

# **MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT**

## **Status Report**

**Maliwada Demonstration Model Village**

**Twenty-Four District Pilot Villages**

**207 County Replication Villages**

**A Seminar Working Paper for**

**World Bank  
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## MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

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## PRECIS

The plight of the poor on the planet earth has shaped the fundamental consciousness of the twentieth century. Approximately two-thirds of the world's inhabitants live in socio-economic conditions that are different both in quantity and quality, from the one-third who have the benefits of technology and education. Yet, the poor have expectations far beyond the delivery of funds and assistance required to meet them. In spite of inadequate delivery systems, the decision of the poor to participate in their own development can be catalyzed and their latent vision can become a reality.

This report is a description of one such effort by the Institute of Cultural Affairs. The Maharashtra Village Replication Project, or Nava Gram Prayas as the work is referred to by the villagers, is a New Village Effort taking place in the State of Maharashtra, India. This summary reports from the inception of the project in December 1975 through October 1978.

Part One of the report describes the project as it is taking place in India. Part Two focuses on the Maliwada Human Development Project, the demonstration model village. This includes site selection, the economic, social and human development programme description and some indications toward the future for the Maliwada Project. Part Three spells out the replication system including the district pilot projects, the Human Development Training School, county replication projects, servicing, support and funding.

The preliminary conclusions are threefold. First, comprehensive socio-economic and human development can be catalyzed at the village level. Second, the key agents of change are the villagers themselves. Third, the Gross Village Product can be tripled in three years with an annual per capita input of US\$30 or less.

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## MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

PART ONE  
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## I. RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

India

1. India has accomplished major industrial development over the past thirty years. In the last ten years, India has focused on rural and agricultural development. Small farmers constitute about 70% of farm families with land holdings less than two hectares in size. Marginal and small farmers, share-croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have on the whole not benefited from the larger investments and higher production of past development efforts. The proportion of landless labourers has increased considerably in many areas. In order to remove this imbalance, certain beneficiary-oriented programmes like Small Farmers' Development Agency, the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Command Area Development Agency have been introduced, covering approximately 3,000 blocks of the total 5,004 blocks in the country. This intensified rural development will indirectly benefit the cities, since the major pressure in the urban areas is the continual absorption of a rapid migration of thousands of people, trained and untrained, from the rural areas.

Maharashtra

2. In the state of Maharashtra, statewide comprehensive rural development is in process. Its 50,400,000 people (1971 census) are organized into four Divisions and 25 Districts plus the urban centers of Bombay, the capital and Pune. In each district the District Council administers a wide range of development agencies, programmes and schemes under the supervision of a Chief Executive Officer. The districts are divided into counties (tahsils) of which there are 232 across the State. The development programme is organised into 296 Blocks, 116 of which are covered under the Intensified Integrated Rural Development scheme; 25 under the Command Area Development Programme, 20 by the Drought Prone Areas Programme and 71 under the Small Farmers' Development Agency. The Block Development Officer, with his staff of experts, (training extension officers), is the primary agent of local economic and social development. Through his office the needs in agriculture, industry, education, health, village councils, and other aspects of village life are assessed and assistance offered by the government. The total number of rural villages in the State is 35,778.



## II. PRIVATE ASSISTANCE COMPONENT

### Project Plan

3. The New Village Effort (Nava Gram Prayas) is a village development plan designed to assist the already existing development programmes in the State of Maharashtra and the nation of India. Phase One, building the demonstration village, began in December 1975 with the initiation of the Maliwada Human Development Project in the Aurangabad Division. The completion of Phase One was accomplished in March 1977 when three additional village projects were initiated, one in each of the other Divisions of Bombay, Pune and Nagur. Phase Two, building the replication system, began in April 1977 with the initiation of the district-level pilot village projects. Part I of this phase, the district pilots, was completed in March 1978, village projects having been established in all of the twenty-five districts in the state. Part II of Phase Two, establishing the state-wide network, began in April 1978 with the placing of county-level projects in 232 villages. Phase Two will be completed in March 1979 when 232 villages across the counties in the state are selected. Phase Three, building the Nava Gram Prayas, will begin in April, 1979 with the Part I: all-district advance initiating 2,500 village projects, approximately ten around each county-level village. Part II, a state-wide campaign, will begin in April 1980 initiating 25,000 village projects across the state and will be completed by March 1984.

### New Village Effort

4. The Nava Gram Prayas, is designed to catalyse rapid comprehensive socio-economic development at the local level. The emphasis is on training villagers in methods of economic, social and human development, so that villages become economically self-sufficient, socially self-reliant and the people, self-confident. The programme emphasises three arenas.

1. Villagers learn to use the resources available within the village in local private enterprises and in already existing government development schemes.
2. Villagers attain a level of good health and become sufficiently educated and trained so as to play a significant role in their community.
3. The villager, regardless of sex, age, status or creed has the opportunity to participate creatively in the corporate development of his village and thus his nation and the world.

### Catalytic Agent

5. The Institute of Cultural Affairs is an intra-global, research, training, and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. The ICA is convinced that effective human development must be initiated at the local level and is engaged in planning and implementing local-level community development projects in various parts of the world. The Institute has headquarters in Brussels, Bombay, Chicago, Hong Kong and Singapore, and has offices in over 100 locations working in thirty nations. The Institute's programmes around the world are supported by



grants, gifts and contributions from government departments and agencies at the international, national, regional and local levels, and from private foundations, corporations, trusts and concerned individuals. The ICA: India is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt society registered in the Union Territory of Delhi. In India the Institute is based in each project village and has co-ordinating offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad. The staff is predominantly Indian nationals with some others from Australia, Belgium, Canada, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Philippines, United States and Zambia, to assist in the training required for replication and to offer their consultant services.

### Project Funding

6. A variety of sources of funding are required for a comprehensive socio-economic development effort at the village level. The most important funding factor is the investment of monies, labour, goods, services, and loans assumed by the villagers themselves in the development of their own village. In addition the co-operation of both the public and private sectors in funding schemes is key to the initiating and sustaining of village level development. Government support is channelled through the already existing programmes and schemes available at the state and district levels in close co-operation with the relevant ministries, departments and Block Development Officers. Initial capitalisation and ongoing administrative expenses come from direct grants, private businesses, organisations and individuals.

### Research Method

7. The information for this report was pulled together from existing data in the Bombay co-ordinating office of the ICA: India. An evaluation team of two ICA consultants, one from Brussels and one from Chicago, worked with the Bombay office. Neither had been previously involved in the programme. With the assistance of a large number of staff and colleagues of the ICA: India and government officials, the team selected material, verifying it through existing records, site visits and interviews. The use of a variety of sources to obtain data facilitated clarity and enabled cross checking. These sources included available reports and statistics both published and informal; interviews with project auxiliary staff; monitoring and co-ordinating teams and villagers. Site visits were made to a selection of villages both to see the described achievements and to talk with the villagers. In many cases it was possible to interview village leaders, including the Mayor (Sarpanch), using Marathi and Hindi translators. Talks with several agricultural experts from Akola University and a visit to their research areas, together with visits to villages with an engineer from Pune, helped broaden knowledge of the local situation.

### Report Content

8. This report is first concerned with the objective data on the Maharashtra Village Replication Project, and contains as much quantifiable data as it was possible to collect. The report employs many different indicators of overall development of the villages. Thus, in addition to the key figures of economic investment, there are figures on villager involvement, health improvement, physical reconstruction, preschool attendance, etc. Second, apart from the factual data, the narrative describing the project includes detailed description to convey the breadth and depth of work of rural development. For example, behind the figure of ten bank loans to be used to buy cows, are months of collecting information on defaulters, land ownership, income and caste; the training of the villagers as a group to make their applications and visit the bank; obtaining the loan approval; buying the cows and gaining the co-operation of the bank in working with the villagers to organise repayment.



PART TWO  
DEMONSTRATION MODEL VILLAGE

IV. INTRODUCTION

Site Selection

9. In October, 1975, during conversations between Central Government leaders in Delhi and staff members of the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India, the government leaders encouraged the ICA to consider establishing a demonstration village project in rural India. Among several locations mentioned was that of the state of Maharashtra. The then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. S. B. Chavan, encouraged the establishment of such a demonstration project in one of the drought-prone regions of that state. The ICA staff in choosing a suitable location for the demonstration project used the following criteria: first, the socio-economic situation in the initial village needed to typify the under-development of the majority of villages in the state; second, the village needed to be readily accessible to ensure the possibility of maximum exposure to those who would need to see the demonstration; third, the village needed to be in relative proximity to the district centre in order to provide careful and intense liaison with government structures; and fourth, the village residents needed to be prepared and receptive to participation in the reformulation of their village. The site chosen for the demonstration was the village of Maliwada, located beyond the foot of the ancient Daulatabad Fort sixteen kilometres from Aurangabad.

Project Initiation

10. During the month of December, 1975, the village of Maliwada was prepared for project initiation. A skeleton staff from the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India moved into quarters provided by the villagers and did the statistical preparation and analysis necessary for the initiation of the project. During this time, the anticipation of the people of Maliwada grew. From December 28, 1975 to January 3, 1976, a consultation was held in the village which brought together the experience, wisdom and yearnings of local residents with the expertise and experience of people gathered from across India and the world. One hundred fifty people worked for one week to create a comprehensive operational plan for the project. The outsiders represented the disciplines of agriculture, medicine, nutrition, education, architecture, construction, business and industry. Through the week's deliberations, villagers began to grasp the possibilities of the rapid development of their own village. In the first year, a staff of eighteen persons, twelve nationals and six internationals, lived in the village. They were a catalytic core working with the villagers to implement the programmes created in the consultation and amplified in the consultation summary document.



### Maliwada

11. As the Maliwada Human Development Project was initiated, a local newspaper described the village in this way: "Maliwada is a village 16 kilometres from Aurangabad on the Bombay-Aurangabad Road. Since it is situated at the foot of the historic Daulatabad Fortress, one's attention is immediately attracted to the tall pillars of this piece of history, while the little town at its foot remains neglected. Even today it is bypassed and unnoticed and this element of neglect is almost the symbol of Maliwada." Maliwada means "abode of the farmers." One of the consultants in December, 1975 wrote, "It was once the farming centre for a flourishing culture of more than 800,000 people on the Deccan Plateau. Today Maliwada and the nearby villages of Daulatabad and Abdi Mandi, a commercial centre, have barely enough food for themselves. Sometime in the centuries since the fort was built and the area around it was the capital of all India, the water system for the village of Maliwada fell into disuse. Today as the people of Maliwada toil in their barren fields under the shadow of the majestic and glorious fort, they are reminded that their village was once a place of fertility and vitality."

## V. PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

### A. Economic Development

#### Baseline

12. Maliwada is typical of the semi-arid tropics with annual rainfall averaging under 725mm during the monsoon season from mid-June to late September. Total rainfall is insufficient for satisfactory crop production and its heavy concentration presents serious problems of both soil and water conservation. Located on the Deccan Plateau, the village has a cool, dry season which lasts from October to February and a hot, dry season from March to May. Soil is of the black cotton type with considerable clay content and is the more productive of the two main soil types found in India. Potash levels range from adequate to fairly good, but phosphate levels are low. Organic matter and nitrogen levels are very low. Minor nutrient levels are also low. Maliwada farmers with irrigation did not have enough water for year-round production, but could get two crops. In addition to food grains, farmers produced some cotton and sugarcane as well as vegetables, flowers and fruit. Livestock production included a substantial number of goats, as well as some cows and water buffalos which grazed freely. About 200 bullocks provided farm power. Milk production of local cows was very low, averaging two litres a day. The total population of Maliwada was 1699, of which 31% were men, 26% women and 43% children. There were 288 families, 70% of which were Hindu, 30% Buddhist and Harijan, and three Muslim families. The average family size was 5.9 members. Labourers comprised 37% of the population, farmers 48%, private business, trades and services 14%, and government and professional jobs 1%. Of the total population, only 6% were known to earn wages. The village had two blacksmiths, a carpenter, one goldsmith, two tailors, two barbers, three masons, two auto-rickshaw



drivers operating in Aurangabad, and one family of washermen. Residents purchased food and essential clothing in the town of Abdi Mandi and other goods in Aurangabad. Vegetables and grain produced in Maliwada were taken to Abdi Mundi, Daulatabad and Aurangabad. Vendors of kitchenware, garments and jewelry and repairmen of shoes, umbrellas, knives and tin occasionally sold their wares in the central square (Nehru Chowk).

### Initial Stages

13. As the project got underway in early 1976, the community faced an income production level so low that they were unable to generate new capital. Farmers and businessmen lacked effective business management skills and found it extremely difficult to perceive new possibilities. The first months were spent in practical research, getting farmers and women to work together, making contacts with needed expertise, exploring potential water sources, and working through details of government schemes and 64 individual bank loans. A detailed survey of every farm holding and its cropping patterns was completed. New income sources were researched and practical experiments conducted, including the upgrading of guavas used in preserves, the making of peanut butter and of handbags, and the polishing of semi-precious stones. An agricultural agent assisted the villagers. The loan of two tractors, a truck, trailer, compressor, drill and water tanker also enabled change in farming methods. Further experiments were conducted in spice making, papads, tailoring, and poultry raising as well as cooperative marketing.

### Cooperative Agriculture

14. Agricultural production increased significantly from 1976 to 1978, indicating a growing economy. Cultivated land increased from 356 to 625 acres. The increased productivity is attributed to increased water availability, acquisition of a tractor and new bullock teams, and use of hybrid seed and fertiliser. Water availability was increased by rebuilding four dams (bunds), reconstructing seven wells, blasting twenty-one wells, digging ten new wells and the installation of 25 electric pumps. Two new crops have been introduced. Presently, 40 acres have been given over to sugar cane, yielding a village average of 26 tons per acre. Hybrid sorghum (jowar) has been planted on 450 acres with an average per acre yield of 15 quintals. As an experiment, 10 acres were planted with tobacco, giving returns of over \$200 per acre. Increased productivity was facilitated by training programmes conducted in the Farmers Training Centre, emphasising improved methods, use of fertilisers and pesticides, and composting. A second tractor is being purchased by a farmer with the aid of the State Bank of India. A Community Farm, cultivating 42 acres of hybrid sorghum is share-cropped by six farmers with half of the yield going to the community kitchen. The dairy cooperative, financed primarily by bank loans, has purchased 54 milk cows which have been artificially inseminated.



The State Bank of India has approved 117 additional loans for the purchase of milk cows. In addition, 26 bullocks and 5 new bullock carts have been purchased. The number of goats has doubled to over 400; the chicken population quadrupled.

### Appropriate Industry

15. The largest industrial enterprise launched in Maliwada was the Nutritious Food Processing and Packaging Industry, employing 120 people daily. The gross turnover of this enterprise was \$87,500 which provided \$11,250 in wages during ten months of operation last year. At the end of October, 1978, the industry ceased production as new contracts were sought. The box factory, which has employed as many as 20 local people, makes packing crates for factories in Aurangabad and simple household furnishings such as shelves and stools. The industry has expanded to include a timber mill with a newly installed band saw and serves surrounding villages in addition to Maliwada. The building industry last year employed 175 during the peak building expansion programme, and now has levelled out to support nearly forty full-time employees. A carpentry business, separate from but related to the building industry, employs ten men. Other new industries include brickmaking which has expanded to three factories employing 15 people, rope weaving which supports 2 families, and a new flour mill has been opened in addition to one already in existence. A silversmith makes and sells jewelry in the village. All these new industries are community-owned. It is significant to note that the Community Garden provides half the produce each month for the Community Kitchen and that from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from the profits of the business and industries support the social programmes of the community annually.

### Commercial Services

16. One of the signal events in Maliwada was the opening of a branch of the State Bank of India. Villagers have opened 160 accounts. The bank has extended 100 loans for economic ventures coming to approximately \$55,900, ranging from four to eleven percent interest. Where previously there were three tea stalls, there are now seven with a profit margin of ten to twenty-five rupees a day. The village also supports four kirana (general stores) where before there was one, making trips to Aurangabad unnecessary. A new bakery has opened, guaranteeing a weekly profit of \$31 and two new betel leaf stores are now operating along with a catering service. A mutton shop recently opened, butchering four goats each week and realising a profit of \$37. Other new commercial enterprises include a bicycle repair shop which also rents ten bicycles, a washing business, a tailoring business which has bought seven sewing machines, and a loudspeaker and tent rental business which nets \$37 a month. The bicycle repair and tailoring shops were both started with bank loans.



## MALIWADA DEMONSTRATION MODEL VILLAGE

December 1978

### INCREASE IN GROSS VILLAGE PRODUCT

U.S. Dollars

1975	PROJECT INVESTMENT	1977
GVP GROSS VILLAGE PRODUCT \$49,280	AVERAGE ANNUAL INVESTMENT \$56,800/year	GROSS VILLAGE PRODUCT \$168,450
PER CAPITA GVP \$29 Population 1699	PER CAPITA COST \$30/year	PER CAPITA GVP \$89 Population 1898
PER FAMILY GVP \$171 Families 288	PER FAMILY COST \$197/year	PER FAMILY GVP \$523 Families 322



Maliwada  
Demonstration  
Model  
Project

MALIWADA INVESTMENT  
December 1975 - October 1978  
Thirty-Five Months

December 1978

U. S. Dollars

PRIVATE INVESTMENT Direct Grants			PUBLIC INVESTMENT Government Services			LOCAL INVESTMENT Villager Loans		
<u>Programme</u>	<u>Amount</u>					<u>Programme</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
AGRICULTURE	\$ 3,750		INFRASTRUCTURE	\$23,188		AGRICULTURE	\$38,250	
IRRIGATION	1,250		(Electrification, wells,bunds,etc.)			INDUSTRY	14,100	
INDUSTRY	6,000		DIRECT SERVICES	738		COMMERCE	3,570	
BUILDINGS & ROADS	25,125		(Health Camp, Extension Services, Agriculture Training)			BUSINESS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIAL PROGRAMMES	2,983	
SOCIAL SERVICES	18,500		INDIRECT SERVICES	Indeterminate value		FAMILY HOUSING INVESTMENT	21,750	
PROJECT CONSULT	2,250		(Bus Service, Land Redistribution)					
OPERATING EXPENSES	4,320							
<u>TOTAL</u>	37%	\$61,195	<u>TOTAL</u>	14%	\$23,926	<u>TOTAL</u>	49%	\$80,653
			<u>TOTAL INVESTMENT</u>			\$165,774		

Maliwada  
Demonstration  
Model  
Project

MALIWADA INCOME ANALYSIS  
NET BUSINESS INCOME

December 1978

1975 - 1977 Comparison

U. S. Dollars

PROGRAMME	1975 Before Initiating Consult		1977	
	Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
<u>CROPS:</u> SORGHUM	200 acres	\$ 5,400	450 acres (hybrid)	\$54,000
COTTON	20	3,375	20 (H4)	6,000
SUGARCANE	16	9,000	40	20,000
TOBACCO	-0-	-0-	10	2,000
PAPAYA	-0-	-0-	5	3,000
VEG/FRUIT/WHEAT/PULSE	120	11,250	100	8,000
<u>ANIMALS:</u> BUFFALOES	5(milk)	790	20	2,625
COWS	25(milk)	1,650	85	4,375
GOATS & SHEEP	200(milk, mutton)	3,560	400	7,125
CHICKENS	100(eggs)	235	400	900
TOTAL		\$35,260		\$108,025
<u>INDUSTRY</u>				
BOX FACTORY	-0-	-0-	1 factory	50
MALIWADA NUTRITIOUS FOOD IND.	-0-	-0-	1 factory	4,375
BUILDERS INDUSTRY	-0-	-0-	1 small industry	200
TOTAL		-0-		\$ 4,625
<u>COMMERCE</u>				
COMMUNITY KITCHEN	-0-	-0-	1 catering group	1,000
OTHER	several small shops	-0-	several small shops	4,000
TOTAL		-0-		\$ 5,000
TOTAL NET BUSINESS INCOME		\$35,260		\$117,650



Maliwada  
Demonstration  
Model  
Village

MALIWADA INCOME ANALYSIS  
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES  
1975 - 1977 Comparison

December 1978

U.S. Dollars

OCCUPATION	1975 (Before Project Initiation)		1977 *	
	# Employed	Total Wages	# Employed	Total Wages
<u>BUSINESS PAID WORKERS</u>				
Agricultural Labourers	75	\$7500	50	\$ 5000
Maliwada Nutritious Food	0	0	140	16688
Box Factory	0	0	8	1750
Brick Factory	0	0	6	750
Construction Workers	3	938	15	2500
Carpenters	1	313	15	2500
Blacksmiths	2	500	3	750
Flour Millers	2	500	4	1250
Rope Makers	1	187	5	750
Baker	0	0	1	187
Goldsmith	1	125	1	250
Barber	2	250	2	250
Butcher	0	0	1	250
Tea Stalls	4	313	12	1250
General Store	2	781	8	3438
Tailor	2	375	11	1375
Water Delivery	0	0	4	500
Transport	2	250	13	1625
Laundrymen	3	188	8	500
Bicycle Servicemen	0	0	1	125
Public Address System	0	0	1	625
Community Kitchen				
Caterers	0	0	20	1875
<u>COMMUNITY PAID WORKERS</u>				
Health Assistant	0	0	1	150
Preschool Teacher	0	0	1	150
Preschool Cooks	0	0	3	262
Village Sweeper	0	0	1	150
<u>GOVERNMENT PAID WORKERS</u>				
Teachers	4	1800	8	3600
Post Office	0	0	1	125
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>\$14,020</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>\$48,625</b>

\*The employment and wage analysis for 1977 represents an average picture for the year, not a picture of peak employment in the life of the project. Wages for self-employed farmers are not included.

## B. Social Development

### Baseline

17. Maliwada is served by the Phulambul Primary Health Centre under the State rural health programme. Services under the scheme provide for a clinic in Abdi Mandi a mile away. This clinic's resident nurse-midwife is on call to Maliwada residents for deliveries. A rural health worker in Abdi Mandi is responsible for ten villages including Maliwada. His responsibilities include weekly visits to treat public water wells, give vaccinations and inoculations, make house calls, refer patients to the hospital and maintain health records for residents. Medicines are procured in Aurangabad from private chemists or the Aurangabad Medical College Hospital. The Hospital provides in-patient care for the residents of the county. The distance and cost of travel from Maliwada discouraged use of these facilities and the services of five medical practitioners in Daulatabad and Abdi Mandi. Prior to 1975, the four major causes of death in Maliwada were dysentery, diarrhea, pneumonia and tuberculosis. The three most common ailments were ear and eye infections, and the skin parasite scabies. The infant mortality rate was 20%. Domestic water was obtained from six open public wells which were easily polluted. Drainage and garbage removal systems were non-existent. Standing water and decomposing waste bred parasites and jeopardized public health. Educational facilities were limited to one District Council (Zilla Parishad) Primary School, grades 1 through 4, with four teachers appointed. Children attending school beyond fourth class attended classes five to seven in Daulatabad and classes eight to ten in Daulatabad or Aurangabad. Although there are several colleges in Aurangabad, most students pursuing a higher education did so through private study. A major deterrent to the pursuit of higher education has been that all college level science courses must be studied in English. The average education level of the total adult population of the village was first standard. One fifth of the adult population of the village had attended school (33% of the men and 9% of the women). 32% completed primary school and quit. 7% completed secondary school and 8% matriculated. Although a higher percentage of women completed primary school than men, men significantly outnumbered women at the middle school and matriculation levels.

### Initial Stages

18. The failure to develop and care for the human resources of Maliwada was evident in the low school attendance, limited skills and abilities, inadequate nutrition and health care and rigid social traditions which held back castes and women. The project immediately instigated programmes to alter this situation. At one point 972 persons were tested by doctors in one day. All children were enrolled in educational structures--102 in preschool and 120 in primary school, a number necessitating two shifts of classes. Refresher courses were given to teachers, bookkeeping and management skills taught to adults, a five week tutorial was given to children to permit them to re-enter school, 200 adults were trained in planning methods, and others were sent for community development and agriculture training. Three hundred women attended a women's forum which

was followed by numerous events and activities. Today the vitality and competence of Maliwada's people are noticed by visitors.

#### Preventive Care

19. Crucial to Maliwada's development has been the implementation of health and sanitation structures. Sixteen public latrines have been built and are used by the villagers. A biogas plant has been installed. The community kitchen is supported by funds from the Nutritious Food Industry and by produce from the Community Farm and Community Vegetable Garden. It supplies lunches for the Infant School and Preschool and conducts training in meal planning and nutrition. The Health Clinic is run on a full-time basis by a locally trained woman assisted by six Health Caretakers. The clinic treats over 40 patients from Maliwada and surrounding villages daily. Medical records are kept on all villagers. Vitamins are distributed and inoculations given regularly. Skin, eye and ear, nose and throat "camps" (one-day diagnosis and treatment events involving a number of medical personnel) have been held. An emergency treatment relationship with the hospital in Aurangabad has been established. Clinic staff take patients to the Aurangabad Medical College every Thursday for regular treatment of long-term disease. Pre-natal and post-natal care is also provided. In terms of family planning, 93 persons volunteered for operations of whom about half were men and half women.

#### Functional Education

20. A preschool staffed entirely by village teachers has a daily attendance of over 40. The primary school attendance has increased from 80 to over 150, necessitating two shifts a day. Marathi, Hindi and English literacy programmes are conducted daily. Adult training has included tractor driving, vehicle maintenance, farm management, new farm methods, carpentry and masonry. Technical skills are shared in all aspects of the project to enable village self-reliance. Over 50 Maliwada citizens have attended the Maharashtra Human Development Training School and fifteen are now serving in other villages. Maliwada residents have been trained to conduct the Village Meetings held in neighbouring villages as part of the statewide replication scheme.

