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International Exposition of Rural Development

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM
SOUTHERN INDIA

March 8th - 9th 1983

RAMAKRISHNA MATH
HYDERABAD, ANDHRA PRADESH (INDIA)

"Dependence is not human development.
Independence is human development.
You must be free....."

SWAMI RANGANATHANANDA
From the RDS Inaugural Address
March 8th 1983

ORGANISED BY :
INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS: INDIA
Gunjurpalya Village, Gunjur Post, VARTHUR,
S. BANGALORE, KARNATAKA 560 087

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Self sustaining rural development has been difficult to achieve. The breakthroughs of many projects and programmes have so often been hidden in a tangle of disappointments and inevitable setbacks. In February of 1984 delegations from fifty countries will assemble in India for an International Exposition of Rural Development (IERD). The exposition will focus and document from actual field experience, the most effective methods of grassroots rural development presently in use in the participating nations. Extensive preparation (including selecting thirtyfive key Indian projects for team visitation during the Exposition) and followup programmes in many countries will assure comprehensive input and global impact.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF THE EXPOSITION

- * To enable development practitioners such as field workers, government development agency officials, company representatives, voluntary agencies and community leaders to share workable and tested project experience.
- * To research successful methods, approach and technologies, and to document these in a format that will benefit local implementation.
- * To catalyze the formation of a network of people concerned to infuse a greater effectiveness and new momentum in the development efforts around the world.
- * To dramatize the local approach and motivate those involved in it so that they might move from projects to cost effective, broad based programmes.
- * To design a conference method which encourages full participation, serious exchanges and creative action.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM-SOUTHERN INDIA-RAMAKRISHNA MATH HYDERABAD, 8th and 9th March, 1983.

The preparation for the Exposition is intended to involve a very broad cross section of the development community, both within India and internationally. This was initiated in Southern India through the RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM, held at the RAMAKRISHNA MATH, Hyderabad at the kind invitation of Swami Ranganathananda, on March 8th and 9th, 1983. This event brought together village workers, academics and public sector representatives engaged in rural development, and voluntary agencies and introduced them to the concept of the Exposition.

In addition the Rural Development Symposium established first hand linkages between a variety of organisations involved in village development across Southern India.

