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Government of Maharashtra

REPORT ON THE  
EVALUATION OF THE SCHEME OF  
DAPCHARI DAIRY PROJECT,  
DISTRICT -- THANE



By

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE,  
28, QUEEN'S GARDEN, PUNE 411 001.

1981

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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

REPORT ON THE  
EVALUATION OF THE SCHEME OF  
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## P R E F A C E

The Evaluation study of the scheme of Dapchhari Dairy Project, District Thane, has been taken up with a view to assess the benefits accrued by the displaced tribal families due to the Project. The study was undertaken by Shri N.R. Bonagir and Shri M.B. Aphale, Research Officers, of this Institute. The study will be useful to the Officers in charge of the implementation of this Project and to the planners, Administrators and Research scholars who are deeply interested in Tribal Development.

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Pune.

Date : 17th October, 1981.

C O N T E N T S

		Page
Chapter One	- Introduction	1
Chapter Two	- Profiles of the Project and Rehabi- litation of the Adivasis	9
Chapter three	- Socio-Econ- omic condi- tion of the Project Af- ected Adiv- asis Rehab- ilitated in in the adj- oining vil- lages of the Dapchari Project	25
Chapter four	- Observations and Suggestions.	41



## Chapter One

### I N T R O D U C T I O N

#### 1. Introduction

The Government of Maharashtra under Government Resolution No. A & FD(MC)/Estt.178/A, dated the 12th October, 1955, decided to examine the possibility of establishing a Milk Colony on a larger scale. The intention of Government was three fold: (i) To improve milk supply situation in the city of Bombay, (ii) To shift the privately owned stables outside the city of Bombay to minimise the congestion and (iii) to improve the conditions of the Adivasis living there. Accordingly Dapchari - Vankas area was selected for the establishment of the Project. This area is inhabited by Adivasis mainly by the Warli tribe. It was certain that in view of the establishment of the Milk Project in this area, these Adivasis will be affected by it. The Governing Council of the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra State, Pune, in its meeting held on 8th of October, 1979, therefore, resolved that a detailed study should be undertaken by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Pune, in order to safeguard the interests of the affected Adivasis in that area.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Governing Council, a study was undertaken by the Institute.

#### 2. Objectives of the Study

The following objectives were kept in view for this study :

- (a) To assess the number of the Adivasi families affected;
- (b) To study the Socio-Economic condition of the affected Adivasis;
- (c) To find out ways and means of rehabilitation of the affected adivasis in the adjoining villages of the project;
- (d) To ascertain the kind of facilities immediately needed and also special facilities which could be given by way of credit, subsidy, etc.;
- (e) To render proper guidance and help to them and to create confidence in the mind of the affected adivasis that the Project is for their economic benefit;

### 3. Research Design of the Study

Before carrying out the field study a questionnaire was prepared. This questionnaire was consisted in two parts. The first part of it contained the family schedule in respect of project affected adivasi families and the second part contained in respect of the non-adivasi families, who came from outside and who were allotted units in the project. The questionnaire contained all the aspects as have been incorporated in the objectives of the study. The unit of study was consisted of (100) Adivasi families from Dapchari Project area and also from the adjoining villages where they have been rehabilitated. A unit of (30) non-adivasi families in the Dapchari Project area was also studied for the sake of comparison. Thus, in all 130 families were studied in detail.

The schedules were prepared systematically so as to collect the different types of information such as size and composition of each family, source and type of earning, facilities provided for by the Project authorities to the adivasis, who have been rehabilitated, and Financial Assistance provided to affected adivasis in order to improve their socio-economic condition etc.

4. Area and People

Dapchari village is about 140 Kms. away from the city of Bombay by road. Umbargaon is the nearest Railway Station to this village which is about (20) Kms. away from the colony. There is WBN road which links the colony with Umbargaon Railway Station. The main road is the Bombay Ahmedabad High-Way which passes through the colony. The soil is suitable for hay production and it is in the hay producing area of Maharashtra. The rainfall varies between 68" to 72" in Dapchari area.

The population of Dapchari is predominantly adivasis and the Warlies are in majority. The main occupation of Adivasis is agriculture and agricultural labour. The agriculture produce is very meagre due to uneconomic holdings of the tribals. The methods of cultivation adopted by the tribals are also traditional and primitive. The assessment of land is too low and ultimately their economic condition is extremely poor.

The following statement will indicate the assessment paid by them for Dapchari and the village Vankas

Name of Village	No. of tenements paying assessment from 1 anna to 8 annas	No. of tenements paying assessment from 8 annas to Rs. 2/-	No. of tenements paying assessment from Rs. 2/- and above	Total
1. Vankas	140	60	99	299
2. Dapchari	165	117	189	471
Total	305	177	288	770

Most of them have no agricultural land of their own. They had, therefore, to work on others land as agricultural labourers or to find out work in forest or with land-owners and traders on daily wages.

#### 5. The Warli People

The Warli is a Scheduled Tribe community predominantly living in Thane District. The total population of the Thane District according to the census of 1971 was 22,81,664 of which the tribal population was 5,79,538 and Warlies were 2,61,753. Thus the percentage of the tribal population in Thane District was 20.50 %. The Warlis form 45 % of the tribal population and 11.40 % of the total population of the District. The Warli population differs considerably in different talukas of the Thane District. It is greater in the northernmost talukas, viz. : Talasari, Dahanu, Jajhar and Palghar and is sparse in the southernmost talukas. The other tribal communities in the district are Koli-Malhar, Thekar, Katkari, Koli Dhor, Dubla,



Koli Mahadeo, Dhodia and Kokna. The Dublas and Dhodias are mostly found in Dahanu taluka. The Koknas and the Mahadeo Kolis are seen in Jawhar and Mokhada and the remaining tribes are distributed through the eastern and southern talukas of the district.

The local element in the Thane population is unusually strong. The early tribes were almost the only people in the northern Konkan and were in majority elsewhere exception some of the richer coast tracts. The northern part of the Konkan was called 'Varalat' because the Warlis originally lived in and tilled patches of lands in this area. It is also argued that the tribe Warli is of non-aryan origin and lived in the country near the Vindhya and Satpura hills from which it came to southwards. Their language which has been considerably influenced by Gujarathi goes to prove that they moved towards the south from the north. Many Warlis claim that their original home was Nagarhaveli in the Danan territory. The southerners seem to have been more assimilated with the Son Kolis and Kunbis, who have imbibed lower Marathi culture in regard to marriage custom, religion and language etc.

