The Dangs like other regions is also facing a problem of politicisation of developmental work. The transformation of tribal economy that is visible in the region and the lives of tribal people has been transformed by concentrated efforts put in by the Government of Gujarat. Since 1961, the year in which the state emerged as an independent state of the union of India. The Government of Gujarat has appointed the district Collector, District Development officer & the Chief Conservator of the Forest as the highest deciding authorities in the district. These authorities have the absolute powers to carry out the administration. Ever since its inception of the district, these authorities have done invaluable work for the morphological development of Ahwa and socio-economic development of the tribals living in the area. Whatever transformations one notices today are the outcomes of the efforts put in by the District Collector, DDO (District Development Officer) and the CCF (Chief conservetor of forest). Inspite of their best efforts, the interference of political parties and their leaders cause greatest obstacles in the efforts of these authorities.

Most development work in the district seems to rest upon the will of political leaders. For instance, if a local MLA belongs to the Congress or BJP party and the powers at the capital Gandhinagar rest with some other party the interest of the political leaders in the Dangs district would be different. Each political leader would care for his constituency keeping in mind the future chances of retaining their hold in the district administration. Each socio-economic scheme and major developmental work in the district are carried out on the basis of who wins the election. This lays a greatest impact on development tasks and socio-economic welfare schemes for the tribal in the areas. That have to be completed in a stipulated time period. For example, the adult education programme in the district is not carried out with real zeal and enthusiasm as this programme was announced by the other party. The result is like “justice delayed is justice denied,” the improvements and benefits delayed is like they are denied to the people who need them badly.
The tribal’s real happiness rests on five pillars of development:
❖ The sustainable & equitable socio-economic development.
❖ Economic self reliance.
❖ Preservation of the pristine environment.
❖ Preservation and promotion of the Dangi culture.
❖ Efficient and transparent governance.

❖ The agro-forestry, the horticulture, the poultry and the floriculture are the additional means to enhance the tribals livelihood as they have yet to obtain self sufficiency in agricultural production. The plantation activities are carried out by the forest department. But they are not sufficient to provide employment to the tribals. The tribals need to be encouraged to keep gardens of medicinal plants. Like Safed and Kali (black) Musli that has good market with good value up to Rs. 600 to 700/- per kg. The entire foot hills regions of the four rivers are most suitable for growing Musli. Fruits and vegetables are in great demand in the nearby industrial towns and cities of South Gujarat.Hence, growing fruits and vegetables would prove useful to upgrade their economic status. If these sustainable activities are developed well they will provide a vital source of growth in farmers economic conditions.

The sustainable development and application of agro-technology should therefore, go in hand. Today's need is to work for real growth of these adivasi farmers. First, remove ‘malki’ rights all together from the Dangs and encourage the tribals to go for plantation on a large scale. Pay good remuneration for plantation and protection of trees so that the degradation of the forests may be stopped. Thus, both the achievements i.e. sustainable development and equitable socio-economic development may see a sense of fulfilment.

❖ The Economic self-reliance is the goal that the Dangs economy has to achieve. With application of new methods of agriculture and organic fertilizer, all the waste land has to be brought under cultivation for suitable crops. The drip irrigation method may be applied wherever it is needed in the district. The economic self reliance can be
effectively achieved through economy in utilization of available resources, efficient management of funds, power and labour inputs and honest distribution of benefits among the needy tribal people for whom the economic reformation is meant to work.

❖ Preserve the Pristine Environment:
All the natural sites and tourists places including the Purna wild life sanctuary, water falls and vargin jungle have to be protected from the environmental hazards and degradation. The environment is non other but for the people. It is a part of you, just as you are a part of environment. All living creatures make environment. Human beings with proper thinking & knowledge can make it healthy and sound to make living happier and more peaceful. In this light, hygienic habits of the tribal people need to be improved with regular cleanliness with both, brushing teeth, wearing clean cloths, keeping houses and their surroundings neat and tidy. The tribals should keep their villages decent with least pollution of air and water. Such cares would improve their health conditions and realize their minds for further progress through learning and observation. All great minds are the products of healthy and sound environment that is conducive to human growth.

