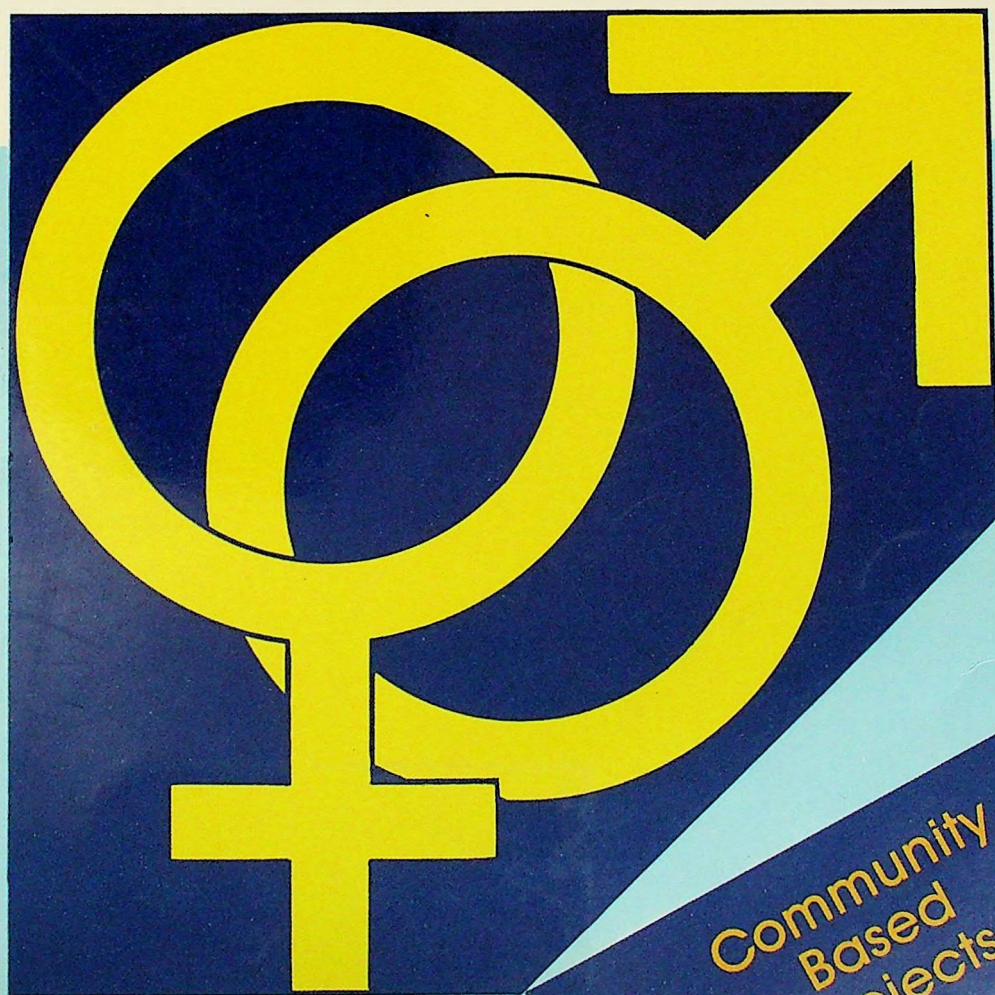


ANNUAL APPRAISAL 1992



Community
Based
Projects



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA



Fishing for Support : Encouraging people to

activities.

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**COMMUNITY
BASED
PROJECTS**



FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
Head Quarters: Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay 400 021

Formed in 1949, the Family Planning Association of India (FPAI) is India's largest voluntary organisation dedicated to the promotion and acceptance of family planning. As a pioneering organisation, the FPAI has been in the forefront of the struggle to increase the practice of family planning through voluntary and informed choice and as a fundamental human right.

The FPAI has a country wide network of 217 service outlets extending a package of health and family planning services. These are run through its 39 Branches, 3 Area Projects and 29 Community Based Projects covering a population of 5 million people. Managed by 3060 dynamic and visionary volunteers and supported by more than 1700 professionally qualified staff, the FPAI is actively helped by more than 81,000 grassroots workers to make inroads into remote rural areas and create new ground for people's participation in family planning. It has financially supported over 40 NGOs for advancing FP movement.

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Introduction

Meeting the unmet demand of partially motivated couples is today's most formidable challenge. This implies enormous effort to expand services and at the same time improve the quality of care. The operating standards and goals need to be directed to improve the well being of the individuals who are provided with contraceptives. Besides, the services have to be delivered through community based channels, accessible to people according to the highest ethical standards, keeping in view the health and human rationale rather than stressing on certain demographic goals.

People's Perspective

Findings of a number of studies on contraceptive prevalence in India indicate that there is a fairly high level of awareness of family planning methods, both among men and women. However, more than 50% of those who are aware of the use and efficacy of contraceptives and do not want any more children, are not currently practising FP. A majority of potential users want FP services that: provide accurate information about the advantages and disadvantages of alternate methods; are in close proximity; provide prompt attention; are clean; offer methods that have no complications and are effective; are free; are offered by trained and trusted personnel, preferably females, and ensure follow up services.

FPAI's Response

Against this backdrop, the FPAI started a number of community based Projects as early as 1974. These stimulated people's participation for family planning



Bringing cheers to people : Mrs. Avabai Wadia, President FPAI, felicitating an acceptor of FP on her visit to Bidar.

through education, motivation and development activities. Such innovations have been found to be more responsive to the local needs in method choice, mode of service delivery and in activating people's initiative and action.

