

KH U J G A O N

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CONSULTATION
SUMMARY STATEMENT
MARCH 1978

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This is a publication summarizing the
Khujgaon Human Development Consultation
which took place at
Khujgaon, Maharashtra, Republic of India
March 19-22, 1978
organised by
The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India
Consultants

KHUSGAON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CONSULTATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

Prolegomena

- I. The Operating Vision
- II. The Underlying Contradictions
- III. The Practical Proposals
- IV. The Tactical Systems
- V. The Actuation Programmes

Epilogue .

I
THE LOCATION

The Khujgaon human Development Consultation represents a portion of the third step in the Actuation phase of a plan to replicate the Maliwada Human Development Project, which was launched in December 1975. Khujgaon is the first village in Sangli District and is one of forty three villages across the State where such replication is being attempted. The project is a comprehensive effort to rapidly develop both the social and economic aspects of the village. It was originally conceived in collaboration with government officials and local citizens who provided the substance of the project design and are now ready to act on it. The intention expressed during the consult is to expand the local economic base, extend basic social care services and reinvigorate the physical and cultural environment of the village, which will release the creative vitality of all community residents. This project will serve to demonstrate the methods and possibility of village development else where in the taluka, district, state and the entire Nation.

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Khujgaon village is located in Tasgaon taluka, 40 kilometers from Sangli. Its name is derived from the name of the Khujeswar Temple, that used to be here. The village proper is bordered on two sides by creeks, namely Wagsai and Bastode. Bunds are constructed or under construction on both creeks. Their flow is only for 6 or 7 months of the year. The village proper covers an area of 1 sq. kilometer, with a population of 1189. The village is 95% Maratha community with about 5% being from other communities. The main occupation of the people is farming but holdings are small and it is a declared drought prone area. Thus the standard of life is low. There are 45.83 hectares under irrigation and 329.64 hectares unirrigated. On the farms, sugarcane, tumeric, chilly, wheat, maize and onions are cultivated. On the latter is one crop of Jawar, Bajara during the monsoon. There are also 7 hectares of government land used for cattle grazing. There are a few business men in the village, two grocers, two tailors, two tea shops, one barbershop and once cycle/pan shop. Milk Dairy is a side business of the people and some 200 litres of buffalo milk is sold each day. There is a primary school, run by the Zilla Parishad, and an high school, run by an Education Society, about 2 kilometers away. A postoffice, fair price shop and 2 cooperative societies (farmers and dairy) in the village. State Transport to and from the village is exceptionally fair. The housing pattern of the village is notable with the amount of decorative doors and entrances. The houses are built on the 'Malwadi' pattern basically. There are no medical facilities in the village, the nearest medical facility is in Chinchinni. There are 3 bore wells that supply clear drinking water to the village year round. Agricultural electricity is available but not domestic electricity. Khujgaon has its own village Gram Panchayat in the village

BASELINE

PARTI-
CIPANTS.

The consult took place in Khujgaon from March 19-22, 1978. Approximately 200 adults were in attendance at the opening ceremonies. The body of fulltime consultants numbered 110 of whom 80 were local residents. The rest of them were indirectly involved through field work visits. Many hours were spent each day by the four consult teams visiting and conversing with the local people in their homes and places of work. The 29 non-resident consultants came from Australia, the United States, Kenya, and various parts of Maharashtra and other states in India. These Consultants represented both the public and private sectors, and attended the consult at their own expense. They contributed skill and expertise in Rural housing, agriculture public school teaching, community health, social education, early learning, business administration, accounting, animal husbandry, village sanitation, and construction.

DESIGN

This diversified group acted as a unified research body using methods of comprehensive community reformulation. First the Consult charted the Operating Vision of the people of Khujgaon. Second they discerned the Underlying Contradictions which are blocking the realisation of that Vision. Third, they built a set of overall Practical Proposals for dealing effectively with the Contradictions. Fourth, they created Tactical Systems by which the Proposals could be realised. Finally, they discerned the necessary Actuating Programmes which would allow the application of the Tactical Systems. The time of the consultants was divided between work as teams in the fields, conversing with residents, investigating resources and studying alternative possibilities; and workshop sessions and plenary gatherings in which the collected data and team reports were formed into the corporate project of the Consult. The aim of the Consult was to employ a set of social methods to enable a comprehensive project model to emerge from the aspirations and efforts of the people themselves.

