

MAHARASHTRA CLUSTER VILLAGE  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

focusing on  
The Chikhale Cluster  
in Raigad District

Report prepared by  
The Institute of Cultural Affairs:India

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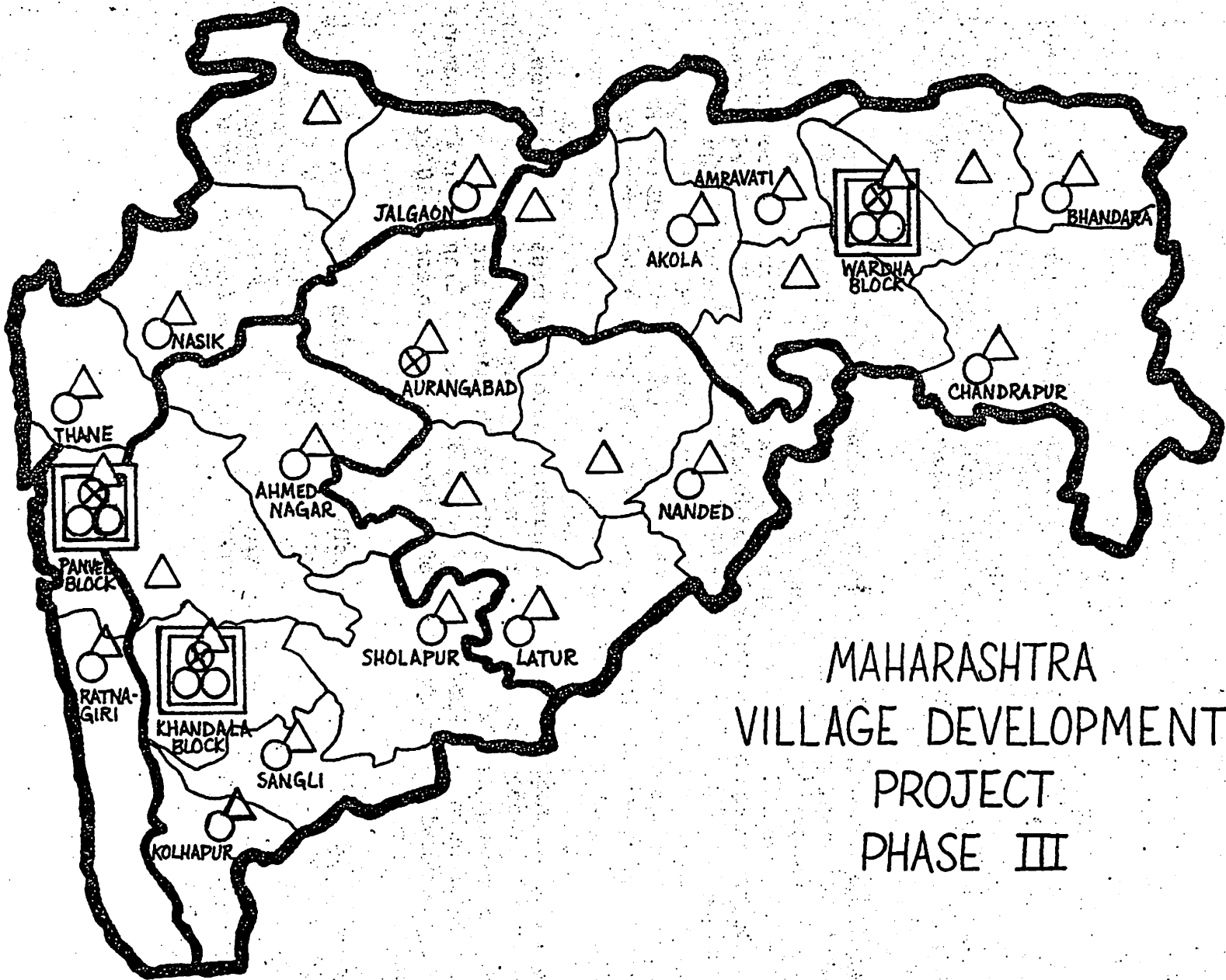
THE MAHARASHTRA CLUSTER VILLAGE  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

= An Innovative Approach to  
Rural Development =

OVERVIEW

Historically, village development projects have focused on single villages. The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India ~~has~~ utilised this approach ~~since~~ <sup>when</sup> beginning the Maliwada Human Development Project in 1975. This programme of comprehensive grassroots village development has produced two substantial results. First, a model of integrated, single-village development has been formulated and applied on a demonstration basis in one village in each of 25 districts of Maharashtra. Secondly, a service force of village workers has been trained and mobilised to carry out these development activities. Like most single-village undertakings, however, this scheme proved unable to deal effectively with the vast number of villages of the State in any reasonably short period of time; and secondly, many agencies were interested in serving populations larger than resident in the typical village. A broader based approach was being called for.

