Sushasan

A Compilation of Best Practices
“The solution to every problem lies in development. Our initiatives are aimed at strengthening the hands of poor, empowering each and every section of our society and bringing a positive change in their lives.”

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India

Foreword

Our Prime Minister has a strong and unflinching belief in good governance. He has been working tirelessly to usher in an era of “Sushasan” with an open and accountable administration. Closely following his footsteps, the Administration of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli has embarked on the path of citizen-centric, technology-driven, and inclusive development.

Sustainable development can’t be achieved without solid foundations of education and health. So, these sectors have received our special attention with a bouquet of initiatives and interventions. Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been infamous for stunting and malnutrition. To eradicate this menace, concerted efforts were made to in a mission mode. Contribution of our industrial workers in economic development and progress have been immense. Following the mantra of “Shramon-Jayate” of Hon’ble Prime Minister, several initiatives have been undertaken to take care of their food, health, and housing needs. Increasing income of farmers and our tribal brethren to free them from the clutches of poverty has been another facet of our development endeavor. With active participation of citizens, development of the two Union Territories has been successfully converted into a vibrant mass movement. In our transformational efforts, we have also been able to successfully forge an innovative and symbiotic partnership with the private sector and non-government organizations.

Sushasan provides some glimpses of our endeavors for sustainable and transformational development initiatives under the visionary leadership of our Prime Minister. On the behalf of the people of the two UTs, I thank him profusely for showering his special affection. I also thank Shri Rajnath Singh Ji, Hon’ble Home Minister for constant guidance and support, which has played a key role in the success of our endeavor.

Shri Praful Patel
Hon’ble Administrator
UT Administration of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
ANGANWADIS TO NANDGHARS

The 'Nandghar' will be a game changer for poverty alleviation by delivering long term benefits to communities through interactive learning, healthcare and skills training in a world class infrastructure.

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND

Anganwadis are the pivot of social development activities. They play a critical role in early childhood development and provide diverse services to the community. They also shoulder the burden of implementation of many government programs. These institutions are also vital to achieve the Prime Minister’s vision to eradicate child malnutrition and provide education, healthcare and skill development. However, the condition of Anganwadis is poor pan-India. NITI Aayog has also, in its report, highlighted several deficiencies in basic amenities in the Anganwadis.

Condition of Anganwadis in Daman and Diu was appallingly bad. Daman has 62 Anganwadis of which 54 has a building of their own while the rest function from rented premises. Due to a lack of maintenance, these buildings dilapidated over the years. The furniture, kitchen utensils, toys and teaching aids were outdated and damaged. Some anganwadis had no furniture at all. Kitchen and toilet facilities were either missing or were of poor quality. Overall the Anganwadis presented a very painful picture of such a vital institution. The biggest impact of their poor condition was on early childhood development which has life-long consequences.

Realizing the significance of these vital institutions, the Administration of Daman and Diu decided to go for a complete overhaul of Anganwadis. It was envisaged to make them vibrant community spaces, acting as catalysts for social and economic development in a stimulating environment.

OBJECTIVES

Transformation of Anganwadis to Nandghar has been undertaken with the following objectives:

a. Ambience transformation from a dilapidated, sad institution to a shining and lively place.
b. Equip them with the state of the art amenities,
c. Provide the latest educational toys and teaching aids.
d. Improve the teaching and learning environment.
e. Multiply confidence of the community in these institutions.
f. Improve attendance of children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls.
g. Improve uptake of various government schemes.

IMPLEMENTATION

The initiative has been undertaken in collaboration with local Industries and is a perfect example of a government-industry partnership. Several rounds of discussions and presentations were held before the Hon’ble Administrator to finalize the design of Nandghars. Months of deliberations and hard work produced an outstanding design befitting these vital social institutions. The implementation commenced soon thereafter.

31 Anganwadis have been renovated and spending Rs. 4 crores under Corporate Social Responsibility.
Others either they run from rented premises or the building is too dilapidated. They will be taken up for fresh construction with the same design and specifications. The renovated Anganwadis have been named as Nand-Ghar to denote transformation into a pious and vibrant social institutions. They were dedicated to the people by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24th February 2018. Main features of the renovated Anganwadis are depicted in the pictures below:

RESULTS

Nand-Ghars have become a source of attraction for the people of Daman and even outsiders. Their bright, attractive exteriors make them stand out from a distance. Visiting them has become a pleasant experience because of their vibrant and soothing interiors, state of the art amenities, latest educational toys and modern furniture. Confidence of the community in these institutions has grown manifold. This is distinctly visible in 18% increase in enrollment of children of 3-6 years of age in a short span of time. Enrollment and attendance of pregnant women and lactating mothers soared two fold. The joy of children coming here has leapt many proportions.

Reincarnation of Anganwadis as Nand-Ghars has enhanced the motivation of Anganwadi workers and helpers. Their confidence has multiplied. They are now putting extra efforts to teach children with new educational toys and aids. With the children refusing to go home from the Nand-Ghars, the hours spent in these institutions have increased. They relish the nutritious food being cooked in the renovated kitchens which will soon improve their nutritional status. This coupled with improved hygiene and ventilation has had a positive bearing on the health of children. NandGhar are now a place where the children and women love to visit, play, learn, chat, eat and discuss. They are making the community proud of a quality institution nurturing young minds and caring pregnant women and lactating mothers.
SHRAMYOGI PRASAD

We must reform as a nation how we look at our workforce, emphasizing on dignity of labor.

-Shri Narendra Modi
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND
Daman is a hub of industries. There are more than 3,000 industrial units in this small Union Territory. These units are powered by more than 85,000 workers, who toil day and night to make immense contribution to the national economy. Besides industries, there are about 2,000 building and other construction workers. The industrial and construction workers are mostly migrants, making Daman a microcosm of India. These workers generally move to the territory alone. For them getting three meals a day, especially lunch, is a Herculean task. Consequently, they are compelled to either skip meal or depend on unhygienic and expensive food. Defective diet leads to inefficiency and diminished energy as well as deterioration in health and structural changes in their body.

