

a plan for the
state-wide replication of the
Maliwada Human Development Project

MAHARASHTRA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

a brief for developing the more than 25,000
villages in the state of Maharashtra, India
showing the estimated costs for phase two
covering 250 villages

ICA: INDIA
CONSULTANTS

MAHARASHTRA PROJECT: INCLUSIVE DESIGN

1. The Government of the State of Maharashtra, India, in consultation with the Institute of Cultural Affairs, is interested in building a state-wide comprehensive rural development project. Maharashtra has some fifty million people organized into twenty-five districts plus the urban centre of Bombay, which is the capital. The districts are divided into tahsils or counties of which there are over 250 across the whole state. The total number of rural villages in Maharashtra comes to considerably more than 25,000, all of which are to be involved in the project. The overall intent of this new village effort is to enable each village to be both self-reliant and self-sustaining. In the broad, this will involve the practical training of the local people, providing relevant intermediate technology, making available goods, services and capital, and generating the necessary local motivity. The important issues in developing the project are that social and economic development are done together, that the public and private sectors work jointly in the effort and that the major focus be upon enabling the local people themselves to do the work of renewing their villages.

state-wide

methods

2. The Institute of Cultural Affairs has developed unique methodologies for comprehensive socio-economic development on the local level. These methods are detailed in the accompanying Maliwada consultation document. The comprehensive approach spelled out in this document begins by enabling the villagers themselves to articulate their own vision of possibility, to plot the underlying contradictions to that vision, to create the practical proposals to release these contradictions, and then finally to build the tactical systems for the actuation of the proposals. The methods are designed to deal with all the issues of a community at once. It is this comprehensiveness that generates the motivity necessary for actuation of the project by local people. The emphasis of the methodology is toward thinking tactically relative to contradictions, rather than on setting goals. Though careful planning is important, the focus is on methods of actuation. More important, the methods draw out of the local people their wisdom and creativity instead of superimposing ideas from the outside.

ICA

3. The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a not-for-profit intra-global group involved in research, training and demonstration relative to the human factor in world development. The ICA operates in over one hundred cities serving 23 nations. It is registered in the Union Territory of Delhi as the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India. The programmes of the ICA are supported by various governments, corporations, trusts and concerned individuals. One of its major efforts is to establish local community demonstration projects. Such demonstrations are in process in Micronesia, South Korea, the Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, Kenya and Egypt; also in deprived communities in Australia, the United Kingdom, West Germany and the United States. The overall role of the ICA in the Maharashtra project will be that of active consultancy in phases I and II of the project. In phase I, which is now well underway, ICA will be responsible for creating the demonstration village. In phase II, its basic function will be training the national core groups in the methodologies, both through the training school and the internship programme. By the third phase, little, if any assistance from the ICA will be required.

results

4. Such a programme will be of value, not only to the villagers, but to the State as a whole. It will open up a huge internal market that will accelerate the overall economy. It will expand and intensify production—agricultural and industrial. It will enlarge and upgrade the labour force. It will relieve migration to the urban centres. It will raise the educational level of the citizens, young and old. It will contribute to the solution of the hunger and malnutrition problem. It will improve the overall health of the masses. It will create new, effective delivery systems to the grassroots for goods, funds and services. It will enable the effectivity of the population control measures already being undertaken by the State. It will directly and significantly engage local man in the building of his society and nation. Finally, it will improve the quality of life in the Gandhian sense of discipline, cooperation, mutuality and self-reliance. These consequences together will make the State of Maharashtra a social demonstration in itself not only for the sake of the other states of India but for nations across the globe.

phasing

5. The phasing design of the project is three-fold as seen in the attached chart. In phase I, the demonstration village is built where all can see what local man can do toward reconstructing his own economic and social existence. This will take one year. The second phase of primal replication is divided into two parts, each requiring one year to complete. Part 1 involves establishing twenty-five pilot projects, one in each district. Part 2 of the second phase calls for each of the twenty-five pilot villages to create ten other such projects, rationally distributed across the district. This would bring the state total to 250, roughly one in each tahsil of Maharashtra. Phase III will escalate the replication into a new village movement across the State. This phase will take five years and be geared into India's next five-year plan beginning in 1979. Part 1 of the third phase can be done in one year. It involves each of the 250 villages initiating ten other projects or a sum of 2500 communities. In the remaining four years, part 2 will engage every village of the state in renewal—over 25,000 villages in all.

