CHAPTER VI

YERALA
PROJECT SOCIETY
KAMALAPUR
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1. Vera I Irrigation and Development Project Society, Alasund (Khanapur) 1968
2. Vera I Dairy Project Society, Kamlaapur (Khanapur) 1976
3. Tarun Mitra Mandal, Shirala (Shirala) 1924
4. Navyuga Mahila Mandal, Miraj (Miraj) 1948
5. Priyadarshani Mahila Mandal, Ashta (Walwa) 1980
7. Sahyadri Charitable Trust, Sangli (Miraj) 1986
8. The Friends Association, Jath (Jath) 1966
10. Ekatma Samaj Kendra, Miraj (Miraj) 1982
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6.1 INTRODUCTION

In this study area of Sangli district, we have made a purposive selection of one of the prominent Voluntary Organisations named as Yerala Project Society (YPS) Kamalapur. The chapter delineates the profiles of YPS and its role in the development of rural communities of nearly 19 villages in Khanapur Taluka of Sangli district. Prof. V.N.Deshpande is the founder and key factor of the YPS since its inception till this date.

He has become instrumental and a motivating factor for mobilising the rural resource persons in the Kamalapur region through many activities as described in the following subsections of the present chapter.

In addition to the production activities being carried on by the YPS, the social infrastructure created by the YPS is worth mentioning here. This has become helpful involve more and more participation of the masses in various rural development activities at the grass-root level.

6.2 THE SANGLI DISTRICT

Sangli district in western Maharashtra lies on border line of Karnataka state. Its areas of 8536 Sq.Km. contains eight talukas with Sangli as the Capital city. The river Krishna goes through this district along with its main tributaries i.e. Warna, Koyana and Yerala. This river belt of Krishna divides the Sangli district into Western Irrigated belt of Shirala, Walwa and part of Miraj taluka and eastern region comprising of Tasgaon - Khanapur, Kavathe-Mahankal and Jat talukas.
Naturally, the eastern belt is a drought-prone area in which the 19 villages of YPS are situated. The proportion of rains in the Western part is nearly 32° to 40° and it comes down gradually as we go to the eastern part with the rainfall of nearly 5°. The main crops of the district are sugarcane, jowar, rice, wheat, gram. The commercial crops, in addition to these include grapes, turmeric sugarcane grapes etc.

Turning to our study, it appears from the Directory of Voluntary Organisations that there are 12 Voluntary Organisations presently working in this Sangli district. The questionnaire was sent to all of them and only 10 have sent their responses. The work of these ten Organisations is multi-purpose. Out of these ten Yerala Project Society - Kamalapur has done substantial and sustainable work and hence it is selected for our detailed study.

6.3 BRIEF HISTORY OF YPS

The Yerala Project Society is a Voluntary Organisation Organisation that develops all kinds of projects in the rural area of the villages around Kamalapur. The Society is legally registered in 1976 under the Society Registration Act of 1860 and Bombay Public Trust Act 1950.

In the early Seventies, large part of India was severely drought prone for quite a long time. It was in 1973, Indian Christian Relief Organisation (Supported by an American Organisation) came to Sangli district to give some temporary help to the local farmers. Three Volunteers from Sangli City Co-ordinated these relief programmes in the Kamalapur area.
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After one and half year when most of the urgent needs were fulfilled the Indian Christen Relief Organisation suspended its activities in the Kamalapur programme. However the villagers demanded that the activities started should not be discontinued.

It was Prof.V.N.Deshpande who came forward to shoulder the responsibility of this reorganisational work of rural developments Kamalapur area consisting 19 villages having 45000 population. He collected some of the villagers together with them, it forms the Yeralu river belt in the radius of 10 KM.

6.4 MISSION AND GOAL

The initial aim of the YPS was to help the people and villagers around Kamalapur to increase their individual income and enhance their common welfare. The programmes should be so arranged and undertaken to develop minimum skill in the villages to work and stand on their own feet and develop upon themselves. They should not migrate to cities for employment but they should have their own self-employment.

The YPS tried its best to start as many programmes as possible to fulfill this aim within its own limited scope.

It organised the practical jobs. Thus the YPS aims to strengthen the infrastructure in the villages to provide welfare programmes to the families of below poverty line and also the opportunities to create awareness among themselves for self reliant.

6.5 PROF. V. N. DESHPANDE - MAN BEHIND THE MISSION

Prof.V.N.Deshpande, the founder of YPS was born in a poor family at a small village Kamatagi in Bagalkot taluka of Belgum
district (Karnataka). He had his primary education at his village Kamatgi and secondary education at Bagalkot. Later on he joined the Karnataka College for his higher education.