#### Community Welfare

21. The women's organization (the Mahila Mandal Association) has encouraged women to participate in all aspects of the village's development. Courses in menu planning, household budgeting and basic sanitation have been conducted. Local women run the infant school (32 infants from six months to two years of age); the main emphasis of the school is on proper nutrition and hygiene. Several short-term training courses and demonstrations related to domestic sciences, health and vocational skills, such as the making of chalk, incense and soap, have been well-attended by the women. Classes in sewing, paper flower-making and bag weaving have also been



PREVENTIVE CARE *			FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION *		
HEALTH STATISTICS	Before Project Initiation	Currently	PARTICIPATION	Before Project Initiation	Currently
Population	1699	1898	BASIC EDUCATION		
Births Per Annum	NA	44	Infant School	0	32
Deaths Per Annum	NA	9	Preschool	0	40
Instances of Malnutrition	50%	Less than .5%	Primary School	80	150
Number of Latrines	0	16	University	3	12
Medical Services	Aurangabad Hospital (Distance- 16 kms.)	Maliwada Health Clinic	School Teachers	4	9
Health Workers	One Govern- ment Health Worker for 10 Villages	One Health Worker and 6 Volunteers All in Mali- wada	Literacy Classes	0	70
			English Classes	0	40
			SKILLS TRAINING (over 35 months)		
			Nutrition	0	60
			Agriculture	0	130
			Business Management	0	9
			Vehicle Maintenance	0	9
			Leadership Methods	0	30
			Other Skills	0	12
			HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING		
			SCHOOL (over 35 months)	0	50
			YOUTH PROGRAMMES	0	120
*Partial Listing			TOTAL	87	773



offered. Encouraged by their participation, several women have started commercial enterprises such as spice grinding, papad making and seedbag and garment stitching. The women hold regular meetings and have taken part in meetings with women of other villages. Village plays and rituals have been instrumental in engaging elders and youth in community life. The youth in particular have emerged as strong leaders and actively seek to expand the development of their village through effective implementation of all the programmes.

### C. Human Development

#### Baseline

22. Located in the state of Maharashtra about 300 kilometers northeast of Bombay, the village of Maliwada is linked to Aurangabad by State Transport and Aurangabad City buses, as well as by local train services. Prior to 1975, there were electrical lines to seven farms, but the village was not electrified. The farmland and central village occupy an area of 10 square kilometers. Its northern boundary is the Daulatabad Fort, while the southern boundary goes just beyond the railway line running from Manmad to Aurangabad. To the east lies the farmland of Mitmita village, and the west is bounded by the village of Fatlabad. The village, minus its farmlands, occupies an area of one square kilometer. The public buildings in the village included a primary school, three temples, a traveler's shelter (dharamsalla) attached to the main temple, a bus stand with canteen, and the Daulatabad railway station. There were 150 houses where families lived throughout the year. Sixteen farmers lived on their farms and, also, had houses in the village which they used occasionally or rented to other people. The walls of the buildings are white stone or brick plastered with clay. Roofing of the majority of the houses was tile and thatch. Most houses had mud flooring which was regularly plastered with cow dung. Five houses had partially tiled floors.

#### Initial Stages

23. As the initiating consultation ended and practical implementation began, the village found it had already begun to deal with the entrenched factionalism which had developed as their role as a community had grown ever clear. They began to see a new role for themselves as a demonstration village. They experienced an intense cultural exposure. The environment continued to project decay and neglect, but now local people saw it with the eyes of outsiders and had a great desire to improve it. Having created a common plan for their future, villagers were now prepared to approach government, industrial and social groups for assistance in overcoming their limited range of services. By January 26, 1976 they had electricity in the village. The community also moved quickly to give permanence to its new-found identity by instigating fortnightly newspapers, a community calendar and bulletin board, preschool uniforms, and a village songbook with newly created songs. To back up these corporate structures, a complete village census was conducted and 120 youth formed a voluntary workforce. The results of continued efforts to reshape their corporateness during the following two years are given below.



### Living Environment

24. During the two years since the Human Development Project began, the face of Maliwada has changed remarkably. Following the connection of electricity to the village, thirty-three street lights were installed and 75 homes linked up. A comprehensive village plan including a community housing design and a plan for new facilities was prepared. Eight model homes were built to demonstrate the use of permanent roofing, flooring and walls, lighting and good ventilation. As a result, thirty-two new private units have been built. New facilities in the village include the Community Centre, one store, a storage shed, two industrial sheds, a preschool, health clinic, post office, community kitchen, and dairy shed. Much attention has been given to improving the streets of the village. These were bulldozed and lined with white boundary markers. A drainage system was constructed along the streets and one street was cobblestoned. All the houses were whitewashed and roofs repaired, trees and flowers were planted. A village entrance board was erected on the Aurangabad-Nasik highway, and at the heart of the community a plaza was created and a statue of Dr. Ambedkar (a Harijan who wrote the preamble to the national constitution) was erected. Three daily buses gave easier access to Aurangabad and the bus stand was repaired and painted. A community well was reconstructed and a new bore well sunk for drinking water.

### Corporate Patterns

25. Corporate patterns deals with promoting unity and consensus-building in the community. One of the several ways in which this has happened in Maliwada is through local resident participation in the 240 new jobs that have been created. Regular weekly meetings of the task groups, representing the various arenas of employment, the neighbourhood groups, and the leadership hold the consensus together and help in implementing and furthering the programmes of the village. An eleven-member committee called the Village Association represents all castes. It is a registered society providing the leadership and direction of the community. Village funds, pooled from the income-generating programmes in Maliwada are used for health, education, nutrition, sanitation and village beautification. Weekly work-days have implemented the village beautification programme and have been instrumental in establishing community unity.

### Identity Systems

26. The villagers of Maliwada have given careful consideration to the creation of symbols which convey the image that this village is on the move. The primary community symbol is styled after the historic Daulatabad fort with the sun rising in the background. Murals including this symbol are painted on walls throughout Maliwada. A large entrance sign welcomes visitors. Slogans and banners have been created and placed throughout the village. The streets and squares have been named, houses numbered and family name plaques created. Village celebrations serving to bring people of several communities together occur regularly on

national, religious and cultural festivals. Films and slide shows are shown for both entertainment and education. Community unity is also emphasized by the wearing of similar uniforms by all school age children. The community centre contains a reading room and a radio for use by village residents. In hosting their many visitors from across India the villagers are given opportunity to rehearse the role of Maliwada.



ENVIRONMENT			ORGANISATION		
BUILDINGS & UTILITIES	Before Project Initiation	Currently	COMMUNITY ORGANISATION	Before Project Initiation	Currently
ELECTRICITY	None	33 Street Lights 75 House Lines	ADMINISTRATION	Abdi Mandi Village Council (Nearby Village)	Maliwada Village Association with Local Official Presiding over Joint Abdi Mandi/ Maliwada Council
BUS SERVICE	None	1 Serving Maliwada			4 Registered Bodies Village Assoc. Mahila Mandal Youth Mandal Dairy Society
HOUSING	Brick , Mud & Thatch Houses	8 Model Stone Houses 32 New Houses Numerous Tin Roofs & Stone Floors	COHESION	Factions Preventing Corporate Action	
ROADS	Mud Paths	1 Cobblestone Street 1 Tarmac Road All Roads Levelled & Widened	COMMUNITY FUNDS	None	Salaried from 2% of Profits from Village-Owned Industries
DRAINS	None	Along Main Streets	IDENTIFYING MARKS	None	Entrance Sign Street Signs Programme Signs Village Symbol School Uniforms
VILLAGE PLAN	None	Master Plan Delineating New Construction			New Squares Reading and Radio Room
PUBLIC BUILDINGS	Primary School 3 Temples Guest House Daulatabad Station Bus Stand	Post Office, Bank Community Centre Preschool, Store Industrial Shed Health Clinic Dairy Shed, Staff Housing, Infant School, Community Kitchen	GATHERING PLACES	Nehru Square	Dr. Ambedkar Plaza Community Centre 800-1000 Each Year
			VISITORS	Family Only	Government, International, Industrial, Neighboring Villages

## VI. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

### Future Implementation

27. As the villagers of Maliwada look to the future there are many things still to be achieved. The actuation of a lift irrigation scheme designed by Kirloskar Consultants is primary among these. The scheme costs approximately \$62,000 and will be undertaken on a loan basis. Second is the continual expansion of their economic base. Their hope is that Maliwada become a nucleus of multi-village industries catering to the surrounding villages in order to demonstrate that villages are capable of being self-sufficient. The Village Association is actively searching for a new industry, possibly a small plastic bag operation. Thirdly, high priority is being given to the installation of a drinking water system with neighbourhood taps, costing about \$25,000. Continued development of roads and drains and further beautification of the village as a whole will involve many villagers.

### Showpiece

28. Although there is still much to be done in Maliwada, it is currently fulfilling its demonstration function as a showpiece. This function is multi-faceted. First, Maliwada shows that rapid social change is possible. India's villages, some of which have seen programmes with one thrust, are receptive today to comprehensive programmes. Second, the demonstration village serves as a laboratory where methods can be refined for mass replication in Phases II and III of the state-wide project. Third, Maliwada serves as a training centre where both local leaders and other villagers can be trained in the methods used in initiating change. Fourth, the village of Maliwada itself provides persons who serve as change agents for other villages in the state-wide project, helping them to begin the process of development.

### Maliwada's Leadership

29. In December 1977, on the second anniversary of the beginning of the Maliwada Human Development Project, village leadership formally assumed responsibility for the project. ICA staff at that time became background advisors, or shadows, to the leadership. In October 1978, in anticipation of the completion of the project in December, all outside auxiliary staff ended formal responsibility for the project and the Village Association picked up the complete responsibility. During these three months, the project will be monitored through villagers' presence in bi-weekly district meetings, bi-weekly monitoring visits in the village by a team from another part of the state, and quarterly participation by that team in the Village Association's quarterly planning.

PART THREE  
REPLICATION SYSTEMS

VII. MODE OF OPERATIONS

A. District Projects

Replication Status

30. Phase I, building the demonstration village, began in December 1975, with the initiation of the Maliwada Human Development Project. The replication began with the initiation of the three division model villages in Kolambi, Vaviharsh and Kendur in December 1976; and Phase I was completed with the initiation of these village projects in March 1977 for a total of seven villages in actuation, six month ahead of schedule. Phase II, building the replication system, Part I, district pilots, began with four projects in June 1977, two in September, 14 in December, and 16 in March 1978, for a total of 36 in this part. By March 1978 there were 43 projects in actuation, five months ahead of schedule. Part II, state network, began with one project in June 1978 followed by 20 in September for a total in this part of 21 and a total todate of 64 on schedule. With the initiation of 36 in December 1978, keeping on schedule, the total project villages will be 100. Part II is scheduled for 60 in March 1979, for a total of 117 in this period. March 1979 will see 160 villages in actuation. With 72 village consults in June 1979, there will be one village project in each of the 232 counties in the state.

Initiation Strategies

31. All 24 district projects after Maliwada were initiated in the same manner. First, a team of three persons, consisting of a Maliwada villager and two I.C.A. staff, joined a District Official or Block Development Officer in visiting a series of villages. The criteria used in the selection of Maliwada were again utilised in the selection of each new village. Second, a group of villagers trained in the Human Development Training School (HDTIS) went to the village and conducted a one-day village meeting in which the villagers talked about their vision for the future and how it might be realised. Third, the village sent ten representatives to visit Maliwada. Fourth, the village sent ten persons to the Human Development Training School. Fifth, a planning consultation officially initiated the project with the creation of a four-year development plan and three-month implementation plan. The villagers of Maliwada play key roles in every step of this process: on the visitation teams, on the village meeting teams, hosting visitors from other villages, teaching in the HDTIS, on consult teams, and serving as auxiliary staff in other villages. Catalytically, Maliwada serves as the state-wide showpiece and, practically, as a human resource base for staffing the replication process.

### Training and Personnel

32. A staff of twelve nationals and six internationals were initially assigned to Maliwada in December 1975, to work with the villagers in creating a demonstration project. This was a period of intensive training for the Maliwada villagers, each of the eighteen staff training one villager. In anticipation of the initiation of the other three division projects, the Human Development Training School (HDTs) began in October 1976, to train staff. This eight-week training course has been conducted four times per year since then. Experienced staff was set aside to teach in the HDTs and two or three supervisory staff were placed in each project to conduct an intern training programme for new graduates of the HDTs who became resident change agents in the selected villages. Each resident staff member was generally paid \$6.25 per month as a stipend, with another \$12.50 per month provided for food and \$3.75 per month for logistical care. Forty percent of the HDTs graduates fulfilled a two-year commitment to the villages of Maharashtra.

### Actuation Factors

33. When Maliwada was initiated, the primary means of actuating the four-year plan of the village was through the six task force groups formed by the villagers and led by an experienced staff member. Planning and education were integral parts of weekly leaders' meetings and monthly village assemblies. Each staff person worked closely with a villager so that actuation could be carried through and understood by the village. The other projects have followed the same pattern. Then in September 1977, the pooling of experience from a number of the projects in actuating various schemes began to provide a common base of wisdom which could be utilised by any project village. A series of seventy-one Actuation Briefs were written and teams of experts formed to visit the projects, spending one week in each to unblock the project in a key arena of actuation. These teams also met with persons of similar experience and training in nearby district towns, encouraging them to work with the villagers and often having them visit the villages to see how they could help. Relationships with technical institutions were formed and have been particularly useful in arenas of agriculture, environment and health. Banks, universities, service clubs and individuals have all participated in adopting various projects as a structural means of sharing their expertise. In May 1978, a campaign was designed to accelerate the actuation of the programmes in the twenty-five district projects.

### Campaign of the Twenty-Five

34. During May to July 1978, a six week Campaign of the 25 was launched focusing on economic development. Common thrusts in the agricultural arena included planting papaya as a new cash crop, planting fodder grass to upgrade milk production, arranging government demonstration plots to show means of upgrading crop yields, and executing initial groundwater surveys to facilitate and encourage government assistance. In the arena of industry, a workshop was designed to be held in each village, allowing the villagers themselves to assess their resources and design ways in which to triple



their village income in two years. Loan surveys were designed and conducted and tracking charts kept so that each village could locate its own capital. A special strike force of four people was set aside to search out industrial schemes which could be actuated in all the villages. Less emphasis was placed on human development during this time, but each project decided to hold weekly workdays, create village signs and train village leaders to conduct the neighbourhood and task force meetings. In the arena of social development, a comprehensive survey was designed and tracking charts created to ensure that all villagers would receive basic services and the weaker sections would benefit from economic opportunities. Procedures were spelled out for registering a women's organisation as a prerequisite to initiating a women's industry. Finance Training modules in basic bookkeeping were organised. At the close of this campaign, another shorter consolidation campaign was held, called Monsoon March. Each village undertook to plant 250 trees, recover or construct one hundred feet of drains and launch one village industry.

#### Administration and Monitoring

35. Private sector funding has been carried out by a Central Development team for the state. Public sector funding has been sought at the local level by each project. Decisions about allocation of centrally raised funds have been made by the Finance Commission, a group of five representatives meeting every two weeks. Disbursements have been handled by a trained team located in Maliwada. Bookkeeping and financial accountability were handled in the individual projects when the number of projects was small. Later it was necessary to create a common record-keeping system and visit the projects to train new staff. Programme monitoring has been handled primarily through fortnightly meetings of project directors and their resident auxiliary and key district contacts.

#### Evaluation

36. Because replication is an experiment, regular evaluation and midcourse corrections have been critical. In evaluating Maliwada as a demonstration project, a global team visited on a three month basis, using programmatic checklists. Such a team continues, with the same frequency, now evaluating replication as a whole and assisting with the formulation of new approaches. On a fortnightly basis, the one day Project Directors' Meetings provide regular reporting structures. Representatives from all the projects meet for three days in Quarterly Councils to evaluate and plan. Annually, a representative body meet with persons from other human development projects around the world for two weeks of depth evaluation and major shifts in strategy. As replication moves beyond the 25, the need for more frequent alterations in approach and strategy will require more frequent and immediate means of evaluation.



### Summary

37. At the beginning of replication the focal point for the operations was bi-weekly Project Directors' Meetings and Quarterly Councils. The Project Directors, several auxiliary and villagers from each project along with the intern supervisors attended these councils. This kept a constant dialogue going between projects, and was used for training as well as continuous evaluation and planning for actuation. As the number of replication villages grew, divisional operations began to take place and Project Directors' Meetings alternated between the state and division levels. The Councils were used for quarterly planning and practical undergirding of Nava Gram Prayas. Actuation briefs, manuals and other tools necessary for daily operations were created. The Quarterly Council was held during the last week of the HDTS. Graduation of the school and all assignments to new and old projects took place at the closing of the council.

### B. Human Development Training School

#### Programme Objectives

38. The first Human Development Training School began on Gandhi's birthday, October 2, 1976, in the Maliwada Community Centre. Since that time, training schools have been held each quarter in Maliwada. The HDTS is an eight-week programme in the methods of catalysing rapid socio-economic development. Its purpose is to train people from diverse backgrounds to serve for two years as residential staff in the Nava Gram Prayas. Those who successfully complete the eight week curriculum are offered appointments as auxiliary staff in one of the villages of this project. Specific programme objectives focus in three arenas. First, participants learn how to comprehensively identify the real human needs in different types of communities. Second, they learn and observe practical new ways of dealing effectively with age-old problems that have seemed insolvable. They learn to utilise the local resources, governmental services and technology appropriate for resolving them. Third, they are trained in methods of corporate leadership which allow them to work as a team and to create the motivation necessary to engage an entire community in the planning and actuating of its own development. Hence, the HDTS is not concerned to produce experts in a particular field, but a capable and overall development effort.

#### Graduates Profile

39. Nearly one thousand persons are graduates of the first eight sessions of the HDTS. These graduates include single men and women and married couples. They range in age from sixteen to 68. Most have come from rural Maharashtra and some from the states of Andra Pradesh, Kerala and Bihar. Others have come from the Phillippines, Nigeria, Kenya, Indonesia, Germany, The Netherlands, and Australia. Although many are from villages about to



initiate their own Human Development Project, an increasing number come from villages and towns near projects. Some have come from the urban centres of Bombay, Hyderabad, Patna, Delhi and Jabalpur as well as from the Maharashtra cities of Nagpur, Pune, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Jalgaon and Aurangabad. Because of the multi-faceted educational approach of the Institute, those with very limited educational backgrounds have been able to complete the programme successfully while those holding bachelors and masters degrees in various fields have also found that their fullest intellectual efforts are demanded.

### Auxiliary Journey

40. The villages from which the training school participants come often cannot afford to send their most productive members; so they send those who can most easily be spared. Many are unemployed, have never been away from home, sat at a table, mixed with other castes or spoken with urban, educated people. Even three to six months following the school they have visibly acquired a new dignity and self-confidence. They are better dressed and more skilled in basic social graces. To arrive at this point each individual has to leap a number of hurdles. The first one is the decision to volunteer to work for two years as a staff member in the Project. Secondly, when they arrive in a new village, they discover that they must earn the respect of the villagers in order to work with them in the development of the village. They soon see the importance of the social methods learned in the HDTs. They understand that the key to village development is the decision to work for the benefit of the whole community. The final hurdle is conquered when they grasp that Nava Gram Prayas is a challenging task of struggling with some of the deepest issues present today in the socio-economic development of their state and nation. It is then that they begin to take responsibility for the whole Nava Gram Prayas. Many of these young men and women have completed their two year commitment, and while some are seeking and acquiring good jobs elsewhere, a good percentage are remaining to continue work in the Nava Gram Prayas.

## C. County Projects

### Initiation

41. As Phase II of replication got underway alterations in the initiation strategies became necessary. In order to enable selection of another 167 villages in eight months, site selection has been combined with one of the other initiation steps, the Village Meeting. This new procedure involves a team of villagers from each of the district projects conducting five village meetings in an untouched county of the district. They select one or two for demonstration projects by judging the response of the villages. As previous selection teams generally visited four or five villages to make one selection, this requires no more time and completes one other step as well. Instead of one site selection team for the state, a team was designated for each division for a total of four teams; presently, three teams are designated in each division for a total of twelve teams.



Another component, the Model Village Visit, plays a less significant role; the witness of villagers about what they are doing in their villages is sufficient, whereas initially villagers wanted to go to Maliwada and see for themselves. Such a visit is not emphasized unless a village requests it. A third shift has been the redesign of the planning consultation. In September 1978, using fewer experienced staff, an experiment was conducted in combining the planning process with initial actuation. Use of the comprehensive survey, loan survey, triple the income workshop, and groundwater survey enables a village to build more detailed, easily implementable plans. This new design has a series of three one-day modules (one each in economic, social, and human development) held a week apart to give time for the village residents and the project auxiliary to do the surveys, locate resource contacts and begin initial actuation. A concluding event pulls the work of the month together into an implementing plan which can be actuated by the three village task forces which have formed to do the surveys. One experienced team of two can co-ordinate the entire process by visiting the project two days each week.

### Training

42. By the fifth session of the Human Development Training School, an increasing number of participants were coming not from selected villages but from villages near existing projects. This was especially true for villages of the Aurangabad division. This trend has continued and increased in the sixth, seventh, and eighth sessions. In the eighth session, villagers from the Nagput division, around the Sevagram project, came to the school. The original projection of training urban educated unemployed for service in the villages too difficult. The HDTs however has, experienced an increase in educated unemployed from the villages and district and county towns. Well-planned recruitment in the district and county towns will be carried out this year, thus giving a larger pool of people who can move more quickly into the role of project director and monitoring force. Moreover, shorter term experiments with special audience groups will need to be conducted to produce larger numbers of staff more quickly. New constructs to be tested are: a three-week institute in an already existing social work school, a two-week institute for mayors and village leaders, and an eight-week institute in another division of Maharashtra. In anticipation of the time when the more experienced staff would need to be handling more than one village, the staff began in September 1977 to prepare manuals to guide new staff in their practical tasks. Three major manuals were written: one on the methods of tactical planning in the village, one on organising the corporate structures of the auxiliary, and one on how to monitor more than one project. These manuals have been used in the daily auxiliary training sessions led by project directors, and in the training of new staff for monitoring. In September 1978, a special advanced training course was designed and held for thirty men who had been selected as capable of becoming project directors. For the first time in four quarters of assigning new project directors, all took their appointments and remained in their villages. This will be repeated for existing project directors as inservice training and will be conducted each three months for the project directors assuming this responsibility for the first time.



Staff at the present number 458, 367 are in the 64 projects, averaging 5.4 persons in each; 92 are in training and monitoring roles. The number of extranationals has been reduced to a few in co-ordination positions whose current focus is the training of nationals to fill all positions. The major teaching load of extranationals in the Human Development Training School has been shifted to the national faculty. This was made possible by the core of nationals who not only understand the replication methods but are also committed to completing the replication experiment. Training in site selection, village meetings, consultations, and in assisting projects with actuation is critical to expansion to the 2,500 villages. Many of the projects have begun to develop a core of business and professional people in nearby towns who contribute their expertise and resources, and whose training will be increasingly helpful. Another force has been the emergence of village leaders who are willing to go to other villages and help with specific actuation or encourage their participation in village development. These villagers meet with the auxiliaries in bi-weekly district meetings for training and planning. They also, participate in site selection, village meetings, consultations and treks to projects needing an acceleration dynamic.

#### Actuation Factors

43. In September 1978 an Operations Centre was set up in Bombay to track the progress of all the villages, locate the needed expertise and resources, and make them available to the villages. One emphasis is that of establishing at least one industry employing 20 persons in each of the district projects. A second emphasis is that of getting twenty government schemes into 75 villages, three in each district. The third emphasis of actuation is that of creating visible change in all 232 projects by the end of this replication year. The fourth emphasis is on full employment of landless labourers in the four villages adopted by industrial houses. This will be done by the Employment Guarantee schemes and initiation of small industries. Having launched the first 64 projects with an on-site consultation of three or more days, the I.C.A. staff now feels that the complete range of programmes possible and needed in the villages has become evident, as have the ten to 20 actuation steps necessary to implement each programme. The plan is to prepare a two year timeline and a corresponding set of programme packages which any village can implement. The two years are divided into three month segments indicating the programmes or government schemes most appropriate for each season of the year and the ones which always begin with the initiation of the project, regardless of the season. Each village will do a one-day consult to create its own proposals and then select the programme packages most applicable to it. A factor that greatly enables this process is the block development scheme available across the state and the readiness of the private sector.

#### Administration and Monitoring

44. When the replication process moved from the 25 district villages to the 232 county villages, a major shift in operational mode occurred. In addition to the monthly Project Director's Meeting and the Quarterly Nava Gram Prayas Councils, a third dynamic was added, that of circuit



Monitoring Teams. As the village replication continued, even ahead of schedule, it was not possible to place seasoned Nava Gram Prayas leadership in every village. Therefore, those experienced in the Nava Gram Prayas, had to assume responsibility for more than one village. Circuits were devised whereby a Monitoring Team of two people could travel from three to eight villages. One of the team members was a seasoned leader in the Nava Gram Prayas while the other was "in training" for the time when new village projects are added and the circuit divided in half. The teams make regularly scheduled visits to each of their villages to assure that training in comprehensive rural development is taking place and that a heavy emphasis is being placed on programme implementation. Each circuit holds bi-weekly meetings with all the project staff, village leaders, and guardians from both the public and private sectors. Presently there are twelve teams in operation, with the addition of the new village projects in December, there will be 25 teams. Each of the teams will be responsible for one district, and in 1979 some of the larger districts will require two teams. The teams will have basic responsibility for auxiliary training, programme monitoring, District and County public and private sector relations, village implementation breakthroughs, and the initiation of new projects. The training of the project auxiliaries will take place in the bi-weekly meetings held in the District Pilot Village. One day each week is spent with all the project directors in the District making calls in the District and County Towns and holding meetings with both public and private sector supporters of the Nava Gram Prayas. Every project is visited either weekly or bi-weekly by the team depending on the degree of implementation required at the time.

### Evaluation

45. Three new dynamics have been added to the evaluation mechanism. First, the publication of a weekly newspaper has begun with each project sending in a weekly report. These reports are scrutinised by Operations Centre staff, giving them an overview of all the projects. Second, the bi-weekly district meetings provide an opportunity for the project staff and village leaders to reflect on current development, hear reports from other projects and apply correctives to their own operations. Third, monthly divisional meetings have begun with representatives of the monitoring teams and representatives from the Operations Centre.

## VIII SUPPORT AND SERVICING

### Government

46. A key presupposition of the Nava Gram Prayas is to complement and locally implement the various rural development schemes of the Government of India and the State of Maharashtra. From the initial selection of the village, County Officials and Block Development Officers advise and assist in choosing a village. At the initiating consultation for each village project, government officials are present to use their technical expertise and knowledge of government schemes in analysing the current

village situation and in devising the two-year development plan for the village. During and after the consultation, these same officials train village, e.g. rural electrification, milk collection, loans to craftsman, aid to small farmers housing for the homeless, etc. Rural development officers comment that it is a pleasure to work with villagers who have a sincere desire to develop their village. The amount and effect of government input into the village project varies from one county to another. However, where a village takes the initiative and follows through on the government proposals, the input of the government is highly significant in establishing long-term socio-economic development. Several Block Development Officers have suggested that Village Development Workers attend the Human Development Training School in Maliwada. Other officials have requested the ICA: India to devise a plan of involving all villages in block level planning through the use of the Village Meeting format and grassroots planning methods.

