

Date: 19/10/2022

To,
The District Head and Gram Panchayat
Ralegan Siddhi
Parner, Pune

Subject: Permission for Educational Field Trip to Ralegan Siddhi

Respected Sir/ Ma'am,

We are writing this letter to seek your permission for the visit to a rural village Ralegan Siddhi, Ahmednagar on 19/10/2022. We have planned this visit for the students of Second Year Science and Business Administration to give them insight about the different developmental projects initiated by the village.

There would be a total of 44 students accompanied by 4 faculty members from our college. The visit is aimed at enhancing their knowledge.

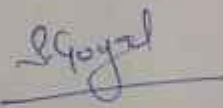
We hope you will allow us the opportunity to initiate the trip, so that the students can explore and have practical experience of the same.

Thank you and Regards

Assistant Professor Julie Jain

Assistant Professor Priya Janjalkar




Principal
College of Commerce, Science &
Information Technology
S. No. 29/1+2A, Pune-Mumbai Highway,
Pimpri, Pune - 411 018.

Date: 18/10/2022

To,
The Principal
ASM, CSIT
Pimpri, Pune

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Assistant Professor Julie Jain

Assistant Professor Priya Janjalkar

Approved

S. Goyal
18/10/2022

Principal
College of Commerce, Science &
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S. No. 29/1+2A, Pune-Mumbai
Pimpri, Pune - 411 018



ASM CSIT FIELD VISIT 2022 STUDENTS DETAILS

PROFESSORS: PROF. JULIE MA'AM (SYBBA)
PROF. PRIYA MA'AM (SYBCS)

LEAD: ADITYA GAIKWAD (SYBBA)
JITENDRA NIRVAN (SYBCS)

| SR.NO. | STUDENT NAME | PARENTS/GUARDIAN NAME | CONTACT NO. | SIGNATURE | - CLASS |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------|---------|
| 1 | ADITYA GAIKWAD | ANIL GAIKWAD VISHAKHA GAIKWAD | 8668955302 8975888600 8805557600 | | SYBBA |
| 2 | HARIPRASAD UGALE | EKNATH UGALE MANISHA UGALE | 7448266470 9604615050 9607635050 | | SYBBA |
| 3 | PRATHAM SHARMA | PRASHANT SHARMA YOGITA SHARMA | 7666922934 9423193141 7020276471 | | SYBBA |
| 4 | ADITYA PINGLE | ASHISH PINGLE KANCHAN PINGLE | 8007564429 9225138663 9823009704 | | SYBBA |
| 5 | DEV PURI | RAJNEESH PURI NITI PURI | 9921953319 7218159331 9921953319 | | SYBBA |
| 6 | POOJA SEERVI | MALARAM SEERVI LEELADEVI SEERVI | 9422021857 9890974077 9405516421 | | SYBBA |
| 7 | HARSH TIWARI | BIRENDRA TIWARI POONAM TIWARI | 9305677411 7033953243 9565165626 | | SYBBA |
| 8 | HARESH PALBALKAR | MOTIRAM PARBALKAR MINAL PARBALKAR | 9421047208 9588326081 8275815468 | | SYBBA |
| 9 | RUTUJA JAGTAP | SHAHAJI JAGTAP MANISHA JAGTAP | 9373231532 9579321673 7620316667 | | SYBBA |
| 10 | SHRADDHA BURDE | "FATHER" "MOTHER" | 7841949277 9657536555 9359446043 | | SYBBA |
| 11 | BHARTI NIMBORE | BALIRAM NIMBORE VIDHYA NIMBORE | 9699748075 9970631388 8263026312 | | SYBBA |
| 12 | R. YUKTESHWARI | RAJENDRA MARGABANDHU PRIYADARSHANI RAJENDRAN | 7798065823 9850220589 8830374750 | | SYBBA |
| 13 | SIDDHANT RAJIGARE | SARJERAO RAJIGARE JAYASHREE RAJIGARE | 7385948512 7385948512 7058139079 | | SYBBA |
| 14 | ANANYA YADAV | ASHUTOSH YADAV CHANDRAKALA YADAV | 9407020677 9763070522 9527287887 | | SYBCS |
| 15 | AMAL PILLAI | UDAYAKUMAR PILLAI ANITHA UADAYAKUMAR | 7798899575 7798024366 9511221293 | | SYBCS |
| 16 | VIVEK KUMAR KAMESHWAR SINGH | KAMESHWAR SINGH SHIVKUMARI SINGH | 8329246131 9921202883 7276938044 | | SYBCS |
| 17 | JITENDRA NIRVAN | RAMSINGH NIRVAN CHANDANI NIRVAN | 8551881767 9822663421 9765350512 | | SYBCS |
| 18 | SIDDHARTH DUBEY | | | | SYBCS |

