

U T I

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CONSULTATION  
SUMMARY STATEMENT  
JUNE 1977

U. T. I.

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CONSULTATION

SUMMARY STATEMENT

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This is a publication summarizing the  
Uti Human Development Consultation  
which took place at  
Uti, Maharashtra, Republic of India  
June 12 - 17, 1977  
organized by  
The Institute of Cultural Affairs: India  
Consultants.

UTI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

THE CONSULTATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

Prologomena

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

Epilogue

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## PROLOGOMENA

The Uti Human Development Project Consultation represents one of the initial steps in the actual phase of a plan to replicate the Maliwada Human Development Project, which was launched in January 1976. The village of Uti is located 29 kilometres south-east of Nagpur on the road to the taluka place of Umred. It is the first village in Nagpur District and one of eleven villages across the state where replication has been initiated. 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 the government officials and local citizens, who provided the substance of the project design and are now ready to act on it. Their intention as expressed during the consult, is to improve social conditions, to expand their economic foundations and to advance the well-being of every person in the village. This project substantiates the replicability of the Maliwada pilot project and will therefore serve as a demonstration of the methods and of the possibility of village development elsewhere in the district, state and nation.

UHDP

BASELINE

Surrounded by forest land, the village was originally the home of a few tribal families who settled to cultivate the land and work the forests. Recent government restrictions on the use of forest land caused more people to settle in the gaathan area, although the present population numbers a mere 550. The majority of families own small plots of land between two and seven acres which they work themselves. Only two farmers own more than 25 acres and a number of landless people who as labourers on other farms. Amenities and services in Uti are very scarce,

including one privately-owned kirana shop, a co-operative ration shop, one small tea/pan stall, a carpenter a blacksmith and a goldsmith. The nearest Primary Health Centre is located at Makhadokada, about 15 km. away, although a doctor resides in nearby Champa. Here also is the post office sub-branch and a small weekly market. Electricity is installed in the village, providing power for street lighting, pumpsets and a few BASELINE houses on a limited scale. Drinking water is supplied by three wells, one of which is in serious need of repair. Major crops grown are jowar, cotton, wheat, dal, chilli and rice. Collection of bidi leaves is a short term, seasonal occupation for a few women. One school building houses primary classes up to fourth standard but the village lacks a proper gram panchayat office and public meeting place. Uti is connected to both Nagpur and Umred by regular S.T. bus services.

The Consult took place in Uti from June 12th to 17th, 1977. The team of consultants numbered one hundred, about eighty of whom were local villagers. Many other local people participated in the sessions on a part-time basis and many more were interviewed in their homes, in the fields and at their places of work. Indian consultants who came from outside Uti represented businesses and professions in Nagpur, Aurangabad, Akola, Bombay and Hyderabad. International consultants came from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. They represented both the public and private sectors and attended the consult at their own expense. The expertise represented by these people covered a broad spectrum of practical arenas, including animal husbandry, poultry farming, housing and rural construction, masonry, public health and pediatric nursing and primary, secondary and auldt educational-ists.

This diversified group acted as a unified research body using the methods of comprehensive community reformulation. First, the consult charted the Operating Vision of the people of Uti. Second, they discerned the Underlying Contradictions which are blocking the realization of that vision. Third, they built a set of overall Practical Proposals for dealing effectively

## DESIGN

with the contradictions. Fourth, they created a set of Tactical Systems by which the proposals could be realized. Finally they discerned the Actuating Programmes which would allow for the application of the tactical systems. The consultants divided their time between work as teams in the field conversing with the 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 product 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

The staff of the Institute of Cultural Affairs was deeply impressed by the determination of those who participated in the consult. On the basis of this, there is little doubt that the community is ready to engage in village renewal. The interest and involvement of the local people was steady and their participation on a full-time basis increased daily. The village and district leaders lent support during the week. On the last day, one of the elderly residents commented that: "The presence of the I.C.A. in the village is like the revisit of Ram and Krishna. What was dead has come alive, despair has been replaced by hope". The outside consultants were moved by the warm hospitality extended by the community and were impressed by the attentive work and dedication of the local participation. Finally the experience of the consult awakened in the visiting consultants, a new sense of concern for the future of rural India.