The Warlis are unshaven and slightly clothed, and live in small thatched huts and seem to have been shunned by other castes. The Warlis have a dark sun burnt skin. A Warli without a tuft of hair on his head is hardly to be found as he believes that there is no beauty without such a tuft. He is lean and emaciated and lacks vitality, partly because of

starvation and partly because of drinks. Though apparently weak, he has wonderful stamina and, if determined, can put up any amount of hard work. Women do not apply oil to their hair for months together which looks very untidy and dirty. Only on occasion like a marriage ceremony or on a festive day like Diwali impel them to be better dressed and neatly combed. Women in the northern part wear a great number of brass rings on their arms and legs.

#### 6. The Warli Habitation

The Warlis lead quiet life and follow agriculture as their occupation. The tribe as a whole is a settled one and the wandering habits are almost extinct. The sporadic shifts from one village to another in the case of a few families are primarily due to oppression by the 'Sawakars' and the land holders or sudden deaths or epidemics in the family and in the village. The Warlis love and live a forest life.

The Warli tribe is composed of numerous exogamous groups. Every clan forms an exogamous division with others. Every clan has a separate surname called as 'Kuli' and forms a distinct social unit. A man from one clan must marry a woman outside his clan.

The people live in numerous small groups scattered all over these parts. Each such group lives in huts clustered together in a limited area called a hanlet (pada). A hanlet is composed of a small number

of huts usually twelve to fifteen. Four or five such hamlets constitute a Warli village. The Warlis prefer to live in a locality separate from that of the higher classes. They admit members of other tribes like Dublas, Dhodias and Koknas in their midst.

A Warli family comprises of a man his wife and their children. Sometimes the family includes the man's brothers also, necessarily so if they are minors and sisters if they are unmarried. The family life of the Warlis usually begins with marriage. A man acquires the status of a family man only when he has a wife. A man's married brother invariably lives separate from him. A man's married sons also do not live with his parents.

The Warlis generally believe in Hindu Gods and deities. The Hindu Gods with whom they are particularly familiar are Ram, Laxman, Hanuman and Siva. The Warlis are animists in the sense that they worship some of the deities and spirits which are particularly tribal. The sun and the moon, clouds and wind, lightening, sea storms, etc. are considered divine. The earth, trees, soil, corns are goddesses. The Warlis worship Waghoba, i.e. the tiger god. 'Hirva' is the family god of Warlis which is another tribal deity. 'Hinay' is a female deity and is supposed to be the object of worship for women. The images of Warli gods are generally of stone or carvings on wooden planks.

The otherwise dull and unenterprising life of these people has become more monotonous by the absence

of organised sports and healthy types of recreation. The only two forms of amusement are the music and the dances. Music playing is the art restricted to few and the dances are reserved for the youngsters, both male and female. The Warlis do not enjoy music and dances as a pasttime. Musical instruments are played on ceremonial occasion like marriage and dancing is restricted to auspicious days like Diwali and Holi. The Warlis have their own musicians. The most popular musical instrument of the Warlis is the 'Tarpa' which is an essential accompaniment to the dances. It is a long instrument prepared by the Warli craftsman. The other musical instrument is avad, a small drum leathered on both sides and beaten with the fingers.

## Chapter Two

### PROFILES OF THE PROJECT AND REHABILITATION OF THE ADIVASIS

#### 1. History of the Project

The Government of Maharashtra in its resolution No. Accounts and Finance Department (MC)/ Estt-178/A, dated 12th October, 1955, decided to examine the possibility of establishing a second Milk Colony to deal with the problem of unrestricted growth of stables inside the city of Bombay. The need to have control on the impact of new animals from up-country was also urgently emphasised. The intention of Government was to establish a few additional colonies and thereby further improve the milk supply situation in the Bombay city by removing the stables outside Bombay. In view of this a post of Suprintending Engineer, with skeleton staff, was sanctioned by Government for investigating suitable sites for the proposed colony. The Suprintending Engineer after investing various alternative sites, recommended the site at Dapchari Vankas Area to Government in his final report. Accordingly, under Government Resolution No. SMC/1159/VI-30014, N, dated 8.1.1950, Government approved the acquisition of 4457 acres of land in the villages of Dapchari and Vankas in Dahanu Taluka, district Thane, for the establishment of second Milk Colony. The Dairy Development commission was asked to proceed to take necessary steps and furnish the required details to the Collector of Thane for acquisition of land for this proposed Milk Colony.

With this decision to locate the Milk Colony at Dapchari - Vankas, Government appointed a special Committee consisting of Secretary, Agriculture and Food Department; Secretary, Political and Services Department (Planning and Development) and Joint Secretary, Finance Department and Dairy Development Commissioner to recommend to Government the pattern of development that should be adopted, keeping in view the main objectives of the scheme, and the total outlay. The Committee was asked to work out the details of the second Milk Colony project and also to avoid uneconomic planning. The terms of reference of the Committee were as under :

- (i) Whether the second Milk Colony should be developed (a) On the lines as at Aarey or (b) as a Cattle owners Estate, where Government provides the facility for receiving milk and processing it for transport to Bombay.
- (ii) If the land is to be leased to the Cattle owners for the construction of cattle shed, the terms under which the lease should be effected.
- (iii) If the minimum facilities that Government should provide for development of the cattle owners Estate.
- (iv) In case, Government has to provide loans to the cattle owners for the construction of cattle sheds, the terms under which such loans should be granted.
- (v) Probable cost of Irrigation and fodder cultivation at the colony.

- (vi) Estimated cost of production of milk delivered in bulk to Bombay.
- (vii) The mode of bringing milk from the colony to Bombay and what arrangements would be needed for this and at which place.
- (viii) What action should be taken for early commencement and completion of the Project.
- (ix) To what extent the problem of providing the existing stables in Greater Bombay will be solved by the establishment of the second Milk Colony and what measures should be adopted for the removal of all stables within a fixed period and also to exercise effective control over the production of milk.

The suggestions made by this Committee were submitted to Government by the Dairy Development Commissioner in his draft note giving the general lines on which the Vankas Colony should be developed.

In order to consider the various observations, Government appointed a study Group consisting of Dairy Development Commissioner, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department and the Director of Animal Husbandry for suggesting modifications. Having satisfied that the present sites at Vankas and Dapchhari is suitable for the Milk Colony, the study Group examined the various topographical data available to satisfy itself about its suitability.

On the basis of suggestions made by the Study Group, Government of Maharashtra took decision to establish Dairy Project at Dapchhari as early as 1962. It was decided to implement this project in three separate Units as - 1) Government Unit, 2) Farmer Unit and (3) Licensee Unit.

