

Evaluation of Suvarna Karnataka Gotali Samrakhana Yojane
Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

Executive Summary

The Commissionerate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Government of Karnataka has formulated a scheme called “SUVARNA KARNATAKA GOTHALI SAMRAKHANA YOJANE” intended to preserve and propagate the indigenous breeds of cattle through the participation of Non-governmental organisations/trusts in the state of Karnataka covering the then 27 districts in the year 2006-07, by providing one time financial assistance for creating infrastructure needed for breeding the indigenous breeds of cattle.

It is obvious that the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services to know the important issues that decide the success of the scheme.

The evaluation was carried out by –

- a) Reviewing the available literature
- b) By studying the need for such a scheme
- c) By studying the experiences of the NGOs/Trusts

Sampling of the institution, NGOs/Trusts where, the scheme was implemented and their locations were selected for detailed studies.

The preservation and the propagation of indigenous breeds of cattle is being done through the Cattle Breeding Farms of the Department of AH & VS, Government of Karnataka in different parts of the State.

With a view to augment the conservation of the indigenous breeds, the Government felt that involving of NGOs and Trusts carrying out cattle breeding activities would be beneficial. Thus, the scheme was mooted and the letters of intent were called for and NGOs and Trusts were elected to carry out the breeding activities. Funds were released to these selected institutions to implement the scheme.

Objectives

With an aim to conserve the native/Indigenous breeds of cattle viz., Amrithmahal, Hallikar, Deoni, Khillar, Krishna valley and the Malanada gidda, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Government of Karnataka mooted a scheme, named “Suvarna Karnataka Gothali Samrakhane Yojane” and the Government of Karnataka by their order No.PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dt,19-12-2006 have sanctioned the said scheme.

Findings of the Evaluation Study

1. The evaluation study reveals that selection of THREE of the FIVE NGOs/Trusts sampled and evaluated under the scheme did not conform to the following conditions that they were required to satisfy as per Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated:19.12.2006, read along with the subsequent three amendments, namely –

TABLE OF NON-CONFORMITIES

Sl. No.	Condition that was to be satisfied	Actual position of compliance				
		Amritdhara goshale, shivamo	Srikshetra kendra, dakshina kannada	Nandgokula trust, udupi	Amrutdhara goshale, uttara	Sgsbv trust, raichur
1.	NGO/Trust should have maintained at least 50 indigenous cattle for 1 year.	Complied	Complied	Not Complied. The Trust had written that they have only 20 cattle.	Complied	Complied
2.	NGO/Trust should have taken up breeding of indigenous cattle for at least one year.	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence

3.	NGO/Trust have at least 10 acres of land or should get required land under section 19 of the Karnataka Land Grand Rules.	Complied	Not Complied	Not Complied	Not Complied	Complied
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In the case of the NGOs/Trusts of Shivmogga and Raichur, the non-compliance is subjective and is limited to non-furnishing of evidence of breeding indigenous cattle for at least two years.

2. None of the sampled NGOs/Trusts were able to furnish any accounts of the expenditures they claim to have made from the funds received under the scheme. It is thus not possible to estimate/conclude if all the constructions/fodder plots they claim to have done using funds under this scheme was really done using these funds only. There are no certifications by officers of department regarding the expenditure incurred. After all. It could be that they were done using funds from some other or multiple sources. It is also possible that these structures/ fodder plots existed before the coming of the scheme itself and were charged under the scheme. There is also no way to justify or evidence that the expenditures claimed to have been made were just and proper i.e. costs were in accordance with market rates/PWD rates etc., whether the structures claimed to have been made were technically correct and quality wise satisfactory or not.

3. There has been no follow up of the activities of the NGOs/Trusts done under this scheme by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department officers and staff. So much so, that there is significant difference among the cattle population figures given by the NGO/Trust, that by the department officers and that actually found on the date of inspection of each Goshala sample studied in this evaluation.

4. No targets were allotted to the NGOs/Trusts under this scheme nor was any review done only the officers and staff of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science Department.

5. The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science department did not provide frozen semen straws for breeding indigenous cattle to the sampled NGOs/Trusts. This is violative of the Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated: 19.12.2006, read along with the subsequent three amendments. Interestingly, the Udupi centre stated that they were opposed to Artificial Insemination in pinalfore.

6. The Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated:19.12.2006, read along with the subsequent three amendments required that all progeny of indigenous cattle should sold to interested farmers for the purpose of breeding at a price fixed by the Government. However, none of the sample studied NGOs/Trusts sold/maintained record of any sales of progeny. The Government too did not fix any price for the progeny, at any point of time, during which the scheme was implemented.

7. The Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated:19.12.2006, read along with the subsequent three amendments required that the beneficiary NGOs/Trusts collect cow urine and other products and get it analyzed at the Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University and maintain records of these analyses. This has not been done by any sample studied NGO/Trust in this evaluation.

8. The same Government Order required that all beneficiary NGOs/Trusts tag their cattle maintain pedigree and performance records and submit monthly physical and financial progress reports. This has not been done by any sampled NGO/Trust sample studied in this evaluation. Bulls of different breeds were roaming free in the breeding area and females meant to be bred were kept along with old and infirm cattle that were brought to that rescue centre. Thus all breeding done by the sampled NGOs/Trusts under this scheme is unscientific and not in accordance with guidelines.

9. The Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated: 19.12.2006, read along with the subsequent three amendments required that all beneficiary NGOs/Trusts should get the accounts audited annually and submit the audit report to the Government of Karnataka. This has not been complied with by any of the sampled NGOs/Trusts sample studied in this evaluation.

10. Briefly speaking, almost all the conditions and provision of the Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated: 19.12.2006 and its three amendments made with regards to the implementation of this scheme have been breached by all the beneficiary NGOs/Trusts sample studied in this evaluation. The implementation of the scheme can be termed a failure.

Recommendations

1. It is quite evident from the findings that the “*Suvarna Karnataka Gothali Samrakshane Yojane*” has been implemented in breach of most of the conditions and guidelines formulated vide Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated: 19.12.2006 and the three amendments to it. Despite the fact that conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle is a very important task and the scheme was conceived and designed in a very simple and practical way to achieve the objective, it failed solely due to faults in implementation. Hence it is **recommended that the scheme should be discontinued.**

2. The Government of Karnataka order no. PASMMI/53/PAPAYO/BENGALURU, dated: 19.12.2006 to it provides that in case the beneficiary NGOs/Trusts fail to comply with the terms and conditions, their properties can be attached, lands (if taken under the scheme) recovered and the grants given under this scheme can be recovered as arrears of land revenue. All the five sample studied trusts/NGOs of this evaluation study have been shown to have breached most of the terms and conditions in the chapter dealing with findings. It is thus recommended that the grants made to them be recovered using this provision. In case of NGOs/Trusts not evaluated here as they fell outside the sample, a special compliance audit of the terms and conditions of the Government Order cited before be got done and appropriate action (including recovery of grants given if terms and conditions are found to have been violated as has been done in case of the five NGOs/Trusts sample studied in this evaluation) taken.