

MAHARASHTRA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ZONE

PRACTICUM SYNOPSIS

- A REFLECTIVE OVERVIEW OF NINE HDZ PRACTICUMS HELD IN MAHARASHTRA ICA CLUSTER AND VILLAGE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN QUARTERS III AND IV, 1981-82.

MAHARASHTRA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ZONE PRACTICUM SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION

The seven pilot Human Development Zones and the two Replication Human Development Zones (in Maharashtra and Kenya) came out of a July '81 consensus to research the foundations of the HDZ through a test launch in seven locations and an analysis of the current edge in Maharashtra and Kenya. The Global Research Band Meeting in Hong Kong January 1982 decided to hold a series of two-day Zone Practicums in each of the pilot Zones and in the two Replication Zones. The HDZ Practicum in Maharashtra consisted of nine 3-session events held in the nine cluster locations. The Practicum elicited a movemental history of the Sub-Continent, the Region, and the Bi-Metro (there is one cluster location in each of the nine bi-metros of Maharashtra which represents half of Area Bombay); then it used the HDZ Dynamics Triangles and the Site Designation Screen to detect the advantages and vulnerabilities of each location relative to its developmental role in the whole Zone. The resulting data was sent to GRC, Chicago. At GRC, Bombay, the results of all nine practicums were plotted on large wall charts to allow the interpretive task to be done. Short statements were written on each location; then the current edge and implications for the MHZ were analysed and also written up. This synopsis contains those writings. The location of the nine practicums was as follows:

MVDP : PHASE III LOCATIONS			
	THE THREE BLOCK DEMONSTRATIONS	THE THREE EXTENSIVE CLUSTER PROJECTS	THE THREE PROJECTED CLUSTER PROJECTS
Bombay Region	Chikhale (Panvel Block)	Maliwada Cluster (Aurangabad District)	Vaviharsh (Nasik District)
Pune Region	Jawale (Khandala Block)	Maale Cluster (Kolhapur District)	Budhoda (Latur District)
Nagpur Region	Sevagram (Wardha Block)	Temburwahi Cluster (Chandrapur District)	Dabhad (Nanded District)

WARNINGS

This paper is NOT a Status Report on the MVDP Phase III;
 this paper is NOT a set of cluster actuation reports;
 this paper is NOT an evaluation of MVDP over the last six years;
 this paper is NOT the latest Maharashtra Documentation.
 This paper IS a reflection on the edge and the current advantages and vulnerabilities of the nine cluster locations in Maharashtra in relation to the development of the Maharashtra Human Development Zone.

CHIKHALE CLUSTER: Bombay Region

The Chikhale Cluster is in the Panvel Block, Raigad District. It is located on the west central coast of the continent bound on the west by the Arabian Sea, on the east by the Sahyadri Hills, on the south by the Savitri River, and on the north by the metro industrial twin cities of Bombay and Thane. Rice is a major crop. Raigad Fort in the southeast was the first capital of the Maratha empire and Shirdhen in Panvel Tahsil was the birthplace of Vasudev Balvant Phadke, the first revolutionist of the modern Indian freedom movement. Chikhale Cluster is near the town of Panvel. This cluster has ten villages within it which are contiguous to and within three kilometers of Chikhale which lies at the western edge of the cluster. It has an area of 22,000 hectares and a population of 9045. Its major source of income is from dryland farming which represents a large percentage of the cultivated land.

In the cluster the main crops are rice and vegetables. There is only one rice season due to water shortages. Other income comes from milk, traditional village trades, and the industries near Panvel. The housing in the cluster is primarily mud or cowdung plaster over wood on stone foundations with some brick-and-mud or stone-and-mud structures. Rooms are very small and crowded with more than one family. Cooking is done primarily by dung or wood stoves. Primary schools up to the 7th standard are taught in five of the villages. A high school is located in Ajivili. Direct bus service is available to only one village year-round and two villages seasonally due to poor link roads that are covered with water in the rainy season and rutted in the dry season. Water has been a major issue in the cluster. In April, wells begin to run dry and are not filled up until the rain in June. In Chikhale the major issue has been the naru worm in the drinking water. This worm causes severe pain, sores, and swelling.

Chikhale cluster was initiated in April 1981. The teaching village of Chikhale was begun four years earlier. It is a village of 1500 people. The 150 year old village was originally given to the Brahmin families because of their loyalty to the ruler. In the last year there are many major accomplishments. In the arena of agriculture, about 300,000 dollars worth of loans have been taken out by the farmers for the planting of vegetables in the cluster. About 90% percent has been paid back regularly. A brick factory employed 50 people in Chikhale. Two other brick factories operate in the cluster. A thousand bird poultry farm in Moho, one of the cluster villages, supplies chickens to a major market in Bombay. Ambar charkha (spinning thread) industry employs 30 women from Chikhale and an additional 30 women from 2 cluster villages. Preschools have been initiated in all ten villages. These teachers and those from 3 other villages in the block are participating in a teachers guild. A weekly health clinic operated by the Sanjivani Trust serves about 300 people every week from 40 different villages. Sanjivani is also doing nutrition

CHIKHALE (cont.)

physical examinations and immunisations for the cluster preschools. Three bore wells which contain pure drinking water are now dug and being used in Chikhale. More bore wells are in process. The village of Sangda is connected to a government pipeline for fresh water and two others are being connected. Major village work parties have made two villages accessible by jeep for the first time. New houses are being built in Chikhale. The agriculture guild, the education guild, the women's associations, the Community Development Associations, and the Human Development Association have been the structures which have enabled these accomplishments.

Chikhale has a strong movemental advantage in that the core in Panvel sees itself caring for the cluster. In addition there are several long time colleagues in Bombay. The Human Development Association pilot was begun here and is catalyzing four sector coalitions. The closeness of Chikhale to Bombay is a clear advantage in relationship to global impact. In the process of preparing for the Exposition, Chikhale is being put in the limelight because it is being used several times a week for site visits by the private and public sectors.

Chikhale's other advantage is related to the development of a sectoral repository. The Canara Bank has set up a demonstration loan programme to the cluster. Over 800 loans have been given by the bank and other sources in the last 18 months. Another bank has requested that it might work with a second cluster the way in which Canara Bank has worked with the first cluster. Sanjivani Trust's services are a real demonstration of health services. Through the Human Development Association other linkages are being created.

As revealed by the site selection screen, Chikhale Cluster is vulnerable in relationship to the established structures and particularly to the bureaucratic structures. Negative stories about this area of Maharashtra slow down structural openness and innovation. Bureaucracies move very slowly in implementing government schemes.

The uniqueness of the Chikhale Cluster, Panvel Block, is related to the fact that it is forging the model for the four sector repository in a block. The fact that Chikhale is so close to Bombay is enabling to the actuation of this model.

The potential of the Panvel block in terms of the future is related to the fact that it will be on the fringe of the New Bombay which is being developed in these next twenty years. Part of the block will become very industrialized and part of it will remain rural. A demonstration of rural-urban linkages which sustain viable community will be a very visible sign for the subcontinent and the globe.

JAWALE CLUSTER: Pune Region

Satara District lies south of Pune and just east of the main range of the coastal mountains of Maharashtra. It was the home of Shivaji's family which 300 years ago launched the partly successful national movement of Hindu unity against the Moghul rule in India. The family kings made Satara a demonstration of progress through unity and started public works which today enables irrigation of 60% of the district's cropland. Satara district leadership initiated the freedom movement of Maharashtra against the British. There is still strong political involvement and many villages are politically divided. Satara is progressive in both agriculture and industry in Maharashtra.

The Jawale Cluster contains eleven villages with 10,725 people. They are within a radius of eight kilometres of Jawale against the mountains in a largely unirrigated part of the district. All are agricultural villages depending mainly on dryland jaware farming, and also on dairy income and some irrigated crops (potato, rice, bajara). Field labour provides year-round employment for most people, and tailoring, rope-making, carpentry, and a paper mill provide employment for others. About 900 people from the cluster are working in Pune or Bombay. More than 50% of the residents are literate. All villages are electrified to some extent and are accessible in the monsoon season. Houses are substantial, made of brick and stone.