OUTLINE OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

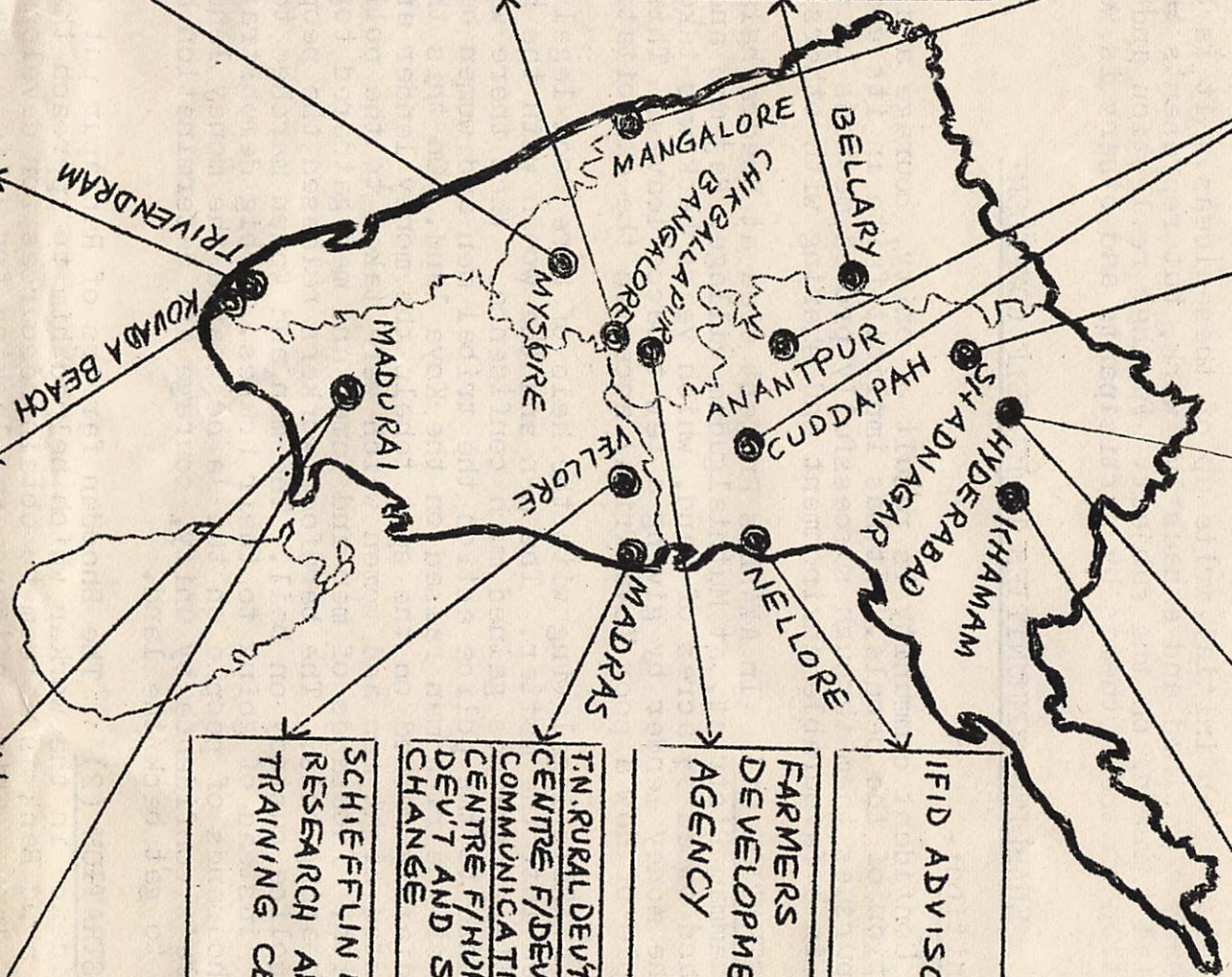
Tuesday March 8th 1983

- Morning/early afternoon : Arrival and check in
- 4 pm. : Registration and informal conversation (seminar room)
- 6 pm. : Inauguration of the Symposium
Public Address by Swamy Ranganathananda "Philosophy and Techniques of Integrated Rural Development" (over 200 present)
- 8.30 pm. : Dinner

Wednesday March 9th 1983

- 7.30 am. : Breakfast
- 8 am : Introduction of the IERD (Seminar room)
- 10am. : Workshop Rural Development initiatives in Southern India. Reports from participating organisations.
- 1 pm. : Lunch
- 2 pm. : Workshop continued, Keys to effective rural development.
- 4.30 - 5 pm. : Closing remarks and group photo.

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS
IN
RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM



STATE ADULT
EDUCATION
COUNCIL

THE RURAL COLLEGE
THE INSTITUTE OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS: INDIA
CANARA BANK

BELLARY AREA COMP.
REHENSIVE RURAL
DEV'T PROJECT

SYNDICATE BANK

KERALA GANDHI
SMARAK NIDHI

VIKASAM

WEAKER COMMUNITY'S ACTION
FOR DEVELOPMENT AND
LIBERATION

THE DALE VIEW

IDL CHEMICALS RURAL DEV'T
TRUST
RURAL DEV'T ADVISORY BOARD
NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTE
YMCA

ASSOCIATION FOR
SARVA SEVA
FARMS

SCHIEFFLIN LEPROSY
RESEARCH AND
TRAINING CENTRE

T.N. RURAL DEV'T BOARD
CENTRE F/DEV'T
COMMUNICATION
CENTRE F/HUMAN
DEV'T AND SOCIAL
CHANGE

FARMERS
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY

IFID ADVISOR

ACADEMY OF GANDHIAN STUDY
CANARA BANK
INDIAN GRAIN STORAGE
INSTITUTE

THE PEOPLES
SERVICE SOCIETY

AWARE

KEYSTONES IN LOCAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Method

Following a morning reporting session when each organization present was asked to give a brief summation of its rural development work, the afternoon workshop sought to illuminate the "Keystones" on fundamental aspects/methods/concepts that were crucial to the development of local communities.

A list of over 60 items were "brainstormed" corporately as a whole group. Then the data was organized into clusters of similar ideas. The participants broke into smaller workshop groups to discuss and illustrate these clusters of items.

Below is an initial write up of these ideas. It is by no means a refined and exhaustive work, but represents the some initial thinking on the subject. Further reflection and amplification on these themes by participants and others is welcomed.

(A) ENABLING COMMUNITIES TO BE SELF CONFIDENT

Definition:-

Confident community is result of unity, courage and determination of the people. It has implicit faith in its goals and pursues them through successfully proved methods by working hard in a favourable environment and sharing with others.

ILLUSTRATION (1) In AWARE's Project area at Bhadrachalam of Khammam District, at Muthialgudam village, Rajamma and her husband owned 5½ acres of land, which years back was taken away by the money lender by giving a few tobacco leaves. This is an example of how a poor Koya Tribal accepted the exploitation.

AWARE's legal wing with the help of bare foot legal workers probed into the matter. The men and the women with the help of AWARE's programmes gained much confidence. When there was no response to the police action the tribal men and women burnt the crop of the rich man raised on the Koya land. On this the police immediately rushed on the spot to help the money lender and arrested eight men and women which were taken to the police station. Thousands of men and women and men gathered together and hearing this. The barefoot workers released the people from the police custody on bail. The men and women marched to the land instead of going to their houses. A big demonstration by thousands of people on the land scared the money lender. People's confidence by unity, courage and determination helped them to get back the land.