~~Currently,~~ The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India is turning a corner from single-village development to multiple-village development through clusters of ten adjacent villages. If the single village is the nucleus of development, then the cluster is the molecule pointing the way for massive rural reconstruction. When the natural relations which exist in a cluster of villages can be enhanced in an integrated development effort, then the way is cleared for replication, by clusters, to even larger numbers of villages. The Institute has ~~now~~ <sup>an</sup> selected six sites in Maharashtra for conducting a ~~three-year~~ experiment in cluster-level development. Each cluster surrounds a "teaching village" where the Institute has worked for several years. These "teaching villages" perform their functions through the direct demonstration of programmes already under implementation and through the activities of a training centre being constructed in each location. This unique cluster approach is designed to facilitate the delivery of government services at the block level to groups larger than a single village and also to encourage banks, employers and other institutions to locate in, and to focus on, areas of self-conscious and systematic development.



MAHARASHTRA  
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT  
PHASE III

DEMONSTRATION PILOTS  
25 VILLAGES

CIRCLE EXTENSIONS  
150 VILLAGES

TRAINING CENTRES  
20,000 TRAINEES

BLOCK DEMONSTRATIONS  
300 VILLAGES

GRAM SABHAS  
3,600 VILLAGES

# PROGRAMMATIC CHART

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

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

<p style="text-align: center;">A <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b> <b>LOCAL PRODUCTIVITY</b> —toward self-sustenance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B <b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b> <b>LOCAL MOTIVITY</b> —toward self-confidence</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C <b>SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b> <b>LOCAL SOCIALITY</b> —toward self-reliance</p>
<p>Enabling local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 expanded cultivation</li> <li>2 intensified production</li> <li>3 water delivery</li> <li>4 equipment pool</li> </ul>	<p>Reconstructing local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LIVING ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13 domestic housing</li> <li>14 public facilities</li> <li>15 village design</li> <li>16 essential services</li> </ul>	<p>Creating local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PREVENTIVE CARE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 intermediate sanitation</li> <li>26 total nutrition</li> <li>27 systematic immunization</li> <li>28 primary treatment</li> </ul>
<p>Developing local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 cottage production</li> <li>6 agro-business</li> <li>7 processing plants</li> <li>8 ancillary industry</li> </ul>	<p>Catalyzing local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CORPORATE PATTERNS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 total engagement</li> <li>18 community commons</li> <li>19 consensus assemblies</li> <li>20 corporate workdays</li> </ul>	<p>Establishing local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29 early learning</li> <li>30 formal schooling</li> <li>31 youth training</li> <li>32 adult education</li> </ul>
<p>Initiating local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMMERCIAL SERVICES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 common marketing</li> <li>10 local merchandising</li> <li>11 savings &amp; loans</li> <li>12 basic transport</li> </ul>	<p>Recovering local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>IDENTITY SYSTEMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 community self-story</li> <li>22 symbol systems</li> <li>23 corporate rituals</li> <li>24 village celebrations</li> </ul>	<p>Instituting local—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMMUNITY WELFARE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33 family development</li> <li>34 women's advancement</li> <li>35 youth task-force</li> <li>36 elderly engagement</li> </ul>

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CHIKHALE CLUSTER

### CHIKHALE VILLAGE

Chikhale Village contains approximately 1,500 residents. The 150-year old village was once gifted to Brahmin families because of their loyalty to the ruler. During the first four years of the Chikhale Human Development Project, the village has reopened the post-office and has constructed a metal approach road linking the village to bus and auto traffic on the Bombay-Pune Highway. An ambar charkha industry employs thirty-five women and a new brick factory employs eighteen men and women. Agricultural improvements include: expanded rice and vegetable production through the use of hybrid seeds, increased utilization of bank loans for pesticides and fertilizers, *irrigation* and the planting of demonstration plots. Regular health monitoring is done through yearly health and eye camps. A preschool provides early childhood education and a nutritious snack for thirty-five children. Village beautification and clean-up campaigns, and street naming and lighting have given the village a new appearance. Regular neighborhood meetings and a registered women's group have provided the forums for ongoing leadership training. A village Community Development Association, legally incorporated, now co-ordinates the overall development efforts.