❖ Preservation of Dangi Culture:
Culture is a precious heritage that one receives by tradition. It is preserved through traditional & cultural phenomena like dance, music and literature. It can be done through promotion of cultural events in the district. The dances like Agni nrutiy, Kahadiya nrutiy, Thakaria, Dhaka and Bhavada as well as Thali nrutiy must be protected and promoted through consistent performances at programmes and festivals. The Powri and Thali are the musical instruments of Dangi community. These cultural forms and activities and performance may be tied up with tourism.

❖ Efficient and Transparent Governance:
Ignorance and illiteracy of the tribals have encouraged corruption in the tribal areas. For instance, in the construction of check dams and building of roads many government employees are involved. Lack of awareness among the people gives a
chance of corruption and misuse of the public funds. It must be stopped. The agenda to be focussed on safe drinking water, housing, shelter and sanitation. The renewable energy like solar, wind and biogas have to be developed and encouraged in the Dangs. The biodiversity conservation and health care must be paid more attention and with active interest. Since the government employees form the agencies to handle these projects they should assure the transparency and honesty in the system.

The 'economic isolation' of the north is clearly visible. They are deprive of food, fodder, wood and daily income to run the family as well as medical facilities and better education. The north lack good road and transport facilities are not sufficiently available to move for a work or job. So the north needs to be connected well with the south and other parts of the district and the state to allow quick mobility of people and goods. If this is done it can allow the reforms to reach each part of the areas. Further, the area needs to be connected with telecommunication facilities to allow transmission of information through which the mind of reforms revitalize living and thinking of these downtrodden people.

**Education:** The school teacher in this remote forest area are not working with satisfaction. The reason is that the facilities for their kids at school are not up to their satisfaction. The teachers appointed here, do not belongs to the Dangs. They come from neighbouring districts and talukas. Most primary/secondary school teacher have their family at their home town and they commute from their home towns. Hence, they may not be able to keep the punctuality of time. They are irregular in teaching too. Teachers who come from distant places usually remain absent on Mondays and leave the school by Friday evenings. They adjust their absence at school with their colleagues. In some cases local Dangi teachers are found in a drunken state during school hours. Such situation exerts adverse impact on delicate minds of school children and kills their motivation to study. The school education board in the district has to take decisive action against such irregularities so that educational reforms may be affected with efficiency to generate expected results through children’s growth. It may be further suggested that strict procedure and regulations have to be followed.
while selecting teachers for the primary schools. Every year many arts and commerce graduates pass out from the college located at Ahwa. These graduate (tribal girls and boys) should be given an opportunity to work at primary schools. A teacher should be asked to live in the village where they work. This will reduce the absentism of teachers at primary schools. If recruited teachers belong to the Dangs district they may help to preserve, and impart the tribal culture and values to gather with modern education. As a result students will learn to value their culture and also learn to receive and imbibe new ideas and developments only. The special tribal allowances, regular medical checks up & medical care against occurrences of malaria should be given to the teachers who works in the tribal villages.

**Children drop out:** The children’s drop out of ‘Koita’ labourers is a most crucial problem. The girls specially remain absent at schools is because the mothers have to go out to work for the whole day. The little girl child have look after their younger brothers and sisters at home. Bringing drinking water from well and rivers at a distant is her task. Further, adivasi children hardly get things to eat in the morning. Such as impoverished conditions make children weak, ill and lethargic. The parents also do not encourage their children to go to the school.

