

RAJAPUR

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CONSULTATION
SUMMARY STATEMENT
MARCH 1978

R A J A P U R

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This is a publication summarizing the
Rajapur Human Development Consultation
which took place at
Rajapur, Maharashtra, India
March 26 - 29, 1978
organized by
The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India
Consultants

RAJAPUR 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 Actuating Programmes

Epilogue

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PROLEGOMENA

I

THE LOCATION

The Rajapur Human Development Consultation represents one step in the actuation phase of a plan to replicate the Maliwada Human Development 'Pilot Project' which was launched in January 1976. Rajapur is located 25 kilometers north of Tumsar and 60 kilometers from the District Centre of Bhandara. It is the first village in this district to be selected. 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 upon it. Their intention, as expressed during the Consult, is to expand the local economy, to build community structures that provide adequate facilities and essential services and to release the creativity of a village working corporately together. The project substantiates the replicability of the Maliwada Pilot Project and will thereby serve to demonstrate the methods and possibility of village development elsewhere in the tahsil, district, state and Nation.

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BASELINE

Rajapur is situated in a picturesque forest setting at the foot of the Chikla Manganese mine, on State Highway 88, just a few miles from the Madhya Pradesh border. Approximately 1500 people live in the village, mostly earning their income from rice cultivation for which the Tumsar block is renowned. A flourishing bidi industry also exists in the village, allowing 200 women to earn nearly Rs.5/- per day. A fishing society operates jointly with members from other villages, utilising the two irrigation tanks in the village. The first sugarcane was planted in the village on the opening day of the consult. Rajapur was adopted 3 years ago by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, and has won recognition for its crop production through the use of 'Suphala' fertilizer. Most people are farmers although there are nearly 100 landless labourers. There are 5 tailors, 3 blacksmiths-cum-carpenters and one full time artist. Most of the houses are impressive buildings made from a mixture of brick, stone and timber, several being very large with spacious yards. The village is strikingly clean with many floors painted in designs of different colours. A few families still live in mud/thatch dwellings, mostly near the school on the opposite side of the highway from the village proper. There are four Kirana shops in the village, a weekly market at Chikla and a daily market at nearby Nakadongri, both villages being within 2 kilometers of Rajapur. Transport to and from Tumsar is by the State Transport Buses 6 times daily, and also by private buses enroute to Madhya Pradesh. The nearest post office, health centre, high school and telephone are in Nakadongri. The primary school in the village is served by four teachers and boasts an average daily attendance of 85%. Four temples exist in the village, with money for their construction being raised by collection within the village. Rajapur won first prize throughout Maharashtra for its efforts in family planning.

PARTI-
CIPANTS

The Consult took place in Rajapur from March 26 to 29, 1978. The consultants numbered 90, of whom 80 were residents of the project area. The remainder came from neighbouring villages and the towns of Tumsar and Bhandara, as well as toher parts of India and abroad. The expertise represented by these people covered a wide range of skills and experience in fields such as farming, education, health, industry, banking and community organization.

IMPACT

The readiness with which the people of Rajapur responded to the consult was most impressive. In preparing for the consult the villagers were largely responsible for the production of fine decor, and the manning of a kitchen serving over 300 meals a day. The entire cost of the consult was covered by a collection of money and grain from village residents. Women actively participated throughout the consult and the grand finale of the children marching through the village chanting slogans and singing songs for their village's development, indicated that even the youngest members of the village had been deeply affected by the consult. The resolve of the villagers to overcome their traditional differences and work together, announced at the final plenary, was dramatically symbolised in the last corporate meal in which everyone sat and ate together. This spirit culminated in a high celebrative programme of drama, song and dance at the close of the consult.

