Appendix 7

Success Stories

Success stories: Dairying, Gramsabha, Rutumbhara, Deep Darshan and Ashram Schools are presented here. Dairying is a project which was envisaged and prepared by district officers. Gramsabha is a campaign which was taken up in early 2000s as an instrument of awareness and empowerment of the people. Rutumbhara and Deep Darshan are two educational institutes which are active in the field of secondary and higher secondary education especially with regard to girl education. Ashram Schools is a concept brought in by Mahatma Gandhi. These schools have done a pioneering work in education against all odds.

DAIRYING

Dairying activity was taken up District Rural Development Agency in 2002. There was hardly any commercial milk production before 2002. With all women cooperative societies in 67 villages and 1800 women as members, it is proving to be a successful experiment on two counts. These co-operative societies collect 13000 ltrs. of milk from tribal women. It has empowered women being all women activity. Actors from all walks of life including beneficiaries term the experiment successful. In our survey, many migrating families were found to leave one family back home to look after cows.

The activity which started as a cluster approach with well established links with dairies of Valsad and Surat proves that if tribals are empowered and trained and proper linkages are provided, they are capable to run such institution on sustainable basis. However, there is need to concentrate on availability of fodder and water and training of beneficiaries in cattle rearing to consolidate the early gains. The details of the Projects are given below:

The details of the Projects are given below:

- Name of the project: It was sanctioned as a Special Project On "Improving Socio-economic Conditions of BPL families of the Dangs district through Animal Husbandry and Dairying" under centrally assisted scheme "Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna".

- The project was implemented by the District Panchayat, the Dangs and Vasudhara Co-operative Dairy, Alipore, Chikhli, Dist-Navsari, Gujarat.
Extreme poverty necessitates an inevitable search for multiple sources of income that rely on low skill base. This is because no one source is capable of yielding enough income for BPL families. Dairying and animal husbandry are usually part of time activities, crucial for survival during times of distress. Most projects in this sector have rarely gone beyond facilitating supplementary income to BPL families; they only make their poverty more bearable.

(i) **A Winning Combination**

The Project is a joint synergistic activity for four key players, all in a win-win situation.

- **BPL Beneficiary Base**
  The target group that receives the actual advantages through the joint efforts of the District Panchayat Dangs and Vasudhara Dairy.

- **Vasudhara Dairy:**
  The Co-operative organisation playing key role for dairy development in Dangs District through its existing milk co-operative societies at the village level.

- **District Rural Development Agency, Dangs:**
  The wing of the District Panchayat of Dangs which has its focus on poverty upliftment.

- **District Panchayat Dangs:**
  Always playing key role to bring the below poverty line families of Dangs District to above poverty line.

(ii) **Total Project Cost**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
<td>14.37 Crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Credit</td>
<td>4.5 Crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Grant</td>
<td>8.6 Crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund from Vasudhara Dairy</td>
<td>1.27 Crore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(iii) **About the Project**

The project commenced in December’05 and has tenure of three years. It's a special project under the RSVY scheme of planning commission of India. The focus area include the most backward district of India including Dang. Implementation of the project is done through the all ready existing 65 woman organising Dairy Co-operative societies in this area, as well by formation of new 86 woman organising Dairy Co-operative societies. The Project has been very useful against the checking of migratory people.
(iv) **Project Components**

**Milch Animals**
Each beneficiary is eligible for receiving two milch animals through a combination of Subsidy and Bank loan. The third animal will be obtained through Artificial Insemination.

**Infrastructure Facility**
This include up-gradation of Chilling Unit, new Chilling centers, milk testing equipments, provision of S.S. Cans, Heifer rearing programme and development of Fodder plots.

**Training Programme**
These are related to faster medical care, vaccination, also include village level A.I. centers various training programme for woman and youth.

(v) **The Innovative Story**
There are many "Firsts" achieved under the project. One of the most historical one was perhaps that local tribal people adopting the Animal Husbandry practices with the Cross-bred animals for income generation.

