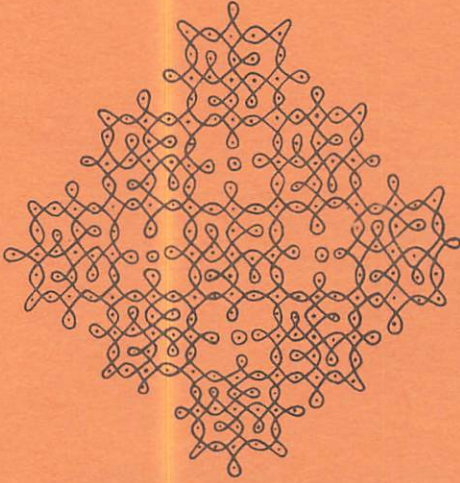


MALIWADA

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT BULLETIN





Each day, just before sunrise, village women in India sweep the threshold of their homes, then carefully and skillfully trace an intricate pattern onto the floor using handfuls of rice flour. These patterns are an age-old tradition, passed from mother to daughter, and no woman could think of greeting a new day without a new pattern. The tracings are meant to be fragile and walked upon, for it is considered bad fortune for them to remain undisturbed.

India is a land of great and rich traditions, reflecting many layers of civilization and culture. A local newspaper describes the village of Maliwada this way: "Maliwada is a village 16 kilometers from Aurangabad on the Bombay-Aurangabad Road. Since it is situated at the foot of the historic Deogiri Fortress, one's attention is immediately attracted to the tall pillars of this piece of history while the little town at its foot remains neglected. Even today it is bypassed and unnoticed and this element of neglect is almost the symbol of Maliwada."

Maliwada means "Abode of the Farmers." It was once the farming center for a flourishing culture of more than 800,000 people on the Deccan Plateau. Today, Maliwada and the nearby villages of Abdi Mandi, a commercial center, and Daulatabad have barely enough food for themselves. The main reason is that there is no water. Most of the rainfall is during the monsoon season, and the village wells dry up during three months of the year. In addition, during recent decades the area has been frequently hit by drought, causing many of its people to leave the villages to seek "better conditions" in the cities. The population of Maliwada today is about 2300, most of whom farm varying-size plots of land with irrigation from the wells.

The Deogiri, or Daulatabad, Fortress bears silent witness to the fact that it was not always this way in Maliwada. The Fort is carved into a stone mountain rising from the plateau. Apparently for centuries it provided protection for the villagers below, who, if attacked, could move inside its walls and survive for weeks on the stored food and water from tanks built of stone. The fort was impossible to capture by force, but in the 13th century, a Muslim warrior named Mohammed Tughlak did capture it by bribery, and made the Fort and the area around it the capital of all India for six years, until he moved back to Delhi. At that time there were small dams called bunds, canals, and a water storage system adequate for Maliwada's farmers to grow food for the entire region.

No one knows how it happened, but sometime in the shrouded centuries since Tughlak, the people of Maliwada lost the use of the water system, even though remnants of it can still be discerned over the landscape. The water-use system was lost, but the majesty and the glorious memories held by the presence of the Fort remained. Each day, as they toiled in the barren fields, the people of Maliwada were reminded that their village had once been a place of fertility and vitality.

Mahatma Gandhi, in the midst of his efforts to create self-determination for the nation of India, often carried with him a spinning wheel to illustrate the possibility of small-scale industry. His emphasis on rural village economic and social development was foreshortened by his death, but the spinning wheel remained in the imagination of his people. Today, after thirty years of accomplishment in industrial development and agricultural intensification, the symbol of the spinning wheel is being revived in a new form. Those who are serious about the future of India are aware that the key to continued national development is in the transformation of India's villages both socially and economically as the most effective way to ease the heavy migration of hungry rural people to the overburdened metropolitan centers.