A - Toward Upgrading Village Environment		B - Toward Increasing Village Income				C - Toward Releasing Human Potential	
		Improved Agriculture		Expanded Economy			
Village Reconstructn	Village Services	Community Agriculture	Agro-Industry	New Industry	Village Commerce	Health Services	Community Education
HOLE LIGHTING	EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS	TOTAL IRRIGATION	POULTRY FARM	ANCILLARY INDUSTRY	GENERAL STORE	COMMUNITY GARDEN	EARLY LEARNING
ADEQUATE ROADS	STREET LIGHTING					COMMON KITCHEN	SCHOOL EXTENSION
VILLAGE HOUSING	REGULAR BUS SERVICE	MODERN FARNING	DAIRY FARM	WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES	FINANCIAL SERVICES	BASIC SANITATION	ADULT EDUCATION
PUBLIC BUILDINGS	COMMUNITY STRUCTURES	EXPANDED CULTIVATION	FOOD PROCESSING	BUSINESS VENTURES	COMMUNITY BAZAAR	HEALTH CENTRE	SKILLS TRAINING

UNDERLYING CONTRADICTIONS CHART

UNDER-DEVELOPED PATTERNS of LAND USE	INADEQUATE SCOPE of EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURES	NARROW ACCESS to CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	NARROW ACCESS to COMMUNITY HEALTH	INSUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE of SERVICE CHANNELS	RESTRICTED ACCESS to ESSENTIAL SERVICES	RIGID FRAME of COMMUNITY IMAGES	UNDEVELOPED STRUCTURES of COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT
Unused Compost Pits	Work-School Competit'n	Insufficient Farming Capital	Unplanned Waste Disposal	Undevelopd Dairy Technology	Unidentified Investment Sources	Perpetual Debt Cycle	Limited Vocational Possibility
Unrequested Water Scheme	Unclear Long-term Benefits	Loan Procedures Unknown	Insufficient Food Production	Untapped government assistance	Infrequent Postal Delivery	New Methods Suspicion	Unemployed Landless Labour
Uneven Useable Land	Irrelevant School Curriculum	Limited Gram Panch't Funds	Community Services Unknown	Urban Resources Inaccessible	Insufficient Financial Guidance	Inescapable Poverty Image	Industrial Procedures Complicated
Unchecked Soil Erosion	Reduced Teaching Methods	Defaulter Loans Unavailable	Latrine Importance Unrealised	Government Contact Failures	Unresponsive Pureaucratic Structures	Depressed Community Spirit	Commercial Experience Limited
Groundwater Survey Unavailable	Inadequate Tutorial System	Money Access Limited	No Water Storage	Unfamiliar Government Structures	Inappropriate Government Responses	Inflexible Traditional Practices	Management Skills Undeveloped
Inaccessible Modern Farmg Training	Undeveloped Individual Potential	Subsistence Family Income	Impure Drinking Water	Confusing Request Channels	Inadequate Housing Materials		
Uncontrolled Roaming Animals	Educational Services Unknown	No Crop Insurance	Limited Nutritional Education	Undiscovered Government Resources	Piecemeal Village Design		
No Plant Protection	Distant Middle School	Unintentional Budget Procedures	Uninitiated Health Care	Unsophisticated Contact Plan			
Scarce Cattle Fodder	Uncultivated Leadership Ability	Individual Support Structures					
Subsistence Farming Practices	Adult Education Ignored						
Lift Irrigation Expensive			Well Funds Insufficient		No Grazing Permission		

I ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS			II ENVIRONMENTAL RENEWAL PROPOSAL	III SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS		
COMMERCIAL EXPANSION PROPOSAL A	AGRO-INDUSTRY EXPANSION PROPOSAL B	AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION PROPOSAL C	D	COMMUNITY LIFE PROPOSAL E	FOUNDATIONAL HEALTH PROPOSAL F	COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION PROPOSAL G
CORPORATE MARKETING PROJECT 1	CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY PROJECT 5	WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 8	PRIVATE HOUSING PROJECT 11	CULTURAL EXPOSURE PROJECT 15	FAMILY LIFE PROJECT 18	EARLY LEARNING PROJECT 21
CREDIT UNION PROJECT 2		LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 9	PUBLIC SPACE PROJECT 12			INFORMATION ACCESS PROJECT 16
VILLAGE BAZAAR PROJECT 3	6	DEMONSTRATION FARM PROJECT 10	DOMESTIC WATER PROJECT 13	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES PROJECT 17	NUTRITION UPGRADING PROJECT 20	ADULT EDUCATION PROJECT 23
LIGHT INDUSTRY PROJECT 4	CASH CROPS PROJECT 7		COMMUNITY SANITATION PROJECT 14			COMMUNITY SANITATION PROJECT 14