Inspired by the “Shrameva Jayate” mantra of the Hon’ble Prime Minister, the Administration of Daman and Diu has joined hands with the local industry to provide succor to these workers. Empathy for the workers and quest for ways to salute them for their contribution led to the birth of “Shramyogi-Prasad”. It is an innovative and farsighted scheme to provide hot, cooked, nutritious food to the workers at their workplace. Special focus of “Shramyogi-Prasad” is on workers employed in small industrial units lacking canteen facilities and on construction workers. The scheme was launched on the occasion of International Labour Day on 1st May 2018 by Smt. Smriti Irani, Hon’ble Minister of Textiles and Smt. Anandi Ben Patel, Hon’ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES
The main objectives of Shramyogi-Prasad are as under:

a. Provide hygienic, cooked, nutrition lunch daily to industrial and construction workers.
b. Ensure that no worker is compelled to skip lunch for want of affordable and accessible meal.
c. Improve nutritional status of workers.
d. Reduce burden of diseases.
e. Reduce workers’ expenditure on health and consequent push to poverty.
f. Improve productivity of workers.

IMPLEMENTATION
Shramyogi-Prasad has been implemented in Daman jointly by the Administration in collaboration with the Industries, and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. An experienced and qualified agency was selected to provide the food. A tripartite agreement was signed between the agency, industry concerned and Daman CSR society about the mode of implementation and financing of the initiative. A modern kitchen has been set up with the help of Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation (OIDC), an undertaking of UT Administration. The selected agency has also procured vans for delivery of food at the door steps of workers.
Requirement of food is compiled one day in advance. Preparation of food starts early in the morning and is packed in insulated, stainless steel containers which are loaded in the vans by 11.30 am daily. Each van is given a route for delivery of food to industrial units and construction sites. On return journey, they collect the utensils. The vans are nicely branded to create awareness about the scheme. A system of monitoring hygiene and detection of infection has also been put in place.

The menu comprises of rice or pulav, dal, roti, and sabji. The quantity & nutritive value of the food supplied is as under:

**THALI CONTENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Nutritive Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice/Pulav</td>
<td></td>
<td>290 ± 30 GMS</td>
<td>1250 Kcal*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 ± 30 GMS</td>
<td>40 gram protein*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roti</td>
<td></td>
<td>04 PCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabji/Kathol</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 GMS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS**

The scheme has become an instant hit. From a modest beginning with 129 workers, the number of meals supplied has ascended quickly to around 2000 meals per day. The workers are immensely happy to get hot, nutritious, delicious food at a fixed time daily at their workplace. The number of beneficiaries is likely to grow further.
**BACKGROUND**

Nutrition lays down foundation for human development by reducing susceptibility to infections, related morbidity, disability and mortality burden. It also enhances cumulative lifelong learning capacities and adult productivity. Nutrition of women is the most important component of this foundation. However, undernutrition of women is a serious public health problem in India warranting immediate attention. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 53% women in India are anaemic and 22.9% have low Body Mass Index (BMI). Malnutrition causes a variety of threats to women. It weakens their ability to survive childbirth, makes them more susceptible to infections, and leave them with fever reserves to recover from illness.

Maternal undernutrition plays a crucial role in influencing maternal, neonatal and child health outcomes. Relationship of women’s undernutrition with birth outcomes, and stunting rates in young children is well established. An undernourished mother inevitably gives birth to an undernourished baby, perpetuating an intergenerational cycle of undernutrition. Undernourished girls have a greater likelihood of becoming undernourished mothers. It has been established that 50% of the growth failure that gets accrued by two years of age occurs in the womb owing to poor nutrition of mother both during pregnancy and before pregnancy. Thus, it is imperative that measures for improving nutritional situation in the country is accorded a high priority.

Nutritional status of women and children in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is alarming. As per NFHS-4, the territory has 79.5% anaemic girls and women while a whopping 28% women have low Body Mass Index (BMI). The situation in Daman and Diu is slightly better with figures of 58% and 12% respectively. The UT Administration decided to wage a war against undernutrition and came up with the “Swabhiman” Scheme as one of the potent tools.

The scheme builds on the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) being implemented by the government of India. One of the components of ICDS is provision for supplementary nutrition to children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. However, this nutrition was being provided as cooked meal and the beneficiary had to visit the Anganwadi daily to avail this benefit. Loss of wages or working time coupled with poor condition of anganwadis, and poor attendance of Anganwadi workers led to low enrollment and poor uptake of supplementary nutrition. To address this problem, under “Swabhiman”, the beneficiaries are provided monthly quota of supplementary nutrition as take home ration. The scheme was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister in Daman on 26th February 2018 and by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon’ble Home Minister in Dadra and Nagar Haveli on 20th April 2018.

**OBJECTIVES**

Swabhiman scheme has been launched with the following objectives

1. Improve nutritional status of pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls
2. Provide monthly quota of supplementary nutrition to pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls on a fixed day of every month as take home ration.

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*Shri Narendra Modi*  
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India
c. Increase the number of beneficiaries availing the scheme.
d. Increase attendance of women in the Anganwadis where they can also avail benefits of other schemes and made aware of health and hygiene issues.
e. Reduce stunting, premature deliveries and low weight babies.

IMPLEMENTATION

The scheme has been implemented from the ICDS funds in Daman and Diu, while in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, additional resources have been provided from the UT budget. The items provided in the supplementary nutrition kits are procured from the market through an open and transparent process. Wheat and rice are availed from the normal quota of Food Corporation of India. Each item is neatly packed after quality inspection. All the items are then packed in an easy to carry jute bag for each beneficiary. The bag has monthly entitlement of supplementary nutrition printed on it. Monthly supplementary nutrition provided to a beneficiary every month is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Nutritive Value</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>2 Kg</td>
<td>6920</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2 Kg</td>
<td>6920</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>1 Kg</td>
<td>5670</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaggery</td>
<td>250 gms</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tur Dal</td>
<td>250 gms</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roasted Peanuts</td>
<td>250 gms</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong Dal</td>
<td>250 gms</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moong</td>
<td>500 gms</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil (Fortified with Vitamin A&amp;D)</td>
<td>250 ml</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (Double Fortified)</td>
<td>1 kg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swabhiman scheme has been synchronised with the Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND). On that day, along with other benefits and awareness sessions, the bag full of supplementary nutrition is handed over to the beneficiaries in presence of elected representatives and village people to ensure transparency.