The district administration and the department of education should provide food to children at school. They should arrange a small school kitchen in the school premises. At least a group of two adivasi women may be employed for the kitchen work. They would cook food and serve it to the children. These kitchen women should be sent to every house to persuade and bring children who abstain from the school. Such an arrangement will provide employment to at least two women. It will help to suspend or at least reduce the school dropout ratio. Further, nourished food supply at school will attract more children without extra efforts. This will help to enhance the literacy level among the children. The ‘Madhyan Bhojan’ in the district should be introduced on regular basis.
The People living at the edge of the forest considered to be a disturbing element, in case of the eastern part of the Dangs that adjoins area of the Navapur and Nasik in the Maharashtra state. People from these areas often intrude inside the Dangs border and cut trees, and graze their animals. The degradation and deforestation is thus carried out by the outside elements. It is therefore very much required to have close vigilence at the eastern borders of the Dangs in co-operation of local Dangi people may be sought for in this respect to ensure due protection of forests and resources.

In some cases of construction of check dams, it has been found that the local talati, village surpanch, the contractor, other mediators and some government employees have been found indulged in malpractices and corruption. This nexus works to pass the construction bills easily. This nexus of corruptive practices have resulted in poor construction of check dams. As a result many check dams are leaking due to poor construction.

The labour contractors from industrial cities in the South Gujarat from time to time approach the poor tribals and carry them away in the fully loaded trucks. The truck drivers are always in drunken state as a result, fatal accident occurs and many tribal labourers lose their lives. In 2002-03 fatal accidents killed about 40 poor labourers. Both the driver and the cleaner run away from the spot leaving the injured in helpless conditions. The injured would not get any medical attention and emergency services. The injured don’t get any compensation and free medical services. The poor labourers become handicapped and await their slow death at the cost of fatal injury.

Even the hospital at Ahwa is not adequately equipped to impart treatment in case of fatal accident and serious diseases. If a snake bites a poor tribal has to go up to the Vansda town, or to Valsad or Surat. In the case of the serious surgery cases the poor people have to go to Surat or Valsad. When the poor of the Dangs approach Surat or Valsad they often face precarious situations due to lack of money and nourished food. They cannot afford costly fees of medical treatment and medicines. The government
civil hospitals at Surat and Valsad too are ill equipped. They lack proper accommodation for patients from outside.

❖ ‘Save Wild Life’ and ‘Each One Grow One’ Trees:
Slogans like these should be spread and made popular among the local tribals. It may help to generate sense of belongingness in the minds of the tribals and all others who residing in the Dangs. General awareness of clean environment and ‘save’ precious resources must be generated among people. The MOEF should assess the Dangs forests through the ‘Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.’ The forest ecosystem stores 20 to 100 times carbon per unit area. The forest vegetation absorbs the carbon dioxide in the presence of the sun light and in return it gives out the oxygen. Thus, the forests become a huge bank of oxygen and serve as survival factor for the animal’s lives.

If the Dangs climate is suitable for the asopalav, eucalyptus and black cotton trees such trees should be planted for timber for construction. Black cotton can be used for packaging purposes. The Jojoba tree is very useful for its oil which is commercially a high value product in international markets with a price of Rs. 1200 per kg. For ‘Jojoba’ plantation the strip near the road side from Waghai to Vyara seems to be favourable. The agriculture university at Navsari and the forest department both should work collectively and should find out the possibility to grow these plants.

The agricultural land reforms must be replaced by the convenient and easily understandable new rules by the tribals. The tribals are very poor and they cannot approach the government officials every day without positive results. Poor tribal cannot travel every day for the transfer of land. If he/ she visits the collector’s office they will have to remain hungry for that particular day. Because they have to come to the Ahwa in the state transport bus spending Rs 20/- to 50/- rupees for the trip.

The Agricultural Technology Mission is an urgent requirement in the Dangs. The ATM provides a platform for agricultural growth and enhances the income level of tribal farmers.
Organic Farming in the District: The Israel Corporation of Agricultural application (ICAA) is a consultancy firm. It provides consultancy technical expertise on the organic farming. If the government and the district administration further efforts some changes may be affected in this area. The Dangs is sure to become self sufficient in food production. The training to the cultivators is very much necessary.