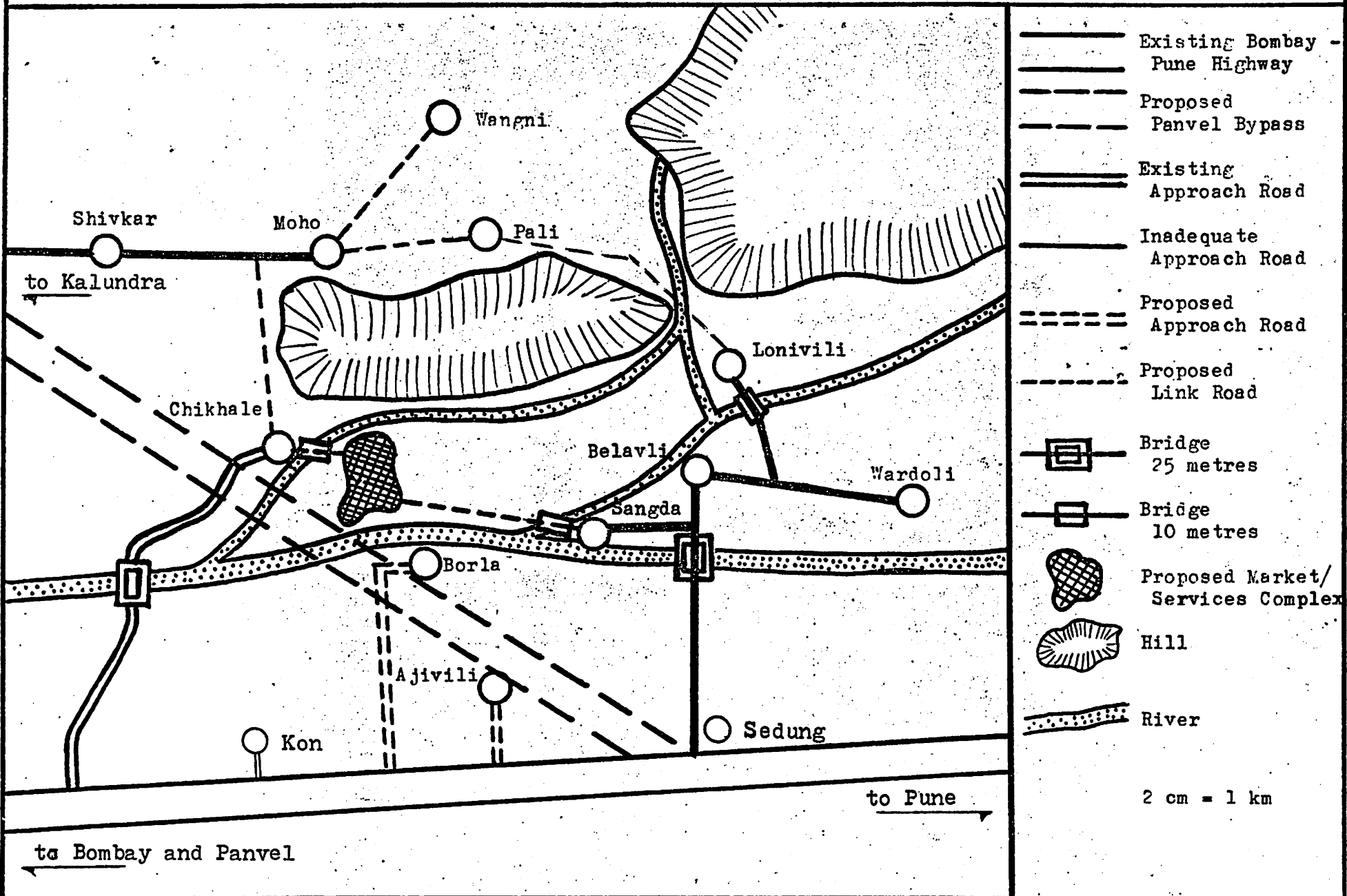
### CLUSTER VILLAGES

The Chikhale Cluster consists of ten villages contiguous to and within four kilometers of Chikhale which lies at the western edge of the group. Within the area of 22,000 hectares resides a population of 9,045. The major source of income comes from dryland farming which represents a large percentage of the cultivated land. The crops are primarily rice and vegetables including: brinjals, tomatoes, and green chillies. Due to water shortages only one rice crop is grown each year. Other incomes are derived from milk production and traditional village trades. The houses in the cluster are constructed primarily of mud or cowdung plaster over wood on stone foundations; some brick-and-mud and stone-and-mud structures have also been erected. Rooms are generally very small and crowded with more than one family living in many of the units. Most of the cooking is done on dung or wood stoves. Primary schools to the fourth standard are taught in all ten villages, while fifth to seventh standards are conducted in five. High schools are located in Ajivili and Nera. Direct bus service is available to only one village year-round and to two villages seasonally due to poor link roads that are covered with water in the rainy season and rutted in the dry season.

The following ten villages consider themselves as part of the Chikhale Cluster Human Development Project:

Chikhale	Borle	Sandga
Ajivali	Lonivilli	Wangni
Belaoli	Moho	Wardoli
	Pali	

# CHIKHALE CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



- Existing Bombay - Pune Highway
- Proposed Panvel Bypass
- Existing Approach Road
- Inadequate Approach Road
- Proposed Approach Road
- Proposed Link Road
- Bridge 25 metres
- Bridge 10 metres
- Proposed Market/ Services Complex
- Hill
- River

2 cm = 1 km

*Check statistics for current figures.*

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**

An informal group of people from private companies, government voluntary agencies and villages, meeting monthly

**APPROACH ROADS**

New approach roads to 3 villages through government, private and villager funds & labour