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|----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------|
| | | ANAND DUBEY URMILA DUBEY | 9450672964 9305041200 | |
| 19 | SHRUTI JADHAV | SUDHIR JADHAV YOGITA JADHAV | 9699259559 9273520377 | SYBCS |
| 20 | TEJAS DATE | SHIVAJI DATE MANGAL DATE | 8010290027 9922437208 9922943406 | SYBCS |
| 21 | SUHANA INAMDAR | ISMAIL INAMDAR JAYDA INAMDAR | 7414970430 8600863040 8793756293 | SYBCS |
| 22 | ASIF SHAIKH | MOHAMMAD SHAIKH RAHAMATBIBI SHAIKH | 8180826846 8421250334 8983892377 | SYBCS |
| 23 | AKASH KUMAR SAV | BIRJU SAV KALAVATI | 9561976737 7219089123 | SYBCS |
| 24 | SHAMAL RAMDAS AMBALKAR | RAMDAS AMBALKAR YASHODHA AMBALKAR | 9699176771 9881643557 | SYBCS |
| 25 | ROHAN DEEPAK KATE | DEEPAK KATE SWATI KATE | 9172450712 9373103985 | SYBCS |
| 26 | SAKSHI INGALE | PRATAPRAO INGALE SUREKHA INGALE | 9834628489 8999614047 | SYBCS |
| 27 | MAYUR MANDALE | HARI MANDALE VANDANA MANDALE | 7350032075 7263988348 | SYBCS |
| 28 | PRIYANKA KARIJULE | RAJU KARIJULE | 9172925353 7030563160 | SYBCS |
| 29 | VAISHNAVI GORIWALE | SUDAM GORIWALE SUPRIYA GORIWALE | 9168822396 9158996340 | SYBCS |
| 30 | UMA KADAM | RAJENDRA KADAM BHARTI KADAM | 9673598707 9309360020 9403699505 | SYBCS |
| 31 | FALGUNI GUJAR | NITIN GUJAR PADMA GUJAR | 9172736087 9561623817 9049806732 | SYBCS |
| 32 | HARSHALI HANUMANT BULBULE | HANUMANT BULBULE ULKA BULBULE | 8805175771 9922420708 9822340325 | SYBCS |
| 33 | RAHUL ROY | SAMARESH ROY SUMATI ROY | 9322285146 9421962682 8668797359 | SYBCS |
| 34 | JAYA SOLANKE | SHIVAJI SOLANKE BEBI SOLANKE | 7709416425 7030005074 | SYBCS |
| 35 | ANSHUMAN SATPUTE | CHHAYA SATPUTE ANAND SATPUTE | 9588664389 9673901844 | SYBCS |
| 36 | GAURI POTDAR | POONAM POTDAR RAJESH POTDAR | 9307964516 7387774513 | SYBCS |
| 37 | YADNYA GIRME | VAISHALI GIRME UMAKANT GIRME | 9960208328 8855908070 | SYBCS |
| 38 | PRATHAMESH ALHAT | PRAKASH ALHAT ROHINI ALHAT | 7841041989 9158232455 | SYBCS |
| 39 | MANOJ | VYANKATESH | 7263966927 9370459453 | SYBCS |
| 40 | SHRIKRISHNA SIDAM | LALITA SIDAM CHANDRAKANT SIDAM | 9309217343 9822162256 | SYBCS |

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|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 41 | MAYURI SHINGADE | MAHANANDA SHINGADE MANOJ SHINGADE | 7972520141 9766326697 | SYBCS |
| 42 | NIKITA KAWARE | RAJU SAHARE RENUKA SAHARE | 8177813830 9881030976 | SYBCS |
| 43 | RUSHIKESH JADHAV | SATISH JADHAV ANIALI JADHAV | 9119448814 8999610041 | SYBCS |
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Rural Development Report on RALEGAN SIDDDHI

October 2022

Abstract

This paper presents the results of an intensive and yet fairly small-scale survey, of Ralegan Siddhi randomly chosen villages in Maharashtra, with the primary focus on the terms and conditions of land, labour and credit contracts. Small-scale studies, such as the present one, of the relevant contractual interrelationships are important not merely for settling pedantic debates on the dominant mode of production, but also for shaping basic directions in agrarian policy and in designing the broad outlines of political programmes for the peasantry.

Background

India is a land of villages. A majority of population lives in villages. Most of them are farmers with agriculture as their main occupation and solely depends on agricultural activities for their day-to-day survival. Rural area is always termed as an underdeveloped area of the country. Where in people are primarily engaged in agriculture and allied occupations such as farming of crops, poultry animal husbandry etc. Rural areas are characterized by a non-urban lifestyle, occupational structure, social organization and settlement patterns. Rural area remain backward in terms of access to basic amenities, embracing new products and technologies and have lower standard of living.

Ralegan siddhi is one of the developed villages in Maharashtra which is an great example of a developed rural area with great agricultural and animal husbandry strength. The all definition for rural area fails in front of Ralegan siddhi as it showcases the exponential character of a developed village this is what makes them different. This characteristic encouraged us to take a report on Ralegan siddhi.

Aim and Objectives

The aim of the study is to understand the development of the village been governed in Ralegan Siddhi to enable sustainable agriculture and hence sustainable development of the community; what are the new challenges being faced, and finally explore the pathways towards greater sustainability. Specific objectives:

- To examine the current status of the implementation of the various important schemes of the Government of India.
- Explore how these practices support agriculture and sustainable development in the village.
- To identify the recent threats and barriers to farmers in governance and analyze its impact on agriculture.

Methodology

The findings of this study are derived primarily from a literature review and an empirical field study in Ralegan Siddhi. The literature review helped understand the historical background about study area, while the field visit helped understand the existing schemes governance practices in study area. Any lacuna remaining in the data procured was completed through subsequent telephonic interviews and email exchanges to. During the field visit, a number of related stakeholders were interviewed using semi-structured questionnaire as the main research instrument and observations were made on the schemes and other scenario, issues and interventions. The conditions were further discussed with locals in the study area. The semi-structured questionnaire was prepared with aim to answer the specific objectives stated in the questioner. The primary informants were member of Gram Panchayat and local people. Interviewed stakeholders were selected with aim to get more reliable and correct and firsthand information.



Secondary sources used in this research are the information, data and pictures from the published material from the scientific journals related the study area.