Prof. V. N. Deshpande had struggled a lot during the initial period of his career. In the beginning he was working as Assistant Editor of Kannada journal *Vishal Karnataka* for some years. Then he joined the Railway Services as Ticket Collector for eight years from 1952 to 1960. During his railway services, he continued his studies till he passed B.A. & M.A. Degrees from University of Poona. Fortunately, Prof. V. N. Deshpande joined Willindon College Sangli as a Lecturer in English in 1962. He worked there till 1990 and took voluntary retirement. During his teachership he dedicated himself for the cause of poor through YPS.

Prof. V. N. Deshpande is a man of social bend of mind. The social reformers in him never remain a back but inspires him to take on to the new activities of social development. He has an overflowing energy and mind effervescent with new ideas. He has taken the torch of YPS, and in the light of his torch he has been trying to improve, through very many programmes the lives of villagers and the people around the Kamalapur.

6.6 OPERATIONAL AREA OF YPS

The YPS covers 19 villages of Khanapur taluka of Sangli district. All these villages fall within the radius of 10 KM from the central village Kamalapur. The area covers about 60,000 acres of land.

Kamalapur can be reached directly from Sangli (42KM) as also from its nearest railhead Kirloskarwadi (14 KM) on the South-
Central Railway. It can be reached from Poona by both bus and rail and the journey takes about 5 hours.

Kamalpur and Ramapur are twin villages divided by the Yerala river. The population of Kamalapur is 1100 and that of Ramapur 800. Both the villages have the Maratha and Dalit (Harijan) communities in majority. Kamalapur has the primary school only up to 4th standard and Ramapur has up to secondary level.

Kamalapur has no dispensary. Ramapur has govt. dispensary. Both the villages has no facilities of veterinary doctor. There are 7 provisional shops but no hotels and utensil shops. Both the villages get the tap water supply at every home. Kamalapur is not directly connected by road but is connected by the transport means via Ramapur. Comparatively Kamalapur is less developed than Ramapur, so the YPS has its headquarter at Kamalapur.

Rest of the villages in the operational area of YPS have sufficient infrastructures such as roads, primary schools, postal services, secondary schools, etc. There are 4 health-centres and 4 Veterinary centres run by Zilla Parishad Sangli in this area.

The topography of YPS command area can be described as gently undulating, small isolated hills with uneven level plateaus criss-crossed by small streams. The society is named after the river Yerala. The river Yerala is a Sub-river of the Krishna and main sources of the drinking and irrigation of this area. Most of the streams joining this river run dry during the summer season. The average rainfall is not more than 10" per annum.
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The average soil pattern is red loamy and shallow. Few acres of land is fertile along the banks of the river. These laterite soils have a low level of organic matter in them and a low capacity to hold water. The PH content is generally alkaline in reaction ranging from 7.3 to 8.4. The summer temperatures are as high as 39 C in May and as low as 7 C during January.

The total land under cultivation is around 53000 acres and is very unevenly distributed among the 7542 families. About 52 percent of families are marginal and sub-marginal farmers, 28 percent are small farmers and 12 percent are large farmers. Nearly 2000 areas of land is irrigated by Yerala river bank.

The main crops are jowar, gram, groundnut, wheat and vegetables. The population of the area is nearly 44500. Out of it, 10 percent are Harijans. The male female ratio is 1003 and the net growth rate of population is 2 percent per annum. Agriculture is the basic occupation and dairy, poultry etc, are the secondary ones. Five percent of families are engaged in traditional occupations like carpentry, smithy, teaching rope making etc. High level of rural unemployment in the region has forced the youngsters to show their mobility to urban areas i.e. Poona & Bombay.

The literacy rate among the males in this area is 46 percent and that for the females is 29 percent. The rate of female drop outs from school is about 74 percent. The society is feudal in its outlook and religion is a strong force in the lives of families.
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6.7 ACTIVITIES OF YERALA PROJECT SOCIETY

Every activity or programme should have two aspects: Economic and Social. Economic aspect implies the income generating activities through employment opportunities. The social aspect entails mass participation, awareness, motivation. The YPS has been trying to encompass these two aspects described as follows.