Tactical Arena A

STRENGTHENING BASIC HUMAN STRUCTURES

B

PROVIDING FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN CARE

C

DEVELOPING PRACTICAL LIFE SKILLS

ENSURING LOCAL ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY

Paratactic 1 Village Constructn	II Essential Services	III Fundamental Training	IV Village Commerce	EXPANDING PROFITABLE AGRI. PROD.	VI External Relations	VII Basic Education	VIII Physical Care	IX Village Identity
Tactic 1 Rebuilding Local Village Dwellings	Tactic 5 Securing Necessary Village Communications	Tactic 8 Expanding Essential Language Skills	Tactic 11 Developing Profitable Small Industry	Intensifying Water Developmt Implementg Dry Land Reclamatr	Tactic 20 Regularizing Government Liaison System	Tactic 23 Beginning Comprehensive Preschool Education	Tactic 26 Launching Village Health Centre	Tactic 29 Intentionalizing Village Symbolic Life
Tactic 2 Constructg Multi-Purpose Public Buildings	Tactic 6 Installing Comprehensive Sanitation System	Tactic 9 Providing Fundamental Technical Skills	Tactic 11 Initiating Cooperative Village Marketing	Introducing Cash Crop Production Creating Modern Farm Demonstrat-ion	Tactic 21 Assuring Programme Fiscal Support	Tactic 24 Expanding Formal Schooling Opportunities	Tactic 27 Training Community Health Workers	Tactic 30 Forging Basic Local Organization
Tactic 3 Beautifying Community Public Spaces	Tactic 7 Establishing Common Public Facilities	Tactic 10 Arranging External Cultural Exposure	Tactic 13 Structur'g Village Commercial Services	Implement'g Improved Animal Care Promoting Local Agro-Industry	Tactic 22 Mobilising Diverse Consultant Services	Tactic 25 Enabling Community Teacher Training	Tactic 28 Institut'g Basic Nutrition System	Tactic 31 Structuring Citizen Engagement Forms
Tactic 4 Cobbleston- -ing Village Traffic Arteries								Tactic 32 Organizing Resident Care Network

Paratactic 1 VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION	Paratactic 1X VILLAGE IDENTITY
Tactic 1: Building Local Dwellings	Tactic 29: Intentionalizing Symbolic Life
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting analytical survey</li> <li>2. Creating housing plan</li> <li>3. Building model house</li> <li>4. Repairing existing homes</li> <li>5. Extending electrical connex- -ions</li> <li>6. Manufacturing building mater- -ials</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>159. Erecting Highway Signboard</li> <li>160. Naming streets &amp; chowks</li> <li>161. Arranging common meals</li> <li>162. Holding community festivals</li> <li>163. Composing Village song</li> <li>164. Displaying community symbol</li> <li>165. Writing Uti story</li> </ol>
Tactic 2: Constructing Public Bldgs	Tactic 30: Forging Local Organization
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Preparing meeting space</li> <li>9. Constructing training centre</li> <li>10. Building master plan</li> <li>11. Providing industrial facilit- -ies</li> <li>12. Erecting community centre</li> <li>13. Opening youth facility</li> <li>14. Constructing commercial buildings</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>166. Training village leaders</li> <li>167. Instituting stake system</li> <li>168. Developing functional guild</li> <li>169. Holding community assemblies</li> </ol>
Tactic 3: Beautifying Public Space	Tactic 31: Structuring Engagement Forms
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Conducting cleanliness cam- -paigns</li> <li>16. Creating beautification plan</li> <li>17. Doing chowk beautification</li> <li>18. Planting village trees</li> <li>19. Painting village houses</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>170. Holding daily collegiums</li> <li>171. Intentionalizing Mahila Md1</li> <li>172. Organizing community shram- -dans</li> </ol>

Uti  
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Tactical Arena B

June 1977

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PROVIDING FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN CARE