The finance minister declared in the assembly in December 2002 that the State government has taken loans from the financial institutions which amount to about Rs. 56,438 cror. Hence, the state government has put cut in the existing financial grants to many departments for developmental projects and rural welfare schemes. Under such situation the programmes of the sustainable development can not be carried out effectively. Money and the **capital investment are essential ingredients in rural projects and the welfare schemes** The projects that lacks in required capital and infrastructure can not be completed. Moreover, each delayed projects may cost us more to lay extra burden on the general people in terms of more taxes.

The bus services should be made available to school students at cheaper rates. They should be provided with good hostel accommodation. The district administration has to ensure about such facilities. The comforts at hostels will ensure good learning atmosphere. This will increase the level of the literacy and such students can avail better technical knowhow than the other average students. With cheaper bus services human movement will increases human interaction among tribals. It will bring more positive results in the tribal societies and affect socio-economic transformation. Stagnant and lazy tribal lives increase hunger and poverty among poor tribals. In the interior areas, poor young widows and young girls are found to be indulged in sex occupation. In some cases, they are also observed selling liquor.

It is, therefore, clear that poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, poor transport and communication facilities, poor health & poor medical facilities have proved obstacles in the development of the tribal economy. Extremely poor and backward agriculture have forced the young couples to migrate to the cities of the south Gujarat There they
are exploited by the sugar mills owners and the rich agriculturists. They avail no social security, no good medical facilities and no family privacy. The factories force them to work till late night without food. The unlimited working for long hours makes the couple so tired that in some cases they are found to develop impotency. The kids too are deprived of educational facilities. This has affected drop out ratio by 13% at primary and secondary schools in the Dangs region.

THE PULL FACTORS: In the case of the Dangs the 'push' factors seems to be working widely in the form of large scale migration of the poor tribals. They are forced to move elsewhere and, thus, are pushed out of their houses. The compulsions are mostly economic, poverty, deprivation, hunger, ill health and the like. This is the time that push factors are need to be restricted with positive steps by the concerned authorities. The two conditions may help to restrict the 'pushing' of the tribals.

First is employment opportunities and the second is cash earnings for the landless people that include poor peasants and land less labourers. During the field work for the primary (survey) data it was found that about 50 families from the northern villages left their home villages in search of jobs and life with the better living conditions and went to the south Gujarat, mainly Bilimora, Navsari, Chikhali, Bardoli, Surat and Valsad and also to Nasik and Dindori village to work at grape gardens. In order to cease the migration from the Dangs some preventive measures need to be taken by the district administration. 1. New Methods of Agriculture Production through the use of the tractors and small tillers to level the undulating surface of the areas. 2. New plant material in agriculture such as genetically modified seeds 'Bt cotton' should be planted wherever it can be grown. 'Bt cotton' crop needs more agriculture labourers and it can not be met locally. The new cotton plantation will earn good cash to the tribals. 3. Cultivate export crops like Cashew nuts, Musali & jojoba plants. With the advice of the agriculture department the peasants of the south Dangs should cultivate graps. It has good market throughout the Gujarat state during seasons. 4. The systematic Silviculture should be developed in the south Dangs with growing Eucalypts & Aasopalav trees. It provides wood with good
length for the construction of the small huts. 5. Develop Non-Malarious retreat and construct Sanitorium at Ahwa or at Saputara. The Dangs is absolutely free from the pollution of all kinds. The whole Dangs is free from toxic and hazardous gases, too such a healthy natural environment may be converted into health care units. It may be remember that mosquitoes is a big problem in the region and the malaria spread like an epedemic. Adequate facilities and attention need to be paid to restrict and curbs such hazards to people’s health. Such positive steps will call back the tribals who left their homes. They will ensure them with good and peaceful life.