RESULTS

The scheme has started showing positive results within a short period. Enrolment of beneficiaries in Anganwadis has grown multifold as depicted in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Enrollment as on 31st October, 2017</th>
<th>Enrollment as on 31st May, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lactating Mothers</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant Women</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Daman & Diu

B. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

With the passage of time, enrollment of beneficiaries and uptake of supplementary ration is bound to grow. The scheme coupled with other interventions of the UT Administration to fight malnutrition and under nutrition like Mission Malnutrition Free Territory, Mission UDAY to fight anaemia, declaration of the two UT’s Open Defecation Free, handwashing, and regular deworming etc will definitely lead to more successful outcomes.
SPARSH
Scheme for Promotion of Affordable Rental Smart Housing

BACKGROUND
Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. It is established that there is a close relation between housing and health and well-being of people. The right to housing and adequate shelter is guaranteed in the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution of India. However, rapid urbanization and industrialization has resulted in severe shortage of housing. The migrant workers bear the burnt of housing shortage the most due to social and economic reasons.

A lack of quality and affordable housing in Daman, which attracts thousands of workers to its industries is a burning issue. Growth in housing stock has not been commensurate with influx of migrant workers. Adverse demand-supply scenario and economic deprivation has led to mushrooming of low quality, unhygienic dingy accommodation locally called “Chawls”. These chawls are usually unauthorized, structures on agricultural land lacking basic amenities like electricity, water, toilet facilities and clean environment. Despite poor quality, the chawls are in demand making them unaffordable for the workers. The workers are compelled to share bed in shif with each getting the right to use it for 12 hours a day. They often submit to the whims of extractive landlords who arbitrarily hike rents and force them to buy groceries from fixed shops.

The “Chawls” are sub-optimal living spaces, lacking basic amenities like drinking water, electricity and toilet. The workers living there are exposed to squalor and disease. This takes a toll on their health which also burns a deep hole in their small pockets both due to healthcare expenditure and illness related wage loss. The industrial workers need dignified and affordable housing solutions. Understanding the gravity of the problem and recognizing the contribution of industrial workers whose determination and hardwork plays a big role in country’s progress, the UT Administration deliberated on the issue at length. It also studied national and international model on the subject. Thereafter, it came up with “SPARSH”- Scheme for Promotion of Affordable Rental Smart Housing.

It is a unique first of its kind scheme in the country. “SPARSH” aims at creating vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing in the two Union Territories. It stands on twin pillars of providing rent subsidiary to the construction workers who will live in the houses constructed as per specifications of the scheme. Other pillar is non-monetary incentives to developers of such housing stock. As a demonstration projects, the UT administration through its Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation has also taken up development of two housing complexes.

OBJECTIVES
SPARSH is intended to achieve the following objectives
a) Provide quality housing at affordable cost to the industrial and other workers in Daman.
b) Stimulate supply of quality housing stock by providing non monetary incentives to investors.
c) Increase supply of housing stock to trigger competitive forces leading to reduction in rentals.
d) Improve health status of construction workers by improving hygiene of the environment in which they live in and by provision of better amenities.
e) Enhance productivity of construction of workers by improving their health with reducing days off from work.

“Shramev Jayate (labour triumphs) has the same power as Satyamev Jayate (truth triumphs) does for the development of our nation.”

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India
IMPLEMENTATION

The Administration began this innovative initiative by drafting the scheme of affordable rental smart housing. Housing is not mere provision of four walls and a roof but it also requires to be supplemented by access to basic amenities such as water and sanitation, thereby offering a sense of privacy, safety, dignity and better living. Therefore, the scheme lays down elaborate standards for creation of housing stock. Minimum specifications of a unit to be eligible for benefits under the scheme are as follows:

- **Minimum covered area of 325 square feet.**
- **Two well ventilated rooms.**
- **A toilet and kitchen, dedicated water and electricity supply.**
- **Confirmation to applicable laws, building bye laws and town planning norms.**

The scheme intends to promote supply of quality housing stock by providing the following non monetary incentives to developers:

- **50% extra FSI**
- **20%, extra ground coverage**
- **Permission to use 20% of the build up space on ground floor for commercial use**
- **Priority in according permissions for use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purpose.**

SPARSH also intends to stimulate the demand side of such quality housing stock by providing 50% rent subsidy to the workers living in the houses constructed or renovated as per the specifications of the scheme. The subsidy is limited to Rs.500 per person and Rs.2,500 per family per month.

RESULT

SPARSH was unveiled by the Hon’ble Prime Minister during his visit to Daman on 26th February 2018. A Housing Complex of 250 people has been created in Dadra in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The complex is being operated and maintained in collaboration with the local Industries Association. Another such complex is under construction in Daman by the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation (OIDC). It is likely to be completed by December 2018.

For providing rent subsidy to the workers in a hassle free manner, a web portal has been developed. Investors and owners can register their units created as per the policy on the portal. The workers intending to occupy such premises can also submit applications for claiming rent subsidy through the portal.
BACKGROUND

In India the trend of the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) has continued unabated since 1961. It rang alarm bell, again when the population census of 2011 declared that CSR has further fallen from 927 in 2001 to 918. CSR reflects both, pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selection, and post birth discrimination against girls. The situation called for urgent attention with concerted community and societal action.

To address the declining CSR, empowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum, and to bring about a transformational shift in the way our society looks at the girl child, the Hon’ble Prime Minister launched the “BetiBachao, Beti-Padhao” campaign on 22nd January, 2015. It calls for nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action with strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.

The situation in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, with CSR of 926 as per 2001 census, underscored that the girl child is increasingly being excluded from life itself. Situation in Daman and Diu with a child sex ratio of 904 was even worse. The Administration of the two UTs immediately joined the national movement called by the Hon’ble Prime Minister. It started coordinated efforts for survival, protection and empowerment of the girl child. After intense consultation to find an effective way to change the social construct and drive home the message, the Administration came up with the innovative idea of “Beti-Janmotsav”.

“Beti-Janmotsav” has been conceived with the following objectives:

a. Spread “Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao” message of the Hon’ble Prime Minister

b. Enhance importance of girls by public celebration of birth of girls.

c. Publicly felicitate the parents of the girl child with “Badhai-kirt” to make them proud of the baby girl.

d. Provide a kit to each girl child containing items to provide her comfort & protect her health.

e. Provide benefits of government schemes aimed at ensuring education and participation of girl child.

f. Spread awareness and effect behavioural change for prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination.