Plate 4

Paratactic 11 ESSENTIAL SERVICES	Paratactic VIII PHYSICAL CARE
Tactic 5: Securing Necessary Communications	Tactic 26: Launching Health Centre
23. Initiating newspaper delivery 24. Arranging postal service 25. Procuring village vehicle	139. Securing basic supplies 140. Consulting local authorities 141. Arranging doctor visits 142. Establishing records system 143. Collecting basic fee
Tactic 6: Installing Sanitation System	Tactic 27: Training Health Workers
26. Conducting water tests 27. Chlorinating village wells 28. Providing garbage bins 29. Digging soak pits 30. Excavating road drains 31. Preparing drainage plan 32. Procuring hand pumps 33. Covering village wells 34. Drilling Bore wells 35. Constructing cement drains 36. Installing gobar-gas plant 37. Fixing piped water	144. Using health manual 145. Visiting local P.H.C. 146. Arranging Rotary visits 147. Attending training courses 148. Assigning auxiliary assistants 149. Visiting established clinics
Tactic: Establishing Public Facilities	Tactic 28: Instituting Nutrition System
38. Providing latrine facilities 39. Installing sewerage system 40. Building septic tanks 41. Constructing public baths	150. Visiting government agencies 151. Obtaining relevant literature 152. Collecting available food 153. Identifying needed staples 154. Organizing kitchen team 155. Delivering pre-school meal 156. Showing instructional films 157. Visiting house-to-house 158. Educating pre-school mothers

Paratactic 111 FOUNDATIONAL TRAINING Paratactic VII BASIC EDUCATION

Tactic 8: Expanding Language Skills	Tactic 23: Beginning Preschool Educ'n
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>42. Establishing night classes</li> <li>43. Assuring marathi literacy</li> <li>44. Initiating english literacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>123. Enrolling eligible children</li> <li>124. Obtaining supplies &amp; equipment</li> <li>125. Selecting suitable space</li> <li>126. Recruiting local teachers</li> <li>127. Decoring new facility</li> <li>128. Conducting basic training</li> <li>129. Arranging children's uniforms</li> <li>130. Building sanitary toilets</li> </ul>

Tactic 9: Providing Technical Skills	Tactic 24: Expanding Formal Schooling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>45. Professionalizing trained seam- -stresses</li> <li>46. Providing Accounting skills</li> <li>47. Selecting secretarial trainees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>131. Creating village library</li> <li>132. Holding tutorial classes</li> <li>133. Initiating penfriend network</li> <li>134. Arranging urban excursions</li> </ul>

Tactic 10: Arranging Cultural Exposure	Tactic 25: Enabling Teacher Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>48. Establishing film night</li> <li>49. Viewing slide shows</li> <li>50. Finding audio-visual materials</li> <li>51. Securing guest speakers</li> <li>52. Visiting other projects</li> <li>53. Arranging city trips</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>135. Securing teacher salary</li> <li>136. Attending training courses</li> <li>137. Visiting established schools</li> <li>138. Recruiting teacher assistants</li> </ul>

Uti HD.P.	Tactical Arena	June 1971
ENSURING LOCAL ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY		
ICA Consultants		Plate 4d
Paratactic IV VILLAGE COMMERCE	Paratactic VI EXTERNAL RELATIONS	
Tactic 11: Developing Small Industry	Tactic 20: Regularizing Govt. Liaison	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>54. Conducting skills survey</li> <li>55. Arranging Khadi visits</li> <li>56. Researching trade expansion</li> <li>57. Extending rope manufacturing</li> <li>58. Identifying local materials</li> <li>59. Negotiating stone procurement</li> <li>60. Regularizing wood procurement</li> <li>61. Initiating carpentry industry</li> <li>62. Opening bidi subsidiary</li> <li>63. Opening tailoring industry</li> <li>64. Arranging sewing machines</li> <li>65. Financing flour mill</li> <li>66. Researching blacksmithy costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>109. Visiting local officers</li> <li>110. Arranging village tours</li> <li>111. Distributing regular reports</li> <li>112. Researching available schemes</li> <li>113. Training villagers team</li> </ul>	
Tactic 12: Initiating Coop Marketing	Tactic 21: Assuring fiscal support	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>68. Arranging merchants association</li> <li>69. Assessing existing cooperative</li> <li>70. Registering new society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>114. Reporting new accomplishments</li> <li>115. Submitting concise proposals</li> <li>116. Soliciting company adoption</li> <li>117. Obtaining bank adoption</li> </ul>	
Tactic 13: Structuring Comm'l Services	Tactic 22: Mobilizing Consultant Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>71. Initiating weekly bazaar</li> <li>72. Securing bank loans</li> <li>73. Conducting loans survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>118. Addressing service clubs</li> <li>119. Locating business/professional associations</li> <li>120. Holding special P.S.U.s</li> <li>121. Requesting individual guidance</li> <li>122. Hosting guardian dinners</li> </ul>	