Persons of homogeneous groups are mobilised to form themselves into smaller social groups like mahila mandals, yuvak mandals, krishak mandals etc. In FPAI terminology these groups are known as Local Voluntary Groups (LVGs). Through a process of training and education these are prepared to act in partnership with the Project to promote FP practise. The LVGs include FP as one of their on going activities and support the Project in advancing the movement of planned parenthood. Their members act as role models and work as promoters, providers and users of FP services. The providers in the child bearing age act as users and the users invariably provide services to their peers. This interaction becomes a joint effort where both the providers and the

users share knowledge and experience and play an active role in programme planning. The LVGs undertake the following jobs:

- Social awareness and information dissemination
- Promoting FP practice
- Acting as community based distributors
- Sponsoring health and FP camps
- Encouraging members to practise FP

Keeping in view the health and human rationale, the Association is delivering FP services through community based channels, accessible to people

The LVG members are given training in leadership, management, administration, reporting aspects as well as substantive subjects pertaining to health, beside development and local environmental programmes. The Project personnel act as a

After generating a fairly high degree of community participation and attaining its strategic goals, the Association during 1992, was able to phase out three of its projects, two in Karnataka and one in Madhya Pradesh

bridge between the LVGs and government/NGOs in obtaining resources for such developmental activities.

Community Takes Over The Reins

Through a process of empowerment, the FPAI has been able to build the community to take over the responsibility of the Project independently. After generating a fairly high degree of community participation and attaining its strategic goals, the Association during 1992 was able to phase out three of its Projects, two in Karnataka and one in Madhya Pradesh. It was an important landmark in the Association's onward march to make family planning a people's movement.

As many as seven Projects including the Community Based Distributors (CBD) Project at Varanasi have so far been withdrawn after attaining their set goals. Under Varanasi Project (Uttar Pradesh), a network of 1054 CBDs was created during a span of nine years. The Project covering a total population of 12,50,000 inhabiting 1242 villages, made a substantial contribution in bringing down the birth rate from 38 in 1980 to 36.4 in 1989. A highly trained force of 1366 CBDs known as 'samyojak' enrolled 42,415 new



Learning through sharing : Community organisers sharing information with a group of women in an effort to mobilise them.

PHASED OUT PROJECTS

Location	Varanasi	Malur	Karnataka	Kundam
Duration	1980-89	1976-92	1979-92	1980-92
No of CBDs/ LVGs	1054 —	— 710	226 420	— 296
Decrease in Birth Rate	38 to 36.4	33.5 to 18.6	29.5 to 16.0	36 to 14
Decrease in Infant Mort. Rate	N.A.	66.8 to 19.10	91 to 61	130 to 32
Increase in CPR	7.4% to 52.4%	11.7% to 76.3%	18.9% to 58.6%	19.9% to 68.3%

acceptors and the CPR increased from 7.45% in 1980 to 52.4% in 1989.

The three Projects phased out during 1992. These Projects were able to build a strong force of 39,960 grassroots workers representing 1426 LVGs which have taken over the responsibility of further spearheading the movement.

In Malur (Karnataka), the FPAI took up the challenge on an invitation from the government to take up FP in 334 villages where its acceptance was as low as 11.7% in 1976. It was for the first time that the management of a Primary Health Centre was entrusted to a voluntary organisation like FPAI. There were 710 LVGs crusading against the unplanned growth of population when the Project was phased out. The CPR was recorded at 76.3% and the birth and infant mortality rates were 18.9 and 19.9 respectively as against 33.52 and 66.8 in 1976.

Under another Project carried out in four districts of Karnataka during 1979-92, the CPR increased from 18.9% to 58.6% and the birth rate was brought down from 29.5 in 1979 to 16.00 in 1992.

In Kundam (Madhya Pradesh), the holistic approach to development made a sea change in the living styles of the tribal people. Not only did the CPR increase from 19.9% in 1980 to 68.3% in 1992, the female literacy also went up from 9% to 45%.

The Year 1992

The year 1992 began on an optimistic note with the implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, after its delay for one year. The Plan has clear directives on people's participation and the involvement of NGOs in the



Opening new vistas for women in the tribal areas of Ranchi.

PROFILE

Current Status

- ☐ No. of Projects 29: Andhra Pradesh(1), Karnataka(4), Maharashtra (7), Madhya Pradesh (3), Rajasthan (3), Tamil Nadu (5), Uttar Pradesh (5), Bihar (1)
- ☐ Population coverage : 31.90 lakh inhabiting 2,480 villages
- ☐ Eligible couples being served : 2.65 lakh
- ☐ Couples practising FP : 1.21 lakh (CPR 48.1)
- ☐ No. of Local Voluntary Groups (LVGs) : 4043
Membership : 81,866
- ☐ LVG members practising FP : 25,147 out of 43,822 eligible for FP (58%)
- ☐ No. of CBDs : Individuals 1258
- ☐ No. of Liaison Committees : 25, Membership : 130
- ☐ Over 55,368 persons made literate (1987-92)
- ☐ 9.9 lakh persons served through 26,101 health events (1987-92)
- ☐ 1,28,020 FP acceptors enrolled, (Sterilisation 36,668; IUD 15,297, Oral Pill 23,092, Condom 52,963) (1987-92)

process of development—social and economic. The revised Action Plan of the Government of India for controlling population growth has envisaged among other things to widen the coverage of family planning through popular media and offer social security to couples with one child or two girls. This has given a reassuring feeling and confidence for better planning and execution of family planning at the grassroots level. The Government of Rajasthan on its part took radical step by passing a bill barring persons with more than two children to contest elections or occupy public office.

The Association finalised its Strategic Plan 1992-2000 under the title "Challenges" which was widely circulated within and outside the organisation. It has emphasised the need to provide thrust in the northern part of the country where unmet needs have been high.

The community based projects stimulate people's participation through education, motivation and innovations which are more responsive to the local needs in methods choice and mode of delivery services

However, the year was marred by some undesirable events like the massive bank scam in which some of the major banks were involved. The year also witnessed social and political tension characterised by the Ayodhya issue which caused disturbances in the local area.

Torrential rains accompanied

by cyclones lashed the southern districts of Tamil Nadu in early November claiming over 150 lives and leaving behind a trail of devastation and misery to over 5000 families who lost their homes and had to be put in rescue camps.