## 2. Socio-Geographical Conditions

The Socio-Geographical condition was taken into consideration while selecting the Vankas and Dapchhari areas for the Dairy Project. This place is about 100 miles from Bombay by road. The nearest Railway Station is Unbergaon which is at distance of 13 miles from the colony site. There is a road linking the Colony with Unbergaon Railway Station. The main road linking the Colony with Bombay is the Ahmedabad Highway which passes through the colony site and divides it into two sectors. This is an all weather road being used for road transport between Gujarat and Bombay throughout the year.

The average rain-fall in this region varies between 68" to 72". The soil is suitable for hay production and it is in the hay producing area of Maharashtra. Under perennial irrigation the soil would also produce a substantial quantity of green fodder. The area of Colony is flat and slightly undulated with bush growth and it is suitable for development.

The people inhabiting the area are mainly Warlis and other adivasis. They are agriculturists and have no means of livelihood except depending on the precarious agricultural return from uneconomic holdings. Their economic condition is extremely poor. Their method of cultivation is primitive. The total number of tenements at Dapchhari is 471 and Vankas 299. The assessment of the land is very poor and low.



The following statement will indicate the assessment paid by the tenants :

Name of Village	No. of tenants paying assessment from 1 anna to 8 annas	No. of tenants paying assessment from 8 annas to Rs. 2/-	No. of tenants paying assessment from Rs. 2/- and above	Total
1. Vankas	140	60	99	299
2. Dapchari	165	117	189	471
Total	305	177	288	770

Some of the adivasis families who have no agricultural land of their own, work on other's land as agricultural labourers. Some work in Forest on daily wages and other with the private people.

It will reveal from the above table that out of 770 adivasi tenants at Dapchari and Vankas 305 tenants are paying assessment from 1 anna to 8 annas, the percentage is 39. 177 tenants are paying assessment from 8 annas to Rs. 2/- the percentage is nearly 23. This, therefore, shows that the economic condition of the Adivasis is very poor.

### 3. Aims and Objectives of the Project

Initially the objective of the Project was to run the Project similarly on the lines of Aarey Milk Colony and provide alternative accommodation in the rural areas outside Bombay for the city cattle. Therefore the second colony was considered as a Project intended to provide alternative accommodation for city cattle.

Apart from the fact that the city animals have to be shifted to more congenial environment for milk production the area itself requires development of this type to improve the conditions of the existing Adivasis inhabiting the areas who are economically extremely backward. Therefore, the Project also aims at providing basic source of living to the adivasis who are not trained or who have not so far been provided any opportunity for establishing themselves in the society as real farmers. The Adivasis in this area could be trained in cattle keeping, calf rearing, fodder production, and other ancilliary activities and thereby provide them suitable source of living and make overall improvement in the economic condition of the Adivasis in the area.

On the basis of suggestions made by the study group it was decided to implement this Project in three separate Units as : 1) Government Unit, 2) Farmers Unit and 3) Licensed Unit. The Project was implemented vide Government Resolution dated 2nd December, 1964 in which it was decided to acquire 2654 hectares of land which was subsequently increased to 2920 hectares due to additional requirements for Dam etc. The original outlay envisaged for completion of Project in three phases is to the tune of Rs. 6.62 crores.

The actual construction work and preliminary activities commenced from 1967-68. The calf rearing scheme was inaugurated in the year 1967-68 with the arrival of young stock and adult cows from

Aarey Milk Colony. The work of land development started in the year 1970 and completed partially in the year 1975. Uptil now 3350 acres of land has been developed. The per acre cost of land development comes to Rs. 1552/- The R.R.O. Unit has mainly done the work of levelling and clearance of jungle. While the soil conservation Unit has done the work of bunding and cultivable levelling. The total expenditure on land development was to Rs. 52.87 lakhs.

On completion of the Project, as per original pattern, it was to accommodate 21,000 Milch animals alongwith about 20,000 young stocks.

The distribution of animals in the Units and their anticipated milk production estimated was as under:

Sr. No.	Name of the Unit	Likely animal population	Anticipated milk production per day
1.	Government Unit	1000 Cows with young stock	5000 litres
2.	Farmers Unit	10,000 cows with 10,000 young stocks	50,000 litres
3.	Licensee Unit	10,000 buffaloes with 10,000 young stock	50,000 litres
4.	Procurement from surrounding area		20,000 litres
Total			1,25,000 litres

This anticipated milk was to be supplied daily through road tankers to Greater Bombay Milk Scheme. Besides, there are other subsidiary activities given as under :

1. Demonstration cross breeding programme in Government and Farmer Units

2. Area covered by existing Farmer Units . . . 170 hecets.
3. Area under cultivation in Government Unit. . . . 200 hecets.

With the completion of the Dam under Project about 1600 hectares of land will come under irrigation.

5. Project affected people and their Rehabilitation

The information regarding the population of the village Dapchari and Vankas, where the Dairy Project has been started, is given below :

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Census code No. (according to 1961)	Area of the village (Sq. miles)	Population of the village			No. of families affected	Percentage
				Tri-bal	Non-Tri-bal	Total		
1.	Vankas	53	3.4	1282	100	1382	1074 Nil	
2.	Dapchari	54	9.2	1967	129	2096		
Total				3249	229	3478		

It will be seen from the above table that due to establishment of Dairy Project, the land from the above mentioned villages was acquired. (1074) Adivasis families were required to be shifted and rehabilitated.

Out of 1074 Project affected adivasi families (537) families i.e. 50 % of the affected families were Khatedars and of them, 426 adivasi families (79%) have been rehabilitated by allotting them land at Dapchari

2. Cultivation of fodder crops and grasses of more nutritive value on a large scale to provide good quality green and dry fodder to livestock to all the three units
3. Development of milk pockets in the round about area for the upliftment of Adivasi population.
4. Irrigation Scheme in the Project

Dapchari Project consists of construction of Dam, canals, distributories and lift irrigation scheme at the cost of Rs. 874 lakhs.

Dam has been constructed at Kurze (for irrigation of land) across the river 'Viroli' which has a catchment of 9.70 Sq. Miles. The height of the Dam is 21.94 M. and the total storage of the dam is said to be 1400. <sup>M.C. feet</sup> The cost of the Dam is Rs. 2.47 lakhs.