(vi) **Salient Features of Project**
- Upgradation of Chilling Center
- Establishment of two new Chilling Centers.
- Purchase of 5000 Milch animals.
- Improvement of skill of women and youth through various training programme.
- Establishment of 20 Artificial Insemination Centers.
- Establishment of Fodder Farm.

(vii) **Service Delivery**
- **Arrangement of Cattle Fair**
  To ensure good quality of animals for farmers cattle fairs has been arranged. From this fair farmers can select the animal, decide the price in presence of committee comprise of Gramsevak, Extension officer, Veterinary officer, representative of concern bank, chairmen & secretary of dairy co-operative society.
Even the best source of Income in milch animals will not thrive if future milch livestock do not have good nursing rearing. That is why the project supports calf rearing programme. Every beneficiary is given assistance of Rs.3000/- to cope up with total expenditure for one calf turned in to good quality cow. For evaluation and monitoring the Programme “Calf Rally” has been arranged and prizes distributed amongst the competitors.

- **Fodder Farm Development**
  To ensure that each animal feeds on a nutritious diet round the year, support of Rs.7500/- is given to every beneficiary for developing a green fodder plot with drip irrigation system.

- **Pregnant Cow Care**
  Poor farmers do not feed properly to the milch animals in advanced stage of pregnancy. Consequences lead to poor milk production and illness after calving. Thus this is taken to teach them pregnant cow care. The project assisted Rs.900/- per animal to have proper balance feeding during advanced pregnancy.

- **Milko Tester Machines & S.S. Cans Supply**
  For deciding the price on the basis of quality of milk, the Milko-Tester Machines are supplied to the each new Dairy Co-operatives. Milk price is decided on the Fat – SNF proportion in milk.

  For quality retention & transportation of milk, project provides 1100 S.S. cans each costing Rs.2200/- to village co-operative society.

- **Milk Chilling Units**
  Chilling of the milk at a source nearer the cluster of villages itself is important for retaining the quality of milk. This is especially so in tropical country and distinguished geographical texture of Dang where the chances of spoilage are higher. The project has there for installed three chilling centers at different places of the district. The total cost incurred comes to Rs.302 lacs.

- **Mobile Veterinary Dispensary**
  Prior to the project, Government organisation offered need based services for treating the animals. This facility was not sufficient for treating the animals timely and regularly. Two mobile veterinary dispensary created under the project will enhance the treatment facilities at village level.

- **Artificial Insemination Centers**
  For more remote villages AI services from large center is an expensive and tedious job. Yet the importance of AI can’t be undermined. It is essential for ensuring breed quality and there by increasing milk
productivity of an animal. So in this project new 20 AI centers introduced at village level.

- **Cattle Camp & Educational Shibir**
  To give various type of treatment to the animal at one place and at a time in one camp about 300 animals covered for treatment.

Poor tribal families exposed first time against the scientific way of animal husbandry, so they needed through knowledge about the cross-bred’s normal habitat, disease and normal vaccination schedule. Such type of shibirs organised by organisation to give training to the beneficiary.

**(viii) Signs of Success**

- 2500 BPL Families covered under this special project.
- Ten bank branches are involved with the project.
- Loan recovery rate is almost 100%.
- Poor people getting regular monthly income at village level.
- Increasing in dairy parameters.

### Dang Dairy Development in last three years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>INFORMATION</th>
<th>Year 2004-05</th>
<th>Year 2005-06</th>
<th>Year 2006-07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No. of functional Dairy Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Avg. milk procurement per day (Liter)</td>
<td>8,559</td>
<td>11,748</td>
<td>21,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Avg. milk procurement per month (Lac Liter)</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>3.57</td>
<td>6.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annual milk procurement (Lac Liter)</td>
<td>31.24</td>
<td>42.87</td>
<td>76.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Avg. monthly Income (Rs. in Lac)</td>
<td>26.70</td>
<td>37.11</td>
<td>69.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total annual Income (Rs. in Lac)</td>
<td>320.50</td>
<td>445.36</td>
<td>828.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Avg. price of milk per Liter</td>
<td>10.26</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>10.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Highest milk procurement per day (Liter)</td>
<td>12,595</td>
<td>18,561</td>
<td>29,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Highest monthly milk procurement (Lac Liter)</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>5.42</td>
<td>8.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Highest monthly Income (Rs. in Lac)</td>
<td>36.42</td>
<td>55.50</td>
<td>94.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Rural Development Agency