DESIGN

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

OPERATING VISION CHART
A Summary of the Existing Operating Vision
of the People of Rajapur

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Plate 1

A - toward ASSURING COMMUNITY SUSTENANCE			B toward RECONSTRUCTING LIVING ENVIRONMENT IV	C - toward REORGANISING SOCIAL RELATIONS		
MODERN AGRICULTURE I	NEW INDUSTRY II	LOCAL COMMERCE III		COMMUNITY ORGANISATION V	ESSENTIAL SERVICES VI	GENERAL EDUCATION VII
creating COOPERATIVE FARM	starting RICE MILL	making CO-OP SOCIETY	extending ROAD REPAIR	formalizing GRAM PANCHAYET	getting POST OFFICE	opening VILLAGE PRESCHOOL
advancing LAND DEVELOPMENT	initiating BRICK FACTORY	enabling CONTROL SHOP	undertaking BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION	introducing REST HOUSE	linking TELEPHONE LINES	expanding SECONDARY SCHOOL
acquiring MODERN EQUIPMENT	raising SMALL STOCK	enlarging WEEKLY MARKET	designing STREET DRAINS	organising MAHILA MANDAL	locating BUS STAND	enlarging ADULT EDUCATION
using IMPROVED SEEDS	fostering FISHING SOCIETY	ensuring BANK ADOPTION	installing PUBLIC TOILETS	providing EXERCISE ROOM	assuring ELECTRICITY EXTENSION	doing TEACHER TRAINING
arranging FERTILIZER SUPPLY	inviting DAIRY SCHEME	establishing GENERAL STORE	developing WATER SUPPLY	augmenting CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	offering POLICE CHOWKY	beginning EDUCATION SOCIETY
supplying IRRIGATION SYSTEM	promoting TIMBER MILL	organising CO-OP BANK	building LANDLESS HOUSING	co-ordinating COLLECTIVE MARRIAGES	intensifying HEALTH CENTRE	supporting PUBLIC LIBRARY
planning WATER BORING	instituting POULTRY FARM				showing FILM SHOWS	furnishing LANGUAGE CLASSES
improving ANIMAL HUSBANDRY						contacting GUEST SPEAKERS

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UNDERLYING CONTRADICTIONS CHART

Plate 2

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I THE UNAVAILABLE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR GROWTH	II THE LIMITED AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT OF RAJAPUR	III THE ABSENT BASIC SERVICES IN RAJAPUR	IV THE SPARSE EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS OF RESIDENTS	V THE INEFFECTIVE COMMUNITY ORGANISATION FOR CHANGE	VI THE SCARCE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT	VII THE DISJOINTED GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FOR SCHEMES	VIII THE TRADITIONAL SECTIONAL INTERESTS OF RAJAPUR
Few Decent Homes	No Agricultural Tools	No Proper Guidance	Uneducated Youths	Weak Village Leadership	Shortage of Wood	Uncaring Government Image	Retarding Traditions
Limited G.P. Income	Low Production	No Health Clinic	Backward Women	No Youth Organization	No Industrial Land	Unrestricted Animals	Continuing Castesism,
No Industrial Capital	Equipment Shortage	Delayed Mail	No Technical Expertise	Lack Village Unity	Water Shortage	Poor Relations	Low Educational Interest
No Bank in Village	Old Farming Methods	No Medicine Supplies	Lack of Education	No Common Decisions	No Grazing Land	Government Subsidies Few	
Co-op Mismanagement	Irrigation Undeveloped	Ineffective Market	Few Village Efforts	Low Village Interest	No Housing Land		
Low Labour Wages	No Vet. Services	No Drainage Facility	Uneducated Women	Scarce Good Leaders	No Well Boring		
Defaulting Farmers	Insufficient Water Pumps	No Bus Stand	Unvalued Education	Untrained Yth Advisors			
Raw Material Shortage	Govt. Land Usage	Health Ignorance					
No Technical Knowhow							
Capital Vacuum							
Insufficient Markets							
11 I	8 II	8 II	7 II	7 III	6 III	4 IV	3 IV

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Plate 3

I ECONOMIC ACCELERATION PROPOSALS		II	III SOCIAL SERVICES PROPOSALS	
A AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION PROPOSAL	B INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION PROPOSAL	C COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY PROPOSAL	D ESSENTIAL SERVICES PROPOSAL	E FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION PROPOSAL
MODERNISED AGRICULTURE PROJECT 1	MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE PROJECT 5	COMMUNITY WORKDAYS PROJECT 10	HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT 16	TECHNICAL TRAINING PROJECT 21
EXPANDED IRRIGATION PROJECT 2	SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY PROJECT 6	CORPORATE CELEBRATIONS PROJECT 11	SANITATION SYSTEM PROJECT 17	INFORMAL EDUCATION PROJECT 22
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROJECT 3	INITIATING CAPITAL PROJECT 7	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES PROJECT 12	PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECT 18	LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 23
AGRO-BUSINESS VENTURES PROJECT 4	COMPREHENSIVE BANKING PROJECT 8	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT 13	BASIC AMENITIES PROJECT 19	EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT PROJECT 24
	LOCAL MARKETING PROJECT 9	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT 14	INFORMATION SERVICE PROJECT 20	
		EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY PROJECT 15		