PHASE I: DEMONSTRATION VILLAGE

selection

6. In October, 1975, during conversations between certain Central Government leaders in Delhi and staff members of the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India, the government leaders encouraged the ICA to consider establishing a demonstration village project in rural India. Several states were mentioned as possibilities, among which was Maharashtra. Mr. S.B. Chavan, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, strongly encouraged the establishment of such a demonstration project in one of the drought prone regions of the State. The ICA staff set out to choose a suitable location for the pilot project. The criteria used were: first, the initial village needed to be a typical under-developed situation similar to the majority of villages across the state; second, it needed to be readily accessible to ensure the possibility of maximum exposure to those who would need to see the demonstration; third, the village needed to be in relative proximity to the district seat in order to provide careful and intense liaison with the government structures; fourth, the village residents needed to be prepared and indeed eager to participate in the reformulation of their village. The site chosen for the demonstration was the village of Maliwada, located thirteen kilometres from Aurangabad at the foot of the ancient Daulatabad Fort.

launching

7. During the month of December 1975, the village was prepared for the launching. A skeleton staff from the Institute of Cultural Affairs: India moved into the village, lived in quarters provided by the villagers and did the statistical and analytical work necessary for the initiation of the project. During this time, the excitement of the Maliwada people grew enormously. Then from December 28 to January 3, a consultation was held in Maliwada which brought together the experience, wisdom and yearnings of the local residents with the relevant expertise of people gathered from across India and the world. Some 150 people worked together for one week to create a comprehensive operating plan for the project. The outsiders represented the disciplines of agriculture, medicine, nutrition, education, architecture, construction, business, industry, and the like. Through the week's deliberations, villagers began to grasp the possibilities of rapid development of their own village. Since the close of the consultation, a staff of eighteen persons, twelve nationals and six internationals have lived in the village as the catalytic core working shoulder to shoulder with the villagers in the implementation of the programmes devised by the consultation and written up in the Maliwada document.

progress

8. Since January 13, each of the seventeen programmes has been initiated. The participation of the local residents has been outstanding. Progress in each of the programmes is far beyond the expectations of the catalytic staff. In the arena of health, a small clinic has been opened with regular medical care available. A nutritious food programme has been initiated using foodstuffs from the World Food Programme of the United Nations and from the village vegetable garden which is cared for by the village youth. The whole village has a highly nutritious meal available at noon each day. Preschool children numbering 190 are in daily 9:00 to 4:30 classes, and those who are of school age but who never attended school are being prepared for entrance into regular school classes by June of this year. Functional adult training is going on in agriculture, tractor driving and other marketable skills as well as in literacy and leadership skills. Houses are being built for the homeless, a community centre is under construction and the village has a new pride in keeping its streets clean and well marked. Light industry has been started with the help of Aurangabad manufacturers. Industrial sheds are under construction. Bunding is underway to preserve the water table as well as for direct irrigation. The farmers have received loans to improve existing wells and to dig new ones. Training has taken place with the farmers through the Jalna agricultural centre and liaison continues with many other agricultural resource people from both the public and private sectors. A total of about 150 jobs have thus far been created in Maliwada since the inception of the project.

show-piece

9. Maliwada is already a "show-piece." What was expected to occur in one year has happened in three months. Though much is still to be done in Maliwada, it is currently fulfilling its demonstration function. This function is many-sided. Rapid social change is first of all proven possible by the village of Maliwada. The villages of the State and the Nation are ready, even eager for comprehensive change, if they can see that it is feasible. Secondly, the demonstration village serves as a laboratory where methods can be refined for mass replication in phases two and three of the state-wide project. Thirdly, Maliwada will serve as a training centre where both catalytic staff and other villagers can be trained in the methods used in instigating change. Then finally, the village of Maliwada itself will provide people for the state-wide project as auxiliary staff in other villages helping them begin the process of development.