IMPACT

With the consult a new era has begun for Khujgaon. Residents looked beyond their age old factions and worked together as one unified body. A fantastic closing feast for the consult was furnished and prepared by the residents of the community. The staff of the consult were unanimously impressed by the inter working of the village and the handling of the practices of taking care of a hundred people for three days. Many people of the village remarked that now they could see how to move in the future to work together toward pulling off the project. Through the teams, the village gained the vision that working together they can produce great things. The outside consultants were moved by the warm hospitality extended to them by the people of Khujgaon during the consult and were impressed by the willingness of the people to actively engage in the project.

DOCU-
MENT.

The Consultation Summary Report provides a brief synopsis of the social research which produced the model for community development in Khujgaon. The series of plates which follow serve as holding charts for the results of each phase of the consults work. A more detailed explanation of the social methods employed in planning and implementing Human Development Projects and the systematic replication of the Maliwada pilot across Maharashtra State is provided in the MAHARASHTRA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPLICATION REPORT published under a separate cover. The consult is one of six major strategies employed in enabling rural communities such as Khujgaon to act out their decision to significantly reshape the direction of village life.

OPERATING VISION CHART

ICA Consultants A Summary of the Existing Operating Vision of the People of Khujgaon

Plate 1

B - toward PROVIDING ADEQUATE SERVICES		A - toward EXPANDING LOCAL COMMERCE			C - toward DEVELOPING HUMAN RESOURCES	
BASIC SERVICES	ESSENTIAL CARE	LOCAL FARMING	FISCAL DEVELOPMENT	VILLAGE INDUSTRIES	COMMUNITY LIVING	BASIC EDUCATION
expanding WATER SYSTEMS	improving HEALTH SERVICES	upgrading ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	enlarging MARKET FACILITIES	starting COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	building COMMUNITY ORGANISATION	encouraging ADULT TRAINING
providing ELECTRICAL POWER	insuring BASIC NUTRITION	assisting FOREST DEVELOPMENT	establishing BANKING BASE	developing FOOD PROCESSING	constructing RECREATION FACILITIES	launching VOCATIONAL SKILLS
arranging SUPPORT SYSTEMS		planning LAND USE		increasing DAIRY PRODUCTS		assuring EARLY LEARNING
augmenting COMMUNITY FACILITIES	making ADEQUATE HOUSING	initiating UPDATED FARMING	contacting EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE	locating TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	suppl EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT	doing VILLAGE BEAUTIFICATION

UNDERLYING CONTRADICTIONS CHART

Plate 2

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I THE INCOMPLETE PROGRAMMES OF PRACTICAL TRAINING	II THE INADEQUATE STRUCTURES OF VILLAGE ORGANISATION	III THE LOCAL ABSENCE OF COMMERCIAL SERVICES	IV THE NARROW RANGE OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES	V THE UNAVAILABLE RESOURCES FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	VI THE UNTAPPED WATER RESOURCES OF KHUJGAON	VII THE LIMITED CONCERNS OF CORPORATE FARMING	VIII THE RESTRICTED ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES	IX THE PARALYZING EFFECTS OF TRADITIONAL PATTERNS
Unavailable Methods Trainer	Lack Leadership Skills	Community Fund Absent	Blocked Temple Renovation	Dairy Participa Limited	Limited Deep Wells	Corporate Methods Inoperative	Limited Medical Services	Unnecessary Women's Participa'
Ineffective Technical Skills	Corporate Structures Avaoided	Low Village Income	Outside Exposure Limited	Medical Care Unavailable	Unutilized Uneven Rainfall	Individual Responses Dominate	Village Electricity Unavailable	Narrow Folk Images
Education Unneeded Image	Limited Community Nodes	Adequate Capital Unavailable	Limited Corporate Equipment	Protection Methods Unknown	Poor Well Locations			
Official Procedures Unknown	Traditional Organiza'ral Structures	Restricted Market Facilities						
26	19	13	8	5	5	3	2	2
I	II		III			IV		

PRACTICAL PROPOSALS CHART

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Plate 3

I CORPORATE ECONOMIC PROPOSALS		II CORPORATE STRUCTURES PROPOSAL	III CORPORATE CARE PROPOSALS	
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL A	LOCAL INDUSTRY PROPOSAL B	C	EDUCATIONAL TRAINING PROPOSAL D	CORPORATE SERVICES PROPOSAL E
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 6	SMALL INDUSTRY PROJECT 10	COMMUNITY FUND PROJECT 1	VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT 13	COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROJECT 16
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROJECT 7		WOMENS ADVANCEMENT PROJECT 2		EXTERNAL SUPPORT PROJECT 17
COOPERATIVE EQUIPMENT PROJECT 8	FISCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 11	COMMUNITY ORGANISATION PROJECT 3	FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT 14	MEDICAL SERVICES PROJECT 18
AGRICULTURAL METHODS PROJECT 9	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECT 12	LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 4	BASIC EDUCATION PROJECT 15	NUTRITIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 19
		CORPORATE ACTION PROJECT 5		