#### Business and Industry

47. The business houses of India have been the main financiers of the day-to-day operations of the Nava Gram Prayas. In addition, they have helped establish village level factories that provide goods ancillary to their own production, such as the corrugated cardboard factory in Gorthan village which manufactures packing boxes for Godfrey Phillips cigarette packages. In some cases, a company has assumed direct financing of a specific village, e.g. Ballarpur Industries' recent adoption of Temburwahi village. In such cases, company monies are channelled through the Village Community Development Association to capitalise dairy development, small industries and agricultural production. The profits from this capitalisation have been used to further capitalise village agricultural and industrial development and to fund such social programmes as preschool instruction, health clinics, sanitation and village beautification. Companies such as Herdillia Chemicals and the Fertiliser Corporation of India have loaned executives and skilled professionals for consultation with the villagers on developing agricultural and business ventures. Their participation often leads to direct company assistance like setting up demonstration agricultural plots, the loaning of equipment and setting up industrial ventures. Many business houses and small businesses have assisted the Nava Gram Prayas and individual villages through the donation of inkind goods such as motor vehicles, medical supplies, building materials, textiles, etc. In order to expand the villagers' knowledge of modern technology and industrial practices, several corporations have hosted tours in their facilities for villagers and participants of the Human Development Training School. Experimentation has begun with the assignment of salaried company personnel for periods of six to eight months to the Nava Gram Prayas to assist in the programmes, especially agriculture, small industries and commercial ventures.

#### Banks

48. Half of the funding for the village projects has come from rural branch banks. Loans have been extended to villagers for a full range of agricultural, business and commercial ventures. Where possible, the



branch banks have been encouraged to adopt a village which means that one bank would assume responsibility for the total financing of the village's ventures. Such an integrated approach to rural village development financing has fostered a close relationship between the bank officials and the villagers. In some cases, bank officials have trained village entrepreneurs in accounts' keeping to insure the solvency of the ventures. Recognising the desirability of integrated rural development financing, the Chief General Manager of the State Bank of India issued a letter to branch managers instructing them to co-operate with the Nava Gram Prayas villages in their respective areas and, where possible, to adopt the village. The recovery and defaults of past and present loans remains the critical issue for the financing of rural villages in India. To address this issue, the ICA:India conducted a seminar in Maliwada on rural village development with 35 Agricultural Technical Officers of the Central Bank of India. Additional sessions are scheduled to determine how banks and the Village Community Development Associations can set up a tighter structure to facilitate the regular retirement of loans and assist the villagers to repay past defaults. A trend in the Nava Gram Prayas is away from individual loans to loans to the village for financing village-owned businesses and capital equipment.

#### Universities and Colleges

49. The universities and colleges of the State of Maharashtra are active in the Nava Gram Prayas. Lecturers from Marathwada University teach regularly at the Human Development Training School in Maliwada. The Agricultural Universities host HDTs participants and villagers at their demonstration farms. On occasion, staff from these universities conduct agricultural seminars in project villages. The Crop Seminars, which were held in the Nandapur Human Development Project by the Agricultural University of Parbhani, were broadcast by All India Radio. The P.K.V. Agricultural University in Nagpur Division is active in establishing demonstration plots and loaning equipment to project villages. Through the National Social Service programme, many colleges make available student volunteers for village work days. In some cases, project villages have been adopted by the local National Social Service programme. Many professors encourage students to volunteer for full time service in the village projects following graduation. Others fit a village project into their curriculum; the Engineering College sent its first-year Town Planning students to the village of Kendur to create a master plan for the village. Plans are currently underway to adapt the curriculum of the HDTs for teaching, in some of the colleges in Maharashtra, on an experimental basis.

#### Guardians

50. Out of the expansion of the Nava Gram Prayas, there has emerged a network of business and professional people who have become personally concerned for rural village development. These persons come from all levels of responsibility and seniority in their respective business houses, government offices, universities and professions. Their participation



in the Nava Gram Prayas is on a voluntary basis. In addition, they have encouraged their fellow workers, companies, professional organisations and service clubs to support and assist the village projects. They have donated their professional expertise by participating in and leading village consultations and problem-solving sessions. Assistance has been given in setting up village small industries, conducting feasibility studies, securing investment capital and contracts, and advising on machinery procurement and personnel training. Several medical doctors have organised health camps and volunteered for weekly or fortnightly service in village health clinics. Several in the Aurangabad area have assisted in building and teaching the curriculum in the HDTs. In some of the District Centres, groups of professionals are emerging. Plans for the future are to involve these volunteer professionals in tasks like site selection, initiation and operation of profitable business ventures, and replication of these small industries throughout the state.

### Villagers

51. In the final analysis, the practical work of the Nava Gram Prayas rests with the villagers themselves. Some have volunteered for full-time involvement as project auxiliaries and members of Monitoring Teams. Others work on a part-time basis, giving leadership to their own villages. The primary structures for the training of the village leadership are the weekly neighbourhood and task force meetings in the project villages. The guiding method of leadership development is the "shadow", or apprentice, who learns the skills of the trained leader. In this way the villagers are working for their own and their village's development. Most of the village project financing comes in the form of loans, not gifts, which require the villager to produce income and profits to repay. Much of the physical rehabilitation of a project village is done in weekly work days. Every villager is asked to contribute share capital in the formation of the Village Community Development Association and other development societies. Workers for any of the village-owned enterprises are expected to contribute five percent of their wages toward the development of their village. Farmers loan bullock carts, tractors and other equipment for village purposes. A recent trend in the Nava Gram Prayas is the move of village leaders to assist other villages. Many leaders of existing village projects have assisted in the selection and initiation of new village projects. Villagers from projects in the same district are now meeting on a regular basis to discuss common issues and share development breakthroughs. This trend points to the future expansion of the Nava Gram Prayas from current project villages to every village in the state.



The Institute of Cultural Affairs:India

52. The role of the ICA:India in the Nava Gram Prayas is catalytic. The agents of rural development are the villagers, the government, professionals, and the economic and social institutions of the State of Maharashtra and the nation. The function of the ICA:India is to accelerate collaboration among these various change agents towards the development of every village in the state. Several strategies are used to catalyze this collaboration. First and primary, is the establishment of demonstration villages in each of the 232 counties in the State of Maharashtra. Second is the creation and administration of management systems which monitor the development of project villages and ensure replication of successful programmes from one village to another. Third is training village leaders and project auxiliaries in development methods and schemes. Fourth is discovering and channelling funds and in-kind donations into the village projects. Fifth is providing occasions and programmes which engage the villagers and professionals in the task of rural development. Sixth is creating within each project a residual core of village leadership and a Village Community Development Association which will continue to catalyze the collaboration of the several agencies in the continuing development of the village. In Maliwada, the continuing development of the village has passed entirely from the ICA:India auxiliary staff to the Maliwada Community Development Association which is registered as a legal society capable of managing all aspects of village life. Although the future of rural development is in the hands of such Village Community Development Associations, the key contribution of the ICA:India is the training and injection of village level workers or "auxiliaries" into the project villages. These have been drawn mainly from the ranks of Maharashtra's educated unemployed. These young men and women have awakened the participation of villagers, understood and implemented government rural development schemes, handled and accounted for project finances, and assumed responsibility for all aspects of a village's development programme. Those who have become Project Directors and members of Monitoring Teams have demonstrated self-reliance, maturity and commitment to the task of rural village development. In accelerating this catalytic function, the ICA:India will need to put in place fully functioning Village Community Development Associations in all project villages. Experimentation needs to be done in turning the attention of project villages from their own development alone to the development of neighboring villages in their counties and districts.



## IX. FUNDING SCHEME

### Catalytic Investment

53. The real costs of the Nava Gram Prayas consist of the private sector inputs. The government inputs are from already existing goods, services and technical expertise allocated by the Government of India and the State of Maharashtra for rural development schemes. The local village inputs come in the form of loans from banks, savings investments from individual villagers, and voluntary contributions from salaries earned in village-owned small industries. The private sector monies from outside of the village are used catalytically. These monies encourage government officials to pay attention to these awakened villages, give confidence to the village residents to invest their own savings in their village, spark the interest of banks in these villages and thus encourage the loan process. Strategically spent catalytic funds will launch the development process in a village, catalyze an on-going flow of development income and initiate growth towards a self-sufficient village economy.

### Funding Process

54. The replication process in the Nava Gram Prayas has been carried on to date without large investment of funding resources. From two to six teams--two persons per team--have been continuously assigned by the ICA:India since the beginning of the Maliwada Human Development Project in December, 1975, to develop funds and in-kind donations for the village projects. Their work has been concentrated in Bombay and Delhi, but trips have been made, also to Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore and Calcutta outside of Maharashtra, and to most of the District Capitals within the state. These funding activities have been responsible not only for securing the monies which have been available for the Nava Gram Prayas, but also have uncovered a broad-based network of people who are ready to supply assistance in many forms.

### National Funding

55. Monies raised in India have come from three sources: business houses, individuals, and organizations and agencies. A few companies have adopted village projects within this scheme and have had their project approved under Section 35 c.c. of the Income Tax Act so as to allow them a one hundred percent tax deduction. Many others have made smaller contributions and have enjoyed the benefit of fifty percent deductions under Section 80-G of the Income Tax Act. A majority of the agency money has originated with the local offices of foreign agencies like the Canadian, New Zealand and Australian High Commissions, UNICEF and UMCOR.



### International Funding

56. International funds have come basically from governments, agencies and individuals, notably the European Economic Community and the Belgian Government. Individual gifts have come mainly from the families and friends of those persons who are working in the Nava Gram Prayas and from visitors from overseas who, having seen the work, decide to contribute to it. Agency money from overseas has come largely through the Belgian offices of the ICA and has originated with Caritas Austria and other such organizations.

### Financial Limitations

57. The limited amount of financial resources has represented the major limiting factor in the Nava Gram Prayas as it has progressed to date. The original intent of paying stipends at \$12 per month has been trimmed to \$6 per month. The Nava Gram Prayas is built on the presupposition that a certain amount of private seed monies will be available for each village as it enters the project, as in the case of Maliwada. To date this has not always been the case. Hence, there has been an increased reliance on the loan component in the recently initiated projects in order to get monies flowing into them.

PROGRAMME	SCHEMES	NUMBER OF VILLAGES BENEFITTED	
		PUBLIC SERVICES	LOCAL LOANS
AGRICULTURE	Irrigation	7	11
	Demonstration Plots	15	13
	Dairy Cattle	9	11
	Fodder for Milk Cows	3	-
	Animal Husbandary	5	-
	Cattle Development	-	19
	Poultry	-	2
	Tractors	-	3
INDUSTRY	Industrial Training	2	-
	Spinning Wheels/Sewing Machines	8	2
	Brick Factory	-	5
	Papad (Crisp Bread) Industry	-	3
	Flour Mill	-	3
	Other	-	9
COMMERCE	Small Businesses	-	11
	Post Office	4	-
	Bus Service	10	-
	Bus Stand	3	-
	Telephone	1	-
	Bank	1	-
ENVIRONMENT	Electrification	9	-
	Road and Bridge Work	13	-
	Housing	3	3
	Sanitation Facilities	11	-
	Trees	19	-
HEALTH	Drinking Water Purification	15	-
	Health Camps, Immunization, Nurses	15	-
EDUCATION	School Facility Renovation, Support	7	-
	Materials	2	-



MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

Appendix I

Costs Charts  
Human Development Project Charts  
Replication Charts  
Support List  
Authorization Letters

Annex to a Seminar Working Paper for

World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

Prepared by

The Institute of Cultural Affairs  
4750 North Sheridan Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60640  
U.S.A.

December 1978

## APPENDIX I

## Costs Charts

PHASED INPUT COSTS chart serves as an overall summary of the per capita annual average over a three year time frame of the direct input into the village projects. For the calculations of the Maliwada Demonstration Project the actual input for 35 months (December 1975 through October 1978) was US\$165,774. Assuming no major change from the input pattern in the remaining one month of November 1978, the 36 month estimate was calculated on the basis of November equalling the average of the previous 35 months, for a total of US\$170,510. Therefore, the annual average over the 36 month period was calculated to be US\$56,837, and dividing by the current population of 1,898, the annual per capita input costs calculated to be US\$30.

For the 25 District Pilot Projects, the basis was using a selected sample of seven others in addition to Maliwada (see Cost Analysis for Eight Selected Villages). These villages have been in actuation from ten months to twenty-three. The calculations for each of these were based on a one-time capital injection either in the actuation time frame or committed capital inputs planned within the first 36 months of the project plus the average monthly expenditures over the full time period. These calculations averaged to US\$19 annual per capita input costs.

For the 232 County Replication Projects the team looked at the four most recent projects that have been initiated since June 1977, Nandapur, Male, Dabhad, and Boregaon, and discovered that the projects were costing out around US\$15 annual per capita input. This figure was then used as a basis for calculating the costs of doing the next 207 County Replication Projects as shown in the COSTS DESIGN CHART: PHASE TWO. The original Costs Design Chart - Phase Two done over two years showed a three year costs of \$80 per capita input, which was based on the early Maliwada experience; however, now it appears that this will be in the range of \$45 per capita input over three years, or 56% of the original estimate.

All calculations in India are done in Rupees; however, for the sake of global commonality, U.S. dollars are used in this report. The basis of calculation exchange rate is one US dollar equals eight rupees.





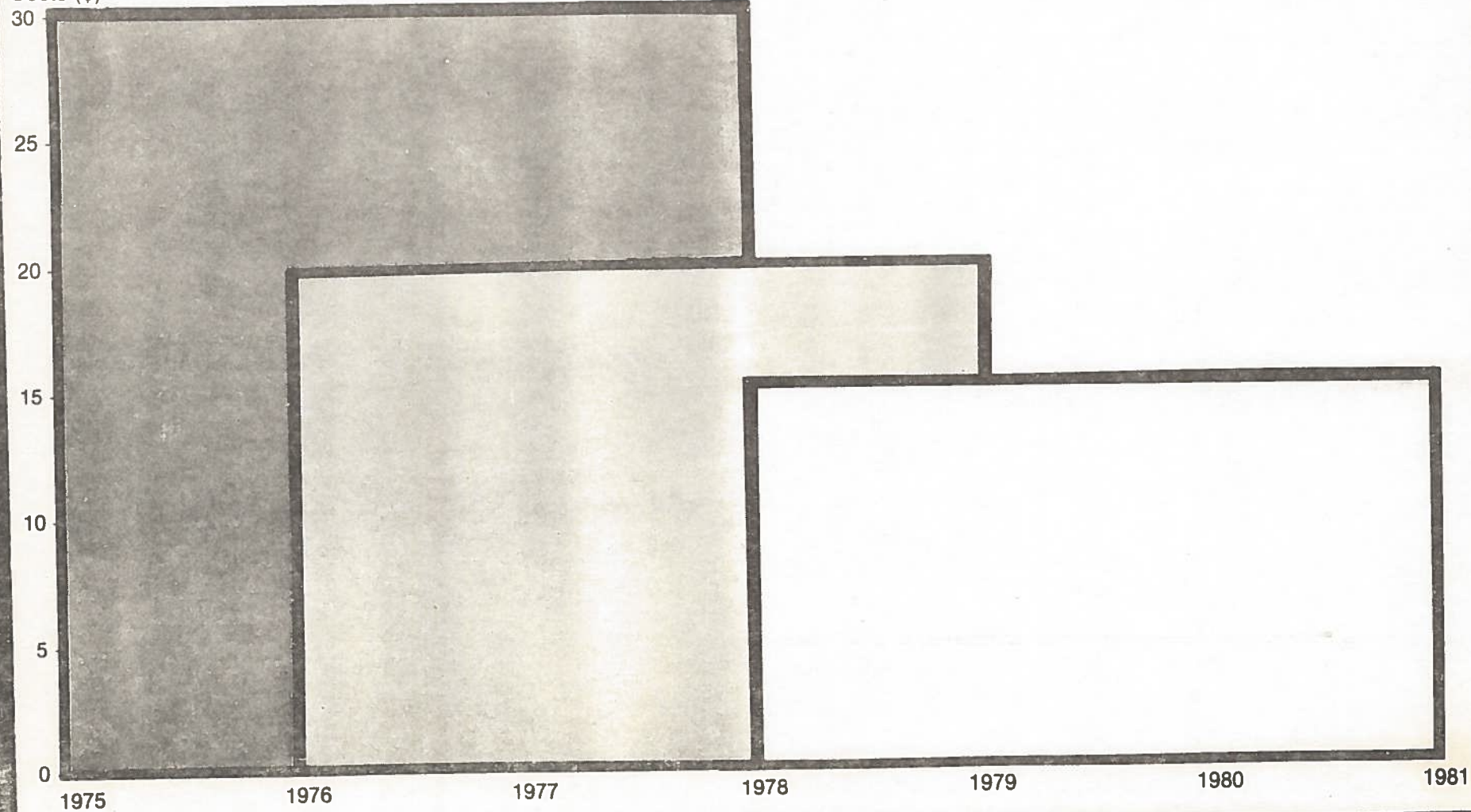
# MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

December 1978

PHASED INPUT COSTS  
Per Capita Annual Average Over Three Years

U.S. Dollars

Annual  
Per  
Capita  
Costs (\$)





# MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

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## COST ANALYSIS

For Eight Selected Villages in Actuation Ten Months or More

U.S. Dollars

DISTRICT VILLAGE			COST ANALYSIS			BASELINE			INPUT COSTS			
						Village Population	Consult Date	Actuation Months	To Date Actual	36 Month Estimate	Annual Average	Annual Per Capita
THREE YEARS	Aurangabad	Maliwada				1898	Dec. 1975	35	165,774	170,510	56,837	30
TWO YEARS	Nasik	Vaviharsh				800	Dec. 1976	23	35,688	55,859	18,620	23
	Akola	Kolambi				1,500	Dec. 1976	23	54,338	85,051	28,350	19
	Kolaba	Chikhale				1,500	March 1977	20	25,089	82,660	27,553	19
18 MONTHS	Parbhani	Nandapur				1,200	June 1977	17	44,264	57,698	19,233	16
	Kolhapur	Male				1,400	June 1977	17	35,064	64,103	21,368	15
ONE YEAR	Nanded	Dabhad				1,200	Dec. 1977	11	24,944	56,066	18,689	16
	Amravati	Boregaon				1,600	Jan. 1978	10	17,076	69,349	23,116	14
TOTALS						11,098	8	156	402,237	641,296	213,766	19





# MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

## COSTS DESIGN CHART PHASE TWO

December 1978

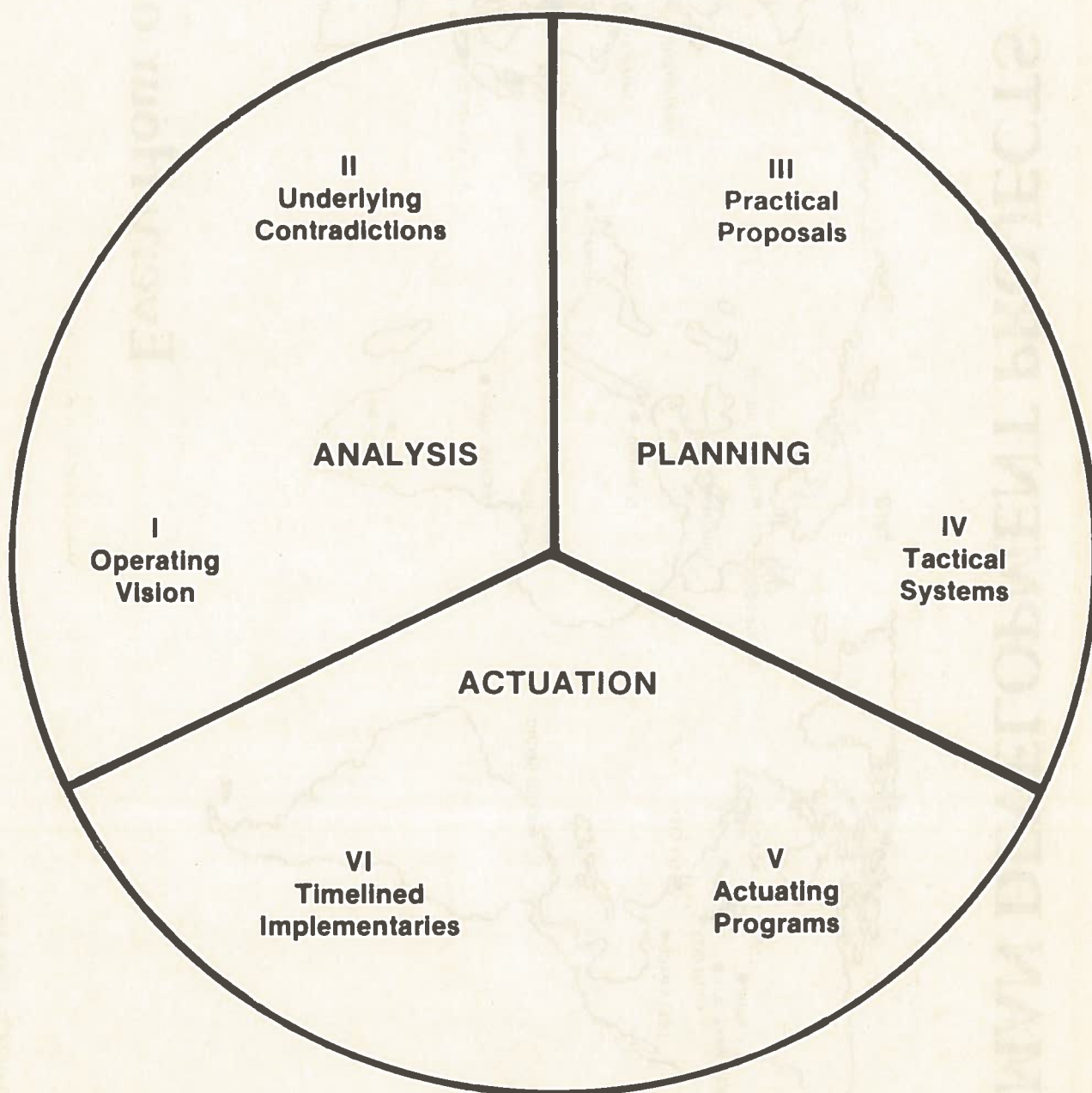
India Monies 94% Other Monies 6%  
For 207 Villages of 2,000 People Each

U.S. Dollars

FUNDING SOURCES  COSTS SPREAD			DIRECT GRANTS IN AID			SERVICES	LOANS	TOTALS
			A EXTRA NATIONAL MONIES 6%	B INDIA PRIVATE SECTOR 9%	TOTAL 15%	C INDIA PUBLIC SECTOR 35%	D INDIA LOCAL VILLAGE 50%	
T H R E E  Y E A R S	FIRST YEAR  50%	207 Villages	558,900	838,350	1,397,250	3,260,250	4,657,500	9,315,000
		One Village	2,700	4,050	6,750	15,750	22,500	45,000
		Per Capita	1.35	2.03	3.38	7.87	11.75	22.50
	SECOND YEAR  30%	207 Villages	335,340	503,010	838,350	1,956,150	2,794,500	5,589,000
		One Village	1,620	2,430	4,050	9,450	13,500	27,000
		Per Capita	0.81	1.27	2.02	4.73	6.75	13.50
	THIRD YEAR  20%	207 Villages	223,560	335,340	558,900	1,304,100	1,863,000	3,726,000
		One Village	1,080	1,620	2,700	6,300	9,000	18,000
		Per Capita	0.54	0.81	1.35	3.15	4.50	9.00
	TOTALS	207 Villages	1,117,800	1,676,700	2,794,500	6,520,500	9,315,000	18,630,000
		One Village	5,400	8,100	13,500	31,500	45,000	90,000
		Per Capita	2.70	4.05	6.75	15.75	22.50	45.00

**ICA**

## CONSULT METHOD DYNAMICS





# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



Every Hour on the Hour



# PROGRAMMATIC CHART

Toward the Actuation of Comprehensive Human Development Projects on the Local Level

thirty six programs — nine structures — three dynamics — one project

A ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOCAL PRODUCTIVITY —toward self-sustenance	B HUMAN DEVELOPMENT LOCAL MOTIVITY —toward self-confidence	C SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCAL SOCIALITY —toward self-reliance
Enabling local— <b>COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE</b> 1 expanded cultivation 2 intensified production 3 water delivery 4 equipment pool	Reconstructing local— <b>LIVING ENVIRONMENT</b> 13 domestic housing 14 public facilities 15 village design 16 essential services	Creating local— <b>PREVENTIVE CARE</b> 25 intermediate sanitation 26 total nutrition 27 systematic immunization 28 primary treatment
Developing local— <b>APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY</b> 5 cottage production 6 agro-business 7 processing plants 8 ancillary industry	Catalyzing local— <b>CORPORATE PATTERNS</b> 17 total engagement 18 community commons 19 consensus assemblies 20 corporate workdays	Establishing local— <b>FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION</b> 29 early learning 30 formal schooling 31 youth training 32 adult education
Initiating local— <b>COMMERCIAL SERVICES</b> 9 common marketing 10 local merchandising 11 savings & loans 12 basic transport	Recovering local— <b>IDENTITY SYSTEMS</b> 21 community self-story 22 symbol systems 23 corporate rituals 24 village celebrations	Instituting local— <b>COMMUNITY WELFARE</b> 33 family development 34 women's advancement 35 youth task-force 36 elderly engagement

