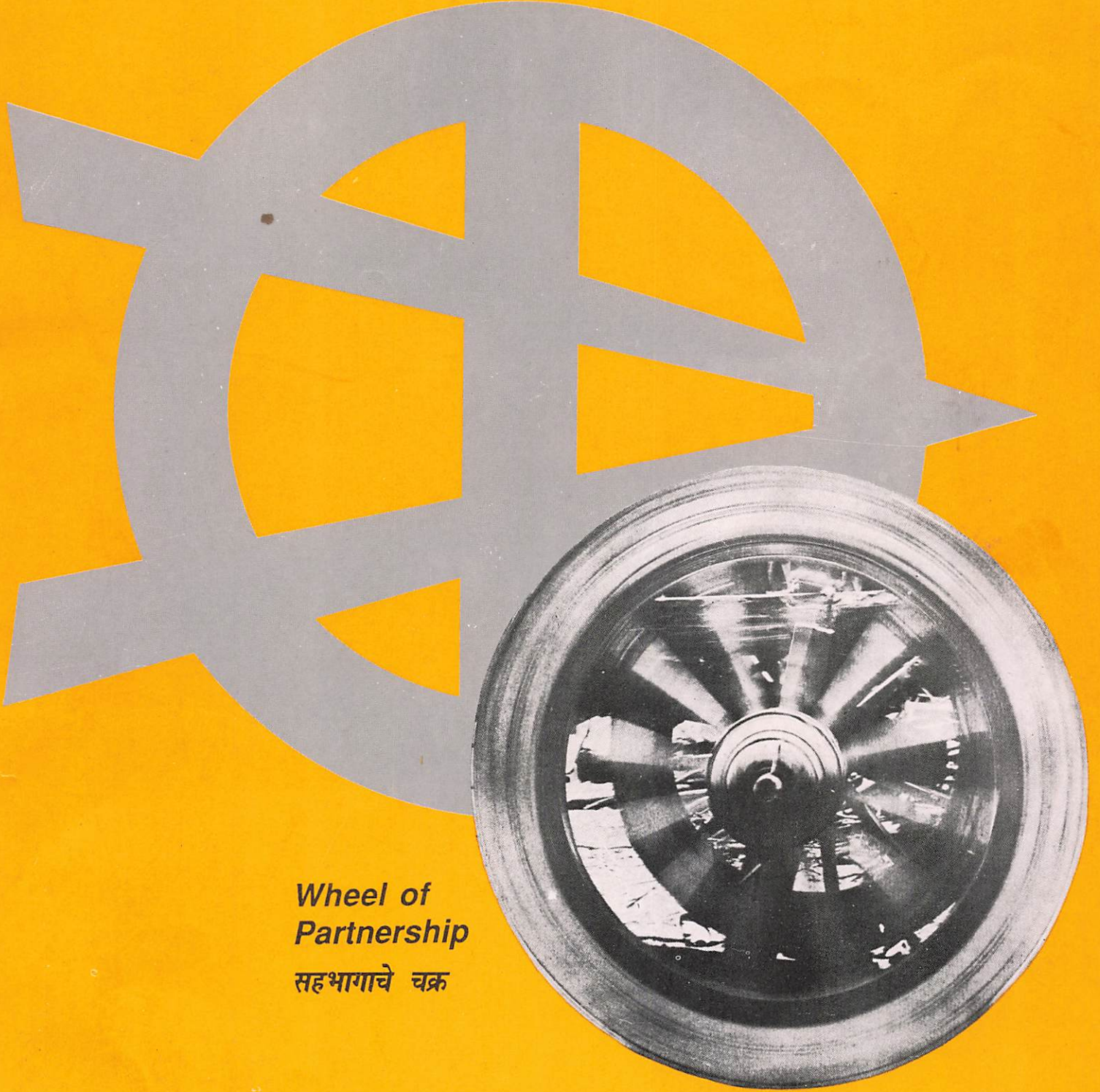


**MALEGAON CLUSTER
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

माळेगाव समूह मानवी विकास प्रकल्प



*Wheel of
Partnership*
सहभागाचे चक्र

The Institute of Cultural Affairs : India
(I.C.A. : India)

दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कल्चरल अफेअर्स : इंडिया

The Institute of Cultural Affairs : India

(Committed to the service of human development)

The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) : India's programmes enable people to recognise and respond to the real opportunities for shaping their future. The ICA has been in the work of village development since 1975. Now it is designing and facilitating various programmes to motivate and equip individuals, organisations and local communities.