6.7.1 The Dairy Project

One of the main activities undertaken by the YPS is the Dairy development project. There were number of milkmen collecting milk from farmers and selling it to the hotels and household-consumers in the city. They purchased milk at low rate of price from the villagers and sold it to the citizens at a higher rate. Both the consumers and producers were deprived from the fruits of this dairy business. The middleman earned lot of income through exploitation of both the classes. YPS thought this problem in detail and took the decision of forming a dairy society. Thus, the 'Verala Dairy Project Society' came into existence for stopping exploitative practices of the middle level milk-men and to protect the economic interests of the villagers. The society collected milk from farmers at reasonable rate and sold it to the citizens and owners of hotels in Vita City. There were some poor people who could not buy the milk cattle for want to money. The society realised this difficulty and approached the manager of Sangli Bank Ltd at its Ramanandnagar branch. The bank authority discussed the proposal from the society point of view and came forward to sanction loan to the individual milk producer for buying she buffaloes. The bank disbursed an amount of Rs.3000/- each individual 1987-88. The loanees were 168 in number. The society collected nearly 400 liters of milk everyday from surrounding area.
The following table shows the villagewise distribution of beneficiaries under the she buffalo purchasing scheme.

**TABLE NO 6.1**

Villagewise Distribution of Household Beneficiaries under the buffalo - purchasing scheme of YPS through the Sangli Bank Ltd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR.NO.</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>No of Households</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhalvani</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>38.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Balwadi</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kalambi</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kamalapur</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>5.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ramapur</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shirgaon</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>3.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Tandulwadi</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>2.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Vangi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>168</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that more than 75 percent beneficiaries are concentrated in the villages like Bhalvani, Balwadi, Kalambi, and Wangi. Out of these beneficiaries 26 households are taking the benefits under the IRDP Scheme (i.e. Subsidy from Zilla Parishad) Similarly there are 16 B.C. and 13 O.B.C. families.

The NOVIB an international NGO in Holland granted Rs 3.25 lakhs for purchasing milk van. It made the whole milk unit a financially viable one was kind enough to consider the request and granted the Rs. 3.25 lakh to YPS. As a result of this the sale of milk increases and the project ran into profits.
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Now there are five people working in the milk department. They are experts, technicians, supervisors and labourer. As per the need of work they use them at Kamalapur or Vita. Their average salary is Rs. 600 per month.

The very purpose of this starting the dairy, project was foruiiferied. The dairy project removed the middleman and the farmers got an opportunity to own that buffaloes, produce milk and get high rate of price for milk. Thus, the opportunity has created and the profits are gained.

6.7.2 Family Development Project (FDP)

YPS started this project since 1981. Its main aim was to give financial assistance in cash and kind to the needy families to solve the various problems.

Christian Children Fund an American NGO supports poor children all over the world by finding "foster parents" for them. These foster parents donate monthly certain amount of money. The money is not directly given to the people but it is given directly to family development project of YPS and it is to be spent on the health, education and development of the children / its family and community. [children and families].

Since 1981 till this date, 522 families in the operational area of YPS project are getting benefits under CCF.
TABLE NO 8.2

Villagewise Number Of Families under F.D.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Villages</th>
<th>No of Families</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Name of the Committee in that particular village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Baiwadi</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15.13</td>
<td>Kranti Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bhalwani</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>26.44</td>
<td>Sarvaseva Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Devrashtre</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>Pragati Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kalambi</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8.81</td>
<td>Balvikas Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Kamarapur</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>Sadguru Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ramapur</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>13.98</td>
<td>Lokvikas Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Shiragaon</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>Bhagyoday Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Wangi</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>14.95</td>
<td>Nath Vikas Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>522</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table gives the information regarding the children and families taking the benefits of this scheme. The villages like Bhalwani, Baiwadi, Wangi and Ramapur have the greater number of children benefitted by this scheme due to the larger population of that village.

For the proper implementation of this scheme different committees are formed such as Kranti sarvseva, pragati, Balvikas, Sadguru, Lokvikas, Bhagyoday, Nathvikas etc. These committees conduct their meetings at weekend. They discuss on the problems and solution to them in the light of on the guidelines given by YPS. The main work is to make the family aware of the work and the programmes. The committee undertake the work of training the villagers in the different fields/vocations e.g. family planning, nutrition, health, poultry, tailoring, development of land and other many technical things.
Another activity introduced side by side is that to inculcate the habit of small saving among the rural women. The participant women contributed Rs 5 daily to her saving account. If there is any difficulty there is the facility of loan to the tune of the Rs. 10,000/- from this account. There is facility of repaying the loans by installments as and when needed.