Community Mobilisation for Increasing Contraceptive Acceptance

The Project aims at intensifying motivational efforts and to make family planning a

NEW PROJECTS

Project	Location	Population	Villages
Community Mobilisation for Increasing Contraceptive Acceptance	Kota	51,100	33
Community Orientation in Environmental Concerns & FP	Gorakhpur	50,000	33
Parivar Pragati Pariyojana	Shahdol & Bhandara	4,00,000 4,00,000	1033
Expanding FP Outreach Services Through Women Volunteers	Bidar	65,000	40

New Projects

The year saw an addition of five more Projects raising the total number of Projects to 29. These can be broadly classified into three categories namely, Community Participation in Family Planning (16), Women's Development and Family Planning (8), Parivar Pragati Pariyojana (2). Besides, there were three Projects launched in Gorakhpur, Kota, and Bidar. The successful transfer of the Project experience was tried out in the Branch areas of Bidar for empowering women and harnessing their energies to expand outreach services. Similarly, with a view to harnessing community resources for distributing better quality condoms with a focus on encouraging male participation, another project was carried out at 28 locations with the help of 16 on-going projects and 12 Branches.

community endeavour with maximum use of local resources. Operating in the community block of Ladapura in Kota district of Rajasthan the projects covers a population of 51,100 in 33 villages where the sex ratio is 888/1000 as against the state average of 913/1000. The female literacy rate is 24% and the Couple Protection Rate (CPR) is as low as 12%.

Community Orientation in Environmental Concerns and Family Planning

The Project aims at creating an environment through community participation for better health and survival of children and also improving the health of mothers through proper education and provision of MCH and FP services. Operating in the community block of Sardarnagar in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, the Project covers a

population of 50,000 inhabiting 33 villages where the FP acceptance is as low as 28% and the female literacy is 20.1%.

Parivar Pragati Pariyojana

The main objective is to accelerate family planning in rural areas through community involvement at all levels of planning and implementation. It envisages a broad based programme of informing and educating local communities about family planning and increasing people's access to FP services through community outlets.

The Project was implemented in two districts namely, Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and Bhandara (Maharashtra). The Project covers a population of 4 lakh in each project location.

The initial phase of the Project started with orientation workshops for the staff at the Project level who later imparted training to the field workers. In Shahdol, by the year end, as many as 519 grassroots volunteers were mobilised who formed themselves into 29 LVGs. These comprised of 8 Mahila Mandals, 12 Yuvak Mandals and 5 Village Betterment Committees. Still in its nascent stage, the Project has been able to establish rapport with formal and informal leaders as well as the local NGOs. The Project was able to develop the necessary infrastructure and is poised to work effectively in the years to come.

Twenty Nine Projects

In all, there were 29 Projects operating at the following locations: Dapoli, Mahad, Turbhe, Wada, Pen, Bhiwandi, Bhandara (Maharashtra), Sandwa Chandrika, Suithakalan, Lakhnu Pura, Agra Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh),

Karnataka, Magadi, Malur, Santhebennur (Karnataka), Hayathnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Niwas, Kundam, Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh), Udaipur, Jaipur, Kota (Rajasthan), Vedapatti, Nagercoil, Gudalur, Dindigul, Kulasekharam (Tamil Nadu) and Ranchi (Bihar).

Community Mobilisation

Community mobilisation is the most important component of the Projects which emphasises on people's participation and bringing them into the mainstream of development. During the year under report, 81,886 grassroots

volunteers organised themselves into 4043 LVGs represented by women, youth, farmers, etc. A majority of LVGs comprised of Mahila Mandals (1503, membership 34,495) and Yuvak Mandals (1198, membership 32,861) and Yuvati Mandals (223, membership 2699) followed by Gram Vikas Samitis (454, membership 2470), Bhajan Mandals (243, membership 3742), Krashak Mandals (74, membership 1245) and Others (348, membership 4354). Of these, 1470 LVGs with a membership of 41,801 became Supporting Members of the Association.

OVERVIEW

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
No of Projects	20	19	19	24	29
Villages Covered	3,323	3,036	1,909	2,268	2,480
Population	30,09,838	28,07,655	17,32,088	21,70,136	31,90,994
Eligible Couples Served	2,01,114	4,21,832	2,69,361	2,53,021	2,65,954
Eligible Couples Using FP	76,146	1,86,603	1,15,388	1,17,381	1,27,946
Couple Protection Rate	36%	44%	43%	46%	48%
Child Women Ratio	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.87%
LVGs :					
Number	3,595	3,918	3,551	3,623	4,043
Membership	77,148	89,826	80,401	90,587	81,866
Supporting Members :					
Number	779	1,021	1,106	1,331	1470
Members	25,018	32,101	36,684	40,387	41,801
Volunteers, FP Status					
Eligible for FP	45,236	40,102	41,980	46,072	43,822
FP Users	21,618	23,820	24,473	27,757	27,757
Percentage	(48%)	(59.4%)	(58.2%)	(60.2%)	(58%)
Users Motivated	7,274	5,288	6,187	6,621	6,286
Percentage of Total Acceptors Enrolled	25%	39%	44%	39%	33%

Serving a population of 31.9 lakh inhabiting 2480 villages, the projects have succeeded in mobilising over 81,800 grassroots volunteers committed to work for the betterment of the society.

The LVG members are socially conscious persons who have interest in social services and are committed to work for the well being of the people. Enjoying people's trust and confidence, they were represented to serve at various social groups, committees and public bodies. Three youth leaders were elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Service Co-operative Society in Hayathnagar. In addition, 177 LVG volunteers were elected as office bearers and members of gram panchayat and panchayat samitis. About 124 women representing a cross section of the community were selected as members of the Gram Panchayat. In Nagercoil, 110 LVG volunteers were office bearers



Encouraging community participation at grassroots level.

of Sarvodaya Sangam, Fishermen's Association, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Farmer's Association etc. In Bhiwandi, the Chairperson of a Supporting Member's Institution was elected as member of the educational department of the Zilla Parishad.

Strengthening Voluntary Base

In order to strengthen the organisational abilities of LVG members and to improve their

managerial skills, consistent efforts were made through a process of education, orientation and training programmes at various levels. As many as 800 workshops and orientation programmes including 82 training programmes were conducted at various places which were attended by 13,955 volunteers.