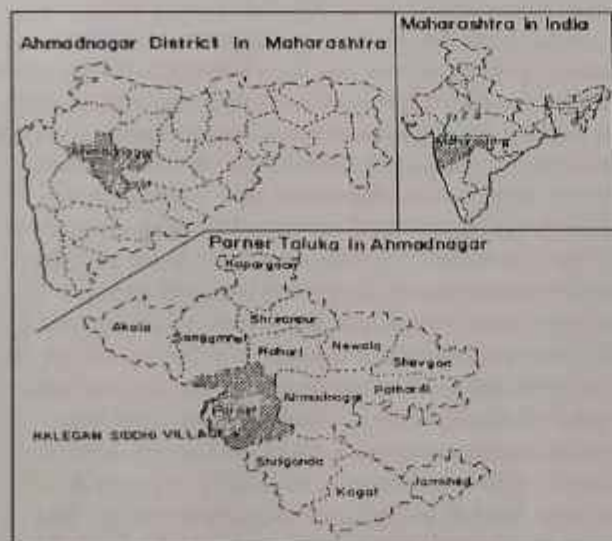
Ralegan Siddhi brief introduction

Ralegan Siddhi is a village in Parner taluka of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra state in western India. It is located at a distance of 87 km from Pune. The village has an area of 982.31 ha (1991). It is considered a model of environmental conservation. The village has carried out programs like tree planting, terracing to reduce soil erosion and digging canals to retain rainwater. For energy, the village uses solar power, biogas (some generated from the community toilet) and a windmill. The project is heralded as a sustainable model of a village republic.

The village's biggest accomplishment is in its use of renewable sources for energy. For example, all the village street lights each have separate solar panels. The village is headed by a Sarpanch who is the chief of the Gram panchayat (village panchayat).

Ralegan Siddhi is a village located in the acute drought-prone and rain-shadow zone of Parner Tehsil of Ahmadnagar district, in central Maharashtra (see Figure 1). It is at a distance of 87km from Pune and 5km from the Pune-Aurangabad state highway. The village has an area of 982.31 ha (Ahmadnagar District, 1991) and is characterised by erratic and scanty rainfall, ranging between 450 and 650mm (Government of Maharashtra). Temperatures range between 12 and 44°C (ibid). Most of the rain is received between the months of July and September, with September receiving the maximum rainfall. The village gets rain on approximately 35 days of the year (CSE, nda).

Figure 1: Location of Ralegan Siddhi in Maharashtra, India (source FAO)



The total village area of over 980 ha, over 300 ha is not available for cultivation (about 194 ha is under forest cover). The village is surrounded by small hills, 30-35m in height on the northeast and southern sides (CSE, 1991). The undulating landscape, together with poor soil quality and depth, prevents water from percolating during the rains. The soil depth of 70 percent of the land is shallow; the maximum depth is only 45cm. Before 1975, most of the rainwater was wasted owing to water runoff, which also led to loss of valuable topsoil. In 1971, only 55 acres (or 22.26 ha) of land was irrigated (Ahmadnagar District, 1971).

Ralegan siddhi before reform



Before 1975, Ralegan Siddhi was a village like any other villages in India and was facing acute poverty, hardship, high illiteracy rate, high infant mortality rate, alcohol addiction in the community, improper environment for health, lack of basic services like food, water etc. Most of the villagers were farmers and around 70% of households were living under poverty due to uncertain rain patterns, regular drought situations, lack of arrangements for rain water storage, soil depletion which ultimately led to low productivity and hence to low income. Water scarcity in the area was restricting the agriculture activities. The water table was at a depth of 20m and during summers, many wells in the village used to be dry. People of the Ralegan Siddhi used to bring drinking water from neighboring villages. Uneven landscape and stiff slopes, together with poor vegetation cover resulted in high rate of surface runoff and also washed away fertile topsoil. Hardly 20 ha of village land could be irrigated with then available water. Ralegan Siddhi was not even able to fulfill 30 percent of its food requirements and one-third of the households used to miss their meals every alternate day. To fulfill basic food needs of family, poor farmers started borrowing money and grains from moneylenders with promise of returning it back in particular time with interest. However, the situation of poor farmers was worsening more day by day and they were not in position to return back loans, which they had taken from moneylenders. As a result of this, their lands were captured by moneylenders and at one point almost all village land was captured by three or four moneylenders. Some villagers had left the village and moved to bigger cities like Pune, Mumbai and Ahmednagar for work to support their families' basic needs, and some villagers had started working outside village in stone quarry and participated in drought relief work under Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS). But jobs through EGS were temporary and did not pay much. Villagers by then came to know that jobs outside the village would not solve their problem permanently. During this poverty-stricken period when farmers were highly distressed, one villager started liquor business. His improved life style and success in business attracted many other villagers into the liquor business. Gradually around 40 liquor shops were opened in the village. Recurring drought and increased alcoholism in village took many villagers into state of indebtedness and extreme poverty and resulted in disturbing village's sociocultural values. Street fight, theft, rowdiness, domestic violence became very common in the village and the name of Ralegan Siddhi came up on crime record of police. To name few, other essential factors for human development were also neglected before reform in Ralegan Siddhi such as health and education. No hospital was there in village or in its close vicinity. Villagers with their limited knowledge on hygiene and health were easily exposing themselves to life threatening diseases. There was just one district council primary school up to grade 4 and only 10% of villagers attended school on regular basis (Pangare and Pangare, 1992). Poverty restricted many from perusing education outside of the village so they stuck to agriculture as an occupation. In the history of Ralegan Siddhi, village experienced the worst drought in 1972. Many organizations came forward for drought relief work but all these solutions were temporary. There was need for permeant solution to fight against drought and poverty. In 1975 with two objectives i.e., to provide temporary employment and promote water conservation, government took initiative and granted fund for the construction of percolation tank with a water storage capacity of 114.2 lakh cubic feet. This work solved employment issues of many villagers for period of one and half years but defective design of tank led to seeping away of water, hence not solved the other objective related to water conservation. The man who is responsible for transformation of Ralegan Siddhi, Anna Hazare returned to the village in 1975 after serving the country for over 15 years in the army. He was very saddened to see his own village and villagers in the difficult situation and decided to devote his life for social work and to improve the condition of his village. After analyzing the situation of Ralegan Siddhi, Anna Hazare came to the conclusion that water scarcity in the area was the main root cause behind deteriorated condition of the village and the villagers.