PHASE II: REPLICATION MODEL

network

10. The excitement of the Maliwada residents and of the people living in the surrounding villages has persuaded the State of Maharashtra and the Institute of Cultural Affairs that phase II of the Maharashtra project is an immediate possibility. Phase II involves refining the model for mass replication in the third phase and the building of the state-wide network. For replication to be effective, it must be systematic from the start. That is, replication must engage all the districts, all at once. It is this rational and rapid move that generates the enthusiasm and momentum necessary for the mass effort. Phase II is divided into two parts. The first part involves the setting up of one pilot village in each district by March, 1978. Part two calls for the creation of a 250 village project within the state at the tahsil level by March, 1979.

strategies

11. In launching this systematic replication effort, six practical steps will be followed for each village. First, a team of three persons (a Maliwada resident, a member of the staff of the ICA:India and a concerned person from outside the community) will visit the selected village to tell the story of Maliwada and the Nava Gram Payas (new village effort). Second, a team of at least ten concerned men and women from the village will visit an ongoing Human Development Project for a day or two. In the initial stage, this will be Maliwada. During this time, the visitor will see for himself a renewed community and have a chance to talk at length with the local residents. Third, a one day Town Meeting (Gram Sabha) will be held in each of the selected villages. This will be an opportunity for the village as a whole to come together and articulate their own practical vision for their community. Fourth, an eight week Human Training Institute will train the villagers, students and other concerned adults in the methods of comprehensive community development at the local level. Fifth, this leadership core will live and work in an ongoing Human Development project for eight weeks to become practically skilled in the various arenas of socio-economic development. Sixth, a consultation similar to the Maliwada consultation will be held in each village to prepare the practical programmes for that village.

pilots

12. As indicated above, part 1 of phase II involves the selection of one village in each of the twenty-five districts of the State to serve as a district pilot, just as Maliwada is a demonstration for the State as a whole. In the fiscal year, 1976-77, besides continuing the building of Maliwada, four additional villages will be launched as a test run in replication. Then in fiscal year 1977-78, pilot villages will be established in the remaining twenty districts. Each of the villages will be selected in consultation with the government of Maharashtra at the state and district levels. Since these villages are demonstrations, other villagers will come from across the district to visit them, and residents of the pilot villages will be involved in the Village Treks, Town Meetings and Training Schools. Because of the need to rapidly build the villages into demonstrations, the Institute of Cultural Affairs will provide two staff members to work alongside the new Training School graduates. These twenty-five pilot villages will become the foci around which the state network of replication villages will be built.

network

13. Part 2 of the second phase entails the building of the state-wide network of 250 villages, or approximately one per tahsil. This rapid advancement is possible as the 1600 trainees described below repeat the same steps used in creating the district pilot villages. During part two, the training school will double in size from 400 to 800 per school. This large reservoir of newly trained people will move into the pilot villages and this larger catalytic staff will be doing the village treks, arranging visits to the pilot villages and conducting Town Meetings in preparation for phase III. The Consultations in the villages during this phase will be organized for groups of villages. By March, 1979, not only will the momentum be built for the new village effort to rapidly expand, but a large number of experienced people will be on hand. Obviously phases I and II of the project are preparation for phase III which escalates the project into a rural village movement across the State. The following descriptions of the training programmes and funding patterns are limited to the first two phases. The third phase will ride on the momentum generated by the first two and must be planned separately. It is anticipated that the State can handle most of the cost and all of the training in Phase III due to the economic acceleration and the intensification of social drive across the state.

TRAINING PROGRAM: CATALYTIC FORCES

catalysis

14. The most crucial factor in the Maharashtra Project is the creation of a corps of well-trained people who will live and work in the villages as the catalyzing auxiliary staff. For most, this tour of duty will span two or three years; for others a longer time will be given and for some this work will become a life vocation. The function of the auxiliary corps is to provide the incentive and training necessary for the local villagers to pick up the task of their own development. Their role is that of the catalytic agent. Fifteen to twenty such persons will be required in each village. The ICA has a staff of eighteen highly trained persons presently living and working in Maliwada. Twelve of these are Indian nationals, two are Australian, two are British and two are Canadian. In the beginning of phase two, the Institute can place two or three staff in the initial villages to conduct the intern programme. The rest must be newly trained Indian personnel. With the launching of 250 villages in part 2 of the second phase, sufficient auxiliary staff will need to have been trained within the nation to carry the key roles. This will be a total of 5000 people who will need to be trained for the catalyzing of the 250 villages. The Training Programme is so extensive and so critical that it is to be conceived as an enterprise in itself with costs figured separately.