**BANK LOANS**

Rs 7,60,000 loans disbursed, and 90% repaid

*Rs 2,035,70  
97.83%  
payments  
late*

**AMBAR CHARKHA**

29 Chikhale families employed & 30 women from 2 cluster villages trained to start second unit

**POULTRY FARM**

A 1000-bird poultry farm in Moho supplying chickens to Crawford Market, Bombay

**SKILLS TRAINING**

Villagers trained through Leaders Institutes, health caretaker and voc. training

**HEALTH CLINIC**

300 average attendance at weekly clinic operated by Sanjivani Trust

**Chikhale**

**Cluster**

**Accomplishments**

**SMALL INDUSTRIES**

3 pottery units and 2 village shops set up through loans

**IRRIGATION SURVEY**

A 10-village survey undertaken by government dept. & consultants

**PRE-SCHOOLS**

Four pre-schools begun for over 200 children, receiving daily milk & nutritious food

**NEW HOUSING**

A model house in Chikhale; 25 new constructions and 60 more sanctioned

**DRINKING WATER**

First village, Sangda, connected to MIDC pipeline for fresh drinking water

**BOREWELLS**

Six new borewells sunk and other sites tested

## A. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Agriculture

Historically the farmers of Chikhale have grown only one crop each year, namely rice. Some farmers grew vegetables, primarily for their own use. About 40 acres were cultivated in 1977. During the initial years of the project, soil and groundwater tests were conducted. Several companies, including Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers and Union Carbide, undertook demonstration plots, showing ways both to improve rice production and to successfully grow vegetables. Eighty-five farmers followed the ideas shown in the demonstrations and overall rice production has improved markedly. The vegetable acreage increased more than 300%, so that last year more than 140 acres were devoted to vegetables, giving many farmers a second crop. Since most farmers had financed these crops through bank loans rather than by advances from the middleman, they were able to sell competitively and make a substantial profit. Finally, based on the findings of the Ground Water Survey, both nulla bunds and bore wells have been created to expand the irrigation system.

*1. Correlate with what already told  
Ratna Jmtb*

### 2. Ambar Charkha

In the response to the need to create women's employment opportunities, an ambar Charkha scheme was proposed in which the women could earn up to Rs. 8/- per day. After researching the techniques, feasibility, markets and financing alternatives, a Mahila Mandal was incorporated and registered. These women approached the Union Bank and were able to secure a loan for acquiring 26 machines as well as for covering start-up costs. Training and marketing, as well as initial set-up were carried out in consultation with Chemicals and Fibres India and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Since the initiation of the scheme in 1978, more than 30 families have been engaged in spinning high quality polyester yarn. Most of the units are located in a common shed which has proven effective in increasing motivation and production. A few machines have been placed in individual homes for handicapped people. The Chikhale unit was awarded a prize for the high quality of their product. Two other villages in the cluster have expressed strong interest in taking up the scheme and are ready to send their people for training.

*1. Already in training. Expansion to weaving*

### 3. Banking Facilities

Like many villagers, the people of Chikhale had difficulty acquiring loans and other services. Not only were banking offices seemingly inaccessible but even small loans had been defaulted. Thus, bankers and villagers alike were unwilling to undertake ventures which, though known to be profitable, required up-front loan capital.

Realizing this impasse, the Community Development Association, the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India and managers of the Union Bank and Canara Bank worked together to expand the financial resources available to the villagers. Monitored by the C.D.A., small vegetable and bullock cart loans were granted and careful guidance was given to ensure that successful operations produced the expected income to allow a prompt repayment. The overall on-time repayment rate has exceeded 97%, a tribute to both the farmers and the bank officers. This highly successful showing has encouraged the Canara Bank to open a branch near the cluster. The banking staff's personal attention to the villagers' needs has combined with the villagers' sense of responsibility for the families and the community to produce a visible sign of substantive economic growth. (See "Structuring Village Banking")

#### 4. Brick Factory

Chikhale's mud has the potential for producing high quality bricks. In 1977, ten villagers were sent for brick manufacture training with the idea that one or two of them would begin a new brick factory. One villager took a loan from the Canara Bank and started a brick factory on the outskirts of the village. Except during the monsoon, when agricultural employment expands and rain inhibits brick drying, forty persons are employed producing sun-dried, baked bricks. These bricks are not only sold to contractors in Panvel and Bombay but also to villagers residents who, with increased income from farming, are able to improve their housing. These bricks are cheaper than what they would otherwise have to pay for outside bricks.

### SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

#### 1. Health Clinic

The health clinic began in Chikhale with the assistance of the Rotary Club of Bombay Central, was further expanded to serve the entire cluster when the Sanjivani Trust opened a weekly clinic in nearby Ajivali village in March, 1980. This service is operated by a team of volunteer doctors from Bombay and a group of young people from the surrounding villages. It is attended by the local government nurse. Many of the young volunteers have also been trained as paramedics in their own villages. As many as 300 patients are treated each week, coming from over fifty surrounding villages. Regular immunizations have been carried out in the cluster, with special campaigns through the village pre-schools. Eye camps have been held annually and, where necessary, patients requiring hospitalization have been transported to Bombay and Panvel for treatment. This has been made possible through the completion of the Chikhale approach road and the acquisition of a jeep for the project.