ILLUSTRATION (2) The Bhoodan farmers of Rangapur put their confidence in the worker which helped him to approach the government and Bank as a team to obtain resources for development of their land. This confidence was lacking for quite a few years and major part of their land remain underdeveloped.

ILLUSTRATION(3)

Gotkur Borewell Scheme (Ananthapur District & Taluk) A.P.

"The village facing drought a few years ago cut down even orange and grape gardens. When the possibility was mentioned that they can get water in their areas by borewells Ten Farmers came forward, pooled their resources drilled borewells successfully and are a highly prosperous community today within one year" They did not borrow money from Banks nor sought Government help in this programme.

(B) ENSURING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

DEFINITION: Participating community promotes development by the involvement of each member of the community. Such a community shares, co-operates, retains community feelings and maintains equity and peace among themselves and others.

ILLUSTRATION(1) AWARE's community Health Centre at Khammam District which has been rehabilitating leprosy patients and general patients along with the training programme for the health workers was never without problems. The reason being that lepers are seen as psychologically disturbed people as they have been rejected by the society, The 60 villages adopted by the organisation were constantly informed about the difficulties of running the centre. People formed a supporting committee by paying membership fee of Rs.10/- and by being the members of supporting committees. This made them more responsible and made them to solve many problems, including the construction of houses for the lepers. This has been a very inspiring incident as the free labour contribution by the villages was contributed. Each day a group of villagers would come to the health centre to participate in the construction, which created a feeling of sharing.

ILLUSTRATION(2) At the planning stage of a project in Kerala (goat rearing) the participation of the community helped mobilisation of local resources through a small savings scheme. This approach to development ensured not only the success of the project but ensured certainty when the funding agency withdraws.

ILLUSTRATION(3) All our Junior and Intermediate staff in Bellary are drawn from Target group and involved in taking decisions, and implementing them. All our preventive health education staff, community organisers, Nonformal education Assistants, Management Committee Members, General Body Members are from the target group. And two outside people of the Target group facilitating their efforts based on the principle "self help and development" through non-directive counselling.

ILLUSTRATION(4)

Gonchi Tanda (Tribal Village) Kalyandurg Tq.
Ananthapur District - Andhra Pradesh

A whole village who depended a daily wages in summer and small agriculture in the rainy season who were very poor decided to pool themselves and work in a co-operative way under Fr.Keys, a dutch social worker.

They drilled Borewells 4 Nos., had assured irrigation, went in for sericulture and Hybrid Jawar etc., developed a country granary and one are now not available as labourers. They are full fledged agriculturists now.

(C) MAINTAINING THE HERITAGE AND RESPECT FOR CULTURE

Definition: While implementing the programme, we should take into account the tradition and culture of the villagers. All our programmes should co-ordinate with their customs and practices, which is necessary for many.

ILLUSTRATION(1) Our programmes can be propagated by way of their cultural activities like folk dance, drama, songs, etc., this will also give an opportunity to exhibit their talents.

ILLUSTRATION(2) Cross breeds etc., which may not be accepted in some areas without the villagers being properly educated.

(D) PRIORITISING NEED BASED PROGRAMMES

Definition: We should see the requirements of the people and

programmes are to be undertaken depending on the priority. People are to be educated to realise the need, plan and exploration of the resources.

ILLUSTRATION (1) In drought areas, preference to be given to increase the irrigation potential and also to utilise the water in an economic way.

(E) ADVOCATING INTEGRATED APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Definition: Credit is one of the inputs for rural development. Along with credit backward linkage (Inputs, technical knowledge) and forward linkage (marketing arrangement) must be insured. To improve farmers productivity, all facilities should be brought under one roof. Hence all activities of participating agencies in any of the programme must be integrated. Then only effective development is possible.

ILLUSTRATION(1) The present IRD Programme is an improvement on the earlier SFDA/MFAL Scheme. Under the programme the Government should provide all infrastructural facilities. For example in case of Dairy Scheme, Government should provide infrastructure such as electricity, water, veterinary facility. They also help to procure good and healthy animals besides credit facility. On account of this integrated approach, the scheme is running smoothly and banks are also getting their dues promptly. If any of the linkage is missing, the scheme could prove a failure.

USING
(F) PALPABLE GAINS - AS A MOTIVATING FACTOR

The village people need powerful motivation to undertake development. It may be possible to increase income through the adoption of improved farming methods, or undertaking industrial activities through improved tools. The Kerala Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has demonstrated this through its integrated dry farming system (Balanced Farm), the bio-dynamic method of vegetable cultivation, and cottage industries. As a result more and more groups are coming forward to take up programmes.