personnel

15. The first step is to locate the individuals to be trained as catalysts. The Governor of Maharashtra, in his capacity as Chancellor of the State University system, suggested the involvement of University students. The possibility of such student participation has been indicated in subsequent conversations with Dr. Tope, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. Hence the current plan is that half of the 5000 required auxiliary staff will be recruited from the graduate and undergraduate institutions. To do this will require paying their keep plus a stipend of Rs.200 per month. Half of the remaining 2500 will be local people from villages in the replication plan. The other 1250 needed will be concerned people from across the state and nation who are willing to give two years of their lives to rural development. Many of these can be retired people who wish to be usefully engaged. Others may be assigned by their companies for a two year period. This will provide a good balance of young and older people which will be useful to the programme. It must not be forgotten that the people from the already developed villages will wish to serve in other communities. Some in Maliwada are already prepared for such service.

content

16. The training of the catalytic core involves two stages, a social methods school and an internship program. Each of these cover a span of eight weeks for a total of four months of training. The school will deal with the fundamental methods of comprehensive socio-economic development on the local level. This will include training in local economics: matters pertaining to local resources, production, marketing, capital, and labour, as they relate to economic well-being. It will also deal with means of community service, community structure, community identity and community care that moves people toward social self-reliance. Special attention will be given to understanding the local, district and state government organization and agencies and the means of delivering services and assistance to the villages. In addition, the trainees will be equipped with methodologies of corporate action, managerial effectivity, tactical thinking and human motivity. Special attention will be given to developing skills for directing town meetings and conducting village consultations. The internship is designed to provide in-service training in simple methods relating to early learning, basic health care, sanitation and nutrition and to provide skills in intermediate technology relating to farming, light industry and local commerce. Particular attention will be given to learning to live and work creatively and usefully as catalyzers along with the village people.

structure

17. The eight week social methods school will be conducted quarterly, beginning in October 1976. The first three experimental schools will be for 200 trainees each and will focus on refining the curriculum. The staff of these schools will include four instructors, four assistant instructors, a dean, three administrative assistants and two field staff. The schools will then be enlarged to 400 in 1977, and 800 by the first quarter of 1978. These schools will have multiple sessions run concurrently in different parts of the State, adjacent to one of the pilot village projects. In the initial stages, some outside staff will be needed for the schools. However, emphasis will be given in the second year to training of national staff, so that by the end of March 1978, the schools will be conducted totally by national staff. The Intern programme will begin immediately following the social methods school. Initially, Maliwada, where a sizeable number of highly trained staff will continue to work, will be the site for the intern programme. As the pilot projects in the various districts are initiated, the interns will do their training in selected other villages where specially trained staff will continue to work. This will ensure a high standard of practical training as the intern programme increases in size.

ESTIMATED COSTS: FUNDING SOURCES

costs

18. The cost estimates are divided into four distinct budgets. The first budget lays out the four year costs of the Maliwada Demonstration project as calculated at the December consultation. The total is \$675,000. The two detailed budgets are the overall training budget of \$3,032,000 and the phase II budget for replication in 275 villages. The last budget is a cost estimate of phase III which will involve 25,000 villages. The training budget is a three-year estimate that includes reserach, the training school and the village internship programme. Phase II which develops 275 villages over four years, is calculated to cost \$93,374,000. Each of the 25 villages developed in part 1 of phase II is estimated to cost \$500,000 over four years. The twenty-five village total is \$12,187,000. Each of the 250 villages developed in part 2 of phase II is estimated to cost \$300,000 over four years. The 250 village total is \$81,187,000. At an average of 2,000 people per village, 500,000 will be directly impacted and involved in phase II at a per capita expenditure of \$186 over four years or a yearly average of \$46 per capita. Phase III figures are estimated at \$100,000 per village over four years for 2,500 villages and \$50,000 per village for 25,000 villages.