There is one canal on the left bank which stretches to a length of 11.9 Kms. It is designed to discharge 95 cuses for feeding the fields for irrigation under canals is 943 hect. There are 14 distributories under flow and 19 distributories are provided for lift irrigation schemes. There are 6 lift irrigation schemes located on the canal to feed the higher level command under the Project. The total area under the command with lift schemes is 686 hectares. The cost of the schemes is Rs. 45 lakhs.

#### Ayacut Work

Priorities for completing the Ayacut work is given as under :

1. Area reserved for Project . . . . 160 hectas.  
affected persons

Vankas, Kurze Wadavali, Uplat, Modgaon, Kosbad (Borande) Khubale villages. The remaining 111 families (21 %) who were Khatedars are yet to be rehabilitated. The total percentage of rehabilitated adivasi families comes to 40. The rehabilitation of 60 percent affected families is yet to be done.

It can be seen from table that out of 426 adivasi families rehabilitated, 200 Khatedars have been allotted one acre irrigated land for each family at Dapchari, Vankas and Vadvali and 226 Khatedars have been allotted (4) acres of non-irrigated land.

Name of the village	New Gaothan	Number of plots allotted to Khatedars		
		1 acre	4 acres	Total
1. Dapchari	2	200	-	200
2. Vankas				
3. Vadvali	1	-	21	21
4. Uplat	1	-	35	35
5. Modgaon	1	-	61	61
6. Kosbad	1	-	64	64
7. Borande	1	-	45	45
T o t a l	7	200	226	426

#### 6. Farmer Units

Farmer Units is rather a unique and main activity of the Project. In the farmer Units upto now 170 units have been constructed. Out of which 165 units have been brought into operation.

Out of 426 Project affected adivasi families, (37) adivasi families have been rehabilitated by allotting (37) units in the Farmer Units. They have been allotted each with about one hectare of land with one residential house and a cattleshed to accommodate 12 milch cattle. Each of the Unit is linked by an approach road, at least, by one side.

The remaining 128 units have been allotted to non-adivasi families from outside places.

Out of 37 adivasi families who have been allotted the Farmer Units, (5) Families have already left their units, and one unit holder was expired. Thus there were only (31) adivasi family units in the Project.

#### 7. Adivasi and Non-Adivasi Farmer Units in the Project

It has been seen from table 'A' on page no. 23 that the average size of the Adivasi Family is 3.8 persons while it is 4.8 persons in non-adivasi family in the Farmer Units. An average earner in adivasi family is 1.6 persons while it is two persons in non-adivasi family. The percentage of literacy among the adivasi families is 25 while it is 35 in non-adivasi families. The average annual income of the adivasi family is Rs. 400/- whereas it is Rs. 450/- in the non-adivasi family in the Farmer Units of the Dapchari Project.

As regards the non-adivasi families, it will be seen that these families have come from outside places.

Units have been allotted to them temporarily on 11 months basis. However, it was noticed during the survey that some families have sufficient land and property at their native places which is looked after by their family members. It has been gathered that there are in all 140 cases of this type in the Project. One small example is enough to throw light on such allotments. One graduate lady who was a school teacher in Bombay was allotted a farmer unit. She belongs to a respectable family having Printing Press and Printing business in Bombay. One of her brothers is a doctor also. She has been allotted 2 acres and 10 gunthas of irrigated land in the Farmer Units by the Project authorities.

This will show that the advantages of the Units of the Dapchari Dairy Project have gone to the non-<sup>instead</sup> adivasis of Project affected Adivasis, who are deserving and needy.

8. Socio-Economic conditions of the Project affected adivasis in the Farmer Units prior to rehabilitation

The information regarding the socio-economic conditions of Project affected adivasis prior to their rehabilitation is given in the table 'B' on page no. 24. It reveals from table 'B' that out of 31 Project affected adivasi families, 24 adivasi families were engaged in agriculture, 3 were agriculture labourers and 4 families were in service. These families were having total non-irrigated land, measuring 143 acres and 8 gunthas.



Besides they own 15 acres of land for grazing. This shows that the average land holding per adivasi farmer was 4.6 acres. In addition to this, these families were owning 506. various types of jungle and horticulture trees like Mango, Tamarind, Teak, Aine etc. The average annual income of the Adivasi family from agriculture, grass and forest trees was Rs. 800/- This income appears double than what they are getting after rehabilitation. These families were also keeping cattle like bullocks, hen, sheeps, goats etc. It will be seen from the table that an average adivasi family was having 3 to 4 cows, 1 to 2 bullocks, 8 to 9 Hens, and 2 to 3 sheeps/goats etc. They were also getting the income from the milch cattle.

9. Compensation given to Project affected Adivasis

The adivasi families residing at the Dapchhari Vankas and adjoining hamlets were affected due to the starting of the Dairy Project. These families had to sustain loss of movable and immovable property like agricultural land, yield in the agricultural farms, trees planted on the land, house (hut), milch cattle etc.

The information regarding the compensation given by Government to (100) Project affected adivasis is given in the following table :

Name of the village	No. of Project affected families Studied	Compensation given by Government		
		Land (Rs.)	House (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1. Vadvali	36	44,176	18,872	63,048

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Vankas 7	8,380	5,753	14,133
3.	Dapchari 31	26,248	15,070	41,318
4.	Kurze 3	6,480	4,540	11,020
5.	Uplat 6	8,800	4,900	13,700
6.	Hodgaon 12	31,610	5,800	37,410
7.	Kosbad 1	200	900	1,100
8.	Torangad 4	1,300	1,360	2,660
	Total 100	1,27,194	57,195	1,84,389

It will be seen from this table that the Government paid compensation to these Project affected adivasi families towards the land and house.

During the survey, it has been noticed in personal contacts and conversation with these Project affected adivasi families that some of the Project affected families were neither given compensation nor given land for rehabilitation. Some Project affected adivasi families complained that the amount given towards compensation is credited into the head of rehabilitation Department for which they have been given receipts, but these families have not been paid compensation amount by the Rehabilitation Department so far.