As a part of this emphasis on rural development, conversations were held in late 1975 between officials of the government of India and the staff of the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India. The result was that the ICA was invited to establish a demonstration village project in rural India. The

MALIWADA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
20 Week Progress Report
on
The Seventeen Actuating Programmes
JUNE, 1976

Section A: COMMUNITY HEALTH

I. Maliwada Health Outpost

Preventive Medicine Programme: Small pox, polio and triple antigen vaccinations and vitamin solutions have been given to all children in the pre-primary school. Special skin and E.N.T. camps have been conducted. Medical records are maintained on every person in the village. Pregnant and lactating mothers are provided with vitamins daily.

Medical Care Programme: The health clinic has been working for three months. 972 people have been treated (an average of 18 every day). A resident nurse is on call 24 hours a day for emergency treatment. The clinic has been helped by gifts of medicines and a refrigerator.

Referral Service Programme: A 24 hour vehicle service is available to transport emergency cases to the Aurangabad Medical College Hospital.

Health Education Programme: Sanitation, nutrition and personal hygiene have been taught in the Mahila Mandal (womens' group) where mothers learn about infant care.

II. Village Demonstration Home

Community Kitchen Programme: Over 170 children are served snacks and lunch every day. This kitchen will soon serve the village labour force.

Domestic Management Programme: Home budgeting, hygiene and child-care are demonstrated in the Mahila Mandal.

Family Living Programme: Regular home visits to explain and encourage family planning. A sterilization camp for 15 people was conducted by the Family Planning Department. Information and family planning devices are available at the health out-post.

Nutrition Education Programme: Community Kitchen menus based on locally grown foods are used as samples for menu-planning in the Mahila Mandal. Participation in the Community Kitchen structures expose women to alternative forms of cooking.

III. Maliwada Community Commons

Vegetable Garden Programme: A community vegetable garden has been established to supplement the Community Kitchen.

Animal Farm Programme: Improved strains of Ajmeer goats will soon be introduced.

Dairy Herd Programme: 20 crossbreeds are being procured to supply milk to the Community Kitchen.

Poultry Unit Programme: Arbor Acres, Pune and Nasik Egg Enterprises are assisting the setup of 1000 bird poultry unit by July 1. It will supply eggs to the Community Kitchen.

Section B: COMMUNITY EDUCATION

IV. Early Learning Centre

Infant Care Programme: The daily infant care centre has made it possible for infants to have nutritious meals; mothers to be released to work; and parents to see a demonstration of infant care and education.

Pre-School Programme: 60 children ages two and three years attend the pre-school.

Kinder Garten Programme: The 102 children, ages four and five years, attend the Kinder Garten, recognized by the Zilla Parishad, daily between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Five village residents, four men and one woman, have been trained to teach in the school.

Community Support Programme: The parents help serve the children's snacks and participate every week in the Teacher's Guild Meetings.

V. Model Village School

Functional Education Programme: A two-shift curriculum has been developed. It includes the Zilla Parishad's (district school authority) primary school curriculum and practical training in trade skills.

In-field Training Programme: Students learn practical skills working with the six guilds. 120 youth participate in the extra-curricular youth programme every day.

Total Enrollment Programme: The school will be expanded from 120 to over 300 for classes 1 through 4 in June.

Teacher Training Programme: Regular refresher courses in education are being held for teachers from schools in surrounding villages.

Section C: COMMUNITY TRAINING

VI. In-Service Training Institute

Technical Training Programme: Nine men have been trained in the use and maintenance of vehicles and are employed in the village.

Rural Management Programme: The management of all equipment and village finances (tractor fees, electricity dues, local taxes) are handled by community residents.

Trade Skills Programme: Training has been given to twelve unemployed men in carpentry. Unemployed youth are being prepared for training in the Industrial Training Institute, Aurangabad.

Night School Programme: Six farmers were sent for training at Jalna. 130 farmers participated in a five-day Farmer Training seminar scheduled in the early morning and late evening sessions.