In Mahad, 94 LVGs were provided guidance in programme planning and implementation. In Pen for the first time, 37 meetings were held to provide guidelines to volunteers for conducting elections, preparing agendas and notices, recording minutes of the meetings etc. These programmes helped the volunteers to improve and sharpen their skills and organisational behaviour. In addition to this, training programmes were also arranged for various target groups like the Community Based Distributors (CBDs), Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), medical practitioners, health professionals etc. In Lakhnu Pura, Vedapatti, Niwas, Udaipur and Sandwa Chandrika, 384 CBDs were trained to motivate young couples to adopt



Rallying for a cause : Women campaigning for small and planned families.

family planning measures. In Mahad, orientation courses for farmers, facilitators of adult literacy classes and balwadis were also conducted.

Information, Education and Motivation (IEM)

Information, education and motivation are the most important tools for stimulating the interest of the community. During the year 1992, as many as 5,03,783 inter-personal contacts were made. These were followed by 38,481 educational events comprising

arranged for different target groups comprising young couples, grassroots volunteer, students, teachers etc. The focus was on eradicating their fears and misconceptions about contraceptives and generating demand for family planning.

In Mahad there was a workshop on the eradication of superstitions and misconceptions about family planning. About 1500 people attended the event during which stage shows were held and health issues discussed.

- contraceptives in Nagercoil
- Orientation courses on planned parenthood in Belgaum, Bidar and Raichur
- Felicitation of newly weds, ideal mothers at Niwas, Kundam, Malur and Lakhnu Pura

The launching of TV viewing centres in 15 villages in Lakhnu Pura was a step forward in the use of electronic media as a faster way of spreading the message of health, family planning and other related matters. In all, 25 TV sets with an equal number of VCPs, CCPs and 300 cassettes were provided by the Department of Electronics. During the year under report, 68 film shows were screened on rotation at different centres managed by 15 trained operators. The maintenance cost of the centres was met jointly by the community and the Projects.

In Nagercoil, a two day workshop on reproductive health and contraception for newly weds was conducted by SECRT working with FPAI Madras branch. As a follow up, six conferences were conducted on sexuality, STDs and AIDS. Additionally, essay writing, drawing and painting competitions were also held for students and non students.

Under the Parivar Pragati Mandals (PPMs) Project, seminars, meetings, orientation courses were conducted on MCH, family planning and women's development. The Branches at Bellary, Lucknow, Madras and Nilgiris conducted one day training course on family planning and health promotion for community health workers besides holding courses on sex and family life education for college students and teachers. The Belgaum, Bidar, Nagaland and Raichur Branches conducted orientation courses on basic health care and planned



Learning more : A group of women adding to their knowledge through an exhibition put up as part of IEM.

27,738 group discussions, 5,621 mass meeting, 401 exhibitions, 814 films and video shows, 1952 cultural programmes. About 11.33 lakh people participated in these events. The discussions were held mainly to build public opinion in favour of family planning, improving the status of women, raising the age of marriage, eliminating gender biases and reducing maternal and child mortality. Workshops, seminars, conferences and meetings were

The highlights of IEM activities were:

- Seminar on 'Status of Women' in Hayathnagar
- Street plays and seminar on 'Hazards of Alcohol' in Andhra Pradesh
- Conference in Sandwa Chandrika which focused attention on unmarried youth and advantages of raising the age of marriage.
- Workshop for newly weds on reproductive health and use of

parenthood for young women, newly married couples and devadasis. Similar courses were conducted by various PPMs in the suburbs of Bombay.

The Jabalpur Branch arranged a one day seminar on the role and status of senior citizens in India. Among the important educational events held in Bombay, were a seminar on "Meeting the Future Parents", "Health Care-Everyone's Concern" and a seminar on "Reducing the Span of Fertility". Besides, a children's festival was arranged with games, competitions, cultural programmes and education on family life imparted through recreational activities.

HIGHLIGHTS 1992

- ❑ 13955 LVG volunteers given training through 882 courses
- ❑ Attended by 11.33 lakh participants 27,738 group discussions, 5,621 mass meetings, 3,167 other educational events were organised and 5.03 lakh persons given contraceptive counselling and information through interpersonal communication
- ❑ Health services extended to 1.91 lakh persons through 5,140 events
- ❑ 58,230 mothers and children given immunization
- ❑ 14,761 women and children given nutritional supplementation
- ❑ 3691 deliveries attended to by trained TBAs
- ❑ 19,111 acceptors of FP enrolled as against 17,020 in 1991.

A unique inter-personal communication service was extended by the Project through its family counselling centre started in Nagercoil, besides arranging 9 education and awareness programmes on marriage, human reproduction, family relations, child care and contraception. Run by a professionally qualified counsellor, the Centre counselled 66 couples on marital adjustment including matters relating to ego conflict, interference of parents-in-law, extra-marital relations, alcohol and drug abuse, FP practice. Of these, 17 couples successfully adjusted their marital relations, 7 dropped out and the remaining 42 were being followed up by giving counselling.

Days and Events

Observance of days and events of national and international importance formed a significant part of the IEM package.

The International Women's Day was observed in Bhiwandi and Kulasekharam by holding a number

The projects accomplished 5,03,783 inter-personal contacts and 38,481 educational events to build public opinion in favour of family planning, eliminating gender biases and reducing maternal and child mortality

of public meetings and cultural programmes. These were organised by the mahila mandals. In Santhebennur, a local NGO collaborated with the Project and hosted a conference in which various issues related to women like health, education, bride burning, age at marriage, were discussed by 304 women leaders from 34 mahila mandals.

Volunteer's Day was observed in Hayathnagar by organising a large procession which passed through 15 villages.



Bringing home the message : Through the use of electronic media FP information made accessible to people.

Acceptors of family planning and those with well spaced two child families were felicitated. In Malur, FP acceptors and women volunteers were felicitated and pension papers and other documents on various relief measures were given to destitutes and widows. In Bhiwandi and Nagercoil, 'shramdan shivirs' (voluntary labour camps) were organised to clean village streets and playgrounds.

The World Health Day was observed in Hayathnagar, Malur, Kundam, Udaipur, Mahad, Santhebennur, Nagercoil and Vedapatti by organising health camps, baby shows, demonstration workshops on nutrition and distribution of ORS packets. Six immunisation camps were organised in the tribal areas of Wada to mark 100 per cent immunisation in 10 villages. In Vedapatti, one day seminar was organised on "Heart Diseases—their Prevention". In Pen, a health camp sponsored by a youth club was addressed by health professionals. A book titled 'Parasite' in Marathi, was also released.