This project has ten employees. Their average salary is Rs. 800 per month. These employees keep their eye on the implementation and working of the scheme. Under this scheme, the American families do send their contribution at rate of Rs.140/- per month per family to provide services to the children and their surroundings. The money is fully utilised. As per the guidelines the amount is spent as follows.

1) Family Development 15%
2) Community Development 5%
3) Administration 15%
4) Child Development 65%

100.00

Though the FDP depends on foreign aid, it is a good example of distributive justice of international character. The rich foreign families donates their money to poor Indians.

6.7.3 Poultry Project

The poultry project activity was started with the support of foreign agency. For that purpose YPS approached to TOOL (Holland) for financial help. Another institute viz LOCKHORN Development Fund (Holland) also was contacted for the same purpose. Large funds were received by YPS from L.D.F. and TOOL and the poultry project slowly gathered strength and now within
a decade it has become the most important unit of YPS. Now the poultry project has become employment & income generating activity of the YPS at Kamalapur Village. This poultry unit with 60,000 birds, has its headquarter at Kamalapur. This unit has been working in five stages viz (i) brooding stage (ii) growing stage (iii) laying stage (iv) Training programmes and (v) feed milk.

Adjoining to this poultry unit there is a small unit viz the feedmill. The feed that is required for the poultry is manufactured here. The feed is sold to the poultry unit as well as to the outsiders.

All these five sections are supervised by the managerial staffs. These supervisors train the women of YWIC that are employed as a labourers by YPS. The payment of all these employees is made out of the funds of the poultry. The payment of electricity, Water supply, repairs are also met out of the funds of the poultry.

The aim of the poultry is to generate income for YPS and to train the rural youth in all aspect of this poultry activities so they can start their own poultry units and depend on their own. But the experience is that very few individuals dared to start their own units while the other are still in the service of the YPS.

As far as the payments are concerned the poultry supervisors get Rs. 800/- per month as a salary. The labourers are paid on contract basis (in the feed mill section).
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The poultry unit has its own office where all the information on each and every aspect of poultry is available, e.g. chicks in the three stages, their number, composition of food, quantity of food, stock of ingredients, mortality and quality of eggs, growth of chicks, selling prices etc. This information is used in drawing a very comprehensive quarterly report which is sent to the funding agency and Barneveld College of Poultry (Dutch experts on poultry) for analysis. This quarterly report also contains information on technical, financial and capacity aspects.

It appears from the report submitted by YPS to the foreign aiding agencies that the poultry has developed on a large scale and has become the most important unit of YPS. It has well experienced staff and well organised machinery. As a result of this, this unit is running in profit. The purpose of poultry unit and its training was to train their own unit but so far very few started their own units and others have not.

The increasing prices of raw material of food are putting heavy pressure on the profitability of unit. The prices of chicks, birds and eggs are fluctuating in the market and day by day it has become a risky job to run a poultry in larger scale. The way out is that the nearby farmers and villagers should be motivated to start their own units with expertise of YPS and lessen the burden on the poultry unit of YPS.

6.7.4 Agricultural Development and Extension Services
The Agricultural development Section of YPS has five sections. (i) Extension services (ii) Tractor Services (iii) Vegetables Seed Project (iv) Horticulture Section (v) Dams and Irrigation Section.
6.7.4.1 Extension Services

YPS gives technical advice and know-how to the farmers. The advice contains the latest information from the farmers as regards their land holding, methods of cultivation, seeds they used, their experience, and future plans etc. The experts in the department study these problems and difficulties faced by them. This department has gone to the extent of soil inspections, methods of planting, using of fertilizers and manures, and the market survey etc. This unit is doing its job well and as is of great use to the farmers.

6.7.4.2 Tractor Services

YPS has a large family of a number of poor individuals farmers. These farmers are small and marginal land holders. They cultivate their land traditionally. Many times they do not have enough fund for buying agricultural cattles or getting the work done on payments. As a result their land become fallow and there is no crop and the farmers become poorer and poorer. YPS considered this difficulty to the greater extent. YPS approached to the donor agency named German Agro Action (G.A.A.), Germany with request for a gift of two tractors. G.A.A. was kind enough to grant two tractors to YPS. With the help of these two tractors this unit cultivated land of F.D.P. families free of cost, every year. This helped the farmers to complete the work of cultivation in time. It affected on their agricultural produce and increased their income.
6.7.4.3 Vegetable Seed Development Project

YPS has been successful in establishing a vegetable seeds development project. The main aim of this project is to provide service to the farmers in the operational area and to train them in growing some vegetables so that they get better income and employment also. This project of YPS has collaboration with Nimbalkar seeds (Phalton) & National Seeds Corporation. Through these agencies, the expertise and technical know-how was given to them. These farmers prepared model seed farms. Among them, 28 farmers were provided loan facilities by YPS. Nearly 23 plots became successful in growing latest vegetable and improved seeds.