One should be aware about the push factors that work in the form of population pressure. 2 Conditions following each monsoon in the north Dangs. and 3. Unemployment. They work as decisive factors to force seasonal migration of the tribals in the Dangs. In fact these problems can be resolved through migration of tribals. ‘Let them go’ Let people move to cities for at least they will earn constant income. Lord Meghanand Desai once said “we need to bring the rural tribal into urban industry that will bring them and ensure steady income even if they live in the slums initially. The agriculture sector has excess labour.” The population pressure is increasing day by day in the Dangs. The infant mortality is high in the tribal that can be reduced through the awareness and effective family planning programmes. The following data shows the population banking on others has increased the hardships in the family. Population depending on others in Dangs. 2002-03. The table 9.1 below presents the data on population depending on others in Dangs 2002-03.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Nos</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Children below 6 yrs.</td>
<td>7006</td>
<td>83.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Old age 65 yrs and above</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>14.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Physically handicapped</td>
<td>0086</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Blind person in N &amp; S</td>
<td>0052</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8354</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work Report. (Table 9.1)

In the light of hardships with more non-working members in a family (Table 9.1) 83.86 % children, 14.49 % old aged, 1.03 % handicapped and .62 % are blinds in the
district that has little income to support the young couples. No more income and burden of non-working members in the family compel them to migrate to other places. The migration thus works to reduce the population pressure for at least eight months.

The record of the Employment Exchange at its Ahwa office reveals that few young persons received jobs after graduation. Unemployment however, is a universal phenomena. It cannot be solved totally overnight by any government. But some qualitative and effective results can be obtained by the vocational training institutes or colleges. Merely getting degree will not be helpful for the jobs. Now the education for livelihood may be conceived through framing vocational courses. The key attributes may be access, flexibility in curriculum and teaching methodology, cost effectiveness, and equal opportunity. The community college started at the Pondicherry University in 1995. Young tribal boys and girls may be sent to such colleges where they will receive such education. The community college promotes job oriented, work oriented, skill oriented and life -- coping educational programmes to prepare them for jobs available in the market. Catering to job markets is the objective of such programmes. The result will be positive in the sense that the problem of employment may be resolved to some extent.

Dangs tribals are impoverished as they live on traditional agriculture and forestry. Agriculture is the only source available to cater to their basic needs. The forest policy restricts the tribals from cultivation in the reserved forest. It compels to cultivate in the forest land in the interiors without the knowledge of forest employees. Therefore, where ever the tribals found a suitable place for cultivation they started tilling the land. The next year again they would shift to the other place. Thus the shifting cultivation is a result of fear. It does not help to save the fertility of the soil. The tribals usually select place not far from the river side. The forest department denies them the traditional rights over the forests and rights of cultivation in ‘protected’ forests. This leads to the unauthorised cultivation and illegal cutting of the forest. The
naxalite as a result emerged in the Dangs in 1970. But it was suppressed by the state police.

One has to accept the facts that the tribals are the part of the ecosystem. They are original settlers of the forests. This poor people live on the traditional agriculture. They should not be forcefully expelled from their lands. They may be displaced at their own willingness. The department of the forest and the concern government agencies arrange for an appropriate place for rehabilitation. It may be suggested that such tribals should be given place near the forest or on the edge of the district boundary that faces main road. This may allow them to move to suitable places as they prefer.

Malki land and malki trees is another issue that needs attention. The cultivation in the protected forest is allowed. The occupancy rights were given to the tribals in 1970. It rendered number of landholders as landless labourers. The rights over the trees too was given to land holders. accordingly, a land holder can cut a tree which stands in his field. Before cutting the tree he has to inform the concerned forest staff and should seek the permission first. A tree that is cut has to be handed over to the forest department. The forest department sells it through auctions and the money received out of the sale is taken away by the forest department. The forest department deposits the money in the government treasury. Subsequently, after five to six months, 50% of share is given the land holder who had cut it. As per the report of the minister of forests of the year 2002, the cheques of rupees 10 crore were disbursed to the beneficiary tree holders.