Ralegan siddhi after reform

During this time, for the construction of school building when Sarpanch (elected head of the Gram Panchayat) asked villagers to donate money, none of the villagers came forward to support, as they felt it is government's job to provide education facilities to the citizens. Anna Hazare understood the situation and adopted different strategy to involve villagers in the improvement activities of the village. As Indians are very religious at heart, he asked villagers to contribute to rebuild the village's very old temple and for this work he himself contributed all his saving



of Rs. 22,0002. This selfless act of Anna inspired many villagers. Being poor they were not able to contribute big amounts but decided to provide free labor (shramdan) in the temple construction work. Many youths of the village came forward and took interest in the renovation of the temple and agreed on Anna's view to transform the village. Later Anna started guiding this youth team (tarun mandal) for many progressive activities for the village. This work of Anna Hazare's made the villagers think to come together and help each other to fight against poverty. Love and respect increased for Anna in villagers. Villagers started discussing their problems with Anna. These informal discussions and fruitful solutions from Anna, helped to build the Gram Sabha, i.e. village assembly, where many conflicts of the village were resolved. Anna realized that for sustainable reform in the village, it was very important for him to control the habits and practices which were disturbing the sociocultural ethos of the village. After studying the situation, he found out that it was alcoholism. He recognized that liquor business started in village due to lack of alternative income generating opportunities. Anna with his youth team started talking to the villagers about ill effects of alcoholism and influenced many people in short time to shut down around 30 liquor shops and made liquor business illegal. This was the first step of Anna and team towards creating their dream village. Through different central and state rural development programs for poor, Anna tried to get employment for the villagers but all those were temporary opportunities and there was need for permanent income generating opportunities to overcome poverty and address related issues in the village. Villagers' interest and expertise in the agricultural sector caught Anna's attention and he started thinking on the barriers to sustainable agriculture such as water scarcity and recurrent drought. To overcome these barriers, at the first stage he adopted Vilasrao Salunke's very simple Pani Panchayat model of 'Pani Adawa, Pani Jarawa' (rainwater preservation) and suggested to construct the nalla bunds (open drains) to control the surface runoff. Main objective of this mission of Anna was to enable villagers get at least two crops in a year, in a situation where they could hardly manage one crop. To reduce the construction cost, Anna influenced the villagers to provide free labor (under Shramdan) for the construction of the six nalla bunds. During this period, in 1982-83 the state government announced Ralegan Siddhi as Krishi Pandhari (agriculture services provider) under the Comprehensive Wasteland Development Programme (COWDEP) with the main objectives- soil conservation through controlling runoff and biomass generation and the village was divided into four watersheds. Over an area of 605ha, 31 nalla bunds with the storage capacity of 282,182 cubic meters were constructed under COWDEP but due to corruption and lack of monitoring, government faced many implementation issues during project. Under Shramdan and Anna's guidance, villagers took initiative to monitor the project.

(Source: HYDRATELIFE, www.fao.org/docrep/X5669E/x5669e00.gif)

Pre-1975: Ralegan Siddhi suffering from acute deprivation and poverty

1975: Arrival of Anna Hazare after taking voluntary retirement from the army

1976: Rebuilding of temple precinct through donations by Anna Hazare

1976: Dowry ban, liquor prohibition, collective marriages

1979: School up to the 12th Standard sanctioned by the government

1978-1979: Formation of tarun mandal

1980: Grain Bank started

1980: Milk collection centre

1980: Urja gram scheme initiated

1980-1983: Biogas scheme launched

1980-1986: Establishment of six water cooperative societies



1982: Branch of Bank of Maharashtra opened

1982-1983: Soil conservation measures undertaken under the COWDEP

1983-1984: Percolation tank repaired

1983-1984: Community latrines/bathrooms

1993: Ideal Village Programme launched by government

1994-1995: National Training Centre for Watershed Development launched

1995-1996: First technical batch of 62 trainees trained in watershed and rural management

1995: Hind Swaraj Trust formed

1996-2000: 17 SHGs established

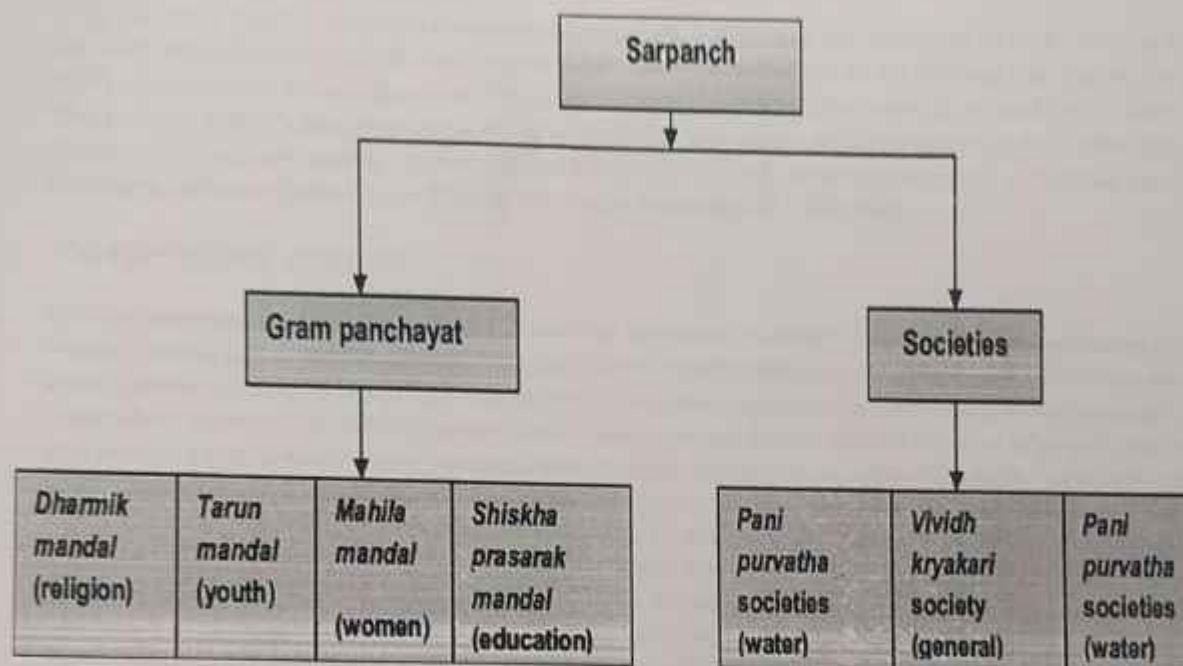
1998: Cooperative (credit) society set up