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Plate 4

tactical arena A

MAXIMIZING AVAILABLE INCOME SOURCES

tactical arena B

IMPROVING GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

tactical arena C

BUILDING BASIC FUNCTIONAL SKILLS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION paratactic I	ESSENTIAL SERVICES paratactic II	TECHNICAL EDUCATION paratactic III	STRENGTHENING KEY COMMUNITY STRUCTURES paratactic IV	GENERAL EDUCATION paratactic V	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT paratactic VI	INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION paratactic VII
tactic 1	tactic 5	tactic 9	tactic 13	tactic 17	tactic 21	tactic 25
diversifying CASH CROP PRODUCTION	establishing HEALTH CARE SYSTEM	providing VITAL TECHNICAL SKILLS	holding REGULAR VILLAGE MEETINGS	expanding EARLY LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES	constructing NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS	launching SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY
tactic 2	tactic 6	tactic 10	tactic 14	tactic 18	tactic 22	tactic 26
developing TOTAL IRRIGATION SCHEME	upgrading COMMUNICATION TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	demonstrating NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES	running VARIED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	organizing CONSTRUCTIVE CHILDRENS EVENTS	renovating DILAPIDATED PRIVATE DWELLINGS	creating MULTI-PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
tactic 3	tactic 7	tactic 11	tactic 15	tactic 19	tactic 23	tactic 27
improving ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES	extending VILLAGE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	supplying RELEVANT INDUSTRIAL KNOW-HOW	arranging TOTAL VILLAGE SHRAMDANS	instructing ADULT LITERACY SKILLS	beautifying PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	starting AGRO-BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
tactic 4	tactic 8	tactic 12	tactic 16	tactic 20	tactic 24	tactic 28
introducing MODERN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT	installing EFFECTIVE SANITATION SYSTEM	teaching FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	conducting WHOLE COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS	structuring INFORMAL LEARNING EXPERIENCES	erecting COMMUNITY IDENTITY SYMBOLS	securing NECESSARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Paratactic I

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Paratactic VII

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Tactic 1: Cash Crop Production

- 1 Increased Sugar-cane
- 2 Improved Seeds
- 3 Modern Fencing
- 4 Storage Facilities
- 5 Cropping Patterns
- 6 Disease Protection

Tactic 25: Small-Scale Industry

- 156 Brick/Tile Factory
- 157 Beedi Expansion
- 158 Crafts & Handicrafts
- 159 Forest Products
- 160 Sukhedi Processing
- 161 Rice Milling
- 162 Consumable Contracts

Tactic 2: Total Irrigation Scheme

- 7 Additional Tank
- 8 Pipeline Network
- 9 Well Construction
- 10 Canal Repairs
- 11 Well Eoring
- 12 Controlled Flooding

Tactic 26: Multi-Purpose Co-op Society

- 163 Control Shop
- 164 Weekly Market
- 165 Loan Disbursement
- 166 Cloth Shop
- 167 Kirana Expansion
- 168 Management Structure

Tactic 3: Animal Husbandry Services

- 13 Veterinary Clinic
- 14 Hybrid Breeding
- 15 Cattle Fodder
- 16 Animal Sheds
- 17 Artificial Insemination
- 18 Information Dissemination

Tactic 27: Agro-Business Enterprises

- 169 Dairy Society
- 170 Poultry Farm
- 171 Goat Herding
- 172 Pig Farm
- 173 Fishing Expansion

Tactic 4: Modern Agricultural Equipment

- 19 Hand Tools
- 20 Crop Sprayers
- 21 Electric Pumpsets
- 22 Equipment Demonstrations
- 23 Village Transportation

Tactic 28: Necessary Financial Assistance

- 174 Bank Adoption
- 175 Company Adoption
- 176 Community Fund
- 177 Project Reports
- 178 Housing Society
- 179 Anti-Defaulting Scheme
- 180 Service Club Adoption