^R
(G) ENSURING APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY-FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

To end the economic distress of our rural masses, appropriate technology to improve the farming methods and rural industries is a must. But this should be in tune with the role of understanding of the people, and local skills and resources should be used as far as possible. Years of effort to introduce the Japanese method of paddy cultivation did not succeed, since the villagers found it to be expensive. The Khadi commission tried to popularise power ghanis for oil pressing, but in many villages they did not work since mechanics to repair even simple disorders were not available. On the other hand improved spinning wheels became successful and are welcome by women, since it brings better income and are easily operable. Many traditional industries which are now dying can be renewed by introducing simple mechanical improvements. That calls for a continuing research in improving the technology.

(H) DEVELOPING LOCAL LEADERSHIP

The leadership provided by the implementing team in the beginning the project should be only temporary, as local leadership must be trained in composition for running the project on their own. The external agency should be at best be a catalytic agent for initiation on the project and should minimise its presence in the area gradually. This serves the dual purposes

of developing leadership within the societies and also progressive decline of dependence on outside agencies.

In the farm clinics project being implemented by Syndicate Bank a local youth from the target group is included as Field Assistant and entrusted with the task of identifying the needs of his society in economic, social and cultural field. It is observed that this Field Assistant is ultimately blossoming as a local leader who is accepted by all the members of society.

ILLUSTRATION(2) Many ruralities owning lands do not possess land owning records issued by the Revenue Authorities. In order to have these records, the ruralites have to undergo a lot of difficulties including loss of time, energy, waste of money etc. In order to ease this difficulty Rural College, N.S.S. Students and particularly the beneficiary village are chosen and through them the ruralities lands are identified. The specific forms from the Tahsildar's office is taken to each beneficiary filled up with relevant information and returned to Tahsildar, for verification and orders. These records are later given to the respective beneficiaries.

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RAMAKRISHNA MATH, HYDERABAD - MARCH 8TH, 9TH 1983

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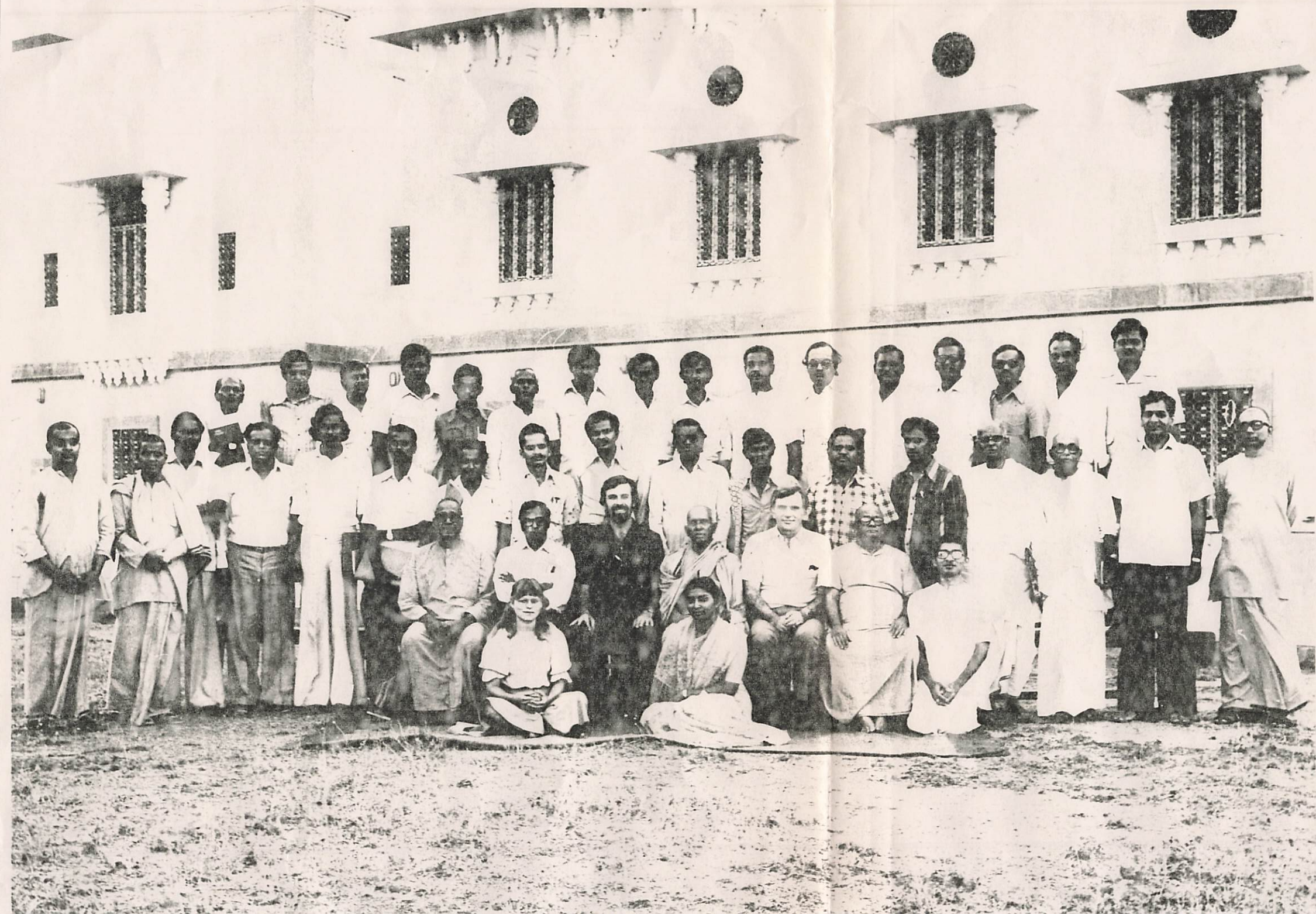
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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