Jawale itself has 1226 people and is located 13 km. from Shirwal and 65 km. from Pune. The Human Development Project was initiated in March 1978. Now, as the teaching village for the cluster, it is a demonstration of human development to the surrounding villages. Its small industries, drinking water scheme, murals, park, dairy and nutrition programme, lift irrigation scheme, and youth and Mahila Mandals bear powerful witness to the fruits of corporate leadership and broadened participation. Medical and banking services are available in Jawale for the whole cluster.

On a site visit last year with the Aga Khan Foundation, the comment was made that Jawale was the best village they had ever seen. When the Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction (Central), Mr. R.V. Swaminathan, visited to inaugurate Shivaji Park, he was greatly impressed with how clean the village appeared and with how the people worked closely together, crossing caste barriers to achieve their common vision.

JAWALE (cont.)

Local receptivity in all the villages is high. There is a core of leaders who are ready to work in each of the villages. Workdays are easy to catalyze. The cultural mix of the cluster is typical of the block and beyond, with the same religious and political tensions. The fact that Jawale has transcended these barriers is a sign of what is possible anywhere. In addition, there have been requests from other villages who have heard the Jawale story.

Territorial integrity is strong, with clearly defined boundaries for both the cluster and the block. Villages are discrete and relatively close to one another. There is a strong mythology for the past and future of the area. The size of the block is quite manageable with 40 villages that have their own Gram Panchayat and 30 somewhat smaller hamlets.

The Jawale cluster is low in visible suffering compared to many of the other places where we are working in Maharashtra. It is an area of general vitality. The overall nutrition is not too bad, houses are substantial and the general educational level is high. Substantial income is sent back from relatives working outside. It is definitely not a "poorest of the poor" location.

The potential for rapid economic change is also relatively low because of the scale of water schemes required to make a real difference in agriculture, as well dams, lift irrigation, percolation tanks. Drinking water schemes and reforestation are also indicated. Agro-business seems to be the direction for small-scale industry and marketing is an issue. Rapid change can easily be made in environment and training.

Structural readiness is another weak link. However, the recent Human Development Association meeting in Pune heralded the possibility of increasing cooperation across the sectors. Awareness of government schemes by the villages in the area is not high. In the HDA meeting, the Panchayat Committee chairman (block level) would not give data on the next step for drinking water, but said, "Let the government handle it." There does seem to be potential for greater involvement of all sectors, not withstanding the 50 km. of mountains from Pune.

The character of the Jawale cluster is shaped by its strong corporate leadership. In 1980 Jawale was awarded a unity prize of Rs. 1000/- from the government as the number one village in the district for the abolition of untouchability. Meals are shared by Brahmins and Harijans in each other's houses and members of all the communities work side by side at corporate village events and meetings. Many of the key accomplishments like the drinking water scheme, creation of Shivaji Park, road leveling, drainage, street cleaning and toilet construction have all been done by work days, sometimes through the night and into the early morning hours. Jawale has functioning stakes and

JAWALE (cont.)

an active CDA. At the Jawale cluster consult the CDA chairman pushed leaders of other villages to attend the meetings (including the symposium in Pune) and to write their own speeches on human development. Jawale leaders have often attended meetings in the cluster villages.

Southern Maharashtra is known for the strength of its education. Pune is one of the centres for quality education in India, and many foreign students have attended colleges and universities there. Satara District's literacy rate is highest in the state. In November 1981 an education probe was done in the Jawale cluster which touched all the educators of the cluster through an Imaginal Education Course for the two high schools, a speaking engagement at a meeting of all the primary teachers, and a training session with the preschool teachers. The response was quite open, particularly in the case of the high school teachers. Udesb Bhoale, a colleague who is a teacher in the high school from Jawale was on the faculty of the Imaginal Methods Academy in Calcutta. It is possible to build a block-wide demonstration of renewed rural education on such a base.

SEVAGRAM CLUSTER: Nagpur Region

Wardha District is at the very geographical centre of India. The major east-west and north-south railroad lines across the continent meet at Wardha. Wardha Block has seven circles comprising approximately one hundred villages. The block contains 200,000 people who live in a 600 sq. km. area, even though it is located in the not drought-prone area of Eastern Maharashtra. The agricultural economy is strong, and nearby Nagpur is known as the Orange Capital of the nation. Other major crops are millet, cotton, rice, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, bananas, cauliflower, tomatoes and eggplant. There is not much irrigation. Industries include cloth mills, cotton ginning, leather work, bakeries, bricks, oil and saw mills. A Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation area has been established along the Wardha-Sevagram road, housing a large government milk dairy and a concrete spill pipe manufacturing facility.

This area has played a key historical role in the development of the region and the nation. In the early nineteen thirties, Jammalad Bajar invited Mahatma Gandhi to establish an ashram at Wardha, which was built in Sevagram. It became the centre of the independence movement. Other key institutions include Vinoba Bhave's Paiana ashram and the Women's Ashram. Gandhi considered working with the village of Sevagram as important as anything else he was doing. Sevagram's role as a lead village in the past has resulted from some of the developments directly and indirectly arising from Gandhi's work. These include a medical hospital and college, a dairy farm, an education centre and a hand spinning centre. These provide both services and employment to the villages of the cluster.

The eleven villages of the Sevagram Cluster have a combined population of about 11,500. They are quite spread out, and all but two are inaccessible by road during the monsoon because of poor road surfaces and lack of bridges where the many streambeds cross the roads. There is a marked gap in the level of development and access to services between Sevagram and the rest of the cluster, although many of the people from the town part of Sevagram (the medical school, hospital, Gandhi Ashram, and shops) never see the Sevagram village itself. Bus service is frequent and reliable between Wardha and Sevagram, but not the rest of the cluster. The area is 34 square miles. Dryland farming is the major income source, with only 6% of the cultivated land irrigated. Other income comes from milk, traditional

SEVAGRAM (cont.)

village trades, and some employment in Sevagram. There is much employment potential from March to May when the field work has stopped. Most of the houses are mud plaster over bamboo walls and clay roofs, two to four rooms per family, with a cow-dung or wood fire kitchen stove. There are a few family toilets in Sevagram and a community toilet in Barbadi. Five villages have primary schools to the fourth standard and another five to the seventh standard. There is a high school in Sevagram. All the villages are on the same watershed area which empties run off water into the Dham River. The cluster is bordered on two sides by the Bombay-Calcutta and the Madras-Delhi railroad tracks.

ICA:India has been working with the villages of Sevagram since 1977. Signal accomplishments during that time had to do with agricultural development, commercial expansion construction and beautification, and a community-wide Community Development Association. An HDTI was held in 1979, and Gram Sabhas, Women's Advancement Modules, Village Leader's Institutes and the cluster consult have been conducted since then. The auxiliary's move to the centrally located community centre in October 1981 has been key to a new role in Sevagram, catalyzing village-wide activity by the youth mandals and cluster activity by the Women's Centre.

Looking toward the zone several advantages are apparent in the Sevagram Cluster. Visible suffering is very noticeable. The contradictions of the region are clearly manifest in the Wardha block. These include weak education, large numbers of educated unemployed youth, malnourished children, and inadequate transportation. There is a great diversity in the population with Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Adivasi (tribals). Many Hindus converted to Buddhism and the tension between the two groups largely takes political expression. At the same time there is deep resentment of political corruption. Deforestation in the area combined with bad drainage has created many environmental problems and portents. Life is especially bleak for children with no education, older people with no income and houseless families. At the same time, the area has had a high symbolic impact. Its location and history put it in a spotlight. Every week dozens of Indians and foreigners visit the Gandhi Ashram. Everywhere in India, people know of Sevagram. The national government has recently named Wardha District as Gandhi District with the intent of creating a model demonstration of development. The planning commission is now in the survey phase.

There is another side to the history of the area - an attitude of "nothing can happen here." Because of the proliferation of service organisations and the recent scandal over the usage of funds of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, most corporations are cynical about what could happen to money given for development. There is intense competition among agencies and groups working in the block. The other dimension of this vulnerability can be seen in the dependency mindset of many of the villagers an assumption that they deserve attention and assistance.