TACTICAL SYSTEMS CHART

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tactical arena A

DEVELOPING SELF-SUSTAINING LOCAL ECONOMY

tactical arena B

ENSURING COMMUNITY PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

tactical arena C

PROVIDING ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONAL SKILLS

tactical arena D

CREATING
NECESSARY
SUPPORT
SYSTEMS

paratactic I	paratactic II	paratactic III	paratactic IV	paratactic V	paratactic VI	paratactic VII
tactic 1 expanding AVAILABLE WATER RESOURCES	tactic 5 providing ADEQUATE VILLAGE SANITATION	tactic 8 promoting COMPREHENSIVE ADULT CLASSES	tactic 10 forming EXTERNAL GUARDIAN NETWORK	tactic 13 upgrading TECHNICAL SKILLS APTITUDE	tactic 15 erecting COMMON VILLAGE FACILITIES	tactic 18 establishing NEW COMMERCIAL VENTURES
tactic 2 ensuring COMMUNITY EQUIPMENT SERVICES	tactic 6 revitalizing FAMILY PHYSICAL FITNESS	tactic 9 instituting FOUNDATIONAL EDUCATION FACILITIES	tactic 11 activating VILLAGE UNIFYING EVENTS	tactic 14 initiating WOMENS SOCIAL PARTICIPATION	tactic 16 launching SYSTEMATIC BEAUTIFICATION PLANS	tactic 19 encouraging RELEVANT COTTAGE INDUSTRY
tactic 3 demonstrating RELEVANT AGRICULTURAL METHODS	tactic 7 establishing NECESSARY CLINICAL SERVICES		tactic 12 organizing COMMON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES		tactic 17 building KHUJGAON ROAD SYSTEM	tactic 20 updating FISCAL MANAGEMENT METHODS
tactic 4 intensifying ANIMAL HUSBANDRY TECHNIQUES						tactic 21 widening LOCAL MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES

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Tactical Arena 'A'

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DEVELOPING

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SELF-SUSTAINING LOCAL ECONOMY

Plate 4 A

Paratactic I

Paratactic VII

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LOCAL BUSINESS

Tactic 1. Expanding water resources

Tactic 18. New Commercial Ventures

1. G.S.D.A. survey
2. Water supply Deve: Association
3. old wells repairs
4. Storage Tank
5. Nala bunding
6. Well deepening
7. Community Wells
8. Irrigation system
9. New Wells
10. Tube wells

- | | |
|-----|---------------------|
| 165 | Resources survey |
| 166 | Contract systems |
| 167 | Inland equipment |
| 168 | Bank participation |
| 169 | Audit facilities |
| 170 | Capital raising |
| 171 | Community Fund |
| 172 | Insurance schemes |
| 173 | Traders Cooperative |

Tactic 2. Community Equipment Services

Tactic 19 Relevent Cottage Industry

11. Equipment list
12. Machinery procurement
13. Hiring schedule
14. Community Tractor
15. Dairy equipment
16. Boring equipment
17. Spray Pumps

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 174 | Oil industry |
| 175 | tumeric & chilli processing |
| 176 | Ice-candy manufacturing |
| 177 | Hand looms |
| 178 | Power looms |
| 179 | Stone crushing |
| 180 | Raw sugar factory |
| 181 | Pounding machines |
| 182 | Fire crackers |
| 183 | Home industry |
| 184 | Industrial sheds |

Tactic 3. Agricultural Methods

Tactic 20 Fiscal Management Methods

18. Project planning
19. model farm
20. Soil testing
21. Experimental Plots
22. Hybrid seeds/fertilizer
23. Pest control
24. Tree plantation
25. Fodder Cultivation
26. Insurance schemes
27. Fruit Orchard

- | | |
|-----|------------------------------|
| 185 | Business management guidance |
| 186 | Banking facility |
| 187 | Bank Accounts |
| 188 | Savings Scheme |
| 189 | Contribution Collection |
| 190 | Adoption schemes |
| 191 | Budgeting session |
| 192 | Profit & Loss Accounts |
| 193 | Farmers Calender |
| 194 | Business Timeline |