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Tactical Arena 'B

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IMPROVING
GENERAL LIVING CONDITIONS

Plate 4 B

Paratactic II ESSENTIAL SERVICES	Paratactic VI PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
Tactic 5 Health Care System	Tactic 21 New Public Buildings
24 Trained Healthworker 25 Doctors visits 26 Pre-school check-ups 27 Health Clinic 28 Nutrition Education 29 Domestic Hygiene 30 Systematic Immunizations 31 Community Garden 32 Infant Care 33 Nutritional supplements	127 School Expansion 128 Pre-school Building 129 Meeting Space 130 Gram Panchayat Office 131 Recreational Facilities 132 Health Room 133 Library Room
Tactic 6 Communication & Transportation	22 Dilapidated Private Dwellings
34 Improved Bus-service 35 Mobile Post Office 36 Bus Stand 37 Chikla Access Road	134 Housing Survey 135 Model House 136 Renovation scheme 137 Funding Plan 138 Materials Supply
Tactic 7 Village Electricity Supply	Tactic 23 Public Open Space
38 Streetlight Extension 39 Houselighting Extension 40 School Electrification 41 Agricultural Supply	139 Garden Creation 140 Roadway lining 141 Tree Planting 143 Village Masterplan 144 Childrens Playground 145 Chowk Beautification
Tactic 8 Effective Sanitation System	Tactic 24 Community Identity Symbols
42 Repair Wells 43 Permanent Drains 44 Public Taps 45 Well Cleaning 46 Regular Cleanups 47 Soak pit repairs 48 Gobar gas plants 49 Water Analysis/Treatment	146 Street names 147 Mural Art 148 Entrance Signboard 149 Village Symbol 150 Local Newspaper 151 Bulletin Board 152 House Numbers 153 Village slogans 154 Village songs 155 Stake information boards.

FINANCING

A comprehensive funding scheme for the Project is called for in the Tactical Systems discerned by the Consult. While the community must move as quickly as possible to assume financial 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, long-term loans at favourable rates, lines of credit and in-kind goods, services and personnel. It is crucial to bring such external resources to the service of the community at once, 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 the 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 direct financial support.

The Maliwada Human Development Project, initiated in December 1975, has been replicated in 43 locations across the State of Maharashtra in the past 2 Years. Human Development Projects are currently in operation in all four divisions and in all 25 districts. Rajapur, Bhandara taluka, is the first replication village in Bhandara district. The Maliwada replication effort is directed toward making locally based comprehensive community development a viable option for every village in the State by 1984.

EPILOGUE

ACKNOW-
-LEDGE-
-MENTS.

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 officers and private organizations, whose practical assistance and encouragement were crucial for the successful completion of the consultation. These should include the Collector, Mr. G.C. Tripathi, the Vice-President Zilla Parishad, Mr. Shyamdas, Borke, the Chief Executive Officer, Bhandara Mr. R.K. Bhargava, Block Development Officer Mr. Bhosale, The Tahsildar, and Naib Tahsildar; the Executive Engineer B&C, Mr. Lala; the District Electoral Officer Mr. Lokhande, the Village Industries Officer, Mr. Patankar,; the Chairman of the Panchayat Samithi, Mr. Wahid Babu, the Fertilizer Corporation of India, representatives Messers Shende and Bhamburkar. The Manager, State Bank of India, Goberwahi Mr. Pendsay. Mr. Sewakaram Borke, President of the Cooperative Society Nakadongri; Mr. Gopale President of Rice Mill and Sarpanch Nakadongri. Dr. Joshi from Nakadongri, Mr. Ramakant Isarka of Goberwahi; Messrs Ramesh and Beni Prasad Goenka of Paonakari and Mr. Lalit Thantharate from Kirthi Printing Press. Finally mention must be made of the gracious welcome and enthusiastic participation of the people of Rajapur themselves.

IMPLE-
MENTA-
TION.