OBJECTIVES

“Beti-Janmotsav” has been conceived with the following objectives:

- Spread “Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao” message of the Hon’ble Prime Minister
- Enhance importance of girls by public celebration of birth of girls.
- Publicly felicitate the parents of the girl child with “Badhai-kirt” to make them proud of the baby girl.
- Provide a kit to each girl child containing items to provide her comfort & protect her health.
- Provide benefits of government schemes aimed at ensuring education and participation of girl child.
- Spread awareness and effect behavioural change for prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination.
IMPLEMENTATION

Parents of all girls born in a specified period are invited to a big function organized by the Administration at a prominent location. The venue is adorned like a birthday party with balloons, cake and befitting décor. Elected representatives like Member of Parliament, Councillors, District and Village panchayat Members, prominent citizens, senior officers of various government departments and representatives of non-government organizations also attend the function. Special badges are provided to the parents of the girl children with, “Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao” logo. A grand cake with “Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao” logo is cut by the parents and newborn girls thereby creating a joyous environment. Senior officers and public representatives also participate in the cake cutting ceremony. Parents of girls are felicitated publically with a “Badhai-Kit” containing the following items:

- Two set of clothes
- Cap and mittens
- Blanket
- Diapers
- Bowl & spoon
- Soap
- Baby powder
- Mosquito net with cushion
- Anti-rash cream

Health education stalls are set up at the venue to educate parents about importance of nutrition, breastfeeding, timely weaning, hygiene and immunization. A pledge is administered to people present on the occasion to protect the girl child, and provide education, nutrition, equal job opportunities and equal rights. Eligible couples are administered oath for not undertaking sex selection. A healthy baby contest among the girl children attending the function is also organized and certificates and prizes are given to the winners. A signature campaign is undertaken to emphasize this point and create awareness in the direction of the desired social change. Film screening and cultural programs are organized to drive home the message.

A security cover of maternal and child focused schemes is woven around the girl child. For this Aadhaar Card enrollment and bank account opening of the girl child is done on the spot. This enables her to avail benefits of various schemes immediately. Beneficiaries are also given Mother’s Absolute Affection (MAA) booklet and counseling for exclusive breast-feeding. All expecting women and eligible couples are also called for one to one counseling regarding ill effects of sex determination.

The idea behind the innovation is to create value for the girl child and women and address deeply entrenched gender discrimination more comprehensively. Strategy of the administration is to have sustained intervention across the life cycle. So the initiative is coupled with long term interventions in education, nutrition, health, protection against violence and exploitation, skill development, work participation, maternity protection, access to micro finance, credit, asset creation and ownership, women’s security, empowerment and their participation in local governance. For this a bouquet of other schemes and interventions is also being implemented effectively.

RESULT

There have been several positive outcomes of the initiative. The sex ratio at birth has gone up from 926 in 2011 census to 935 in 2017. The infant mortality of girls in absolute number has reduced from 50 in 2016-17 to 36 in 2017-18. Institutional deliveries have increased to 99.58% in 2017-18. Number of >12 week pregnancy termination have come down. The intensive awareness activities have also resulted in positive change in behavior and respect for the girl child. The initiative has led to increase in awareness about importance of daughters in the community. Participation of public representatives, non-government organizations and prominent citizens in the functions has gone up. Faith-based leaders have also become sensitive to the issue and have started advising the couples not to go for sex selection. Increase in enrollment of girls in school has also been noticed.

The department has now taken the initiative to community level by celebration of ‘Beti Janmotsav’ every month in every village on the Village Health and Nutrition Day. The initiative has been profusely appreciated by the Ministry of women and child development in several tweets.
MISSION MALNUTRITION FREE
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

“ If we can conquer space, we can conquer the menace of malnutrition too.”

Shri Narendra Modi
Honble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND
Maternal and child undernutrition is a gigantic problem in India. According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 38.4% children in India are stunted (low height for age), 35.7% are underweight (low weight for age) and 21% are wasted (low weight for height). Undernutrition, anaemia and stunting is underlying cause behind half of under five children mortality and one fifth of maternal mortality. Undernutrition also has bearing on learning outcomes in children and productivity in adults. Appreciating the disastrous consequence of malnutrition on the country’s human capital, our visionary Prime Minister gave a call to make “Kuposhan Mukt Bharat” the next Jan-Andolan

The Jan-Andolan to eliminate malnutrition is needed more in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli than anywhere else in the country. As per NFHS-4, the percentage of stunting in the Union Territory is 41.7%, highest in the country. Percentage of severely and moderately malnourished children is also high. Malnutrition has diverse causality which called for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral, integrated approach. Gravity of the situation demanded that action should be taken against malnutrition in a mission mode. Therefore, the UT administration launched “Mission Malnutrition Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli” in October 2017. The Mission was formally launched by Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Minister for Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

OBJECTIVES
The mission was launched with the following objectives:

a. Prepare and implement a comprehensive strategy to eradicate malnutrition
b. Facilitate inter-sectoral convergence for multi-pronged action
c. Identification of each malnourished child through a comprehensive screening as per WHO norms.
d. Create awareness in the community about ill effects of malnutrition
e. Facilitate appropriate behavioral changes for preventing malnutrition

IMPLEMENTATION
The initiative begun with drafting of a comprehensive mission document containing the vision, objectives, strategies and action plan. A comprehensive population survey cum screening was done as per WHO guidelines to identify each malnourished child. Based on the results, the children were categorized into Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Malnutrition (MAM) categories. Screening identified 1,416 SAM and 2,132 MAM children.
Two pronged strategy of preventive and curative interventions was formulated to fight a successful battle against malnutrition. The elements of curative part are as follows:

a. Concerted awareness campaign to facilitate positive behavioral change and adoption of mission interventions.

b. Enlisting community mobilization for building ownership of the mission.

c. Improving enrollment of women and children in Anganwadi to enhance uptake of supplementary nutrition under ICDS, awareness and training.

d. Continuous surveillance and periodic evaluation of interventions.

e. Creating mass awareness on infant and young child feeding practices

f. Strengthening micro-nutrient supplementation, an effective and critical intervention program, through the Village Health and Nutrition Days.

g. Effective convergence with education and rural development department for ensuring clean drinking water, hand washing, sanitation and prevent open defecation

Identified malnourished children need curative interventions as well to upgrade their nutritional status to normal. This again comprised of a two tier approach, one for SAM and the other for MAM children. Intervention for SAM children is to administer “Ready to Use Therapeutic Food” (RUTF) over an eight week period. This is being done through the Anganwadi workers and ASHAs. RUTF has been procured from the market through a transparent tender process. For MAM children, the strategy adopted is to provide them double ration from the Anganwadi. For this all the MAM children were registered in Anganwadi and were appropriately flagged for the intervention. Anganwadi worker were appropriately trained for the initiative.