## 2. Drinking Water

*Bombay city supply*

The ongoing struggle to provide the people of Chikhale and neighbouring villages with potable water has moved through several stages over the past two years. A water filtration tank, designed and built by a Bombay engineering firm, Richardson and Cruddas, was instilled by the villagers with the assistance of some Panvel businessmen and members of the Bombay Central Rotary Club. However, persistent water shortages made the villagers very reluctant to use the tank. Following extensive surveys by the Groundwater Survey Development Agency, three new wells were successfully bored in Chikhale and others in nearby villages. Finally, the most lasting solution to the water problem came in the form of a government decision to sanction a connection to be made from the M.I.D.C. pipeline to Chikhale and two other villages, at a minimal charge to the villages.

## 3. School Repairs

With the help of the Rotary Club of Bombay Central, repairs were carried out to the four classrooms of the village primary school, at a total cost of Rs. 27,000. Villagers volunteered their labour to transport materials to the site so that major renovations could be made to the roof and the floors. The building has been used for a number of community functions, as well as for holding regular classes.

## 4. Pre-schools

The successful operation of the Chikhale pre-school has led to the establishment of nine other pre-schools in the cluster. With the assistance of the Sanjivani Trust and the Social Welfare Department, small salaries have been provided for the teachers, all of whom come from the villages and have undergone basic teacher training. Vitamin supplements and powdered milk have been supplied to all the schools from the Sanjivani Trust. Funds are still required to buy materials and equipment and allow for excursions and other curriculum events. Villagers have helped repair temples and other community buildings for housing the pre-school classes.

## C. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Environmental Beautification

Through regular shramdams, both by neighbourhoods and by the entire community, many improvements have been made to the appearance of the village. The Marathi and Vittoba temples have had their floors retiled, streets were levelled and cleaned, over three hundred trees were planted and tubelights installed at key points around the village. Streets and chowks now bear the names of prominent persons and signboards welcome visitors and proudly describe the accomplishments of the village to date. A community bulletin board in the middle of the village lays out the major activities of the week. Murals depict the story of the village's development and remind people of the task before them.

## 2. Approach Road

Every year during the monsoon, the entire village of Chikhale used to be cut off from the main Bombay-Pune highway because of the mud and mire which the 2 km. approach road turned into. Many efforts were made to improve the condition of the road, including community shramdands and a local government contract for minor repairs. However, these all proved ineffective and led the villagers to despair that anything could really be done to change the situation. Then, through a series of community meetings, the villagers finally decided to make a determined bid to make a year-round access road. This was made possible through a Rs. 50,000 grant from the Central Government, matched by contributions from private business houses in Bombay and donated labour by the village. Today, the village not only has an all-weather road providing access to the wider community but is reaping many side benefits from this effort. Agricultural products, bricks and other items are easily transported to markets; many visitors frequently come to Chikhale and a number of other villages in the cluster have followed the Chikhale example and taken up their own road repairs as well.

## 3. Women's Advancement Module

During 1980-81 ICA staff undertook a survey in collaboration with the International Labour Organization on the employment needs of rural women in the Kolaba (Raighad) District. As part of this effort, Women's Advancement Modules were held in the ten villages of the cluster, with an average attendance of fifty women at each one. A concluding assembly which brought together 160 women across the cluster, clarified their common concerns and resulted in the formation of 10 Mahila Mandals, the establishment of ten pre-schools, acquisition of fourteen new sewing machines and the decision of women from two more villages to undertake ambar charkha training.

## 4. Gram Sabhas and Youth Forums

Many villages, <sup>outside the cluster</sup> have asked the ICA staff to come and assist them in their own development. While this is not possible to any great extent, because of the ICA's commitment to working with the villages of the Chikhale cluster, the staff have conducted over twenty gram sabhas over the past year. These 3 hour community meetings have ~~at~~ allowed many villages to express their own plans for the future and map out the first steps to implementing them. Youth forums have also been conducted in several places in the district.



# THE TIMES OF INDIA

NO. 156 VOL. CXLV

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1982

24 PAGES

70 PAISE

## Chikhale village on way to prosperity

By A Staff Reporter  
CHIKHALE (Raigad dist.),  
June 6.

A GRADUAL revolution is taking place in this village and its surroundings; thanks to an organisation of volunteers that works on the principle that the development of the human factor is paramount.

The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA), which embarked on grass-root rural development at Chikhale in 1977, has now enlarged its activities to 12 other villages to form a development cluster of which Chikhale is the model.

When the ICA volunteers stepped into the village, it was a dusty, primitive conglomeration of huts. The residents took ill after drinking water that sheltered the dreaded naru worm, and they depended on the government for everything.