ICA is a non-profit organisation, registered under the Societies Act, 1860. The overall work is overseen by the Board of Directors and the ongoing activities are planned by the staff in the various locations.

The ICA : India is a registered member of the Institute of Cultural Affairs International (ICAI) in Brussels, Belgium.

The ICA : India has its offices at four places in India. Each office has been engaged in one or more activities, the ICA focusses on.

Sustainable Development : The ICA is assisting the local communities with income generation schemes, leadership development and social services, as catalytic forces towards the self-developing process.

Lifelong Education : The ICA is engaged in new experiments and model building in order to provide services to the education system, which emphasises human development as the key to the teaching-learning process.

Organisational Transformation : The work involves working with Corporations, public and private organisations in seeking ways enabling individuals within the organisation to more clearly act out their functions and to become facilitator of the transformation process.

Planetary Ecology : The ICA is researching to discern new ways of caring for the environment. The thrust is upon educating the people to establish a positive relationship with the earth's resources and integrating social and ecological development at grass root level.



The Institute of Cultural Affairs : India is a voluntary organisation working for socio-economic renewal. It is one of 30 nationally autonomous affiliates in developed and developing countries.

The uniqueness of ICA's approach is its emphasis on human development—on creating the desire and methods, whereby local people themselves plan and bring about lasting development in their own communities.

ICA'S APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

CORE BELIEF

A community that has the opportunity to participate in the creation of its own development plan will be committed to the implementation of that plan, is a core belief of ICA.

The Institute's approach to development is based on the principle that the people of a community have the right, the ideas and the resources to plan and direct their own development processes with temporary help from the outside. The initiation of any ICA project, therefore, is a substantial participatory planning and consensus building event or series of events involving the entire community, assisted by those outside people the village invites.

2. In the implementation phase of the process, ICA staff work closely with the villagers so that they experience the work they do, understand the methods and acquire the skills to do it themselves. While doing a project every effort is made to involve all the sectors such as Government, private sector, voluntary organisations, educational institutions and the local people, in roles of assistance in creating and implementing the schemes the villagers themselves decide.

3. ICA staff play the role of a catalyst, facilitator, organiser and trainer and let the villagers do their own development. The focus is more on developing the Human Factor, making people understand and enlarge their capacities so that they become agents of their own development.

4. The following are the basic principles which have guided all the ICA works for the past over thirty years :

- (a) To concentrate development efforts within a delimited geographical area.
- (b) To deal with all the problems, promoting a comprehensive approach.
- (c) To deal with all the people (all ages, both the sexes, all the communities) so that every one can participate.
- (d) To promote the self-image of the people as being confident and capable.

BACKGROUND AND SITUATION

The project area, which is about 75 km. north-west of Pune, consists of the villages of Malegaon Khurd, Pimpri, Talpewadi, Malegaon Budruk, Kune, Ansute and Ingjun in Maval Taluka of Pune District. It is an isolated area having predominantly tribal population. The percentage of literacy is below the average percentage for the district, and it is lower still for women in this area. The local schools generally teach upto fourth standard. For further education they are to go either to Vadeshwar, where there is Ashram Shala (residential school for tribals) upto tenth standard or to Vadgaon or Talegaon.

2. The villages are isolated and underdeveloped. Main crops are rice and nachani (sorgam). The quality of milch animals is poor. The population engaged in small businesses and household industries is negligible. They are unable to raise crops even adequate for their own needs due to infertile land and absence of water for irrigation. Drinking water also becomes scarce in the summer.

3. Both health and nutrition are poor, with malnutrition and stunted growth seriously affecting children and women. Girls are discriminated from boys in nutrition and education.