replication

19. The costs of replication in 250 villages are of course estimated, but the approximate calculation of \$500,000 over four years for each of 25 villages and \$300,000 over four years for each of 250 villages is probably close to accurate. The per village cost decreases with the cost benefits of replication. Phase I of the project, the Maliwada Demonstration, is the basis for estimating that 50% of the total costs will be capital expenditures, 25% salaries and 25% current expenses. In phase II, 60% of the total of \$93,374,000 will come from Indian sources, public and private, and the 40% extra-national will come in loans and grants. In the Indian national participation, 50% of the total, or \$40 million will come in long-term, low-interest loans to the villagers for housing, capital, and land improvements. Of the total, ten percent will come from extra-national grants, either as part of a bilateral aid program or as direct grants.

training

20. The budget of \$3,031,825 for the training component is divided into three parts. First, the research costs associated with curriculum development and initiation of the school are estimated at \$81,825. This involves publications, administration, equipment, travel and salaries. The second component is the cost of the school which will train 5,000 persons in ten 2-month programmes over the space of three years. This cost is estimated at \$1,550,000 or \$310 per student. Included are students' stipends of \$25 per month, food, lodging, materials, administration, travel and salaries. The third budget component is the two month village internship after the training school. The cost is estimated at \$1,400,000 or \$280 per trainee. This includes stipend, food and lodging, material, travel and salaries. The total cost then for training is \$590 per trainee. It is calculated that 75% of the total cost of \$3,031,825 will come in the form of direct extra-national grants and 24% from the Indian public sector.

funds

21. Extensive discussions have been held and provisional commitments made pertaining to extra-national funding from public and private grants, bilateral government aid and World Bank funding. Secretary M.G. Kaul of the Ministry of Finance of the Central Government has agreed in principle to such funding. The World Bank and Mr. Robert McNamara in particular, are interested in the long term loan portion as an experiment in multi-national funding at the village level. U.S.A.I.D. has committed an operating programme grant to the Maliwada project pending a statement of no-objection from the Indian government. The Ministry of Overseas Development of the United Kingdom as well as its counterpart in the Nordic countries have expressed interest in a Government of India request relative to bilateral aid. Private foundations in Europe have indicated a desire to support the training component. In short, much international interest in the replication process has been expressed.

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GLOBAL SOCIAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS: EXPERIMENTAL TACTICAL SYSTEM FOR REPLICATION

April
1976

showing the phasing from the demonstration village through 25,000 villages in the 25 districts of the state with the focus on phase two

ICA
consultants

Maharashtra State, India

PHASES		FIRST QUARTER			SECOND QUARTER			THIRD QUARTER			FOURTH QUARTER			TACTICS	
		april	may	june	july	august	september	october	november	december	january	february	march		
PHASE ONE building the demonstration village 5 villages	MALIWADA village 1				villages 2-5									Villages Trek	FY 76-77
						villages 2-5								Maliwada Visit	
							villages 2-5							Town Meeting	
								School I 200 trainees			School II 200 trainees			Training School	
										200 interns	200 interns	200 interns	400 interns	Internship	
										village 2	village 3	village 4	village 5	Consultation	
PHASE TWO building the replication system	PART I district pilots 25 villages	villages 6-10			villages 11-15			villages 16-20		villages 21-25			Villages Trek	FY 77-78	
			villages 6-10			villages 11-15			villages 16-20		villages 21-15		Maliwada Visit		
				villages 6-10			villages 11-15			villages 16-20		villages 21-25	Town Meeting		
		School III 200 trainees				School IV 400 trainees				School V 400 trainees		School VI 400 trainees			Training School
		200	200	400	200	200	600	400	400	800	400	400	800		Internship
						villages 6-7	villages 8-9	villages 10-11	villages 12-13	villages 14-15	villages 16-17	villages 18-19	Consultation		
	PART II state network 250 villages	villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195	villages 196-225	villages 226-240	villages 241-250	Villages Trek	FY 78-79
			villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195	villages 196-225	villages 226-140	Maliwada Visit	
				villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195	villages 196-225	Town Meeting	
		School VII 800 trainees				School VIII 800 trainees				School IX 800 trainees		School X 800 trainees		Training School	
800		800	1600	800	800	1600	800	800	1600	800	800	1600	Internship		
villages 20-21		villages 22-23	villages 24-25	villages 26-35	villages 36-45	villages 46-55	villages 56-75	villages 76-95	villages 96-105	villages 106-135	villages 136-165	villages 166-195	Consultation		
PHASE THREE nava gram prayas	PART I all-district advance	2500 villages rationally spread through the 25 districts											repeat	FY 79-84	
	PART II state-wide campaign	25,000 villages rationally spread through the 25 districts											above steps		