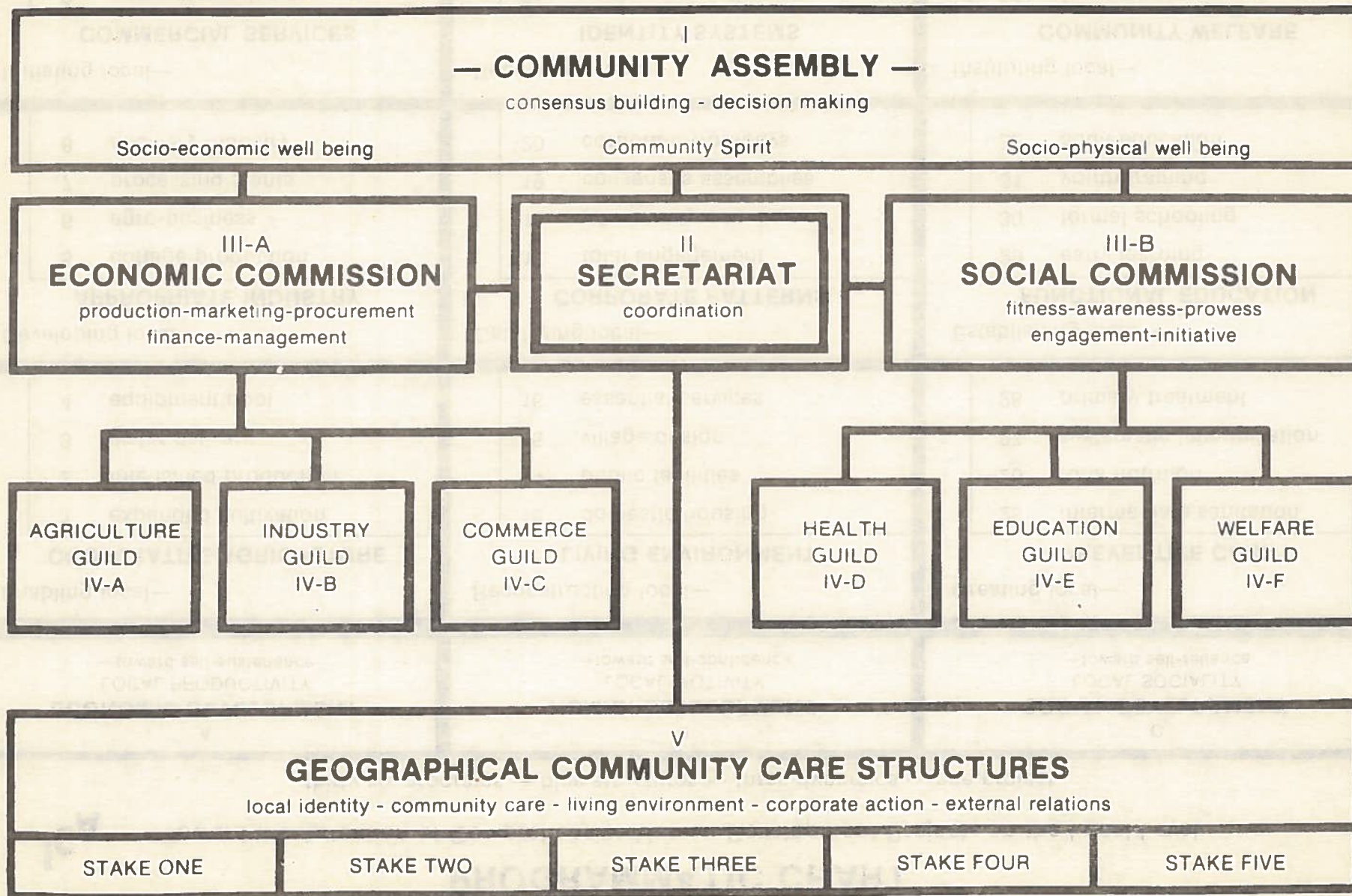




# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Toward the Actuation of Comprehensive Human Development Projects on the Local Level

I. The Assembly - II. The Secretariat - III. The Commissions - IV. The Guild Network - V. The Stake System

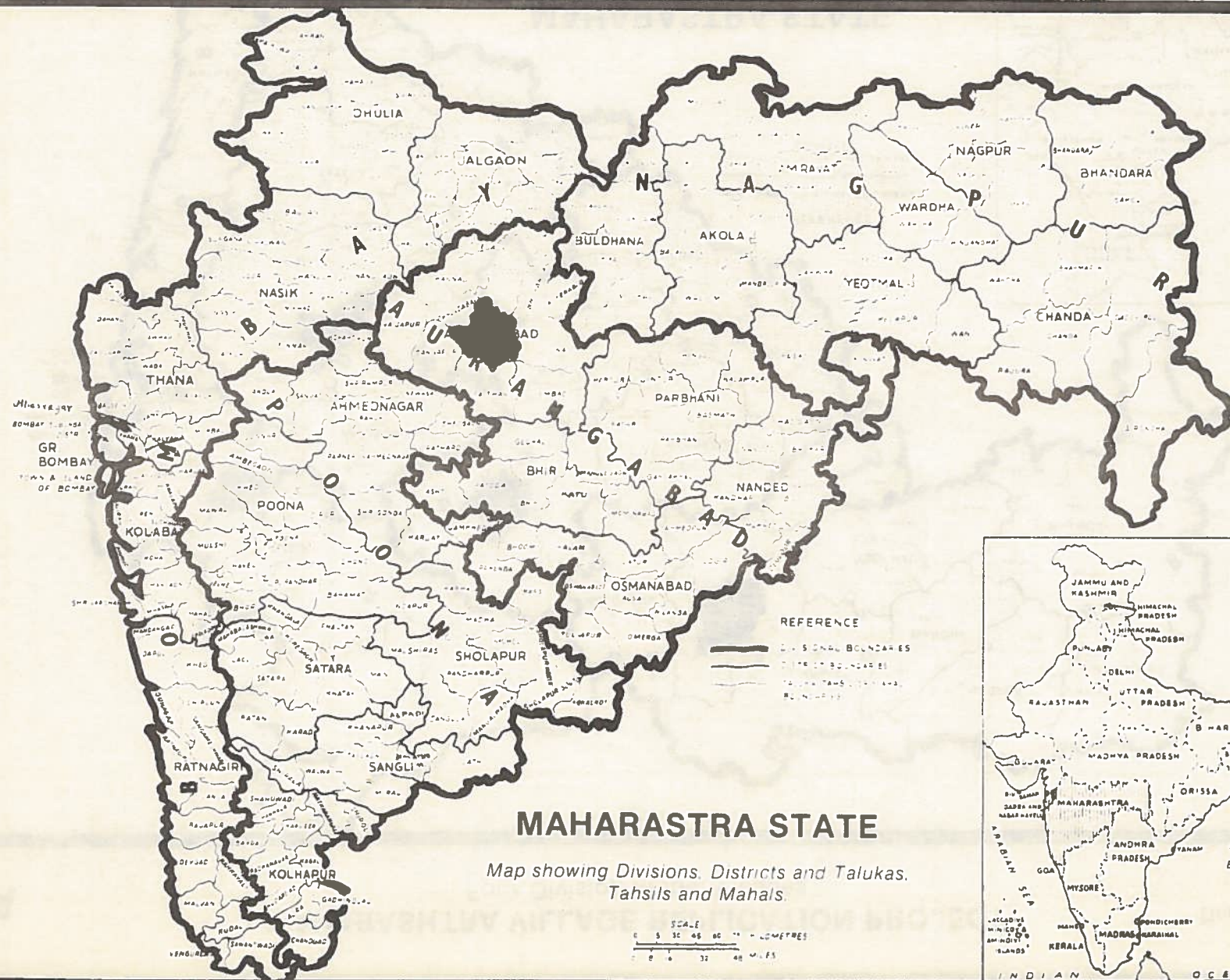




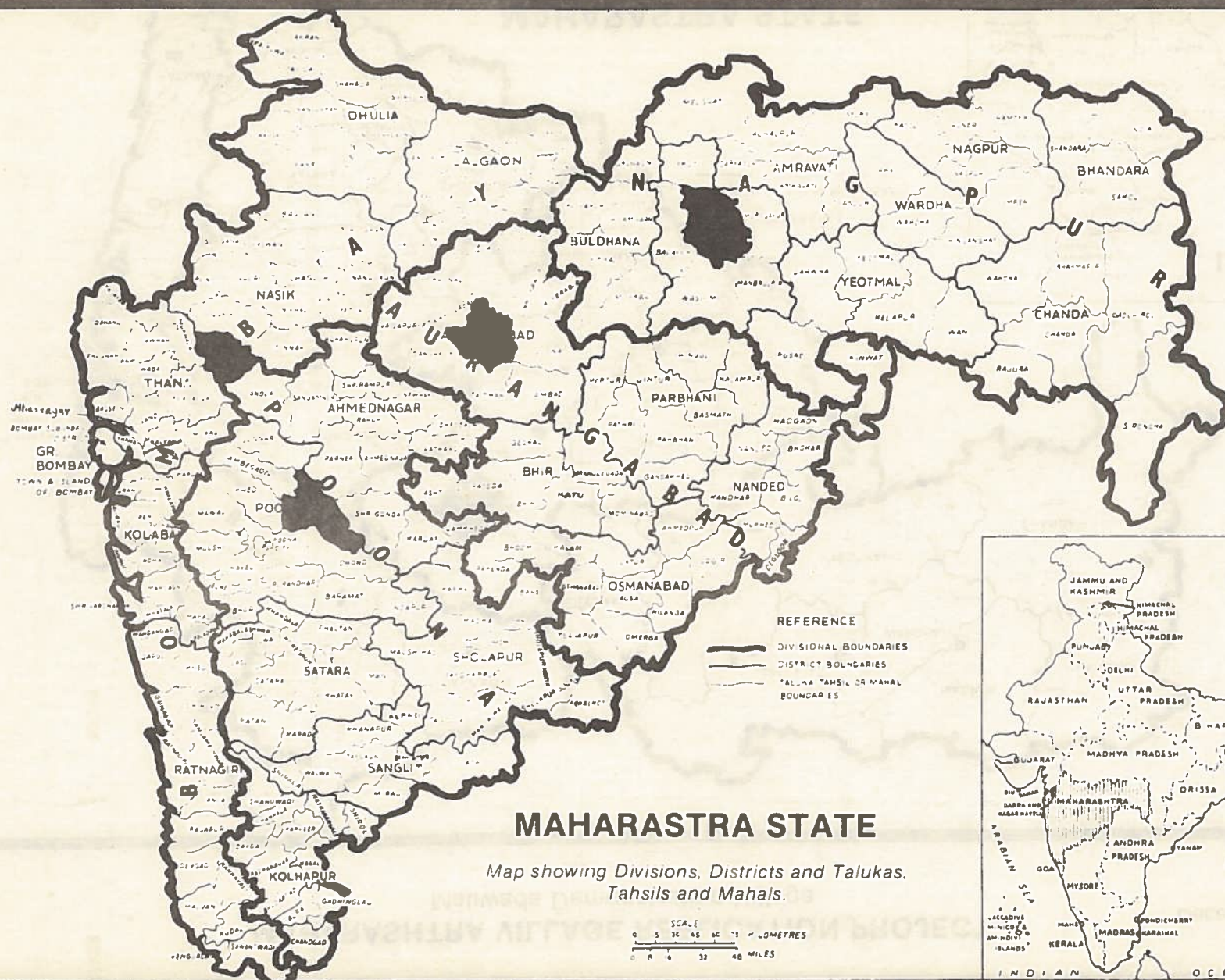
# MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

## Maliwada Demonstration Village

December 1975



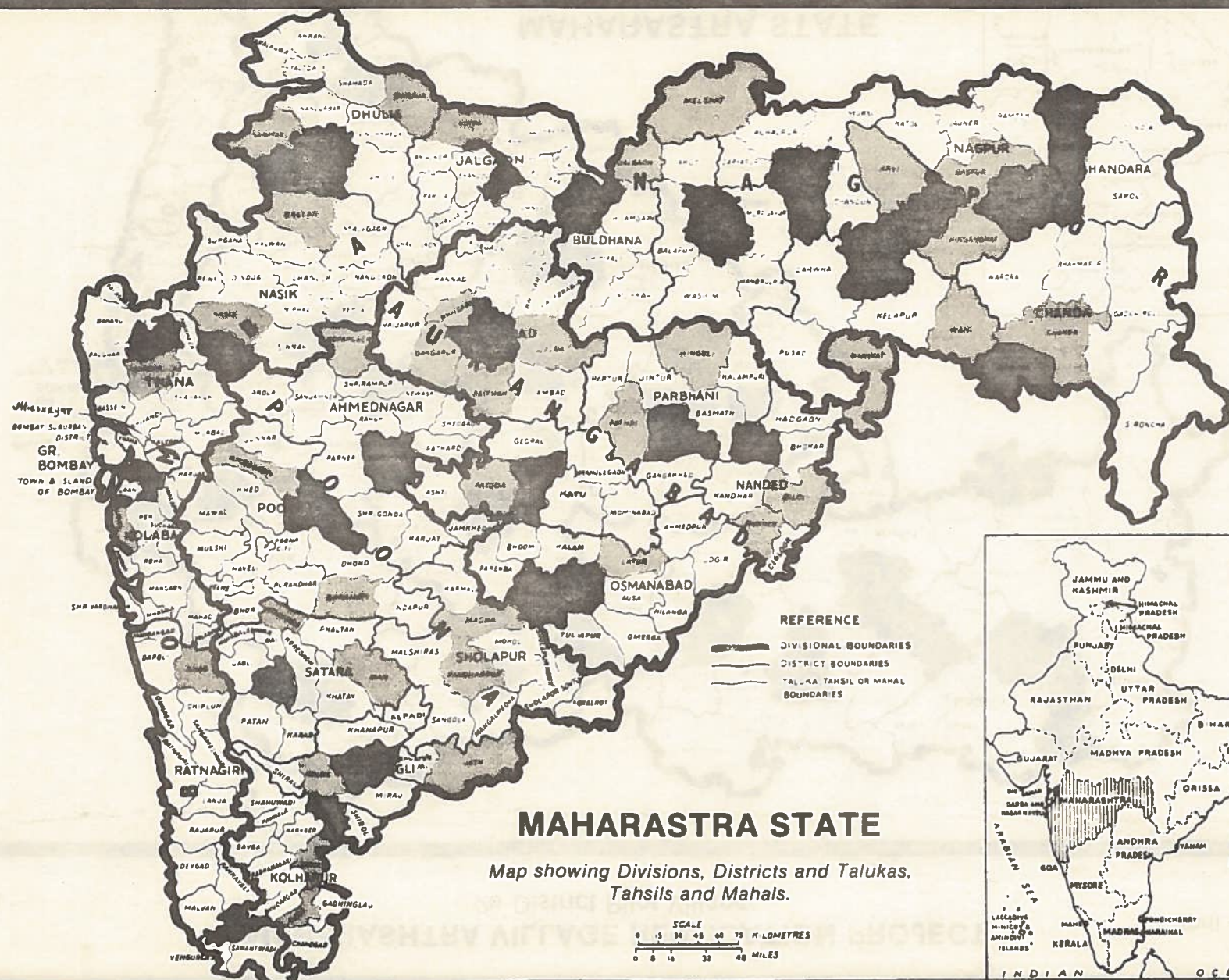












Phases		Year	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Year		
		Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Tactics			
PHASE ONE  <i>Division Models</i>  5 Villages		Maliwada Village  # 1	# 2-5				Selection	1976  /  1977	
			# 2-5				Meeting		
				200 Trainees	200 Trainees	School			
				#2	# 3-5	Consult			
PHASE TWO  <i>Replication System</i>	PART I  <i>District Pilots</i>  25 Villages	# 6-10	# 11-15	# 16-20	# 21-25	Selection	1977  /  1978		
		# 6-10	# 11-15	# 16-20	# 21-25	Meeting			
		200 Trainees	400 Trainees	400 Trainees	400 Trainees	School			
			# 6-7	# 8-13	# 14-19	Consult			
	PART II  <i>County Network</i>	# 26-45	# 46-95	# 96-165	# 166-240	Selection	1978  /  1979		
		# 26-35	# 36-75	# 76-135	# 136-225	Meeting			
		800 Trainees	800 Trainees	800 Trainees	800 Trainees	School			
		# 20-25	# 26-55	# 56-105	# 106-195	Consult			
	PHASE THREE <i>Replication Network</i>	PART I	2,500 Villages					1979 - 1984	
		PART II	25,000 Villages						





# MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

April  
1976

showing the phasing from the demonstration village through 25,000 villages in the 25 districts of the state with the focus on phase two  
Maharashtra State, India

FISCAL YEAR  PHASES		FIRST QUARTER			SECOND QUARTER			THIRD QUARTER			FOURTH QUARTER			FISCAL YEAR  TACTICS				
		april	may	june	july	august	september	october	november	december	january	february	march					
PHASE ONE  building the demonstration village  5 villages		MALIWADA  village  1			villages 2-5									Villages Trek	FY  76-77			
						villages 2-5											Maliwada Visit	
							villages 2-5										Town Meeting	
									School I 200 trainees				School II 200 trainees				Training School	
											200 interns	200 interns	200 interns	400 interns			Internship	
											village 2	village 3	village 4	village 5			Consultation	
PHASE TWO  building the replication system		PART I  district pilots  25 villages	villages 6-10			villages 11-15			villages 16-20			villages 21-25			Villages Trek	FY  77-78		
				villages 6-10			villages 11-15			villages 16-20			villages 21-15				Maliwada Visit	
					villages 6-10			villages 11-15			villages 16-20			villages 21-25				Town Meeting
			School III 200 trainees		School IV 400 trainees		School V 400 trainees		School VI 400 trainees						Training School			
			200	200	400	200	200	600	400	400	800	400	400	800			Internship	
								villages 6-7	villages 8-9	villages 10-11	villages 12-13	villages 14-15	villages 16-17	villages 18-19			Consultation	
		PART II  state network  250 villages	villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195	villages 196-225	villages 226-240	villages 241-250		Villages Trek	FY  78-79	
				villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195	villages 196-225	villages 226-140		Maliwada Visit		
					villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195	villages 196-225		Town Meeting		
			School VII 800 trainees		School VIII 800 trainees		School IX 800 trainees		School X 800 trainees						Training School			
			800	800	1600	800	800	1600	800	800	1600	800	800	1600		Internship		
			villages 20-21	villages 22-23	villages 24-25	villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195		Consultation		
PHASE THREE  nava gram prayas		PART I all-district advance	2500 villages rationally spread through the 25 districts												repeat	FY  79-84		
	PART II state-wide campaign	25,000 villages rationally spread through the 25 districts												above  steps				

MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT  
A PARTIAL LIST OF SUPPORTERS & PATRONS

Bajaj, Ramkrishna  
Batliboi & Co. Pvt. Ltd.  
Belgian Government  
Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd.  
Bharat Refineries Ltd.  
Bhor Industries Ltd.  
Birla, Ashok  
Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing  
Co. Ltd.  
Cable Corporation of India Ltd.  
Canadian High Commissioner  
Citibank  
Crompton Greaves Ltd.  
Daggar Forest Tools Ltd.  
Dharmasi Morarji Chemical Co.  
European Economic Community  
Forbes, Forbes & Campbell Co. Ltd.  
Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.  
Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd.  
Grindwell Norton Ltd.  
Herdillia Chemicals Lkd.  
Hindustan Ferodo Ltd.

ICICI  
Indian Oxygen Ltd.  
International Tractors Co. of India Ltd.  
Khatau, Dharmasey  
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving  
Co. Ltd.  
Khatau Junker Ltd.  
Murphy India Ltd.  
Oudh Sugar Mills  
Pee Cee Trust  
Philips India Ltd.  
Rallis India Ltd.  
Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.  
Sandoz (India) Ltd.  
Sanjivni Trust  
Searle (India) Ltd.  
SLM-Maneklal Industries Ltd.  
UNCOR  
UNICEF  
Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co.  
Wanson India Ltd.  
Zenith Steel Tubes & Industries Ltd.



No.CIT-II/TE(168)/74/482

Office of the  
Commissioner of Income-tax,  
Delhi  
Dated New Delhi, the 1-4-78

The Secretary,

The Institute of Cultural Affairs India,

8, Jantar Mantar Road,

NEW DELHI-110001.

Dear Sir,

Subject:- Exemption u/s 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 -  
THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INDIA, NEW DELHI

Donations made to THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INDIA, NEW DELHI will be eligible for tax relief under section 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) in the hands of the donors subject to the limits and conditions prescribed in the said section.

2. This certificate is valid upto 1-4-1978 to 31-12-1980.

Yours faithfully,

*Refain*

(A.C. JAIN)  
COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX  
DELHI-11, NEW DELHI.

New Delhi

Notes:

(i) Receipts issued to the donors should bear and number and date of this order and should state clearly that this certificate is valid only from 1-4-1978 to 31-12-1980.

(ii) The Income and expenditure account and balance-sheet should be submitted annually to the I.T.O. Trust Circle, New Delhi.

(iii) If renewal of this exemption is sought by an application has to be made to this office alongwith copies of Income & expenditure account and the relevant balance-sheet, information regarding changes if any made in the aims and objects as well as in the rules and regulations etc. and also a certificate to this effect that the provisions of section 13(1)(c) have not been infringed. In asking application for renewal of exemption this office reference No. and date may also please be quoted.



F.No.203/445/78-ITAI  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Revenue  
(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, dated the 10th November, 1978.

To,

The Institute of Cultural Affairs India  
5 Jantar Mantar Road  
NEW DELHI, 110 001.

Subject: Associations/institutions carrying out rural development programmes - Approval u/s 35CCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 -

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to application dated the 26th September, 1978 on the subject mentioned above and to convey approval of the prescribed authority to the ~~taxing~~ ~~programmes of rural development~~ Institute of Cultural Affairs India, New Delhi for the purpose of section 35CCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The approval is subject to the Society suitably amending the objects clause by insertion of the following or a similar clause in its memorandum latest by 31st January 1979 under intimation to the prescribed authority:

"The association/institution has as its object the undertaking of any programme of rural development, including any programme for promoting the social and economic welfare of, or the uplift of, the public in any rural area, and the funds of the association/institution would be utilised for the above object".

2. The prescribed authority has also approved the following programmes of rural development to be executed in a village in each of the 232 talukas of Maharashtra; as per details given in Annexure I to application dated 26-9-1978:

- (i) Co-operative agriculture
- (ii) Appropriate light industries
- (iii) Local Commercial Services
- (iv) Human living environments
- (v) Corporate Action structures
- (vi) Community identity systems
- (vii) Preventive mortality care
- (viii) Inclusive functional education
- (ix) Local community welfare

The approval of programme of rural development is subject to the ~~taxing~~ fulfilment of the following conditions:

- (a) The rural areas where the programmes will be undertaken shall be intimated to the prescribed authority;
- (b) The Society would maintain detailed accounts in respect of the programmes of rural development to be executed in each of the villages in 232 talukas of Maharashtra; and
- (c) The Society shall keep the prescribed authority



.. 2 ..

F.No.203/445/78-ITAIL

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informed about the progress of the work done by it and the details regarding the donations received by it from donors for executing the above approved programmes of rural development.

3. Further, the approvals accorded in para 1 and 2 are, inter alia, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The approvals are valid from 10-11-78 to 31-12-1979. For renewal of the approvals application may be made at least three months before the expiry of these approvals.
- (b) The contributions/donations received prior to the date of the approvals will not qualify for deduction u/s 35CCA.
- (c) Proper accounts of the receipts and payment, income and expenditure and the balance sheet should be maintained. These accounts should be audited by a Chartered Accountant.
- (d) The institution shall maintain a bank account.
- (e) The areas sought to be covered by the programmes qualify as 'rural areas' within the meaning of section 35CCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (f) The funds will be utilised for the programmes approved by the prescribed authority and that these would not be diverted for any other purpose.
- (g) Proper records shall be maintained of all the assets created for the programme of rural development and that these shall not be transferred or disposed or mortgaged or utilised for purpose other than those for which these are purchased.
- (h) The representative of the prescribed authority has the right to visit the places where the approved programmes are being carried out.
- (i) The approvals are subject to your fulfilling the other conditions laid down in the Act in this behalf.
- (j) The approvals are subject to any amendments in the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 from time to time.
- (k) The approvals accorded are only for the purpose of section 35CCA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and should not be construed to convey the approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes or the Central Government or any statutory authority under the Government for any other purpose.

Yours faithfully,

*A.C. Mathur*  
13.11.78

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

L. B. D'Souza



General Administration Department,  
Mantralaya, Bombay-32

May 13, 1977.

To whom it may concern:

The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India is affiliated to an international group which has undertaken comprehensive socio-economic development projects in rural areas.

With the approval of the State Government the Institute has been working in Maharashtra for a year and a half to establish a network of village-level projects across the State. We hope this network will significantly accelerate the momentum of village development in Maharashtra.

The work of the Institute began in Maliwada, Aurangabad district, in December 1975, and has now expanded to 15 districts. The Institute is working with the cooperation of the banks, the various departments of government and many private sector firms which support its work with contributions in cash and in kind.

I welcome this innovative effort to uplift the villages in our State, and recommend the Institute's work to companies, organisations and individuals who can assist.



MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

Appendix II

24 District Pilot Projects

Annex to a Seminar Working Paper for

World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.

Prepared by

The Institute of Cultural Affairs  
4750 North Sheridan Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60640  
U.S.A.

December 1978

## MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE REPLICATION PROJECT

## Appendix II

## 24 District Pilot Projects

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 Chicago, Illinois 60640  
 U.S.A.



## VAVIHARSH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held December 1976

Baseline Description

Vaviharsh is a village of 800 people, the majority of whom are tribal, with a sprinkling of other castes and Harijans. The village covers 700 acres of a peninsula jutting into Lake Vaitana, an artificial lake dammed to provide drinking water for Bombay and electricity to the region. The lake and village are surrounded by mountains, one of which is topped by a huge natural fortress with sheer walls chisled from the rock. At the time of the consult, the majority of the 236 working men in the village were farmers or labourers.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Agro-Industry

The village farmland is rocky and undulating, and, therefore, difficult to work. A one-half acre of land was procured for the village demonstration vegetable garden. All of the work on the garden was done corporately: ploughing, draining, and fencing. Technical assistance was obtained on soil preparation and intensive vegetable farming. Seeds were purchased out of the profits from the Vaviharsh Traders' Association. Twenty-four white Leghorn chickens replaced the local chickens as part of the Western Ghats Poultry Improvement Scheme. Also, the farmers acquired various garden and construction implements, hybrid sorghum seeds, and sixty mango plants. Using subsidized fertilizer for the hill millet increased the yield by 50%.

The Farmers' Cooperative explored the possibility of introducing a new cash crop. After negotiations with the Industrial Perfumes Limited of Bombay, they decided to experiment with two acres of Citronella, a hardy grass, cultivated for its oil which has a highly perfumed lemon scent. The grass can grow in poor and rocky soils, and therefore, is ideal for Vaviharsh. The farmers found that one acre of Citronella, if watered regularly and given fertilizer, could be harvested every two months and give six or more litres of oil, worth \$9 per litre. The results indicated that the plot should be expanded. In order to set the enterprise on its feet, Industrial Perfumes donated a small processing plant which was set up by a large tree overlooking the plot. Also, the company set aside \$18,750 rotating loan fund to pay the rental of the land, hire the labourers and to pay for the seedlings. The plot was expanded to four acres and the wood-fired processing plant was built to ensure a high concentration of oil in the distilled liquid. In the first six months two crops were sold.