Table 'A'

Category	Name of Village	Total Family Nos.	Present Composition of the family		Total	Literate		Workers				Total income (Rs.)				
			Adults	Children		Male	Female	Male	Female	Children	Others		Agri- culture	Agri- cult- ural lab- our- ers	Ser- vice	Oth- ers
.1.	Dapchari	31	38	39	-	42	119	30	9	35	16	-	26	4	1	400/-
A d d i t i o n a l		(inc- luded)	27	Far- mer Units												
		2	2	Kolma												
		2	2	Others												
.2.	Dapchari	28	40	33	19	43	135	48	33	34	23	-	26	-	-	450/-
N o n																
A d d i t i o n a l																

Table 'B'

Number of families	Occupation		Land		Trees Number	Grass Area	Total Annual Income (Rs.)	Type of cattle				
	Agr-iculture	Agri-Service	Other	Arec				Non-irrigated	Cows	Bullock	Hen	Other
31	24	3	4	-	143.08	15.00	25,000	115	60	274	84	533

### Chapter Three

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED ADIVASIS REHABILITATED IN THE ADJOINING VILLAGES OF THE DAPCHARI PROJECT

In order to assess the impact of the Project activities on the Project affected adivasis, (100) such families were selected for the detailed study. In the earlier chapter, information of (31) adivasi families, who were affected by the Project and who have been allotted Farmer Units in the Project, have been analysed. In this chapter, information of (100) adivasi families and 28 Non-adivasi families who have been rehabilitated has been analysed.

It has been seen from the Statistics that the average size of the family among the Project affected adivasi families is 5.7 persons, of which 3.2 are children per family. The population of these families shows that the adult males and females are 45 % and the children are 55 %. It indicates a large burden of the children on the adivasi families.

The literacy level in the Project affected adivasis is 11 %. Further it shows that the percentage of literacy, both for male and female, is 7 and 4 % respectively. The literacy level is little higher among the children below the age of 14. The study reveals that 90 % of the children of school going age do not attend the schools. No special programme was carried out by the Project authorities to educate these children in the Project.

Nearly 40 % of the family members are workers and 60 % are non members in the Project affected families. Of the total workers, 20 % are males, 14 % are females, and 6 % are children below age 14. As far as the occupations of these families are concerned, 40 % families are cultivators and they are cultivating the land allotted to them. 34 % families work as agricultural labourers, and 26% families are engaged in forest services and miscellaneous forest activities.

Condition prior to Rehabilitation

It is revealed from the Table 'A' (next page) that out of (100), 92 adivasis families were agriculturists.

Among 28 non-adivasi families to whom the lands under farmer units have been allotted in Project, 15 families were agriculturists, and 13 families were non-agriculturists. This clearly shows that about 50 % of the non-agriculturists from non adivasi families were allotted land under farm units in the Project. No specific criteria was adopted or observed while allotting the land under farm units to the Project affected adivasi and non-adivasi families. In fact, the benefits of these units should have been given to the Project affected adivasi families instead of non-agriculturists non-adivasi families who are from outside areas.

Land

The total land owned by 100 Project affected Khatedars at Dapchari, Vankas, Vadvalli and adjoining

(Contd. on page 27)

Table (A)

Socio-Economic conditions of Project Affected Adivasis and Non-Adivasis - Prior to their Rehabilitation in the Project Area

Category	Number of families	Occupation			Land Area Type	Trees Number	Grass Area	Total annual income (Rs.)	Milch cattles				
		Agri. laborer	Agri. service	Others					Cows	Bulls	Hen Other	Total	
Adivasis	100	92	3	5	647.06 (acres) Non-irrigated land	4163	63.14 acres	1,07,440/-	397	279	387	324	-
Non-Adivasis	28	15	-	5	66.30 acres Irrigated	-	-	65,500/-	-	-	-	-	-

villages in the Thane District was 647.06 acres. Besides, the land covered under grazing belonging to these families was 63.14 acres.

The average land holding of the Project affected adivasis prior to rehabilitation was 7.1 acres per adivasi Khatedar. Whereas the land allotted to the Project affected adivasi Khatedar after rehabilitation by the Project authorities is 1 hectare i.e. 2.5 acres. It shows that the adivasi Khatedar was holding more land prior to their rehabilitation. The non-adivasis who hailed from outside districts have been allotted one hectare i.e. 2.5 acres of irrigated land with one residential house and a cattleshed to accommodate 12 milch cattle. In addition to this the non-adivasi families have been given loan by the Project authorities, Nationalised Bank, MAIDC, and Khadi and Village Industries for the purchase of green fodder, Milch cattle and Gobar Gas etc.

This clearly shows that the non-adivasi families received more benefits from the Project than the Project affected adivasis. It would not be out of place to mention that the allocation of 128 farmer units in Dapchari Project to the non-adivasis and that too from outside districts, it has barred the claims and benefits of Project affected adivasis. The Project authorities should have allotted all the farmer units to the Project affected adivasis giving <sup>Priority</sup> for their rehabilitation.



Economic Condition

The annual average income of Project affected adivasi Khatedar, prior to rehabilitation, was Rs. 1,074/- from all the sources. Whereas the annual average income of non- adivasi person was Rs. 2,332/-. This shows that the economic condition of the non- adivasi families who had come from outside districts was comparatively better than the Project affected adivasi khatedars. It shows that while allotting farm units, the Project authorities had not given any thought to the economic condition of the families to whom the Farm units have been allotted.

Milch animals.

It is revealed that prior to rehabilitation the adivasi khatedars were having their own milch animals. It is noticed that the adivasi khatedars were holding on an average 3 to 4 cows, 2 to 3 bullocks, 3 to 4 hens and 3 other animals, whereas the non- adivasi families from outside district were not holding any milch animal. The Project authorities while allotting Farm unit to them had not considered whether they had knowledge of keeping milch cattle or not.

Facilities provided by the Project to the Unit Holders

In the farmer units of the Project, various facilities like land, residential accommodation, loan for purchase of milch cattle, loan for purchase of

cattle feed, green fodder and installation of Gobar Gas and cattle-shed to accommodate milch cattle were provided to the Unit holders.

The following table shows the number of units constructed and allotted to the adivasis and non-adivasis.

Sr. No.	Total No. of Units constructed	Total No. of Units allotted	No. of Adivasi Khatedars (Unit allotted)	No. of non-adivasis and outsiders (Unit allotted)
1.	170	165	37	128

Out of 165, the Project authorities have allotted only 37 units to the Project affected adivasi Khatedars and the remaining 128 Units were allotted to the non-adivasis and outsiders. It shows that 22.5 % benefits of the Units are accrued by the Project affected adivasi khatedars whereas 77.5 % benefits are accrued by the non-adivasi outsiders.

#### Financial assistance

The financial assistance in the form of loan was provided to the unit holders. The details are given below in table:

Beneficiaries	No. of Unit holders	Financial assistance given for purchase of milch cattle	No. of milch cattle given
Adivasi Khatedars	37	Rs. 8,86,131/-	285
Non-adivasis	128	Rs. 36,13,869/-	1311
T o t a l	165	Rs. 45,00,000/-	1596

It is seen from the above table that out of Rs. 45 lakhs financial assistance provided to the Unit holders, the adivasi khatedars received Rs. 8.86 lakhs i.e. 19.7 %, whereas 36.13 lakhs i.e. 80.3 % financial assistance were given to non-ativasi unit holders in Dapchari Project.