4. With the active assistance of social institutions, private businesses, concerned government departments and the initiative

of the local people, we set out to demonstrate that development is possible even in such an isolated area.

5. The major problems that were highlighted by the villagers during the sessions with them are given below :

- (1) Insufficient water for drinking and irrigation.
- (2) Inadequate transport and communication facilities.
- (3) Less facilities for education and training.
- (4) Non-cooperative attitudes of the village residents.
- (5) Less effective organisation and planning.

6. The project is on the way of becoming self developing - economically, socially and politically - and it is hoped that the villages in the surrounding area will come and learn from the process of development that the project has gone through. The Malegaon would then become a teaching village for the area.

7. In addition to the Institute of Cultural Affairs, the Voluntary organisations with different skills and resources that are working to develop this area are (a) Janakidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha (b) Sevadharm Trust and (c) Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF).

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Brief progress of work done in the Malegaon cluster from May, 1989 to March, 1992.

1. General :

The Cluster consists of the villages Malegaon Khurd, Pimpri, Talapewadi, Malegaon Budruk, Kune, Ansute and Ingulun in Maval Taluka of Pune district. The villages being isolated so far were deprived of many facilities and even day to day needs of the villagers.

Initially all villagers were brought together and made aware the need for their coming together for development of their own and of their villages. Gramsabhas (meetings of the villagers in a village) and Mahasabhas (meetings of the villagers of all the villages in the cluster) were organised. These meetings were very essential for preparing a document giving the visions and the contradictions in their ways, of all the villages. It was stressed that the development in all the fields - social, economical and cultural - would be achieved, mainly on the strength of the villagers. The voluntary organisations including I.C.A. : India would be approached by them for technical or financial assistance, whenever needed.

2. Organisations :

With a view to bringing all the villagers together for village development it was proposed to form organisations of (a) the youths and (2) the women. Such organisations infused confidence in them. The women and the youth who were hitherto practically neglected had come to limelight by forming the organisations. They are now carrying out activities for the welfare of the villages by offering their labour and/or funds. The works done by them are cleanliness in the villages, to keep the surrounding of drinking water well clean, soak-pits, construction/repairing of social buildings, etc.

3. Education :

The villagers have now realised the importance of education and hence they are sending their sons and daughters to schools regularly and the adults have started learning alphabets. Additional classes have also been opened in some villages.

Training programmes for motivating Primary Teachers, and Teachers and students in Ashram School, Vadeshwar were organised.

4. Educational Trips :

Educational trips of the enthusiastic villagers were arranged to observe the developments taken place in other villages. Such trips were taken to Jawale (Satara Dist.), Adgaon (Aurangabad Dist.), Baramati (Pune Dist.) By seeing the achievements made by others the villagers get confidence.

5. Tree Plantation :

The villagers now plant trees and take their care till the trees grow. They have thus planted trees by offering their labour in the compound of the primary schools and also on some prominent places, in addition to their lands.

6. Ancilliary businesses :

The villagers were given information and training about starting businesses such as rearing milch cattle, rearing goats, poultry. The dairying and goat rearing have been started by some villagers in Malegaon kd.

7. Training Programmes :

Separate training programmes were organised for (a) men (b) women and (c) the youths. The topics such as methods of planning for village development, qualities of a leader, motivation, preparing an action plan and its implementation are dealt with in the training. Generally workshops on such topics are arranged so as to give them practical experience. The participants are made to express their views and to remove their shyness in meetings and/or before audience. It is observed that the trainings have been useful in promoting the villagers including women.

8. Water Scheme :

Drinking water supply for the village Malegaon Khurd was completed.

9. Community centres were repaired / reconstructed to hold meetings and cultural programmes.

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THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS : INDIA

MALEGAON CLUSTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Progress report for the year 1992-93

1. LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT :

Since the stress of the ICA is more on human development various training programmes were organised for imparting training to men, women and youths in the villages. The intention of the training was to provide the techniques of development as well as bringing awareness and motivation. The training enabled them to expand their vision to see the problems from different perspectives and to generate creativity in implementation process. The training infused confidence in them.