VIII: Maliwada Community Academy

Village Literacy Programme: Over 70 people are involved in Marathi literacy classes, and 40 in English language classes late evenings four times a week.

Basic Education Programme: A five week intensive training curriculum has been prepared as a crash course for preparing children who have not had school education for entry and re-entry into the educational structures.

Local Heritage Programme: Dramas, festivals and song nights are organized regularly. The educational guild is experimenting in nursery rhymes and rituals that rehearse the ancient and great cultural roots of the Maliwada Community. Mahila Mandal is putting together a book of songs that have been passed down for centuries by word of mouth.

Social Methods Training: Every Tuesday night two hundred men and women meet in the six guilds for planning and training. Every Friday night thirty guild leaders meet for more intensive training. Two persons have been sent to a two-week training programme in Community Development Methods in Hyderabad.

Section D: PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION

VIII. Rural Housing Project

Housing Rehabilitation Programme: Homes have been improved and extended and emphasis has been placed on adequate lighting, ventilation and the use of stone floors to substitute for the cow dung floors.

New Construction Programme: Eight three-room houses costing Rs. 1965/- each have been completed for the landless labourers.

Animal Shelters Programme: Common cattle and goat sheds are to be built on the village outskirts to provide for animal shelters away from residential areas.

Home Beautification Programme: Over 80 houses have been white-washed during the "Shramdan" work days. Demonstration kitchen gardens and the use of flower pots have encouraged families in caring for homes and their surrounding areas.

IX. Maliwada Community Centre

Cultural Life Programme: The community has created and uses a stylized form of the Daulatabad Fort as a symbol of the Maliwada Community's fortitude over the centuries and its decision to create the new forms of community care.

Community Organization Programme: The community, both men and women, is organized into six working guilds (farmers, traders, builders, teachers, doctors, ambassadors). These guilds are forces that plan for the implementation of seventeen programmes. They meet every Tuesday night. Working groups within each guild meet daily to carry out the day-to-day activities. Every Sunday morning the community participates in a three-hour session of "Shramdan" from 8 to 11. On the first Sunday in every month the community meets for a reporting session in the Nehru Chowk. (village square).

Care Network Programme: The 200 households in the village and farm areas of Maliwada have been divided into six geographical neighbourhoods. Representatives meet each Wednesday evening to discern and act upon arenas of concern such as sanitation, health care and beautification.

Work Corp Programme: Over 150 jobs have been created for the unemployed so far. Employment of individuals is based on the financial status of the family unit.

X. Village Reconstruction Projects

Streets Paving Programme: An architect who has volunteered his time and services has laid a master plan for the village. Each street and chowk has been named and lined with white-washed stones.

Public Building Programme: The village Dharma Shalla (welfare center) and the Maliwada Health Outpost have been rehabilitated. The Community Kitchen, the Model House and eight houses for landless labourers have been newly constructed. Work has been initiated on a 7000 square foot community centre, the industrial sheds, and a drainage system for the community.

Common Amenities Programme: Surveys are underway to sink four wells and to erect a water tank to provide for the domestic needs of the village. Toilets, bathing areas and laundry blocks are planned.

Drainage System Programme: A drainage system has been initiated which includes a major central drain and street drainage.

Section E: COMMUNITY COMMERCE

XI. Commercial Services Union

Village Savings Programme: Negotiations have reached the decision-making stage regarding the bank adoption scheme.

Credit Union Programme: A farmers' Co-operative involving every family in the village is being set up.

Capital Development Programme: Twenty-seven landless labourers have received loans through the Co-operative Society. Thirty-seven farmers have filed applications to the Land Development Bank.

Management Services Programme: Training in book-keeping and accounting is under way in the box factory and the staff office.

XII. Maliwada Trading Company

Village Stores Programme. A "Janata Baza" will be set up in association with the co-operative.

Community Transport Programme: A truck has been made available for transporting of village goods.

Trading Exchange Programme: In association with the co-operative, local goods will be purchased and sold cooperatively.