Gobar Gas Plant

Gobar Gas Plants were provided to the unit holders through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Bank of Maharashtra. The Commission gave technical guidance in respect of construction of plant and subsidy at the rate of 30 % to non-ativasi and 75 % to adivasis. The remaining expenditure was met from the loan granted by the Bank of Maharashtra at the rate of Rs. 550/- per plant.

Number of Gobar Gas Plants provided to the Unit Holders:

	-	122
a) Adivasis	-	27
b) Non-ativasis	-	95

Supply of Sugras

The Unit Holders were supplied with Sugras, cattle feed through Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd. The cattle feed was recommended by the Project on three months credit basis. The details of Sugras, supplied to the Unit holders are as under :

Category	Total No. of Unit holders	Sugrass supplied to the extent of Rs. in lakhs
Adivasis	37	2.53
Non-advasis	128	16.13
Total	165	18.66

The Project also gives cattle feed, hay, green fodder seeds, manures and other items on credit to the Unit holders.

In addition to this, the Project authorities have provided common facilities to the Unit holders viz.:

1. Drinking water supply through taps and Irrigation
2. Electricity
3. Primary School and Balwadi
4. Roads and Approach roads
5. Dispensary

In addition to these, no other special facilities were provided to the adivasi unit holders.

#### Other Credit Facilities

The Unit holder has to pay monthly rent of Rs. 112/- for the farm house and farm land including services. After the remission of 2 years on occupation he would pay the charges for irrigation water at the standard rates.

#### Reduce Rental Facility

The Unit holder is provided only with a small farm house not costing more than Rs. 5000/-. Presently, the unit holder pays Rs. 47/- a rent for the farm house, farm land and the services per month against the previous rent of Rs. 112/-.

#### Subsidy on cattle-shed

The unit holder can construct his own cattle shed for (8) animals for which he will have to provide from his own resources or from institutional finance. Government subsidises the cost of the cattleshed to the extent of Rs. 1000/-. The subsidy would be mostly in the form of building material. Initially he may construct a shed only for four animals and later extend to house eight animals.

#### Reducing Credit Facilities

In the case of adivasis and weaker sections, the subsidies for purchase of milch cattle to the extent of 50 % are available. Similarly, subsidy is available for purchase of bullocks also.

#### Milk Procurement

Milk procurement is one of the activity of the Project. The Dairy Development Department had therefore started the collection of milk from the surrounding areas of Dapchari and opened a milk receiving centre at Kasa in the year 1968. But as there was no sufficient

THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
COUNTY OF [illegible]  
I, [illegible], County Clerk of said County, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said County.

WITNESSETH my hand and the seal of said County, this [illegible] day of [illegible] A.D. 19[illegible].

[illegible] County Clerk

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS,  
My Commission Expires on [illegible] A.D. 19[illegible].

[illegible]

Name of Unit holder	No. of units	Milch cattle with the unit holder	Collection of milk per day
66			
1. Adivasis	37	152	209 litres
2. Non-adiyasis	128	648	2120 litres
T o t a l	165	800	2329 litres

The above table shows that the average procurement and collection of milk per day from the adivasi unit holders (farmer) is 5.6 litre, where-as the average collection of milk per day from non-adiyasis holder is 16.5 litres. The average collection of milk per day from the adivasis as compared to the non-adiyasis shows that it is 1/3. This reflects on the economic condition of adivasi and non-adiyasis unit holders. As it appears that the adivasi unit holders cannot spend sufficient amount towards the cattle feed, Sugrass and hay and hence the reduction in milk from their milch cattle.

The information regarding procurement and collection of milk at the Dapchari Project during the last 8 years is <sup>given</sup> below ~~given~~ in table.

Year	Govt. Dairy Unit	Farmers Units	Other out-siders	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	0.50	-	-	0.50
1971-72	1.29	-	-	1.29
1972-73	1.63	-	-	1.63
1973-74	2.78	-	-	2.78
1974-75	4.55	2.24	0.06	6.85
1975-76	5.23	8.19	0.30	13.72
1976-77	4.99	12.43	0.07	17.49
1977-78	0.05	10.16	0.06	15.30
Total	26.02	33.05	0.49	59.56

It will be seen from the table that the total procurement of milk had increasing trend upto the year 1976-77. The milk collection at the Government Units (Dairy) has decreased in the year 1977-78.

The anticipated position regarding animals and milk collection by the Project authorities and the actual position is given below in table.

Name of the Unit	Animal Population		Milk Collection	
	Anticipated	Actuals	Anticipated (Litres per day)	Actual
1. Govt. Units	1000 cows	349	5000	1450
2. Farmer Units	10000 cows	800	50,000	2329
T o t a l	11000	1149	55,000	3779

It shows that the Project authorities anticipated the animal population of 1000 cows in the Government Units but the actual cows were only 349 i.e. 35 %. The Project authorities also anticipated 5000 litres of milk collection, but the actual collection of milk was only 1450 litres, i.e. 29 %.

In the case of farmer units, the Project authorities anticipated 10,000 animal population but the actual animals were only 800 i.e. 8 % of the total animal population. Regarding milk collection, Project authorities anticipated 50,000 litres milk per day from the farmer units. But the actual collection came about 2329 litres only.



The Project authorities noted the reasons for the declining position in milk procurement as under :

1. The facility of supplying sugrass on credit to the unit holders (farmers) was reduced. In July 1977, 155 unit holders were getting sugrass on credit from the M.A.I.D.C. Depot at Dapchari. While in March 1978 the number has reduced to 35 unit holders.
2. Irrigation facilities could not be made available.
3. Lands of few unit holders were not sufficiently developed for irrigation.
4. Government servant's strike of 54 days in the year 1978.

Because of the above reasons and for want of proper care of animals, it adversely affected the milk production in the project. The study also revealed that the animals also became more susceptible to infections and irregular breeding and many animals succumbed to such condition.

It was also revealed from the recent survey that out of 165 unit holders there were 13 unit holders who were not supplying milk at all. There were 52 unit holders who were supplying only 1 to 5 litres milk per day and only 4 unit holders who supplied milk above 40 litres per day. This shows that the milk production of the unit holders is so low that the project is not in a position to recover the loans supplied to them. This has resulted in Project overdues of Rs. 11.44 lakhs by end of March, 1978.