The war against malnutrition is not so simple and required multi-sectoral effective and sustained action. For this effective coordination with other departments was necessary. This included the Department of Women and Child Development for providing both RUTF and ration, improve nutrition of mothers, educating mothers on preventive measures of child malnutrition, creation of awareness, and monitoring outcomes. Convergence with Education Department has been ensured for improvement of personal hygiene, cleanliness and disease control, reducing school dropouts and motivate for late marriage.

Support of Rural Development and Urban Development department has been enlisted for developing infrastructure for Anganwadi, construction of individual household toilets and community toilets, improve cleanliness and prevent open defecation. Partnership with Tribal Development Department is also vital to mobilize tribal people, which comprise 43% of the population to join the mission, get enrolled for intervention, avail benefits of ICDS and to educate them on preventive measures of malnutrition. Another key Department with which convergence has been achieved in Panchayati Raj Department which is crucial for enlisting support of panchayat functionaries. It is also responsible for supply of water in rural areas which has important bearing on health and nutrition. To ensure effective convergence with key departments, another initiative named “Swasthya-Setu” has also been launched.

RESULT

Within 6 months of its launch, the Mission Malnutrition Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli has produced encouraging results. Out of 1,416 malnourished children found during the survey, 1,045 children have been put on RUTF: 60% of them have shown improvement with 355 getting converted into MAM category while 119 have returned to normalcy. All the moderately malnourished children have been put on double ration in the Anganwadis and are showing improvement. Their growth is being monitored regularly.

Toilet facilities have been provided to every household and the Union Territory has been declared open defecation free. Handwashing campaign has been carried out successfully through the schools and anganwadi. Its success is also validated by zero diarrhoeal death in the territory this year. Frequency of mass deworming has been enhanced from one to three per year. Awareness about the ill-effects of malnutrition in the community has improved. The war against malnutrition in the Union Territory is on the victory path. Independent evaluation of the mission will be commissioned shortly for any mid-course corrections and to further sharpen the mission strategies.
SHRAM-YOGI SWASTHYAYASEVA
(Healthcare at doorsteps)

“Swasth and Samridh Shramik will make a Samridh Rashtra”

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND
A healthy workforce is vital for the productivity and economic development of a country. An improvement in the health of workers reduces absenteeism, loss of income and risk of getting trapped in a downward spiral of poverty. However, Indian Industrial and construction workers are reported to have a high prevalence of risk factors and morbidity. Most common occupational health problems are injuries, chronic respiratory diseases, musculo-skeletal disorders, skin diseases, noise-induced hearing loss, poisoning, lung cancer, leukemia, infectious, parasitic and mental diseases. These workers are also most vulnerable to a lack of access to healthcare. Besides availability of accessible and affordable health care many demand side factors also lead to deficient care seeking behavior among them. Migrant people who comprise a significant proportion of workforce has a higher tendency of obscuring illness due to a lack education, a lack of knowledge of available health facilities, language barriers, poor economic status and cultural factors.

Over the last two decades, the Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli has seen tremendous industrial growth. In Daman, there are 39 industrial estates with estimated 3,292 Industries, while in Dadra and Nagar Haveli there are 48 industrial estates with 3,175 industrial units. The density of industrial units is enormous considering their small geographical area. This opened up immense job opportunities in the two territories leading to huge influx people from other states. Daman and Diu has 85,000 industrial workers, while Dadra and Nagar Haveli has 1.2 lakh industrial workers.

As they work in the industries with heavy labour load, mostly manufacturing in nature, there are prone to various occupational diseases. Moreover, the unhealthy environment in which the workers are compelled to live also increases their susceptibility to various diseases. As the workers come from distant areas, they are unaware of government health facilities or do not use them due to language barriers, opportunity cost associated with seeking treatment and Ignorance. Regular preventive screening for communicable and non-communicable diseases is completely absent. The UT Administration has come to the rescue of these development soldiers by introducing “Shramyog/SwasthyaSewa” to provide healthcare at their doorsteps. The initiative was launched on the occasion of International Labour Day on 1st May 2018 by Smt. Irani, Hon’ble Minister for Textiles and Smt. Anandi Ben Patel, Hon’ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES
Shramyogi Swasthya Sewa has been launched with the following objectives:

• Provide healthcare services at the doorstep of industrial and construction workers.
• Provide on time treatment and timely referral.
• Proactive screening for tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases.
• Create awareness on healthy lifestyle and preventive and promotional health aspects.
• Reduce out of pocket expenses on health.
• Prevent wage loss on account of the time needed to visit the health facility
• Provide services to the families of workers who often remain secluded in the dingy chawls
• Generate valuable data for occupational health and disease prevalence research.

IMPLEMENTATION
Shramyogi Swasthya Sewa is provided through four mobile medical units. Vehicles for these mobile units were arranged from the industrial units of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli under their CSR initiative. They were equipped with necessary equipment and furniture. Required manpower comprising of a doctor, paramedical worker and pharmacist was arranged from the National Health Mission and UT budget. The vehicles were appropriately branded to spread awareness about the facility amongst the target group.

The vehicles move early morning to various industrial units and “chawl” area as per pre-defined schedule seven days a week. Every day about 350 workers are availing their services. These mobile medical units provide both Outpatient Services for various ailments and chronic conditions as well as screen workers and their families for various diseases.

Besides medical check-up, the staff also train the workers on first aid and use and importance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), health and safety, chemical Hazards, environment safety alert etc. They are also made aware of importance of healthy life style, regular preventive checkups, and health promotion. Counseling for avoiding use of tobacco, smoking and alcohol is also done. The mobile units also have LED TV to create health awareness while the workers are waiting for their turn to consult the doctor.

RESULT
In a short span of 1 month, the Shramyogi Swasthya Sewa has benefitted more than 10,000 people. A form for capturing essential data field has also been designed and is being filled up. The data collected will be analysed subsequently to identify prevalence of occupational and other diseases and other aspects for appropriate policy corrections.