Chikhale, today is still a dusty village. The naru worm still troubles villagers although it is being controlled. What is heartening is that the village is slowly extricating itself out of its ages-old primitiveness. ICA-sponsored projects have made a dent in its life. Assistance in crop production, installation of cottage units and

in the spread of health and primary education have brought Chikhale a degree of sophistication and prosperity.

Fifteen of its over 100 houses are now pucca structures—spacious and concrete-built. The ICA volunteers see this as a reflection of recently-acquired purchasing power. It will not be long before the rest of the village's bamboo and cow-dung huts are replaced by stronger dwellings.

What could hasten the transition is the proposed Chikhale cluster market and service complex which will eliminate the middleman and give the farmer a better price for his produce. The complex will function on a cooperative basis. It will organise the transportation of the produce, now mainly rice, tomatoes, brinjals and chillies, to nearby Panvel and Bombay, 52 km. away.

The cluster needs a bank and this need arose when agricultural production rose sharply with ICA-sponsored loans for inputs like fertilisers and tools. In 1977, the villagers borrowed less than half a lakh of rupees; today the figure is Rs. 24 lakhs! What is remarkable is that the cluster's repayment record is 90 per cent, said to be the best in Maharashtra. This fact has prompted Canara Bank, which has been the major source of credit to the farmers, to book space in the proposed market complex.

THE TIMES OF INDIA, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1982

Yesterday, scores of volunteers from the Police Training School in Khaldia joined villagers in preparing a one-km road, which will link the village from its 'fireside' to the outskirts where the market complex is coming.

A few foreigners, including an Australian couple, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Dawcett, assisted in the road construction by digging and spending gravel. During the last five years, a good many volunteers from abroad, notably the U.K., Australia and Canada, have come to assist in the rural programme of the ICA.

The ICA volunteers live in community-style in a simple one-storey building. They meet in the morning to chalk out the day's programme and then proceed to their chores. Once a fortnight or a month, volunteers from the other villages in the cluster converge for a conference to review the performances.

### VILLAGERS' ROLE

The villagers form an integral part of the planning process. When projects are planned, their talents and inclinations are taken into consideration. Two points are hammered in: give what you can for the community and help yourself by relying on yourself alone. This awareness makes the villagers a responsible lot.

A training centre for the development of the human factor will soon come up in Chikhale on land donated by the villagers.

The ICA gives the villagers the initial push. The best example is the ambar charkha programme which enables each individual at the wheel to earn Rs. 7 and above. One beneficiary is Pandurang, Madhusudhan Amrute, a cripple, who earns his keep spinning the charkha at home.

A volunteer from Maliwada in Aurangabad district, where the state's first ICA-sponsored programme was undertaken, has put up a lotus mural on a prominent spot in Chikhale. Three aspects of the flower are drawn to depict economic, human and social development. The roots have been given the labels of selflessness, integrity, courage and impartiality. The mural reminds villagers of what community life implies.

# THE CHIKHALE CLUSTER

## IRRIGATION SYSTEM --

will expand irrigated land by nalla bunding, percolation tanks and farm wells to assist dairy and poultry farms, and double-cropping of rice and vegetables

## PANVEL BLOCK HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTRE --

will provide a comprehensive curriculum in community management, vocational skills and leadership training

## COMMUNITY SERVICES --

will provide all-weather approach & link roads, model housing colonies, piped drinking water, drainage and sanitation, and extended electricity

## HEALTH CENTRE --

will expand the Sanjivani Trust's weekly clinic to include a mobile clinic, a new medical centre, volunteer health workers and regular vaccinations and immunisations

## COMMUNITY EDUCATION --

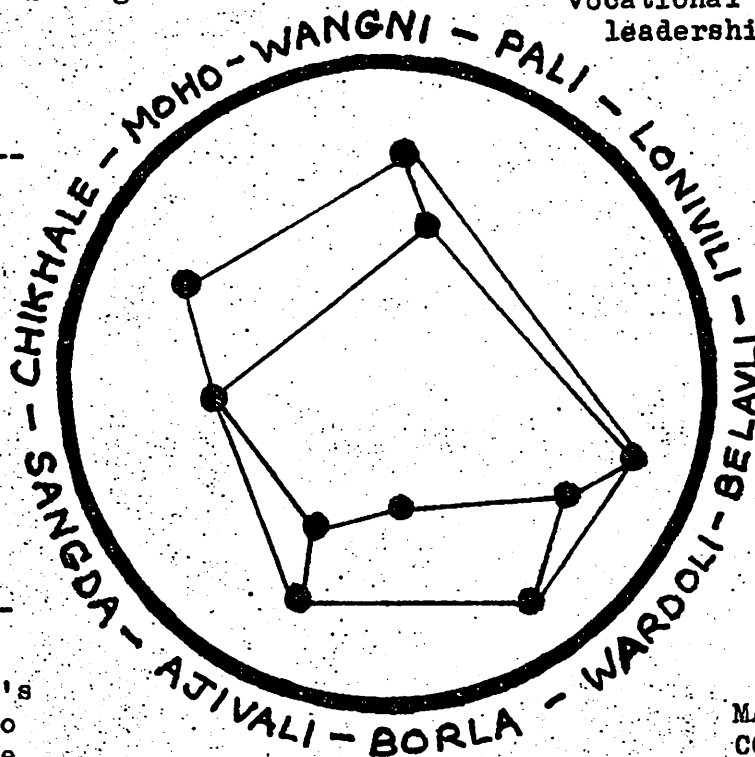
will extend existing facilities, train local teachers, enrich school curricula, and conduct literacy classes