Panchayat

Gram sabha is a paramount. In Ralegan siddhi every decision is taken in the Gramsabha. Gramsabha is a Parliament of the village and Gram Panchayat is its executive body. Just as the country has Parliament & Ministry at the Centre, Vidhan Sabha & its Ministry at the state. This council of Ministers are bound to perform all the responsibilities with the permission of Gramsabha. This is a true Democracy, rule of the people. The Gramsabha is at highest place. The gram panchayat undertakes all governmental schemes approved for the village. Different societies or committees (including the seven water cooperative societies) have been established to undertake various activities. The gram panchayat holds regular village meetings or gram sabha. In these, decisions pertaining to establishing new committees, development and planning are undertaken through consensus. The gram panchayat (village council) leadership was marred by corruption and most available government schemes for the poor were used for personal benefits. Raut Lakshman states that, before the reforms ushered in by Anna Hazare, 'the main motivation in contesting the gram panchayat elections was to capture power for vested interests. While the gram panchayat elections were meant to usher in a democratic form of governance, power was ultimately wrested on the basis of muscle and money power.' Further, the villagers identify the committee they wish to work for and are automatically nominated to the panchayat. Overall, 14 committees have been established, around key issues of water, irrigation, education, rations, women, youth and religion. These ensure the smooth functioning of various development projects undertaken by the village and also ensure full participation by villagers. One person from each household is a member of the gram sabha. Figure 2 shows the administrative structure of Ralegan Siddhi: a collective process. All the societies are registered with their own set of rules and functioning, but are answerable to the gram sabha. The village is crime-free and the villagers themselves settle disputes amicably.

Figure 2: Ralegan Siddhi administrative structure





Women have been especially encouraged to lead and be actively involved in the decision-making process of the village. A strong patriarchal set-up had relegated women to performing domestic chores, with little or no decision-making power. In order to bring more women into the decision-making arena, certain proactive steps were undertaken. For instance, a woman heads the elected gram panchayat, which is primarily comprised of women. Anna Hazare initiated the idea of an 'all-women panchayat', before which, they are provided training before joining the Panchayat. Shri Raut Thakaram Lakshman notes that 'the idea was to embolden women to raise their voices, gain confidence in a largely patriarchal set-up and realise their critical role in the development of the village.' Further, women are active participants in providing shramdaan.

Agri-Business

After the availability of water, the farmers are engaged in dairy industry, poultry and indoor goat farming. Large number of village youth is engaged in this. Earlier hardly 400 lit. of milk was sent out of village, now it has gone up by 4 to 5000 lit. Per day. The village fetches an amount of 1 to 1.25 lakhs of income per day. The village economy has changed. The cow dung is proving as a useful and good quality manure in increasing agricultural production. The farmers in the village have started Sant Yadavbaba Co-op. Union to collect & send the milk out of village. Today this institute has its own well-furnished and computerized office. The villagers started Grain Bank to supply grains to the poor and needy people. The farmers who produced excess grains, donated it to the Grain Bank. This solved the problem of livelihood of the poor people of the village.

It takes six months before a crop is ready for harvesting and selling. As a result, alternative sources are required for income earning during lean periods. Dairy farming was seen to provide a viable alternative. This was made possible by the increase in 'green fodder' owing to increased availability of water. A milk cooperative was set up in the village in 1981, called the Shri Sant Yadavbaba Dudh Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha. It has 225 members and is headed by a nine-member committee. Anna Hazare encouraged villagers to sell low-yield milch cattle and buy high-yield breeds of cows and buffaloes. The current breed has been improved through artificial insemination. The presence of a veterinary doctor in the village has resulted in improvements to cattle stock. The village currently owns 627 milch animals, 155 bullock pairs and 366 sheep and goats (FRCH and CMDR, 2002). The average milk yield per family has increased from 1.58 litres pre-1975 to an impressive 4.96 litres in the current phase (FRCH and CMDR,



2002). Currently, 3000 litres of milk are marketed every day. The price of the milk varies from Rs. 8-10 per litre and the village earns Escaping poverty: the Ralegan Siddhi case 23 a revenue of Rs. 30,000/day. The monthly turnover of the society is Rs. 7-12 lakh per month. The cooperative has built a building worth Rs. 8 lakh from its profits (Anna Hazare, 2003). A mini-truck and a thresher have also been purchased.²⁰ All records are computerised. The society has its own milk testing machine and weighing machine, and plans are afoot to set up a chilling plant and packaging machines for the future. The society assures livelihoods to 225 families.