The service is resulting in immense benefits to the industrial and construction workers. This includes better access to health care, early diagnosis of diseases, reduction in out of pocket expenditure in health, heightened awareness of diseases symptoms and preventive aspects, better knowledge of preventive and promotive health aspects, enhanced knowledge of workplace and environmental hazards and risks of not using personal protective equipment. Families of workers are also benefitting with the service available in chawls. Shramyogi Swasthya Sewa is slowly but effectively producing a healthy workforce in Daman which will have a long term and huge social and economic benefits.
E-AROGYA SYSTEM
(Health care at finger tips)

India can be a leader in making affordable, holistic health care available to the world Using technology in providing health care for all

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND
In today’s digital era, Information technology is being increasingly used in countless ways in health sector and is extensively and intensely impacting healthcare. Software technology-driven tools such as Electronic Health Records, m-Health, telemedicine and web-based diagnostic services are fast proving to be a game changer in healthcare. e-health increases efficiency in health care thereby decreasing cost, enhance quality, empower patients, enables information exchange, cements better patient-doctor relationship, and promotes health education, access and equity. It also reduces medical errors and improves patient safety. EHR bundled with pharmacy records, test results, X-rays and images, accessible seamlessly anytime from anywhere is now a pleasant reality. Information Communication Technology (ICT) has proven to be a strong public health tool too.

e-health can immensely benefit public health facilities and the people availing their services. Realising its potential, the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli embarked on e-arogya, with the aim to provide healthcare at fingertips of people. E-Arogya is a web based Hospital and Health Management software designed inhouse by UT Administration.

OBJECTIVES
a. Hassle free delivery of healthcare services
b. Comprehensive Medical Record from ‘Womb to Tomb’
c. Electronic Patient Folder, accessible from anywhere, anytime
d. Integration of Diagnostic Services - Imaging and Lab
e. Standardization of diseases diagnosis
f. Effective Disease Surveillance
g. Continuous socio-demographic surveillance
h. Doorstep delivery through health workers
i. Effective monitoring of service delivery
j. Better management of health facilities

IMPLEMENTATION
Pre ‘e-Arogya’ system was paper based and cumbersome. Turnaround time was high with bustling queues and immense inconvenience to patients. It lacked comprehensive health records and data access and retrieval was almost impossible. There was no linkage with public health services, reporting was tedious and monitoring and management was weak.
e-arogyaw is an open source, cloud based solution which follows national and international standards like MDDS, LOINC, DICOM, HL-7. It has pan UT coverage connecting all health facilities and covers both clinical and public health. Annual population survey data is also fed into the system and thus it contains record of entire population. It has a strong interface with laboratory and PACS for Imaging Services. Patient data is seeded with aadhar and mobile numbers for easy identification, dispatching alerts and prevent leakages. Another feature of e-arogyaw is its digital wallet to promote and facilitate digital payments. The system also enables EEC and BCC activities at field level though e-Tabs. It also has a store and inventory management module. E-arogyaw is equipped with multiple locations backup for failsafe operations.

It provides an integrated platform to operate OPD, IPD, Pharmacy, Billing and other services in public health institutions. It empowers patients with electronic patient folder integrated with imaging and investigation records which can be accessed over the web anytime and from anywhere. It has an integrated end-to-end Hospital Management System that provide relevant information across the health facilities to support effective decision making for patient care, hospital administration and critical financial accounting. In a seamless flow. The system has empowered health professionals by providing access to past patient history, aiding in better treatment; easy access to available drug directory; quick viewing of diagnostics – lab and images; drug check and interactions; drug allergy pop-ups for near-miss medication errors; standardized diagnosis through ICD-10; and easy inter-facility transfer among Govt Health Institutions.

RESULT

e-arogyaw has brought multi fold increase in OPD and IPD services. In a small UT, the numbers of IPD services have increased from 9,64 lakh in 2016-17 to 11,53 lakh in 2017-18. IPD services have also gone up from 43,000 to 50,000 in the corresponding period. Improved service quality is attracting large number of people from other states too.

The system generates 10 GB of images data daily and 7 Terra Bites of image data is stored in it. It has captured more than one lakh images in a three span of two years.

Electronic record of each patient with full history is maintained along with lab tests and images. Quality control of service delivery has been possible. It is facilitating better supervision and monitoring by real time dashboards, quality control of service delivery, continuous performance monitoring, effective audit, both prescription-investigation, and its better inventory management, continuous patient feedback, grievance registration and redressal and ensuring transparency and accountability. The system also aids in disease surveillance. It generated alerts for outbreak of diseases such as chicken pox, measles, mumps, rubella and hepatitis. Through its public service module, more than 20,000 Anganwadi children and more than 55,000 school children are screened annually for various diseases. Population level data of survey and screening helps in keeping a tab on population health.
PROJECT KAYAKALP
(The New Face of Elementary Education)

I urge industrialists to educate the whole mass of the people....they are the only sure reliance for the growth of a nation

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND
A School is the second home of a child where he/she spends maximum time. The classroom is the original cultivator of true learning and is like a green house that nurtures talent and creativity. The dynamics between a teacher and students define essence of a classroom. To optimize learning experience, school needs to provide good ambience in addition to good faculty.

However, the basic infrastructure in the elementary schools in Daman and Diu was not up to the mark. Condition of many schools was bad. Unhygienic toilets, broken windows, doors and leaking roof during monsoon, broken desk and benches were spoiling the learning environment. This was also denting the confidence of students and motivation of teacher. Feeling among the students of not attending a good private school was pushing their motivation downwards. Thus, a fresh energy was required to be infused.

Therefore, the UT Administration embarked upon the project “Kayakalp” in partnership with Industries of Daman to give a new face to the elementary education in Daman. It aims at of carrying out complete transformation of school infrastructure of all elementary government schools of Daman. Under the project all 199 classrooms were refurbished. The project is in line with the government of India’s vision of “Shaala Saarthi” for improving quality of school education by identifying and scaling promising innovations through Corporate Social Responsibility.

OBJECTIVES
The project “Kayakalp” was taken up with following objectives:

a. Improve infrastructural facilities in the schools
b. Improve teaching and learning environment
c. Improve attendance of students in the schools
d. Improve educational standards

IMPLEMENTATION
The U.T Administration took up the challenge of revamping school infrastructure of all primary and upper primary Government schools in Daman under Public Private Partnership (PPP). Mission was to provide world class infrastructure in all schools. Daman being an industrial hub, houses more than 3000 industries. The members of District Industries Association were called for discussion. Two major industries came forward and wholeheartedly supported the project. They appointed a good architect and a series of presentations were made before the Hon’ble Administrator to finalize the design, interior, and other aspects.