**GRAMSABHA**

An instrument of Social Audit and Awareness:

A campaign started by the present Chief Minister to activate Gramsabha all over Gujarat has shown encouraging results as far as accountability, social
audit and public awareness are concerned. Our research has found 
gramsabhas as a source of information. Tribals that people have become 
aware of the schemes through Gramsabha. The bureaucrats, leaders and the 
tribals have found the usefulness of Gramsabha.

Vithalbhai Patel, a non-tribal and ex-sarpanch of Vaghai is of the opinion that 
males and females both attend the Gramsabha to basically demand for 
development works and complain against improper execution of the works. 
This has led to pressure on the Sarpanch and village bureaucracy to perform 
well. This movement need to be further strengthened as envisaged in PESA 
as it has all the potential of becoming an instrument of empowerment.

RUTUMBHARA

An NGO working in the field of secondary education in the Dangs, is a fine 
example of success through patience, hard work and commitment to the 
cause of tribal girl's education is located at picturesque hill station, Saputara. 
Purnimaben Pakwasa, known as didi (elder sister) among tribals and a 
Gandhian who preferred to settle down in Dangs in 1974 could collect only 
14 girl students in that year! Now, the institution which houses 789 girl 
students, 80% of them being Dangis has got many a awards to Ms Pakwasa 
including high ranking Padma Bhushan from the president of India.

The institution, spread over 10 acres of land with a school, a hostel, a 
medical unit, has done very well when it comes to student achievement (89% 
passing Xth grade in 2004 and 88% passing in XIIth grade). This is despite 
the policy of 'first come, first serve' admission as against merit based 
admission The institution is supported by many philanthropists as it gets 
funds from the state only for 260 students. It is constrained by lack of funds 
in starting science stream. Dangs specific policy in this regard is called for. 
She is of the opinion that Government alone cannot bring about the tribal 
development. However, inclusion of NGOs without proven credentials, can 
actually result into wastage of Government money and exploitation of tribals.

DEEP DARSHAN

Deep Darshan, Ahwa, a missionary school is another institution which has 
done pioneering work in Dangs. The school with classes from standard 1st to 
Xith, has 98% tribals, 85% being Dangis. Sister Carman Borges, Principal 
now wants to start science stream as she feels that without science stream, 
the Dangis will lag behind. However, the present State policy of non-
recognition of new classes is an obstacle. The student achievement is quite 
impressive (passing out averaging between 90 and 100% every year instate 
board examination. This no mean achievement considering low quality 
primary education and adverse socio-economic status of the parents. Due to 
non-recognition of science stream, every year, 50 students (from a total 
strength of 120) are forced to go out of the Dangs after standard X even 
when government school at Ahwa does provide science stream. Our research
brings out the fact that government school is having serious problem of vacant posts of teachers and lack of science. This has forced the Dangi students to either not to opt for science or to go out of Dangs if they can afford.

ASHRAM SCHOOLS

Ashram Schools started by NGOs as well as run by Government, is a shining example in quality in otherwise depressing primary education scenario in the district. Our interviews with cross section of the society, bureaucrats and leaders as well as in our survey, the Ashram Shalas stand out in quality and commitment. Our visit to Ashram Shala at Chinchli and discussion with the principal, it can be seen that the success of Ashram Shala is due to teachers and students living in the same campus. However, Ashram Shala suffer from lack of infrastructure especially in the field of hostel facilities e.g. at Chinchili due to lack of rooms, 30 students live in a single room.