After the monsoon of 1978, five farmers joined together to form the Vaviharsh Arthik Vikas Sangh (Economic Development Corporation) which signed a contract with Industrial Perfumes to provide citronella oil. Of these five, three owned the land on which citronella was being grown and two were landless labourers. This society now employs six full time on the plot which has expanded to seventeen acres. These labourers earn fifty cents per day and are employed in weeding, fertilising, and supervising the irrigation and cutting the crop. The plant is such that it produces more leaves after each harvest. Irrigation is currently by means of a single diesel engine pumping



## VAVIHARSH PROJECT (continued)

water from the lake. The single pump will be insufficient when the plot is expanded next year to fifty acres, so the company has undertaken to provide six electric pumps.

Permission to use water from the lake was granted by the State Irrigation Department in August, 1978, after application by the villagers. Apart from citronella, this will provide irrigation for other farming. A number of farmers who had been saving during the period of application have decided to buy pumps immediately, rather than to wait a further year for sanction under a government scheme for irrigation in tribal areas. During the early part of 1978 an industrial shed was built in the village using local materials except for the windows, doors and frames and the corrugated asbestos roof. The shed is to be used partly for storage for the citronella industry and partly to house a new cottage industry venture. There is a seasonal women's papad industry.

Commercial Services

The money for seeds and equipment for the farmers was provided from the profits of the Vaviharsh Vyaparigat Association, a traders group of five people registered as a bank association. They traded with rice and cereal bought at bulk and sold at a nearby town and made a \$875 profit. The rest of the profit was spent on social programmes. Other commercial achievements were the acquisition of a sewing machine and tailoring contract for factory caps, the opening of a Post Office, and the sanctioning of bank loans for crops, animals and machines. There are now fourteen new cows in the village and eight people have loans for 50% subsidised bullock pairs.

Living Environment

Vaviharsh is not a wealthy village. One of the ways this can be seen is from the housing. Most of the 125 dwellings are single-story and are constructed from slender sticks woven together and caked with a mixture of mud and cow dung. Roofing is of tile or grass and leaves. There are five buildings which are two story. Wood fuel is used for cooking which is done on the floor inside each house. The community centre is newly built and is one storey.

At the time of the consult there was no electricity. A small generator was procured for the early months, while research was made into connecting with the Maharashtra State Electricity Board grid. After eighteen months, electrification was secured. One villager opened a rice-grinding mill using the new electricity.

A dramatic amount of construction and beautification has been accomplished through workdays and through a construction work force paid by the profits of the Vaviharsh Vayaparigat. This began with the construction of a 300-foot drained, cobbled road on a Roman design of the third century using local materials. The centre plaza was levelled and a tree ring built. A wall was built to support the bank along the main road, and a second wall built in another section of the village. A community centre was built and is now used as the preschool building. Teachers quarters were financed by the government. Street signs and village entrance signs have been erected. Planted along the road are 1150 trees.



## VAVIHARSH PROJECT (continued)

Corporate Patterns

The various activities in Vaviharsh are coordinated through three task forces, farmers, business and social; each has seven members on the roll book who attend regularly, with other villagers who come to most of the meetings. There are neighbourhood meetings of about twenty which happen irregularly. Village leaders, including the mayor, landed villagers and an untouchable meet as required to discuss village issues.

Identity Systems

The connection of electricity to the village was the occasion of a village celebration which lasted for a full week with drama and singing each day. The village has a folk association which plays and sings old religious songs at special celebrations.

Preventive Care

At the time of the initiating consult, there were no health facilities in the village, and the nearest hospitals were at Nasik, eighty kilometres away, and at Goti, thirty-nine kilometres away. A health outpost was set-up immediately with treatment available twice a day for common ailments such as scabies, malnutrition and wounds. Serious cases were sent to the doctor in Vaitarna. A general health camp and survey was organised by Giants International of Nasik. Triple Antigen and polio vaccinations were carried out. The houses of the village were numbered and a record system for patients kept in operation. A further eye camp was held and seven villagers were given glasses. Within a year, 75% of the scabies had been eradicated and baby weighing was instituted. A government health nurse has been assigned but is not yet resident. Five hundred people attended four Health Education meetings.

Functional Education

Before the consult, some seventy-two children attended the primary school. The school now has forty children in each of four classes. This represents half of the children school age. There are fifty children in the preschool who have their midday meal provided. Uniforms and equipment were provided by the Nasik Rotary and the district council. The preschool visited the hydro-electric station nearby. There have been adult literacy classes in Marathi and a survey is now being conducted in preparation for government adult education. Farmers have received varied agricultural training.

Corporate Welfare

One of the significant signs of change in the village has been the increase in women's participation in leadership, neighbourhood and task force meetings. At the time of the consult, they either would not attend or would stand quietly and watch. Now they will sit down in the same room as the men and are gaining confidence to speak openly.

## VAVIHARSH PROJECT (continued)

Future Directions

The next stage of the project will be improving irrigation, expanding the citronella acreage and training in processing further upgrading the farming, starting a dairy society, introducing further cottage industries, improving food purchasing facilities, refurbishing houses and building new dwellings, continuing beautification, extending street lighting, bringing lights into domestic homes, eradicating fleas, getting a health officer resident, and continuing to train leadership.



## KENDUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held December 1976

Baseline Description

Kendur is a large village of 166 square kilometres divided into two distinct areas: the central village and the fourteen surrounding hamlets or wadis. The population in 1976 was approximately 7,199 of whom 25% lived in the central village. This size village provides complexities similar to those in urban areas. Access to the village is by State Transport buses several times a day. The road is such that it discourages visitors and makes marketing expensive. There is transport by oxcart or walking between the wadis. Two privately owned trucks, two motorcycles and five bicycle shops were available in the village. Approximately 65% of the people were landed farmers. Twenty percent were labourers, of whom one quarter sought their employment outside the village. Fifteen percent were artisans who earned a low daily wage. The farmers were aware of and used hybrid seeds and fertilisers but often lacked the skill to apply modern techniques systematically. There was no tractor in the village. Land levelling was an obvious need. There were 11,935 acres of land of which 10,200 acres were cultivated; only 9,000 acres having sufficient supply of water for productive cultivation. The main crops were onions, a type of sorghum called bajara, beans, potatoes and groundnuts. There were thirty-two retail businesses including general stores, tea hotels, a co-operative bank and cloth shop. And yet residents continued to purchase commodities in Pune or the nearby town of Pabal, five kilometres away. Traditional craftsmen such as carpenters, cobblers, blacksmiths, potters and basket weavers worked in the central village, and only one-third of these resided in the village year round. The rest had seasonal employment in Bombay.

The central village had good electrical coverage including that of a number of agricultural units. The Vel River Project proposed ten years ago to dam up this monsoon river and run channels for irrigation along the river banks was much too costly for the amount of benefit it offered to Kendur and other nearby villages. Domestic water in two wells was ample and treated, but the wells were located on the far edge of the village. Twenty percent of the houses in Kendur were unoccupied and in deteriorating condition; forty percent were in need of major renovation. Many owners had moved away to the cities or out to the wadis so they lacked the interest to invest in new construction. Renovation and/or demolition was a massive undertaking. Kendur had ample cultural facilities and communications. There were twelve temples, a postal unit and two television sets.

The main types of disease were malaria, typhoid, scabies and worm infestation, while malnutrition, dysentery, fever and pneumonia were common illnesses. A government primary health unit staffed by one doctor and two or more interns also served twenty other villages as an outpatient diagnostic and treatment centre. It had a four-bed obstetrical ward and family planning services as well as an emergency vehicle for transporting serious cases to Pune. The village was generally well-educated with over twenty-five university graduates living in the community, and yet illiteracy prevailed among the older and



## KENDUR PROJECT (continued)

economically weaker members of the community. The central primary school had an enrollment of over one thousand, half of whom came from the hamlets. The hamlets also had eleven primary schools up to fourth standard. A private secondary school had over three hundred enrolled.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Cooperative Agriculture

Efforts to develop dairy cattle in Kendur began with a government sanction for one hundred cow loans in 1977. Ten farmers have taken loans and purchased cows through Canara Bank. Milk production of the Dairy Cooperative has greatly increased since the initiation of the project. In March, 1978, construction of a veterinary dispensary, in process for three years, was completed and the Chief Executive Officer of Pune District arranged for a special artificial insemination programme to be launched in Kendur. Over two hundred cows are being monitored through the scheme. The effectivity of the unit in Kendur has led to a recent approval to shift a more comprehensive animal service centre to Kendur as part of a larger government plan for cattle development in the area.

In June 1978, three types of fodder were planted in an experiment to further upgrade milk production. Half an acre of papaya was planted near one of the village temples. The groundwater survey begun in December, 1976 was completed in April 1978, and now provides a basis for improving water access. Seven farmers, catalyzed through work with the Chief Executive Office, have demonstration plots utilizing seeds from the county council and expertise from the Pune Agricultural College.

Appropriate Industry

In anticipation of a promised contract from a Pune industry, in September, 1977, two women purchased a three-needle commercial sewing machine with a loan from Canara Bank in order to make yellow duster cloths. The first batch of cloths has been sold and the proceeds paid on the loan. David Brown Greaves gave an order for a different type of duster, which other women are involved in making. This industry has given employment to six women.

In January, 1978, an Industries Field Day was held in Kendur to determine potential industries. Representatives from industry, government, and financial institutions recommended a central dairy, rope-making and other sisal fibre products such as brooms, and baskets, lime processing, brick-making a papad (a sort of crispy pancake) factory, uniform tailoring, a sisal plantation, chalk and candle making, wooden crates and leather working. Brick making was begun immediately with two families. An engineering student from Pune is volunteering his time to pursue the creation of ancillary industries which was discussed with ten industries in Pimpri-Chinch.



## KENDUR PROJECT (continued)

Seven educated unemployed men are negotiating loans with the Bank of Maharashtra to start the lime processing industry. Kirloskar Consultants have assisted in the feasibility studies and proforma preparation. One resident has gone for training in candle and chalk making and has arranged funding for a candle factory but has not yet secured a wax sanction. Two limiting factors to industrial development are poor roads and limited skills in management.

Commercial Services

Financial awareness was heightened by two events. The first was a triple-the-income workshop held with various individuals and groups to see how they might improve their income through capital investment and improved methods. The second event was a loans survey, to clarify the defaulters situation, to begin the long process of getting loans and monitoring the repayment. Relations have been developed with the Bank of Maharashtra in Pabal.

One store owner has enlarged his general goods shop and made it into a wholesale unit which sells to other shop owners. He has also purchased additional property where village industries can be housed. A major service to accelerate industrial development is a telephone installed in the primary health centre. Agreements were made in May, 1978, with three Pune industries to market vegetables, particularly onions and potatoes, directly to the company canteens at regular market prices.

Pune support for the development of the village has been growing. On two evenings in February 1978, some 120 industrial and business managers gathered in Pune to talk about how they might engage in Kendur's economic development. Site visits have been made by Wansons, Greaves Cotton, David Brown Greaves, Ruston Hornsby, Telco, Canara Bank, Western Maharashtra Development Corporation, Khadi, and Kirloskar Consultants. All economic ventures have the village consensus to put a percentage of profits into the village's further development.

Living Environment

The physical environment of Kendur continues to be a critical arena. Nearly half the village is vacated, the rest appears to need basic rehabilitation. Students of the College of Engineering have done a master plan for the village which was presented to the village leaders, the Chief Executive Officer, the Pune town planning head and interested individuals and generated interest in reconstruction of the entrance - an established market place. The village had workdays to clear weeds, clean streets, digging and building a stone drain, making an attractive garden and erecting a flag pole. Two large cement tree rings were constructed; one is fifteen by twenty feet and is used for marketing produce.



### KENDUR PROJECT (continued)

A community centre has been cleared out and refurbished in the old primary school. The building also serves as a residence for the ICA staff who have constructed a latrine, bathhouse, soakage pit, stone slab cabinet and sink for a demonstration kitchen, and installed electricity. The outsides of the three preschools were painted and a library platform was constructed in a temple with shelves and seats. Other construction catalysed in the village includes a new secondary school facility, a flour mill, shop expansion and some home improvements. The bus stand in the central plaza, as well as several shop fronts and the temple in the plaza have been painted and a ditch was dug behind the bus stand to drain off rain water; the road was also levelled near the bus stand.

Plans for an industrial shed have been prepared. The State Welfare Department has agreed to build a model house, a community centre, pathways and drains in the Harijan community. Designs have been drawn up for this overall reconstruction, but a less expensive design for the model house still is required.

#### Village Identity

The village history was written at a village meeting (Gram Sabha) and in the consult in December, 1976. A village symbol was designed in October, 1977. An entrance signboard was put up along with project programme signs and street signs. A number of national celebrations have excited village interest. Prizes were given at the annual sports day for the first time. The leaders held a tea on New Years Day to review their work. Villagers from other villages have begun to visit, Kendur residents are participating in doing village meetings in other villages, and in consults for other village projects. A village newspaper has been printed occasionally.

#### Corporate Patterns

Once shunned by other villages as 'bad' and 'criminal', Kendur is beginning to gain a new reputation for itself. Weekly meetings in the five neighbourhoods of the village total over 125 people and provide a forum for all sections and castes to give input into the project. There are two task groups meeting regularly, Social and Economic, to plan and execute the project. Bi-weekly leaders meetings and quarterly community assemblies are beginning to shape village consensus on project directions. Weekly and daily workdays are also helping to form a new community unity.

#### Preventive Care

The project has worked in conjunction with the Primary Health Centre to upgrade health, nutrition, and sanitation. Health films and training classes were held in 1977 and 1978. Two women in each of the five neighbourhoods were trained as health caretakers during a ten-day training camp in May, in which Kendur hosted four other project villages. In February, 1978, a scabies campaign was held in the Harijan community and medicine was made



## KENDUR PROJECT (continued)

available to the whole village. An eye examination camp was held at the Primary Health Centre in March, 1978. The operations were held on site by a Pune doctor with the loan of the necessary equipment. A toilet camp was held in November 1977 for the Pune District. Over fifty village households requested latrines to be built in the Gandhi style near their homes. Twenty-three of these have been completed to ground level. One family installed a gobar gas plant. In April, 1978, rubbish bins were installed to improve general village cleanliness. The two wells in the Harijan section were both drained and blasted to see if deepening could produce drinking water. When this failed, AFARM (a funding agency in Pune) offered a matching grant of over six hundred dollars toward the drilling of a new well and taps into the Harijan area. The site for the well has been selected and AFARM has the plans for the piping.

Peanuts and vegetables have been grown in a community garden over the past year to be used in a nutrition programme for the preschool. Monthly baby weighing enables spotting undernourished children in time to remedy it. A Healthy Baby Contest in February made mothers more aware of the need for good nutrition.

Functional Education

A full day preschool programme with a hot nutritious meal has been conducted since the inception of the project. In February 1978, Terre Des Hommes: Germany, agreed to assist the expansion of the programme to include all 150 children under five years. There are now three neighbourhood schools with six village teachers and a cook. A preschool trip to the Pune Flower Show was a great event and was enabled by a free bus from Bajaj Auto.

An English literacy course was held for 130 village youth in 1977 and was combined with weekly workdays. The course culminated with a trip to the Pune Zoo, again with a Bajaj bus. Marathi literacy was taught five nights a week in the five neighbourhoods for ten weeks in 1978. English classes for unemployed youth are now being held in association with Ruston Hornsby in Chinchwad, who will provide job opportunities.

A group of thirty-five farmers went on an educational trip to the Pune Agricultural College with transportation assistance from Phillips. International Chemical Laboratories held a one-day training demonstration in chalk, candle, soap and incense making. Over one hundred people attended. Over twenty village youth have been trained in the Human Development Training School in Maliwada and are working in five other village projects. Practical instruction in bookkeeping and meeting leadership were provided in June, 1978.

Community Welfare

Two village-wide Global Women's Forums have been held with over fifty women attending each time. The women's association (Mahila Mandal) is in the process of registration so as to undertake economic ventures. Women have been trained in sewing. The youth of Kendur hosted a group of girls from Pune for a picnic. Charts have been prepared to show the involvement of each family in the project, their economic status, and to ensure that those who are most needy will benefit first from new economic programmes.



## KENDUR PROJECT (continued)

Future Directions

Of all the villages in the Maharashtra Project, Kendur has one of the broadest ranges of potential programmes to demonstrate. But, first of all, access to the village needs to be greatly improved in order to overcome its distance from Pune and Bombay markets. The Shifrapur-Talgaon road must be paved and a small bridge completed on the river between Kendur and Pune to give rapid access to both the Pimpri-Chinchwad industrial complex and Bombay. Also, the internal roads and streets must be improved to facilitate agricultural marketing. Secondly, a number of ancillary industries are needed to employ the existing artisans, the unemployed youth and the landless people, and guaranteed markets for local products must be located. Third, a skills training programme is needed to prepare the population for new industries.

Fourth, the village master plan must be implemented to renovate the housing, build a series of industrial sheds, level vacated properties, build many community facilities (including preschools and an educational centre for groups coming to learn methods of community development), and beautify the village. Fifth, installation of a drinking water system of pipes, pumps, storage tank and taps is needed to improve village health and conserve village labour for industry.

The sixth need is an irrigation system of new wells, canals, lift irrigation, field electricity and a small river dam to harness the available water and to cultivate all the land year round. Seventh, farm equipment, including tractors and pumps are needed on a village rental system, and a farm management training programme must be provided to further modernize the agricultural techniques.

Eighth, the intensive programme to organize the village residents into neighbourhood units and task forces in order to transcend old factions and divisions must be continued. Ninth, an intensification of the efforts of the Primary Health Centre to carry out grassroots health education and health camps is needed to eradicate disease and strengthen the population.



## KOLAMBI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held December, 1976

Baseline Description

The project area covers 1900 acres of land, most of which is used for farming and grazing. At the heart of the village is a hill; small mud homes line the narrow winding streets. The population of the village in December 1976 was 1500, of whom one-third were younger than fifteen years of age. Approximately 33% of the people were literate. The majority of families in the village own small plots of land, between two and ten acres in size. A small percentage owned as much as forty acres of land. The village was served by two schools which offered classes through the seventh standard. Public facilities included four temples and three small tea shops. There were four general shops, one cobbler shop and two flour mills. Health services were located twelve kilometres away at the Borgaon-Manju Hospital. Although malnutrition was not serious among the villagers, skin diseases were obvious. Electricity installed within the past decade provided power for village lighting and pump irrigation. Drinking water was supplied by three wells. Animals included bullocks, cows and goats. The majority of the people farmed their own land or were hired as labourers on the larger farms. The three major crops grown were cotton, wheat, and sorghum; rice, onions and mangos were raised in small quantities.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Agro-Industrial Development

Irrigation is the key to agricultural development in India and the water table at Kolambi is near the surface. Yet, inadequate crop irrigation was listed as one of the blocks to agricultural development. By March 1, 1978, eighteen new irrigation wells had been dug and thirty-seven new electric irrigation pumps purchased. Demonstration plots in wheat, sorghum, and cotton were sponsored by private fertiliser companies with the result that numerous cultivators upgraded their own crop production through the use of chemical fertiliser and hybrid seeds. Cotton production was expanded and a cotton gin in nearby Borgaon-Manju has been offered for the use of Kolambi farmers. A demonstration tobacco plot yielded \$500 net profit on one acre, offering the possibility of another alternative cash crop. Six acres of papaya were planted in August 1978 under a contract to a papaya company which has agreed to contribute 2% of the gross sales to the community funds. A recent analysis indicated the profitability of raising oranges. Two farmers have now purchased three hundred seedlings each. A cattle shed and cattle drinking tank were built and an artificial insemination programme launched to upgrade the output of village cows. With the aid of a Khadi Gram loan a welding machine was added to the blacksmith's shop.

## KOLAMBI PROJECT (continued)

Commercial Services

Kolambi's commercial life visibly expanded as ancillary contracts were secured for a village tailor and carpenter from Akola businesses. A weekly market was begun shortly after the start of the project and has grown steadily so that now 80% of the merchants are local Kolambi farmers. The State Bank of India has worked closely with the project since the beginning on loans to farmers and on loans for the establishment of a general goods shop and a shoemaker's shop. In 1978 the State Bank of India adopted Kolambi.

Living Environment

The project's construction programme undertook the building of seventeen homes for the landless Harijan community. A pilot project of two houses was built during the first six months, funded by the district government. The remaining fifteen were constructed in the spring of 1978. In addition, several houses were whitewashed, one temple painted with colour wash, the electrification was extended and streets were all named and street signs posted. Fruit trees were planted in one hundred households through a project of the Lions Club of Akola. The access road which runs through the village has been gravelled and a drain built on one side.

Corporate Patterns

"Unplanned forms of community life" is listed as the paramount contradiction in the village. To deal with this the people of Kolambi have formed five task forces in the arenas of agriculture, industry, commerce, education, and health and construction. These task forces meet regularly to plan and then actuate development in their specific arena. A leaders' meeting coordinates the activities of the groups and a village assembly looks at the overall progress of the project. Villagers regularly take part in calls on government officials and private professionals and businessmen to enlist their aid in the project. In addition, people attend weekly neighbourhood meetings for the purpose of caring for all the people in their section. Recently a complete census was taken to provide information upon which action could be taken in these neighbourhoods.

Village Identity

With the rise of industrial development and the devastating drought of the early 70's, the village's image of self-worth has collapsed and must be reestablished for authentic development to occur. This is true in many of the villages in India. To counteract this identity crisis a story of Kolambi's leadership, not only in its own development but also as a sign to villages across India, has been developed among the leaders and residents of the village. To achieve this end, a newspaper is published periodically, a sign welcoming all to Kolambi was erected at the village entrance, and an announcement board was built. Since February 1978, villages considering participation in Nava Gram Prayas have come to Kolambi to see what has been done and have been hosted by a team of villagers who tell their story and answer the new villages' questions.



## KOLAMBI PROJECT (continued)

Preventive Care

Kolambi residents do not seem to be marked by serious malnutrition or other diseases, except for certain skin diseases. The village, however, had no regular medical care before January 1977. For six months a doctor from a neighbouring village held weekly consultations and donated medicines, until Kolambi could be designated as a sub-station of the Primary Health Centre with a nurse in residence. The Rotary Club of Akola participated in a monthly polio immunization series that was coupled with the District Health Office Triple antigen immunization in August-October of 1977. Over two hundred children completed the polio series and every child attending school received the triple antigen. Children from surrounding villages also participated. In November, a house to house tuberculosis immunization campaign was held in which all Kolambi residents under the age of twenty were given the opportunity to be inoculated and 90% responded. Another aspect in the arena of preventive care has been the education of the people through stakes and more recently in a mass meeting of nearly five hundred people the five essential food groups were illustrated and their use was demonstrated. To demonstrate nutrition, a well-balanced lunch was served to the children in the preschool and a baby-weighing system was established to record the monthly growth of all children under age five. As a move toward sanitation, ten demonstration toilets were constructed.

Functional Education

Educational programmes received a high priority in the project. A preschool was started immediately after the consult and was housed in a facility donated by the village. Uniforms were donated and stitched by the village women. Two teachers were trained from the village to work with a staff member. English classes were held for primary and high school students in the evenings and 130 adults have participated in literacy classes. Farmers have benefitted from training provided by specialists from the agricultural college (Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapith) both in formal sessions and through films. Thirty-five women attended a women's forum on the woman's role in development.

Corporate Welfare

The thirty-five women attending the forum have since become a registered Mahila Mandal, a rigorous process which was an education in itself. In addition, many women have attended family planning classes. Thirty youth formed a youth club to provide regular recreational activities, especially volleyball.

Future Directions

Continued effort needs to take place in the arena of small-scale industry. Although agriculture will continue to be basic, it may be that in agro-industry a real breakthrough could come. There is also much to do in the arena of physical environment; the need for adequate drainage, animal shelters and more recreational space is magnified by the manner in which the village is compressed into a small area. The creation of a legal structure to ensure corporate action will undergird the village resolve.



## CHIKHALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held March, 1977

Baseline Description

Chikhale is the project village nearest to Bombay. The project area covers approximately twelve square miles comprised of a residential area and surrounding farm lands. Its name means "muddy place"; it is bordered on three sides by the Chikhale River and on the other by a low range of mountains. During the monsoon the streets of the village are flooded. The approach road is two kilometres of mud, rocky ridges, pot holes and a one-lane steel bridge. A pond at the entrance to the residential area is swampland.

The population in 1977 was approximately 1500, of whom 35% were men, 27% women and 38% children. The dominant feature in health was the guinea worm (the Naru) that infected the major community well. Over 50% of the village were infected with the worm which becomes active when the well water level is low during the dry season. Dysentery, tuberculosis, chest ailments and leprosy also existed. There was no health clinic when the project began. The nearest primary health unit was at Nere, twelve kilometres away, and most people went to private doctors or the government hospital in Panvel, only seven kilometres away.

Socially, the population was divided into two main communities: Agri-Marathas 70%, and Brahmin 20%. The remaining 10% were Harijan, Muslim, barbers, goldsmiths and others. The Brahmins lived in the upper portion of the village in large, two-storey houses which had separate animal sheds and were widely spaced. A wall separated them from the Maratha community which had small houses built closely together, separated by narrow paths.

The major occupation was farming with most farmland belonging to small landholders. The chief crops were rice, chillis and vegetables. Not only was the range and amount of produce small but access to the urban markets was severely restricted. Modern methods were not known or used, and each farmer worked his own small plot of land. Land development beyond the naturally irrigated land was non-existent.

There was one primary school serving the first through seventh standards. Approximately 150 children or roughly three-fourths of the school-age population attended. The remainder worked in the fields with their families. Since there was no high school in the village, students had the choice of going to Ajoli or Panvel. The education of the village adults was minimal; most of them, especially the women, were illiterate.

Communications were limited. Chikhale's post office at the time of the consult was in Ajoli. The State Transport buses were available from a highway that is two kilometres out of the village. Bicycles, horse and bullock carts, and walking were the usual modes of transportation.

Basic services included electricity and the one community well. There were two small general shops side by side in the Maratha community. Sanitation depended mostly on the rains to wash away waste materials. The village was generally in debt. It was administered with Ajoli under a common village council.