Renovation of schools included colour of the school building, classrooms and all other rooms. A blue & white colour scheme was chosen and implemented in all the school buildings. Toilets were renovated. A provision of
separate toilet for girls and boys were made. Flooring was done neatly. Roof repair and false ceiling was done. Doors, windows and furniture was replaced. Play area was developed in schools wherever land was available and provision of play equipment made. Two Projectors along with Smart Board were installed in each school. A total of Rs. 13 crores were spent on the project and it was completed in a period of 4 months.

RESULTS
The initiative has produced positive results for all the stakeholders in the primary education. In case of students, positive ambience has led to improved attendance. Interest of students in attending the school has gone up. Concentration in classrooms lecturing has gone up. Eagerness to learn through Smart Boards is visible. Feeling of deprivation of not attending the private school has gone down substantially. Confidence of students has increased manifold.

For teachers, the successful completion of the project has increased their motivation. Teacher absenteeism has reduced. Confidence level of Teachers has spiraled. Parents, who are also important stakeholder in the project have welcomed the change. Interest of Parents in their child's education has increased. Their participation in PTM meeting has gone up. Another important change is that both father and mother are joining Parents Teacher Meets now instead of single parent attending earlier.
NAV-SHITIZ
(Transforming Education)

If there is education, there will be everything in life. Government can make roads, hospitals and also construct school buildings. But your homes can brighten up only if your children are educated. I am confident that if we focus on education, our society will certainly develop
Shri Narendra Modi
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND
Education is an important tool in nation building. School education lays the foundation of one’s life and is a vital tool in nation building. To strengthen this foundation, the government of India conferred the right to education to every child between 6 to 14 years of age in 2009. Still a lot needs to be done for improving enrollment, reducing dropouts and improvement in quality of education. As per Educational Statistics released by NEUPA in 2016, the National Average for GER at Elementary level is 96.9, whereas for secondary and higher secondary level, it is 78.5 and 54.2 respectively.

High dropout and poor quality of education was a matter of concern in Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The GER dipped as we moved from Elementary level to Secondary and Higher Secondary level. In NAS 2017, Daman and Diu found itself at the bottom in all the UTs while Dadra and Nagar Haveli could secure second position. All the issues concerning education were reviewed in depth and cause of the malice was thoroughly investigated. This brought out the following reasons:

• Running of schools in two shifts due to the shortage of classrooms leading to reduction in teaching hours.
• Poor monitoring, coordination and shifting of responsibilities due to appointment of separate headmasters for primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary sections.
• Poor ambience due to unkempt toilets, broken desks, windows leading to alienation of students high absenteeism and a lack of competitive spirit.
• A lack of interest among teachers with no motivation and no avenues for capacity building.
• Appointment of large number of contract teachers and renewal of their contract without performance review.
• Shortage of teachers in English medium schools due to high demand for studying in English while no commensurate restructuring of posts to provide adequate teachers.
• A lack of attention and interest of parents in the education of their children.

Thus, the situation warranted a holistic approach with multi-pronged strategy. This led to the birth of “Nav-Shiltiz” initiative of the UT Administration.

OBJECTIVES
• Improve the learning experience and the success of students
• Improving the educational standards
• Build strong bridges between education and wider community
• Teacher and Parent Motivation
IMPLEMENTATION

A two-pronged strategy was adopted to achieve the above strategic objectives in a short span i.e., to focus on infrastructure and focus on quality of education. Shortage of classrooms and other infrastructure was assessed in detail and was addressed by construction of new school buildings and additional classrooms. With 1,129 additional classrooms under construction, the number of classrooms will immediately jump by 50%. 36% of total school buildings in Daman are also being reconstructed. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 28% of the secondary school buildings are being reconstructed. One Education Hub is also planned in Silvassa to accommodate approximately 12,000 to 15,000 students. 100% schools have compound wall now.

To improve the educational standards and learning experience and to ensure improvement of results, following strategy has been adopted:

- Recruitment of subject specific teachers TGT and PGT in all four mediums
- Fresh recruitment of teachers on contract basis. Existing teachers also have to appear to get selected.
- Shaala Pravesh Utsav is organised to welcome the students entering Class I in Government and Government aided schools.
- The schools running in same campus but under different Heads were integrated so as to improve coordination and fix accountability of the Headmaster.
- Regular monthly Parent Teacher Meetings throughout the year to increase the involvement of parents
- Teacher Need Assessment exam was conducted to assess their knowledge and need for training,
- Weekly tests introduced in all schools leading for continuous evaluation of students.
- Remedial Coaching for weak students of all standards after school hours .
- One and a half month crash course for students appearing in SSC and HSC exams to improve results by teachers with good academic performance from government and private both were selected.
- Career Counselling mela was organised for students of standard IX to XII to impart awareness about future career options.
- Residential Summer Camp in 18 SC/ST hostels during summer vacation.

RESULTS

The project has lead to improvement in education levels. This is depicted in the results of Board exams of all classes and streams of both the territories. The graphs below demonstrate the effect of project Na-Shilzt very emphatically: The results of XII, of which only the results of science results stream have been declared so far registered tremendous improvement. This is the only result which has been declared as on today. These are depicted in the chart below:
The government has been running the Mid Day Meal program for the last several years. But we encourage public-private partnership. We welcome Akshaya Patra and commend its technology-intensive mechanized kitchen model. When NGOs come they bring soul to the program.

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon’ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND
Achieving universal primary education requires a combination of rigorous evaluation and policy action, to successfully eliminate financial barriers to schooling for low-income and other marginalized children. School feeding programs such as Mid-Day Meal program is one such successful initiative designed and implemented by the government of India in 1995 to improve the enrolment, retention, attendance and nutritional status of school going children. The educational gains and the improvement in health indicators through MDM can be achieved better with targeting, assured supply and provision of wholesome nutritious meal.

The Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are following decentralized model for cooking and serving mid-day meal. The meals are being prepared by Cook-cum-Helpers engaged for the purpose and served to 15,300 children in Daman and 35,000 in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Entire responsibility is shouldered by the head masters and teachers. They are involved in entire gamut of activities including procurement of raw material and fuel, supervision of cooking and serving the cooked food. The model demands lot of time and attention of teachers, distracts them from focusing on improving quality of education and still doesn’t allow space for intense monitoring. Many schools also have space and infrastructure for cooking. Maintenance of hygiene and control of infection in decentralized setup is also challenging. Other challenges include inability to fortify rice and flour used in the meals, lack of effective monitoring of quality and nutritive value and maintenance of records. To surmount these challenges, the UT Administration decided to set up a centralized kitchen to cater to the requirement of both the UTs.

OBJECTIVES
a. Provide hot, cooked, nutritious mid-day meal to the children studying in government and aided schools
b. Effectively control the quality and nutritive value of the meals supplied
c. Improve nutritional status of students and help in eliminating malnutrition.
d. Free the teachers from the burden of mid-day meal activities to enable them to focus on improving quality of education.
e. Increase enrolment, retention and attendance of students
f. Use excess capacity to provide cooked food to industrial and construction workers.

IMPLEMENTATION
After deliberations, considering various options available, the UT Administration decided to enter into partnership with the Akshaya Patra Foundation for this initiative. The foundation is known widely for supplying nutritious, quality meals and is already serving 1.7 million children in 12 states across the country. An MoU was signed with the foundation to establish a centralized kitchen of 1 lakh capacity in Dadra Nagar Haveli and to serve hot cooked wholesome nutritious meals to 65,000 students Daman and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Remaining capacity will be used for providing food to industrial and construction workers under Shramyogi Prasad Initiative. The funds for construction of kitchen would be raised by Akshaya Patra from donations and CSR contributions.
The kitchen being constructed by Akshya Patra Foundation would be state of the art kitchen equipped with latest technology. It will be mechanized with machines like large cauldrons, Boilers, vegetable washing & cutting machines, Rice cleaning Machine, Roti cooking Machines, Spices grinding machines, etc. will be used. Proper fire and other safety measure as per ISO standards will be installed. The food would be distributed through the customized-insulated vehicles to enable it to serve hot food. Benefits to the students would be immense including wide variety in the menu, hygienic and quality food, timely delivery on all school working days. Care would be taken to ensure proper nutrient quotient as per MDM norms i.e. 450 calories and 12 grams protein per day per child for students studying in I-V and at least 700 calories and 20 grams protein per day per child for students studying in VI-VIII. It will also free lot of manpower presently deployed for cooking for use in other activities of the schools. Hygienically cooked wholesome meal would be a big incentive for parents to send their wards to school. Nutritious food will have positive bearing on child's health and performance.
AADIVASI KALYAN

"Our tribal communities have shown the way when it comes to living in harmony with nature & conserving our forests."

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

BACKGROUND

"Adivasi Kalyan" is a bouquet of four schemes aimed at economic upliftment of most vulnerable sections of society namely scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households, women headed households and economically deprived households. Aim is to free them from the clutches of poverty and deprivation by facilitating their upward movement in the poverty spiral. The initiative is especially planned for the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which has 43% tribal population. Adivasi Kalyan has four important components:

- Gir Adharah Aajeevika Yojana (GAAY)
- Poultry Development Scheme
- Apiculture (Bee Keeping)
- Provision fruit and timber saplings

OBJECTIVES

Adivasi Kalyan has been launched with the following objectives:

a. Provide self employment and additional sources of additional income to the most vulnerable households

b. Hedge them against the catastrophes of crop failures and sudden requirement of additional funds on account of health care or social obligations.

c. Diverse the economic portfolio of households to spread risk

d. Improvement in health and nutritional status by providing them sources of protein, calorie and necessary vitamins and minerals

e. Win the battle against poverty, stunting and malnutrition

IMPLEMENTATION

Each scheme under the umbrella of Adivasi Kalyan has been designed very carefully. Under the GAAY scheme launched in the year 2017, the target group is encouraged to take up dairy farming. Another aim of the scheme is to promote indigenous breeds like Gir in the UTs. Advantages of the Gir breed is that they are resistant to parasites, adapts to the local environment, high rate of total solids and A2 Beta-Casein proteins which are proven to be beneficial to the human beings in comparison to the A1 protein in the milk of the hybrids.

Two Gir cows in case of Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP) with 50% subsidy and Ten Gir cows in case of Small Scale Dairy Unit (SSDU) with 25% subsidy are given to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are provided interest free loans payable in five years from Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes & Minorities Financial Development Corporation Ltd. Village Level Dairy Milk
Cooperative Society managed by women belonging to the target groups have been formed. Day to day business like testing, weighing and processor based milk collection system is done at each Dush-Ghar in every village. This greatly improves the efficacy and transparency at Village Level Milk Cooperative Society.

**Under the Poultry Development Scheme**, assistance is provided for purchase a batch of 50 birds (layers), feed, equipment and construction of poultry shed etc. Each beneficiary is provided subsidy for the total cost of the unit limited to Rs 30,000/- per unit. Individual beneficiary earns more than Rs 5,000/- to Rs 6,000/- per month as an additional income after feeding their family as well. Total of 261 beneficiaries were covered in the last year and another 500 beneficiaries will be covered this year.

**Apiculture (Bee Keeping)** helps in increasing crop production by pollination. 85% crops need pollination support through various insects for better grain filling. Honey Bees play vital role for pollination and help to balance eco-system by surviving trees of various varieties. Approximately 3,500 farmers have been identified for providing Apiaries (Bee Keeping boxes) free of cost. Last year around 155 beneficiaries were given apiaries on a pilot basis. Individual beneficiary earns Rs. 7,000/- to Rs. 8,000/- per year per box as an additional income. The farmers are now procuring more boxes on their own.

Under the provision of fruit and timber saplings, 20 trees are provided to beneficiaries. They include mango, jamun, banana, guava, papaya, teak, khar bamboo, Drumsticks, tulti and curry leave saplings are also provided. These will after a few years prove as boon in improving nutritional and economic status of beneficiaries.

**RESULT**

Due to implementation of Dairy Development, Poultry Development and Bee Keeping schemes, there has been a significant impact on the socio-economic condition of tribal families. It has certainly improved the nutrition in these families. Many of the families are moving away from working as industrial unskilled laborers. Steps are underway to provide market linkages in other cities to further improve the income as the entire produce is wholesome and organic.