Storage Facilities Programme: A village godown is under construction.

Section F: COMMUNITY INDUSTRY

XIII. Agricultural Produce Enterprises

Small Stock Programme: Upgrading of existing poultry and the establishment of a common Poultry Unit is underway.

Mariculture Farm Programme: Research and planning for inland fish farming has been done with the State Fisheries Board.

Quality Produce Programme: Production of hybrid jowar seeds will be taken up by 20 farmers in the kharif (grain) season. Grafting of high quality saplings to upgrade the guava trees is planned.

Agro-Byproducts Programme: Processing of guava, wood-apple and other locally available fruit will be taken up in November.

XIV. Local Industries Combine

Local Factory Programme: The crate-making factory is executing a contract with API, Aurangabad for 1000 crates. Two industrial sheds under construction will enable the crate factory to expand and allow the food processing plant to begin.

Cottage Industry Programme: The women have secured orders for peanut butter and rope handbags.

Village Processing Programme: Successful experiments in processing, preserving and packaging peanut butter, and guava jelly have been carried out. Local women will be trained in preserving and packaging.

Resources Development Programme: Research has been done on the production and marketing of locally available semi-precious stones.

Section G: COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE

XV. Maliwada Farmers' Co-operative

Crop Planning Programme: A detailed survey of every farm holding and current cropping patterns have been completed. The kharif season will see the introduction of hybrid seeds, new crops and the use of fertilizer and pesticides.

Land Development Programme: A bulldozer has been acquired from the Agricultural department for levelling of land. Two tractors have been acquired on loan from private industries. Tractor ploughing services have supplemented the normal bullock ploughing.

Road Improvement Programme: A survey of the roads has been compiled and a prioritized plan for road reconstruction as a part of the overall village reconstruction programme has been undertaken.

Corporate Marketing Programme: The farmers' co-op will function as a marketing and transport agent for selling farm products.

XVI. Corporate Irrigation Projects

Bund Building Programme: The soil conservation department of the Agriculture Department has sanctioned 12 nalla bunds. Three bunds have been completed under the Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Water Delivery Programme: A portable diesel pump has been donated to set up a lift-irrigation scheme from the nalla bunds. Water from Mombatta Tank is to be released down the three main nallas. The Kesapuri Tank delivery system is being reconstructed.

Experimental Bores Programme: A compressor and boring machine are being used to drill well bores.

Well Improvement Programme: Ten wells have been cleaned and deepened. New wells will be dug with the Land Development Bank Loans.

XVII. Maliwada Demonstration Farm

Crop Development Programme: Visits by teams of farmers to the Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani; ICRISAT in Hyderabad; and visits by numerous agricultural experts have made new methods and seed varieties available to the farmers.

Stock Improvement Programme: A dairy cross-breed programme is being implemented through the Abdi-Mandi veterinary services. New strains of goats from Ajmeer are to be introduced.

Machinery Pool Programme: The community operates corporately two tractors and implements a truck and trailer, and a compressor and boring machine. These are fully managed by the community and funds go towards maintenance and purchasing of new equipment.

Farm Management Programme: The farmers are being encouraged to corporately plan their crops, handle loans and supervise repayment of loans.

location agreed upon was in the state of Maharashtra, and officials of that state encouraged consideration of a village somewhere in the drought-prone countryside. The criteria used to select the village represent the intent of the project: first, the village was to be a typical depressed community in the area; second, the site was to be readily accessible so that a maximum number of people could visit the demonstration; third, it was to be close enough to district government offices to allow full participation by the government in the development of the village; and fourth, the residents themselves were to be in full support of and eager to participate in the transformation of their community as a pilot example for the other 35,000 villages in Maharashtra. Maliwada met all these criteria.