Paratactic V

Expanding Profitable Agricultural Production

Tactic 14: Intensifying Irrigation Water Development

- 74. Arranging water survey
- 75. Preparing well scheme
- 76. Extending electric pumps
- 77. Selecting bund sites
- 78. Installing piped water
- 79. Enlarging water tank

Tactic 15: Implementing Dry Land Reclamation

- 80. Obtaining land survey
- 81. Planning soil conservation
- 82. Constructing contour/field bunds
- 83. Planting cover grasses

Tactic 16: Introducing Cash Crop Production

- 84. Securing hybrid seeds
- 85. Obtaining modern fertilizers
- 86. Selecting Cash crops
- 87. Arranging soil testing
- 88. Planning pest controls
- 89. Conducting educational excursions
- 90. Holding farming seminars

Tactic 17: Creating Modern Farm Demonstrations

- 91. Modernizing agricultural techniques
- 92. Digging compost pits
- 93. Locating Demonstration farm
- 94. Planting fodder crops
- 95. Researching pest control
- 96. Arranging agricultural exhibitions
- 97. Acquiring modern implements
- 98. Securing village tractor

Tactic 18: Implementing Improved Animal Care

- 99. Locating poultry training
- 100. Providing goat training
- 101. Securing veterinary training
- 102. Acquiring improved feed
- 103. Scheduling veterinary doctor
- 104. Arranging dairy training
- 105. Providing artificial insemination

Tactic 19: Promoting Local Agro Industry

- 106. Establishing milk society
- 107. Operating goat farm
- 108. Initiating poultry farm

Uti  
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THE FIFTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMMES  
Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Uti

June 1977

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Plate 5

I TOWARDS ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT		II TOWARDS PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION C	III TOWARDS SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT	
COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE A	COMMUNITY INDUSTRY B		COMMUNITY SERVICES D	COMMUNITY EDUCATION E
MODERN FARMING DEMONSTRATION  1	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY  4	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES CENTRE  7	ESSENTIAL SERVICES FACILITIES  10	EARLY LEARNING CENTRE  13
COMPREHENSIVE WATER DEVELOPMENT  2	AGRO SIDE BUSINESS  5	PRIVATE DWELLING RENOVATION  8	BASIC SANITATION SYSTEM  11	SCHOOL SUPPORT NETWORK  14
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES  3	LOCAL TRADING COMPANY  6	VILLAGE SPACE DESIGN  9	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE  12	VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHEMES  15

1: TOWARDS ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE		COMMUNITY INDUSTRY	
MODERN FARMING DEMONSTRATION  1	Land Development Programme	SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY  4	Food Processing Programme
	Crop Management Programme		Home Industries Programme
	New Implements Programme		Ancillary Plants Programme
	Supplementary Inputs Programme		Tradesmen's Enterprises Prog.
COMPREHENSIVE WATER DEVELOPMENT  2	Well Repairs Programme	AGRO SIDE BUSINESS  5	Dairy Scheme Programme
	Screwwell Construction Prog.		Goat Farming Programme
	Systematic Bunding Programme		Poultry Farming Programme
	Pumpset Installation Prog.		Animal Housing Programme
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICES  3	Veterinary Clinic Programme	LOCAL TRADING COMPANY  6	Banking Facilities Programme
	Fodder Plots Programme		Credit Sources Programme
	Improved Breeding Programme		Village Bazaar Programme
	Grazing Land Programme		Loan Procurement Programme

11:

TOWARDS PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES CENTRE  7	Meeting Facility Programme
	Cultural Events Programme
	Community Celebrations Programme
	Recreational Activities Programme
PRIVATE DWELLINGS RENOVATION  8	Systematic Repairs Programme
	Model Design Programme
	Building Materials Programme
	Housing Loans Programme
VILLAGE SPACE DESIGN  9	Master Plan Programme
	Entrance Improvement Programme
	Tree Planting Programme
	Signboard Erection Programme

111: TOWARDS SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICES		COMMUNITY EDUCATION	
ESSENTIAL SERVICES FACILITIES  10	Electricity Extension Prog.	EARLY LEARNING CENTRE  13	Comprehensive Curriculum Prog.
	Postal Service Programme		Children's Playground Programme
	Regular Transport Programme		Nutritional Feeding Programme
	Road Repair Programme		Infant Care Programme
BASIC SANITATION SYSTEM  11	Public Toilets Programme	SCHOOL SUPPORT NETWORK  14	Teacher Training Programme
	Water System Programme		Parent/Teacher Relations Prog.
	Drainage Network Programme		Equipment & Supplies Programme
	Rubbish Disposal Programme		New Facilities Programme
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE  12	Health Workers Programme	VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHMEES  15	Agricultural Knowhow Programme
	Immunization Campaign Prog.		Industrial Expertise Programme
	Special Camps Programme		Managerial Methods Programme
	Health Training Programme		Language Skills Programme

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## EPILOGUE

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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 officers, private agencies and organisations whose practical assistance and encouragement were crucial for the successful completion of the consult. This should include Mr Atul Bahdur Singh who, on behalf of the district and as Mayor of Nagpur, welcomed the guest consultants at the opening session. In addition, mention must be made of all officers of the Zilla Parishad, in particular the Block Development Officer in Umred, Mr Purohit. The consultation greatly benefitted from the support of many civic, business and religious organisations, including Fr. Joseph Mendes, principal of St. Joseph's Technical Institute, Dr I.E.J. David, Mr A.D. Salve, Mr Kaitar Agrawal of the Vib-Nagpur Kirana Merchants Association, Mr Y.A. Khare, Professor R.R. Suiha and Professors Chaudare and Rajgir from the Extension Department of Nagpur Agricultural University. Thanks also go to the Grain Merchants Association of Nagpur and to Shri K.N. Sharma of the Nagpur Chamber of Commerce. Finally, mention must be made of the warm welcome and very enthusiastic participation of the Uti residents.

The implementation of the fifteen actuating programmes of the Uti Human Development Project began even before the consult had concluded. The villagers offered two houses for the auxiliary staff to live in, while beginning their work with the village. One of the first signs of activity was the opening of the new pre-school which began with over 50 children in attendance. Shramdan work commenced on roads and drains, signalling the beginning of the community work force. The State Bank of India indicated that it would be willing to adopt Uti and assist with loans through its Umred branch. Members of the Nagpur Rotary Club also visited Uti and offered to run a diagnostic camp and to supply a first-aid kit plus medicines to the village. The Fertilizer Corporation of India held discussions with farmers and made plans for a demonstration plot of hybrid jowar, wheat,

and cotton, whereby they would supply the seed, fertilizer and technical supervision, while the village, assisted by the auxiliary, would look after the crop and use the profits to establish a community fund to assist other programmes in the project. Finally, Uti sent 15 of its young men to the Maliwada Human Development Training School and many of them are now serving in other villages across Maharashtra.

#### FUNDING

A comprehensive funding scheme is required for each social demonstration project. While the community must move as quickly as possible to assume responsibility for the costs of its development, outside financial leverage is necessary to build economic momentum. The project requires direct assistance from both the private and public sectors in the form of grants, long-term loans at favourable rates, lines of credit and in-kind contributions of goods, services and personnel. Generating local voluntary work teams is another, often overlooked financial resource. It is therefore crucial to bring such external resources immediately to the service of the community and to maintain them only for the period of time necessary for overcoming inertia in the local economic activity. Plate 6 describes the phase two plan for financing the Maharashtra Village Development Project.

#### REPLICATION

The Maliwada Human Development Project, initiated in December 1975, has been replicated in twelve locations across the state in the past eighteen months, and there are now projects in all four divisions, and soon in every district. Uti is the first replication village in Nagpur District and the first in Umred Taluka. The Maliwada replication effort is directed toward making locally-based, comprehensive community development, a viable option for every village in the state by 1984.

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