## SMALL INDUSTRIES --

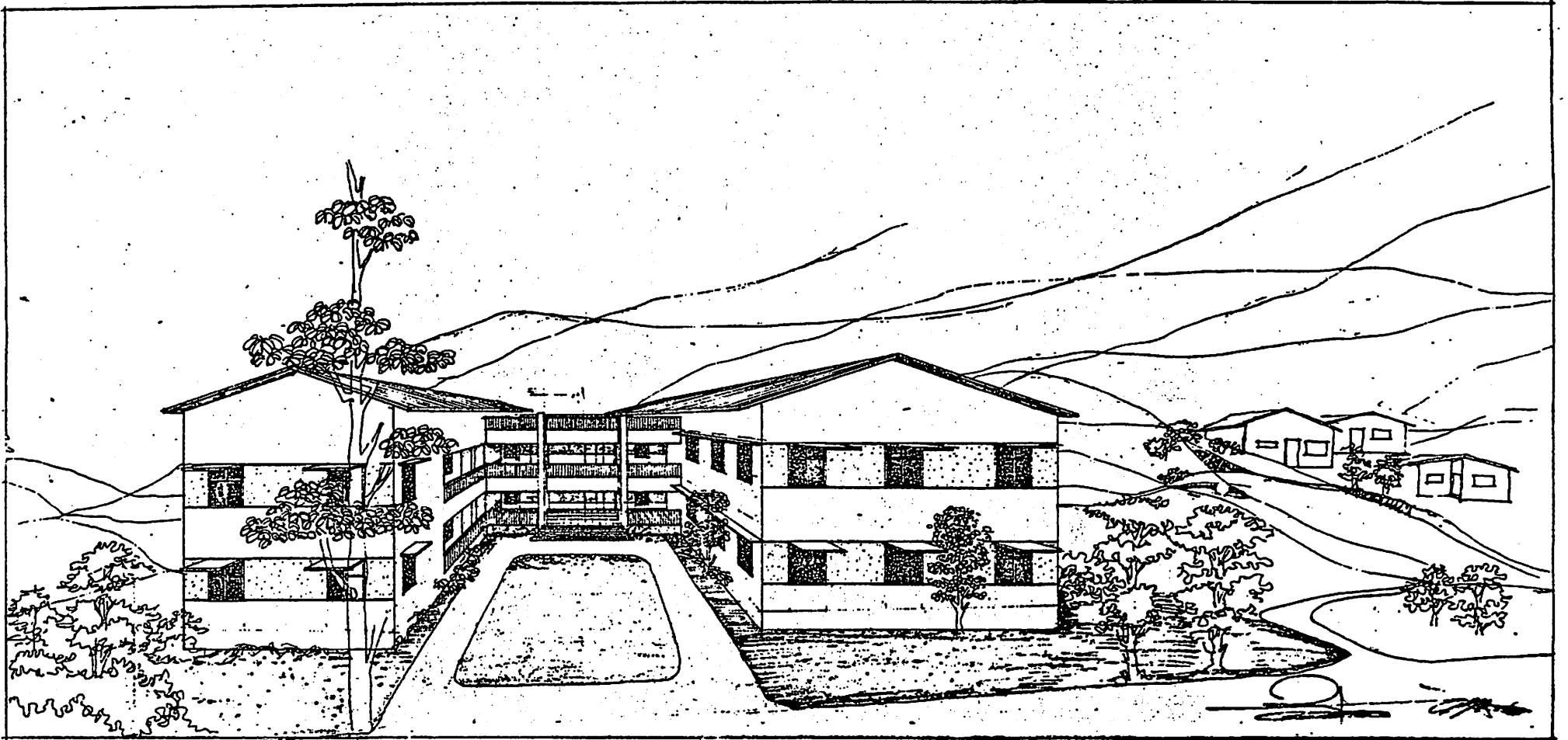
will expand the existing ambar charkha unit to a total fabric manufacturing operation introduce food processing and promote local artisans skills

## MARKET & SERVICES COMPLEX --

will provide godown storage, a cold store, banking facilities, a shopping centre and direct marketing services to Panvel and Bombay



## PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS



PROPOSED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS (INDIA)

# **INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

## **INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Self-sustaining rural development has been difficult to achieve. The breakthroughs of many projects and programmes have often been hidden in a tangle of disappointments and inevitable setbacks. In February of 1984 delegations from 50 countries will assemble in India for an International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD). The Exposition will focus and document from actual field experience the most effective methods of grassroots rural development presently in use in the participating countries. Extensive preparation and follow-up programmes in these countries will assure comprehensive input and global impact.