SEVAGRAM (cont.)

A related vulnerability has to do with the difficulty of calling together a functioning four-sector coalition to serve the development effort. Developed monies tripled in Nagpur this year reflecting increasing support from corporations and the National Council of Churches. Yet crores of rupees will be coming from the government for the Gandhi District plan, which is a deterrent to release of private funds. Banks have been burnt by a large number of defaulters. We do have a number of close colleagues in Nagpur (75 km. away) but programme events have been difficult to schedule in Wardha and Nagpur to date. In addition, cluster consciousness is still rather low because few all-cluster activities have been done to date. However, the possibility was shown by participation in the plenaries and interchange among the villages during the cluster consult.

The uniqueness of the cluster is related to the opening of a women's centre in February. Initial programmes were stitching and ambar charkha (hand spinning) training and a Women's Leadership Institute. The women of the cluster have shown a good response and readiness to tackle the issues facing their families and villages. In Gandhi's Independence Movement women were given significant roles. This heritage has given women in this cluster permission to participate in the development of the village. They also know that the women can play a role in development. This is a different image of role than most village women in India have been given. The women's centre model of complementary, mobile and centralised women's programmes and fostering vital women's organisations has high demonstration for the nation and beyond. Local involvement of women across the nation could be released.

The Sevagram Cluster and Wardha Block have a unique demonstration potential for the Human Development Zone experiment precisely because of the mythology of the area combined with the difficulties of working there. Anything that does work is doubly noticeable. It is conspicuous in both the region and the nation. Experiments like Gandhi's Basic Education (Nai Taluk) have often been implemented with more concern for ideology than for practical workability, and thus been limited in effect. We find that the Britannia Bakery in Sevagram is still difficult going but is being watched for success. Though there is frustration with the structures, there is a strong tradition of donating one's energy in service of necessary historical work. A strong core of ICA staff are from Sevagram. They experience the power of that legacy of service. In fact the name Sevagram means "Village of Service."

Wardha Block has the potential to be a signal to the rest of Gandhi District of the power of local initiative in enlivening and accelerating the total development process. The Gandhi District has immense visibility because of its central location and historical importance to the nation. The distance from a major industrial area, Nagpur, means that the development of genuine four-sector support will be a sign for the rest of the more isolated rural areas of India.

MALIWADA CLUSTER: Aurangabad Region

The Maliwada Cluster is made up of ten villages contiguous to Maliwada village which is fifteen kilometers northwest of Aurangabad, Maharashtra. Deogiri or Daulatabad Fort stands in the middle of the cluster as a symbol of both the glorious past and the future potential of becoming a major tourist centre. The city of Aurangabad is becoming the "Industrial Princess" of the area. Geographically this cluster is in the Marathwada part of the state. It is a drought-prone area in which adequate and good water for irrigation and drinking is a major issue. Marathi is the main language of the villages. In the past this area was ruled by Marathas and Moguls. Earlier than that in the 13th Century, Mohammed Tughlak, a Muslim warrior captured the Fort and made it the capital of all of India for six years. In the process of these several invasions most of the Hindi names were changed to Moslem names: Khadki became Aurangabad, and Deogiri became Daulatabad. At the time of Tughlak there was plenty of water for the villages. A good dam system has been in being. The villages of this cluster stand before this glorious past and struggle to rediscover and recreate the water system which would give new vitality to this dry dusty land.

There are several strong advantages in the Maliwada Cluster when one looks through the zonal screen. The mosaic of the cluster is a very representative one. All the castes are present and many religions: Hindus, Moslems, Christians, and Buddhist, etc. Both rich and poor live in the area. There are many unused resources. One particularly notices the unused land and the possibility of a reforestation plan which would give new life to the whole area. The recovery of a major water source near the fort has allowed several villages including Maliwada to have a tap water system. Continual work on adequate water for all of the cluster villages is definitely a possibility.

The small industry development in the cluster is a great demonstration with 20 small industries operating in the cluster. Every industry that was ever tried in Maliwada is now operating in the cluster: a sukadi factory, a sugar processing factory, sawmills, several brick factories, a dairy cooperative, chalk factory, soap factory, flourmill, a box factory and a pen factory. One plastic company recently came to Maliwada and said that the Chikaltana Industrial Area was full (a major industrial centre in Aurangabad) so they would like to come to Maliwada! Maliwada itself is fully employed and people from the cluster villages work in Maliwada industries. The State Bank of India in Maliwada has been very helpful to the cluster as it has given loans for animals, houses and industries. Maliwada has now become the service centre for many of the cluster villages. In the past larger villages played this role.

MALIWADA (cont.)

The present vulnerability in the Maliwada Cluster revolves around the involvement of the structures in developing the cluster. Funding from the Aurangabad area is hard to get for village development. Four-sector people are reluctant to commit themselves to ongoing participation in developing programmes and providing necessary technology.

The present uniqueness of the Maliwada Cluster is related to Maliwada as the teaching village. Since 1979 it has basically sustained its own local development. Auxiliary have worked with the village only on rare occasions. In 1982 the vitality is present in the building of many houses in the village, in the breaking loose of the water tap system to deal with the major contradiction in Maliwada, the industrial activity, the travel vehicles going in and out of Maliwada - trucks, motorcycles, rickshaws, bicycles, cars, and tractors. The regular public transport system is maintained. Maliwada is on the move! This kind of local initiative gives villages around it the possibility of developing as they decide. As one looks at the village, it becomes apparent that the many skills taught in the village and the many training courses that villagers went to between 1975 and 1978 have made a major difference to the confidence in this village. People know how to use methods to deal with contradictions. They are free to start and restart all kinds of industry and to make them work. They know basic carpentry, masonry, sewing, and driving skills. They know how to get what they need from government structures. They are no longer isolated from the gifts of the 20th Century. They know they are a part of the historical process and that they can make a difference.

The potential of the Maliwada Cluster is related to the future plans of India for this area. There is a futuristic plan that the Laulatabad Fort area will become a major tourist area. This cluster will be very visible in the midst of this kind of development. The demonstration of viable local community, not dependent on the tourist industry but using it to its own greatest advantage would be a sign of what is possible in the rural village.

MAALE CLUSTER

1981-82

The Maale Cluster of villages, in the Pune Region, is the fifth of six cluster projects in Maharashtra. This is a short pull-together of reflections arising out of the HDZ Practicum held in Maale week 12, Quarter III, 81-82. The nine villages of the Maale Cluster form a geographical entity set off on the northeast and east by mountains; on the south by a river; and on the west by a plateau which looks towards Kolhapur. With a maximum axis of only ten kilometres, the cluster has great cohesive and cooperative potential. The heavy traffic of the Kolhapur-Sangli Highway and the Pune-Bangalore Highway rolls down opposite sides of the cluster. Regular bus services connect Maale with Kolhapur, the District capital, and with Hatharangale, the Taluka Centre.

Kolhapur District, in which the Maale Cluster is located, sits on the southern end of Maharashtra and borders with Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states. The city of Kolhapur, population 400,000, was the seat of the Maratha Empire in the 18th century. In the 19th century it was under the governance of Shahu Maharaj who forwarded the development of the city and district in many ways, particularly through the establishment of an economic cooperative which catalysed the development of the market yard, largest in the Pune Division, for which Kolhapur is famous. Also in the last century Navindra Mistry pioneered the development of both the oil industry and the Marathi film industry. Kolhapur continued its pioneering role through the initiation and continued extension of the Wanless Medical Centre, known all over West Asia. Kolhapur is the centre for the collection and processing of sugar cane, easily the main crop of the District. There has been a veritable agricultural boom in recent years with irrigation extension projects, dairies in the villages and the acquisition of new farming equipment and hybrid seeds and the commencement of grape growing. Culturally, Kolhapur is a thriving cosmopolitan city with a strong pioneering self-image, especially in education. The famous Shivaji University and many other Colleges teach engineering, agriculture, commerce, arts and sciences.

