamagalur	1	40	17	2	7		1	1	1	
11	Chitradurga	2	80	29		20		2	2	2	
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	160	50				4		4	
13	Davanagere		0	0							
14	Dharwad	2	80	37		9		2	2	2	
15	Gadag	1	40	15		3		1	1	1	
16	Gulbarga	2	80	24				2	2	2	
17	Hassan	4	160	53	24	23		4	4	4	
18	Haveri	2	80	27		2		2	2	2	
19	Kodagu		80	29		10	8				
20	Kolar	2	0	0				2	2	2	
21	Koppal	1	40	12				1	1	1	
22	Mandya	6	240	69	132			6		6	
23	Mysore	4	160	54	24		6	4		4	
24	Ramanagara	2	80	24				2	2	2	
25	Raichur	1	40	12		28		1	1	1	

Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project for Socio-Economic Development of women through Dairying

26	Shimoga	3	120	38		27		3	3	3	
27	Tumkur	10	400	92	66	4	48	10	10	10	
28	Udupi	2	80	24				2		2	
29	Uttar Kannada	1	40	24		12		1	1	1	
30	Yadgir			0							
Total		72	2880	844	412	205	62	72	52	72	

ANNEXURE – IV

INCEPTION REPORT

**Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project for
Socio-Economic Development of Women
Through Dairying.**

(Implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd.)

Inception Report of Ksheera Sanjeevini

I. Evaluation title and Background Information

a. Title of the Evaluation Study:

“Ksheera Sanjeevini” Project for Socio- economic Development of women through dairying. Implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. Bengaluru”.

b. Implementing Agency: Implemented by Karnataka Milk Federation Ltd. Bangalore

c. The Background information of the Scheme:

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (KSRLPS), which is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), is supported by the Government of Karnataka. Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers Federation (KMF) Limited is a cooperative apex body of the State of Karnataka representing the organization of milk producers and implementing all round dairy development activities.

After four decades of cooperative dairy development, the KMF is successful in reaching over 23.2 lakh farmer families spread over 21,587 villages, thereby covering more than 75% of the villages in the State.

All the dairy activities are carried through Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCS) which are the first stage of the activity. The second stage of the activity is at district level and there are presently 14 District Milk Unions (DMU) spread over all the 30 districts of the state. All the district milk unions are joined together to form a federation called Karnataka co-operative Milk producers Federation (KMF) which is the third stage of activity in this three-tier system. As on date there are 14,556 DCS and among them 12,993 DCS are functional with 95% of them making profit. There are some DCS which are exclusively for women and their number is 3,229. The fact that more than 95% of the DCS are in profit, reflects the efficient and successful functioning of the three-tier Dairy Cooperative system.

The average milk procurement in the year 2014-15 was 58.69 lakh kilograms per day (LKPD). The peak procurement had reached 72.30 LKPD in June 2015 in the year 2015-16. At present on an average Rs14.81 crores are being paid to milk producers daily.

KMF carries out several programmes to boost income generation and enhancement to the members of DCS.

Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, as one of the measures to ensure well-being of women in the traditional informal sector in the year 1986. It advocates the objective of extending training for up gradation of skills and sustainable employment for women through a variety of action oriented projects, which employ women in large numbers.

The Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) initiated the STEP Programme in Karnataka in 1997. Since then it has supported nearly 1924 exclusive Women Dairy Cooperatives (WDC) in its 14 Member Milk Unions in eight phases.

K.S.R.L.P.S and K.M.F initiated “**KSHEERA SANJEEVINI**” project covering all the 30 districts of Karnataka State coming under the jurisdiction of 14 Milk unions. The outlay of “*Ksheera Sanjeevini*” project sanctioned by KSRLPS is Rs.17.10 crore for 3 years. The funding pattern will be NRLM - 75% & 90 % and implementing agency (KMF/Union) bearing 25% & 10 % for marketing infrastructure, including technical inputs and others activities of the cost of the project respectively.

All the selected 72 WDCS are made functional covering 108 villages and it has enrolled 11583 women members. A total of 2880 Target Group Members (TGM) is identified through bench mark survey. The District Milk Unions of STEP have core team leaders who conduct bench mark survey to identify the Target Group Members (TGM) who belong to marginalised asset-less wage labourers, women headed households, SC/STs, minorities and other disadvantaged rural women. In essence the TGMs will be poor and asset-less marginalised women with focus on SC/STs households and families Below Poverty Line (BPL).

2. Log Frame/ Theory of Change/Programme Theory:

The programme envisages providing several training activities, awareness programmes, Technical input services and other skill improvement activities to all the TGMs of these WDCS. The training programmes include 1) Dairy Animal Management, 2) accounts book writing and maintenance including auditing, 3) Leadership development for Chairpersons, 4) Computer operations for secretaries, 5) Testing of milk quality, 6) Management skills for members, 7) Lady Resource persons training, 8) Self Help Group Training, 9) First aid workers training, and 10) Artificial Insemination techniques. The awareness programmes include 1) Health and Nutrition programme with infant and young child feeding, 2) Legal literacy activity, and 3) Gender sensitization. Technical input services include providing 1) Electronic milk tester/fatomatic machine/milk analyser, 2) Electronic weighing scale, 3) Chaff cutter, 4) Vermicomposting and 4) Solar heaters. In addition to above financial assistance is provided to buy milking animals and to visit Amul at Anand, Gujarat.

3. Evaluation Frame Work

1. What is the purpose of evaluation? Why is it being done now?

The Purpose of the project is to ascertain the benefits that will accrue to the beneficiaries to mainly women belonging to backward communities. The evaluation is done now to suggest any mid course corrections for effective implementation.

2. What is the scope of evaluation? What reference time period it covers?

The scope of the project is to understand present situations and replicate in future other places. Women Dairy Cooperative Societies of all the 8 district milk unions spread over the entire state will be covered in this project evaluation. The project was initiated in the year 2014-15 for a period of three years ending in 2016-17.

The main objectives of the project

The project through dairy activity is aimed at economic and social upliftment of rural women with particular reference to 'NRLM Project Vision'.

9. To identify women Target Group Members through Bench Mark survey according to below poverty line, asset less marginalized women with special focus on SC/ST, minorities and vulnerable groups at rural level.

10. To organize exclusive Rural Women Dairy Co-operatives and to take up employment cum income generation activities.
 11. To provide need based and extensive training for skill up gradation. Mobilizing women in formation of Self Help Groups as a tool for income generating activity and for easy access to credit.
 12. To provide support services, backward and forward linkages and improving employment/ economic conditions of women.
 13. To create awareness through designed programme.
 14. To provide measures to build confidence among women and to generate leadership qualities.
 15. To develop the sustainability of the activity.
- The present evaluation would include the effectiveness of and progress made in all these activities.

3. Who are the stake holders? And who are the key audience of the project?

The followings are the stakeholders

1. Karnataka milk federation
2. Dist. Milk Union
3. women dairy cooperative societies
4. The key audience are women members of these societies

4. What are the specific objectives of the evaluation study?

- k) To study the type of training provided its adequacy and usefulness in skill up gradation.
- l) To study the availability of extension services for mobilizing women in viable group for employment generation.
- m) To study the extent to which the support services including access to credit have been made available.
- n) To assess the impact of the programme on socio-economic status of the beneficiaries, and
- o) To study the extent to which the objectives of the programme have been fulfilled and to examine the monitoring arrangement

4. Evaluations questions and sub questions:

SI No	Evaluation Questions	Approach	Q Nos. in Questionnaire
1.	Whether the Target Group Members (TGM) have been selected as per guidelines prescribed in Office Memorandum no. KSRLPS/LH (F)/KMF/09/2013-14 dated: 01.08.2014? If not, where and how have the deviations have taken place? (All details of the deviated cases are to be given for tracking.	Milk federation	
2.	What is the average time taken to identify the TGMs and form SHGs under Ksheera Sanjeevini? Have all the TGMs been imparted the training during 2014-15 and 2015-16 as per the action plan drawn?	Nodal office milk union	
3.	After introduction trainings, how many groups have been assisted by giving margin money and bank linkages for purchase of milk animal and other equipments?	1. Society level	Q-S - 1,2, 3&4
		2. Beneficiaries	TGM-10
4.	Are there any instances of milk animals being purchased without covering them under insurance? If yes, how many, where and which are such instances found in the samples selected?	1. Society level	Q-S 2
		2. Beneficiaries	TGM – 10A
5.	Is there any perceptible impact of the training/awareness programmes imparted during 2014-15 for SHGs? Are this helpful and effective incapacity building? Is their duration and pedagogy adequate? If not, what should be the optimal duration and pedagogy? Please document the capacity building of Ksheera Sanjeevini SHGs.	1. FGD and personal interview Beneficiaries	FGD Ascertain the information on training impact
		2. Society	QS 4,5,6 &7
		3. Union	QU -3
		4. federation	QF -7

6.	Are the present methods of training the rural women are effective or training through important methods like audio-visual exhibitions and visits needs to be imparted also from the beneficiary's perspective?	1. Beneficiary.	QB- 2,3,4,5&8
		2. Society	QS – 5,6,7,8,9&13
		3. Union	QU - 3
		4. Federation	QF - 5
7.	What are constraints of financial flow of margin money and banks loan to SHGs members? How to further streamline the process so that benefit could reach faster? Please elaborate.	1. Society	QS - 10
8.	What is the amount of margin money and loan taken by the SHGs from banks and what is the repayment percentage? If the repayment is less than 75% what are the reasons of non-payment?	1. Societies	QS -1
		2. Beneficiaries	QB 10
9.	How many members have been helped by animal introduction after rotation of the margin money? What is the impact of margin money/loan on the groups?	1. Beneficiary	QB-17
		2. Society	QS -1
		3. Milk Union	QU -6,7,8
10	Is the internal lending done among the members of the groups? If yes, what is the recovery percentage of this lent amount?	1. Societies	QS -1
		2. Beneficiaries	QB-10&17
11.	Are <i>Mahasanghas</i> and <i>Mahamandalas</i> formed really helping for resolving any problems arising at taluk/district levels respectively for sustainability of the activities? If not, why not?	1. Beneficiary	QB -4
		2. Society	QS-10
		3. Milk Union	QU-5
12	Has the milk procurement increased after formation of KsheeraSanjeevini groups (from the base level of 2013-14)? If yes, to what extent? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).	1. Beneficiary	QB -16
		2.Society	QS -20
13.	How many societies have got the benefit of equipments like scales, and Chaff cutters, Solar	1. Beneficiaries	QB-14

	packs and Vermi composting units? Have the societies distributed the chaff cutters and given the Vermi compost plant benefits equitably? If not, Why not?	2. Society	QS -19
		3. Union	QU -4
		4. Federation	QF -6
14.	Are the beneficiaries satisfied with margin money, bank linkages for loan, equipments and 120Vermi compost plant supplied to them? If not, what is their perception on these benefits? Please elaborate.	1. Beneficiaries	QB -1&15
		2. Societies	QS-17,18,19
15.	Is there any tangible economic benefit noticed and is there any improvement in the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries? If yes, to what extent? If not, what are the reasons? (This may be answered with due mention of the statistical validity of the finding).	1. Beneficiaries	QB -16
		2. Society	QS -20&21
16.	Please prepare the cost benefit analysis per beneficiary per annum for one year for 2014-15, taking into consideration total cost of production, selling rate and total income of the beneficiary under the project.	1. Society	QS -20 &21
17.	What is the validity of each component of training under Ksheera Sanjeevini scheme when such trainings are being given to the members by other departments also?	1. Societies	QS-22
		2. Beneficiaries	QB -18
18.	Whether all the objectives set under the project are achieved or not? Which of them are measurable and which non-measurable? If objectives are not met, what changes in the guidelines/process/monitoring to be made to make the programme further effective?		From Primary data received from stakeholders

5. Evaluation methods and techniques: Detail on methodology

(Methodology adopted for Evaluation: Technique and Instruments adopted)

To evaluate this project, the study tries to gather qualitative and quantitative information. The qualitative information is gathered through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), while transact walk with officials and other stake holders. This will provide informal backward and forward linkages to beneficiaries.