During December, 1975, a few ICA staff members moved to the village and began the preparations necessary for a Human Development Consultation. From December 28 to January 3, over a hundred consultants arrived from around the world and across India to participate with the villagers in a week of planning for the future of Maliwada. More than thirty-two areas of expertise were represented, and consultants came from both the public and private sectors. More than sixty villagers participated full-time in the consultation, and many others came in the evenings from their fields and homes to join the planning.

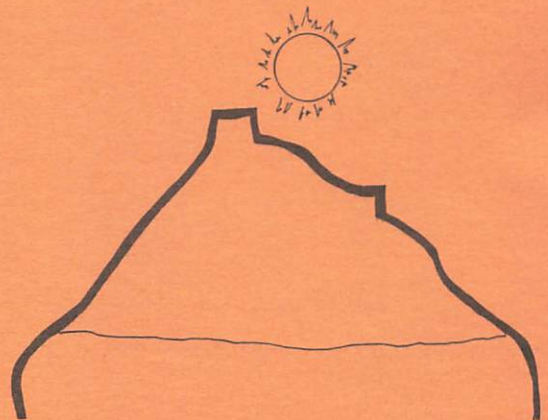
The immediate results of the consultation were astonishing, not only to the consultants but also to the villagers. A document was prepared which included the vision, the contradictions, the proposals, tactics, and programs for complete implementation of a four-year plan for Maliwada. In addition, several of the village elders rediscovered the ancient water system, and one outside consultant arranged to return within a few weeks to assist in rebuilding the first series of bunds. Another consultant, sent by his company to the consultation, arranged for electricity to be brought to the village, aided by a very old village man who collected the necessary deposit from the residents themselves. Still another consultant located a source of farm tractors and arranged for the training needed for their use.

Beginning with the consultation, a new kind of engagement was made possible for the villagers of

Maliwada. No longer does all activity cease with sunset, but people are now able to work together until late at night to plan and actuate the programs of renewal designed by the consultation, using the light from street lamps. Perhaps most important of all, the people of Maliwada now have a sense that they are no longer the forgotten ones. Instead, the world is now coming to visit, not only the Fortress, but the village itself as a new happening in Indian rural life.

The sun rising over the Daulatabad Fortress has been adopted as the official symbol of the Maliwada Human Development Project. It is the symbol of a new day for the entire community, a day that holds the promise of new kinds of accomplishment and new kinds of glory. For the villagers of Maliwada are carving out of the needs and challenges of their own situation a living monument in the form of the demonstration of a village that is self-reliant and again filled with vitality and creativity. Maliwada is the model village for a plan of replication which will eventually include all 35,000 villages of Maharashtra. The citizens of Maliwada, as they work together for that reality, participate in a common ritual which says:

“The villages of India are on the move—
Maliwada is the sign.”



THE SEVENTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMMES

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY REFORMULATION IN MALIWADA

ONE TOWARD THE SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF MALIWADA VILLAGE			TWO MALIWADA VILLAGE TOWARD	THREE TOWARD THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MALIWADA VILLAGE		
COMMUNITY HEALTH A	COMMUNITY EDUCATION B	COMMUNITY TRAINING C	COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION D	COMMUNITY COMMERCE E	COMMUNITY INDUSTRY F	COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE G
MALIWADA HEALTH OUTPOST I	EARLY LEARNING CENTRE IV	IN-SERVICE TRAINING INSTITUTE VI	RURAL HOUSING PROJECT VIII	COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNION XI	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ENTERPRISES XIII	MALIWADA FARMERS' CO OPERATIVE XV
VILLAGE DEMONSTRATION HOME II	MODEL VILLAGE SCHOOL V	MALIWADA COMMUNITY ACADEMY VII	MALIWADA COMMUNITY CENTRE IX	MALIWADA TRADING COMPANY XII	LOCAL INDUSTRY COMBINE XIV	CORPORATE IRRIGATION PROJECT XVI
MALIWADA COMMUNITY COMMONS III			VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT X			MALIWADA DEMONSTRATION FARM XVII

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