Deepest regards to Swami Ranganathananda and the
Ramakrishna Math, for both inaugurating this event and
hosting it.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Co-Sponsors UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
International UNFPA - United Nations Fund For Population Activities
ICAI - The Institute of Cultural Affairs International

INDIA

AIEI - Association of Indian Engineering Industry

CANARA BANK

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THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS INTERNATIONAL

The Institute of Cultural Affairs International is chartered in Belgium as an association of all the nationally chartered and/or registered ICAs in 35 countries. For the past ten years the ICA has been engaged in developing and applying methods and models for local rural development in most of these countries. In 1975 the ICA: India initiated a single village project in Maliwada near Aurangabad. In 1976 a training school was established to train Indian leadership for replication of this pilot project. In 1977 this project was replicated in one village in each of the 25 districts of the State of Maharashtra. Since that time 3000 persons have been trained and the India staff has been engaged in developing the methods for rapid replication through village clusters and block development schemes. It is out of these and similar experiences in other countries that the ICA conceived the need for a forum for all those involved in local rural development to share their learnings and experience for the mutual benefit of all. For further information concerning the International Exposition of Rural Development please contact the nearest ICA office listed below.

EXPOSITION COORDINATION CENTRE

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The 600 person village of Gunjurpalya is just under 100 years old, having come into existence when 4 families moved from Gunjur (1 kilometer away) to avoid a cholera epidemic.

In recent years, the village has become the centre of both the research and the practical application of village development. In the last three years the Department of Social Work (Bangalore University), Canara Bank and The Institute of Cultural Affairs of India have added their services to those of village in the cause of village development.

Over the past 12 months, the I.C.A. has been a small resident staff, living and working in the village. Their role has been to help the villagers to develop their individual skills, their community structures (e.g. Youth Mandal, Women's Mandal), and to create, catalyse and implement village based schemes of development by involving a wider section of society. Amongst the many locally conceived and locally implemented actions of the past 12 months, two very visible signs of the effectiveness of Corporate action are the 300 roadstones that line the main road in Gunjurpalya, and the recently constructed borewell platform. Both activities were conceived and implemented totally by the villagers of Gunjurpalya themselves, and serve as an indicator of much that is possible when villagers work together for their common good.

The basic initiative for "Self-help" development has spilled over to other villages in the neighbourhood of Gunjurpalya. Nine villages in the past 3 months have held meetings and initiated Shramadan activities.

Of these nine, the I.C.A. has selected 5 which have indicated a strong willingness to work with Gunjurpalya and other villages in doing their own development.

To help build a plan of development, and to help amplify and expand the efforts of these villagers, Government Officials, Private businesses and voluntary organisations have been appraised of this activity. The response to this " Cluster approach" has been universally encouraging.

THE CONSULTATION

On Sunday March 27, 1983, a function was held at Gunjurpalya to inaugurate a three day Planning Event for the culster. Over 150 people were in attendance including representatives from the public, private and voluntary sectors and villagers from Gunjurpalya, Mullur, Boganahalli, Kacharanahalli, Chickbellandur and Dinay.

OVERVIEW OF CONSULT

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
	Vision	Resource Day	3 month Calendar of actions
	Contradiction	Economic & Human	
	Proposals	Social	
Opening	Planary	actions	Closing

On the Monday of the consult, 3 teams took the Gramsabha data collected from villages in preceding weeks and went out and interviewed a cross section of villagers to collect more information.

The basic questions which were asked in a variety of ways were : (a) What is your vision (hopes & Dreams) for the future of this village,

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10. BACKUP DATA FROM GRAMSABHA & INTERVIEWS
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THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS OF INDIA is a research training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in development.

It is a private, not for profit and voluntary organisation that has been actively working in rural development for the past seven years in Maharashtra. In the last 4 years, it has expanded its activities to encompass village development efforts in Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is Registered under the Societies Act of 1860.

GUNJURPALYA CLUSTER CONSULT

(27th Feb. - 2nd March '83)

This is a publication summarizing

This is a publication summarizing
the Gunjurpalya Cluster Human Deve-
lopment Consultation which took
place at Gunjurpalya, Karnataka, Repu-
blic of India.