CHART OUTLINING PHASES ONE AND TWO

May, 1976

ICA CONSULTANTS
(1.0 = 1000)

OPERATING COSTS		OPERATING AND TRAINING COSTS 4 YEARS					TOTALS
		NATIONAL		EXTRA-NATIONAL			
		Public 50%	Private 10%	Grants 10%	Loans 30%		
PHASES I and II							
I	MALIWADA	Capital	135			202	237
		Salaries	68	34	68		170
		Current	134	34			168
PHASE I TOTALS			337	68	68	202	675
II	1	25 Villages	2,438			3,656	6,094
		4-year	1,218	609	1,218		3,046
		Total/Village	2,438	609			3,047
		500	6,095	1,218	1,218	3,656	12,187
	2	250 Villages	16,236			24,361	40,597
	4-year	8,118	4,059	8,118		20,295	
	Total/Village	16,236	5,059			20,295	
	300	40,590	8,118	8,118	24,361	81,187	
PHASE II TOTALS			46,685	9,336	9,336	28,017	93,374
TRAINING COSTS			NATIONAL-PUBLIC 25%		EXTRA-NATIONAL GRANTS 75%		TOTALS
5,000 TRAINEES		Research			82	82	
		School		387	1,168	1,550	
		Intern		367	1,033	1,400	
		TOTAL		754	2,278	3,032	
TOTAL OPERATING AND TRAINING COSTS							96,406

CHART OUTLINING PHASE TWO

1976

(Rs8=\$1.) (1.0=1000)

SUGGESTED STATE-WIDE PHASING SCHEME		ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES		NATIONAL 60%		EXTRA-NATIONAL 40%		FOUR YEAR TOTALS
		PUBLIC SECTOR 50%	PRIVATE SECTOR 10%	DIRECT GRANTS 10%	FAVORABLE LOANS 30%			
PHASE ONE Building The Demonstration Village MALIWADA 1976-1977		Rs 3,240 \$ 405		Rs 2,160 \$ 270		Rs 5,400 \$ 675		
PHASE TWO creating the REPLICATION MODEL	PART I DISTRICT PILOT PROJECTS		Rs 48,750 \$ 6,095	Rs 9,750 \$ 1,218	Rs 9,750 \$ 1,218	Rs 29,250 \$ 3,656	Rs 97,500 \$ 12,187	
	<u>25 Villages</u> one in each district	1st Yr. beginning at 2,400 2nd Yr. less 2/3 800 3rd Yr. less 1/2 400 4th Yr. less 1/4 300	FOUR YEAR TOTAL PER VILLAGE 3,900					
	PART II DISTRICT PROJECT NETWORK		Rs 324,750 \$ 40,590	Rs 64,950 \$ 8,118	Rs 64,950 \$ 8,118	Rs 194,850 \$ 24,361	Rs 649,500 \$ 81,187	
	<u>250 Villages</u> ten in each district	1st Yr. beginning at 1,600 2nd Yr. less 2/5 533 3rd Yr. less 1/2 266 4th Yr. less 1/4 199	FOUR YEAR TOTAL PER VILLAGE 2,598					
1977-79 PHASE TWO TOTALS		373,500 46,685	74,700 9,336	74,700 9,336	224,100 28,017	747,000 93,374		
PHASE THREE NAVA GRAM PRAYAS 79-84	PART I ALL-DISTRICT ADVANCE <u>2,500 Villages</u> 100 in each district		These 2,500 villages would begin at a cost of Rs 800. for the first year.					
	PART II STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN <u>25,000 Villages</u> 1000 in each district		These 25,000 villages would begin at a cost of Rs 400. cost of Rs 400. for the first year.					