### **THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF THE EXPOSITION ARE:**

- to enable development practitioners such as field workers, community leaders, government and voluntary development agency officials and company representatives to share workable and tested project experiences.
- to research successful methods, approaches and technologies and to present these in a format which will benefit local implementation.
- to document effective application of the local approach and thereby motivate those involved in it to move from single unit projects to more cost-effective broad-based programmes.
- to complement significant international development programmes such as those related to the U.N. Decade of Women by illustrating the significant strides being made in local rural situations across the globe.
- to catalyse in each participating nation the acceleration and/or establishment of replication projects emphasising the involvement of local people in the design and implementation with the active support of the relevant government, private and voluntary sector organizations and agencies.
- to formulate a network of people from all sectors who are concerned to infuse a greater effectiveness and new momentum in development efforts across the world through continued interchange of significant development accomplishments.
- to design and disseminate conference methods which encourage full participation, serious exchange and creative action on the part of those involved.
- to train interested field practitioners of local development programmes in methods of comprehensive development on the local level emphasising local initiative, planning and implementation.

### **THE ORGANIZATION AND SPONSORSHIP**

The IERD is being organized by the Institute of Cultural Affairs International through its member ICAs and in co-operation with India and International Co-sponsoring Organizations. It is being guided by a Global Advisory Board comprised of respected leaders in the participating countries. A National Steering Committee is being formed in each participating country to coordinate the selection of projects and delegates and to facilitate national participation funding. Supporting Organizations and private resources are being enlisted in each country to further assist with funding and preparation activities.

# THE THREE YEAR PROGRAMME

## THE PREPARATION — 1982-1983

The IERD is a three year series of events and activities beginning in 1982 and concluding in 1984. During 1982 and 1983 the National Steering Committees in consultation with the ICA will be coordinating a variety of activities and studies in the participating countries to raise awareness and reflection on the issues confronting local rural development, to research and document projects to present at the Exposition event in India, and to select and sponsor delegates to attend.

## THE EXPOSITION EVENT — February 5-15, 1984

The Exposition event in India will comprise three sections beginning and ending at the New Delhi conference site:

### GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM

(February 5-7) — Delegates from the participating nations and organizations will begin by staging a multi-media exhibition of their work and accomplishments including edge breakthroughs in relevant local rural development technology. Delegates will then study the documentation presented by the participating countries to discern the basic contradiction to development progress and articulate the key directions and mandates for the future.

### RESEARCH PRACTICUM

(February 8-12) — Delegates will then divide into 35 working parties which will each visit a different project location in India selected objectively as contributing significantly to resolving local rural development issues. The projects will be examined to identify key factors which are producing lasting and self-sustaining results. These findings will be compared with experience which delegates bring from their own countries in conversations and workshops with local leaders, government and voluntary agency officials. A report will then be prepared by each of the 35 working parties.

### DOCUMENTATION ASSEMBLY

(February 13-15) — Delegates will reassemble in New Delhi to exchange their findings and prepare a compendium report appropriate for use at the local level. This report will be both a summary of the pillars of successful local development schemes and a directory of replicable ideas, tested projects and effective technologies from the participating countries. The assembly will then conclude with a "Celebration of the Nations."

## THE FOLLOW-UP — 1984 AND AFTER

Following the Exposition event in India the results will be published as a Resource Book and made available at all levels in the participating countries. The National Steering Committees will coordinate the dissemination and utilization of the results through study seminars, workshops and reporting sessions. These activities will be directed toward the formulation of local plans for application of the results to existing local rural development efforts and the initiation of new projects. In all the preparation and follow-up activities of the Exposition numerous people will be involved to ensure that the results are used extensively.

## THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL

The Institute of Cultural Affairs International is chartered in Belgium as an association of all the nationally chartered and/or registered ICAs in 35 countries. For the past ten years the ICA has been engaged in developing and applying methods and models for local rural development in most of these countries. In 1975 the ICA:India initiated a single village project in Maliwada near Aurangabad. In 1976 a training school was established to train Indian leadership for replication of this pilot project. In 1977 this project was replicated in one village in each of the 25 districts of the State of Maharashtra. Since that time 3000 persons have been trained and the India staff has been engaged in developing the methods for rapid replication through village clusters and block development schemes. It is out of these and similar experiences in other countries that the ICA conceived the need for a forum for all those involved in local rural development to share their learnings and experience for the mutual benefit of all. For further information concerning the International Exposition of Rural Development please contact the nearest ICA office listed below.

### EXPOSITION COORDINATION CENTRE

rue Amedee Lynen 8  
1030 Brussels, Belgium  
tel. 322/217-4884  
Telex 62035-ICABRU

### AFFILIATED COORDINATION OFFICES

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