

**TEMBURWAHI**  
**Human Development Project**

CONSULTATION  
SUMMARY STATEMENT  
OCTOBER 1977

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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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This is a publication summarizing the  
Temburwahi Human Development Consultation  
which took place at  
Temburwahi, Maharashtra, Republic of India  
October 2-5, 1977  
organized by  
The Institute of Cultural Affairs:India  
Consultants.

TEMBURWAHI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CONSULTATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

Prologomena

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

Epilogue

PROLOGOMENA

The Temburwahi Human Development Project Consultation represents one of the initial steps in the actuation phase of a plan to replicate the Maliwada Human Development Project, which was launched in January 1976. The village of Temburwahi is located twelve kilometres from the taluka place of Rajura, and two kilometres back from the Rajura-Hyderabad highway. It is the first village in the Chandrapur District and one of twenty 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 the possibility of village development elsewhere in the district, state and nation.

THDP

The project area covers over 1,500 hectares of land most of which is used for crop production and animal grazing. A number of small mud huts cluster along narrow, winding streets and at the extremity of the village, is a large tank which supplies the village with water. In addition, there are three wells for drinking water. Temburwahi has a population of a little over 1,000, nearly 40% of whom are literate. The majority of families own small land holdings, ranging from five to ten acres, while a few own up

BASELINE

to 35 acres. In addition, most families possess a few buffaloes, cows goats and sheep. The major crops grown are cotton, wheat, jowar and rice. Temburwahi is served by two kirana shops and three tailors. The school offers classes up to seventh standard. Health services are located two kilometres away at the Warood Missionary centre, while doctors are also available at Rajura. Skin diseases and, to a lesser extent, malnutrition are prevalent among the villagers. The recently installed electricity provides for minimal village lighting.

PARTICIP-  
ANTS

The Consult took place in Temburwahi from October 2nd to 5th, 1977. The team of consultants numbered over 100, 80 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 Temburwahi represented business and professions in Nagpur, Akola Bombay and Aurangabad. International consultants came from England 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 agriculture, animal husbandry, chicken raising, housing and rural construction, medicine and public health, educationalists in early learning, primary, secondary and adult extension training, sanitation design, business and commerce and accounting.

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 Temburwahi. 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 the 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 field, 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 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 enthusiasm of those who participated in the consult. There is little doubt that the community is ready to engage in village renewal. The interest and involvement of the local people increased daily during the consult. The outside consultants were moved by the warm hospitality extended by the community and were impressed by the work and dedication of the local participants. Finally, the experience of the consult awakened a new concern for the future of rural India, on the part of the visiting consultants.

Temburwahi

H.D.P.

ICA Consultants

## OPERATING VISION CHART

October 1977

A

B

Plate 1

Toward Developing Public Facilities		Toward Increasing Village Income				Toward Engaging Village Potential	
Basic Utilities	Essential Services	Agricultural Products		Business Expansion		Social Life	Total Education
		Farm Development	Agro Industry	Small Industry	Co-operative Commerce		
Sanitation System	Health Centre	Irrigation System	Dairy Loans	Cottage Industry	Financial Services	Corporate Events	Pre-school Learning
Space Design	School Buildings	Modern Implements	Poultry & Goats	Rice Mill	Co-operative Store	Village Club	Adult Training
Roads & Drains							Formal Education
Community Services	Space Beautification	Demonstration Farm	Vegetable Production	Full Employment	Local Market	Community Centre	Government Relations