MAHARASHTRA NAVA GRAM PRAYAS

MHDP

TRAINING COSTS – 5000 TRAINEES
Ten Two-Month Schools

ICA CONSULTANTS
Estimate in U.S. Dollars
(1.0 = 1.0)

May, 1976

FISCAL YEAR		1976-1977 School I-II 400 Trainees		1977-1978 School III-VI 1400 Trainees		1978-1979 School VII-X 3200 Trainees		TOTAL
RESEARCH	PUBLICATION	15,000	81,825					81,825
	ADMINISTRATION	2,500						
	SITE SELECTION	6,250						
	EQUIPMENT	39,000						
	TRAVEL	9,250						
	STAFF	9,825						
SCHOOL	STIPEND	20,000		70,000		160,000		1,550,000
	FOOD/FACILITY	48,000		168,000		384,000		
	MATERIALS	20,000	124,000	70,000	434,000	160,000	992,000	
	ADMINISTRATION	10,000		35,000		80,000		
	TRAVEL	14,000		49,000		112,000		
	STAFF	12,000		42,000		96,000		
INTERNSHIP	STIPEND	20,000		70,000		160,000		1,400,000
	FOOD/FACILITY	48,000		168,000		384,000		
	MATERIALS	12,000		31,000		96,000		
	ADMINISTRATION	8,000	112,000	28,000	392,000	64,000	986,000	
	TRAVEL	14,000		49,000		112,000		
	STAFF	10,000		35,000		80,000		
TOTAL		317,825		826,000		1,888,000		3,031,825

MAHARASHTRA NAVA GRAM PRAYAS

—toward state-wide human development projects in the rural areas

MHDP

April

ICA Consultants

1976

CHART OUTLINING PHASE TWO

(Rs8=\$1.) (1.0=1000)

SUGGESTED STATE-WIDE PHASING SCHEME		ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES		NATIONAL 60%		EXTRA-NATIONAL 40%		FOUR YEAR TOTALS
				PUBLIC SECTOR 50%	PRIVATE SECTOR 10%	DIRECT GRANTS 10%	FAVORABLE LOANS 30%	
PHASE ONE Building The Demonstration Village MALIWADA 1976-1977				Rs 3,240 \$ 405		Rs 2,160 \$ 270		Rs 5,400 \$ 675
PHASE TWO creating the REPLICATION MODEL	PART I DISTRICT PILOT PROJECTS			Rs 48,750 \$ 6,095	Rs 9,750 \$ 1,218	Rs 9,750 \$ 1,218	Rs 29,250 \$ 3,656	Rs 97,500 \$ 12,187
	<u>25 Villages</u> one in each district	1st Yr. beginning at 2nd Yr. less 2/3 3rd Yr. less 1/2 4th Yr. less 1/4	2,400 800 400 300					
	FOUR YEAR TOTAL PER VILLAGE			3,900				
	PART II DISTRICT PROJECT NETWORK			Rs 324,750 \$ 40,590	Rs 64,950 \$ 8,118	Rs 64,950 \$ 8,118	Rs 194,850 \$ 24,361	Rs 649,500 \$ 81,187
	<u>250 Villages</u> ten in each district	1st Yr. beginning at 2nd Yr. less 2/5 3rd Yr. less 1/2 4th Yr. less 1/4	1,600 533 266 199					
	FOUR YEAR TOTAL PER VILLAGE			2,598				
1977-79 PHASE TWO TOTALS				373,500 46,685	74,700 9,336	74,700 9,336	224,100 28,017	747,000 93,374
PHASE THREE NAVA GRAM PRAYAS 79-84	PART I ALL-DISTRICT ADVANCE <u>2,500 Villages</u> 100 in each district			These 2,500 villages would begin at a cost of Rs 800. for the first year.				
	PART II STATE-WIDE CAMPAIGN <u>25,000 Villages</u> 1000 in each district			These 25,000 villages would begin at a cost of Rs 400. cost of Rs 400. for the first year.				