The following table gives the village-wise information of vegetable plots.

**TABLE NO 6.3**

Village-wise Distribution of Vegetable Seed Plots (1988-89)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>No of Families</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bhalvani</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kalambi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Balwadi</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>13.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kamalapur</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>03.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shelakebhav</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shirgaon</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tota</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.7.4.4 Horticulture Project

YPS went a step ahead and opened altogether a new branch of forestry and horticulture. YPS planted various trees on their own land.

Side by side YPS also started their horticulture development department also. YPS has been developing a five acre nursery for horticulture plants. YPS already planted mother trees of lemon, berry, pomegranate, guava, mango and others. They have installed a drip and sprinkling irrigation unit and lift irrigation system for supplementary supply of water for the nursery.

In spite of this effort on their own land, YPS has encouraged fifty farmers to grow an area of lemon and other fruits of trees. YPS supplied them with quality seedlings and technical guidance and monitoring. Nearly 20 plots were brought successfully under this scheme. The following table shows the number of plots developed under scheme.
### TABLE NO 6.4

The Distribution of Villagewise Plots under the Horticulture Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>No of Plots</th>
<th>Allotted Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kamalapur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ramapur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bhalwani</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Vangi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Shirgaon</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Kalambi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ambak</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Balwadi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The YPS gets foreign funds from GAA, Germany for this project.

#### 6.7.4.5 Small Dams and Irrigation Scheme

The agricultural unit expanded its activities in other ways also. It has constructed six small dams across the small streams at Kalambi. This activity was supported and financed by CAPART (New Delhi). The small dams created the storages of water which resulted in increasing the water levels of wells and tanks by percolation. As a result of this nearly 300 acres of land of 35 farmers was brought under irrigation.

#### 6.7.5 Engineering Units

YPS has launched another Programme under the name of engineering unit. The aim of this unit is to train the local youth in technical and engineering jobs and after getting some skills they should open their own engineering units and do the job work...
and earn livelihood on their own. It is intended to generate both the employment and income for the youth. The activities of this unit as are follows.

a. An important aspect of this Training in Engineering Technologies is to train the new labourers under the supervision of the skilled staff members. The labourers are trained practically after being trained. They are given separate jobs for completion and they are tested in their skill, efficiency and workmanship. The trainees are given stipend of the funds provided by foreign agencies.

b. This section is known as ground water survey department. This department started to check water table underground. The department checks the depth of water levels and confirms whether water can be obtained and the farmers are advised accordingly. This department has experts specially trained in water finding. They find the water with the help of latest machinery and water spots traced and the ideas given to the needy farmers. Quite a number of people have shown interest in the service of department. The following table shows village wise spot selection.
TABLE NO 6.5

Villagewise spot Selection under-ground water survey by YPS. (1988-89)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>No of Spots in that village</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ramapur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kamalapur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Vita</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bhalwani</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Devrashtre</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Balwadi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Shirgaon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It appear from the table No 6.5 that out of spots developed by YPS more than 50 percent in both villages Kamalapur and Vita. The success rate in terms of the accurate depth prediction has been 90 percent. This rate of only 50 percent in regard to the amount of discharge of water.

c. This engineering unit has playing a vital role in the development of activities undertaken by YPS. Iron and steel is the base of all industrial unit, in the same way this unit supplied a number of items required for purpose of agriculture implements, building and construction materials, transport facilities, repairing shops etc. It has supplies the fabrication to many industries and agriculture and the activities in the area. This unit has proved to be an asset of YPS.
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YPS has invested Rs 10 lakh to create infrastructure of this unit. The turnover is more than 25 lakh per annum. LDF (Netherland) assisted fully.

At present the department is headed by an expert with four assistant, labourers and one supervisor. The number of labourers fluctuate as per the need of the work. The skilled labourers gets Rs. 800 p.m. while as the trainees earn Rs. 400 p.m each. Due to the hard and heavy physical work and the moderate salaries not many workers are attracted towards this section.

In every week, month and quarter end the reports are prepared on the basis of record maintained regarding the details of work done and the income-expenditure and these reports are submitted to the higher authorities.