Further the qualitative information along with quantitative information is gathered by administering structured questionnaire all the stake holders. The qualitative information will supplant and supplement quantitative information. Gathered qualitative and quantitative information will be tested with appropriate statistical tools to derive results.

Questionnaire for Beneficiaries (TGMs)

Draft questionnaire for Ksheera Sanjeevini

1. RESPONDENT INFORMATION			
Sl. No.	Questions		
1	Name of Member:		
2	Name of the society		
3	Date of joining the society		
4	No. of family members		
5	Age & marital status		
6	Belong to category	OBC/ SC/ST/ Minority /others	
7	Occupation		
8	Annual income		
9	Land holder (in acres)		
10	Village:	Gramapanchayat:	
11	Group members		
12	Date of opening of SB/Ac:		

1.	(1) Have you undergone dairy animal training?		
	(2) if yes Indicate the duration of training and place of training.		
	(3) Was the training useful for managing your cows?		
2.	(1) Have you undergone training in leadership Development?		
	(2) If yes Indicate the duration & place of training.		
	(3) Was the training useful to conduct your meetings?		
3.	(1) Have you undergone training in management?		
	(2) If yes Indicate the duration of training and place of training.		
	(3) Was the training useful to conduct your meetings?		
4.	(1) Have you undergone lady Resource person training?		
	(2) If yes Indicate the duration & place of training		
	(3) After the training have you participated in mahasangas and mahamandalas meetings		
5	(1) Have you undergone self help group training?		
	(2) If yes Indicate the duration & place of training		
	(3) Are you a member of how many Self Help Group?		

6	(1) Have you undergone First aid training? (2) If yes Indicate the duration & place of training (3) Have you received first aid kit? (4) How many first aid cases you have attended so far?		
7.	(1) Have you undergone Artificial Insemination training (AI)? (2) If yes Indicate the place and duration of training (3) How much of money are you earning per month from AI and Pregnancy diagnosis?		
8.	(1) Have you visited Amul at Anand, Gujarat? If yes list at least three new things you learnt after the visit (2) Name the places you visited and duration		
9.	(1) Have you received cattle transportation assistance? (2) if yes indicate the amount		
10	(1) Have you received marginal money for buying cow? (2) If yes indicate the amount received. (3) Using this margin money how much loan you got from bank?		
10A	(1) Have you insured your cows? (2) If yes what is the premium paid for the insurance? (3) If insurance is not taken give reasons for the same		
11	(1) Have you attended health and nutrition awareness programme? (2) If yes Indicate at least three points which you learnt from the Health and nutrition programme		
12	(1) Have you attended legal literacy awareness programme? (2) If yes Indicate at least three points which you learnt from the Health and nutrition programme		
13	(1) Have you attended gender sensitization awareness programme? (2) If yes indicate at least three points which you learnt from the Health and nutrition programme?		
14	(1) Have you received chaff cutter? (2) If yes are you using it? (3) Have you shared its services with other members?		
15	(1) Have you been given money for construction of Vermi composting Kit? (2) If yes has it been constructed and put to use (3) How much vermi compost is generated? (4) Are you using it for self or selling to other members?		

16	(1) What is the quantity of milk supplied/amount received from the society before the introduction of this project?		
	(2) What is the quantity of milk supplied/amount received from the society after the introduction this project?		
17	(1) Have you received margin money for buying cow?		
	(2) How much of margin money has been paid back so far?		
18.	(1) Have you received training from other dept./ Organizations?		

Questionnaire for Society

Draft questionnaire for KsheeraSanjeevini

1. RESPONDENT INFORMATION		
Sl. No.	Questions	
1.	Name of the society	
2.	Year of Establishment/ Registration	
3.	Name of chair person	
4.	Name of secretary	
5.	No. of directors	
6.	Society Building	Own/rented
7.	No. of total members registered	
8.	No of litres of milk collected every day	
9.	Name of the Village	

SI No.	QUESTIONS	REPLIES	REMARKS
1.	(1) How many members in your society are provided with Bank linkage to get loan? (2) How many of them got margin money/subsidy? (3) What is the margin amount provided to each member? (4) What is total margin money disbursed so far?		

2.	(1) How many animals are covered with insurance?		
	(2) How many have not been covered?		
	(3) The reason for not covering with insurance.		
3.	(1) How many animals are provided transportation Assistance?		
4.	(1) How many of TGMs have undergone Dairy Animal Training? (DAT)		
	(2) Indicate number of days and places of training		
5.	(1) Has your secretary undergone accounts maintenance And book writing?		
	(2) Indicate the duration of training and place of training		
6.	(1) Has your secretary undergone computer operation Training?		
	(2) Indicate the duration of training and place of training		
7.	(1) How many of your TGMs have undergone milk Quality Testing training?		
8.	(1) How many of your TGM have undergone Management committee training?		
9.	(1) How many of your TGM have undergone Lady Resource Person Training?		
	(2) Explain their Activities Beneficial to the Society		
10.	(1) How many self helps group have been formed in your Society?		
	(2) Indicate the Total No. of members in all these SHG's		
	(3) Are these members attending Mahasangha and Mahamandals meetings?		
11.	(1) How many Members have undergone First Aid training?		
	(2) How many of them received first aid box?		
12.	(1) How many of your members received training in Artificial Insemination (AI)?		
	(2) What is the amount of monthly income earned by them From AI and Pregnancy diagnosis?		
13.	(1) How many of your members visited AMUL, Anand, Gujarat?		
	(2) What is the feedback from them?(in 2 to 3 Sentences)		
14.	(1) How many health and nutrition awareness programme		

	Shibiras (camps) conducted in your society? (2) How many of members participated in these shibiras (camps)?		
15.	(1) How many legal literacy awareness programme shibiras (camps) conducted in your society? (2) How many of members participated in these shibiras (camps)?		
16.	(1) How many Gender Sensitization awareness Programme shibiras conducted in your society? (2) How many of members participated in these shibiras (camps)?		
17.	(1) Has your society received milk tester/milk analyzer? (2) Whether the instrument is working or not? (3) If not what action has been taken to rectify		
18.	(1) Has your society received Electronic weighing Scale? (2) Is the instrument presently working or not? (3) If not what action has been taken to rectify		
19.	(1) Has your society received solar panel? (2) Is the panel providing sufficient hot water? (3) If not what action has been taken to rectify		
20.	(1) What was the total Quantity of milk collected before the implementation of this project? (2) What was the total Quantity of milk collected after implementation of this project?		
21.	(1) What was the financial turnover before introduction of this project? (2) What was the financial turnover after introduction of this project?		
22.	(1) Have any of your members received training from other Departments/organization? (2) If yes list the names of these departments / organization		

Questionnaire for Union

RESPONDENT INFORMATION		
SI No	Questions	
1.	Name of the Union and the names of districts in this union	
2.	Year of establishment	
3.	Name of the MD	
4.	Number of Directors	
5.	Name of the Nodal officer for Ksheera Sanjeevini	
6.	Quantity of milk collected before the introduction of KS	
7.	Quantity of milk collected during 2015-16	
8.	Amount of money received from KS so far	
9.	Amount of money spent/disbursed so far	
10.	How many WDCS are there? And how many have shown profit in 2015-16?	
11.	Is this project useful in increasing the milk procurement?	
12.	Could this project be extended to other WDCS?	

1.	(1) Indicate the basis of selecting societies for the project. (2) furnish a copy of the selection committee meeting Proceedings.		
2.	(1) While selecting TGMs in these societies, what criteria were followed? (2) Furnish a copy of the minutes of the meeting Including the members of the committee. (3) How much time it took for selecting TGMs in all these societies?		
3.	(1) Indicate the trainings/programmes provided at union level? (2) Were manuals prepared for these trainings and given to the participants? (3) Was the training done in the class room or in the field? (4) What was the feedback on training usefulness? (5) Furnish all the appropriate records/manuals.		

4.	<p>(1) What was the selection criteria followed in providing technical services such as electronic balance, milk analyser to the societies?</p> <p>(2) Furnish a copy of the records and minutes of the meeting</p> <p>(3) How many of them are working satisfactorily</p> <p>(4) what is the arrangement made for their servicing and maintenance?</p>		
5.	<p>(1) How many SHGs were formed in these societies?</p> <p>(2) How many of them have become members of Mahasanghas and Mahamandalas?</p> <p>(3) Was there any hesitancy in getting members into these SHGs and if so what is their apprehensions</p> <p>(4) How these were addressed?</p>		
6.	<p>(1) Some of the members received interest free marginal money to buy cows. Who selected these members</p> <p>(2) What was the selection process? Furnish a copy of the Records/minutes of the meeting.</p>		
7.	<p>(1) Marginal money was provided to help the members to get loan from the banks. How many members were given bank loan ?</p> <p>(2) How many banks were involved in giving loans?</p> <p>(3) Are there any instances of these members not seeking loan from the bank to buy cows?</p> <p>(4) If so give a list of them along with reasons for not taking the loan.</p>		
8.	<p>(1) Among the members who received marginal money how many members have not paid back the money so far</p> <p>(2) What are the reasons?</p>		

Questionnaire for Milk federation

RESPONDENT INFORMATION		
SI No.	Questions	
1.	How many WDCS are functional?	
2.	Year of starting KS	
3.	Amount received from KSRLPS so far	
4.	Amount released so far	
5.	What is KMF share in this project and how much has been released so far	
6.	How often the project review is made and furnish the latest meeting proceedings	
7.	Has this project been useful in enhancing the livelihood of rural people?	
8.	Could this project be extended to other Unions?	