This shows that the milk procurement and collection activities of the project has severally affected and the project does not yield good results.

Developmental expenditure of Dapchhari Dairy Project

The decision of establishing a Dairy Project at Dapchhari was taken by Government of Maharashtra as early as 1962. An Administrative approval was accorded to this scheme in September, 1963 and the work started in December, 1964.

The details of the developmental activities and expenditure incurred thereon by the Government is given below :

Land acquisition

It was decided to acquire 2920 hectares of land for the Project. But later on, this ceiling of acquisition of land was increased to have more developmental activities in the Project. Accordingly, new developmental activities were undertaken viz. construction of Dam, Canals, etc. in the Project area.

The total land of 6617 acres was acquired for the Project as under :

- a) Private land 5288 acres
- b) Forest land 1329 acres

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Total land 6617 acres

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The total cost of Rs. 39.72 lakhs was incurred for acquiring 6617 acres of land for the Project.

Land Development

The work of development of land was allotted to the Soil Conservation Unit of the agriculture Department in 1970 and to the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation Unit in 1972. The Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation Unit had carried out the work of levelling and clearing the forest, while the Soil Conservation Unit had carried out the work of bunding and levelling of land etc. The total expenditure on the development of land was worked out to Rs. 52.87 lakhs.

Rehabilitation of Project affected Adivasi families

In order to shift and rehabilitate the Project affected adivasi families, Government acquired land from nearby 10 villages for the Project. So far, 426 Project affected adivasi families have been rehabilitated. Out of them, each 200 Khatedar farmers have been reallocated one acre of perennial irrigated land at Dapchari, Vankas and Wadvalli and the other Khatedar farmers have been allotted 4 acres of non-irrigated land at the adjoining villages. The total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of the Project affected adivasi families worked out to Rs. 40.11 lakhs by end of March, 1978.

The total expenditure on the various developmental activities undertaken by the Project authorities is given below :

Developmental activities	Total Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage against total expenditure
1. Land acquisition	39.72	5.79
2. Land development	52.87	7.70
3. Rehabilitation of Project affected persons (amenities)	3.68	0.54
4. Dam and Canals	393.00	57.26
5. Civil works and electricity	134.00	19.54
6. Farmer Units	45.00	6.55
7. Licensee Units	18.00	2.62
T o t a l	686.27	100.00

Land acquisition and land development

The expenditure of Rs. 92.59 lakhs have been incurred on 6,617 acres of land. Out of 6617 acres of acquired land, 492 acres of land was reserved for Project affected adivasi families. An approximate expenditure of Rs. 6.88 lakhs has been incurred on the Project affected adivasi families. This indicates that of the total expenditure of Rs. 92.59 lakhs under land acquisition and land development, only 7 per cent benefit goes to the Project affected adivasi families.

Under the farmer units, the total expenditure was Rs. 45 lakhs. As against 37 adivasi unit holders in the farmer units, the cost of expenditure was Rs. 8.86 lakhs i.e. 20 per cent on Project affected adivasis.

Rehabilitation of Project  
affected Families (amenities)

Out of total expenditure of Rs. 686.27 lakhs on the various activities of the Project, only Rs. 3.68 lakhs were spent on the Project affected adivasi families i.e. 0.54 per cent.

It shows that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 686.27 lakhs incurred on the Project activities, Rs. 545 lakhs i.e. 80 % have been incurred on Dam, Canals, water supply, construction works of licensee units etc.

## Chapter Four

### OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### Observations

One of the objectives of establishing the Project was to provide basic source of living to the Adivasis by rehabilitating them, to improve their conditions and provide them an opportunity for establishing themselves in the society. It was also an objective to train the Adivasis in cattle keeping, calf rearing, fodder production etc.

It is revealed from the evaluation study of the Project that out of 1074 Project affected Adivasi families, only 426 adivasi Khatedar farmers have been rehabilitated by allotting one acre of irrigated land at Dapchari, Vankas and Wadvalli and 4 acres of land (non-irrigated) at the adjoining villages. It indicates that the 40 per cent of the Project affected Adivasi families have been rehabilitated and 60 per cent of these families not rehabilitated so far.

2 :- Now the question is whether these Project affected adivasi families who have been rehabilitated at the Dapchari, Vankas and other adjoining villages have been provided basic source of living and if so whether the conditions of these families have been improved and thirdly whether they (Adivasi families) have been provided opportunity for establishing themselves in the society.

Of the 426 adivasi families, 37 families have been rehabilitated by allotting unit in the farmer

units. In farmer's unit these families have been allotted each with one hectre of land with one residential place. This shows that the proper opportunity to most of the Project affected adivasi families has not been given to establish their families on land. The remaining farmer units were allotted to the non-adivasis and that two outsiders.

Adivasi families in the Farmer Units

3:- (37) Adivasi Families in the Farmer units, have been sanctioned the total loan of Rs. 16.72 lakhs for purchase of milch cattles, sugrass and installation of Gobar Gas. Of the total loan of Rs. 16.72 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 7.10 lakhs have been repaid so far by these families and the balance of Rs. 13.37 lakhs (including interest) is still outstanding against them. Thus most of the adivasi families are overburden by the outstanding loan. The average loan of each family is about Rs. 34,000/-.

These (37) adivasi families were provided loan through Maharashtra Bank to purchase (285) milch cattles. It is seen at the time of survey that they were having only 152 milch cattle (cows) and 52 calves. The average milk collection from the adivasi farmer is 5 litres per day. The huge amount of outstanding loan indicates that these adivasi families are not financially sound to repay the loan dues regularly. Secondly, their income from supply of milk is too poor to repay the loans. The Project authorities have

stopped to provide through M.A.I.D.C. green fodder, cattle feed, hay to the cattle of these families on credit basis. This also reflected on the procurement of milk of the milch cattles. Instead of improving the condition of these families, they have become bankrupt.

Adivasi Families rehabilitated  
in the adjoining villages

4:- The economic condition of the families rehabilitated in the adjoining villages shows that except (4) acres of non-irrigated land these families have not been provided any basic amenities. These families have not been provided any financial assistance to improve their land. They have also not been provided agricultural implements, improved seeds, fertilizers and assistance to purchase milch cattles. The average annual income of these families comes to about Rs. 2000/- which is much less than their previous annual income. This indicates that the economic condition of the rehabilitated adivasis have not been improved.