Advantages: Ready access to a multi-faceted city such as Kolhapur is an obvious advantage for the development of the Maale Cluster, especially when there is a record of readiness in the public and private sector to enable village programmes. Many loans have been given for small industries, poultry farms, brick factories, rope production, cycle shops and tractors. The local villagers regularly risk new economic ventures on the basis of sectoral readiness to supply services. The government has not only given a supportive nod, but also given assurances of rapid implementation of cluster schemes. This was confirmed by a visit from the State Minister of Rural Development recently. A second advantage of the Maale Cluster is the movemental strength in the Kolhapur bi-metro. Guardians have stood behind this project and cluster since their initiation. Money and local support of economic enterprises and social programmes have been regularly present. Business women come from Kolhapur regularly to work with the village women in the cluster. A Maale Report with local advertising brought in 30,000 rupees from local sources. A LEWS course in Kolhapur set up by Principal Joshi, key guardian, opened up the path to many corporations in the city. The Training Centre in Maale was totally funded from local money.

Readiness for development in the villages themselves is shown in the formation of five housing societies, sixteen registered or informal women's organizations, and 25 different youth organizations.

Vulnerabilities: One vulnerability for the Maale Cluster is the low frequency of training events. Few Modules or training events have been held in the cluster. Training is needed in basic skills, leadership development, functional education, adult literacy, technical skills and crafts. Methods training is needed for continuous development. The completion of the Maale Training Centre will open up more opportunities for programmes. Perhaps a second vulnerability is the less pronounced evidence of visible suffering in this locale compared to other parts of Maharashtra, although from a global perspective, innocent suffering is still high.

TEMBHURWAHI CLUSTER: Nagpur Region

The Tembhurwahi Human Development Cluster is located in the Chandrapur Taluka (county) in a flat jungle and forest area mostly inhabited by tribal people. The area is known as the kingdom of King Gond who once had residence in Tembhurwahi and was governing the surrounding area. The villages in the Tembhurwahi Cluster are about 40 kilometers from Chandrapur, and 12 kilometers from the town of Rajura. They experience themselves as isolated villages.

Tembhurwahi was one of the 25 district projects in Phase II of Maharashtra Replication Project. In October of 1978, Ballarpur Industries adopted Tembhurwahi and immediately began to put money into the village. This was the first time in Maharashtra where a company concretely adopted a village and got its technology and funds to a human development project. In 1979 when ICA was first considering doing an intensive block experiment, Tembhurwahi-Rajura Block was looked at seriously because of its tribal nature and because it had the support of the chief minister of Maharashtra. In 1980 Tembhurwahi became the location of one of the nine ashrams and the teaching village for a cluster.

The advantages for the human development zone include that visible suffering is very high. People experience the pain of unemployment, minimal education, and poor road access. These communities are very receptive to human development. They participate in corporate work days to get major tasks done. Good village leadership cores are developing. Between 20 to 30 people have attended the HDTI training programs. In the last three months there have been 22 work days, ten village meetings, three women's meetings and events such as a sports competition. The symbolic impact has to do with tribal people's development. Scepticism dominates the national and local scene when it comes to tribal development. However, in the cluster there is an amazing receptiveness, readiness and desire for change. The private sector is supportive. There are government schemes to develop the area particularly the tribal sections. The bureaucracy is open. Local people are going on visits to the other sectors. For economic development, there are many unused natural resources available like good timber, clay for brick production and even potential for coal mining.

Vulnerabilities are in the arena of training. Technology and crafts skills would have to be taught.

TEMBHURWAHI (cont.)

Presently the movemental advantage is weak. Due to the isolation and few programmes in the towns to date, a sustained movement core has not happened.

The uniqueness of the cluster is the development of tribal leadership. Enabling tribal people to start economic and social programmes themselves and to maintain them will be a major sign. Most programmes for tribal people are fragmented subsistence handout programmes where people are given enough to sustain themselves. The demonstration of local tribal people doing their own development and working with the four sectors to get schemes implemented is a whole new possibility for tribal programmes.

The futuristic potential for the Tembhurwahi cluster has to do with its impact on the national structures for tribal development. The cluster is already working with the Integrated Tribal Development Agency in Nagpur. We have enabled them with several surveys in the cluster. Through the tribal schemes, seven cows, 24 bicycles, and drainage systems have come to the cluster. Also building of new houses has started. The cluster is now looking at what industrial schemes might be available to them. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency is new and open to other plans. Soon the ICA will be in a position to work with them in building a comprehensive tribal plan for the nation. Because it addresses a major contradiction, this plan could affect the total tribal situation in the sub-continent. A "welfare" programme could be turned into one which enables profound human community.

THE PROJECTED CLUSTER PROJECTS: VAVIHARSH, BUDHODA, DANBALE

These three single-village projects, one in each of the three regions of Maharashtra, have been Human Development Projects for several years. They are presently gearing up to launch extensive clusters.

VAVIHARSH

Vaviharsh is a Tribal village of 860 people located in the Igatpuri Taluka in the Nasik District. The village covers 700 acres of a peninsula jutting into Lake Vaitana, an artificial lake that provides drinking water for Bombay and electricity for the surrounding area. The lake and the village are surrounded by fantastically sculptured mountains. Vaviharsh is an Adivasi (Aboriginal) village, and, like most tribal villages in India, suffers from malnutrition. The backwardness of the village can be seen in its agricultural situation. The land is mostly rocky, and few modern agriculture instruments are used. The housing in the village consists of single-storey dwellings constructed from single sticks woven together and caked with a mixture of mud and cowdung, and resting on stone foundations. Roofs are constructed of tiles or grass or leaves. woodfuel is used for cooking.

The greatest accomplishment of Vaviharsh has been the experiment with growing citronella grass which can per acre produce six litres of lemon oil which sells for 70 rupees per litre. Expansion of this industry is under way to cover 255 acres.

Vaviharsh is 18 km. from Igatpuri, and 100 km. from the nearest industrial centre, Nasik. It is accessible by bus from Igatpuri. Since it is so far from Nasik, the District seat, Vaviharsh is rarely visited by Companies or Government officials and hence experiences itself isolated from the mainstream of life.

ICA:India has worked with Vaviharsh HDP since 1976. A Human Development Training Institute was conducted in March 1979, and a second Consult held the same year. Much effort was put into building the self-confidence and corporateness of the village. But efforts to bring together the wisdom and resources of the four sectors have met with only limited success. This year ICA staff assigned to Vaviharsh have been working in the village of Khambale, 70 km. away in a consultancy arrangement with MICO Corporation, so that their attention has been partially focussed away from Vaviharsh.

The development of Tribal Villages is, however, a national priority. The challenge of Vaviharsh is in pulling together public, private, and local resources to make the next step in economic self-sufficiency for the villagers.

BUDHODA

Budhoda village is located 18 km. from the city of Latur in Osmanabad District. The boundaries to the east are the Taluka boundaries and the Allahabad-Sholapur Highway which runs through the village. The landscape is relatively flat. The village has a population of 1000 : 50 percent Hindu, 35 percent Buddhist and 15 percent Muslim. The village was built only 25 years after a relocation.

Budhoda is mainly an agricultural village and has good fertile land. Sugar cane and jaware are the main crops. There is a

BUDHODA (continued)

a river close by, but it is not sufficiently utilized for irrigation. Cattle herding is another important activity, and increased dairy development is a possibility. A forestation programme has been initiated and a tree nursery is located in the village. Houses in Budhoda, made of stone and mud, are relatively new. The village has long wide streets and much open space. Housing construction goes on apace, there is a registered Housing Society and more plots have recently been marked out for Harijan housing.

Budhoda Human Development Project was launched in 1978. Since then, a Housing Society has been formed accounting for the construction of 30 new houses. A preschool has been registered and has its own facility. A Women's Group was formed and all women have met and worked together. A community bore well has been drilled and an irrigation canal dug. A water tank has been erected and a Dairy Society organized. Community workdays made possible the building of a community centre and the whitewashing of the total village. Village leaders meet regularly to plan community activities.