A three day advance leadership training programme was conducted for seventeen selected leaders who have been trained through previous training programmes of twelve days and have been active in leading village development. It was to provide more advance skills such as proposal writing, problem solving, fund-raising etc.



Workshop on action plan
कामाच्या नियोजनाबाबत कार्यशाळा

Two training programmes of three days each were conducted for 44 emerging leaders including women, who have been supportive to the leadership in the villages and wanted to learn the development skills. This programme was intended mainly for providing planning skills and personality development skills.

Two youth leadership training programmes of 6 days were conducted for 70 youths of seven villages. This

was to provide them basic knowledge about society and the Globe, clarifying personal life goals and giving an image of their role in community development.



A youth presenting vision about his village
आपल्या गावासंबंधीचा दृष्टीकोन सादर करताना एक तरुण

An educational trip was taken to the Agricultural Development Project, at Baramati for 54 villagers to exchange development ideas and to learn from each other the new techniques.

2. WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT :

Women play the key role in making the development sustainable. Therefore, some special training programmes were conducted for only women participants. It was to give more encouragement and support as well as bringing awareness in them of their role in family and village development. The women were very shy till they were encouraged to come forward and express themselves in their own language and style, which was the effect of the training programmes arranged for them.

Eleven WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS were formed in seven villages, out of which seven associations are already registered. Jankidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha and Sevadharm Trust are also putting their efforts in strengthening these associations.

Three training programmes (two programmes of three days and one of two days) were conducted and in all 92 women participated. A think tank was conducted to

revise women's role in development and activities to be undertaken, and to find out issues/blocks that are stopping from realising the vision and to create a focus question to work on the action plan. About 80 women from project area, and representing women's associations had participated. The session started in the evening and lasted for three hours nearly. The meetings were conducted by the women leaders, who had undergone training programmes, and were facilitated by ICA staff.



Demonstration of conducting a meeting of women's organisation
महिला मंडळाच्या सभा घेण्याच्या पद्धतीचे प्रात्यक्षिक

Planning meetings conducted in each village, inviting all of the women of the village. Meetings were to think together at least three year's vision of women's association towards developing the villages. It was also to bring women together to strengthen the group locally.



Principles of intensive development being presented
सर्वांगीण विकासाची तत्त्वे सादर करताना

The women are now looking after Balwadis (pre-primary schools) and persuading boys and girls to regularly attend schools.

They are now thinking how their income could be increased by starting some small ancillary household business, which could be carried out by the women. Businesses such as dairying, goat-rearing, grocery shop, stitching clothes, etc. have been started.

3. PLANNING REVIEW AND REGULAR MEETINGS

Early 1991 every village had done its long range future planning. Every year the planning has to be reviewed to make changes and to add new things. Meetings were conducted in Malegaon and Ingulun. Victories and happenings of the last year were listed. Discussion led on the difficulties faced and how they had overcome them. Taking into consideration the experience gained by them during the last year they had revised the targets for the new year.



A lady taking part in discussion on village planning
गावाच्या नियोजनाबरील चर्चेत भाग घेताना एक महिला

The villagers conduct their meetings on their own as and when necessary. The leaders who had undergone training programmes lead the meetings. Women also hold the meetings of their organisations regularly, and generally on fifth day of every month.

4. NETWORKING :

The work in the villages is being carried out with the help of various government offices, such as Collectorate, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Maharashtra State Electricity Board and other various offices. The offices are contacted in person or through letters, as the case may be, whenever necessity arises. Full co-operation is extended by all these offices in carrying out the development works in the villages. Meetings of the representatives of the voluntary organisations working in the villages is also

organised for assessing what programmes have been undertaken by them and how the other voluntary organisations would be helpful to the work.



People of M/s Thermax Ltd., discussing about Malegaon Project
 माळेगाव प्रकल्पाबाबत चर्चा करताना थर्मॅक्स लि., चे प्रतिनिधी

The voluntary organisations working in the area, in addition to the I.C.A. : India, are (1) Janakidevi Bajaj Gram Vikas Sanstha, (2) Sevadham Trust and (3) Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF).