1.	(1) Is there an MoU between KMF and KSRLPS on the modalities of the project?		
	(2) If so provide a copy of the same.		
2.	(1) What is the total outlay of the project? and how much money has been released as on March 2016?		
	(2) How much has been spent so far?		
	(3) Furnish a copy of the latest statement of accounts sent to KSRLPS.		
3.	(1) What is the basis for selection of these 72 Women Dairy Cooperative Societies for this project?		
	(2) Give a copy of the proceedings of the committee which selected these societies.		
4.	(1) What is the criteria of selecting Target Group Members (TGM) of each of these societies including the selection procedures and the authority which approved the same?		
	(2) Furnish appropriate documents/records in support.		
5.	(1) what is the criteria for selecting the TGMs for		

	training purpose?		
6.	(1) what are the criteria for selecting societies for Providing with technical services?		
7	(1) Name the training programme conducted at federation level		
	(2) List the No. of participants and their feed back		
	(3) Furnish copies of manual / booklets prepared for the training programmes		
8.	(1) Has any compilation done on the feedback of the trainees? Furnish a copy of the same. Based on their feedback, was there any attempt to revise the training programmes? If so give these details.		

6. Data and information sources

The details required for the project will be collected from beneficiaries, societies, Dist. Milk unions and Federation by directly interviewing them and also from the records/ bulletins / brochures /published and unpublished reports.

7. Evaluation Matrix:

The matrix will contain the following key questions

1. Training for capacity building
2. Awareness programmes
3. Technical services

a. Capacity Building For Beneficiaries

Dairy Animal Training		
Training on book writing and account maintaining		
Training on leadership development		
Basic computer training for secretaries		
Training for testing milk quality		
Management committee member training		
lady resource person training		
Self help group training		
First aid training		
Artificial insemination training		
Amul visit		

b. Awareness Programme

Health and nutrition programme		
Legal literacy programme		
Gender sensitisation programme		

c. Technical input services

Providing electronic milk sector / analyser		
Electronic weighing scale		
Chaff cutter		
Vermin composting		
Solar panels		

d. bank linkage and Margin money

Amount of margin disburse for each member		
No. of members receiving the margin money		
No. of members obtained bank loan		
Rate of interest charged by banks		
No. of members repaid the loan		
No. of the defaulters		
Action initiated for recovery		

8. Sample and Sampling Design

1. Sampling and Evaluation Methodology:

These are the following two points that need to be kept in mind while deciding sampling intensity-

- a. The scheme implementation is at a nascent stage, and,
- b. The population (TGMs) is quite homogenous

The sample selected is at the rate of two districts per revenue division. Within these, at least two WDCs are selected; one to be done randomly from the district having highest number of WDCs and the other from the district having only one WDC. If more than one district has only one WDC, the district is selected randomly. Following this principle, the sample is as given in the table.

TABLE-

Sl. No.	District	Total WDCs	Sample WDC (MinimuMm)	TGMs in Sample	Chaff cutter sample	Solar Packs	Vermi compost
1	Tumkur	10	1	40	50	10	
2	Chikkamagalur	1	1	40	0	1	
3	Mandya	6	1	40	0	6	
4	Chamrajanagar	1	1	40	0	1	
5	Bidar	5	1	40	25	5	
6	Koppal	1	1	40	0	1	
7	Haveri	2	1	40	10	2	
8	Uttara Kannada	1	1	40	5	1	
Total		72	8	2880	120	27	

As can be seen, sampling intensity is 10%.

For evaluation personal interviews should be done for at least five members of each WDC including at least one SC/ST, one OBC and the financially/educationally best amongst all. Differently abled women members have to be included and personally interviewed. After that is done, corroboration of interview facts and additional facts should be collected by doing Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) involving all WDC members. As a control, women groups involved in dairying activity which is not covered under Ksheera Sanjeevini and without getting any Govt. benefit may be taken.

9. Data Collection tools

Data will be collected through questionnaire, FDG, records and other published and unpublished reports.

10. Method of Data Analysis

Based on the primary data collected and sample size appropriate analytical tool will be applied to draw valuable scientific conclusion

11. Lay out of the final report:

After a detailed study of the ongoing project the final layout of the final report will consist of following information listed below

1. Title and opening page
2. Index
3. Review of literature and post evaluation reports.
4. Project implementation/execution history.
5. The objectives and performance of the programs being evaluated.
6. Evaluation methodology
7. Findings of the evaluation study
8. Limitations/constraints in evaluation study
9. Recommendation from the study

10. Annexure

- a. Sanction terms and reference of the study
- b. Survey tools and questionnaires.
- c. Primary and secondary data sets on quality standards
- d. List of acronyms and
- e. Abbreviations and references

12. Deliverables Time Schedule:

Additional director, STEP, KMF Ltd, Bengaluru will provide the milk union wise/district wise list of women dairy co-operatives and Ksheera Sanjeevini SHGs and name of the Core Team Leaders of the project Evaluation consultant Organisation. Additional Director, STEP , KMF Ltd, to instruct the officer to the milk unions concerned and the women dairy co-operatives at the village level, milk unions at the district level and taluk levels to co-operative in furnishing information and holding the FGDs with all the stake holders. It is expected to complete the study in 5 months time, excluding the time taken for approval. The evaluating agency is expected to adhere to the following timelines and deliverables.

- a. Work plan submission : one month after signing the agreement.
- b. Field Data Collection : two months from date of work plan approval
- c. Draft report submission : one month after field data collection
- d. Final report submission : one month from draft report submission
- e. Total duration : 5 months.

ANNEXURE - V

Questionnaire for Beneficiaries (TGMs)

Draft Questionnaire For Ksheera Sanjeevini

1. RESPONDENT INFORMATION ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ			
Sl. No.	Questions		
1	Name of Member: ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದವರ ಹೆಸರು		
2	Father/ Husband Name: ತಂದೆ/ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರು:		
3	ಶೇರ್ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ನಂ: Share No:		
4	Name of the society ಸಂಘದ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರು:		
5	Date of joining the society ಸಂಘ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ:		
6	No. of family members ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:		
7	Age & marital status ವಯಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ವೈವಾಹಿಕತೆ:		
8	Belong to category ಜಾತಿ	OBC/ SC/ST/ Minority /others OBC /ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ/ಪ.ಪಂ/ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು/ಇತರೆ	
9	Occupation ವೃತ್ತಿ/ಉದ್ಯೋಗ		
10	Annual income ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ		
11	Land holder (in acres) ಜಮೀನಿನ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		
12	Village: ಗ್ರಾಮ	Gramapanchayat:	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ
13	Society Total members : ಡೈರಿ ಸಂಘದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:		
14	Date of opening of SB/Ac: ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಖಾತೆ ತೆರೆದ ದಿನಾಂಕ:		

1.	(1) Have you undergone dairy animal training? ನೀವು ಹಾಲು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ(ಹೈನರಾಸು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ) ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?		
	(2) if yes Indicate the duration of training and place of training. ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಕಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ		
	(3)Was the training useful for managing your cows? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಸುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಆ ತರಬೇತಿಯು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?		

2	<p>(1) Have you undergone self help group training? ನೀವು ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘದ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p> <p>(2) If yes Indicate the duration & place of training ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಕಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p> <p>(3) Are you a member of how many Self Help Group? ನೀವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>		
3	<p>(1) Have you received marginal money for buying cow? ಹಸುವನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ನೀವು ಸಹಾಯಧನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p> <p>(2) If yes indicate the amount received. ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪಡೆದ ಸಹಾಯಧನದ ಮೊತ್ತ?</p> <p>(3) Using this margin money how much loan you got from bank? (3) ನೀವು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು? ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಹೆಸರು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p> <p>(4)How much of margin money has been paid back so far? ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನೀವು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>		
4	<p>(4) Have you insured your cows? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p> <p>(5) If yes what is the premium paid for the insurance? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪಾವತಿಸಿದ ವಿಮೆಯಕಂತಿನಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(6) If insurance is not taken give reasons for the same ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಸದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>		
5	<p>(3) Have you attended health and nutrition awareness programme? ನೀವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಣೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p> <p>(4) If yes Indicate at least three points which you learnt from the Health and nutrition programme ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಣೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕಲಿತ 3 ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>		
6	<p>(3) Have you attended legal literacy awareness programme? ನೀವು ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ (ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p> <p>(4) If yes Indicate at least three points which you learnt from the legal literacy awareness programme ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ (ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕಲಿತ 3 ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>		
7	<p>(3) Have you attended gender sensitization awareness programme? ನೀವು ಲಿಂಗ ಸಂವೇದನಾ (ಸಕ್ಷತೆ) ಜಾಗೃತಿ (ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p> <p>(4) If yes indicate at least three points which you learnt from the gender sensitization awareness programme? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಲಿಂಗ ಸಂವೇದನಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕಲಿತ 3 ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>		

8	<p>(1) What is the quantity of milk supplied/amount received from the society before the introduction this project? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ನೀವು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು? ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಸಂಘದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2)What is the quantity of milk supplied/amount received from the society after the introduction this project? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ನೀವು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು? ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಸಂಘದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>		
9	<p>(1) Have you received training from other dept./ Organizations? ಬೇರೆ ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವುದರೂ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>		
10	<p>(1) Have you received training from other KS Organizations? ಕ್ಷೀರ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಬೇರ ಯಾವುದರೂ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? (ಗುಜರಾತ್ & ಎಲ್.ಆರ್.ಪಿ. ತರಬೇತಿ & ನಾಯಕತ್ವ ತರಬೇತಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣ ತರಬೇತಿ</p>		
11	<p>(1) Have you received cattle transportation assistance? (1) ನೀವು ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ? (2) if yes indicate the amount (2) ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?</p>		

Questionnaire for Society

ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಗಳು

Draft questionnaire for Ksheera Sanjeevini

ಕ್ಷೀರ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿಯ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಗಳು

1. RESPONDENT INFORMATION: ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ		
Sl. No. ಕ್ರ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	Questions ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು	
1.	Name of the society ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಹೆಸರು:	
2.	Year of Establishment/ Registration ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ/ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ	
3.	Name of chair person ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರ ಹೆಸರು: Since: ಯಾವ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ/ವರ್ಷ	
4.	Name of secretary ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ಹೆಸರು Since: ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ/ವರ್ಷ	
5.	No. of directors ಒಟ್ಟು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:	
6.	Society Building ಸಂಘದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ	Own/rented ಸ್ವಂತ/ಬಾಡಿಗೆ
7.	No. of total members registered ನೋಂದಣಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:	
8.	No of litres of milk collected every day ಒಟ್ಟು ಹಾಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ (ಲೀಟರ್ / ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ)	Morning: ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ:
		Evening: ಸಂಜೆ:
9.	Name of the Village ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು	

SI No.	QUESTIONS	REPLIES	REMARKS
1.	<p>(1) How many members in your society are provided with Bank linkage to get loan? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ</p> <p>(2) How many of them got margin money/subsidy? ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರು ಸಹಾಯಧನ/ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?</p> <p>(3) What is the margin amount provided to each member? ಪ್ರತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(4) What is total margin money disbursed so far? ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾದ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>		
2.	<p>(1) How many animals are covered with insurance? ವಿಮೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಹಸುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2) How many have not been covered? ವಿಮೆ ಹೊಂದಿರದ ಹಸುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(3) The reason for not covering with insurance. ವಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಸದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳು:</p>		
3.	<p>(1) How many animals are provided transportation Assistance? ಸಾರಿಗೆ ನೆರವು ಪಡೆದ ಹಸುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>		
4.	<p>(1) How many of TGMs have undergone Dairy Animal Training? (DAT) ಹಾಲು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2) Indicate number of days and places of training ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ದಿನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ?</p>		
5.	<p>(1) Has your secretary undergone accounts maintenance And book writing training? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕಾರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?</p> <p>(2) Indicate the duration of training and place of training ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಕಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>		
6.	<p>(1) Has your secretary undergone computer operation Training? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯು ಗಣಕಯಂತ್ರ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?</p> <p>(2) Indicate the duration of training and place of training ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಕಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>		
7.	<p>(1) How many of your Members have undergone milk Quality Testing training? ಹಾಲಿನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>		
8.	<p>(1) How many of your Members have undergone Management committee training? ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ನಿರ್ವಾಹಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?</p>		

9.	<p>(1) How many of your Members have undergone Lady Resource Person Training? ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ (ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ) ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?</p> <p>(2) Explain their Activities Beneficial to the Society ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>				
10.	<p>(1) How many helps group have been formed in your Society? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಇವೆ?</p> <p>(2) Indicate the Total No. of members in all these SHG's ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p> <p>(3) Are these members attending Mahasangha and Mahamandals meetings? ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರು ಮಹಾ ಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾ ಮಂಡಳದ ಸಭೆ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?</p>				
11.	<p>(1) How many Members have undergone First Aid training? ಪ್ರಥಮ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2) How many of them received first aid box? ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಮ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಕಿಟ್ ಪಡೆದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>				
12.	<p>(1) How many of your members received training in Artificial Insemination (AI)? ಕೃತಕ ಗರ್ಭಾಧಾರಣೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2) What is the amount of monthly income earned by them From AI and Pregnancy diagnosis? ಕೃತಕ ಗರ್ಭಾಧಾರಣೆ ತರಬೇತಿಯಿಂದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಿಂಗಳ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>				
13.	<p>(3) How many of your members visited AMUL, Anand, Gujarat? ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರು ಅಮೂಲ್, ಆನಂದ, ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ</p> <p>(4) What is the feedback from them?(in 2 to 3 Sentences) ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದವರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಏನು? (2 ಅಥವಾ 3 ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)</p>				
14.	<p>(1) How many health and nutrition awareness programme Shibiras (camps) conducted in your society? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಶಿಬಿರವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?</p> <p>(2) How many of members participated in these shibiras (camps)? ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>				
15.	<p>(1) How many legal literacy awareness programme shibiras (camps) conducted in your society? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ/ ಶಿಬಿರವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?</p> <p>(2) How many of members participated in these shibiras(camps)?ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>				

16.	<p>(1) How many Gender Sensitization awareness Programme shibiras conducted in your society? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಿಂಗ ಸಂವೇದನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಶಿಬಿರವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?</p> <p>(2) How many of members participated in these shibiras(camps)? ಶಿಬಿರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>				
17.	<p>(1) Has your society received milk tester/milk analyzer? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯು ಹಾಲು ತಪಾಸಣಾಸಾಧನ/ಉಪಕರಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆಯೇ?</p> <p>(2) Whether the instrument is working or not? ಹಾಲು ತಪಾಸಣಾ ಸಾಧನ/ ಉಪಕರಣವು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? ಇಲ್ಲವೇ?</p> <p>(3) If not what action has been taken to rectify ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ?</p>				
18.	<p>(1) Has your society received Electronic weighing Scale? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತಿನ ತಕ್ಕಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆಯೇ?</p> <p>(2) Is the instrument presently working or not? ವರ್ತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಉಪಕರಣವು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?</p> <p>(3) If not what action has been taken to rectify ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ?</p>				
19.	<p>(1) Has your society received solar panel? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯು ಸೌರಫಲಕ(ಸೋಲಾರ್ ಪನೆಲ್) ವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದೆಯೇ?</p> <p>(2) If not what action has been taken to rectify ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ?</p>				
20.	<p>(1) What was the total Quantity milk collected before the implementation of this project? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ನೀವು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2) What was the total Quantity milk collected after implementation of this project? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ನೀವು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>				
21.	<p>(1) What was the financial turnover before introduction of this project? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2) What was the financial turnover after introduction of this project? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>				
22.	<p>(1) Have any of your member received training from other Departments/organization? ಇತರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?</p> <p>(2) If yes list the names of these departments / organization ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಇಲಾಖೆ/ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ</p>				

Questionnaire for Union

RESPONDENT INFORMATION		
SI No	Questions	
1.	Name of the Union and the names of Districts in this union ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಹೆಸರು: ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ (ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುವ) ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಹೆಸರು:	
2.	Year of establishment ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ವರ್ಷ:	
3.	Name of the MD ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಹೆಸರು:	
4.	Number of Directors ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:	
5.	Name of the Nodal officer for Ksheera Sanjeevini ಕ್ಷೀರ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಲಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು:	
6.	Quantity of milk collected before the introduction of KS ಕ್ಷೀರ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	
7.	Quantity of milk collected during 2015-16 2015-16 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾದ ಹಾಲಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	
8.	Amount of money received from KS so far ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಕ್ಷೀರ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತ	
9.	Amount of money spent/disbursed so far ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ವ್ಯಯಿಸಿದ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತ	
10.	How many WDCS are there? And how many have shown profit in 2015-16? ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಡೈರಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಇವೆ? ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಡೈರಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು 2015-16 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭಾಂಶ ತೋರಿದೆ?	
11.	Is this project useful in increasing the milk procurement? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಹಾಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	
12.	Could this project be extended to other WDCS? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಇತರೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಡೈರಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?	

1.	(1) Indicate the basis of selecting societies for the project. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ (2) furnish a copy of the selection committee meeting Proceedings. ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ		
2.	(1) While selecting TGMs in these societies, what criteria were followed? ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ		

	<p>ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿಯಾವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?</p> <p>(2) Furnish a copy of the minutes of the meeting Including the members of the committee. ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಸಭೆಯ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ</p> <p>(3) How much time it took for selecting TGMs in all these societies? ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಸಮಯ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p>		
3.	<p>(1) Indicate the trainings/programmes provided at union level? ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾದ ತರಬೇತಿ/ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ</p> <p>(2) Were manuals prepared for these trainings and given to the participants? ತರಬೇತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೈಪಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಯಿತೇ? ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಪಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತೇ?</p> <p>(3) Was the training done in the class room or in the field? ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತೆ ಅಥವಾ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತೆ?</p> <p>(4) What was the feedback on training usefulness? ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಏನು?</p> <p>(5) Furnish all the appropriate records/manuals. ಸಂಭಂದಿಸಿದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು/ಕೈಪಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ</p>		
4.	<p>(1) What was the selection criteria followed in providing technical services such as electronic balance, milk analyser to the societies? ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳಾದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತಿನ ಅಳತೆ ಮಾಪನ, ಹಾಲಿನ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು</p> <p>(2) Furnish a copy of the records and minutes of the Meeting ಸಭೆಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ</p> <p>(3) How many of them are working satisfactorily ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?</p> <p>(4) what is the arrangement made for their servicing and maintenance? ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಯಾವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು?</p>		
5.	<p>(1) How many SHGs were formed in these societies ? ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳು ರಚನೆಯಾದವು?</p> <p>(2) How many of them have become members of Mahasanghas and Mahamandalas? ರಚನೆಯಾದ ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯೆಯರು ಮಹಾಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾಮಂಡಲದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?</p> <p>(3) Was there any hesitancy in getting members into these SHGs and if so what is their apprehensions ಸ್ವ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತೆ? ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಅವರ ಭಯಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?</p> <p>(4) How these were addressed?</p>		

6.	<p>(1) Some of the members received interest free marginal money to buy cows. Who selected these members ಕೆಲ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಹಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಬಡ್ಡಿರಹಿತ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾರು?</p> <p>(2) What was the selection process? Furnish a copy of the Records/minutes of the meeting. ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಯಾವುದು? ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಸಭೆಯ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p>		
7.	<p>(1) Marginal money was provided to help the members to get loan from the banks. How many members were given bank loan ? ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲು ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ?</p> <p>(2) How many banks were involved in giving loans? ಎಷ್ಟು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿವೆ?</p> <p>(3) Are there any instances of these members not seeking loan from the bank to buy cows? ಹಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಇರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇವರ ನಿರರ್ಶನವೇನು?</p> <p>(4) If so give a list of them along with reasons for not taking the loan. ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಕಾರಣಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ನೀಡಿ</p>		
8.	<p>(1) Among the members who received marginal money how many members have not paid back the money so far ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್ ಹಣ ಪಡೆದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪೈಕಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪಡೆದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಿಲ್ಲ?</p> <p>(2) What are the reasons? ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಯಾವುವು?</p>		

Questionnaire for Milk federation

RESPONDENT INFORMATION	
ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸಿದವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ	
SI No.	Questions ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು?
1.	How many WDCS are functional? ಎಷ್ಟು WDCS ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ?
2.	Year of starting KS ಕ್ಷೀರ ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ವರ್ಷ
3.	Amount received from KSRLPS so far ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ KSRLPS ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜೀವನಾಧಾರ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಪಡೆದ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತ
4.	Amount released so far ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ KSRLPS ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತ
5.	What is KMF share in this project and how much has been released so far ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ KMFನ ಪಾಲು ಏನು? ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ KMF ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?
6.	How often the project review is made and furnish the latest meeting proceedings ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸ ಸಭೆಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?
7.	Has this project been useful in enhancing the livelihood of rural people? ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರ ಜೀವನೋಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ?
8.	Could this project be extended to other Unions? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಬೇರೆ ಯೂನಿಯನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬಹುದೇ?