Most of the work has been carried out by the villagers themselves except for programmes which have involved service clubs and other voluntary organizations. Local government tends to be slow in dealing with local needs, particularly in arenas such as employment opportunities and adequate education facilities. 25 percent of all adults in Budhoda are illiterate. Harijans in Budhoda are mostly landless and live out of the servant or labourer image.

DABHAD: Nagpur Region

In the Nanded District on a major road to the Sikh pilgrimage city of Nanded, the Dabhad Human Development Project is situated on a plateau of carefully laid out farm plots. The area around Nanded itself has a low industrial development and the village incomes are basically related to agriculture. Dabhad is divided into four caste groups: 1) Hindus (Brahmins), 2) Buddhists (converted Harijans), 3) Harijans, and 4) Muslims.

In 1977, the people on the Dabhad village decided to become a Human Development Project. The Consult was held in December 1977. In the village are 35 HDTI graduates who participated in 1978 in one of the schools.

In the past five years, Dabhad's electricity was installed, and the entrance road from the national highway was built. A tap water system supplies water to various parts of the village. A preschool serves all the groups of the village. Also there is a library established one year ago. In corporate efforts, temples were built for the Buddhist and Hindu communities.

In the arena of corporateness and human relations in the village, there has been a remarkable change. In earlier years the village was strongly divided into the four groups with great hostility. Today they have some of their celebrations together and sports matches like kubbuddi. The Buddhist community is particularly active in the workdays.

The Dabhad village is in its journey, at a point where it can be the teaching village of a potential cluster and continue its development by its own leadership. Also the surrounding villages have been visited and are ready to participate in a possible cluster.

The advantages for working in the Nanded Bi-metro are the presence of obvious visible suffering, an open local receptivity, good possibilities in economic development, and it would also be a demonstration relative to the continental issue of improving the standard of living for the Harijans.

Generally the land has a very fertile soil and needs only irrigation, for which there are government schemes. Possible new economic activities include silkworm farming, neentree seed oil processing, and well as brick production. These and others could demonstrate the rise of living standard and the lowering of unemployment where suffering is most experienced. A great advantage is the local receptivity of the villages in the projected cluster with a readiness for new corporate efforts. This is experienced through the visits and meetings the auxiliaries are already having on a regular basis.

DABHAD (cont.)

The work in the Nanded Bi-metro has experienced the participation of the non-local sectors as low key. The private sector of small business enterprises, has not shown the readiness for financial or active personal support. The public and voluntary sectors are both very positive but passive.

The uniqueness for the work in Nanded Bi-metro is a possible contact with the Sikh community in India (which we do not have anywhere else.) This possible relationship through some cluster villages and particularly through the business community in the Sikh city of Nanded, could build connections toward Sikh-owned business and industries in India.

Dabhad's potential cluster has the possibility of demonstrating a remarkable rise of the living standard of the Harijan people. They are ready and willing to go new ways to improve their situation. This development potential among the Harijans is experienced in their active participation in the project work, the shramadana, and their lively stake structure in Dabhad. Similar responses have been experienced in the other projected cluster villages.

THE CURRENT EDGE

The HDZ Dynamics Triangle is very revealing of where the edge is presently in the Maharashtra Village Development Project. Generally, the left-hand corner triangles is the place where there is the most established activity. The right-hand triangles are usually the place where breakthroughs are being made this year. The top triangles reveal the greatest number of gaps that need models.

The current edge in the COMMUNITY REFORMULATION CLUSTER is Actuation Design. As ICA has worked with groups of ten villages, catalytic action has become very crucial - catalytic activity which involves the participation of the village in doing its own actuation whether it is through corporate workdays or local fund-raising. Residents in Jawale Cluster are taking out bank loans to pay for the first weir dam in the irrigation cluster scheme. The building of a playground in a village in Sevagram Cluster enabled the community to create something that has become a symbol of its corporateness. Training events with teachers in several of the clusters have given the teachers and the ICA staff a new picture of our role in these clusters: those who teach the methods necessary to do human development, as well as those who do great work parties.

In STRUCTURAL REVITALIZATION NETWORKS, the current edge is in Sectoral Repository. When one is called to catalyse a cluster irrigation scheme as distinct from a single village scheme, it becomes clear that one company or one government department on its own cannot do it, because of the sociological and technical complexity involved. Only a sectoral coalition of the public, private, voluntary, and local sectors can actuate such a plan. The Human Development Association is being birthed out of these indicative tasks.

In the PLURIFORM RESURGENCE COMPLEXES, the transestablishment Frame is being radically deepened. The active participation of guardians and regional advocates in the cluster programming is very exciting. The Exposition treks have created a very strong private and public sector frame. The national public sector frame has been particularly strengthened.

Specific Edges: There are two arenas of intense activity at this stage of cluster development:

1. Events and accomplishments to bring off the nine-programme schemes are plentiful and show up as women's industry, preschools, environmental cleanups and major workdays such as the recent Chikhale Road-Building Shramdan, involving 400 people from all four sectors.
2. The corporate action of single workdays, the ongoing work of village structures and the growing involvement of the HDA gives power to the Actuation Design component.

There are five other arenas of emerging strength:

1. With the current pattern of bi-weekly circuiting to cluster villages, the community cores have become a main vehicle of action.
2. Regional Advocates are becoming more involved in direct action through the Chikhale and Jawale HDAs and District City guardian cadres in places like Panvel, Kolhapur, and Aurangabad.
3. Within the clusters and reaching out to the Block villages - Gram Sabhas and women's events have been the Impact

MHDZ PRACTICUM

4. Site Visits, at the rate of 120 a quarter in the case of Chikhale, have been a vital interchange dynamic with the urban.
5. The increasing support of banks providing large numbers of loans for villagers has made the Investment Linkages the strongest part of the Sectoral Repository.

There has been little work done in the arena of reconstruction demonstration. This has been intentional and consonant with the emphasis on cluster development. Perhaps more serious has been the lack of emphasis on journeying movement colleagues.

More surprising were three other arenas of low activity:

1. There was a comparatively low number of people involved in guild activities compared to other village leader activities.
2. Concrete activity linking villages with technological resources is limited to an occasional government training day or a field trip.
3. The largest gap is in training programmes for the villagers beyond impact events. Training events have been sporadic and for a limited number of people; sewing classes and three-day Women's Institutes.