The Chairman, Panchayat Samiti, Maval Concluding Gramsevak's training
 ग्रामसेवकांच्या प्रशिक्षणाचा समारोप करताना मावळ पंचायत समितीचे सभापती

The village level worker appointed by the Zilla Parishad, is designated as Gram Sevak and is supposed to work at village for giving guidance to the villagers and for propogating the programmes that are launched by government from time to time. As such the Gram Sevak (Village Level Worker) is an important facilitator at village level. A three day training programme was organised for the gramsevak in Maval Taluka. 23 Gramsevak had attended the programme, which was a part of networking.

5. EDUCATION

A meeting of parents which was arranged by ICA proved to be useful and now there is growing awareness among the villagers that it is essential to impart education to their children—whether boys or girls. Fifth class has been started in the school at Malegaon Khurd. A school room was constructed with the financial help from the First United Methodist Church, U.S.A. The village had made available the facilities of hostel for the students coming from the surrounding villages for the fifth class.



A participant primary teacher presenting his vision about education
 शिक्षणविषयीचे आपले स्वप्न सादर करताना एक शिक्षक

A three-day training programme was arranged for the teachers in the Asramschoo (residential school) at Vadeshwar. Also two four-day training programmes were arranged for the students. One three-day training programme was organised for the primary teachers in the area. All these training programmes were arranged with a view to (a) creating an awareness of new changes, stressing the importance of education, and (b) motivating both teachers and students to adopt new attitudes and methods to make education relevant in today's changing world.

6. WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The villagers of Malegaon Khurd had come forward and got the water supply scheme completed with the financial help from Japan and M/s. Thermax Ltd. The villagers had put in their contribution by cash, kind or labour. After seeing the example of the Malegaon village, the villagers of Kune and Ansute had come forward for similar water supply scheme for their villages. The villagers had shown their willingness for taking active participation in implementation of the scheme. Funds for the scheme were provided by

Japan and M/s. Thermax Ltd. The Zilla Parishad, Pune and the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Pune had extended their full cooperation and the scheme is now completed. The I.C.A. : India had the main role of coordinating the agencies and to raise funds for the scheme.



Kune-Ansute piped water supply scheme—A reservoir
कुणे-अनसुटे नळ पाणी पुरवठा योजना-पाण्याची टाकी



Kune-Ansute piped water supply scheme—water tap
कुणे-अनसुटे नळ पाणी पुरवठा योजना-नळ कोंडाळे

7. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The villagers including women have now realised that their source of income would have to be supplemented by other suitable occupations. The participants in the training programmes had given a thought of starting occupations such as dairying, poultry, shops, basket making, goat-rearing, etc. and some of them have brought their thought in practice.



Dairy development project at Malegaon Khurd
—A common cattle shed
माळेगाव खुर्द येथील दुग्ध विकास प्रकल्प-समाईक गोठा

8. WATER CONSERVATION

Now the villagers are coming forward to plant trees for water conservation and are taking their care. The tree guards for protecting the trees are provided by M/s. Thermax Ltd. The tree plantation is now being done every year. The villagers of Kune had constructed a tank for storing the rain water, which would be useful for cattle.



Villagers and people from M/s Thermax Ltd., digging a water pond.
गावकरी व मे. थरमॅक्स लि.,चे प्रतिनिधी गावतळ्यासाठी श्रमदान करताना

9. CONCLUSION

Training programmes have been arranged for men, women and the youth. It was always impressed on the minds of the participants in the training that they should on their own plan works and carry out. They might approach the I.C.A. : India if they come across any difficulty. It is necessary to mention here that the villagers who had participated in one or more training programmes have learned to put up their grievances to the proper authority and also to solve some of their problems on their own. They have also realised the importance of coming together and to work together for their own village. Party factions among themselves have also been reduced.

दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कल्चरल अफेअर्स : इंडिया, पुणे

(मानवी विकास प्रकल्प, माळेगाव समूह, ता. मावळ, जि. पुणे)

स्वतःचा विकास करण्याच्या हेतूने कामाचे नियोजन करण्याची संधी ज्या समाजाला मिळते, तो समाज आपल्या नियोजनाची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी आपले सर्वस्व पणस लावतो असा या संस्थेचा दृढ विश्वास आहे.

दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कल्चरल अफेअर्स : इंडिया या संस्थेचे विकासाचे धोरण जनतेवर केन्द्रित आहे. स्वतःचा विकास करून घेण्यासाठी योजना आखणे व ती अंमलत आणणे, याबद्दल समाजातील लोकांच्या काही स्वतःच्या कल्पना असतात व त्या राबवणे हा त्यांचा हक्कच आहे. या प्रक्रियेमध्ये ही संस्था लोकांना बाहेरून मदत करून त्यांना कामे करण्यास उद्युक्त करीत असते. गावातील लोकांच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून काम करून सरकार, खाजगी क्षेत्रातील व्यक्ती व संस्था आणि स्वयंसेवी संस्था यांनाही गावाच्या विकासात सहभागी करून घेण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जातात.

ही संस्था गेली ३० वर्षांपेक्षा अधिक काळ गावांच्या विकासासाठी काम करीत असून पुढील तत्त्वांचा अंगिकार ही संस्था प्रामुख्याने करीत असते.

- (अ) भौगोलिक दृष्टीने मर्यादित क्षेत्रात विकासासाठी एकवटून प्रयत्न करणे.
- (ब) सर्वकष मार्गाचा अवलंब करून सर्व प्रश्नांचा छडा लावणे.
- (क) विकासामध्ये सर्वांचा सहभाग असावा या हेतूने सर्व वयाच्या व सर्व जाती-जमातीच्या स्त्री-पुरुषांशी संपर्क साधणे.
- (ड) लोकांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास व क्षमता यांची जाणीव करून देणे.

यापूर्वी माळीवाडा (औरंगाबाद जिल्हा) व जवळे (सातारा जिल्हा) येथे विकासाची यशस्वी कामे केली. मे १९८९ मध्ये पुणे जिल्ह्यातील मावळ तालुक्यातील माळेगाव खुर्द, पिंपरी, तळपेवाडी, माळेगाव बुद्रुक, कुणे, अनसुटे व इंगळूण या गावांमध्ये विकासकार्यास सुरुवात केली. ही सात गावे विकासाच्या ओघापासून दूर असून या गावांत प्रामुख्याने आदिवासी लोक रहातात.

सामाजिक संस्था, खाजगी उद्योग, सरकारी कार्यालये व स्वयंसेवी संस्था यांच्या सहकार्याने व स्थानिक लोकांच्या पुढाकाराने मागासलेल्या भागातही विकास होऊ शकतो हे दाखवण्यासाठी संस्थेने पाऊल टाकले. या भागात (१) जानकीदेवी बजाज ग्राम विकास संस्था (२) सेवाधाम ट्रस्ट (३) भारतीय कृषी औद्योगिक फाउंडेशन या संस्थांचेही पूरक कार्य चालू आहे.

गावकऱ्यांशी खुली चर्चा केली असता त्यांच्या विकासाच्या मार्गातील पुढील अडचणी त्यांनी सांगितल्या.

- (१) पिण्यासाठी व शेतीसाठी अपुरे पाणी.
- (२) दळणवळणाच्या व संपर्काच्या कमी सोयी.
- (३) शिक्षणाच्या फार कमी सुविधा.
- (४) काही गावकऱ्यांमध्ये असणारी असहकाराची वृत्ती.
- (५) कमकुवत संघटना व कमी परिणामकारक नियोजन.

महिला मंडळे व तरुण मंडळे यांच्यामार्फत गावाच्या विकासाची कामे करता येतात, हे दाखवून दिल्यामुळे असलेली मंडळे कामास लागली व नवीन मंडळे स्थापन झाली. गावाची सफाई, पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या विहिरीचा परिसर स्वच्छ करणे, शोष खड्डे तयार करणे, चावडीसारख्या समाजोपयोगी इमारती बांधणे किंवा दुरूस्त करणे वगैरे कामे या मंडळांनी केली आहेत.

शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटल्यामुळे गावकरी (विशेषतः महिला) आपल्या मुलांना व मुलींना नियमित शाळेत पाठवतात. तसेच शाळा व्यवस्थित चालत आहे हेही पहातात.