5:- In the objectives of the Project it has been stated that the adivasis will be trained in cattle keeping, calf rearing and fodder production, but this has not so far been done. The strength of the milch cattle of the adivasi families in the unit has reduced from 285 to 152. This shows the death toll of the milch cattle. If the Project had given



proper training to the adivasi families in keeping of their milch cattle properly there would not have been such death toll and reduction in the milk collection. The survey also shows that the milk procurement and collection activity of the Project has severally affected and declined. It is also seen that on one hand the production has gone down and on the other hand the animals have become susceptible to infection and irregular breeding.

6:- It is revealed from the Project study that the major benefits in the farmer unit is received by non-adivasi families from outside districts than the Project affected adivasi unit holders. Most of the people who have been allotted units are not tribals and they are not landless. They have their own land and other property at their native places which is being looked after by their family members.

7:- The total developmental expenditure on the Dairy Project Dapchari shows that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 686.27 lakhs, only Rs. 10.56 lakhs have been incurred on the rehabilitation of Project affected adivasis. This indicate that only 1.05 per-cent of the total expenditure has been incurred on the rehabilitation of Project affected Adivasis. Major expenditure is incurred on Dam, Canals, roads, electricity, salaries of the staff, and other works. The expenditure incurred on the rehabilitation of the adivasis is very very negligible which indicates the attitude of the Project authority towards the poor

adivasis. In fact having such a big project in the adivasi area, it could have justified by providing major benefits of the project to the adivasi population and their alround development. The real picture is shocking and beyond imagination.

8:- Regarding improvement or change in the social condition, interviews of 100 adivasi families were taken. (31) in the farmer units of the project and (69) in the adjoining villages of the Project. In the Farmer units, out of (31) adivasi families, 28 families expressed that there has been change in their living, dress, language and customs, because of the contact of non-adivasi families and the surrounding environment. However, the economic condition of people has not changed very much.

9:- In the adjoining villages of the Project where the remaining Project affected adivasis have been rehabilitated, out of (69) families (60) have expressed that there is absolutely no improvement in their socio-economic condition. Only (9) families expressed that there has been some improvement in their social outlook. Because of poor economic condition and isolation of the people there is no social change in their social life. Besides, no attempts have been made by the Project authorities to bring socio-economic changes in the surrounding village and in the adivasi families.

Suggestions

1:- The Project has been proposed to construct 1000-1200 units in the farmer units of the Project and necessary provision has accordingly been made in the Plan Programme. It is, therefore, recommended that in order to rehabilitate all the Project affected families these proposed units be allotted to the Project affected adivasi families on priority basis.

2:- It is seen that the Dairy Project has spent Rs. 18 lakhs for the licensee Units in the Project. But since the licensees have not accepted the units these are lying unutilised. This expenditure on the licensee Unit would go waste if the same is not utilised properly. It is therefore recommended that these units should be first allotted to Project affected adivasi families.

3:- All the Project affected adivasis should be given proper training in fodder production, cattle keeping, poultry, sheep and pig rearing, so that they can take proper care of the animals.

4:- In addition to farming, the other subsidiary occupations like poultry, sheep keeping, pig rearing may be given to these adivasi families by supplying birds and animals on subsidy basis.

5:- In order to increase the agriculture output of the adivasi families, the services of agriculture section be given to them, free of cost.

6:- In order to implement this Project successfully and properly financial assistance should be given to the Project affected adivasi farmers to purchase agricultural implements, manures, improved seeds, fertilizers, etc. and this should be provided on subsidised rates.

7:- In order to take proper care of the milch cattle, birds and animals belonging to the adivasi families, the services of the Animal Husbandry Section of the unit be given to them free of cost.

8:- It is recommended that the Dairy Development Department should execute proper programme for the improvement of the economic conditions of these Project affected adivasi families and also for their alround development.

9:- It is noticed during the survey that some Project affected adivasi families have not received the compensation towards their lands, huts, trees, cattle, etc. It is, therefore, suggested to take immediate action to pay their claims (compensations) as early as possible.

10:- The Project should be oriented in such a way that the emphasis should be on the development of the Project affected persons, especially of the adivasis.

11:- In order to increase the literacy percentage among the adivasi families, the adult Education Scheme may be executed properly.

12:- The Adivasi farmer (Unit holder) may be exempted from the payment of rental taxes.

13:- These farmers and project affected Adivasi are depending on the lift irrigation. It is suggested that top priority may be given to the lift irrigation scheme for these people, and it must be ensured that all the land covered under agriculture is irrigated completely.

14:- Sufficient water supply may be made available to the 2 acres of land of the <sup>adivasi,</sup> unit holder throughout the year. In order to make the water supply sufficient to the fields of the unit holder, Ayacut and soil conservation work should be completed immediately.

15:- It is suggested to give proper guidance, help and create confidence in the minds of the Project affected adivasi and units holders that this Project is working for their upliftment and allround development.

16:- A phased plan programme may be drafted in order to take sufficient green fodder and seasonal fodder in the fields of Government unit and farmer units of this Project.

17:- The adivasi unit holder should be supplied with cattle feed and green fodder on credit basis for the first two years. The loan should be interest free. The amount on this account should be recovered after two years from the date of sanction, in 12 easy equal instalments, from their milk bills. Then upto three years the recovery may be made 50 % on cash basis from the milk bill and 50 % on credit basis.

18:- Steps should be taken to increase the milk procurement and collection in the Project area and from the surrounding areas by undertaking proper programme so as to achieve the Projected milk procurement target anticipated by the Project authorities.

19:- In order to review the position of the Project and to understand the requirements of the unit holders and Project affected adivasis and to find out the bottlenecks in implementing the Project, it is suggested that the meeting of the representatives of the Project affected adivasis and unit holders in the Project, prominent leaders, M.L.As., M.Ps. of the districts or the Project Officers and the experts, Government Officers working in this field may be arranged with a view to prepare a detailed programme for the upliftment of the adivasis of this area.

20:- The Government of Maharashtra have exempted the loan dues outstanding against the small holding farmers. It is therefore recommended that the benefits of this concessions may also be given to the Project affected adivasi farmers rehabilitated at the Dapchari Project. This type of concession would certainly help the adivasi unit holders to improve their economic condition. It is their felt need.

21:- It is learnt that the insurance has been taken on the milch cattle of the unit holders in the Dapchari Project, but the insurance amount has not so

far been paid to the unit holders whose milch cattle have been dead in the mean time. It is, therefore, recommended that their claims towards the Insurance amount may be settled and paid immediately.

22:- In order to maintain the livestock belonging to the unit holders and also owned by the Government unit in the Project in good and healthy condition, sufficient medical facilities such as time bond vaccination programme may be made available and executed properly.

AFS/24XI81