<p>1.</p>	<p>(1) Is there an MoU between KMF and KSRLPS on the modalities of the project? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕೆ ಏಕೆ ನಡುವೆ ಕರಾರು ಒಪ್ಪಂದವಾಗಿದೆಯೆ?</p> <p>(2) If so provide a copy of the same. ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ.</p>		
<p>2.</p>	<p>(1) What is the total outlay of the project? and how much money has been released as on March 2016? ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹೂಡಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹಣ ಎಷ್ಟು? ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2016ರವರೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(2) How much has been spent so far? ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತ ಎಷ್ಟು?</p> <p>(3) Furnish a copy of the latest statement of accounts sent to KSRLPS. KSRLPSಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾದ ಜಮಾಖರ್ಚಿನ ವಿವರಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ</p>		
<p>3.</p>	<p>(1) What is the basis for selection of these 72 Women Dairy Cooperative Societies for this project? ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 72 WDCಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು?</p> <p>(2) Give a copy of the proceedings of the committee which selected these societies. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ</p>		
<p>4.</p>	<p>(1) What is the criteria of selecting Target Group Members (TGM) of each of these societies including the selection procedures and the authority which approved the same? ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು? ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p> <p>(2) Furnish appropriate documents/records in support. ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರಗಳು/ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ</p>		
<p>5.</p>	<p>(1) what is the criteria for selecting the TGMs for training purpose? ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು?</p>		

6.	<p>(1) what are the criteria for selecting societies for Providing with technical services?</p> <p>ಯಾವ ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು?</p>		
7	<p>(4) Name the training programme conducted at federation level</p> <p>ಫೆಡರೇಷನ್ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾದ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ</p> <p>(5) List the No. of participants and their feed back</p> <p>ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ</p> <p>(6) Furnish copies of manual / booklets prepared for the training programmes</p> <p>ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾದ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ/ಕಿರುಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ</p>		
8.	<p>(1) Has any compilation done on the feedback of the trainees? Furnish a copy of the same. Based on their feedback, was there any attempt to revise the training programmes? If so give these details.</p> <p>ತರಬೇತಿದಾರರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ತರಬೇತಿದಾರರ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಹೌದಾದರೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿ</p>		

ANNEXURE - VI

METHODS AND METHODOLOGIES USED.

1. As per the approved the inception Report the Evaluation is required to be done of the WDCS of the following Eight District spread over Four Revenue Divisions. No. of Societies is evaluated is limited to one in each of the Eight Districts.

Sl. No	District	Total WDCS	Sample WDC (minimum)	TGMs In Sample
1	Tumkur	10	1	40
2	Chikkamagalur	1	1	40
3	Mandya	6	1	40
4	Chamrajanagar	1	1	40
5	Bidar	5	1	40
6	Koppal	1	1	40
7	Haveri	2	1	40
8	Uttara Kannada	1	1	40
Total		72	8	2880

2. At the meeting held with the officers of Ksheera Sanjeevini /STEP and Core Team Leaders of Different Districts Milk Unions (CTO/Extension Officers) on 28th January 2017, at KMF HQ, it was decided to evaluate the following Eight WDCS of the following Districts. Dr P A Shankar, Principal Investigator of the evaluation, was also present and asked to take note of it. Further it was decided that the evaluation team should visit these societies during the months of March and April, 2017 as the WDCS are busy with other activities.

Sl No	Name of The WDCs	Name District Milk Union
1.	Akkuru	Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag & Uttara kannada
2.	Basala	Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag & Uttara kannada
3.	Doddapattanagere	Hassan
4.	Kollur	Kalaburagi, Bidar and Yadgiri
5.	Kurubanal	Raichur, Bellary & Koppal
6.	Manangi	Tumkuru
7.	Manuganahalli	Mandya
8.	Nanjewadeyaradoddi	Mysore/Chamarajanagara

3. A team of evaluators and Principal Investigator visited all the eight WDCS (Women Dairy Cooperative Societies) namely,
 1. Akkuru, Haveri dist.
 2. Basala, Uttara Kannada Dist.
 3. Doddapattanagere, Hassan Dist
 4. Kollur, Bidar Dist.
 5. Kurubanal, Koppala Dist.
 6. Managi, Tumkuru Dist.
 7. Manuganahalli, Mandya Dist.
 8. Nanjewadeyaradoddi, Mysore/Chamarajanagara Dist.
4. All the Eight WDCS are informed of the visit of the evaluation team on week in advance and also requested to the president, secretary, members of the Board and TGMs to assemble at the WDCS office on the day of the visit. Further, all the secretaries and other functionary were requested to keep all the records to up to date.
5. On the day of the visit the team accompanied by extension officers and CTOs visited the society and had group discussion with all the TGMs, and explained the purpose of the visit and also sort their impressions of the Ksheera Sanjeevini Project.
6. Individually all the TGMs were interviewed and asked as per the questionnaire. The questions were always in Kannada (Local Language) as per the questionnaire. Their replies were recorded to get the primary data directly from of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project. At some places all the TGMs could not assemble at the same time, a team remind at the Societies and till all the TGMs are interviewed
7. The team visited the beneficiaries who had received chaff cutter, assistance for vermin compost pit at the place of their location and took appropriate photos, similarly some of the beneficiaries who were taken margin money for the purchase of cow were also interviewed in the photograph along with owners taken.
8. The team requested the secretary to produce all the records maintained in respect of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project to get both primary data as well as Secondary data. The team took photographs of automatic milk testing units/weighing scale and solar panel cum

lights. At some societies milk test were asked to demonstrate to use automatic milk tester and operation of computers.

- 9.** At the Dist. Milk Union the Evaluation Team met Managing Directors as well as other officers connected with Ksheera Sanjeevini Project and obtained documentary evidences on various transactions carried out in the KS project. These Documentary Evidences include annual report of the Milk union, minutes of the Board meeting, audited Statement of Accounts, milk procurement Details etc.
- 10.** At the federation level the team interacted with the officers of KS/STEP and obtained official records in respects of Ksheera Sanjeevini project as per the approved questionnaire.
- 11.** For comparison and to serve as control/counter factual the records maintained at Attigere WDCS of Havering District were selected, this WDCS has not received any support/assistance by Ksheera Sanjeevini and it is outside the purview of Ksheera Sanjeevini Mandate.

ANNEXURE –VII

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS INTERVIEWED AND CONSULTED

It was a pleasure to interact with the following staff and individuals of various institutions of KMF and their inputs were highly valuable.

(1) At KMF HQ

1. Dr K. Swamy, Director, STEP
2. Smt C.N Shakuntala, Additional Director, STEP
3. Shree A. Thippe Swamy, Joint Director, STEP
4. Smt. S.N Nirmala, Senior Assistant Director, STEP
5. Smt. N Nagashree, Senior Assistant Director, STEP
6. Shree Sreenivasa Rao, Senior Assistant Director, STEP

(2) At Tumakuru District Milk Union

1. Shree Mune Gowda, Managing Director,
2. Shree Manjunatha Naik, CTO,
3. Shree Nagaraja,
4. The Office bearers, Directors & TGMs of Manangi WDCS.

(3) At Mandya District Milk Union

1. Dr Gurulingaiah, Managing Director,
2. Dr Vivekananda, General Manager,
3. Shree Hanumantharaya, CTO.
4. The Officers, Directors & TGMs of Managanahalli WDCS

(4) At Mysore/Chamarajanagara District Milk Union

1. Shree Gowda, Managing Director,
2. Shree Sharath, CTO,
3. The faculty of Central Training Institute, Mysore
4. The office bearers, Directors & TGMs of Nanjawodeyara doddi WDCS

(5) At Hassan District Milk Union

1. Shree Ubedulla Khan, Managing Director,
2. Shree Govindaraju, General Manager,
3. Smt Soujanya, CTO,
4. Smt Elina, Extension Officer.
5. The Office bearers, Directors & TGMs of Doddapattanagere WDCS

(6) At Dharwad, UK, Koppala & Haveri District Milk Union

1. Dr Hegde, Managing Director,
2. Shree Kodiyala Mut, AO,
3. Shree Badiger, General Manager,
4. Smt Akkamma, CTO,
5. The Office bearers, Directors and TGMs of Akkuru WDCS
6. The Office bearers, Directors and TGMs of Basala WDCS

(7) At Ballary, Raichuru District Milk Union

1. Dr Krishne Gowda, Managing Director,
2. Dr Gangadhar, CTL
3. The office bearers, Directors and TGMs of Kurubnal WDCS

(8) At Gulbarga & Bidar District Milk union

1. Managing Director
2. Smt Amita, CTL

ANNEXURE –VIII

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF Dr. P A SHANKAR, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR.

1. Dr Shankar holds a Bachelors degree in Veterinary science (B.V.Sc) from Bangalore Veterinary College, Masters Degree in Dairy science from National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and Doctoral degree in Dairy and Food Processing from National Institute for Research in Dairying, England. Recipient of Gold Medal at Bachelors and First rank certificate and Silver Medal at Masters.
2. Served as faculty member at Bangalore Veterinary college and Bangalore Dairy Science college in the capacities of Instructor, Assistant professor, Associate professor and Professor and First Director of Instruction of Dairy Science College, Bangalore
3. As the First Head of the Bangalore Dairy science college from 1994 to 2015 he was responsible to bring in several changes in academic activities, outreach programmes, construction of state-of-the-art labs and class rooms with all the AV aids and modern and sophisticated instruments and equipments to strengthen research activities.
4. Establishment of full- fledged computer labs, incubation centre to support industries, making students to stay in villages along with the dairy families to experience the dairy activity and to compulsorily making all students to spend nearly 6 months in dairy processing plants to get hands on training were some of the developments carried out under his supervision and guidance.
5. His research areas include mastitis, hygiene & sanitation, probiotics, spoilage of milk and milk products due to microbes, silage making, fermented milks& cheeses.
6. Published several papers in national and international peer reviewed journals. Presented several papers in conferences, workshops, seminars and so on.
7. Guided several Masters and Doctoral students in their research work and theses writing.