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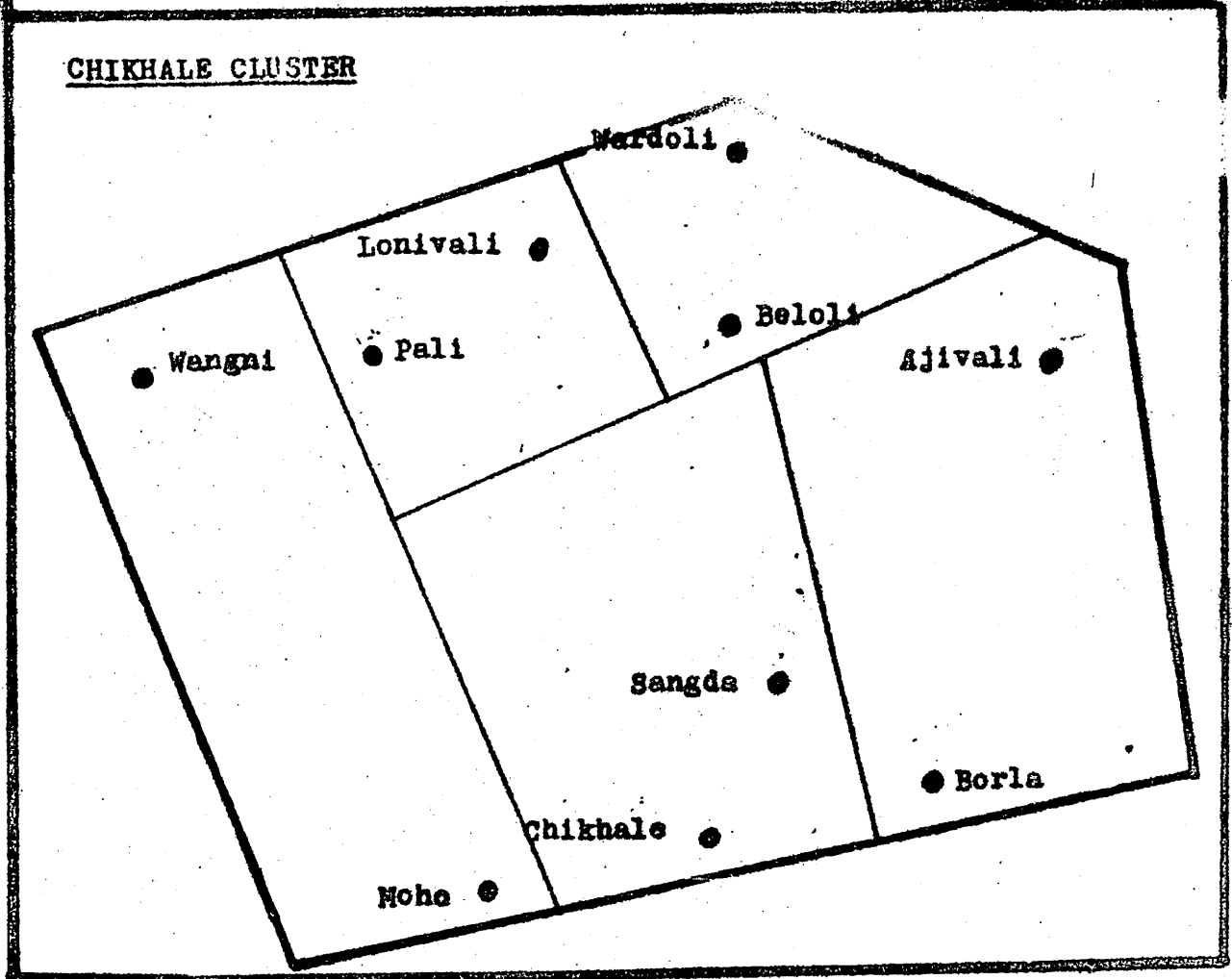
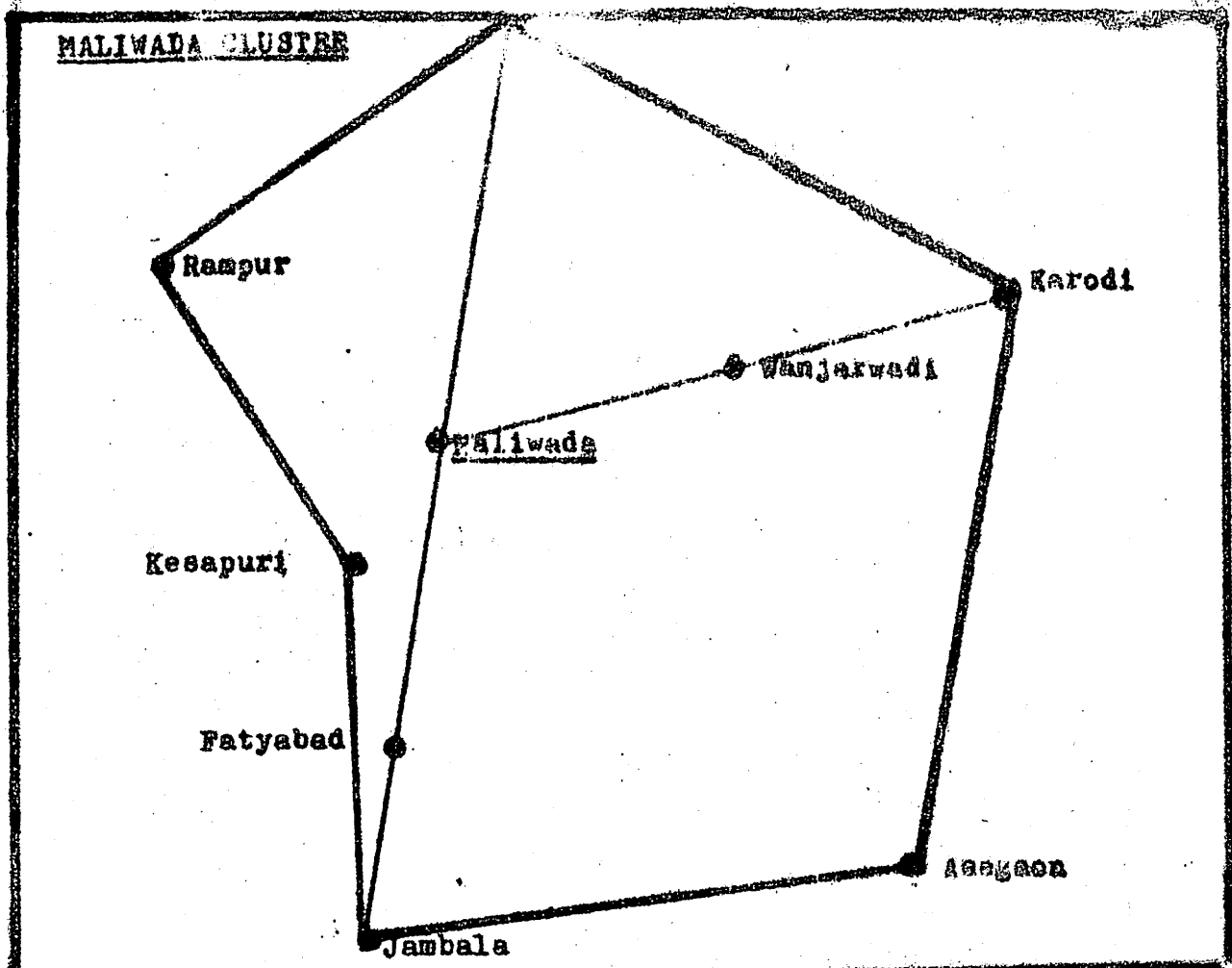
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MAHARASHTRA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ZONE

The futuristic implications in the COMMUNITY REFORMULATION CLUSTER triangle is related to training schemes. The building of the Training Centres for both Chikhale and Jawale is either in process (as in the case of Chikhale) or imminent (in the case of Jawale). Maliwada has a Training Centre and Sevagram can use the training centre at the nearby Gandhi Ashram. The model for a comprehensive education programme for the cluster and the Block will be built and actualized in 1982-83. This will involve HDPIs, programme modules, Women's Institutes, preschool training, skills training, basic education, information access programmes and advanced training for all sectors. Twentieth-century media in the form of computers and TV will be used, as well as chalk and chalkboard. One of the government agencies in Delhi has asked us to do three three-month training programmes with government village workers - women from Maharashtra. The International Labor Organization is watching to see if we can really train women in employable skills.