At present this unit is working at Vita, supplies the materials and trained labourers wherever it is needed in the surrounding area of Kamalapur. The unit has helped much for the development of activities undertaken by YPS. It is further suggested that the unit should find out new ways and means for new jobs and develop its activities in many fields. If this is not done the unit will go in loss due to shortage of funds and activities.

6.7.6 Yashashree Women's Industrial Co-Operative Society (YWIC)

YPS started another unit for the development of women mainly under the name of YWIC Society. It is registered and independent body of YPS but controlled and administered under the guidance of YPS. It is a co-operative society having 450 members. The day to day working is looked after by secretary who is responsible for all activities, their working, conducting meeting and financial affairs.
The main aim for starting this unit was to create a platform for the women to come together and organise the programmes for their own development. From this point of view, YVIC is a unit of women, by the women and for the women. To achieve this aim the unit has started many activities as detailed below.

A. Poultry Activities

This activity was divided into two parts as follows.

i. YVIC runs poultry project very successfully and tactfully. In this first part YVIC rents the Poultry sheds owned by YPS. The sheds are utilised for breeding the chicks, growing the cockrels and eggs laying. About 20 women are working in this project. These working women are trained by the YPS experts. The profit gained by this unit goes to the YVIC after paying the rent to YPS.

ii. The trained skilled woman worker of the poultry project are eligible to get loan for running their small poultry at their residence.

B. Garment Manufacturing Project

Another activity undertaken by YVIC was the garment manufacturing project. In the project women are trained in cutting and tailoring. After enough training they are given jobs of making school uniforms. Nearly 12 women are involved in this unit. This unit is working successfully.

150 woman were trained up to 1990 under the TRYSEM through the efforts of YVIC.

C. Brick Making Unit

YVIC launched another programme of brick making unit. The programme was very simple and handled very successfully by
the women. But now a days there is a cut throat competition in this business in this operational area. As a result of this the unit went to loss and that is why this unit was closed very recently.

The share capital of the YWC is Rs. 6,50,000/-. The deposit of the members is nearly Rs. 3,60,000/- and YPS provided working capital to the tune of Rs.6,60,000/- and sale during the 1990 was approximately Rs.3,00,000/-

In 1990 YWIC distributed 5 percent as a dividend to the members. This shows good working and sound financial position of unit. In brief YWIC is a self reliant branch of YPS.

It appears from the working of YWIC that it is a well organised and well managed co-operative society run by the women members. Although it is running a few units it has the potential to start and run many new activities successfully. It is good sign that the govt is paying subsidy to each units. Generally it is experienced that the women co-operatives are not managed well but this is a shining example of well organisation and better management.

To this YWIC women have got an opportunity to come together to form Co-Operatives, start their own activity and gain profits by running them efficiently and competently on sound economic basis. Through this women have learnt that the union is strength and women are equally competent enough like men to run any business profitable. Small is always beautiful and effective.
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6.7.7 Housing Project

YPS started Housing Project in 1982 to provide the security and protection of health to the families. The YPS, under the Integrated village Development Project - II made available accommodation for 104 families at the end of 1989.

For this purpose YPS approached DESWOS (Germany) and took its help for the proper and successful implementation of this project. According to this project 35 percent cost was borne up by YPS with the help of grants received from DESWOS. Remaining amount including the price of land and building material was to be raised and paid by the individual beneficiary. The amount of 35 percent was utilised for buying steel doors, frame, windows, roofing, cement, sand, tiles and masonry charges by the YPS. The remaining amount of 65 percent was contributed by the owners in terms of price of land, clay, stone and bricks and labour charges. In addition to these the initial amount of Rs.3,000/- was to be paid by owner to the YPS. Thus the house for a lifetime (Area 24' X 14' = 336 Sq.Ft) is built by the YPS. Thus the scheme was executed for 350 families. Now nearly 500 houses were under construction in 1990-92.

The following table shows the villagewise distribution of houses built in the year 1988-89.
TABLE NO 6.6

**Villagewise Distribution of House built by YPS in the year 1988-89.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>No of House Built</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vangi</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shirgaon</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kalambi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bhalwani</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kamalapur</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>6.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ambak</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ramapur</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table No.6.6 shows that nearly about 50 percent houses were built in Wangi, Ambak & Ramapur.

The villagers got double benefit of the scheme living accommodation and secondly some of them were skilled in masonry work. It is cleared that this housing project is not an income generating programme of YPS.