Looking at the geographical condition of the Dangs, the regenerative capacity is negligible, or perhaps very less. If every malki holder cuts a tree every year then in the long run the entire Dangs will lose its tree resources. The ministry of environment and forest must stop this practice immediately before it gets too late. There is, however, a condition that a person who cuts a tree has to plant ten more
trees in his field and take care of them but hardly anybody follows. Even the staff of
the forest department don’t care for such new plantation.

The ‘Malki Right’ has to be discontinued over trees on a private lands. It is in the interest
of increasing the forest cover in the Dangs that the government has to stop this
harmful practice. The practice actually causes to degrade the forests gradually. On
felling of heavy trees the ground loses the humus of the soil. The tiny root of the
other vegetation too are also destroyed. The burning of the waste in the fields also
destroys the minute micro organisms that enrich the soil in fertility. These
unfavourable practices must be stopped at once as they hamper the growth and
regeneration ability of the forests. As a case of regeneration ability, the Bardipada
range is favourable in the sense that the range possessed required organic matter and
the humus content in the soil of the area.

It may, therefore, be suggested that the ‘Malki’ may be replaced by the government
with some amount to be paid compensation to tree holders every month like a salary.
This compensation is for preserving and protecting the trees from destruction, or from
ill cutting. On maturing the tree the department can cut the tree and sell it. Giving
compensation regularly to the tree holders means a monthly regular income to their
that goes along with the usual agricultural production. This will help to improve
economic conditions and the standard of living of the tribals. With such steps other
tribals may be encouraged to grow trees. This change in the forest policy will save the
trees and the forest ecosystem of the forests. It will also motivate local tribals residing
on the border areas to protect the tree of the district from smuggling by timber
merchants at neighbouring place. Some amount may be given as compensation to
such tribals also. In adopting this policy, their actual participation may be affected in
the interest of joint forest management.

Appointing ‘bit guard ’ in such areas for number of years is again an in human step. It
does consider the humanity and future needs of a person to have children and family.
It would be absolutely injustice to them. The forest department may thus kill a live
person by depriving him of his basic family requirements. A 'bit guard' subsequently becomes so desperate that he becomes careless in his duty. For any offence or irregularities that take place in the forest region that he is guarding is a responsible and punished by the superior officials. Such inhuman policy causes disgust. Hence it should be replaced with professional approach with suitable arrangements.

The Dangs is the place of forest with distinctive character of topography. It exerts profound impact on the climate of the region. The climate fluctuates much to cause variation and disturbances in the atmosphere. Hence, there is need that the government should set up a meteorological station in the Dangs at four places. In the North, South, East, and the West. So that the exact atmospheric condition in the whole district can be depicted clearly. Making of daily reporting of the weather will enhance among the farmers understanding of the atmospheric variations that may cause disturbance to agriculture and its effect on the surrounding regions.

The purpose of setting up an the **Meteorological Observation Centre** in the district is not only to study the climatic condition but also to involve young educated tribal boys and girls in its scientific study and knowledge. If needed some promising tribal youths may be sent ISRO or any other such institution where training for an MOC be imparted to them. This may serve a purpose of providing the employment, motivating for and encouraging for scientific knowledge to bring the tribals into the field of the new space technology. The MOCs in the Dangs will work under the management of ISRO and the selection of the staff shall be done by the Dangs district administration only.

**'Koita' labourers** who migrate to the neighbouring Bardoli, Bilimora, Chikhli, Valsad and Surat in the Sugar mills are so ignorant that they are easily brought by greedy labour contractors and businessmen. They have to be given legal counselling and protection. Labour contractors & sugar mill owners exploit poor tribals because they are needy, unorganised & illiterate. When 'Koita' labour dies of an accident or gets injured should be given due compensation. If they are denied it a FIR may be
filed against culprits so that they avail the compensation within few months. The
government should make special legal provisions to help these migratory unorganised
labour force from the Dangs. On the other hand, as the seasonal migration of
labourers increase the school drop out ratio among primary school students goes up
with an average droup out ratio of 6 % to 8 %. as well.