Tactic 4. Animal Husbandry Techniques

Tactic 21 Local Marketing Opportunities

28. Veterinary dispensary
29. Artificial Insemination
30. crossbred cow procurement
31. Cattle water tanks
32. Calf rearing
33. Poultry Farming
34. Goa' Farm

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 195 | Market Guarantee |
| 196 | Surrounding market survey |
| 197 | Order procurement |
| 198 | Quality Control |
| 199 | Shopping Centre |
| 200 | Transport Organization |
| 201 | Low cost transport |
| 202 | Weekly Bazaar |
| 203 | Market Yard |
| 204 | Whole Sale Purchase |

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Tactical Arena 'B'

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ENSURING

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COMMUNITY PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

Plate 4 B

Paratactic II COMMUNITY HEALTH	Paratactic VI PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION
Tactic 5. Adequate Village Sanitation 36. Urinals and toilets 37. Personal Hygiene 38. Waste disposal 39. Compost pits 40. Sewage system 41. Soak pits 42. Dust Bins 43. Community Baths 44. Maintenance Squad 45. Drainage System	Tactic 15. Common Village Facilities 134. Godown facilities 135. Storage units 136. Playground Construction 137. Drainage System 138. Public Toilets 139. Equipment shed 140. Community centre 141. Village Gymnasium 142. Guest House 143. Clinic Building
Tactic 6. Family Physical Fitness 46. Health Squad 47. Vitamin Tablets 48. Water purification 49. Regular Checkups 50. Vaccination 51. Smokeless Stove 52. Midday meals 53. Food Preservation 54. Vegetable Garden 55. Nutrition demonstration 56. Planned Menu 57. Kitcher Garden 58. Community Garden 59. Recreation Equipment	Tactic 16. Village Beautification 144. Temple Repairs 145. Housing Ventilation 146. Tree Plantation 147. Housing renovation 148. Central Chowk 149. Model House 150. Community Garden 151. Village Entrance 152. Home modification 153. Master plan
Tactic 7. Necessary Clinical Services 60. Health Association 61. First Aid 62. Ayurvedic Dispensary 63. Health Centre 64. Maternity care 65. Family planning methods 66. medical records 67. Visitation System 68. Child care centre	Tactic 17. Khujgaon Road System 154. Road repairs 155. Road signboards 156. Road cleaning 157. Road plan 158. Cobble stone road 159. Dust bins 160. Paved streets 161. Approach Road 162. Wide lanes 163. Street lights 164. Maintenance Corps

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Tactical Arena 'C'

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PROVIDING

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ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONAL SKILLS

Plate 4 C

Paratactic III

BASIC EDUCATION

Paratactic V

FORMAL TRAINING

Tactic 8 Comprehensive Adult Classes

Tactic 13 Technical Skills Aptitude

- 69. Adult Literacy Classes
- 70. Education Society
- 71. Youth skills classes
- 72. Exposure trips
- 73. Newspaper reading centre
- 74. Reading Room
- 75. Government procedure training
- 76. Sports competition

- 117. Processing skills
- 118. Agricultural methods training
- 119. Skilled recruitment
- 120. Vocational guidance centre
- 121. Primary skills training
- 122. Local craft skills
- 123. Civil electrician training
- 124. Business management training
- 125. Youth enrollment programme

Tactic 9 Foundational Education Facility

Tactic 14 Womens' Social Participation

- 77. Pre-school
- 78. Infant school
- 79. Curriculum Writing
- 80. Leadership study materials
- 81. Library
- 82. Basic Literacy Classes
- 83. Preschool equipment
- 84. Adequate laboratory
- 85. Preschool Facility

- 126. Womens' Association
- 127. Womens' Representation
- 128. Tailoring Training
- 129. Exposure trips
- 130. Guest speakers
- 131. Cooking methods
- 132. Social methods training
- 133. Night classes

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SUPPORT SYSTEMS

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Plate 4 D

Paratactic IV

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Tactic 10

External Guardian Network

86. Business community contacts
87. Legal advice
88. Expert advice
89. Government departments information
90. Local organizations involvement
91. Donors information service
92. Scholarship contribution
93. Illustrative Brochure
94. Experts Panel

Tactic 11

Village Unifying Events

95. Village symbol
96. Maliwada visit
97. Community fairs
98. Convocational activities
99. Cultural programmes
100. Community festivals
101. Folk songs
102. Drama Association
103. Bhajan mandal
104. Cultural Societies
105. Village song

Tactic 12

Common Community Structures

106. Community meetings
107. Community workshops
108. Work distribution model
109. Shramdams
110. Agricultural association
111. Stake leaders
112. Youth club
113. Community singing
114. Industry association
115. Labour society
116. Village story