Independent women

Women have been especially encouraged to lead and be actively involved in the decision-making process of the village. A strong patriarchal set-up had relegated women to performing domestic chores, with little or no decision-making power. In order to bring more women into the decision-making arena, certain proactive steps were undertaken. Formation of self-help groups (SHGs) was encouraged, to go beyond provision of simple credit and give women a platform to manage resources, gain economic independence, utilize their skills, voice their concerns, assert themselves in domestic matters and gain access to information. From 1996-2000, 17 SHGs were established. It was named as Mansoon gat Each group comprises 15-17 members, who meet every month. Individual savings are collected (Anna Hazare, 2003). Each member maintains a passbook to help them track their savings, from which loans are given to other woman members for the following: purchasing agricultural products; purchasing cattle such as hens, goats or crossbred cows; starting businesses such as juice parLOURS, bangle shops or grocery stores; house construction; and other sundry purchases. Out of the 17 SHGs, ten started the group with their own money, three took loans from Bank of Maharashtra, two took a loan from an NGO in Pune, one took a loan from both an NGO and the Bank of Maharashtra and one received a grant under a government scheme. SHGs in Ralegan Siddhi have savings amounting to Rs. 11-12 lakh.

Education

About educational facilities in village, one of the coordinator of media center Ralegan said in his interview, "In today's technological world, good knowledge and understanding is important to run the society and our village and villagers believe that today's kids will run the village tomorrow. Hence providing good education to them is our primary duty." To continue on this, he gave following information. Villagers have raised money to build primary school and provided their free labor in construction activity back in 80's. Villagers also have contributed for colouring of the school building, computer lab, science lab, digital classroom etc. With academic education, physical education is important for kid's development; hence villagers have built a play area for the children. By collective contribution and shramdan (free labor), villagers have raised huge school building of cost 6 million rupees. Recently some youth from the village have started English medium school also. To maintain education quality and social equality, different activities such as cultural and social events are carried out in village by school authority and villagers.

Primary School: - Villagers have raised the building of primary school by their free labor (Shramdaan). Villagers have contributed for coloring of the school building, computer lab, science lab, digital class room etc. Education & values of higher level are given here. Villagers have created a play garden for the children. Some youth have started English medium school also, to maintain educational quality, different activities are arranged.

Secondary School: - Villagers have established a secondary school in the year 1980. For it's recognition Anna ji has done his first fasting (agitation) with villagers. The school started with only 187 students has reached to 1100 students today. By collective contribution and shramdan, villagers have raised huge school building amounting to 60 lakh rupees.

Since 1989, failure students are given priority for admissions in this school. Villagers have contributed on large scale for constructing the hostel building for these students. Around 350 students from various parts of



Maharashtra state are studying here. Students are practicing morning yogasanas as well as they have achieved various sports skills. Students are guided for outdoor & group sports like Lazium, Mallakhamb etc., sports. To provide good quality & complete education, with villager participation modern computer lab is set-up. Classes have E-learning system & 18 Digital classroom. Efforts are taken to bring the failure students with other students by additional teaching & guidance. Education system here is based on five principles of body building, character development, love for work, love for the nation & intelligence development. These principles have transformed life of many students.

General occupation

In Ralegan Siddhi their main occupation is agriculture i.e., onions production is in huge quantity, Jwari, Bajari, Matki, Moong, Ulga, watermelon, dragon fruit and kiwi etc. Few people supply all dairy products like milk, curd etc.

Schemes launched for development in Ralegan siddhi

One of the most remarkable features of this success story is that grants or donations, especially from national and international organisations, have been discouraged, based on the premise that outside aid creates dependence on 'free' wealth and destroys the working and thinking capacity of the individual. This is not to undermine voluntary contributions by national NGOs towards Ralegan's development. As already noted, the Tata Dorabji Trust and CRS were particularly active during the drought of 1972 and undertook drought relief work worth Rs. 300,000 and Rs. 500,000, respectively. However, after the arrival of Anna Hazare in 1975, in many cases, loans taken from NGOs have been returned. Some investments have been in kind. Post-1975, the majority of funding has come through various government schemes (central and state) and bank loans (see Table below).

Table: Flow of funds to Ralegan Siddhi for development, 1975-1986



| Source | Activities | Amount invested (Rs. lakh) | Years of investment |
|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Government of Maharashtra | Under IRDP, NREP, soil conservation, social forestry, water supply scheme, high school building, scheduled caste housing, hostel building, training centre, collective well, library, PHC, well repair, cattle supply, electric motor, pipeline, tube wells, poultry scheme, agricultural equipment, construction of percolation tank, <i>naifa</i> bunding, land development, etc. | 47.38 | 1975-1987 |
| Grants of <i>Urja Gram</i> | Solar and biogas systems | 6.699 | 1988-1989 |
| Grants from Agricultural Department | Drip irrigation, special caste programme, equipment distribution, agricultural equipment and distribution of insecticides | 7.824 | 1980-1997 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | Tractor, <i>gobar</i> gas, electric motor, pipeline, poultry development, dairy development, carts, lift irrigation scheme, goats, cattle and bullocks, crop loans, collective well, etc. | 40.80 | 1980-1986 |
| Ahmadnagar Sahakari Bank | | 1.70 | 1980-1986 |
| Voluntary organisations | Cattle food, <i>naifa</i> bunding, well repairs, <i>gobar</i> gas plants, windmill, nursery, bore well and many others | 10.07 | 1975-1978 to 1985-1986 |
| Villagers' shramdaan (including expenditure borne by villagers) | Renovation of the high school, PHC for animals, hostel construction, utensils, etc., Krishna water supply, collective well, <i>dalit basti</i> development, nursery building and many more | 13.42 | 1976-1986 |
| Anna Hazare's contribution | High school construction, temple construction, land for hostel, village development, etc. | 0.87 | 1971-1986 |
| Total | | 128.743 | |

Source: FRCH and CMDR (2002); Pangare and Pangare (1992).