Organised by

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS OF INDIA

- (b) What are the contradictions (blocks, obstacles) that are preventing this vision from becoming reality,
- (c) What are the practical proposals (directions) your village can take to deal with these contradictions.

The final session of the day took like elements from all the villages i.e., vision, goals, contradictions and proposals and "gestalted" these, finding major arenas. The summary holding charts are published in this document (pages).

Tuesday was used as a day for expanding the imaginal context of villagers and of participating consultants through a visit to a demonstration ~~farm~~ farm attended by 8 villagers, through a house to house health survey in Gunjurpalya and through a gathering of information on public lighting and electricity needs in the cluster.

That evening, the work of previous day on proposals was expanded. The principal question asked in small groups was what visible change needs to be seen in this arena one year from now, a "keystones" activity was selected as imaginal priority for each arena.

Wednesday, the proposed actions and keystones were arranged on a tentative year timeline of how these could be accomplished, a quarter month calendar of target dates for these tactics was created.

V I S I O N S

ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	HUMAN
Small Scale Industry	Village Identification Visibility	Healthy ^{environment} movement + Medical Services
Cooperative business ventures		Communication and Transportation Services
Agricultural Improvement + Diversification	Community Buildings and events	Available Educational Facilities
Employment Skills Training		Living Standard Improvement

C O N T R A D I C T I O N S

Restricted availability of natural resources	Inappropriate channelling of human resource potenti.	Narrow access to public services	Unfocused Local village structures
Under-developed water potential	Poor self-image	Limited relationship to other sectors	absence of cooperative village infrastructures
Limited land use options	Uncreative educational patterns	scarcity of public buildings	uneven distribution of responsibility
Narrow financial base	unavailable skills training	insufficient transport acces	
Limited ownership of resources			

PROPOSAL CHART

EXPANDING THE DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS

	VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT	
Securing external assistance	Improving the environment	engaging youth and women
	Promoting village participation.	
Seeking Agricultural Development expertise	Initiating Shramadan	Exploring skills exchange project

ACTIONS SUGGESTED

Improving the Environment

- Water Supply
- Community Toilets
- Community Centre
- Local Market
- Community/cluster celebrations
- Housing for houseless
- Health Centre
- Demonstration Garden
- Transportation Improvement
- Co-operative economic ventures
- Village Check-up
- Master Plan for each village

Initiating Shramadan

- Regular Village Meeting
- List of local objectives
- participation of each family
- Enlist outside groups
- Regular scheduled work day
- Clusterwide projects
- Village team assignment
- Common cluster work shared.

Agriculture Development

- Ground Water survey
- Silk worm expansion
- Wind-mill Irrigation Demonstration.
- Cotton planting
- Tree planting
- Coconut planting
- Mushroom cultivation

Promoting Village Participation

- Leadership Training
 - Games and Sports
 - Community facilities
 - Co-operative Stores
 - Excursions
 - Style training
 - Dramas
 - Corporate meals
 - Notice Board
 - Training Centre
- Securing External Assistance
- Agricultural Extension
 - Government agencies
 - Bank Loans
 - Private Sector - material resources, skills training
 - Approach professionals - Doctors, Architects,
 - Skills exchange
 - Assistance in co-operative formation
 - Service organization participation
 - University participation
 - 4-sector group to form overview organization.

- Major irrigation system move
- Fertilizer survey
- Pest control survey.

ACTION SUGGESTED CONTD....

Youth & Women engagement

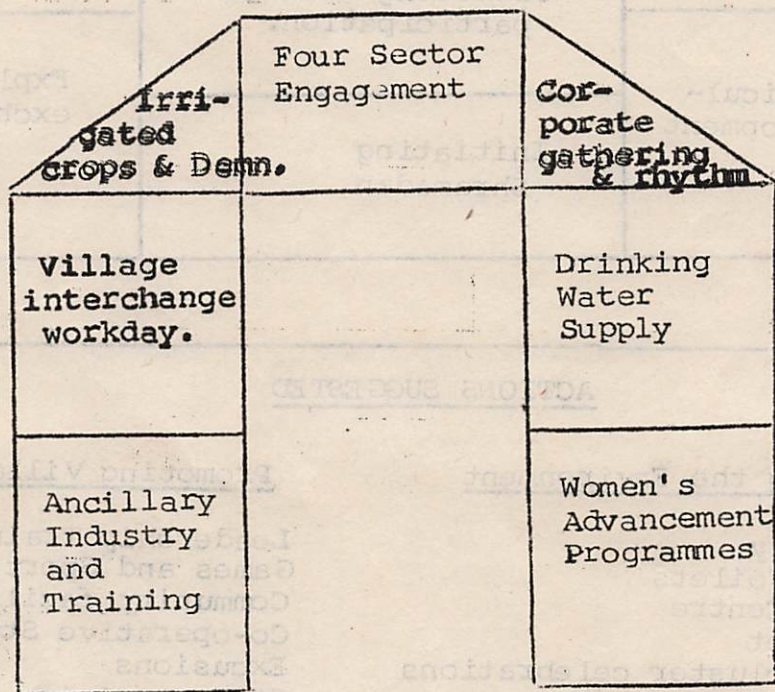
Youth Mandal Register
 All Women Mandal Register
 Research Govt. Common schemes
 Youth Competitions
 Youth & Women Centres
 Do G.W.F.
 Tour to demonstration places
 Education of unemployed scheme
 Cluster guilds structure
 State Meeting.