## CHIKHALE PROJECT (continued)

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Cooperative Agriculture

Shortly after the project began Chikhale farmers arranged to supply a major Bombay hotel with vegetables on a regular basis. As a result, a farmers association has been formed and its registration is in progress. Twelve farmers with thirty-three acres refrained from signing their regular contracts with commercial agents in order that they might sell directly to the hotel. The acreage of vegetables under cultivation has increased from 183 to 241 acres. This shift to regularly contracted, better priced cash crops is expected to double the village income in one year.

Soil analysis tests have been completed for over 160 farms. A two and a half acres community rice plot has raised production from eight quintels (800 kilograms) to fifteen quintels (1500 kilograms) per acre by using hybrid seeds, fertiliser, and insecticides. The investment represented to raise production on that plot totalled \$300. Eighty-nine farmers have also increased their use of fertiliser for eighty-four acres of rice. Among the innovations introduced to the agriculture are the fifty cashew nut trees which forty families have received, and the small dam that was built with \$3700 from the county council. In order to increase the milk production, seed for fodder has been planted on an acre and a half of community land.

Appropriate Industry

At the beginning of the project there were virtually no small industries in the village. Since that time, 120 village residents were employed during the dry season in privately arranged road construction. The major breakthrough has been the engagement of women in remunerative employment. The Mahila Mandal was registered to undertake economic ventures and a wool reclamation industry was begun this year to employ twenty-five people. Also, a spinning wheel unit with a guaranteed market has been secured to employ thirty people. The machines are now in the village and training has begun. Chikhale's potential for ancillary industries is limited only by the size of the village work force and the condition of the approach road.

Commercial Services

Credit available to the village has been expanded; in addition to the \$4400 loan from the Union Bank to the women's association for the spinning wheel unit, the village has received financing for growing and processing rice. Eighty-nine farmers have borrowed \$3600 for fertiliser, and to set up a rice mill and warehouse. This investment is projected to give \$5000 per year profit on the rice of the village. A general loan survey has been completed to enable the village to work on loan repayment and the extension of new loans. A milk collection centre has been opened; it supplies milk to Panvel. Chikhale has obtained its own post office, and preparation is underway for a new flour mill.



## CHIKHALE PROJECT (continued)

Living Environment

Liaison with the Divisional Commissioner's office has been proceeding in order to reach agreement on reconstruction of the approach road to the village. Retention walls around the pond at the village entrance have been constructed. The bridge was repaired and painted. The most substantial change in the residences in Chikhale has been the repair of ten house foundations to protect them from flood waters. Workdays have put down stone flooring in the Marathi and Vittoba temples, and they are now used for village meetings. In order to prevent erosion and for the purposes of beautification, 350 trees were planted in workdays. Some new home electrical connections have been installed. An architect is now drawing up the village designs in detail and will include a prioritised list of the tasks to be undertaken. It will include a model street, an entrance plaza, and the reconstruction of the village square.

Corporate Patterns

There are four neighbourhood groups of ten or more which meet weekly to determine specific needs for village-wide projects. Two other groups of thirty or more residents meet weekly to plan and execute project tasks. Overall village consensus emerges in a weekly meeting of village leaders. Recently, new young leadership was elected to the village council and one young man was chosen as mayor. Profits from the three and a half acres of community land have gone back into the community for social development.

Village Identity

Between June and September of 1977 the project initiated a number of activities directed at dealing with the social divisions within the village: arranging for creation of a master plan, formation of a local drama club, naming of the streets, daily beautification efforts, erection of a village signboard at the entrance, placement of a number of signboards for project programmes, and the construction of a community bulletin board. A village newsletter has been printed occasionally and distributed to each family. The Brahmin and Maratha communities came together for the first time in fourteen years on the August fifteenth National Day celebration. As many as five hundred people have participated in workdays.

Preventive Care

The village remodeled a building in which a new health clinic operates with regular personnel, ample medicines and equipment. Monthly baby-weighing has also located several cases of malnutrition, and twelve hundred people were inoculated with triple antigen. An eye camp was held with the assistance of a Bombay doctor in which cases were diagnosed and 365 pairs of glasses were fitted, both for residents of Chikhale and neighbouring villages. Twenty-nine soakage pits were constructed and nine compost pits prepared. The weekly chlorination of the well by the district council and village council has begun, but further steps will be needed to end worm infestation. The first



## CHIKHALE PROJECT (continued)

bore well sunk did not produce water, and now a second grant has been procured to attempt construction of a new drinking water well. A water filtration tank is also under construction.

Functional Education

Eleven villagers have attended the training school in Maliwada and are now working as village volunteers. The major educational structure added to the village has been a preschool where fifty children between the ages of three and five are given basic preparation for formal training. A three-day training camp was conducted by the government to train young men in construction of Gobar Gas plants (methane gas generators using cow dung) and in the initiation of cottage industries. One of the first forms for women's training has been in handwriting. Two agricultural films have been shown in the village and a trip was taken to a demonstration farm in Pune. Recently an agricultural consultant has agreed to live in the village and work with the farmers on upgrading their vegetable quality in order to ensure a contract offered by a Bombay hotel.

Community Welfare

A dairy scheme with Union Bank is being prepared to provide initial capital and startup funds for the educated unemployed. Neighbourhood lists have been prepared showing family composition and income in order to monitor care and designate economic benefits. One week's training was given by Alibag nurses to families in keeping the house clean, in care for children and in construction of soakage pits. Seven women went to Thane for training in the wool reclamation industry. Ten women went to training in the spinning wheel. And ten women have been trained in how to approach businesses for assistance, as well as how to visit and use government offices.

Future Directions

One of the critical tasks remaining in Chikhale is the all-weather surfacing of the approach road and attractive remodeling of the entrance plaza, along with construction of a drainage system. Another is getting the new drinking water well and filtration tank in operation, with piped water to strategic locations.

## TASGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held March, 1977

Baseline Description

The village of Tasgaon had approximately 2500 residents when the project began, most of whom were farmers and agricultural labourers. Others had skills in blacksmithing, shoemaking, carpentry and ropemaking. There were five general shops and two flour mills, and a machine for grinding chillies. Although irrigation is available to very few farmers at present, the village comes under a government canal scheme and will receive ample water after a five-year period. Drinking water was abundant and of good quality, coming from three clear underground springs with masonry cisterns built over them. The River Krishna provides adequate water for washing. The village was very attractive; it had large banyan trees which gave shade, and fine stone houses and temples in parts of the community. The headmaster and teachers of the high school stay in the village and formed an important part of village life. Thus, several young people speak good English and there were some educated unemployed. Many families had a wage-earner in Bombay who sent money and visited annually. The village had a sub-post office and electricity; many buses passed through the village. The village council was constructing a new office in the village. There were several hamlets including a Harijan one which had an acute drinking water problem and one which had no electricity. All these hamlets were connected to Tasgaon by extremely bad roads. The village had the name "Beggary Tasgaon" as many years ago wandering beggars made their home there. Fifty years ago it was a prosperous community, but by 1977 it had declined.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Cooperative Agriculture

The farmers of the village carried out an important experiment in cooperative agriculture when they decided to undertake production of hybrid sorghum seed. The government guaranteed a market at a good price for this seed, and in return required that production meet stringent requirements to ensure that the seed would be of high quality. Twenty-eight Tasgaon farmers contributed a total of thirty-five acres in a plot irrigated by wells to the west of the village. Loans for these farmers were secured from the State Bank of India for the purchase of seed and fertiliser. Seed planting was delayed by late rains, and when planted and growing, the young plants were attacked by a caterpillar called army worm. Many plants were lost before the worm was eliminated by pesticide and by hand. The cultivation of hybrid sorghum demands that male and female plants be kept in separate rows and that all 'rogue' plants be removed; in addition there should be no local sorghum within a specified distance of the plot. A number of government inspections checked that the plot met these standards. The Tasgaon plot passed these inspections. When harvested the seed from the female plants was inspected and tested; some 70% of the seed was accepted. Because of a glut in the market that year the government decided to cut its buying price by nearly half. This, together with the early destruction of many plants, meant that



## TASGAON PROJECT (continued)

profits were much reduced from those expected. The cash from sales was distributed according to a farmer's yield but not according to the quality of the grain. This meant that the farmers bore the loss on the bad seed as a group. In addition, those who made a profit agreed to contribute 20% of this profit to help pay back the bank loans of those farmers who had low yield. Although profits were not as high as expected overall, the experiment ensured that no individual farmer had a complete loss for the year and cooperative care of the plot ensured that all met the government standards. A number of farmers are growing hybrid sorghum seed this year and are experimenting with other new crops.

Appropriate Industry

During this time the village women formed an active women's association with regular meetings and activities. Their primary achievement was the initiation of a successful papad making industry which is now owned and run by ten women. Papad is a fried dough cake. To begin this industry the women each took out a \$62 loan at a preferential interest rate of 4%. They went to Pune for a week's training at Rijjat Papad Industry. A building was loaned free for the industry's use by a local villager. The women are presently filling two twenty-five kilogram orders per week. They gain 19¢ per kilo out of which they pay back their loans. There is a current emphasis on more impressive packaging, quality control and expanded orders. A brick factory was begun on March 6, 1978. The village is in the process of establishing a carpet weaving industry with materials and market supplied by a Bombay company.

Commercial Services

Apart from loans to get seed for the cooperative farm experiments, loans to start the papad factory, and the bus company's financing the bus stand, very little capital has gone into the village. Regular meetings of the village's Economic Development Association oversee the economic ventures and they also supervise fund raising for social development. They helped to set up the brick factory (a partnership of ten men) which makes bricks from clay from the river and coal dust imported from Indian Railways.

Living Environment

A number of workdays recalled previous construction projects which the village had worked on. For example, on the centre plaza the set of stone steps leading to the main temple and office was built twenty years ago by a number of villagers each contributing the stones for one level of steps. A project was organized to rebuild the central plaza by paving the stone platform (twelve by fifteen metres). It has become a well-used meeting place and playground. Further workdays prepared the foundations of the approach road to the village (half a kilometre of road), which was later surfaced by the government. A nearby piece of ground was levelled and surfaced with river mud to provide a sports ground for the youth. Much of this construction work was initiated by the youth strike force. A signboard marks the entrance to the village from the

## TASGAON PROJECT (continued)

main road. In the village itself, thirty old street drains were discovered beneath the accumulated mud and were cleaned out.

Corporate Patterns

Apart from the Village Development Association, there are regular meetings of the village leaders which include the mayor, schoolmaster and one of the tailors. The villagers have led village meetings in other villages and hosted an inter-village meeting in Tasgaon at which they exchanged information.

Village Identity

As a part of the construction effort, a mural depicting the village decorates the wall at the rear of the plaza. A newspaper was prepared and distributed early in the project. The streets are named and there is a signboard for each project programme each carrying a village symbol.

Preventive Care

At the time of the consult, the village had a health sub-centre where a government nurse visited on a daily basis, but it was housed in inadequate space. A second building was donated by a villager and this was painted and its floor paved by a workday; it is now the new health clinic. A government doctor and a Satara Rotary doctor now visit the village once a week, seeing two hundred patients. A health camp was held at which all the villagers were immunised against cholera. Various health education classes and film shows were held, primarily for the women of the village. A baby-weighing scale and record cards were obtained and a regular programme begun; it was initiated with a baby-weighing competition with donated prizes. The government sub-centre now has a separate delivery room. A demonstration toilet and soakage pit were built and two latrines then constructed. Drains and latrines were constructed for the preschool and the preschool was painted and its floor paved.

Functional Education

The preschool has thirty children who are provided with a nutritious lunch each day, and they wear uniforms made by the village tailor. There are two village staff and two ICA auxiliary staff. As many as sixty adults have attended literacy classes.

Community Welfare

A new women's role in village development has been obvious in Tasgaon through the papad (fried cakes) factory, village meetings and the creation of the Mahila Mandal. Through the Mahila Mandal a community kitchen is operated by women cooks. They also play a major role in maintaining the preschool and supervising village health.



## TASGAON PROJECT (continued)

Future Directions

The major task facing Tasgaon is the physical reconstruction of the village: streets, drains and houses are in need of improvement and beautification. This will require a significant influx of capital from outside sources. Secondly, a significant small industry is needed for unemployed men and women. The actuation of the carpet weaving industry would meet this need. Finally, a continual basis for cooperative farming needs to be created whereby additional skills and profitability are gained by the farmers who have shown the capacity for demonstration farming.

## NANDAPUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult held June 1977

Baseline Description

The project area covers 2043 acres of land, out of which approximately 2000 acres is used for agricultural farming. Sixty wells and 42 motor pumps supply irrigation facilities to 150 acres of land. While the majority of the people own small plots between two and five acres, a low percentage, about 5%, own above 30 acres, though most of this land lies in neighbouring villages. The major crop is bananas which are exported to nearby cities. Sorghum, wheat, cotton, onions, lentils, and groundnuts are also raised. There were nearly 200 residential dwellings at the time of the consult. Most of those dwellings are constructed of mud, while a few are made of bricks and concrete. Nandapur is served by a school which offers education through seven classes. Public facilities include two temples and one mosque. The village had nine small general shops, seven cobblers, four tailors and two flour mills, electrically operated, at the time the project began. The nearest medical facility is 13 kilometres away in Parbhani. Though the health of the people is generally good, there have been a few cases of night blindness and a high percentage of children had not been immunised before June, 1977. At the time of the consult there were nine bore wells and two community open wells producing community drinking water. The population of the village was approximately 1200 people.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Cooperative Agriculture

Before the Human Development Consult in June, 1977, the village of Nandapur contained 800 cultivated acres of bananas, wheat, sorghum, cotton and groundnuts, along with approximately 1000 animals. Within three months of project initiation, fifty community gardens were planted, and after nine months, a five acre demonstration plot was planted with hybrid seed under the direction of a nearby agricultural university which made site visits to conduct crop seminars with the village farmers. One acre of fodder was planted in anticipation of the arrival of 30 buffaloes for which the State Bank of Hyderabad sanctioned loans with a partial subsidy from a government agency. After one year of actuation, eight acres of papaya had been planted; four acres were owned by the community and four by individuals in association with a scheme devised by private companies who will purchase the latex produced by the trees. By August, 1978, the 50 gardens planted earlier had expanded to 115 vegetable gardens and second loans had been granted to four of the 30 landless labourers who received the initial buffaloes. These men are now in the process of registering themselves as a dairy society and are marketing 100 liters of milk a day. Recently a groundwater survey was made for new wells which will give a possibility for 20 farmers to obtain well loans for enlarging crop production through irrigation. Nine additional loans were also granted to small farmers for expanding their crop production.



## NANDAPUR PROJECT (continued)

Appropriate Industry/Commercial Services

The dairy industry has been described. Women of the village have expressed interest in initiating a chilli industry and plans are currently underway to secure a grinding mill and chilli market outside the village. Two sewing machines have also been sanctioned in anticipation of starting a small sewing industry. The adoption of Nandapur by the State Bank of Hyderabad has resulted in the sanctioning of nearly 50 loans of which \$9,000 were sanctioned in buffalo loans.

Living Environment

Several significant advances have been made in the physical environment of Nandapur. A two-furlong approach road worth \$1250 has been constructed leading from the main highway into Nandapur. At the entrance to the village, a 20-foot by 8-foot map of the village with a welcome message has been erected. Whereas there was no electricity in the school, the school is now electrified through local villages donating \$50 for that project. In a village of nearly 200 houses, the landless people lived together, eight or nine to a room. Now construction is underway for 20 new houses for these landless people, under the sponsorship of the district council. In addition, eight Harijan houses have been repaired by the district council, for a value of approximately \$90 per house. The 150 trees and 150 flowering plants have been put in along the approach road.

Corporate Patterns

To demonstrate the commitment to the programmes outlined in the consult, Nandapur residents have organised themselves into five task forces: teachers, doctors, farmers, traders, and builders. The task forces meet weekly with an average of ten people regularly attending each group. Like many villages, Nandapur described itself, during the consult, as having no "unifying structure" to make plans for Nandapur. In addition, the mayor travels to nearby villages with the Nava Gram Prayas staff to assist in the development of other villages in the district. Shortly after the consult, a visit was paid by the project staff to the district council for the purpose of securing support for various aspects of the project. At that time, the Chief Executive Officer requested that all heads of departments of the district council would associate "by all means with this work," and that the director of the project should put forth requirements for the different fields of the work. The accomplishments described in this report are largely attributable to the cooperation of the district council.

Identity Systems

A map of the village was painted on the temple wall; a large welcome sign was posted at the entrance to the village and street names were given to all village pathways.



## NANDAPUR PROJECT (continued)

Preventive Care

Before June, 1977, the nearest medical facility to Nandapur was thirteen kilometers away in Parbhani. Now, a nurse comes into the village six days a week to run the new health outpost. In addition, a government doctor visits the village one day each week using the medicine supplied by the government. All children have been immunised and over 300 residents attended a one-day health education session. In terms of sanitation, three public latrines were constructed with cement floors, brick walls and tile roofs. A third new bore well was drilled and 120 metres of drains have been sanctioned. In the arena of nutrition, the Block Development Officer distributed vegetable seeds to 115 households for kitchen gardens.

Functional Education

During the preparation week for the Nadapur consult, it was discovered that 35% of the adult population had achieved literacy. At the consult itself, during the identification of village contradictions, the participants named the absence of adult education structures to be one of the most critical issues. To meet this need, a literacy class with forty people in attendance began in the first year of actuation. A vocational skills class was also established and, as promised by the Chief Executive Officer, a science teacher and equipment were sanctioned for the middle school. Finally, a preschool of 70 children was launched with a village resident as teacher.

Corporate Welfare

In order to develop the potential of Nandapur's women, a women's association was organised with approximately forty women. In the spring of 1978, a 15 day camp was attended by women from all castes to learn elements of nutrition, basket making and ways of starting industries in Nandapur. Several excursions have also been made by this group to nearby Parbhani University for informal training.

Future Directions

Principal among the needs of the village is the obtaining of a truck for transporting crops to market. Several small scale industries must be brought into existence to provide further economic growth.



## UTI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held June 1977

Baseline Description

Surrounded by forest land, the village was originally the home of a few tribal families who settled to cultivate the land and work the forests. Recent government restrictions on the use of forest land caused more people to settle in the village area, although the present population is a mere 550. The majority of families own small plots of land between two and seven acres which they work themselves. Only two farmers own more than twenty-five acres. A number of landless people are labourers on other farms. Amenities and services in Uti are very scarce, including one privately-owned general store (kirana shop), a co-operative ration shop, one small tea and bread (pan) stall, a carpenter, a blacksmith and a goldsmith. The nearest Primary Health Centre is located at Makhadokada, about fifteen kilometres away, although a doctor resides in nearby Champa. Here also is the post office sub-branch and a small weekly market. Electricity is installed in the village, providing power for street lighting, pumpsets and a few houses on a limited scale. Drinking water is supplied by three wells, one of which is in serious need of repair. Major crops are sorgum (jowar), cotton, wheat, dahl, chilli and rice. Collection of tobacco (bidi) leaves is a short term, seasonal occupation for a few women. One school building houses primary classes up to fourth standard, but the village lacks a proper Village Council (gram panchayat) office and public meeting place. Uti is connected to both Nagpur and Umred by regular State Transport (S.T.) bus service.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

The need for modern agricultural methods and a stable cropping pattern has been attacked with the help of private companies and the agricultural college (Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapith). A demonstration sorgum plot was sponsored by a major fertilizer manufacturer and a demonstration wheat plot planted by the agricultural college (PKV). In addition, a ground water survey has been made and is in the process of being analyzed. Another demonstration plot has two acres of vegetables in a community garden. Lectures and films have been presented to add to the cultivators practical knowledge. Uti, which has no small scale industries, is investigating the establishment of an ancillary box factory. They are also studying the feasibility of a brick factory. Already villagers have received loans from the State Bank of India for poultry and cattle as well as irrigation improvement.

Social Development

In order to deal with the lack of local medical care, Uti has set up a small health clinic and dispensary. Supplied with a medical kit given by a Rotary

## UTI PROJECT (continued)

doctor in Nagpur, these medicines provide a basic service that can be administered by the villagers. The Rotary has also held diagnostic and immunization camps on a regular basis. Funds for twelve toilets have been granted and construction begun. A preschool has been established and is led by two village teachers with forty students. Adult literacy classes have been started to combat the high incidence of illiteracy with thirty adults meeting in evening classes. The Women's Association (Mahila Mandel) is fully operational and has sponsored a special women's forum in which the village women planned their role in the future development of the community. Results of geographic surveys have been put into chart form for ready analysis and use.

Human Development

Village workdays (shramdands) began with the consult and have continued. The villagers have concentrated their effort on the roads of the village, leveling them and covering them with gravel donated by Western Coal Ltd. Drains have been dug along the roads. The Block Development Officer has sanctioned funds up to 80% for the repair of a key bridge. A large signboard designating Uti as a Human Development Project has been donated and erected. The houses of the village have been white-washed. Regular neighbourhood task group meetings are being held to direct the progress of the project in addition to the daily workdays. The roads have all been named after great men and the houses numbered. A total village celebration was held with dramas and a bullock cart race. The celebration was publicized and drew visitors from surrounding villages. A village newspaper records and makes known the activities in Uti. A local university is currently scheduled to send five hundred students to take part in a workday on Uti's behalf.

Future Directions

The two arenas on which the Uti project needs most to focus are depth economic development and serious work on the environment, such as creating plazas (chowks) in which the community can gather.



## MALE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held June 1977

Baseline Description

The village of Male is located 15 kilometres from Kolahpur on the Sangli Road. It is approached by an all-weather road, three-quarters of a mile long. Regular bus service connects with the nearby towns of Hatkarangale and Ichalkaranji. The adjoining village of Herle, five times the size of Male, feeds into the Kolhapur city bus service, but is unreachable by foot in the monsoon. The post office sub-branch is in nearby Chokaki, a primary health centre, two banks, a weekly bazaar and other amenities in Herle are two kilometres away. The village school went up to the seventh standard and was in need of expanded facilities. There was a high school in Rakadi, three kilometres distant. Several fine temples graced the village, two in particular being built by separate communities through workdays bore witness to the united labours of the villagers who constructed it some fifteen years ago. Of the 1,329 acres comprising the project area, 321 were forest land, 109 were irrigated and 674 unirrigated. Major crops grown were sorgham, wheat, groundnuts, vegetables and some sugarcane. The latter was a small quantity compared to the high production of sugar in the district. Of the total population of 1,400, some 60 people worked outside Male in clerical, factory or professional jobs, the furthest going to Pune. The dominant Maratha caste were the larger land owners, while most of the Harijan community were employed as labourers. Three farmers owned tractors. A sizeable Kumbhar caste maintained a small pottery and brick industry, while Dhangars were seasonally nomadic, looking after sheep and goats. There were two flour mills in the village, two general stores, a blacksmith and a carpenter. Some 25 people were classified "educated unemployed." A cooperative society and a dairy society had been functioning quite successfully in Male for a number of years, providing loans for increasing the income.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Cooperative Agriculture

As the water table of Hatkanangale Taluka has dropped in the last five years, many farmers in Male were badly affected. The government has also restricted any new well boring, so the problem of irrigation in Male was acute and could only be solved by a costly lift irrigation scheme; however, since the project began, water permission has been secured for the village and the Canara Bank has begun to process estimates. A local engineer has designed (at no cost to the village) a scheme to irrigate the whole of Male's land. Farmer's seminars have been held to enable demonstration plots of tomato and hybrid rice.

Functional Education

With Rotary Club aid, three preschools have been started under the administration of the youth club with over 100 children attending daily and two village teachers trained. Already the village has registered a youth club and re-opened the library.

## MALE PROJECT (continued)

Corporate Welfare

A recently started women's sewing class has involved 20 women and thus has formed the core for a ladies club. Women's health and child care classes have been run by Kolhapur Rotary wives. The Global Women's Forum had 65 participants in Male.

Future Directions

The implementation and completion of the irrigation scheme is the most pressing need in Male. The research and setting up of training and industry for the ducated unemployed is another priority. A third necessary direction for Male has to do with housing: The extremely destitute Mang community of 18 houses could receive a government grant for total housing renewal. The design is ready and the registration of a housing society grant is now in process. If the application is approved, this project could be a dramatic sign for the whole village.



## SHELGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held June 1977

Baseline Description

The project area consists of eight square kilometers with a central walled village of 3,400 individuals. Approximately 38% are under the age of sixteen years. A private medical practitioner visits the village weekly and a government nurse is available other times. There is a drainage system which would work if properly cleaned. 236 primary students attend school in Shelgaon and 172 secondary students travel daily over seven miles to school. Electricity is available in the village and drinking water is supplied by a community well and an elevated tank storage system with taps at strategic points in the village. There are three hundred multi-family dwellings, 65% of which are stone, 10% of wood and 25% of mud and thatch. The roads are reasonable but there is only one car in the village and a tractor in a state of disrepair. A paved district road runs through the eastern edge of the village along which bus service is provided ten times daily to Barsi and Sholapur. There are three temples, a school, a cooperative society building, an old and new Village Council office and a storage shed (godown) in the village. 500 self-employed cultivators, 440 farm labourers and 300 non-agricultural labourers make up the major work force, but forty-five professionals, tradesmen and merchants serve the village. Of 1250 acres of potentially arable land, 90 acres are presently irrigated and 1100 acres are not. There is a major water scheme under way through government channels which will irrigate another 1200 acres within three years. The main crops cultivated are sorghum, groundnuts, sugar cane, with rice and vegetables in season. A weekly market is held on Thursdays but most produce is delivered to Vairag and Barsi, the county (taluka) headquarters. There are 140 cows, 380 bullocks, 150 buffaloes and 400 goats in the village. Most of the thirty-three pumpsets remain inoperative due to a low power line in the village.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

The village of Shelgaon began implementation of the agricultural programmes immediately after the consult in June of 1977. Four acres of land were donated by the Village Council for the Demonstration Farm. Since that time nearly sixty-five acres have been contributed by individuals as community demonstration plots. They grow sugar cane and two acres of papaya, as well as other crops. Guidance in producing hybrid crops has been provided by an agricultural chemical fertiliser agent. Seventeen farmers have received electrical connections for irrigation to their fields. Loans have also been sanctioned for eleven cows. In the commercial arena a savings programme for local residents has begun and a loan survey was completed in preparation for bank loan sanctioning.

## SHELGAON PROJECT (continued)

Social Development

Before the planning consultation was completed, the health contradictions of Shelgaon had already been addressed when a doctor from Sholapur offered to treat serious medical cases from the village in his Sholapur office. Since that time, 500 children and 200 adults have been immunized in a village health camp, and a cholera vaccination programme is underway. In education, a preschool has been established with a registration of eighty-five children who receive snacks and uniforms and equipment to supplement their schooling. The Rotary Club in Barsi has donated fifty slates. In addition, a circus trip was provided for the preschool children and a music programme arranged. Shelgaon also has a Women's Association.