The World Earth Day was observed in Bhiwandi, Nagercoil, Santhebennur and Kulasekharam by holding seminars and meetings which focussed attention on environmental improvement, afforestation, conservation of resources and recycling of waste. In Santhebennur, water samples from different reservoirs/wells were collected to examine the extent of pollution in it and the findings were discussed in a one day seminar in the village. About 700 students took out a rally in Santhebennur to generate awareness about environmental issues.

This year the World



International Women's Day : A rally being taken out to mark its observance by members of mahila mandal.

HIGHLIGHTS : 1992

Literacy & Education

- ☐ **LVGs Running:**
 - ☐ 255 Adult Literacy Centres (Learners 9517)
 - ☐ 407 Balwadis, children 30,971 (15,369 girls, 15,602 boys)
 - ☐ 13 schools, students 979 (female 441, male 538)
 - ☐ 206 libraries benefiting 6385 persons

Skills Development

- ☐ 2,214 persons given skill training
- ☐ Two training centres for typewriting and secretarial practice

Rural Reconstruction

- ☐ **Villages provided with:**
 - ☐ Drinking water connections 635
 - ☐ Transport 69
- ☐ **Households Provided with :**
 - ☐ Lavatories, Soak pits and Compost pits 4142
- ☐ **Households benefited by :**
 - ☐ Biogas plants/smokeless chulas 1503
- ☐ **Farmers provided with :**
 - ☐ Improved Seed/Fertilisers 1992
 - ☐ Crop Insurance Coverage 3134

Population Day focussed on the theme "Youth Leaders in Social Change". Fifty four Branches/Projects organised a week long activities in collaboration with the local government and NGOs covering 68,820 persons.

The FPAI in collaboration with UNFPA, organised a mammoth signature campaign in 19 major cities and towns seeking people's commitment for bringing about the balance between the environment and population by signing up on specially designed banners. A total of 53,157 persons signed the banner, including a large number of common people and eminent persons like the Union Minister and Deputy Minister of Health and Family Welfare, governors, chief ministers, cabinet ministers, mayors, vice chancellors, ambassadors, educationists, sportspersons, film artists, scientists and media persons. Besides, there were taluka level competitions in Kawali and

Harikatha drawing a total participation of 965 persons. The themes revolved around population growth, quality of life and youth in leadership.

Opening of new literacy centres marked the observance of the International Literacy Day at 12 locations where neo literates and women learners were felicitated. In Hayathnagar, 55 youth leaders from 7 villages participated in a cycle march to spread the message of literacy. Each cyclist carried a flag and logo of FPAI on adult literacy. Similar programmes were also held in Malur, Wada and Mahad.

In Kulasekharam, 3000 women carrying placards were joined by school children in a procession on literacy. In Santhebennur, traditional and folk media was used to raise awareness about literacy. In Pen, games, competitions and cultural programmes marked the event which culminated in a joint public meeting attended by learners and LVG volunteers from 18 villages.

Development Interventions

Development interventions engulf a wide range of programmes ranging from literacy, skills development, income generating activities to promotion of health and family planning practises, in order to raise the standard of living

of the people and thereby their quality of life. These interventions can broadly be classified in two categories; first, focussing attention on women's empowerment in particular and community welfare in general. The second category includes those interventions which emphasize on community welfare in particular and women's empowerment in general.

Against this background, 16 projects were carried out for community participation which aimed to increase the level of awareness and acceptance of FP and build community action in FP. Eight projects were devoted for women's development with the primary aim of encouraging women in community participation, initiating self-help programmes and improving contraceptive practise among them.

These interventions are applied by the LVGs primarily under financial assistance from government, village panchayat, local NGOs and other agencies. The Association not only acts as a provider of financial, technical and voluntary support but also helps in mobilising other resources to accelerate the process of development.

Women's Empowerment

Development activities aimed at increasing women's access to literacy and education, health services, skills development and income generation were applied as part of women's empowerment. The educational and motivational campaigns were launched to improve their status by enabling them to participate in the community work and become aware of health and family planning issues, postpone marriage and regulate child bearing. During

Empowering women and increasing their access to literacy and education, health services and skills development remains the major component of the development activities

COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS: PROFILE

No. of Locations	16
No. of Villages	1745
Population coverage	17,18,990
No. of LVGs	3,314
Membership	64,961
No. of FP Acceptors Enrolled	16,325
CPR	47.7%
%age of LVG members practising FP	66%



Mahila mandal members managing a balwadi centre.

the year, the following innovations were taken up to provide further impetus to women's empowerment.

Expanding Family Planning Outreach Services

An innovation to expand outreach services was carried out in Bidar. The Project covers a population of 65,000 living in 40 villages and urban slums served by the Bidar branch of the Association through its Mobile Education-cum-Service Unit.

As many as 400 women volunteers mobilised themselves to form 40 LVGs. Inter mahila mandal committees were set up in 10 villages to act as women's development committees and these together with the volunteers were imparted training in planning, implementation and management of projects. Three camps, each for 10 days were arranged to create awareness about women's role and responsibilities in socio-economic

development and attended by 248 participants. A series of 4 workshops on skills development and self-employment were also organised in four different villages. In order to stimulate the community's interest in expanding the outreach services, financial support was given to 52 needy women to take up income generating activities.

Besides, four mahila mandals conducted immunisation and health camps in different villages where 100 expectant mothers were

immunised and 58 children vaccinated.

In order to promote family planning measures, seven LVGs started CBD outlets, 11 LVGs sponsored IUD camps and women volunteers eligible for FP volunteered themselves for IUD insertions.

Thrust on Young Women

One of the thrust areas of development interventions was on orienting young girls and newly weds to enable them to play positive role in family planning. Two innovations were made in this direction. Firstly, orientation programme for young girls was carried out to apprise them about various aspects of health and family planning. The programme which was financially supported by the late Smt.Kamla Puri Memorial Trust was aimed at bringing about changes in society's attitudes towards girls. They also received training inputs in MCH, nutrition and preparation of ORS. Educational events were held for parents, teachers and opinion makers.