जवळे (सातारा जिल्हा), आडगाव (औरंगाबाद जिल्हा) व माळेगाव-बारामती (पुणे जिल्हा) या गावी उत्साही गावकऱ्यांच्या शैक्षणिक सहली नेल्या होत्या. या सहलींमुळे त्या गावकऱ्यांनी

आपल्या गावाचा विकास कसा केला हे प्रत्यक्ष पहावयास मिळाले.

शाळेच्या परिसरात व इतर सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी नियमितपणे वृक्षारोपण करून त्यांची काळजी घेण्यास सर्व गावकऱ्यांनी पुढाकार घेतला आहे.

दुधासाठी संकरित गाई पाळणे, शेळ्या पाळणे, यांसारखे पूरक उद्योगधंदे गावकऱ्यांनी सुरू केले आहेत.

गावाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी नियोजन कसे करावे, नेत्याच्या अंगी कोणते गुण असावे, कामास उद्युक्त कसे करावे, कामांचे आराखडे कसे तयार करावेत, वगैरे विषयांची माहिती कार्यशाळा पद्धतीने विविध प्रशिक्षणातून दिली जाते. पुरुष, स्त्रिया व तरुण यांच्यासाठी अशी प्रशिक्षण शिबिरे आयोजित केली. त्यामुळे स्त्रिया व तरुण यांना नवीन दृष्टी लाभली व ते विकासाच्या कामात सहभाग घेऊ लागले.

मागील वर्षात संस्थेने माळेगाव खुर्द येथील पिण्याच्या पाण्याची नळयोजना पूर्ण केली. ह्या योजनेचे यश पाहून कुणे व अनसुटे या गावाच्या ग्रामस्थांनी पिण्याच्या पाण्याची व्यवस्था करण्याचा प्रस्ताव संस्थेपुढे मांडला व त्यासाठी पाहिजे ते सहकार्य करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले. त्यानुसार संस्थेने मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फॉरेन अफेअर्स, जपान यांच्याकडून अर्थसहाय्य मिळवले. मे. थरमॅक्स लि., व स्थानिक अधिकाऱ्यांच्या सहकार्याने योजनेचे भूमीपूजन नोव्हेंबर १२ मध्ये झाले. कुणे व अनसुटे

येथील गावकऱ्यांनी ठोकळवाडी तलावापासून गावापर्यंत पाणी योजनेच्या नलिकांसाठी सुमारे २००० मीटर्सचे खोदकाम श्रमदानाने केले. तसेच वीजखर्च व देखभाल यांची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी त्यांनी घेतली. कुणे व अनसुटे या गावांमध्ये एक-एक टाकी बांधली असून त्यातून सामुदायिक नळ-कोंडाळी दिली आहेत.

गावातील विकासाच्या कामांच्या नियोजनासाठी प्रत्येक गावी गावकऱ्यांच्या बैठका घेतल्या व या बैठकांत पुढील तीन वर्षात त्यांच्या मताने कोणती विकासाची कामे करावयाची याचा आराखडा ठरवण्यात आला.

विकासाच्या कामात सहभागी असलेल्या या भागातील खाजगी संस्था, स्वयंसेवी संस्था व सरकारी कार्यालये यांचे समन्वयन समक्ष भेटून किंवा पत्रद्वारे वारंवार केले जाते.

मावळ तालुक्यातील ग्रामसेवक, प्राथमिक शिक्षक व वडेश्वर येथील आश्रमशाळेचे शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांना प्रशिक्षण दिले. त्यामुळे आपल्या कामाकडे पाहण्याची त्यांची दृष्टी बदलली व त्यांच्या कामात चांगला फरक दिसून आला.

अविरत चालणाऱ्या माळेगाव समूहातील गावांच्या विकासाच्या कामात (१) फर्स्ट युनायटेड मेथडिस्ट चर्च, अमेरिका, (२) द मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ फॉरेन अफेअर्स, जपान व (३) मे. थरमॅक्स लि., पुणे यांनी हातभार लावला आहे.

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