I ECONOMIC FOUNDATION PROPOSALS		II	III COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS	
A AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION PROPOSALS	B INCOME SOURCES PROPOSALS	C RESIDENT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	D COMMUNITY STRUCTURE PROPOSALS	E COMMUNITY WELFARE PROPOSALS
ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT 1	COTTAGE INDUSTRY PROJECT 6	AGRO-INDUSTRY TRAINING PROJECT 10	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES PROJECT 14	EARLY LEARNING PROJECT 18
VETERINARY CLINIC PROJECT 2	RICE MILL PROJECT 7	CULTURAL ACTIVITIES PROJECT 11	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROJECT 15	PRIMARY HEALTH PROJECT 19
GOBAR GAS PROJECT 3	VILLAGE MARKET PROJECT 8	WOMEN'S SELF-EMPLOYMENT PROJECT 12	COMMUNITY WORKFORCE PROJECT 16	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROJECT 20
FARMING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 4	FINANCIAL RELATIONS PROJECT 9	LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROJECT 13	VILLAGE CLUBS PROJECT 17	PUBLIC SANITATION PROJECT 21
IRRIGATION SYSTEM PROJECT 5				VILLAGE SERVICES PROJECT 22

## UNDERLYING CONTRADICTIONS CHART

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Plate 2

INEFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP METHODS	UNDEVELOPED COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT	UNTRAINED ACTUATION PROWESS	INACCESSIBLE COMMUNITY SERVICES	UNEXCITING CULTURAL LIFE	BUREAUCRATIC PROCESSES UNKNOWN	INHIBITING SOCIAL PATTERNS	LIMITED MODERN EQUIPMENT
Ineffective use of . Lard	Undesired production market	Limited training programme	Hospital too far distant	Strong community traditions	Payment of taxes ignored	Backward social customs	High cost of tools
Incorporate community response	Unconver- sant market practices	Lack of business training	Government aids unknown	Reticent youth leadership	Executive methods unknown	Traditional women's backwardness	Expensive irrigation equipment
Lack of teaching guidance	Lack of industrial site	Unimportant child labour	Lack of important direction	Paralyzing community habits	Need of economic direction	Limited adult education	Improper transport'n facilities
Unaided cultivation processes	Undeveloped corporate organisa'ns	Weak information source	Unutilised dirty water	Time waste in unproductive work	Unavaila- ble bus services	Woman take no decisions	
Limited teaching methods	Lack of business experiences	Untrained leadership base	First aid unavailable	Lack of recreation programmes	Fear of taking loans		
Village significance symbolised	Lack of market permission	Limited English prowess	Unavailable technical facilities				
Ineffective government strictures	Limited available capital	Limited power access	Inadequate nutrition knowledge				
Limited educational facilities	Limited employment facilities	Lack of market ability	Shortage of balanced diet				
Prevalance of old traditions	Unavailable credit facilities	Lack of technical experts					
Irregular youth programmes	Lack of saving structure	Illiteracy limits resources					
Unaware of new methods							
Defective tank construction							

Tactical arena A

Plate 4

CONSOLIDATING VILLAGE PUBLIC SERVICES						
B RELEASING COMMON ECONOMIC POTENTIAL						
C SUSTAINING VILLAGE SOCIAL CARE						
D REVITALIZING COMMUNITY LIFE						
Paratactic 1 VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION	Paratactic 2 LOCAL AGRICULTURE	Paratactic 3 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH	Paratactic 4	Paratactic 5 TOTAL EDUCATION	Paratactic 6 LOCAL INDUSTRY	Paratactic 7 VILLAGE SUPPORT
Tactic 1 Improving BASIC PUBLIC FACILITIES	Tactic 5 Emphasizing MARKETABLE CASH CROPS	Tactic 8 Developing COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES	Tactic 11 Creating ADDITIONAL SOCIAL GROUPINGS Tactic 12 Organising REGULAR CULTURAL EVENTS	Tactic 16 Expanding BASIC EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES	Tactic 19 Launching PROFITABLE SMALL INDUSTRIES	Tactic 22 Releasing NEEDED PUBLIC SERVICES
Tactic 2 Completing LOCAL PUBLIC ROADS	Tactic 6 Introducing	Tactic 9 Constructing	Tactic 13 Broadening BASIC COMMUNITY ORGANISATION	Tactic 17 Providing INFORMAL LEARNING EXPERIENCES	Tactic 20 Upgrading VILLAGE ARTISAN OUTPUT	Tactic 23 Obtaining RELEVANT GOVERNMENT PERMISSION
Tactic 3 Designing VILLAGE LAND USE	Tactic 7 Increasing	Tactic 10 Building	Tactic 14 Marking COMMON SPACE Tactic 15 Encouraging LOCAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	Tactic 18 Structuring TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING	Tactic 21 Expanding LOCAL COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES	Tactic 24 Tapping AVAILABLE EXPERT SKILLS
Tactic 4 Constructing NEEDED PUBLIC BUILDINGS						Tactic 25 Securing OUTSIDE FINANCIAL RESOURCES