The second innovation was directed towards newly weds to improve their knowledge and understanding of reproductive health and contraceptives. This was

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: PROFILE

No. of Locations	8
No. of Villages	590
Population coverage	4,76,602
No. of LVGs	590
Membership	14,130
No. of FP Acceptors Enrolled	2503
CPR	46.5%
% age of LVG members practising FP	74%

HEALTH PROMOTION

Year	Clinical Sessions		Health Camp		Immunisation Camps		Well Baby Shows	
	No.	Benefi- ciaries	No.	Benefi- ciaries	No.	Benefi- ciaries	No.	Benefi- ciaries
1988	699	30,051	244	21,157	1873	66,505	121	4,176
1989	154	15,746	360	25,095	1777	49,185	124	4,533
1990	189	14,407	447	32,305	1303	33,700	186	8,517
1991	472	38,592	560	55,011	1314	42,438	273	7,594
1992	766	22,541	963	62,283	1860	58,230	220	5,655

carried out at Hayathnagar, Lakhnu Pura, Magadi, Niwas, Suithakalan, Vedapatti, Sandwa Chandrika and Udaipur. In each of the locations, 10 mahila mandals were entrusted with the job of identifying 10 newly weds in their vicinity. This included women aged 18-23, with a marital span of less than 3 years, expectant or those having a child. In all, 701 couples were identified including 14 workshops in 7 locations were held on health, human reproduction and contraception with the help of SECRIT. Sixty educational events in the form of

workshops and felicitation of newly weds were also carried out.

Literacy and Education

With the help of educational programmes, people are made literate and aware of the important issues concerning human lives—health, literacy, employment, social and cultural values. During the year 1992, the adult literacy drive was further strengthened by encouraging LVGs open new literacy centres and encouraging learners to attend literacy sessions.

In all, about 255 such centres were started to provide literacy to 9,517 people including 5,982 women. The adult literacy centres were also used as a forum for interaction on health, nutrition and FP topics. Besides this, 206 libraries and reading rooms were set up in the Project areas. In Hayathnagar, 9 villages were declared fully literate.

By the end of the year, there were 407 balwadis (beneficiaries: 15,602 males and 15,369 females) and 13 community schools functioning in the Project areas. About 3368 persons including 1968 females attained literacy, 4432 children which included 1650 females completed their education and 1606 children enrolled in schools.

In Nagercoil, the project has been maintaining 14 creches. In Santhebennur, the Project joined the Akshara Thunga movement in its operational area and one of the villages was declared fully literate. Girl's education was promoted through 51 anganwadi centres working in 39 villages. In Pen, as many as 47 volunteers were oriented and trained to run adult literacy centres. Regular attendance of children, especially girls, in



*Taking health services to the people :
A village boy being administered health checkup.*

schools and persuasion of parents to enroll their children in schools were some other measures adopted for spreading literacy and education. The literacy level of the neo-literates was evaluated with the help of the Adult and Continuing Education Department of the Bombay University. The findings showed that more than 70% of the learners had gained sufficient knowledge and understanding of social issues besides being able to read and write.

Skills Development

A number of vocational training and professional classes were started to develop skills among women, young girls and beneficiaries of income generating activities in traditional and modern craft. These ranged from short term skills development courses such as weaving, carpentry, preparing chemical and consumer products etc, to courses in typewriting and secretarial practice. As many as 29 courses and 4 workshops for skills upgradation participated by 2214 persons mainly women were taken up during the year.

In Bhiwandi, a batch of 30 young girls was recruited for a diploma course in Hospital Aids. Recognised by the SNDT University, Bombay, the course aims to provide training in community health and FP to young girls to work as paramedics. Two training centres for typewriting and secretarial practice continued to work in the rural areas of Bhiwandi. Seventy young girls, especially school drop-outs were given training during the year. In Kundam and Wada, 147 girls were provided training in stitching garments. In Dindigul, a batch of 30 girls sponsored by the project was given training in leather work by the local unit of the National Small

INCOME GENERATION : HIGHLIGHTS

	(Rs. in Lakhs)					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total
Contributions made by:						
FPAI	4.62	5.79	4.14	4.18	9.45	28.18
Beneficiaries and LVGs	2.19	1.57	4.64	3.50	2.59	14.49
Govt., Banks and NGOs	—	15.94	4.31	6.93	3.77	30.95
Total	6.81	23.30	13.09	14.61	15.81	73.62

Scale Industries Corporation (NSSIC). Training inputs were also provided on improved agriculture practices and fruit preservation.

The PPM Project ran 48 skills development centres and conducted classes on knitting and embroidery.

Income Generation

A wide range of economic activities were taken up in the Project locations which included animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries, sale of agricultural products etc;. The financial resources for these ventures were mobilised from the government, financial institutions as well as from the individual beneficiaries.

Financial support was provided to the LVG members to take up such economic activities themselves who also assisted needy persons in obtaining such facilities to start similar ventures. While the LVG members invested the money in skills development activities, individual beneficiaries invested in small enterprises, trade and services.

In Wada and Lakhnu Pura, the LVG members developed nurseries of fruit saplings which were later marketed in the nearby towns. In Nagercoil, a mutual fund scheme was started wherein the members contributed a fixed amount every month and the funds thus raised were advanced as short

F.P. ACCEPTANCE : AN OVERVIEW

Methods	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Sterilisation	5806	4637	4576	6072	7866
IUD	3408	1779	2006	2607	2631
Oral Pill	5537	2042	2562	3005	3573
Condom	14609	4965	5029	5336	5041
Total	29360	13423	14173	17020	19111



*Supporting women through skills development in traditional and modern crafts:
(Left) Making agarbathis. (Right) assembling electronic parts.*

term loans, recoverable with interest in easy instalments. The scheme helped in generating income in addition to mobilising resources for building community assets.