Anna Hazare ensured that these schemes, which more often than not are poorly implemented, underutilised or fail to reach the target group, were used to the fullest extent to aid the various development works in the village. It is important to note that no preferential treatment by way of 'extra-allocation' was provided to Railegan. Development costs are shared with the government, through shramdaan.



Table 11: Expenditure on different soil conservation and watershed management tasks

| Source | Activities | Amount invested (Rs. lakh) | Years of investment |
|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Government of Maharashtra | Under IRDP, NREP, soil conservation, social forestry, water supply scheme, high school building, scheduled caste housing, hostel building, training centre, collective well, library, PHC, well repair, cattle supply, electric motor, pipeline, tube wells, poultry scheme, agricultural equipment, construction of percolation tank, <i>nalla</i> bunding, land development, etc. | 47.36 | 1975-1987 |
| Grants of <i>Urja Gram</i> | Solar and biogas systems | 6.699 | 1988-1989 |
| Grants from Agricultural Department | Drip irrigation, special caste programme, equipment distribution, agricultural equipment and distribution of insecticides | 7.824 | 1980-1997 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | Tractor, <i>gobar</i> gas, electric motor, pipeline, poultry development, dairy development, carts, lift irrigation scheme, goats, cattle and bullocks, crop loans, collective well, etc. | 40.80 | 1980-1986 |
| Ahmadnagar Sahakari Bank | | 1.70 | 1980-1986 |
| Voluntary organisations | Cattle food, <i>nalla</i> bunding, well repairs, <i>gobar</i> gas plants, windmill, nursery, bore well and many others | 10.07 | 1975-1978 to 1985-1986 |
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| Total | | 128.743 | |

Source: FRCH and CMDR (2002).

How Ralegan siddhi is different from other villages

The success of Ralegan Siddhi, among others, paved the way for the initiation of 'model watersheds' across the country by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under the Operation Research Programme during the 1980s. Subsequently, the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) in 1990 under the Ministry of Agriculture was initiated. Madhya Pradesh's Watershed Management Mission was established in 1995 to replicate the successes of Ralegan Siddhi's watershed development and continues to form



the cornerstone of rural development programmes. Ralegan Siddhi's success led the government of Maharashtra to implement the Adarsh Gaon Yojana (Ideal Village programme), an initiative to replicate the Ralegan Siddhi model in 300 villages of Maharashtra to overcome frequent drought through natural resource management by village communities. The implementation of the programme was based on the five principles, or bandis, enforced by Anna Hazare. The government set up a task force headed by Anna Hazare and promised to allocate 300 crores to the programme.³⁰ The programme's early and biggest success is Hivre Bazaar, a village located in the rain-shed area of Ahmadnagar district in India, the same district as Ralegan. When the government announced the programme, the sarpanch of Hivre Bazaar showed keen interest in taking advantage of the opportunity. The gram sabha, in its meeting on 15 August 1994, accepted the challenges and established the Yashwant Krishi Gram and Watershed Development Trust to actively implement Adarsh Gaon Yojana. Hivre Bazaar was crippled by the same social, economic and ecological issues as Ralegan. Before the reforms were initiated, the village suffered erratic and low rainfall – 350-400mm on average. There was severe water paucity for drinking and irrigation purposes. This led to very low productivity owing to dependence on rainwater. Only on half an acre of land could water-intensive crops grow. Hard rock makes up 80 percent of the land. Indiscriminate grazing had eroded the green cover. Of a total of 180 households, 168, or 95 percent were below the poverty line before watershed development. Unemployment led to heavy migration. As in Ralegan, alcoholism was a serious concern. Crime and conflict was common. Social indicators such as health and education were poor. As the sarpanch of Hiver Bazaar, Shri Popat Rao Pawar, said: 'for government officials, Hivre Bazaar was a punishment posting'. The visionary and proactive sarpanch followed the fundamental principles of the Ralegan Siddhi model. The first step was addressing ecological poverty, through the Watershed Project under the Ideal Village Programme. This was undertaken in 1995 and completed in three years. Three watersheds were built at a cost of Rs. 42 lakh spent by the government; 17 lakh was provided as shramdaan (as in Ralegan). The watershed covered an area of 1000 ha. The following conservation measures were undertaken: contour-to-contour trenches; gully plugs; an earthen dam; a cement check dam; two percolation tanks; and six storage dams. Ten lakh trees were planted, of which 95 percent were used for providing green fodder. The gram sabha banned the digging of tube-wells, cultivation of water-intensive crops and field grazing. The sarpanch imposed all the bans applied by Anna Hazare in Ralegan. This led to a rise in the water table. As the sarpanch notes, before 1994 water could not be sourced at even 100 feet. It is now available at between 35 and 50 feet. Drip irrigation was introduced for sorghum and maize. If 100 litres of groundwater is available, 80 litres are used and 20 litres are kept as buffer stock. The water is recharged during July. Additional water led to higher productivity and also enabled cultivation of cash crops, such as onions and potatoes. Onions are a major cash crop and are harvested during rains. Earnings from sale of onions were Rs. 80 lakh in 2006. These are sold to nearby villages and markets in Pune and Mumbai. Availability of water also led to cultivation of green fodder. The increase in fodder availability (from 1500 to 6000 metric tonnes) made it possible to sustain cattle and livestock. Further, profits earned owing to higher productivity were used for diversification into dairy production.