### 6.8. THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF YPS

**6.8.1 The Board of Management**

Though the YPS is a Public trust consisting of 7 members as trustee its administration is purely democratic and it has its grass-root. Out of these 7, five are the representatives of villages in the area of operation of society and two are from Sangli. The board was initially formed in 1976 and since there has been no change in its set up. The members of the board are volunteers.
The duties of the Board includes framing the policies & implementing the same.

The members of the committee are volunteers from the villagers. They do not earn any money from the jobs nor do they get any allowances for the purpose. They are responsible for the work and answerable to the villagers. But their commitment primarily lies with implementation and completion of the work. Thus Management of YPS runs democratically under the supervision of the representatives of the villagers.

6.8.2 The Work of the Secretary

Prof. V. N. Deshpande is playing a dominant role in the decision making process and its administration. He holds the key position in the management. In fact, he is the founder executive of the organisation. It is his intensive efforts and good contacts with the foreign funding agencies that YPS is showing the tremendous progress of the organisation. He knows the tricks of trade very well and manages skillfully correspondence and other activities. He knows very well how to handle different kinds of men and to tackle the problems. Prof. V. N. Deshpande has proved to be an asset of the YPS.

6.8.3 The External Advisory Board

In addition, YPS has an adhoc body named External Advisory Board consisting of the experts and professionals in the various fields of medicine, engineering, poultry, animal husbandry, dairy and textile etc. The functioning of adhoc body is very flexible and voluntary.

6.8.4 Personnel Of YPS

From the operational point of new thought the Prof. V. N. Deshpande is a key-person, he has wisely established very efficient
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Administrative staffing pattern combining both experts and the trustees. Every activity is headed by salaried person having required qualification and the field experience. From the administrative side the staffing pattern consists of

i. Senior Manager,
ii. Manager and
iii. Junior Manager.

The number of salaried employees during the year 1989-90 was 47. There are 7 H.O.D. 16 supervisors, and 24 other staff.

The structure of Organisation shown in the following chart.

There is no provision for either provident fund or person after their retirement. Comparatively their salaries are low.

Organisational Chart of Y.P.S.

Board of Management (Total 7 Members)

President (1)
Vice - President (1)
Treasurer (1)
Secretary (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Head</th>
<th>Administrative Staffing Pattern</th>
<th>Advisory Board</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dairy</td>
<td>1HOD +3Sup</td>
<td>Senior Manager (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. F.D.P.</td>
<td>1HOD +2Sup</td>
<td>Manager (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Poultry</td>
<td>1HOD +3Sup</td>
<td>Junior Manager (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Agri.Dev.</td>
<td>1HOD +2Sup</td>
<td>Clerks-Cum-Typist (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Engineering Unit</td>
<td>1HOD +2Sup</td>
<td>Peon (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. YWIC</td>
<td>1HOD +2Sup</td>
<td>Drivers (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Housing</td>
<td>1HOD +2Sup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9 FINANCIAL POSITION OF YPS

There are three sources of finance to the YPS. They are (a) foreign Aid, (b) Own sources and (c) Other sources.

a. Foreign Aid

The foreign aid in cash and and kind is the backbone of the financial status of YPS. Prof. V. N. Deshpande is very resourceful personality in tapping the foreign funding agencies in many advanced countries of the world. Since the Inception, he has been successfully trying to seek foreign aid for each and every project. To estimate roughly the YPS could get foreign aid nearly Rs. 8 crores (in cash and kind) from the following donor agencies.

i. DESWOS

(Deutsch Entwicklungshilfe Fr. soziales Wohnungs und siedlungswesen, German. Development Assistance Association for social housing) is a subdivision of the German National Housing Council.

ii. C.C.F.

American Welfare Organisation that recruits American "Foster Parents" for children in developing countries. These foster parents periodically (monthly) donate an amount of money to be used for the development and well being of the child and its surrounding. YPS, Family Development Project has been supported by C.C.F. for a decade. It is 100% and C.C.F. does not expect the families to do any thing in return.

iii. L.D.F. - Lockhorn Development Fund

LDF is a Dutch organisation Supporting several YPS-like organisation mainly in India. L.D.F. has been
supporting YPS for seven years mainly in the poultry and in the engineering Projects. LDF is an organisation that has shown keen interest not only in the project it supports but also in the functioning of the society as a whole.

iv. G.A.A. (German Agro Action Deutsche Welthungerhilfe)

It is an organisation which supports the development of agricultural projects in developing countries but it is also support health and training projects. Since 1985 G.A.A. has supporting the horticulture section of YPS.