8. Served as subject specialist in the selection of several faculty positions and scientists of several Universities and national bodies.
9. Headed an R & D centre of a manufacturing industry in the area of activated carbon from coconut shells, carbon filters, contaminants in drinking water, domestic and industrial water filters, nano carbons & nano-silver impregnated carbons.
10. Member of several committees of ICAR and Research Advisory bodies, fact finding, peer review of Universities.
11. Presently advising a manufacturing unit on the industrial production of probiotics for livestock industry & Nano minerals.
12. Travelled extensively overseas countries including USA, England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark & Holland to study their research institutions, manufacturing facilities and farmers organisations.
13. Conferred with the Fellowship of Indian Dairy Association & National Academy of Dairy Sciences.
14. Served as office bearer and member of many professional bodies such as Indian Dairy Association, Association of Food Scientists & Technologists, Indian Microbiology Association and Fermented foods association.

ANNEXURE –IX

1. Facilities Provided to TGMs & WDCS as per KMF notification

SL. No.	District	No. of WD CS	Target TGMs	Marketing Infrastructure including technical Inputs											
				Fato Matic Machine		Electronic Digital Weighing Scale		Solar Pack		Vermicompost Units		Chaff cutter (5 units per WDCS)		First Aid Box	
				T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	Bagalkot	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	2	2
2	Bangalore Rural	4	160	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4
3	Bangalore Urban	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2	2
4	Belgaum	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2	2
5	Bellary	3	120	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0		3	3
6	Bidar	5	200	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	25	25	5	5
7	Bijapur														
8	Chamarajnaragar	1	40	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
9	Chikkaballapur	3	120	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3			3	3
10	Chikkamagalur	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1
11	Chitradurga	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2	2
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	160	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4
13	Davanagere		0												
14	Dharwad	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	2	2
15	Gadag	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
16	Gulbarga	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	2	2
17	Hassan	4	160	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			4	4
18	Haveri	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	2	2
19	Kodagu		80												
20	Kolar	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2	2
21	Koppal	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1
22	Mandya	6	240	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6			6	6
23	Mysore	4	160	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	20	20	4	4
24	Ramanagara	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2	2
25	Raichur	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		1	1
26	Shimoga	3	120	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			3	3
27	Tumkur	10	400	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	50	10	10
28	Udupi	2	80	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			2	2
29	Uttar Kannada	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1
30	Yadgir														
	Total	72	2880	72	72	72	70	72	72	72	72	150	150	72	72

2. Awareness Programmes Provided to TGMs as per KMF notification

Awareness Generation programme at Rural level												
SL.No.	District	No. of WDCS	Health and nutrition program		Gender Sensitization program		Legal literacy program		Male orientation program		Infant and young child feeding program	
			T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	Bagalkot	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
2	Bangalore Rural	4	12	12	8	8	12	12	4	4	4	4
3	Bangalore Urban	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
4	Belgaum	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
5	Bellary	3	9	9	6	6	9	9	3	3	3	3
6	Bidar	5	15	15	10	10	15	15	5	5	5	5
7	Bijapur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chamarajnagar	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
9	Chikkaballapur	3	9	9	6	6	9	9	3	3	3	3
10	Chikkamagalur	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
11	Chitradurga	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	12	12	8	8	12	12	4	4	4	4
13	Davanagere		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Dharwad	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
15	Gadag	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
16	Gulbarga	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
17	Hassan	4	12	12	8	8	12	12	4	4	4	4
18	Haveri	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
19	Kodagu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kolar	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
21	Koppal	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
22	Mandya	6	18	18	12	12	18	18	6	6	6	6
23	Mysore	4	12	12	8	8	12	12	4	4	4	4
24	Ramanagara	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
25	Raichur	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
26	Shimoga	3	9	9	6	6	9	9	3	3	3	3
27	Tumkur	10	30	30	20	20	30	30	10	10	10	10
28	Udupi	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2
29	Uttar Kannada	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1
30	Yadgir		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
	Total	72	216	216	144	144	216	216	72	72	72	72

3. Training Provided to TGMs & WDCS as per the KMF Notification

Training and capacity building of Targrt Group Members/ Self Help Group Members																								
S L. N o.	District	No. of WD CS	Chairperso n Training		Secretar y Training		Compute r Training For Sec		Milk Tester Trainin g		MCM Training		DAM Training		SHG represent ative training		FAW Trainin g		AMUL Visit / FOP		LRP Trainin g		AI Trainin g	
			T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	Bagalkot	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	18	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2		
2	Bangalore Rural	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	36	36	160	160	16	16	4	4	12	12	4	4	1	1
3	Bangalore Urban	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	18	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2	1	1
4	Belgaum	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	18	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2	1	1
5	Bellary	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	27	27	120	120	12	12	3	3	9	9	3	3	1	1
6	Bidar	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	45	45	200	200	20	20	5	5	15	15	5	5	1	1
7	Bijapur																							
8	Chamarajnar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	40	40	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1		
9	Chikkaballapur	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	27	27	120	120	12	12	3	3	9	9	3	3		
10	Chikkamagalur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	40	40	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1		
11	Chitradurga	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	16	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2		
12	Dakshina Kannada	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	4	4	36	36	160	160	16	16	4	4	12	12	4	4	1	1
13	Davanagere																							
14	Dharwad	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	22	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2	1	1
15	Gadag	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	40	40	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1		
16	Gulbarga	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	18	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2		

Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project for Socio-Economic Development of women through Dairying

17	Hassan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	33	33	160	160	16	16	4	4	12	12	4	4	1	1
18	Haveri	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	22	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2		
19	Kodagu																							
20	Kolar	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	18	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2		
21	Koppal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	40	40	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1		
22	Mandya	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	54	54	240	240	24	24	6	6	18	18	6	6		
23	Mysore	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	40	160	160	16	16	4	4	12	12	4	4	1	1
24	Ramanagara	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	18	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2		
25	Raichur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	40	40	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1		
26	Shimoga	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	24	120	120	12	12	3	3	9	9	3	3	1	1
27	Tumkur	10	10	9	10	6	10	2	10	10	90	90	400	400	40	40	10	10	30	30	10	10		
28	Udupi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	18	80	80	8	8	2	2	6	6	2	2	1	1
29	Uttar Kannada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	40	40	4	4	1	1	3	3	1	1		
30	Yadgir																							
	Total	72	72	71	72	67	72	60	72	72	660	660	2880	2880	288	288	72	72	216	216	72	72	11	11
				1		5		12		0		0			0		0		0					

Annexure X: Observation by KEA and Replies by HKCAL

Sl. No	Observations from KEA	Action taken by HKCAL
1.	Title of the Study	
	It is as per the ToR Sanctioned for the Study	No action required
2.	Executive summary:	
	A Summary of all the basic issues including analysis is given but recommendations to be highlighted in the summary.	Recommendations has been highlighted as suggested. (Page No. 11-14)
3	Introduction, Objectives and Methodology:	
	A brief account of the women empowerment interventions made by Central and the State Government are given. Objectives as per ToR are Stated Clearly. Methodology is given	No action required
4	Area of the Study	
	The study covers 8 Districts, 2 each from the Four divisions. A brief development background of these districts is essential to analyse the impact of the scheme and its contribution to women empowerment.	A brief development background of these districts will be included (Page No.29-30)
5	Hypotheses	
	The Study has not formulated any hypotheses for analysis. As per the ToR evaluation questions are considered for analysis. For some important questions, hypotheses would have been developed for testing	Two major hypotheses have been made in the evaluation. 1) KS project has caused an enhancement in the income levels of TGMs by making them the proud asset owners of milking cows. 2) The TGMs have been made equals among all the remaining members of the WDCS and they would take part in all the decisions of their WDCS. These two hypotheses have been tested under different activities. However a separate page has been created highlighting these two hypotheses in Reflections and Conclusions chapter. (Page No. 71)
	Limitations of the study are not stated. These should be included in the final report	Limitation of the study has included under Reflections and Conclusions chapter. (Page No. 71-72)
7	Review of literature	
	Review of literature is very essential to develop the analytical framework for the study. The perspectives and experiences across the States need to be documented for analysis. This also helps to compare the findings of the present study in the existing	A few more references has included in the review of literature as suggested (Page No. 15-19)

	setup. In the report only six studies are reviewed. The review is highly inadequate to draw any major findings.	
8	Analysis & Discussions	
	The analytical part of the report is very weak. The analysis is done at aggregate level. This has less significance. The very purpose of drawing the sample across the divisions is not simply geographical coverage but these divisions vary in their socio-economic settings, resource base and human development indicators. It is very essential to analyse whether these variations produce any impact on the implementation as well as the outcomes of the scheme. This is evident from the district wise tables about the supply of milk given in Annexure 1. It is suggested that district wise and division wise average milk supply before and after the implementation of the project should be estimated and analysed in the comparative frame work.	In this study various factors which affect overall development of the individual and the society were not considered as KMF has focused all its activities to increase the milk production of the society and its members. Milk production district wise and division wise before and after has been included as suggested.
	The cost benefit analysis also needs to be done taking into account the district division average at these levels and compared.	Cost benefit analysis has been done district/division wise will be done
	In the cost benefit analysis a direct result is arrived at taking into account the increase in milk production and supply and the increase in income. The increase in the value of milk supplied is estimated as 6,55,980. The cost for estimation taken is the amount spent by the KS Project. (Rs 4,54,000) and the BC Ratio is calculated as 1.44. This needs to be clarified. Whether the increase in income is net of the individual plus project costs has to be clarified. Further this has to be analysed across the districts and divisions as the data indicates broadly the returns over the investment in the project. Even in counterfactual group there are some extreme values in distribution therefore, the simple average cannot be taken as natural increase.	
	The analysis of educational background of women across the districts/divisions is also essential to interpret the results.	
	In some of the tables discrete values are given. For example in table 20, each point is listed individually and frequency is tabulated to the total of 259. To know the awareness some factors may get more	In the awareness programmes three main activities were carried out and they were 1)Health& Nutrition, 2)Gender sensitization and 3)legal literacy. The Table 20 refers to legal literacy