Exploring Skills

Skills exchange programme
 Industry Apprenticeships
 Sewing machines in each village
 Bamboo Basket weaving
 Health catere programme
 cottage industries
 Ancillary Industry Sponsorships
 Visit progressive stall centres
 Skills survey system
 Carpentry/Masonry training.

KEYSTONE CHART

ACTION FOR NEXT 12 MONTHS



IMAGES OF VICTORIES

Human Development Association with representatives from villages, private, public and voluntary sectors meeting monthly to aid the cluster development.

Ground Water Supply survey completed in each village with new Irrigation Water secured and new crops harvested from village land.

Exchange Shramadan (workdays) carrying out master plans built for the living environment of each village.

Twentyfive people from the culsters trained in employment skills bringing ancillary and small scale industries to the villages.

Established patterns of village and cluster policy including regular meetings of interest, guilds, (i.e., agriculture, health, industry, etc.,) village meetings and celebrations. ...2.

Evaluation and where necessary provision of atleast one adequate source of safe drinking water per village.

Registration of Mahila Mandal organisations in the villages and establishment of links to women's group outside local rural area giving access to wider social contacts and to home employment prospects.

Registration of Youth Mandal Organisation and fostering of employment in Industry and Agriculture.

MONTHLY RHYTHM OF ACTIVITY

Cluster Review and Planning --

4.00 p.m., 1st Sunday in the month

Corporate work days --

2nd 4th Saturdays and Sunday, rotating among six villages.

Village meetings --

2nd Week in Each month

Mahila Mandal Meetings --

twice monthly.

Mahila Mandal Excursions --

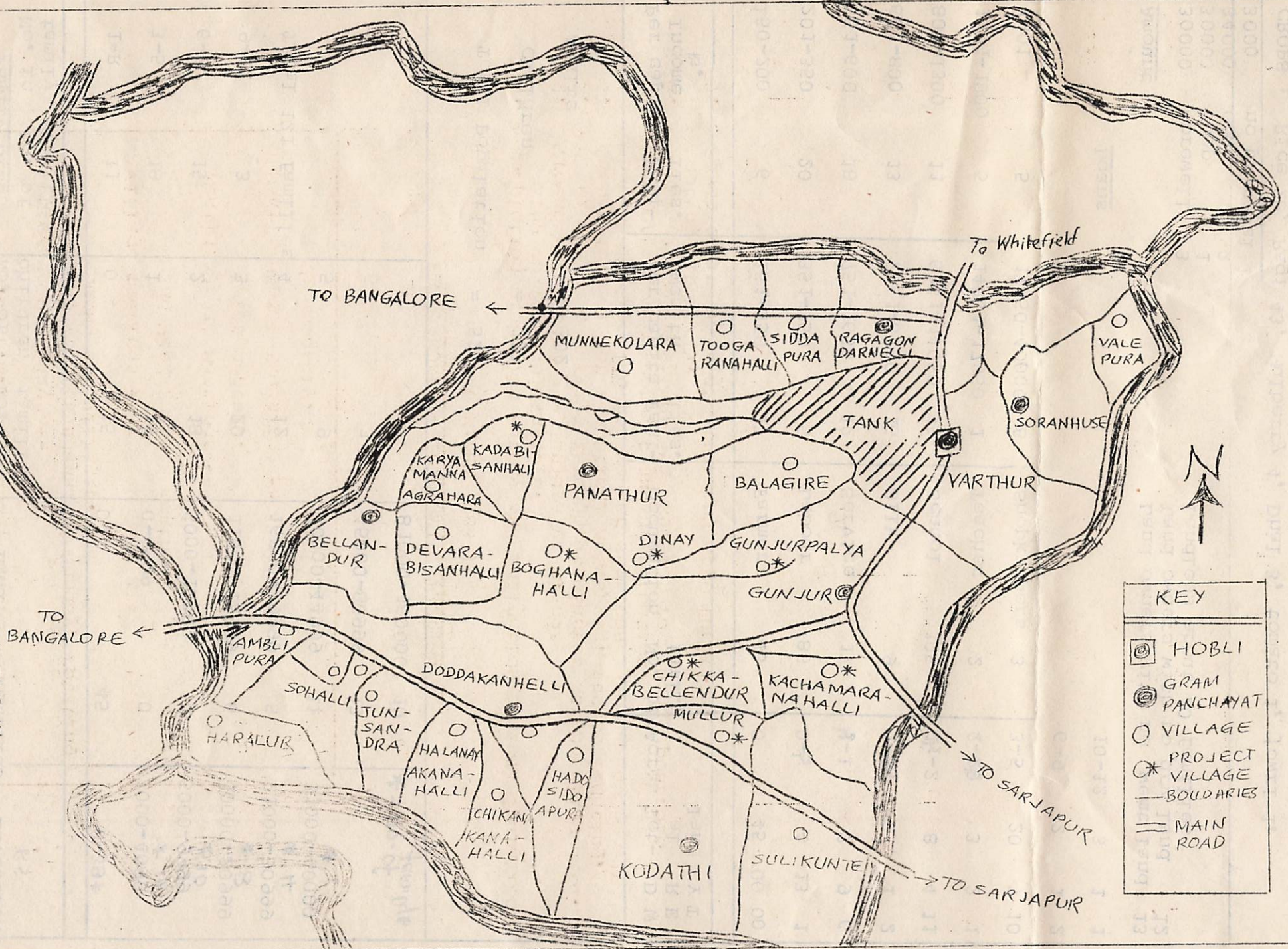
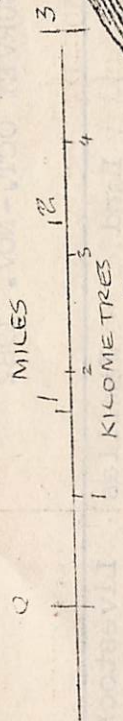
bi-monthly.