Human Development

Several projects have been launched to alter the physical environment of Shelgaon. A one hundred foot road was leveled during a village workday and drains have been cleaned. 250 trees were planted and an architect has drawn a blueprint for a community market yard and plaza that borders on the Barsi-Sholapur highway. Evidence of village pride can be seen on the water tower where a village mural and map are painted and in the participation of about one hundred people in regular planning meetings for education, health, agriculture, business and construction. The whitewashing of the primary school has also been a sign of confidence in the future by the residents.

Future Directions

As Shelgaon moves on with development, its two greatest needs are a small scale industry to provide additional employment and income for the landless people and the rebuilding and construction of a market yard which would attract more people to purchase and sell their products in Shelgaon.



## SHIVNI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held October 1977

Baseline Description

The project area is comprised of 500 acres and consists of clay-loam farmland with a village of 125 dwellings and 1200 people. The village is bounded on two sides by the Tukamedi River, and is one kilometre from the Beed-Talgaon Road. The majority of the population are farmers although there are fifty landless families, most of whom are Harijans, whose major source of income is farm labouring. There are tailors, two flour mills, six carpenters, two shoemakers, four furniture makers and a goldsmith. Most of the buildings in the village are made from cut stone produced by a group of craftsmen in the village. Several of these dwellings are two storey although a number of them are in a state of disrepair. The poorer sections of the community live in mud houses. The major source of fuel is wood. The community buildings consist of two temples, a primary school, high school, storage shed and Village Council office. There are seven general stores of a small size stocking cigarettes (beedis), soap and other basic necessities. Major purchasing is done on a Sunday at Beed market. Transport to Beed is by buses which run at fairly frequent intervals. The nearest hospital is at Beed although there is a government nurse assigned to Shivni. Drinking water is supplied by some twenty-eight wells around the community. Street lights are installed but electricity has been cut off. The primary school has 140 children enrolled and the high school has 200. Thirteen teachers are assigned to the schools.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

In the arena of economic development farmers have begun to use hybrid seeds for cotton, sorghum and wheat. Four acres of papaya have been planted which will be a demonstration cash crop, both for fruit and extract (papain). In addition, several vegetable gardens have been planted including one around the preschool. A large dam is being completed that will make canal irrigation possible on half of the land of the village. Preparation and plans are made for maximum effective use of this scheme. Spinning wheels (ambar charkhas) and handlooms have been investigated as possible village industries. A survey is now underway. Eighteen cows and buffaloes have been sanctioned with subsidies secured. New tea shops have begun and the State Bank of India has adopted the village as one of its rural integrated development villages.

Social Development

In the arena of social programmes a health sub-centre was opened in a building donated by the villagers. A resident nurse is now present and a doctor visits every Saturday. Baby weighing has begun with the arrival of scales. All children have now been vaccinated. Fifty drainage and soak pits four

## SHIVNI PROJECT (continued)

feet by four feet with filters have been built in the centre plaza. While they were being constructed huge crowds gathered both to watch and to work. Through the National Service Scheme a college in Bhir adopted the village for their service project. This will mean weekly workdays and a ten-day camp. Films have been presented on health education. There are now twenty children in the preschool. A new building is being built through workdays and 1,000 rocks have been collected by the villagers. New preschool equipment for forty children has been sanctioned. Literacy classes have begun at night with village leaders conducting them. The government has sanctioned \$6.00 per month for a teacher.

Human Development

In the arena of human development a social welfare scheme for housing improvement has been instigated. The approach road has been repaired but requires further reconstruction; land for a new road has been offered. The village has taken on a new tone with street and facility signs prepared and clearly placed, the temple painted and a huge mural painted on a wall in the plaza. The auxiliary staff house has become a centre for village celebrations. In addition, village meeting training, neighbourhood care, and task force groups are all in operation.

Future Directions

The two immediate needs in Shivni are the initiation of a sanitation system of drains and toilets, and the reconstruction of the approach road.



## TEMBHURWAHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held October 1977

Baseline Description

The project area covers over 1,500 hectares of land most of which are used for crop production and animal grazing. A number of small mud huts cluster along narrow, winding streets. At the extremity of the village is a large reservoir which supplies the village with irrigation for the rice crop. In addition, there are three wells for drinking water. Tembhurwahi has a population of slightly more than 1000, nearly 40% of whom are literate. The majority of families own small land holdings, ranging from five to ten acres, while a few own up to thirty-five acres. In addition, most families possess a few buffaloes, cows, goats and sheep. The major crops grown are rice, cotton, wheat and sorghum. Tembhurwahi is served by two general stores and three tailors. The school offers classes up to seventh standard. Health services are located two kilometres away at the Warur Missionary Centre, while doctors are also available at Rejura. Skin diseases and, to a lesser extent, malnutrition were prevalent among the villagers before October 1977. The recently installed electricity provides for minimal village lighting and irrigation pumpsets.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

The village of Tembhurwahi is tied exclusively to agriculture. Consequently, the initiation of a brick industry, sewing training, and a rice mill have constituted a major step in expanding the income sources of the village economy. Since the project began, agriculture productivity has also improved through the introduction of twenty cross-bred cocks. Six irrigation pumpsets have been installed for tribal farmers. Further, the experiment with a cooperative community garden has revealed the potential of other agricultural ventures. In October, 1978, the Tembhurwahi project was adopted by Ballarpur Industries who will contribute \$37,500 (3 lakh rs.) to the project. Recently, the village has begun selling milk directly to the Ballarpur mills on a contract basis.

Social Development

A preschool programme began the week following the consultation with a village woman beginning training at the statewide training camp so she could assume teaching duties at the school. She has now trained another woman and enabled the Women's Association to become a registered society. Eighty-two children attend the preschool. Health services have also been initiated in Tembhurwahi through an informal health clinic administered by a young man who took health caretaker training in the district city. A more permanent health centre has been sanctioned and will be constructed in the

## TEMBHURWAHI PROJECT (continued)

near future. Success in the use of temporary community toilets has resulted in construction plans for permanent toilets. In the area of nutrition, the cooperative community garden was initiated and the profits of its produce sales were used to purchase kitchen utensils and to fund various village cultural events.

Human Development

The occasion of the initiating consultation gave Tembhurwahi residents a new vision for unified action, as the village was split into different factions and castes before October 1977. The workdays have become a normal pattern for handling village cleaning and digging crucial soak pits. Regular village meetings allow a large group of people to coordinate the new work being undertaken. The village has created a Community Development Association to manage and fund all economic ventures, like the dairy and social programmes such as the clinic and preschool. This new source of consensus building resulted in the acquisition of a full-time forest guard to protect the village from wild animals which had previously been a serious hazard to the village. In terms of physical appearance, large cement tree rings for seating and street signs have been placed around the village giving Tembhurwahi a sense of order and fifty shade trees have added beauty to the environment. All village houses have been whitewashed for one of the Hindu celebrations. A new four room Village Council office is nearing completion.

Future Directions

A key need to the immediate future is to focus on visibility, for example to finish the Village Council office, construct a community centre and auxiliary residence and improve the roads.



## DASARKHED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held December 1977

Baseline Description

The project area covers approximately 10.4 square kilometres and includes residential areas and farm lands. Dasarkhed received its name from King Dasarath of Ayodhya of ancient fame. The population of 1,000 consists of 401 men, 351 women and 251 children. There are three main communities: Marathas number 501, Harijans 271 and Lewapatel and Kalela 202. The remaining 31 are a mixture of Brahman, Rajput and Barbers. The village has one strongly built structure while the homes are all made of mud. The major occupation is farming. Most people work on farms as labourers as 70% of the land belongs to outsiders. The chief crops are hybrid sorgum, cotton and wheat. Two years ago there was a fireworks factory which gave work to 150 people. Now there is no industrial enterprise. The village lacks medical facilities. The nearest primary health centre for Dasarkhed is at Malkapur. All emergency cases are taken to Malkapur, ten kilometres away. There is one primary school which includes the first through the fifth standards. Approximately 160 children attend school. The remainder work in the fields with their families. There are no middle and high schools in the village. Students have the choice of going to Tandulwadi which is 2.4 kilometres away for middle school and 4.8 kilometres to Dharangaon for high school. The branch post office is in the village. Dasarkhed is situated near State National Highway No. 6, so State Transport bus services are available. Bicycles and bullock carts are also used for transportation. There is no electricity for the community. There are three community wells for drinking water, four small grocery shops and one small hotel-restaurant. The village has a Village Council and a woman mayor (sar panch).

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

Since the initiation of the consult in December, 1977, four acres of papaya trees have been planted; a five-acre demonstration cash crop has been planted; thirty people have signed up to launch a dairy society with loans for five buffaloes and preliminary work has begun for bringing electrification to local farmers. In the industrial sector arrangements have been made to reopen the fireworks factory in November 1978 which will hire 100 people.

Social Development

Before the consult the village lacked facilities for medical care. Now regular doctor visits are made into Dasarkhed and a Rotary Club health camp was held in which all children were immunized. In addition the water has

### DASARKHED PROJECT (continued)

been purified and drains have been cleaned. Land has also been set aside for a community garden with seeds provided by the government. In education, a new preeschool was started with thirty children in a facility donated by the village.

#### Human Development

In the arena of physical environment, Dasarkhed has also undergone important changes since December 1977. Land has been leveled for the school garden; trees have been planted; the temple has been cleaned and the central plaza has been electrified. The people of this village participate in the weekly Sunday workdays. Nearly twenty-five leaders meet regularly for planning implementation of the development plan for Dasarkhed. Youth in the village have built a village game (Kabadi) field and hosted a tournament. A new entry sign marks the main approach to the village and a mural has been painted on a large exterior wall. The Dasarkhed newspaper is now being published and a tree ring for seating has been built in the village plaza.

#### Future Directions

As Dasarkhed pushes ahead with development, the village has identified the immediate needs to a community centre, a Women's Association to work with the social programmes and more leadership training.



## DEOLALI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held January 1978

Baseline Description

The project area covers 3,030 acres of land of which 1,960 acres are under cultivation. The population of the village is 1,308 of whom fifty percent are younger than sixteen years of age. The 230 families of the village own plots of land ranging from one acre to ninety acres. Half of the families own ten acres and above. Three hundred acres of land are irrigated yielding such cash crops as groundnuts, hybrid sorgum seeds, sugarcane, mustard, wheat and vegetables. The village is served by one primary school which offers classes through the seventh standard. 239 children of the 295 enrolled attend daily. There are ten small general stores, five tailors, two carpenters, a cobbler, one tea shop and two flour mills located in the village. Hospital services are located eleven kilometres away in Osmanabad. There are no health facilities and services in the village though malnutrition, scabies, leprosy and minor wounds are visible throughout the community. Though electricity for irrigation purposes is available, lighting for domestic and roadside use is urgently needed. Drinking water is supplied by two wells which are both used throughout the year.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

Soon after the Deolali consult ended adoption was solicited and obtained from the State Bank of Hyderabad. Through this the village has been able to get fifty buffaloes sanctioned and five crop loans and four bullock loans obtained. The village has initiated a dairy society and has proceeded with milk collection. The society has collected \$90 (700 rs.) and aims to have 125 members. In conjunction with this they are growing a one-acre demonstration fodder plot on land donated by the village council to improve the dairy feeding programme. The Fertilizer Corporation of India is supplying fertilizer. The community has installed a four acre demonstration plot of papayas. The profits will be turned over to the community for social programmes. Two farmers are getting seeds and fertilizer as donations. One chopper and a cutter have been ordered. Since much of the land will be submerged by a dam being installed, the village has sought the help of Khadi Village Industries to locate viable small scale industries to replace the agricultural income.

Social Development

The initiation of local health service with the weekly attendance of a doctor and nurses has brought health services to the village. This was catalyzed by a comprehensive house to house health survey which was conducted several months after the consult. The survey coincided with the creation of a health record

## DEOLALI PROJECT (continued)

for each person. The orientation was provided by qualified doctors and nurses. Baby weighing has ascertained the health and monitored the progress in the growth of the babies of the village. The preschool was launched with fifty students and one village teacher who has since been trained in Maliwada. The Block Development Officer (BDO) and the county officer (Panchayat Samite) have applied for the government donation of complete equipment for the school. Both a youth club and a women's association have been formed and are in the process of registration. The auxiliary staff have been especially trained in neighbourhood care, task accomplishment, the leading of meetings and financial management.

Human Development

Domestic electricity has been installed including new street lights. The village has been cleaned and the entry road lined with whitewashed stones. The appearance of the village is improved by workdays for grass cutting. Much of the renovation work has been done by the villagers and by as many as 100 youth in one workday. Several of the internal roads have been repaired and thirty-five trees have been planted in this fashion. The community is organized into neighbourhoods and task forces. A leaders meeting is held weekly to ascertain accomplishments and the next steps. Some fifty-five families have formally registered a housing society. Each family will be awarded a twelve metre by ten metre plot and a six metre by three metre house which will be provided by a combination of funds: \$165 (1300 rs.) in grants, a \$300 (2400 rs.) loan and \$12 (100 rs.) of their own contribution. One or two films are shown monthly as a community celebrative event. A symbolic and artistic mural has been created in the plaza. Several buildings have been whitewashed including the auxiliary staff house, the Harijan community centre and the preschool building.

Future Directions

Deolali has a challenging future with the coming of the dam and lake. In addition to small scale industries the housing society needs to be maintained and the houses constructed. Irrigation bore wells need to be dug for the higher elevated land for nine families costing \$2.50 (20 rs.) per foot. To accomplish these the village will need to work closely together in neighbourhood family care and in programme task forces. A resident mayor would also enable this new corporateness.



## DABHAD HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Initiated January, 1978

Baseline Description

The project is comprised of 2,000 acres and consists of black cotton soil farmland with a village of 150 dwellings and 1,200 people at the time of the consult. The village is bordered by the Nanded-Nagpur Highway. The majority of the population are farmers although in January 1978 there were 30 landless families most of whom were Harijans. The major source of income was farm labouring. There were three tailors, four carpenters, one furniture-maker, three goldsmiths and three broom makers. Most of the buildings were made from cut stone produced by craftsmen in a nearby village. Several of these dwellings were two storey although a number of them were in a state of collapse. There was a new colony of brick houses with tin roofs. Only a few families still lived in houses of mud. The major source of fuel was wood and dung. The community buildings consisted of four temples and a primary school. There were six general stores of small size stocking basic necessities. Major purchasing was done on Sunday and Friday at Nanded market. The bus service to Nanded run quite frequently until late at night. The nearest hospital was at Nanded. Drinking water was supplied by pipeline to six points. The primary school had 120 children enrolled and two teachers were assigned to the school.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

The agricultural development of Dabhad began during the consult when 12 farmers paid deposits for agricultural electricity connections. The need for co-operative endeavours is being met initially by farmers banding together to form a dairy society and planting fodder grass to increase milk production. Five acres of papaya for papain latex have been planted, two of which are to fund village programmes. The farmers' guild has carried out a 2-month plan of soil-testing, visitation and training in order to increase the next season's crop output. A loan survey has been conducted and farmers are working with the State Bank of Hyderabad which has adopted Dabhad to obtain cows, buffaloes, wells and pumps. Loans for twenty buffaloes have already been sanctioned. Loans have also been obtained for business expansion. Four sewing machines have been added to the tailor shops and a flour mill, the first in Dabhad, has been financed.

## DABHAD PROJECT (Continued)

Social Development

A facility for a health clinic has been donated by the village and supplies are being provided by the Rotary Club of Nanded and the civil surgeon's office. The civil surgeon has assigned a nurse to make weekly visits to Dabhad and doctor assigned bi-weekly for diagnosis, treatment and preventative care. A three-day cholera immunization campaign was held to inaugurate the programme with a team going house to house. All 95 children of preschool age are enrolled in the village preschool with an average attendance of 50. Cloth for uniforms has been donated by a Nanded textile mill and sewn by village tailors. Two local women have volunteered to teach in the preschool and are being trained now. The women's group is being registered.

Human Development

Street lighting and domestic electricity deposits were collected during the consult as the villagers' sign of their intention to develop their community. Within two weeks the first street lights were installed. The reconstruction of the approach road through village workdays and government aid is nearing completion. Drains have been built along one major road and begun on another. The mud holes in the central square have been filled and the area levelled. The village symbol has been created and painted on a wall alongside the village square. A notice board for announcements has been erected. All classes are represented in the leaders meetings. Five action groups have been formed in the village with a core of six people including one woman assigned to each guild.

Future Direction

The two things most needed in Dabhad currently are the initiation of industries and the development of more permanent structures of co-operation.



## WAVADADE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held January 1978

Baseline Description

The Wavadade Project covers approximately 11 square miles and is divided into residential areas and farm lands. Wavadade's rapid expansion is held in its name which means "look, there are many more houses". It is located on the state highway at the junction of four roads which lead to Jalgaon, Jamner, Pachora and Masawad. At the time of the consult the population was 1,503 of whom 35% are men, 33% women and 32% children. There were four main communities. The Marathas constituted 40%, the Dhangara 39%, the Gopals 11% and the Harijans 7%. The remaining 3% were Brahmins, merchants and barbers. Both Dhangars and Marathas had their prosperous members who owned a number of new brick and concrete houses. One family controlled 140 acres and owned two tractors. The majority of houses, however, were of mud construction. There was also a large government housing colony constructed out of unbaked mud bricks and tarpaper roofs. Although these houses were only 2 years old, six or seven had already collapsed. The major occupation was farming with many smaller landholders. The chief crops were wheat, sorghum and bananas. There were also 530 dairy animals. The village had 5 tailors, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 4 small general shops, 6 tea shops, 1 flour mill and a weekly market. The village lacked medical facilities. The nearest primary health centre and emergency treatment was in Jalgaon. There was one primary school for first to sixth standard with 130, or approximately two-thirds of the school age children, attending. The rest worked with their families. The village had no high school and the nearest one was 5 kilometres distant. None of the girls had attended school beyond sixth standard. The village had its own post office and there was regular bus service. Electricity was available and the village had treated drinking water from a tank which served 11 other villages. The village was administered by a village council which also served a small tribal village 250 metres away as well as another settlement of 75.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTSEconomic Development

As of the end of the consult in Wavadade, the villagers began preparation to launch a lift irrigation system. The defunct dairy cooperative was revived and is now collecting 100 litres a day. Thirteen loans have been granted for expanding villagers' herds. They have initiated seven acres of papaya of which two are community acres with the profit going for community

### WAVADADE PROJECT (Continued)

programmes. The village has approached Khadi for assistance in getting oil extraction, gober gas and a brick factory, and they have agreed to give assistance. They have been adopted by the State Bank of India.

#### Social Development

In the arena of medical care Wavadade has made initial contact with the civil surgeon with a view of obtaining regular medical services. In addition, the Rotary Club of Jalgaon has held a diagnostic camp and given free medical treatment. Over 600 villagers took part in a later immunization camp. Generally the village has increased its ability to work as a unit toward its own development. A drainage system is being built through community workdays. Land for a community garden has been given to raise vegetables for the pre-school lunches. A women's group has been formed which is concerned with literacy and the possibility of starting women's industries. Thirty children are presently enrolled in the preschool.

#### Human Development

Workdays particularly with the youth of the community have levelled over 200 feet of roadway and topped the road with gravel. Seventy trees have been planted alongside the road and protective fencing placed around them. Electricity has been extended to the Harijan community with the addition of 9 poles. A signboard donated by a large Jalgaon firm is prominently placed at the entrance to the village. The villagers have named the streets and put up street signs in the village square. They have also solicited a site for a multi-purpose community centre. The youth have been engaged in informal music sessions. A newsletter is published to enable the village to keep abreast of project activities.

#### Future Directions

As the village looks ahead for its next tasks in self-development, it is planning to find some small industry to employ the women, to get a preschool facility cum community centre with one salary at \$12 a month and materials at \$6 a month, and the Joppapati area needs housing of more permanent type.



## KALAMBHIR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held January, 1978

Baseline Description

The project area contains 950 acres of farm land and residential space. More than a hundred years ago, semi-nomadic herdsmen from many regions found that the land was suitable for cultivation and settled around the available water. These early settlers were the first citizens of Kalambhir. As the project began, the citizens numbered over 1,000 of which a large majority were between the ages of 25 and 55. There were approximately 200 children below the age of 16. The majority of the villagers were Adivasi with the remainder of the community being Harijans and Agri-Maratha. The village was composed of small single-family dwellings with a few two-storey homes. The houses were located on a wide street with narrow paths leading to other portions of the community. There were 3 small shops and 2 grinding mills, but a majority of the daily purchasing was done in Sakri, 7 kilometres distant. There were two schools for the local children, reaching to the seventh standard. High school students attended in Sakri. Despite the absence of health, postal and telephone facilities, the village had not experienced itself as isolated because it is located on the state highway, which offers State Transport buses on a regular basis. The village domestic water system was built in 1962 and a very active dairy society delivers 500 litres of milk per day to the chilling plant in Sakri. The village is administered by a local village council.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

Kalambhir began to implement its animal development programme immediately after the consult. Thirty-two new buffaloes, totalling \$12,000 extra income, have been brought into the village through the State Bank of India. The Sheep Society, which will add \$2,000 over five years for each 20 people, has been registered. As the wool is produced, they plan to go into a small woollen blanket operation. One hundred fifty people have started savings accounts with the State Bank of India in Dhule, enabling the bank to adopt the village. A lift irrigation system serving 150 acres is planned in order to utilize percolation tank facilities which are currently under construction.

Social Development

Drains along the sides of the streets have begun to bring order and cleanliness to the village. Ten toilets have been sanctioned by the local government. The preschool has 60 children enrolled and has two local teachers. Twenty preschool uniforms have been donated and the others are being made. Thirty youth are involved in English classes twice a week. The women's association has been informally organised. They held a women's forum with 150 women from the village

## KALAMBHIR PROJECT (continued)

and fifteen guests from nearby towns. They sent 28 women to help launch another village project, with each woman paying her own way to stay for three full days. They are now in the process of becoming registered.

Human Development

The village has done many daily and weekly workdays on roads and drainage and has planted over 60 trees in various roadside spots throughout the village. The water tank has been painted with a village mural and all the streets have been given symbols. Community leaders have been trained to lead neighbourhood and task oriented meetings and regular visitations in each section of the community is done with the assistance of village youth. The leaders meet regularly, and often hold budget building sessions. Money has been collected for the extension of electricity to 30 tribal homes. A post office has been arranged and will be opening soon. The panchayat has also made submissions for pump repair and extended water sources.

Future Directions

Kalambhir is focusing its energies toward starting a wool industry, for which it will need a building costing about \$2,500. It has also proposed a lift irrigation scheme of \$13,750 for 150 acres of government land which will benefit nine tribal families and 100 others.



## BORGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held January, 1978

Baseline Description

Situated just off the National Highway Six on the banks of the Bor River, Borgaon (Dharmale) is a more developed village than its neighbours. However, at least fifty percent of its total population of 1,600 belong to the Scheduled Castes and live on meagre income. More than seventy people, at the beginning of 1970 were landless labourers, and nearly fifty worked in nearby Amaravati. At least one hundred cultivators owned less than five acres of land. Of the three hundred fifty houses in the village a large proportion were extremely small dwellings, and often accommodated eight or nine persons per room. The village is subject to severe monsoon flooding. Almost all the residents have small private wells in their houses for drinking and washing and there are two public wells. Crops grown in the village include cotton, sorghum, wheat, oranges and vegetables. At the beginning of 1978 there were two hundred animals including goats, cows, buffaloes and bullocks. Nearly all of the village area was electrified prior to 1978. Some street drains had been constructed. There were three general stores. Many people travelled to nearby Nandagaou of Amaravati for markets and health services. The nearest Post Office was two kilometers away. Regular veterinary services were available in the village. The school was a Primary school to the seventh standard.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

During the Consult, January 1978, the State Bank of India, working in liaison with the Small Farmers' Development Agency, agreed to adopt Borgaon, thus providing the financial undergirding for the development of agriculture, industry and commercial enterprises. Since that time over \$7,500 in loans has been granted for new wells, pumpsets, bullock carts, bullock pairs, toilet construction and crop production. Twelve demonstration hybrid plots of one-fourth acre each have been planted with the assistance of the Fertiliser Corporation of India along with the Agricultural Officer. Papaya, orange, oil and cotton seeds have also been donated to small farmers. An agricultural trip was arranged for farmers in Borgaon to view films, hear lectures and see demonstration farming. No new industries have yet been established in Borgaon although several possibilities are being pursued including the manufacture of match boxes, plastic bags and soap.



## BORGAEON PROJECT (continued)

Social Development

In the past a critical contradiction in Borgaon has had to do with the limited community funds for drain construction, improvement of sanitation facilities and expansion of health services. Since January, toilet facilities for forty-four families and six public facilities have been approved and completed. A diagnostic health camp arranged by the Rotary Club treated 500 villagers with donated medicine worth \$372 . Since the camp a government nurse has been making weekly visits to the village. The village, at the bend of the Bor river is susceptible to monsoon flooding. In response to this permission has been given to straighten the course of the river to prevent flooding. A preschool class of 30-40 children has been established. Under the direction of the Block Development Officer nutritious lunches are provided for the preschool children. Several English coaching classes for villagers have been conducted and plans are underway to establish literacy classes in Marathi and English.

Human Development

This year two kilometers of road have been levelled from the main highway to the village of Borgaon. Plans are underway to asphalt this road. This road work resulted from a commitment by the Block Development Officer attending the consult. New roofs for houses in the Harijan colony have been provided by the local government authorities. Currently two new houses contributed by the village, are being constructed in the Harijan colony for the staff of the Human Development Project. To signify that Borgaon is on the move, a large signboard has been erected on the highway welcoming visitors to the village, and signs have been placed on each house and street in Borgaon giving the appropriate names and numbers. Prior to the consult villagers described themselves as unorganized and divided, finding it difficult to engage in any community care projects. Since the consult the village has participated in weekly workdays cleaning village drains; making the new road from the highway. The village has been divided into five neighbourhood groups which held weekly meetings to plan projects for the village. Average attendance at these stake events is 20 people. The names of each household in the village has been entered on large charts showing the number of persons in each household along with pertinent data on health, education and occupation of each household. A village newsletter called the "Voice of Victory" is published periodically to inform residents of events in Borgaon.

Future Directions

New industry for raising the village income and providing employment for Borgaon residents is a high priority for the future. In addition, programmes to involve women and youth must be launched so that all residents of Borgaon can be engaged in its development.