The implementation of the 16 Actuating Programmes in Rajapur had already begun before the consult ended. A pre-school began by registering 163 children throughout the village, obtaining the use of a room for classes and an offer by the Gram Sevak's wife to teach the children. A demonstration sugarcane plot was inaugurated by the Collector, immediately following the opening function of the consult, in conjunction with the Fertilizer Corporation of India. The Bhandara District Village Industries Officer, offered immediate financing under the educated unemployed schemes to create more jobs in the village, and the local branch of the State Bank of India indicated its willingness to assist with project funding. One farmer offered a quarter acre plot of land for a community garden to provide vegetables for the Pre-school lunch programme. The first of regular community shramdams began when a large group of villagers swept and cleaned all the streets in the village, while a local artist painted symbols on public walls throughout the village.

THE SIXTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMMES
Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Rajapur

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Plate 5

ONE TOWARD THE REBUILDING ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS		TWO TOWARD THE REBUILDING OF COMMUNITY IDENTITY C	THREE TOWARD THE REVITALISING SOCIAL PATTERNS	
EXPANDED AGRICULTURE A	EXTENDED COMMERCE B		ESSENTIAL CARE D	FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION E
DIVERSIFIED FARM PRODUCTION I	VILLAGE CO-OP SOCIETY IV	COMMUNITY ORGANISATION CENTRE VII	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AGENCY XI	EARLY LEARNING CENTRE XIV
COMPREHENSIVE IRRIGATION SCHEME II	SMALL INDUSTRY COMPLEX V	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES SOCIETY VIII	PUBLIC WORKS CORPS XII	VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE XV
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CENTRE III	AGRO BUSINESS UNIT VI	SPACE BEAUTIFICATION PLAN IX	ESSENTIAL SERVICES SYSTEM XIII	SOCIAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM XVI
		VILLAGE LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE X		

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Tactical Arena 'D'

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STRENGTHENING
KEY COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Plate 4 C

Paratactic IV

Tactic 13 Regular Village Meetings

- 70 Guild Meetings
- 71 Stake visitations
- 72 Stake meetings
- 73 Leaders Preparation
- 74 Leaders meetings
- 75 Community Assemblies
- 76 Task Forces
- 77 Elders Gatherings
- 78 Mahila Mandel

Tactic 14 Varied Cultural Activities

- 79 Film Shows
- 80 Musical events
- 81 Performing tamashas
- 82 Athletic competitions
- 83 Sports days
- 84 National events
- 85 Village Fair

Tactic 15 Total Village Shramdans

- 86 Weekly shramdan
- 87 Tools supply
- 88 Victory markers
- 89 Before-and-after publicity
- 90 Guest invitations
- 91 Leadership Organization

Tactic 16 Whole Community Celebrations

- 92 Intercaste dinners
- 93 Village parades
- 94 Family festivals
- 95 Celebrations calendar
- 96 Shramdan celebrations

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Paratactic III TECHNICAL EDUCATION			Paratactic V GENERAL EDUCATION		
Tactic 9 Vital Technical Skills			Tactic 17 Early Learning Opportunities		
50	Equipment usage	97	Teacher Training	98	Daily Programmes
51	Craft Classes	99	Nutritional Meal	100	Equipment & supplies
52	Outside apprenticeships	101	Student Uniforms	102	Teachers Salary
53	On-the-job training	103	Parental Support	104	Permanent Facility
54	External Schooling				
Tactic 10 Agricultural Techniques			Tactic 18 Childrens Activities		
55	Animal Husbandry	105	After-school programme	106	English Classes
56	Poultry farming	107	Community Project	108	Sports and Recreation
57	District Seminars	109	Trips & Excursions	110	Inter-Project exchangers
58	University Tours	111	Educational tours	112	Dramatic Presentations
59	Field Demonstrations	113	Camping Trips		
60	Dairy Management				
Tactic 11 Relevant Industrial Knowhow			Tactic 19 Adult Literacy Skills		
61	Brick manufacture	114	Hindi Literacy	115	English Literacy
62	Carpentary upgrading	116	Local Teachers	117	Equipment & Supplies
63	Metalwork Modernization	118	News conversations	119	Teachers Salaries
64	Ancillary Skills	120	Womens Classes		
65	Professional Advice				
Tactic 12 Management Practices			Tactic 20 Informal Learning Experiences		
66	Banking Procedures	121	Visits - H,D.P.'S	122	Films & Slideshows
67	Marketing Methods	123	Community Radio	124	Magazine Supply
68	Basic Accounting	125	Book reading	126	Guest speakers.
69	Savings Accounts				

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