The government should help poor Dangis and try to cease the migration & provide
work in the Dangs district only. There are loopholes in the child employment
condition must be corrected. Either the government should provide job to every poor
or should give unemployment compensation as this is practised in the western
countries.

Barter System & Haat ‘Weekly Bazar’ : Hathgadh, Subir, Surgana are the places
here weekly bazars are held. The tribals are poor. As they do not have cash amount
for transaction they prefer the barter system even today. A weekly bazar helps in
three ways, one with an exchange of goods, two in marriage settlement and three as a
place of entertainment for the tribals.

It is a very common experience in the Dangs that poor and ignored tribals are cheated
with false promises. The welfare schemes and welfare programmes are now
becoming a part of the political agenda. Crores of rupees are spent for the welfare of
the tribal society of the Dangs district. But still around 60 % of the population live
below the poverty line and they are deprived of benefits and welfare schemes. It
seems that the investment that the government makes goes either in waste or into the
pockets of greedy government employees who are supposed to be public servants.
The northern villages are still in extreme poor condition due to lack of the basic
needs. It is said “poverty is a violation of human rights.” A special package has to
be announced for this area of ‘economic isolation.’ Young widows among the tribals
are found to be indulging in making liquor and its supply to the drivers that pass by
their villages. This has to be stopped immediately. Few poor young girls have become
sex workers. Through this practice AIDS / HIV can enter into the district. For this,
Young women should be provided with some occupation or jobs that may get them some earning. Like Papad making or candle making can keep such girls busy and help them earning money too. NGOs may come forward for this noble task.

For the last few years, Saputara hill station is flourishing with tourists from all corners. It is because of emergence of more private hotels. The morphology of the hill station is changing significantly owing to uneven development of these hotels around the lakes. The hotel owners do not take care of the environment and cause much degradation of the lake that provide drinking water to the town. In this light promotion of the tourism needs to be done with ‘Clean Mechanism Development’. The CMD is based on ‘Sustainable Development’ and an application of new eco-friendly mechanism in the development of tourists places. Help may be sought from the international consultancy that provides best eco-friendly machinery for the hotels and ‘Convention Centre.’ at a low cost. Even the capital needed may be provided to the entrepreneurs engaged in the hospitality sector through loans. Since India is signatory of WTO, we have right to exploit the opportunity of bringing CMD in India.

In view of student’s exposure school and college tourism may be encouraged. It will help enrich their knowledge of nature and create among them awareness to preserve of natural resources. The Dangs forests provide them good ground and shows foundation for actual learning process and the field of research. The actual fields of study that are benefitted are Geology, Botany, Geography and Zoology. New exploration through tourism will enrich the future generation with knowledge and experience. Real knowledge lies in the field and not in the class room. The Dangs can prove a good natural laboratory for learning several things.

Develop sky observation centre may be developed at Saputara. Places like Don village and Saputara may be provided with solar panels to generate cheap electricity. It will supplement the proper supply in cases when the government electricity board faces problem to provide electricity. In addition, the electricity may be supplied to the
tribals at a lower cost. In this respect the solar power will prove a cheaper and safer means of power supply.

The Government of India passed the (PESA Act) Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas Act of 1996. It is applicable to each state with schedule V areas. According to the act.

1 The PESA Act envisages on the Gram Sabha as the fundamental unit of Governance.
2 The PESA Act assign to a local community a control over natural resources. It may put an end to continuous exploitation of the people and natural resources of schedule V areas.
3 The Gram Sabha will have ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Very few people know about this act and therefore it is not extensively used by the tribals. Such reforms will hopefully put the local self government like the gram panchayat in a better position to manage natural resources and distribute among the needy tribals benefits reaped from their management. Such reforms will boost the moral of the rural population and raise among them the level of confidence.