ONE TOWARD ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE		TWO TOWARD THE REBUILDING OF KHUJGAON C	THREE TOWARD SOCIAL SELF-CONFIDENCE	
VILLAGE AGRICULTURE A	VILLAGE COMMERCE B		VILLAGE WELL-BEING D	VILLAGE EDUCATION E
ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME I	COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNIT V	COMMUNITY CONSTRUCTION CORPS VIII	KHUJGAON HEALTH OUTPOST X	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME XIII
KHUJGAON DEMONSTRATION FARM II			COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAMME XI	EARLY LEARNING CENTRE XIV
AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES ENTERPRISES III	TRADING SERVICES CENTRE VI			KHUJGAON MAHILA MANDAL XV
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IV	LOCAL MANUFACTURING COMPLEX	DEMONSTRATION HOUSING PROJECT IX	KHUJGAON COMMUNITY CENTRE XII	ADULT TRAINING ACADEMY XVI

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EPILOGUE

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Any comments on the consultation by the Institute of Cultural Affairs need to be prefaced by a word of appreciation to the number of government departments and offices, private agencies and organisations whose practical assistance and encouragement were crucial for the success and completion of the Khujgaon consultation. This should especially include the Deputy Chairman of the Panchayet Samiti, the Block Development Officer and the Tahsildar who delivered the opening address of the consult. We would also like to thank the Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Mr. V. G. Patil who presided over the closing celebration. The consultation's efforts throughout the week greatly benefited from the participation and support of other civic and business organisations who donated time, material, and funding. We would like to thank Dr. & Mrs. Zoak, M. A. Mohati, Chairman of the Congress Committee, and Mr. Naike, Drought Prone Area Project Officer for coming especially to attend the opening function. We would like particularly to express our thanks for the assistance given by Mr. Ram Raghvir and the Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd. Sangli. The efforts of Mr. Parthsarthy, Mr. Shri Sagae, and Mr. Werleker of Herdillia Chemicals, Bombay; Dr. Kulkarni, Vice Principal of Walchen College; Mr. Subash Patil of Sangli, and Mr. Arun Kulkarni of Kendur in giving invaluable support, expertise, and guidance greatly enriched the consult. To them all we owe our thanks. Appreciation should be expressed to the other consultants from other nations and parts of India. Mention must be made of the contribution of the government officers of the Tasgaon Taluka during the consult. The Education Society of Bastawadi contributed furniture and the Madhav Printing Press, particularly Mr. V. S. Deodhar must be thanked for their assistance. The staff would like to thank the Sarpunch, teachers, and the numerous men and women of Khujgaon who took upon themselves the task of providing and preparing the closing celebrative feast and who worked tirelessly for the entire consult period.

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Implement-
tation

The implementation of the 16 programmes in Khujgaon had started even before the consult had concluded. The consultants from Herdillia Chemicals said they would provide a market for some of the chilli and turmeric powder from the Agricultural Industries Enterprize once it begins. The village located a building for the Early Learning Centre and began to prepare it to open on 27th March. The Community Construction Corps began by having a volunteer shramdan to fill and beautify an area near the village entry. The Khujgaon Mahila Mandal began informally as women participated in these and other activities of the closing day of the consult. The village put out a sign to let everyone who passes through Khujgaon know that they are entering a demonstration project. Adult Education classes are planned to start in the evenings from the 27th of March.

Funding

A comprehensive funding scheme for the project is required for rapid social demonstration. While the community must move as quickly as possible to assume responsibility for the costs of its development, outside financial leverage is initially necessary to build economic momentum. The project requires direct assistance from both public and private sources in the form of grants, term loans at favourable rates, lines of credit and in-kind contributions of goods, services and personnel. It is therefore crucial to bring such external resources to the service of the community immediately, and to maintain them only for the period of time necessary for generating local economic activity. The programme budgets for each replication project are built on the basis of local necessity and can be supported to a large degree by allocated funds made available through normal channels of public and private support. It is understood that local people in each situation would participate directly through contribution of time and effort as well as indirectly supporting the project through loans and in-kind donations.

Replication

The Maliwada Human Development Project, initiated in December 1975, has been replicated in 43 locations across the state of Maharashtra during the past 15 months. Human Development Projects are currently in operation in all four divisions and 25 districts. Khujgaon represents the first village in Sangli District and the first in Tasgaon Taluka. The Replication effort is directed toward making locally based comprehensive village development possible across the state.

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