v. C.C.A. (Canadian Co-operative Association)

CCA is an organisation which supports co-operatives in developing countries. Although YPS is not a co-operative, CCA has supported the poultry projects with quite amount of money. It has also supported YWIC. The goal of CCA is to develop the co-operative movement in developing countries.

vi. C.R.S. (Christen Relief Services)

CRS is an American organisation which supports organisations in developing countries to help the poor people in the world. It is based on christen principles and any organisation which applies for support by CRP must be sanctioned by local christian institution of church. CRS has sponsored some vegetable activities of the Agriculture Department of YPS for the last three years with the amount of Rs. 3,00,000/-.

b. Own Sources

YPS has been trying to create own financial sources by raising new units and bringing them into profit. So far
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YPS has started diary, poultry, engineering, seed and nursery project etc. These are self reliant and in surpluses. The surplus amount of these projects is being to the parent body i.e. YPS.

c. Other Sources

The other sources include donations from benevolent persons, Charitable Institutions govt aid (PAD,CAPART) and the membership fees collected by the villagers.

Thus, it can be said that the financial status of the YPS is neither self supporting nor viable. However, the efforts are being made to get foreign aid for each project. We should appreciate the financial discipline and economical ways of the use of the foreign funds by the management. It is true that profit is not the motive but the people's welfare is the main target. Though the force of external hand of foreign aid vary dominating, it has created the elements of risks and uncertainty in extending these projects. The management is certainly very well aware of this limitation. In spite of this constraint the development programmes are being implemented successfully with the active participation of the rural masses.

The accounts of YPS activities are well maintained and the statements of accounts are quarterly submitted to the concerning agencies.

6.10 PROBLEMS OF YPS

We have tried to identify the problems being faced by YPS at the operational level. This is the outcome to our observation, discussion, participation in the meetings, personal interviews of trustees, beneficiaries and key persons during our frequent visits to the benefitting villages of YPS.
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i. Shortage of Funds

YPS has widened its scope of activities to the limit of 19 villages in the area. It has started many activities to the service to the people. But unless and until large funds are provided these activities can not go on successfully. If the funds are short and meager the very purpose will be defeated. At present YPS is working with the help of foreign funds. It has been trying to create its own sources but they are limited and not sufficient. The Govt should look into the matter and give financial aid to these voluntary organisations to continue their work smoothly and successfully.

ii. Ignorance of the people

The majority schemes are for the upliftment of women but our society has patriarchal system of families. Men are not ready to accept this change at once. As a result women do not come forward to break this vicious circle. In short, ignorance, poverty and traditional methods are the enemies of YPS.

iii. Apathetic Attitude of the Govt.

The Govt has not paid proper attention to the voluntary sector. Voluntary organisations are looked upon partially from party politics. It adversely affects on the financial position and working of the voluntary organisations. The banks and other financial institutions follow the same route. This type of attitude of the govt as well others is not encouraging but harmful to the development of voluntary organisation.
iv. Lack of second-line leadership

Presently, YPS is fully supervised, managed, controlled by Prof. V. N. Deshpande. So long as he is active, YPS has nothing to worry about but there is a want of second-line leadership who is going to shoulder the responsibility of the YPS after the V. N. Deshpande.

v. Limitations of Management

At present, YPS fully depends upon foreign aid. The monthly, quarterly and annual report have to be submitted to the funding agencies regularly. YPS has its Head Quarter at Kamalapur and practical office at Sangli. There is not proper co-ordination between the two. It affects badly on the planning, execution and correspondence. This can be avoided by creating the provisional of professional management. YPS should have its own independent management. In short, YPS badly needs proper organisational set-up.

6.11 CONCLUSION

Thus YPS has created sufficient infrastructure for the implementation of number of plans and programmes for the development of people with the financial help of foreign agencies and also creating its own sources of income but it has not been fully successful in making these programmes self reliant and independent.

YPS is marching ahead with its plans and programmes to train and educate the people both men and women at par in different skills and methods, so as to make them self reliant. It has been successful through its programmes in creating
awareness among the villagers about the different units and their active participation in their management and working.

Prof. V. N. Deshpande has done an outstanding work for his fellowmen in the drought and poverty-striken area around Kamalapur and Ramapur by creating awareness among them regarding their conditions in the past, present and in the future. Prof. V. N. Deshpande is overflowing with the spirit of social awareness, keen interest in the upliftment of downtrodden and poverty-striken rural masses.