During the year, a total sum of Rs.15,81,905 was invested to promote income generating activities in the Project areas. The Project invested an amount of Rs.9,45,164 through 479 LVGs and 3960 needy persons. While the beneficiaries and the LVGs raised a sum of Rs.2,59,650, the Government and banks contributed Rs.3,77,091.

Health Promotion

Health services included health check up, immunisation of mother and children, nutrition supplementation, ORS distribution and first aid. During the reporting period, as many as 963 health camps (ENT, skin, dental) were organised which provided relief to 62,283 people. About 58,230 women and children received

immunisation. Of these 12,327 received complete doses of Vitamin A and Folic Acid and 14,761 nutritional supplements at various intervals. There were 220 baby shows while 3691 deliveries were attended to by the TBAs who were trained by the Project. A total number of 8823 health events provided service to 1,91,640 people.

In Magadi, health services were extended through the state government scheme known as 'sushrusa programme' and were carried out in collaboration with the local primary health centres.

In Wada, camps were arranged for AIDS check-up in collaboration with the National Virus Institute, Pune and the Physically Handicapped Rehabilitation Centre, Virar. In Dindigul, 20 out of 87 villages were given 100% immunisation coverage. In Bhiwandi, blood group detection camp and health check up camp for the aged were other important events held. Under the PPM Project, the Rajkot Branch

in collaboration with local Lions Club arranged three eye diagnosis and treatment camps.

Parasite Control

A large segment of the population in Pen taluka of Raigad district (Maharashtra) is afflicted with soil-transmitted and water-borne diseases which are responsible for the high infant mortality rate in the villages. The Parasite Control Project carried out in Pen is an innovation which aims at reducing parasite infection and infant mortality besides improving women's status and increasing FP practice. The Project's activities include conducting stool examination and providing treatment for parasite infestation. During the year, 7437 stool samples were examined in the laboratories out of which 2,856 were found to be positive. Over 87% of the cases were infected with round worms, 11% with whip worms, 4% with thread worms and 3% with tape worms.

Of the total positive cases 69% were given complete doses and 287 received the first dose of treatment. All treated cases were followed up regularly and the reinfested cases retreated.

During a short span of two years, the Project has brought about a radical change in people's attitudes to the practice of family planning and parasite control. Their inhibitions about stool examination and fear of using contraceptives is gradually declining. People are not only responding to stool sample collection but also supporting it.

Family Planning

As many as 19,111 new acceptors of family planning were registered during 1992 as against 17,020 recorded during 1991, showing an increase of 12%. Over the last six years the Project has enrolled 1.28 lakh new acceptors.

Of the total number, 7866 comprised of sterilisation as against 11,245 acceptors who adopted spacing methods. The latter included 5041 users of condoms,



Commonplace yet effective : Small commercial outlets are increasingly being used for popularising FP.

followed by 3573 oral pills and 2631 cases of IUD insertions. Thus, 59% acceptors adopted spacing methods during the year.

Under the Women's Development Programme, the Project was able to enrol 2503 new acceptors of family planning which

included 1893 cases of sterilisation, 374 cases of IUD insertions, 143 and 93 acceptors of oral pills and condoms respectively.

A large number of beneficiaries of literacy classes and income generating activities also featured among the new acceptors of family planning. Their respective numbers were 5790 and 698. The LVGs worked constantly to motivate and provide guidance to people on family planning and the use of contraceptives. They were able to motivate 6286 acceptors (33% of the total acceptors).

The members of the LVGs kept up their role as providers and users of family planning measures. The profile of the LVG members reveals that out of 43,822 who were eligible for family planning, 25,147 (57.3%) were FP users. The CPR in the operational areas of the Projects was 47.7% as against the national average of 45%. It was as high as 73% in Malur, 66% in Kundam, 63.4% in Vedapatti, 58.6% in Karnataka and 55.4 in Wada.



A mahila mandal member holding a demonstration camp at Dindigul (T.N.)

Community Based Distributors (CBDs)

With a view to harnessing community resources and encouraging male participation in family planning coloured condoms were distributed through a network of CBDs in 17 community based Project areas and branches operating in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

The distributors known as 'vitaraks' comprised community leaders, medical practitioners, TBAs and people having commercial outlets. As many as 40 training and orientation programmes were arranged in villages where these distributors were apprised of the distribution techniques and methods of demand creation for contraceptives.

As many as 11,78,000 pieces of coloured condoms were supplied to branches and projects and 6641 pieces were distributed against cost.



Providing water facilities in a village in Hathras (UP)

The community based projects through the participatory approach have made people capable of developing and executing welfare schemes which are focussed on FP and have in the process made people the prime movers of the development programmes

At People's Doorsteps

The LVGs contributed substantially to increasing people's access to FP by sponsoring camps and campaigns which were held with the technical support provided by the health authorities and the Project. A sustained programme of education and motivation was carried out and post-operational services and follow up of acceptors were also provided by the volunteers. Young couples with well-spaced families were publicly honoured. Efforts were made to utilise the community's health infrastructure to make FP services available at people's doorstep in remote and isolated rural pockets. In all, 27 camps were sponsored at 10 locations where 856 sterilisations were performed. While four such camps were held in Kulasekharam, one was held in Nagercoil and three in Dindigul where 53 and 37 sterilisations were performed respectively.

Rural Reconstruction

The Project not only supported the LVGs in obtaining financial assistance from various development agencies but also helped them undertake work pertaining to environmental improvement, sanitation, improved



Involving community in asset building in villages.

agricultural practices. During 1992, as many as 635 water connections were provided in the villages and public toilets and soak pits were constructed to serve 4142 villagers. In Kundam, under the Jeevan Dhara scheme, 5 marginal farmers were assisted to procure financial help for installing bore wells and diesel pumps in their farmland in addition to improved seeds and fertilizers.

With a view to promoting the use of non-conventional energy, efforts were made to install smokeless stoves for 1103 households and bio-gas plants for 427 households. In Lakhnu Pura, smokeless stoves were installed in all the 34 villages. In Wada, six villages achieved cent percent coverage where 770 stoves were installed. The Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizer, a government undertaking which has adopted a large number of Project villages is providing technical knowhow in the field of non-conventional energy. In Bhiwandi, tap water facilities were provided in two



Towards a greener future: School children are involved in planting trees and cleaning village surroundings.

villages and bore wells in another. Small farmers in 9 villages were helped to procure fertilizer and better seeds and crop insurance was provided for 11 households.