## Paratactic I

## VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION

## Paratactic VII

## VILLAGE

## Tactic 1: Public Facilities

- 1 Agricultural Electrification
- 2 Electrification Facilities
- 3 Village Tubelights
- 4 Community Spaces

## Tactic 22: Public Services

- 87 Bus Transportation
- 88 Post Office
- 89 Community Library
- 90 In-kind Books
- 91 Library Management
- 92 Library Furniture
- 93 Transportation Survey

## Tactic 2: Community Roads

- 5 Improved Streets
- 6 Perfected Roads
- 7 Village Entrance

## Tactic 23: Government Permission

- 94 Industrial Permission
- 95 Land Utilisation
- 96 Fodder Grass
- 97 Forest Protection

## Tactic 3: Land Utilisation

- 8 Master Plan
- 9 Village Map
- 10 Demonstration Map

## Tactic 24: Special Skills

- 98 Agricultural Skills
- 99 Development Services
- 100 Debtor Services
- 101 Announcement Centre
- 102 Veterinary Consultant

## Tactic 4: Public Buildings

- 11 Health Centre
- 12 Primary School
- 13 Community Centre
- 14 Guest House

## Tactic 25: Financial Resources

- 103 Bank Loan
- 104 Economic Survey
- 105 Village Adoption

## RELEASING COMMON ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

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Plate 4B

Paratactic II LOCAL AGRICULTURE	Paratactic III LOCAL INDUSTRY
<p>Tactic 5: Cash Crops</p> <p>15 Hybrid Seeds 16 Vegetable Garden 17 Modern Equipment 18 Chemical Fertilizer</p>	<p>Tactic 19: Small Industry</p> <p>76 Cooperative Organisation 77 Auxiliary Corporateness 78 Industrial Trip</p>
<p>Tactic 6: Husbandry Techniques</p> <p>19 Cattle Stable 20 Crossbred Cows 21 Poultry Shed 22 Poultry Farm 23 Fodder Grass</p>	<p>Tactic 20: Artisan Output</p> <p>79 Mechanical Knowledge 80 Weekly Market 81 Technical Training</p>
<p>Tactic 7: Irrigation System</p> <p>24 New Wells 25 Water Survey 26 Drainage Construction 27 Management Plan</p>	<p>Tactic 21: Commercial Activities</p> <p>82 Market Development 83 Market Value 84 Shops Plan 85 Village Shopping 86 Village Guild</p>

## Paratactic III

## COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH

## Paratactic V

## TOTAL EDUCATION

## Tactic 8: Health Services

## Tactic 16: Education Opportunities

- 28 Health Personnel
- 29 Clinic Building
- 30 Regular Meals
- 31 Doctor Schedule
- 32 Medical Supplies

- 59 School Repairs
- 60 Women's Classes
- 61 Art School
- 62 High-school Repairs
- 63 School Equipment
- 64 School Furniture
- 65 Night School
- 66 Qualified Personnel
- 67 School Expansion

## Tactic 9: Sanitation Facilities

## Tactic 17: Informal Learning

- 33 General Toilet
- 34 Garbage Pits
- 35 Street Sweeping
- 36 General Bathrooms

- 68 Play Things
- 69 Technical Teachers
- 70 Equipment Utilisation
- 71 Music School