## MANGRUL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held January 1978

Baseline Description

Mangrul is a village of 898 people, of whom 231 are over 60 years of age, 314 are of working age and 354 are children. Many are from Scheduled tribes and some are from Scheduled Castes. At the time of the consult, there was already a middleschool and a dispensary. Mangrul is 29 kilometers from Yeotmal. The village had electricity and took its drinking water from wells and from the river. Located in the Yeotmal district, it had a bus stop on the pacca road, but no post office. The staple food was sorghum. There were 814 acres of arable land; 243 of non-arable. Very little irrigation had been done. There were 114 bullocks, 112 cows and 40 goats. Major crops were sorghum, cotton, legumes and what. One hundred and four people were cultivators and 210 agricultural labourers. There were two carpenters, one blacksmith and two mechanics. There were no businessmen, one musician, seven working outside the village, eleven unemployed and sixteen educated unemployed. Most of the homes were of mud construction, in poor to bad condition. Seven stone building and eight brick structures had been built. With a daily wage for men of \$.37 and for women of \$.18, only 98 families earned more than \$700 a year. Twenty-three families earned \$75-\$100 and five families earned \$25-\$50. Seven electric motor pump sets had been procured in the village.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

The Mangrul Human Development Project has enjoyed strong support from the block and district level officers in Yeotmal, as well as from the Lions Club. This support was demonstrated by the attendance of 40 officials at the opening of the consultation on January 1, 1978. Since that time, villagers have worked with District Council agricultural officers to upgrade their agricultural production and have had a soil survey made of the village land. The villagers are planning to set aside land for hybrid seed production and have planted a community vegetable garden. Four acres of papaya have been planted from which the villagers will harvest papain latex under contract from a chemical company. The Central Bank of India has issued loans for the purchase of goats. A brick factory has been started through Khadi Gram loans. The Sharda Business Association is assisting village women to choose and launch a light industry. Application has been made for a fishing contract in a nearby town. Representatives of the Central Bank of India have visited Mangrul and discussed loan possibilities with loan-defaulting farmers. This bank has also expressed a willingness to adopt Mangrul.

Social Development

Mangrul has been assisted in the arena of health by both the Lions Club and the District Health Office. The Lions Club sponsored an immunization camp, donating the vaccine, and the primary health centre sent a team of doctors

### MANGRUL PROJECT (continued)

and nurses to Mangrul to hold a diagnostic treatment camp. Approximately 300 people were treated and \$315 medicine dispensed during the camp. Doctors from the Lions club have volunteered to hold regular clinics on a rotational basis. A baby-weighing scale was donated to Mangrul, and a programme of weighing all children under the age of five was begun in order to discover illness and malnutrition. A preschool has been initiated with 60 children and a proposal has been submitted to the social welfare office for equipment and supplies. The women also have strong leadership amongst themselves. Formerly they gathered for religious ceremonies. Now they also meet to plan industries.

#### Human Development

The people of Mangrul have shown an enthusiasm for development and a willingness to come out and work with one another to achieve it. Since the project began, regular workdays have been held, usually within village neighbourhoods. These workdays have dug out drains, levelled roads, cleared lots and built seats around trees in the village square. There are several strong and active leaders in Mangrul who form a leadership core. The village participates in weekly neighbourhood meetings and task groups, creating and following a timeline for community action. The success of this co-operation has been evidenced in the formation of a housing society. The village has hosted government and private visitors, including an inter-denominational seminary headquartered in Yeotmal. A signboard welcomes visitors at the bus stop. The village symbol has been painted by a village artist on the wall of the village primary school in the centre of Mangrul. The MSEB has responded to a request from the village to connect fifteen houses with electricity immediately.

#### Future Directions

Dramatic victories, such as beginning a full-employment industry, building an industrial shed, or a major housing project are needed to thrust the village into a new level of development.



## PANDUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held March, 1978

Baseline Description

The village covers 150 acres of land divided into five wadis. When the project began there were 1,100 people living in these five hamlets with approximately 70% of them being women. A large number of village men are employed in Bombay. A small percentage of the village was literate. The villagers were farmers who owned small plots of land approximately two acres in size where they grew coconut, rice, millet and vegetables. Mangoes and cashews were found growing wild. About 10% of the land was irrigated and could support a second crop. An English High School with 574 students and a primary school to the third standard was located in Sailwadi. A few shops were located two kilometres from the main residential area of the village but the weekly market day in Kudai was the regular source of provisions for the village. Electricity was available in the village but only a few homes received it. Some families had small gardens of onions and chillies at their houses and a few had gardens across the river. Animals in the village included buffaloes, cows, chickens, a few goats and many dogs.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

In the arena of economic programmes three acres of 1,600 plants of papayas were planted. Both papain latex and the fruit will be sold. A corporate dairy with 35 cows introduced local milk production. Two bulls from Bangalore are housed in a common shed. One worker is employed to care for them. A resident veterinarian also lives in Pandur. A fodder plot was planted to supplement the cow feed. This scheme of improved care and feeding is expected to double the income of the owners within three years. Fifteen persons are now employed in basket weaving which increased their income by a third. A match industry is being planned which will provide additional income and will be used for new equipment. Loans for three fishermen have been obtained.

Social Development

In the arena of social programmes, 100 feet of drains have been installed as a preventive health measure. Auxiliary training has been carried out in renewal methods and finances. Literacy classes have been started for the elderly, two men have begun training for growing hybrid mangoes. The Women's Association has been formed and meets regularly to plan women's activities and industries. The auxiliary staff has assisted poor widows in repairing houses for the monsoon season. Lights have been extended to 25 Harijan houses and a two kilometre approach road is under repair.

## PANDUR PROJECT (continued)

Future Directions

The major needs of Pandur to accelerate its development are road and bridge construction and a lift irrigation system. The irrigation system will benefit directly 20 landowners by doubling their income from \$188 per year to \$375 per year. Indirectly, it will stabilise the income of 10 families.



## RAJAPUR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held March 1978

Baseline Description

Rajapur is located in a picturesque forest setting at the foot of the Chikla Manganese Mine on State Highway 88, just a few kilometers from the Madhya Pradesh border. Approximately 1,000 people live in the village whose main source of income is rice cultivation. A profitable local cigarette industry is located in the village employing 200 women who earn \$.62 per day. A fishing society operates jointly with members from other villages, utilizing the two irrigation tanks in the village. Rajapur was adopted three years ago by the Fertilizer Company of India (FCI) and has won recognition for its high crop production through the usage of the "Suphala" fertilizer. Most of the residents are farmers, although there were one hundred landless labourers at the time of the consult. In addition, the village has five tailors, three blacksmiths, carpenters and one full-time artist. Most of the housing is impressive, constructed from a mixture of brick, stone and timber. Several homes have spacious yards. The houses are clean and many homes have painted floors. A few families still live in mud-thatched dwellings, near the school on the other side of the road from the main part of the village. There are four small general stores, a weekly market at Chikla and a daily market at nearby Nakadongre, two kilometers away. The primary school in the village has four teachers and average daily attendance of 85%. The villagers had built four temples from their own contributed funds.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

On the first day of the consult, a demonstration sugarcane plot was inaugurated by the Collector, in conjunction with FCI. FCI, also, has assisted in the planting of papaya and hybrid rice. The State Bank of Hyderabad adopted the village of Rajapur and has granted loans of \$875 for the purchase of twenty goats. As a supplement to the local cigarette industry, fifteen households are now employed in making plastic bags from kits purchased for \$1.00 each and sell them for \$1.88 to \$2.50 each. The women are employed in this industry for fifteen days each month. Exploration of other markets is underway to expand the plastic bag production.

Social Development

Weekly workdays have been held to clean the drains paint buildings, construct and erect street signs and organize meetings for implementing the village programmes. Registration procedures are underway for the local Women's Organization. Village leaders meet weekly for the practical implementation planning and evaluation. Community Assemblies are held on a regular basis for the whole village. In education, a preschool has been started with fifty children which is held in a room at the Village Council office.

## RAJAPUR PROJECT (continued)

Human Development

Soon after the consult, one hundred trees were planted on a village workday, and a large 2.5 m. by 3.6 m. signboard was erected at the main entrance to the village, proclaiming Rajapur as a Model Demonstration Village of the Nava Gram Prayas. A new road, located a short distance from the main highway, has been approved by the government.

Future Directions

There are two basic areas of concentration. One, focuses on expanding the market for the plastic bag industry; and the other is towards establishing additional sanitation facilities, primarily drains and toilets.



## KHUJGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held March 1978

Baseline Description

Khujgaon village is located in Tasgaon county, 40 kilometres from Sangli. Its name is derived from the name of the Kjujewsar Temple, which used to be located in the village. The village proper is bordered on two sides by creeks. Dams have been constructed or are under construction on both creeks. Their flow is only for six or seven months of the year. The village proper covers an area of one square kilometre and has a population of 1,173. At the time of the consult, the village was 95% Maratha community with 5% being from other communities. The main occupation of the people was farming, but holdings were small and it was declared a drought-prone area. There were 45.68 hectares under irrigation and 219.04 hectares un-irrigated. On the irrigated farms, sugarcane, turmeric, chilli, wheat, maize and onions were cultivated. On the un-irrigated land, one crop of sorghum was planted during the monsoon. There were also seven hectares of government land used for cattle grazing. There were a few businessmen in the village, two grocers, two tailors, two tea shops, one barbershop and one cycle repair shop. Milk dairy was a side business of the people and some 200 litres of buffalo milk was sold each day. There was a primary school and a high school about two kilometres away. A post office, a fair price shop and two cooperative societies (farmers and dairy) were in the village. State Transport to and from the village was exceptionally good. The housing pattern of the village was notable with the amount of decorative doors and entrances. There were no medical facilities in the village, with the nearest medical facility in Chinchinni. There were three bore wells which supplied clear drinking water to the village year round. Agricultural electricity was available, but not domestic electricity. Khujgaon had its own village council.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

At the time of the planning consultation, it was realized that water utilization would be a key arena of development. A survey has been held in November to design a system of utilizing the ample underground water on one side of the village. In the meantime, a demonstration plot of five acres has been planted with fodder grass which requires mineral water. A cow survey has been done in preparation for bank loans and intensive investigation has been done into crossbred cattle development. The village conducted a workshop on how to triple its income. This resulted in the shepherds receiving 20 sheep loans sanctioned in order to produce the raw material for a small blanket industry. Recently, a survey of educated unemployed has begun to direct them toward new possibilities for engagement. Research into small-scale industry has resulted in technical assistance from the Walchand Engineering College of Sangli in the establishment of a Chilli/Turmeric processing industry. A loan has been sanctioned for a chilli grinding machine.

## KHUJGAON PROJECT (continued)

Social Development

Sanitation has been improved by construction by the local government of drains around the three drinking water wells to prevent pollution from standing water. The upgrading of nutrition is in process with the initiation of a demonstration kitchen garden on village council land. A doctor from the nearby county town has completed polio injections for all the children, working on a voluntary basis. A preschool is conducted by two village teachers for 45 children daily. Literacy classes for adults are being conducted by local school teachers under a government adult education scheme. The women of Khujgaon decided after the consult to form a registered Women's Association. They solicited and recieved a fifteen day multi-purpose training camp in the village for thirty of the women.

Human Development

Since the consult, a great deal of needed levelling has taken place and 95 trees have been planted. Domestic electricity has been sanctioned. Twenty to thirty men worked each day for two months voluntarily re-digging the foundations of a temple and beginning to rebuild the walls. They also pooled their funds to pay a stone mason to work with them. Many village workdays have resulted in 100 feet of drains and a village mural has been created. Evening meetings in each neighbourhood and in task groups have been held. These meetings are expected to increase with the installation of domestic electricity.

Future Directions

The two key arenas in which the village is currently working are the finalization of a crossbred dairy and the implementation of a water development programme.



## ATHWAD HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held March, 1978

Baseline Description

The project area comprises 1,756 acres and a village of 1,200 people. The village of Athwad is bounded by the Beed highway to the north the Mehekari River to the southeast and an irrigation well and canals to the west. Seventy-five percent of the land has agricultural potential, although only fifty percent of it was being farmed at the time of the consult. Three hundred and fifty acres were irrigated and there were 350 acres of land not being cultivated. One thousand eight hundred acres were privately owned by 160 landholders. Five people owned 30 to 40 acres, 15 people owned five to ten acres, and 120 people owned less than five acres each. The average annual income was \$250. Farm labourers and other workers earned 38¢ per day. Most of the 200 houses were built of stone and many were in disrepair. Most were 60 years old or more, and several were two storeys high. There were several poorer houses of stone with grass thatch roofs. Some 20 families had no homes of their own. Most of the residents were farmers, 10 were businessmen. No one worked outside the village. Twenty people had no employment. There were 4 general stores, 2 hotels, 2 flour mills and 2 tailors. The primary school had 234 children registered and employed 9 teachers. The building was in need of renovation. There were 5 temples and a village council office building. Fifteen homes and 5 street lights were electrified. The Co-operative Milk Society handled 700 to 800 litres of milk daily. Most of the residents were Maratha caste; there were also 12 Muslims, 16 Mang, and 44 Adivasis.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

In the arena of economic programmes, five acres of hybrid sorghum have been planted and a vegetable garden started as a demonstration. The Drought Prone Area Programme veterinary officer vaccinated over 200 cows and buffaloes of the Milk Society. In addition, the veterinary officer visits the village every Friday to continue checking all the animals. The District Industries Officer has offered \$12 per month stipend for Small Industries Training in Ahmednagar for interested adults. The Indian Overseas Bank adopted the village and several other banks have also indicated interest.

Social Development

In the arena of social programmes, a third hygienic soakage pit was completed and all the drinking water wells cleaned. Two health camps were held in which tuberculosis injections were given. A four acre community vegetable garden was begun. In addition, the village council provides nutritious food for the preschool children. There was a workday to create decor for the preschool. Two village teachers trained in the methods of the Maliwada preschool have returned to Athwad with increased competence. The project has held vocational classes for small trades. The youth association has held meetings, elected officers, and collected registration fees.

## ATHWAD PROJECT (continued)

Human Development

Eighty trees were planted in the community park and at the road entrance to the village. The community park was fenced, gates erected, and a statue was placed in the centre of it. Five thousand seedlings were planted throughout the village. Bridge construction was sanctioned at \$1,250; when complete, it will allow people to visit during the monsoon season. Two new model houses are under construction and the temple has been renovated. A State Transport bus stand has been sanctioned. The village symbol was painted on the wall of a home in several parts of the village. The village council office has been decorated. A film show has been the occasion for village gatherings. Regular neighbourhood and task group meetings are held with substantial attendance. Charts have been created and put on display which show all the individuals and families living in each neighbourhood.

Future Directions

Athwad is working on a preschool building which will replace the unsafe one currently in use. The community pump is also in need of repair. Latrines to improve the sanitation are also a priority.



## GORTHAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held April 1978

Baseline Description

The village project area consists of 1,793 acres set in the hilly part of the Jawhar County and two hundred years ago was covered with a dense forest which has now been cut down. The village is made up of three hamlets, approximately four hundred metres from each other: Hatipada, Gorthan and Kiraripada. The village received the name "Gorthan" from having been a place where the cattle were gathered because of a watering hole and the availability of forest fodder. The village is served by good roads from Jawhar which are routed to Dungam and Talasari, respectively. The population at the time of the consult was 1,171 persons, all of whom are tribals. Most of the residents work in nearby villages as labourers in construction during the dry season. Twenty-five adults are government workers in Jawhar and five are electrical workers. The literacy rate is high among both men and women, and a few youth are enrolled in college. Most of the houses are large and constructed of stone, mud and wood which is plentiful in the nearby forests. The roofing material is tile. The community buildings are comprised of a two-room school, Village Council office and the quarters of the Village Development Workers. At the time of the consult, there were three small general stores and a small rice mill. Two of the three hamlets have electricity. The State Transport buses are on a six-times daily schedule to and from Jawhar. Drinking water is supplied from two community wells, one in Gorthan and the other 300 metres from Hatipada. The annual rainfall is 381 cm..

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Development

Almost all of the residents of Gorthan engage in some type of farming activity. Since the consult, 2,000 papaya seedlings and 1,700 mango and other fruit trees have been planted. In addition, 200 kilograms of hybrid rice have been planted in the demonstration plot, utilizing 100 kilograms of fertilizer. Two hundred fodder plants have been sown to upgrade the milk production. Probably the most important factor in agriculture has been the government approval for the installation of a 150 acre dammed lake valued at \$3,750. In the small industrial sector, a contract has been arranged with Godfrey Phillips Company for the installation of a box-making factory in the village to be established by December 1978. Godfrey Phillips officials will make loans of \$62,500 through the bank so that the residents can purchase the factory. Godfrey Phillips has guaranteed the purchase of all the boxes manufactured, supplying the necessary technical assistance, and the initial management supervision. Gorthan residents have received government approval through the Women's Organization for ten spinning wheels.

## GORTHAN PROJECT (continued)

Social Development

In the arena of health, sixty-one metres of drains have been installed for sanitation purposes. In education, two women teach in the preschool of one hundred children who are fed a nutritious meal each day under the government programme. Before the installation of the ten spinning wheels, two women will be trained in their operation. Several residents have attended the Human Development Training School in Maliwada.

Human Development

Along the approach road to the village, the residents have placed white-washed rocks and planted fifty trees on both sides. The entrance sign to the village is in the process of being erected. Regular village workdays have been held to clean the road, beautify the village and weed the demonstration plot. The village leadership hold regular meetings to do the practical implementation planning and evaluation of the project.

Future Directions

A high priority is an adult education programme that will practically train the community to own, operate and manage the box factory. The local Women's Organization needs to be registered with the government. The irrigation ponds need to be built before the next monsoon season.



## SEVAGRAM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Consult Held June 1978

Baseline Description

Sevagram was given its name by Mahatma Gandhi. This "village of service" is predominantly a Buddhist community. Gandhiji selected the village as his home in 1936. The land was given to him by Jumanalal Bajaj in whom Gandhi recognized a great spirit when he opened the Laxmi Narayan temple to the untouchable caste. As Gandhi's home it became the birthplace of freedom for the nation of India. During the years from 1936 until Independence on August 15, 1947, Gandhi spent long hours in Sevagram thinking and praying on the methods required to remove the injustices in the nation and to establish a new social order. His dreams for the rural villages of India, so much at the heart of his vision for a new nation, still linger in the minds of Sevagram's residents. The Gandhi vision for a people who are productively engaged in cottage industries, living a simple and hygienic life, is a motivating foundation for rural development as it is emerging in India in the 1970's. Today, the Sevagram residents are increasingly being drawn away from a purely agricultural economy toward jobs in nearby Wardha, especially in the Kasturba Gandhi Institute of Medical Science. Such tensions are challenging the residents to invent a sound economy and a reinforcing social fabric. The presence of the Gandhi Ashram and its many national and international pilgrims is certainly a factor in the social atmosphere of the village. Both village and Ashram are looking forward to renewed effort in developing the village.

The project area consists of 644 hectares, including a central village and five family homes in the surrounding fields. At the time of the consult, the population was 2,158, of whom 499 were men, 299 women over 60 years of age. The village had few public facilities: a primary school, a village council office, a Buddhist temple and a branch of the Central Bank of India. Four hundred meters from the village centre is a high school that serves several surrounding villages and Wardha itself as well as Sevagram. The village had electricity and a few pathways had been paved in the past, although there was a marked absence of drains. As a result, the streets and paths were dirty. The 20 year old Gandhi toilets served several private families, but the predominant latrine was the main road and streets. A sizeable canal winds through the central area of the village and was crossed by two cement bridges. The village was easily accessible by a tarmac road with ten buses a day; one bus every hour during the daylight hours. Also, one kilometer away is a train stop that has a morning and evening train. When the project began, the population supported itself by many small plots, mostly cotton and sorghum plus wheat, legumes (dahl) and other vegetables. Only 90 acres of land are irrigated. On the average, a farmer had ten acres or so, although one family owned 100 acres. The Gandhi Ashram, also,



## SEVAGRAM PROJECT (continued)

worked 300 acres and hired 50 to 60 workers from the village. This agro-base was supplemented by jobs in Wardha, over 100 working in the medical institute, four or five in administrative jobs. There were some 135 farm labourers and 21 non-farm labourers. The milk from 300 cows was distributed by the individual families either to the Ashram or the medical institute hospital. Thirty people saw themselves as businessmen. There were one ironsmith, a carpenter, six tailors, three cycle shops and five grocery stores. The average income was \$62 per month (Rs.500) per family. The daily farm wage was 62¢ (Rs. 5). One hundred fifty adults were classified as illiterate, 400 had finished primary school and 150 completed secondary school.

## THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## A. Economic Development

Cooperative Agriculture

Although farmers in Sevagram are aware of modern techniques to increase agricultural production and income, implementation of these methods has been sporadic. Lack of finances, equipment and ongoing guidance have all slowed the pace of agricultural development. In order to reverse this trend, during the 1978 monsoon season, several measures were taken. The P.K.V. (Agricultural College) gave the loan of a tractor for ploughing the fields. Four quintals of hybrid sorghum seed were distributed to farmers with five acres or less. A demonstration plot of one and one-half acres of CH85 hybrid sorghum and one-half acre of papaya were planted to demonstrate proper cropping techniques and to introduce a new cash crop. Papain latex will be extracted from the papaya trees. The papays will produce from \$1,250 to \$1,875 net from one acre. Vegetables seeds were distributed to each family for kitchen gardens. Also, each family receives three tree seedlings (guava, papaya, eucalyptus and/or coconut palms). Three acres of land have been added to the demonstration farm by the District Council.

Appropriate Industry

One block to the development of Sevagram is the untapped potential for village businesses which would increase village income. In spite of large potential markets near at hand (the Gandhi Ashram, the Medical College and the towns of Wardha and Nagpur), the educated youth of the village can find little employment in Sevagram and so must move to the urban centres. Following the consult, a push was made on women's industry. P.K.V. donated six sewing machines and the ladies of the Women's Organization were taught to sew garments. An electric grinding machine,



## SEVAGRAM PROJECT (continued)

also, courtesy of P.K.V. began to turn out masala and other spice powders for the hospital and for sale in Wardha. Prior to the Family Festival (Rakhi), the Women's Organization made hundreds ornamental bracelets for sale locally. A partially built warehouse, abandoned several years ago, is being converted into an industrial building. Finally, financing, training and markets have been obtained for a spinning industry. Fifty electric spinning wheels have been ordered and delivered for this industry, the women are now in training. Fifty more have been approved by the Khadi Commission. In addition to sewing, the Women's Organization is manufacturing packets of nutritious food to sell at the Medical College for 31¢ per day.

Commercial Services

Blocked access to capital financing has continually deterred Sevagram's development. In order to inject needed funds into the village, the Bajaj Company has agreed to adopt Sevagram and to invest US\$37,500 over the next three years. Loans are being arranged from the State Bank of India. Loans approved or in the process include 100 electric spinning wheels, one three-wheeled taxi, and one tea stall.

## B. Social Development

Preventive Care

Sevagram is fortunate to have the Medical Hospital attached to the village, giving villagers some of the finest curative medicine available to any village in India. The major health problems in the village are in the arena of preventive care, particularly with regard to sanitation. A demonstration toilet was installed at the time of the consult. Subsequently a survey of households was conducted and plans were drawn up to install one toilet in each household in the village before the end of the first two years of the project. The District Health Office will assist in carrying out this programme. All wells are being purified regularly with bleaching powder. All village streets are being cleaned weekly on workdays. Cleaning and maintenance of the existing drains during the monsoon season helped reduce the possibility of malaria. The District Council has approved funds to complete a comprehensive, concrete drainage system.

Functional Education

Sevagram is well endowed with facilities for formal education from preschool to secondary school in both Marathi or English medium. Of the adult

## SEVAGRAM PROJECT (continued)

population many are educated. At the beginning of the project 25 students attended night classes in English. A community library was initiated. In addition, sewing classes have been given to 30 women. Thirty villagers received training in village development and are working in Sevagram and throughout the State.

Corporate Welfare

Before the consult, Sevagram had an informal Women's Organization and youth club to attend to the needs of these two groups. Since then, steps have been taken to register the Women's Organization so that it will be eligible to administer funds for the development of the women's industries. A village survey has been completed, giving economic and social statistics on each family unit.

## C. Human Development

Living Environment

Sevagram had some paved roads at the time of the consult, twenty toilets, and many brick houses. The school and bus stand have been repaired. Each Sunday morning, the villagers clean the streets on a workday. The drainage ditches were cleaned before the monsoon. During the monsoon 1000 trees were planted in front of houses and along roadways and streets. The District Council has promised funds for installation of concrete drains, and drain pipes have already arrived on site. In addition \$2,000 has been donated for the rebuilding of the primary school.

Corporate Patterns

The Village Council in Sevagram has been very active in the development of the village, and there is an Agricultural Cooperative Society for the farmers. At the Consultation, the villagers expressed a need for organizations which would involve the village as a whole in its development. To this end, several task forces have been organized. These are informal groups which meet weekly to implement the recommendations of the consultation in the arena of agriculture, industry, construction, health and education. The village has been divided into five neighbourhoods, geographic areas. The project auxiliaries visit daily in their assigned neighbourhoods to discuss the concerns of the villagers and to encourage participation in community activities. Each Sunday, a workday is organized to encourage the villagers to maintain the physical environment. Central to the direction of the project is the village leaders weekly planning meeting. At this time the work of the past week is reviewed. Then the next week's assignments are made to visit public and private sector officials, to organize workdays and to carry out any development steps planned for the coming week.



## SEVAGRAM PROJECT (continued)

Village Identity

Sevagram is remarkable in that it is a village with a strong historical identity. The presence of the Gandhi Ashram and the Medical College have put Sevagram in the eye of the nation and the world. Gandhi also strengthened the village's identity by changing its name to "Sevagram" (village of service). In recent years, however, this village identity has become rooted in past events with little relevance for the future development of the village. At a Village Meeting, before the consultation, the villagers created a village symbol, portraying the theme that the development of Sevagram will be a sign of hope for all villages of the world. A sign-board with this symbol has recently been placed at the village entrance. Some thirty youth from Sevagram and the surrounding villages have been sent out as volunteer social workers to catalyze the development of other villages in Maharashtra.

## D. Future Direction

The people of Sevagram have accomplished a great deal in only five months of actuating the vision set forth during the June consult. Much is also still to be accomplished. Two primary tasks to be launched in the near future for village visibility include the construction of drainage throughout the village and the renovation of a central square.