FIRST MONTH - INITIATING TACTICS

(March 1983)

1. Completion of Health survey and indication of immunization follow up for Gunjurapalya.
2. Ground Water survey - Gunjupalya lands
3. House to House surveys throughout cluster for baseline data.
4. Submit for cluster electrical needs, eg. street lighting, household lighting for weaker sections
5. Documentation of consult and distribution
6. Mahila Mandal Meetings and excursion regarding possible cottage industry.
7. Research industry and training opportunities.

MAP OF YARTHUR HOBLI



KEY	
⊙	HOBLI
⊙	GRAM PANCHAYAT
○	VILLAGE
⊛	PROJECT VILLAGE
—	BOUNDARIES
==	MAIN ROAD

GUNJURPALYA SURVEY OCT.-NOV. 1982

Family Size		No. of children	No. of families	Land	Families	Livestock RS
No. in family	No. of families					
1-R	11	0	15	0-	45	0-39*
3-5	18	1	16	0-4999	0	1000-4999 * 34
6-8	15	2	18	5000-10999	4	5000-9999 * 10
9-12	3	3	20	11000-15999	6	10000-20999 * 8
Total 121 families		4	12	16000-29999	5	21000-30999 * 4
		5	9	30000-44999	11	31000-40000 * 1
		6	3	45000-80999	13	
				81000-160000	10	* = no. of families

Total Population = 525

Children = 223

Adults = 302

Per capita Income Rs.	Fami- lies.	Per capita wealth	Fami- lies.	Occupation	No. of family	Acres Tot- al land	D W R E Y T
150-200	6	151-350	17	Farmer	43	0	45 00 00
201-350	20	351-750	5	Labour	85	0-1/2	4 13 1
351-600	18	751-1650	12	Service	17	1/2-1	7 9 6
601-800	13	2951-6250	16	Silk	9	1-1/2	2 1 2
801-1300	11	6251-14050	15	School	105	1/2-2	8 4 11
1301-1800	5	14051-17950	1	Teacher	2	2-2 1/2	3 2 1
1801 -	5	17950-40000	8	Shopkeepers	3	3-5	20 7 10

6-9 2 1 2

Loans

10-12 3 1 1

Amount

30000 Borewell 3
30000 Shop 1
34000 Cow 2
3000 no proposal 1

Land owners with no wet land 13
Land owners with no dry land 12
Landless about 20 families

CROPS : Rice 28, Ragi 43, Mulberry 4, Dhal 3, tomato 1, jowri 1.

Cluster from Sabhas and interviews during the consultation :

GUNJURPALYA :

- Blue Print for Development of Gunjurpalya, April 30 - May 3, '82.
- fortnightly village meetings for past one year,
- interviews with eleven persons during consultation
- weekly shramadans over one year.

CHICK BELLANDUR :

- Gram Sabha, February 1983 with 25 residents,
- interview with one resident

KACHAMARANAHALLI :

- Gram Sabha, January 1983 with 150 attending,
- interviews with fourteen persons

MULLUR :

- Gram Sabha, February 1983, with 85 attending,
- interview with five persons.

BHOGANAHALLI :

- Gram Sabha, February 1983, with 60 attending
- interviews with twenty persons

DINAY :

- Gram Sabha, January 1983, with forty people
- Interviews with five people,
- Sunday Shramadan, each week since Gramsabha.

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