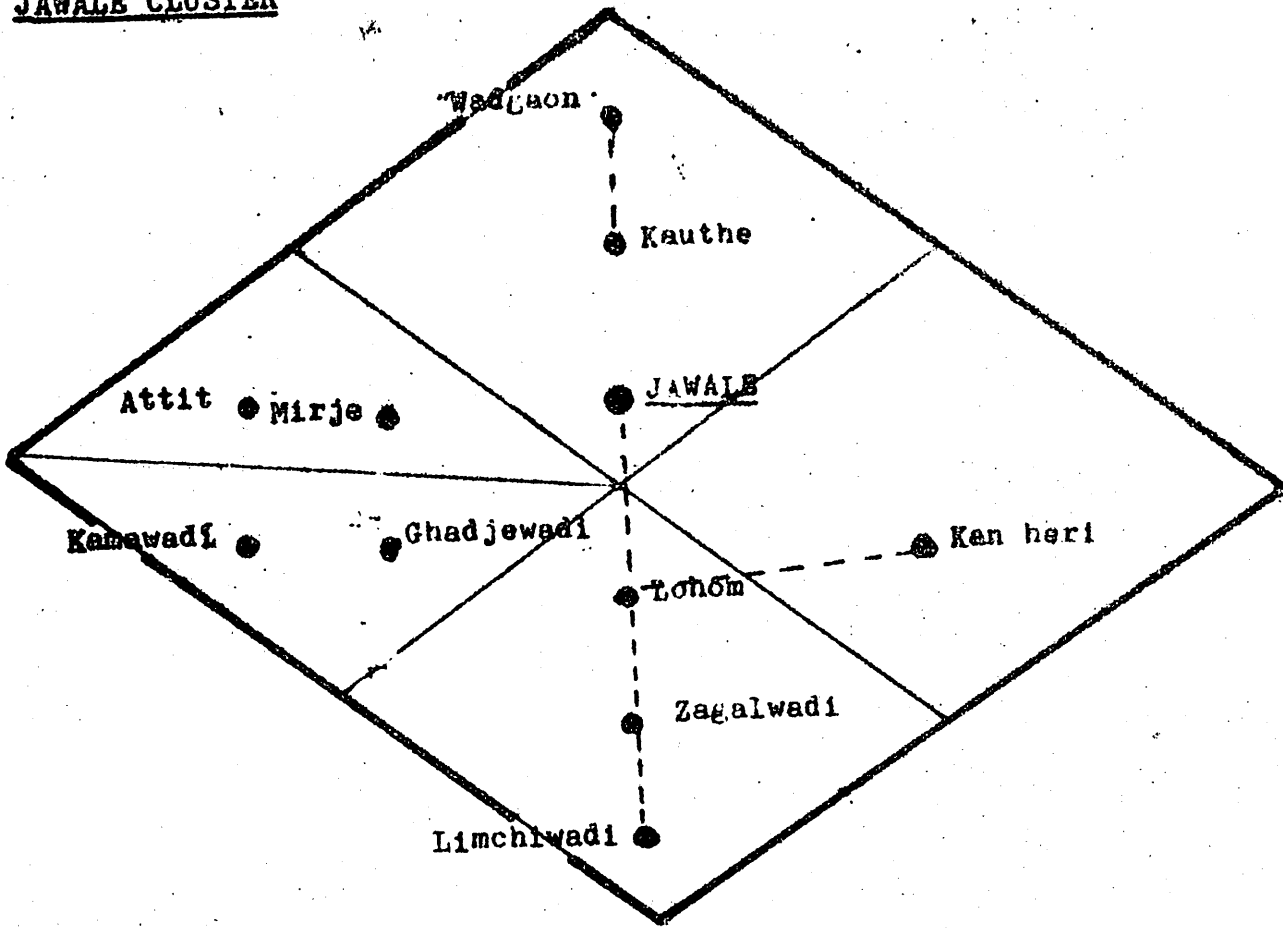
In STRUCTURAL REVITALIZATION NETWORKS the futuristic implications are related to reconstruction demonstration. We have to decide what those demonstrations need to be. One probe this year has been in the arena of education. We worked with the teachers of the Jawale cluster. One balloon is that we do a Block education demonstration where we work with all the schools and teachers in the Block. Addressing the depth contradiction in the education system in the rural areas would be a major structural demonstration.

In the next year as we intensify our work with the four sectors through HDA and training programmes, the FORMATION SYSTEMS will be crucial. Ongoing systems which care for the cluster cores, the sectoral coalition; and auxiliary staff will be crucial in sustaining and calling forth the movement on the Sub-Continent. The demonstration ashram facility will be a major component of this system. Facilities which can adequately house and host people from any sector for short or long periods of time will be very important.

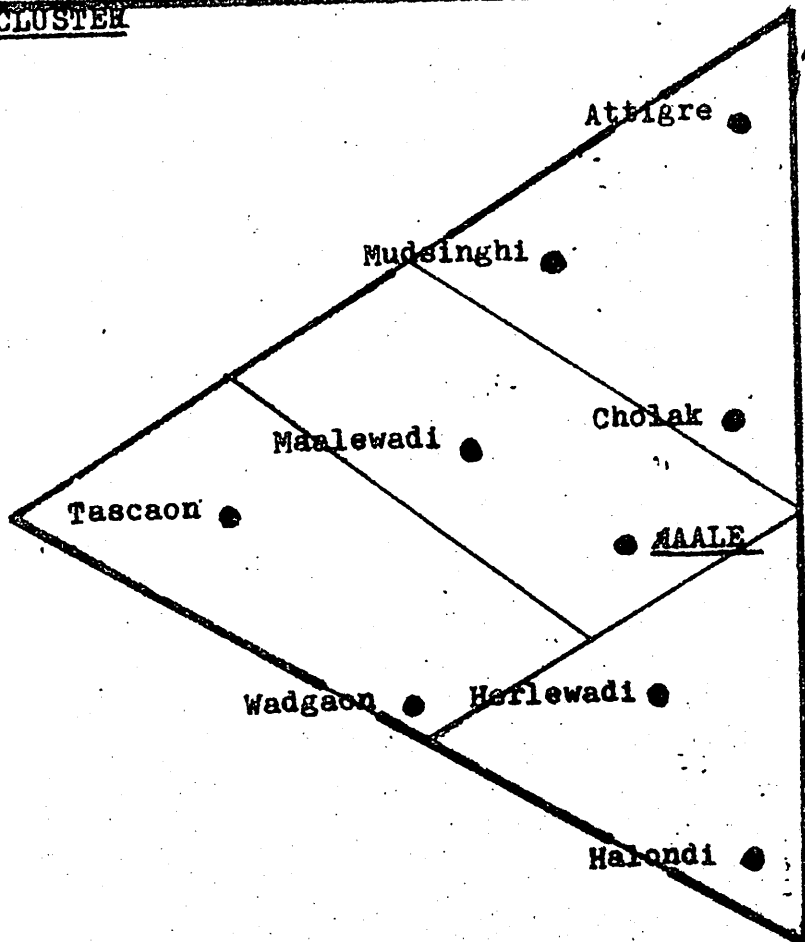
BOMBAY REGION
CHIKHALE and MALIWADA Clusters.