	<p>frequencies indicating higher level of awareness about them among the respondents. The percentage will reflect the results. This should be done for other related tables also.</p>	<p>activity while Tables 18 & 22 refer to the other two awareness programmes. For all these three activities both discreet and percentages are given. This can be seen in pages 44 to 47.</p>
	<p>Capacity building is an important component of the Scheme. The analysis in the report is not adequate to draw conclusions. The results and recommendations may vary across the divisions.</p>	<p>There are two major capacity building activities envisaged in this project. The DAM training is given to all the 40 TGMs of each WDCS while management cum technical training is limited to 4 to 5 persons namely President, Secretary, milk tester, AI testers and LRP. The observations of all the 40 TGMs of all the 8 WDCS are given in Tables 8, 9 & 10.</p>
	<p>The problems faced by the beneficiaries are not analysed.</p>	<p>They are included under chapter 10 Reflections & Conclusions.</p>
	<p>As a result some evaluation questions –10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18 are not answered satisfactorily. Hence a relook into the analysis is essential.</p>	<p>Analysis has been revised</p>
9	Conclusions and Recommendations	
	<p>Conclusions and recommendations are drafted well. But relook into the analysis will help to draw more useful recommendations based on field level</p>	<p>done</p>
10	Importance of the Study and Limitations	
	<p>Though the importance of the study is reflected under different subheadings, a separate half page indicating the importance of the study at the end may be added along with the limitations in generalising the conclusions.</p>	<p>A separate page has been included</p>

Observation by Independent Assessor and Replies by HKCAL

Sl. No.	Observationsby Independent Assessor	Action taken by hkcal
1	Title of the Study	
	Title of the study has been clearly mentioned and intent and purpose of the study has been explained adequately in the report	No action required
2	Executive Summery	
	This chapter has been well written summarizing the entire evaluation report in nutshell. It includes brief description of the scheme, its purpose and expected benefit to the target group specially socially and economically backward women members of the society, the methodology followed, stake holder in the project, details of analysis of the data and findings of the study & tentative recommendations in brief. Economic benefit it is has brought to the beneficiaries has also been explained. On the whole, the chapter has been well presented	No action required
3	Introduction, objectives and Methodology	
	The Introductory chapter traces the historical efforts made by both Central and State Govt.to empower the women in various aspects of modern life be it social, educational, public life or economic development.	No action required
	This chapter also highlights efforts made by the Govt.. Through various programmes like NRLM, SRLM, etc and also the initiatives & efforts of other organizations like KMF	No action required
	The study beautifully explains how the multipronged efforts by various stake holder/ schemes like KMF, KSRLPS, NMMRL to empower women through dairy scheme in an integrated approach through “LOG FRAM THEORY” in a easily understandable diagrammatic representation	No action required
	In the chapter “ Scope, objectives and Methodology , the ECO has well explained the objectives of the study in detail, stake holders in the scheme/study, and details of the questions the study intend to address	No action required
	Under the chapters on methodology designated as “ Evaluations Design” and “Evaluation Methodology” the ECO has explained in details the various organizations/ Departments involved in the study, how the Target Group Members were selected, Sampling methodology adopted for the purpose in detail, the details of districts / WDCS selected have been given.	No action required

	Overall, the evaluation report (with reference to above chapters) is in tune with the original proposal and the ToR of the assignment	
4	Area of the Study	
	With reference to the TGMs selected for the study the sample is quite representative and to be accepted.	No action required
5 & 6	5. Hypothesis & 6. Limitations of the study	
	<p>The human beings are intellectual & their life is a dynamic one. Hence, their socio economic conditions, changes and transformations are influenced and decided by multiple factors. In the study of this type effect of only one factors (the KS Scheme in this case) is taken into considerations and correspondingly effects of other factors are assumed to be constant / static (which cannot be true). Hence, the results from such study cannot be pool proof and conclusive, by corollary, certain hypotheses are assumed which automatically sets in certain limitation to the results and conclusions of the study.</p> <p>The DER is silent on these important aspects. It is suggested that ECO Bring in Analyze and explain these aspects in its final report</p>	<p>The project is implemented by KMF whose focus has been on strategies to increase the milk production of its societies and the members of these societies.</p> <p>The effect of this project on the overall socio-economic development of its members has certain inherent limitations. However this project has helped their members to earn more money and to integrate with the other members of the society. Details are given in page- 71-72</p>
7	Review of Literature	
	The Eco has reviewed in brief the recent literatures by various authors the role of WDCs as well as dairying as an the rural economic life and in empowering the women in the rural society	No action required
	The reviewed literatures are quite informative, usefull and relevant to the evaluation subject under study and brings out various facets of issues involved in socio economic empowerment of women. It gives a very usefull background to the evaluation report.	No action required. However a few more references are included in Page No. 15-19
8	Analysis and Discussion	
	<p>1. Margin money – Details of repayments made, how many times it was re circulated among members etc no available which would have given a correct picture of usage level of the fund</p> <p>2. ToR No.10& 11 has not been dealt/discussed at all.</p>	included
	<p>ToR No. 15 is very important point of the study and in fact it is the crux of the whole issue. The issue of change in the economic / income level of the TGMs post scheme implementation and change in the social conditions/status of these segments of the people has almost not dealt with.</p> <p>I feel this is one of the central point of the whole study which appears to be missing al together.</p>	The Ksheera sanjeevini project has focussed only on enhancing the milk production of the beneficiaries and the WDCS by enhancing the capacity building of the members and infrastructure developments of the WDCS.

	<p>SHG development among WDCs. – SHG movement particularly that of women SHG groups is spreading fast in all parts of the country. This is more so and as of know lacs of very successful women SHGs are functioning in the state benefitting lacs of rural women. However, quite contrarily as per the study, the same is not at all successful in WDCs.</p>	<p>As WDCS are active and functional on daily basis providing all the inputs and guidance necessary for milk production and storing, they have become centres of knowledge and financial support. The members of WDCS meet daily in an informal way and exchange information and seek remedies for their problems. WDCS therefore play a major role in helping their members. WDCS have therefore become synonymous with SHGs.</p>
	<p>In view of the fact that development of strong women SHGs in WDCs can play very important role in the success of the whole scheme, it is suggested that an elaborate study is conducted to find out reasons for their failure, any deficiencies in their support mechanisms, ways & means to change the trend and evolve a strong support system may be done and ECO come out with remedial suggestions/ recommendations</p> <p>Thus I am of the opinion that the whole chapter may be fine tuned, obtaining additional data / samples wherever required, bringing in more clarity in the data presentation and analysis as detailed above and use full conclusions are drawn and appropriate suggestions are given in respect of above aspects.</p>	
9	Conclusions and Recommendations	
	<p>While expanding the scheme in its different facets is laudatory it is to be kept in mind it has huge implications on Govt.s budgetary allocations which already struggles with finding adequate resources for the schemes already envisaged. I feel that ECO has to keep this in mind</p>	<p>No action required</p>
	<p>Under the chapter on training for LRPs, (Chapter 9, Page -39 Para 2), ECO has stated that LRPs are burdened with multiple activities /w works, while under a long term recommendations (chapter 11, page 60, recommendation no. IX), ECO says more no. Of people are involved, & no. Of personal are to be reduced. These tow views appear to be contradictory. It is suggested that ECO may clarify the things and specific about observations/</p>	<p>In each WDCS, there are different types of people involved in various activities. Secretary is a full time employee drawing monthly salary, while milk tester, computer operator, lady resource person (LRPs), AI & pregnancy tester receive a</p>

	recommendations on which Govt. can deliberate and act.	small honorarium. The milk tester spends an hour each in the morning and evening and the rest of the time she is free. Similarly computer operator, LRPs receive small honorarium. Persons who receive small honorarium cannot devote much time. Instead if they receive more money through reallocation of work they can spend quality time with the WDCS
	ECO may come out with more innovative ideas and thoughts to make development schemes such as this one more and more self sustainable than dependent on Govt. largesse. Further, specific recommendations regarding using such policy interventions for long term development of women is also wanting	Total allocation for each WDCS and their components are given separately in the report (page-). Roughly one third is given as interest free loan for TGMs, one third towards up-gradation of infrastructure development of WDCS and the remaining is for capacity building of all the members including TGMs. Over a period of time these WDCS can sustain themselves through the profits made by them by selling of milk.
10.	Importance of the study and Limitations	
	The significance of the scheme, its study and review has been dealt quite elaborately under different chapters like Executive summary, introduction, conclusions and reflections etc and it is adequate. Regarding study's limitations, please see my observation under point no.6 above	A separate page covers all the aspects of the limitations of the evaluation study (page-71-72).
11.	Overall Presentations	
	HKCAL, the External Consultant Organization (ECO) has designed, conducted the study and analyzed and presented findings as per the ToR stipulations. ECO has put in lot of thoughts an efforts in selecting representative study samples, collecting data and presenting the same both statistically and through pictorial graphs. Presentations of contents, data and its critical analysis leading to essential observations, conclusions ending with use full and relevant suggestions have been presented in a commendable manner. They have reportedly conducted extensive field	No action required

	<p>visits, met various stake holders of the subject scheme like – TGMs, implementing officials, various departmental facilitators at the implementing / field level, officials at taluk and district levels etc, held discussions, obtained answers, feedback on the questionnaire and also conducted FGD for eliciting more open and accurate ground level data and feed backs. The DER has been prepared in accordance with and contains all relevant points, subjects and issues as set out in the KEA’s Terms of Reference.</p> <p>Based on the data collected and its analysis & interpretations, relevant conclusions have been drawn and ECO has made appropriate suggestions / recommendations</p> <p>The overall presentation of in the DER is of very good quality and standard</p>	
12	Policy Brief:	
	My Observations& suggestions on this points has been elaborately given under point no. 8 above.	Noted
13	Other suggestions/ Observations	
	NIL	

On the whole, DER generally conforms to the ToR on the Subject study report, well written and presented subject to the specific observation elaborated above

Annexure Xa: Observation by CEO, KEA and Replies by HKCAL

1. The scheme pertains to Women Dairy Co-operative Societies under Ksheera Sanjeevini Scheme but some of the Target Group Members for FGD are outside this group.

Response: FGDs were organized in each WDCS so that all the TGMs can give their views and thoughts about the project. In these meetings a few individuals were dominating resulting in drawing distorted conclusions. The investigating team ensured that all the individuals get an opportunity to speak and express their opinion. However there was some resistance among them in coming forward to give their opinion.

2. It is stated that if the size of the family members is four then it is considered as joint family, the definition of Joint Family is different (Page: 45)

Response: The intention was to say that it is not just nucleus family consisting of wife and husband but an extended family having more than 4 people. Agreed to delete the word JOINT from the words “Joint family” where ever it appears in the text.

3. The number of members covered in the families is 320 out of which there are 299 married persons and 21 widows. The number of families covered is not shown and in the covered families there are no children or unmarried persons (Page:46)

Response: The number of beneficiaries in the Ksheera Sanjeevini project is 320 and they are all individual members and not families. The project mandate was to focus on individual members and therefore all aspects/observations are confined to the individual members and not to their families.

4. The annual income shown for 20.6% persons is below ten thousand rupees..... and this income appears to be unrealistic and need to be justified with data(Page:46)

Response: In the questionnaire there is a question seeking the information on the annual income of the beneficiaries. The data/reply as given by the beneficiary has been recorded and we are aware that these figures are not realistic/true but we refrained from challenging their figures as this would create more unpleasantness among the beneficiaries and they may not cooperate with the study. Please permit us to retain these figures as such in the report but we will put a foot note saying that these figures were given by the beneficiaries.