The global warming has been an universal phenomenon all over the world in the recent years. It affects badly the physiology of trees and their growth. The excessive temperature and moisture content in the atmosphere may cause decay in trees and climbers. With it the growth and regeneration process of trees may deteriorate. This may be the reason for low regeneration of vegetation in the Dangs forests. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the forests in context of global warming and its adverse impact. ‘EIA’ study is very much essential because man made assets are properly recorded but natural assets like bio-diversity, atmosphere, land, soil, mineral reserves and water etc are not properly recorded. Though these natural resources are much more important than the man made resources. These will not be available for further production to future generation. The depletion and degradation of natural resources are of great concern. Thus, if appropriate measures are not taken immediately to control environment degradation, human health & welfare will be affected severely in the future.
The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment aims to reduce poverty and improving health in member countries (UN Conference on Environment & Development). The Dangs, where the government have spent crores of rupees but the specific issues of poverty and health have not been improved. The state government should seek to have the help of MEA.

The Dangs male labourers are most lazy and avoid the hard work. Hence, most of the work are done by the women both inside and outside. The UN estimates indicate that up to 70% of the world’s poor are women and in developing countries they constitute the majority of the labour force playing a key role in managing community resources & helping to protect the environment.

The director of apiculture, Ahwa Mr. Patel said “70% of Dangi peasants have interest in government subsidies and financial help. Their interest is subsidy and nothing else. Not a single Dangi have ever come to us for suggestion or advice. They have never contacted us or gram sevak for essential suggestion about the seeds, fertilizer and the new agro-products.”

Another instance, as per the government order, the agriculture department allotted a land to few tribals to grow roses. The agri. department provided everything required for the rose plantation. (free rose plant at the cost of rupee 200/-) After some time the whole land was becoming a grazing land for animals.

Looking at the present socio-economic scenario the corruption at all level has been increased, Dangi tribal depend on money through loans and subsidy without doing anything. It is therefore necessary to push them in hard work, force them to leave liquor and chewing tobacco. Free help make them lazy. Dangs needs financial help but not without work. Most of the welfare schemes are not implemented properly by the corrupt system.
In the words of Martin Wolf, the chief economic commentator of the Financial Times, July 17, 2004 published in ‘Economist’ ‘Financial aid can be useless or worse in the country with bad governments either because the money is simply wasted or else because it helps to keep corrupt rulers in place. This implies that aid should be aimed at mainly countries with relatively clean and competent governments.’ ‘Assistance aimed predominantly at the world’s poorest and weakest states.’

In this way, it may be said in conclusion that though, as compared to the pre-independence state of affairs in the Dangs region, the region has undergone notable transformation in terms of self-sufficiency that is visible is still with the government patronage and support. In most cases, outside persons and agencies operate for reformation in the region. In this respect, the self-sufficiency is illusive. Such a condition may help the process of transformation for some time, but not on a permanent basis. So it is much needed to evolve a permanent way to bring transformation.

Education is the means that provides a permanent solution to the effective transformation through self-sufficiency and self-reliance. These two are the counter coins of self respect that education generates in man. Emergence of self respect in man will affect transformation of his mindset. Although being supported initially for growth and development by the government and other agencies he, on achieving self-sufficiency, will humbly say no to any more help. He will get rid of the beggar’s psyche and try to live on his own. He will be satisfied with what he possesses. He will learn to give importance to human values. This is self reliance and self respect that makes one’s living graceful. He may hope that the tribals in Dangs may try sincerely to achieve this transformation of this kind. Education may be of great help to them. Transformation on metaphysical and psychological grounds is sure to lead transformation of economy. Here lies the real happiness. Since the researches and human studies aim at enhancing the human living with happiness and peace, such a respective may attract due attention from those concerned and involved in the process of transformation.