JAWALE CLUSTER

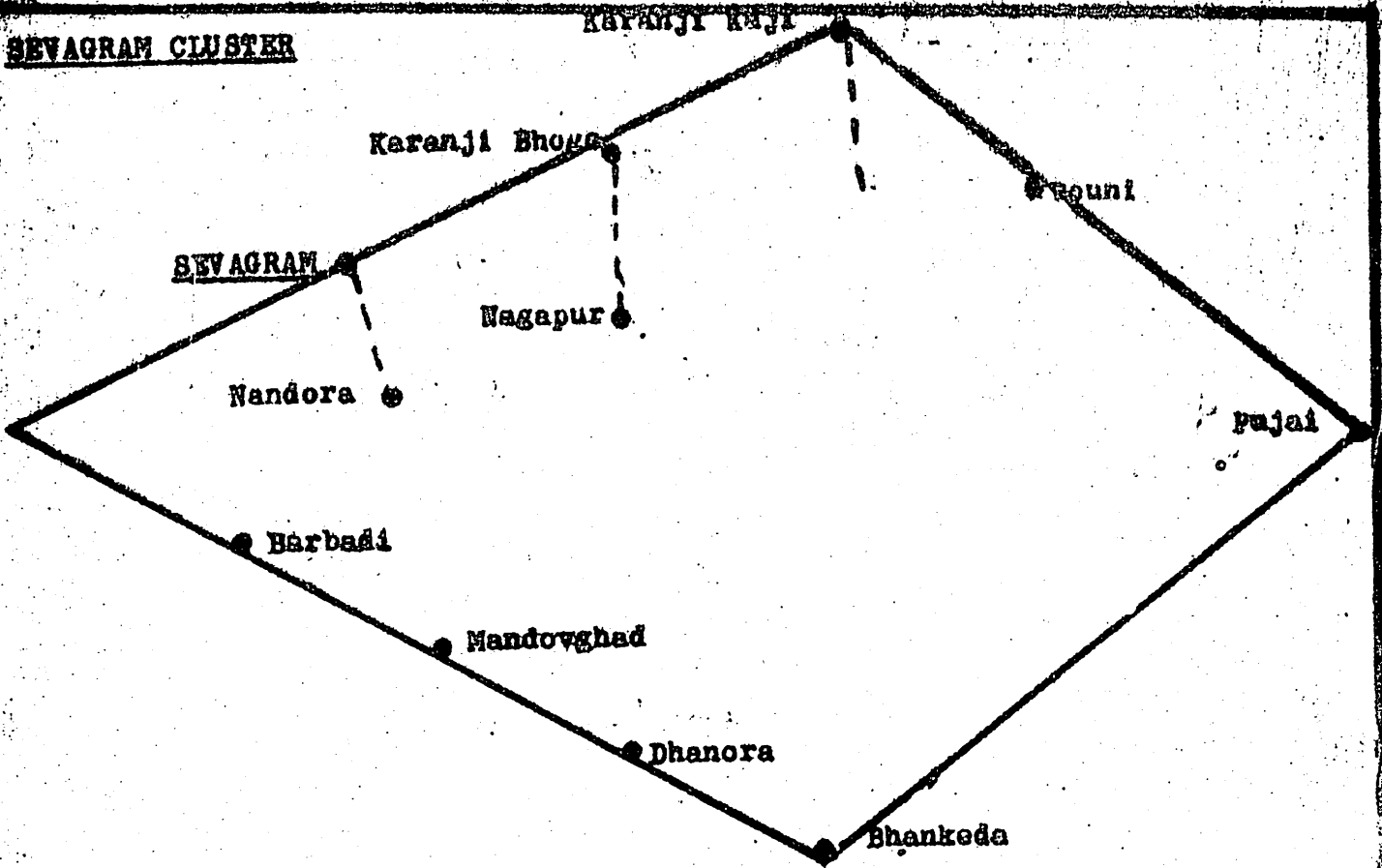


MAALE CLUSTER

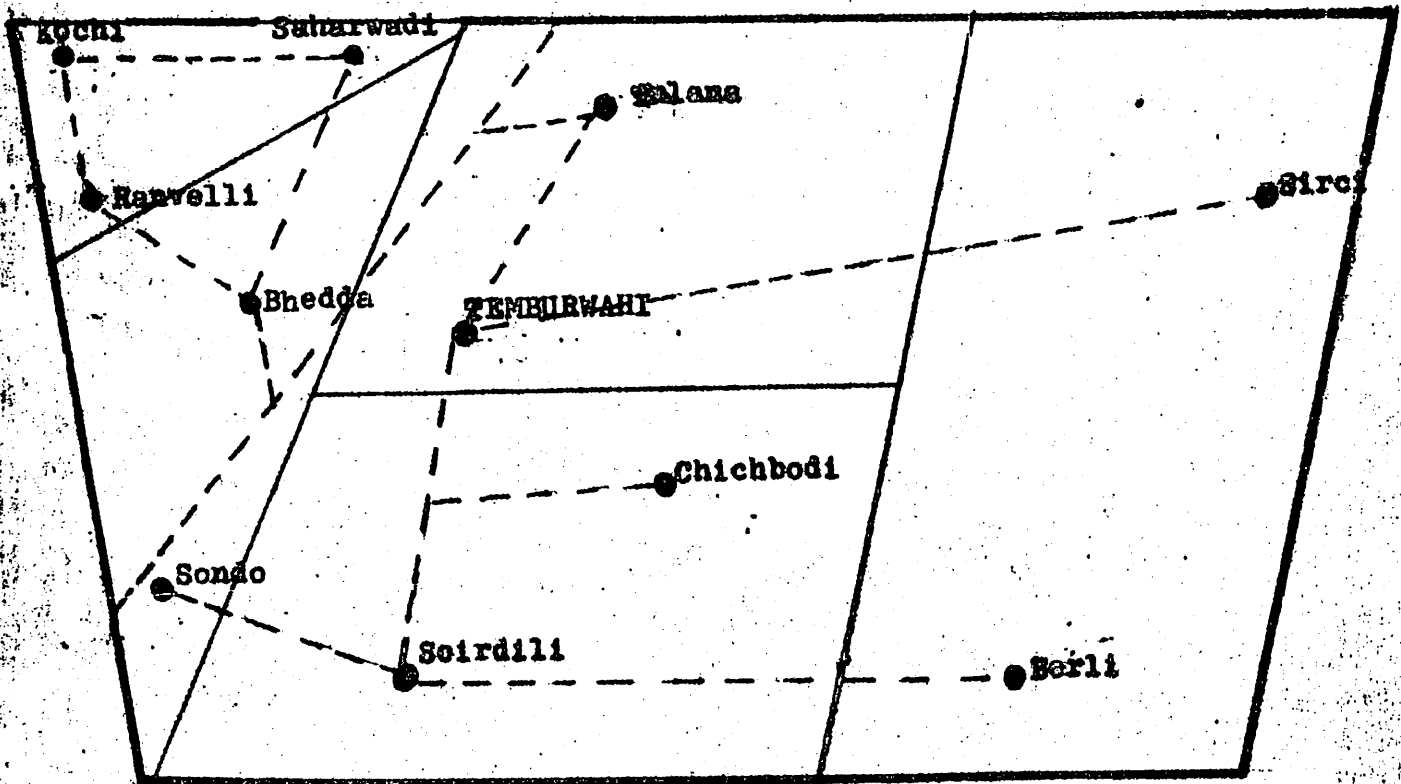


NAGPUR REGION: SEVAGRAM and TEMBURWAHI CLUSTERS

SEVAGRAM CLUSTER



TEMBURWAHI CLUSTER



PHASE		YEAR	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	IMPLEMENTING MODES		
PHASE I-II Signal Village Demonstrations 1976-1980	INTENSIVE	Twenty-five Demonstration Villages					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahadeo Demonstration Village • IT Graduating Classes, Human Development Training Institute 		
	EXTENSIVE	Two hundred seven Initiated Villages							
			• 1,700 Assigned Volunteers	• Village C.D.A. Experiment	• Public/Private Participation				
			• 3,000 Leadership Trainees	• Gram Sabha Demonstrations	• Kenya Replication Scheme				
PHASE III Strategic Intransformation Zones 1980-1984	BLOCK DEMONSTRATION SCHEME	INTENSIVE — circles	3	3	3	→	90	TOTAL INTENSIVE VILLAGES	comprehensive circle schemes four-sector network residential training centres 600 villages impact
		EXTENSIVE — villages	150	150	150	150	600	240	
	CIRCLE EXTENSION PROGRAMME	INTENSIVE — circles	3	3	3	6	150	TOTAL EXTENSIVE VILLAGES	common circle schemes four-sector consultancy regional service schemes 3,000 villages impact
		EXTENSIVE — villages	750	750	750	750	3000	3600	
	COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING SYSTEM	INTENSIVE — trainees	300	600	900	1,200	3,000	TOTAL TRAINEES	functional skills courses circle leadership modules institutional method seminars service corps academies
		EXTENSIVE — trainees	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	17,000	20,000	
PHASE IV Pilot Replication Expansion 1984-1988	INTENSIVE	36,000 Village Consultancy					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Service Corps • Pilot Gram Prayas activity initiation in other States 		
	EXTENSIVE	National Replication Probes							

SEPTEMBER 1980

MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NEW VILLAGE STUDY

PHASE III
1979-1980

ICA CONSULTANTS

YEAR	PHASE III		YEAR	PHASE III		YEAR	PHASE III	
	EXTENSIVE	INTERMEDIATE		EXTENSIVE	INTERMEDIATE		EXTENSIVE	INTERMEDIATE
2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8hrs	8hrs	8hrs	8hrs	8hrs	8hrs	8hrs	8hrs	8hrs

2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	4	7	3	6	2	5	1	4	9
2	5	10	4	7	3	6	2	5	
3	6	2	5	1	4	7	3	6	

2	19	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7	3	6	2	5	1	4	7	3	6	2	5	
1	4	7	3	6	2	5	1	4	7	3	6	
2	5	1	4	7	3	6	2	5	1	4	7	

8hrs
30

Jean Boyd
Scott M.
Sheela W.
Carol W.
Maurine W.