## Tactic 10: Drainage System

## Tactic 18: Skills Training

- 37 Road Drains
- 38 Soak Pits
- 39 Technical Survey
- 40 Regular Drainage-flow

- 72 Skills Training
- 73 Grain Mill
- 74 Mechanical Garage
- 75 Trades Training

## Paratactic IV

## COMMUNITY LIFE

## Tactic 11: Village Organisation

- 41 Youth Organisation
- 42 Women's Organisation
- 43 New Groups

## Tactic 12: Cultural Events

- 44 Religious Festivals
- 45 Festival Calendar
- 46 Women's Music
- 47 Regular Movies
- 48 Community Festival

## Tactic 13: Community Organisation

- 49 Stake Engagement
- 50 Guild Activities
- 51 Leadership Meetings
- 52 Quarterly Meeting

## Tactic 14: Common Space

- 53 Chowk Creation
- 54 Street Names
- 55 House Numbers
- 56 Tree Plantation

## Tactic 15: Community Engagement

- 57 Work Days
- 58 Temburwahi Newspaper

1 TOWARD ECONOMIC SELF-SUSTENANCE		2 TOWARD HUMAN SELF-CONFIDENCE		3 TOWARD SOCIAL SELF-RELIANCE	
VILLAGE AGRICULTURE	VILLAGE COMMERCE	VILLAGE EDUCATION	VILLAGE STRUCTURES	VILLAGE HEALTH	VILLAGE WELL-BEING
COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION FARM 1	TRADING EXCHANGE CENTRE 4	EARLY LEARNING CENTRE 6	COMMUNITY CENTRE COMPLEX 9	PUBLIC HEALTH OUTPOST 12	ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES 14
COMPREHENSIVE IRRIGATION PROJECT 2		FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION ACADEMY 7	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT EVENTS 16		VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT 15
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROJECT 3	SMALL INDUSTRY COMPLEX 5	MODEL VILLAGE SCHOOL 8	VILLAGE BEAUTIFICATION CAMPAIGN 11	VILLAGE SANITATION PROJECT 13	PUBLIC RELATIONS CORPS 16

1. TOWARD ECONOMIC SELF - SUSTENANCE			
A. VILLAGE AGRICULTURE		B. VILLAGE COMMERCE	
COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION FARM  1	1. Crop planning office	TEMBURWAHI TRADING CENTRE  4	13. Village market combine
	2. Small stock enterprises		14. Agricultural produce mktg.
	3. Land use experiment		15. Modernized village shops
	4. Veterinary clinic service		16. Market promotion associatn
COMPREHENSIVE IRRIGATION PROJECT  2	5. Well use expansion	SMALL INDUSTRY COMPLEX  5	17. Village processing company
	6. Water delivery system		18. Cottage craft industry
	7. Water management scheme		19. Agro business ventures
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROJECT  3	8. Bund maintenance patterns	5	20. Local ancillary factory
	9. Cash crops marketing		
	10. Crop store facilities		
	11. Co-operative vegetable gdn.		
	12. Farm equipment pool		

2.

TOWARDS HUMAN SELF - CONFIDENCE

C. VILLAGE EDUCATION		D. VILLAGE STRUCTURES	
EARLY LEARNING CENTRE 6	21. Community mini-school	TEMBURWAHI COMMUNITY CENTRE 9	33. Basic community organization
	22. Pre-schooling centre		34. Community information centre
	23. Childhood education training		35. Expert lecture series
	24. Parent-teacher association		36. Cultural life events
FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION ACADEMY 7	25. Village literacy classes	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT EVENTS 10	37. Public work force
	26. Language training school		38. Community celebration activities
	27. Local trades apprenticeship		39. Youth action corps
	28. Supplementary education str.		40. Women's awakenment forums
MODEL VILLAGE SCHOOL 8	29. Commercial management trng.	VILLAGE BEAUTIFICATION CAMPAIGN 11	41. Entrance archway sign
	30. Cultural heritage seminars		42. Street road markers
	31. Village technical skills		43. Citrus tree planting
	32. Modern farming institute		44. Chowk drama stage