5. It is stated that the training provided has not helped the beneficiaries even in answering the basic questions. (Page no 50)

Response: The project was implemented from 2014-15 onwards and the DAM training was provided during that period. It is possible that the beneficiaries may have forgotten some of these aspects. In the report it has been highlighted that the DAM and other trainings were given in the form of class room lectures which may not have helped them to understand clearly and in the report it has been clearly recommended that all training should be in the form of HANDS-ON-TRAINING only so that the beneficiaries would be able to understand them and relate them to day to day activity.

6. It is stated that the TGM did not get loans to purchase the cattle, then what was the source to purchase the cattle which costs more than 50K. (page53)

Response: In this project a marginal money of Rs10,000/- as repayable interest free advance, is given for all the TGMs on rotation basis so that they can make an upfront payment to the banks to rise a loan. Some of the TGMs did not want to take a loan from the bank for their own reasons such as loans already taken but not re-paid, they may be defaulters for the loans taken to crops or hand loans. Some other TGMs are financially sound so they did not want to take a loan from the banks and they purchased the cows from their own internal resources.

7. It states that 38.9% could not get the marginal money to obtain loan.....without financial assistance for purchase of cattle. (page :62)

Response: A sum of Rs1,20,000/- is earmarked for each society towards disbursement of marginal money for 12 beneficiaries at the rate of Rs10,000/- per beneficiary in the first instance. After these beneficiaries start repaying, the money so pooled was then released to the other beneficiaries. At the time of collecting the data for the project there were some beneficiaries who were yet to get the margin money because of the delay in repayment by the beneficiaries. Therefore in our recommendations it is suggested that all the beneficiaries should get the margin money at the same time instead of rotation basis and this will avoid heartburns to those who got the margin money late and they all take same interest in promoting dairy activity.

8. The figures in table 29 about milk production is abnormal.....and in some societies it is 2743 and 1186 litres per animal. (page 69)

Response: In page 69 (Table29), the productivity of milch animals before and after implementation of the project is given. The productivity is normally understood as the litres of milk produced by a cow. Before the implementation of the project the productivity was generally low. In the project several training programmes were

given to the TGMs making them highly knowledgeable in rearing cows on scientific lines such as timely feeding, type of feed to be given, cleaning and sanitation to prevent the cow from falling sick, timely vaccination and so on. These measures made the cow to give more milk. Further number of cows has increased due to the release of marginal money and loan given by banks. All these factors resulted in cumulative effect of producing more milk. Depending on the condition of the society the increase in productivity due to the implementation of the project increased and this could be due to the improvement in rearing practices followed. As suggested, in the title of the table 29 it will be mentioned as ANNUAL. There were a few typo errors and these have been corrected and a new corrected table is attached. Please permit us to include it in the final print report.

9. It is stated that the members of WDCS have been benefitted by the training imparted to them but earlier it has been stated that the training have not helped the members (page 72)

Response: Different types of trainings are provided to TGMs and to the office bearers of WDCS. The effectiveness of the trainings is depended on the way the trainings are imparted. All class room trainings were not effective and the beneficiaries were eager to have hands on training. The opinion of the beneficiaries is that the class room trainings are to be replaced with hands on training so that they will develop confidence in implementing them with their own animals.

10. The impact of the scheme on the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries are not backed by data

Response: There is a substantial increase in the income levels of the beneficiaries due to increase in milk production and further each beneficiary is blessed with an asset that is milking cow and the presence of such an asset in her house has enhanced her social status as she is no longer an asset-less individual. Acquisition of any asset is a game changer in the life of an individual and all these were possible due to the implementation of the project. Through this project a total of 10,000 TGMs (250 WDCS X 40TGMs) have seen a dramatic increase in their economic as well as social status.

11. The recommendations are not throwing light on improving the effective implementation to improve the socio economic conditions of the beneficiaries.

Response: The report makes both short term and long term recommendations for further improvement in the socio-economic status of several TGMs in the state through WDCS. These when implemented will empower women to be economically and socially independent and contribute to the growth of the economy.

ANNEXURE: XI

Compliance to the Suggestions from the Technical Committee

10.6.3 Productivity of Milch animals before and after the implementation of Ksheera Sanjeevini project.

Table 30 gives the details of no. of litres of milk, no. of milch animals and productivity (litres/animal before (2013-14) and after (2015-16)). The data clearly show that there has been increase in number of animals and increase in total milk production and increase in productivity. These values are significantly higher when compared to Attigere WDCS which served as a control as well as base period.

Productivity details of the milch animals before & after Ksheera sanjeevini Project.

Sl. No	Society Name	2013-14 (Before)			2016-17 (After)			Increase/Decrease from 2013-14 to 2016-17		
		No. of Litres of Milk	No. of Milch animals	Productivity (litre /animal)	No. of Litres of Milk	No. of Milch animals	Productivity (litre /animal)	No. of Litres of Milk	No. of Milch animals	Productivity (litre /animal)
1	Kurubanal	12,775	12	1065	29,375	26	1130	16,600	14	1,186
2	Manangi	1,17,210	29	4042	1,88,519	55	3427	71,309	26	2,743
3	Managanahalli	61,087	18	3394	1,46,223	42	3482	85,136	24	88
4	Basala	40,150	19	2113	1,22,640	34	3607	82,490	15	1,494
5	Akkuru	29,200	56	521	54,020	72	750	24,820	16	229
6	Nanjewadeyaradoddi	1,14,975	50	2300	1,84,325	80	2304	69,350	30	4
7	Doddapattanagere	1,50,015	159	943	1,87,610	197	952	37,595	38	9
8	Kollara (K)	73,000	45	1622	1,09,500	59	1856	36,500	14	234
	Total	5,98,412	388	16000	10,22,212	565	17508	4,23,800	177	5,987
	Average	74,801	49	2000	127777	71	2189	52975	22	748
	Attigere (Control/ Counterfactual)	34,675	16	2167	41,975	22	1908	7300	6	-259

ANNEXURE –XII

TGMs &WDCS Gallery

TGMs proudly displaying their Asset- Cows



Society Buildings of Women Dairy Cooperative Societies.

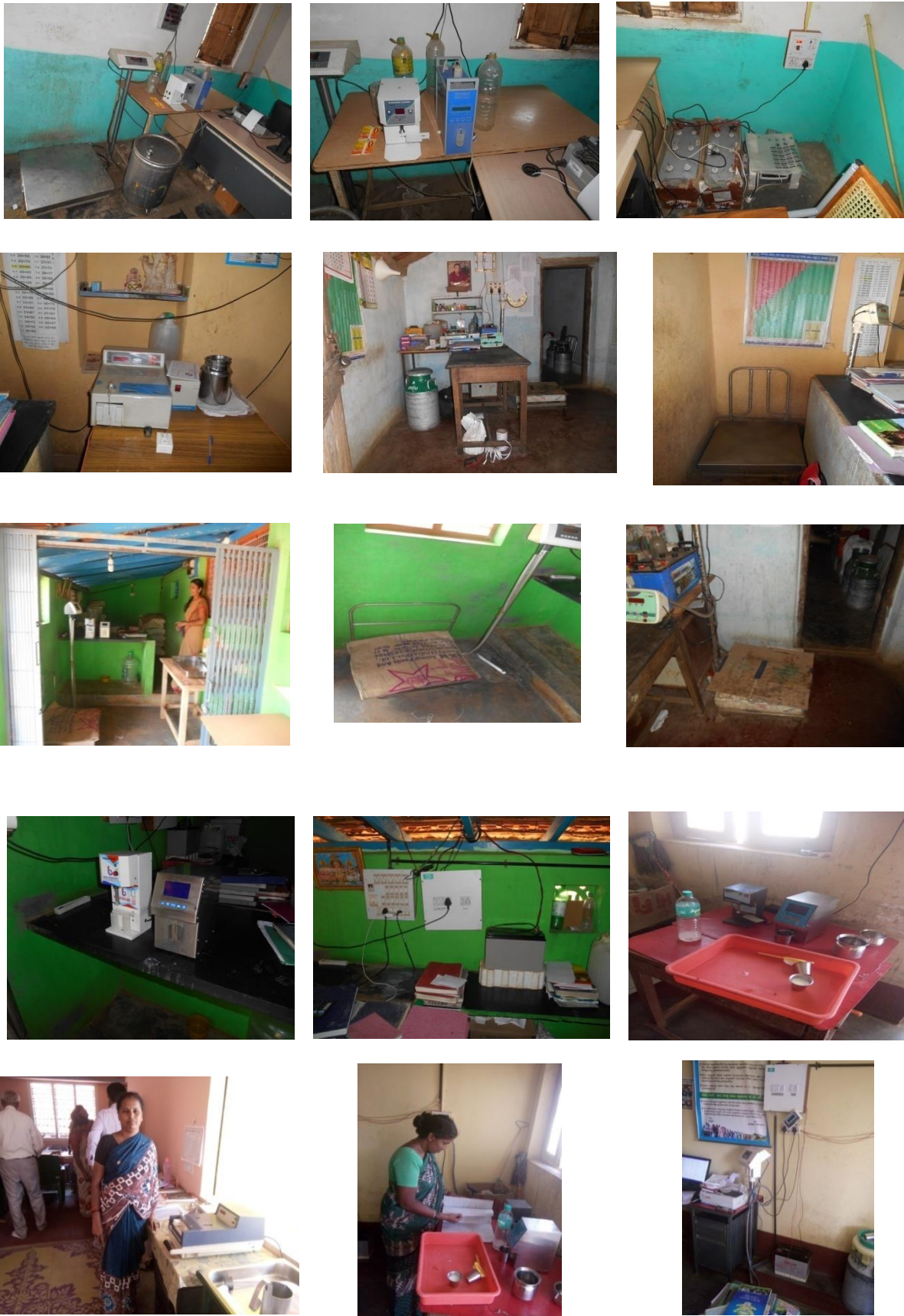


Focus Group Discussion – In Action with Evaluation Team:





Milk Weighing / Testing Instruments at WDCS office:





Vermi Composting Pit at TGMs premises:



Chaff Cutter at TGMs premises:



Evaluation of Ksheera Sanjeevini Project for Socio-Economic Development of women through Dairying



Solar Panel at WDCS office:



Fodder demonstration plots at Mysore, CTI.



**EVALUATION OF KSHEERA SANJEEVINI PROJECT FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT OF WOMENTHROUGH DAIRYING. IMPLEMENTED BY
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