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Village Programme. This was undertaken in 1995 and completed in three years. Three watersheds were built at a cost of Rs. 42 lakh spent by the government; 17 lakh was provided as shramdaan (as in Ralegan). The watershed covered an area of 1000 ha. The following conservation measures were undertaken: contour-to-contour trenches; gully plugs; an earthen dam; a cement check dam; two percolation tanks; and six storage dams. Ten lakh trees were planted, of which 95 percent were used for providing green fodder. The gram sabha banned the digging of tube-wells, cultivation of water-intensive crops and field grazing. The sarpanch imposed all the bans applied by Anna Hazare in Ralegan. This led to a rise in the water table. As the sarpanch notes, before 1994 water could not be sourced at even 100 feet. It is now available at between 35 and 50 feet. Drip irrigation was introduced for sorghum and maize. If 100 litres of groundwater is available, 80 litres are used and 20 litres are kept as buffer stock. The water is recharged during July. Additional water led to higher productivity and also enabled cultivation of cash crops, such as onions and potatoes. Onions are a major cash crop and are harvested during rains. Earnings from sale of onions were Rs. 80 lakh in 2006. These are sold to nearby villages and markets in Pune and Mumbai.

Role of Anna Shaheb Hazare

The great person Anna Hazare plays an important role in the development of village Ralegan Siddhi. Anna Hazare firstly started developing the mentality of villagers. Then they teach them the value of development and guides them at each & every stage of transformation of village. Anna Hazare inspires the youth for various activities conducted in village. Anna Hazare collected the villagers and banned liquor, tobacco, & cigarette in 1980's.

Anna Hazare applied to the government for development of Ralegan Siddhi and protested for it. Anna Hazare took his village up-lift by help of villagers; they do not take any external 3rd party help for development of Ralegan Siddhi. Anna made village free of liquor, cigarette, etc. by teaching villagers about the disadvantages of it. Due to it, right now Ralegan Siddhi is liquor, cigarette, etc. free village. Anna Hazare took initiative of development of village in various sectors. They influence & motivate people for beneficiaries changes. They start firstly building small dams for saving water for villagers and for farming. Right now Ralegan Siddhi is clean & well developed village of Maharashtra. Ralegan Siddhi also got ADARSH GAON PURASKAR from government due to its discipline and maintenance. Anna Hazare and villagers play an important role in this whole process.

Field work findings

In study visit to Ralegan, it has been observed that the village has good vision about future problems that might arise, also has strategies or solutions to overcome present problems and avoid future issues. Village is very much independent in all respects. Villagers' awareness and wise planning along with Ralegan's watershed development program helped them overcome water scarcity in the village. Still today, villagers through their shramdaan (free labor) participate in all the work carried out under watershed development program for village's development. The watershed development program (WDP) in the village and the different solutions and strategies which have been adopted by Ralegan Siddhi to overcome the barriers to sustainable development. As they have a futuristic view for their village, they are more concerned about their education system. In the village, there are 1 private school and 1 public school and both the schools are state board but villagers are in need of CBSE pattern school but as per the government clause if they want CBSE pattern in their village there must be a strength of 40 students in each section; they can't open CBSE school due to the shortage of students, and some people can't afford CBSE school. For development of their agriculture sector, the agriculturist is not available in a physical form; they are only available in online form. They don't have any information regarding the different farming systems from which they can sort out their problems. They have a proper facility of transportation (lal pari Buses). They have solar panels in their village and they want to expand it more to fulfill their needs. They don't have any problems in electricity. For women, Anna Hazare is going to start Mahila Gruh Udyog.



Conclusion

Ralegan Siddhi is a very good example of a developed village. I liked the way the village is protecting their vegetation and have adopted new technology also. They have a keen knowledge about their education system. Further development is possible, for instance through value addition of outputs under a Ralegan Siddhi brand name. If sorghum is packed or value added under such a brand, there will be large markets for it in Pune and Mumbai, but this needs local leadership and initiative. Ralegan is located near an industrial area, so small home-based workshops are possible. Companies need parts. The Ralegan SHGs have large savings and the money can be used for starting small collective enterprises. Inspired by the SHGs, neighbouring villages of Ralegan Siddhi (Jategaon, Gatewadi, Ghanegaon and Pimpalner) have set up 35 SHGs in total with a collection of Rs. 18-20 lakh (Anna Hazare, 2003). The watershed-based conservation activity and the water lifting schemes have led to the irrigation of 90 percent of the land in Ralegan, but irrigation is not guaranteed in case of drought. While the watershed is fully developed, it depends on rainfall even today: if it does not rain, there will be scarcity of water. Further, only 300 or 400 acres are perennially irrigated at present. Even this depends on lifting water from the canal, and supply of water is assured only if there is electricity. There are 18 hours of load shedding and only six or seven hours of electricity. This is not enough for irrigation. Around 16 or 17 hours of assured electricity supply are needed. Just 25km away, Maharashtra Industrial Development Cooperation has continuous electricity, but not Ralegan. There is too much load shedding. Erratic supply of electricity at critical times will affect incomes of individual households as well as the progress of the village. Ralegan Siddhi's vision about today's issues and future problems that might arise over time and solutions and strategies to handle those are just spectacular. These reflect Ralegan's awareness and responsibility for wellbeing of the future generations. The strategies implemented to overcome water scarcity reflect the knowledge villagers have and tremendous efforts which they have put in. Ralegan has also done eye-catching work in area of women's empowerment, poverty reduction, health and hygiene, employment and education. Cases like Ralegan Siddhi are definitely not unique in India or the world, but in-depth scientific studies of such cases, attempting to understand the factors and processes enabling sustainable changes at community level are still insufficient. There is lack of a systematic knowledge in this regard. Further, the work related to handling of water scarcity, poverty etc. in Ralegan Siddhi has the potential to help and to improve the farmers' situation in water scarce areas in India and elsewhere in the world. Ralegan Siddhi sets an example in the country and the world - an example to be followed wherever similar eco-climatic situation and constraints prevail.

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