TOWARD SOCIAL SELF-RELIANCE

E. VILLAGE HEALTH

F. VILLAGE WELL-BEING

PUBLIC  
HEALTH  
OUTPOST

45. Primary Health Centre

46. Preventive Medicine Service

47. Nutritious Food Project

48. Health Education Network

12

ESSENTIAL  
PUBLIC  
SERVICES

14

53. Village Circulating Library

54. Branch Post Office

55. Bus Transport Service

56. Public Utilities Project

57. Common Amenities Provisions

58. New Public Buildings

59. Educational Facilities Exp'n

60. Streets Pathways Paving

61. Government Relations Corps

62. Funding Enablement Force

63. Management Consulta'n Servi

64. Village Services

VILLAGE  
CONSTRUCTION  
PROJECT

15

VILLAGE  
SANITATION  
PROJECT

49. House Road Drains

50. Community Toilet Facilities

51. Rubbish Disposal Pits

52. Water Purification Agency

13

PUBLIC  
RELATIONS  
CORPS

16

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## 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 departments and officers, private agencies and organizations whose practical assistance and encouragement were crucial for the successful completion of the consultation. This should include all the officers of the Zilla Parishad of the Chandrapur District, especially the chairman Mr Raje Fattelal Shaba, Chairman of the Health and Building Department, Mr Mamulkar, the Sub-Divisional Officer, the Block Development Officer, the Tahsildar and the Project Officer of Tribal Development, Mr Atre. Their presence at the opening session celebrated the significance of the occasion and announced the kind of support the village could expect following the consultation. From the private sector, the Chandrapur Jaycees Club provided printing for the consultation and attended the opening, as did the Ballarshah Jaycees Club who decided to adopt the village. The Punjab National Bank in Ballarshah agreed to be the adopting bank for the project. A variety of materials were contributed by numerous merchants in Ballarshah, including the Swastik Glass Company, Ballarshah (paper) Industries Limited and Mr Nandalal Sarda Sheth, who provided foodstuffs. Finally, we must also thank the volunteer cooks from the village, the generous shopkeepers who supplied food and the members of the Gram Panchayat, whose hospitality and cooperation was always present.

IMPLEMENT  
-ATION

Temburwahi intends to be a demonstration of the replicability of the initial demonstration projects in the State of Maharashtra. It is important therefore, that an imaginal picture be drawn that describes some of the anticipated results of the project. The variety of things that a visitor might see on a tour of the village six months after the consult, are presented in the following sketches. One would pass by a new health centre building which, along with other public buildings, would have electric lighting to night education classes and village planning meetings to take place. The roads and drains would be a great

sign of the efforts of the volunteer workforce. The weekly market would be a gathering of people from surrounding villagers but run by the Temburwahi citizens, and supplied by local merchants and farmers. The streets and chowks would be lined with fruit trees both beautifying the roadways and providing fresh fruit for the children's nutrition feeding programme. The pre-school which opened before the consult, would now have a full enrollment of all children in the 3 - 5 age group and illiteracy would have become a thing of the past. The tour would end with a visit to the cottage industries, goat meat export centre, the egg marketing shop and the project office, where the record of bankloans indicate a firm financial base under Temburwahi.

#### 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 public and private sources 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.

#### REPLIC- ATION

The Maliwada Hmuan Development Project, initiated in December 1975, has been replicated in 25 locations across the state during the past twenty-one months. Human Development Projects are currently in operation in four Divisions and 25 Districts. Temburwahi is the first replication village in Chandrapur District and the first in Rajura Tahsil. The Maliwada Replication effort is directed toward making locally-based comprehensive community development, a viable option for every village in the state by 1984.

**THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INDIA**

Maliwada Office: P. O. Box 100, AURANGABAD,  
Bombay Office: P. O. Box 660, BOMBAY,

Maharashtra 431 001  
Maharashtra 400 001