As regards tree plantation, as many as 21,421 saplings were

planted. In Karnataka, 1235 saplings were planted. In the field of rural reconstruction, roads and buildings got constructed and 53 villages were brought on the bus service network. In Dindigul, the Project also helped three villages to construct buildings for balwadis and creches, and made street lights available in 10 villages through the Block Development Office. In Santhebennur, 355 camps were organised for veterinary services besides cattle insurance for 386 beneficiaries. The Project also provided improved seeds and crop insurance to 1992 and 3134 farmers respectively.

Welfare Services

Welfare services were extended to the aged and disabled in the project locations (beneficiaries 837) by getting their pensions sanctioned under various welfare schemes. As many as 241 needy women were helped to secure financial relief from various local NGOs.



Supporting people to follow improved agricultural practices

Relief measures were undertaken by the Project volunteers and staff in Kulasekharam and Dindigul where the heavy cyclonic rains wrecked havoc and rendered many people homeless. Those affected by calamity were provided with food, clothes and essential medicines. A special amount of Rs.50,000 was sanctioned by the Association for the relief operations.

Through in-service training programmes, inter-project visits, refresher courses there is a constant endeavour to upgrade the organisational skills of the volunteers and staff

The Project extended relief to 3200 families. In Mahad, disabled persons, widows and destitutes were helped to obtain financial relief under Sanjay Gandhi



Relief to the troubled : Essential commodities being supplied to the flood victims at Kulasekharam.

Niradhar Yojana. A total number of 10,200 persons were helped by the Project through welfare services.

Youth Involvement

In order to enable the youth (age group 18-26 years) to

participate in the day-to-day management of the Projects, five female youth leaders were coopted as members of the Liaison Committee. They took active part in the policy decisions and looked after the youth welfare activities in addition to monitoring programmes of adult literacy. In Santhebennur, youth involvement was sought in organising awareness generation campaigns. In Bhiwandi, youth leaders enacted street plays featuring the importance of female literacy, late marriage and birth spacing. About 282 young girls who pledged to postpone marriage were facilitated.

Women in Decision Making

Women volunteers were encouraged to actively participate in policy making, programme management and project implementation. At the grassroots level, out of 3314 LVGs, 1202 (36.6%) were headed by women. These volunteers were actively involved in the administrative and



Women conducting a workshop on 'Small Family Norm and Basic Health Care'.

managerial aspects of the their respective groups and directly associated with the management of CBDs, creches and libraries. A majority of action committees and women's development committees were headed by women volunteers who were also represented in Gram Panchayats and Zilla Parishads.

Networking with NGOs

With a view to encouraging local non-governmental organisations to include family planning in their programmes, a number of collaborative events were held to promote family planning practise.

A major breakthrough in networking with NGOs was in Jaipur where the Project sponsored a state level conference on NGOs on 'Challenges 1990'. Support was also extended to the Indian Institute of Rural Management by providing the necessary expertise for its management of development courses. A number of other service organisations like the Lion's Club, Pragati Pratisthan, Gram Swarajya Samiti were supported in Wada for organising health camps as well as literacy and afforestation programmes.

In Hayathnagar, the Society for Awareness through Learning and Training (SALT) was persuaded to organise health camps and conduct a seminar on 'Women and Girl Child'. Similarly, the Satya Sai Baba Samiti was encouraged to adopt health and family planning programmes as one of its on-going activities and conduct camps in rural areas. In Panvel, the Terana Charitable Trust was encouraged to start a clinical outlet to provide MCH services in one of the Project villages. The Nehru Yuva Kendra was provided consultancy and support for



The future is in our hands : Young men and women taking an oath to follow the norms of planned parenthood.

arranging a ten-day youth leadership training course. The Pen Medical Association continued to support the Project by deputing experts to conduct health camps in the villages.

Voluntary Leadership

The Project Liaison Committee at each location, consisting of local volunteers carry out the day-to-day management of the Projects. At the close of 1992, there were 25 Committees with a membership of 130 who held 112 meetings with the staff and LVG members in addition to regular field visits. The members of these Committees are also represented on a number of public bodies and social forums. In Hayathnagar, one of the members is the Technical Advisor to the Regional Director of South East Asia for International Union for Health Education. In Wada, one of the members was elected as Director, Land Development Bank. The Chairperson at Lakhnu Pura, was appointed by the Planning Commission as member of the

Federation of Voluntary Organisations and was also nominated by the Department of Electronics, as a member of its Project Appraisal and Evaluation Committee.

Human Resource Development

A number of in-service training programmes, refresher courses and inter-project visits were arranged to update the knowledge and organisational skills of the volunteers.

A series of three workshops on 'Programme Review and Strategic Planning in Action' was held at Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Alibaugh (Maharashtra) and Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh). These workshops attended by 105 important functionaries (volunteers and staff) represented 27 Projects across the country. The workshops were aimed at reviewing the work of the Projects, focussing on their achievements and upgrading their skills in project management. The basic concepts of strategic planning, community participation approach,



A view of the workshop on 'Strategic Planning in Action' at Alibag (Maharashtra)

IEM techniques and organisational matters were discussed in depth. Group exercises on identification of need-based developmental interventions and preparation of innovative project proposals with a focus on 'Strategic Plan 1992-2000' were undertaken.

The Management Update workshops organised by the Association at Coonoor and Pune, were attended by volunteers and staff from Vedapatti, Sandwa Chandrika, Malur, Magadi and Jaipur. In Karnataka, the Project Manager alongwith the Field Programme Coordinator and 3 Community Welfare Workers attended a three-day workshop on the utilisation of folk media organised by the Song and Drama Division of the Government of India. The Project Manager from Vedapatti attended an orientation course on community participation arranged by the Regional Centre of NIPCCD at Bangalore. While 5 Community Welfare Workers attended a placement programme at Nagercoil, another 5 from Niwas participated in a one-day orientation workshop on sex education organised by the Jabalpur unit of SECRT.

The volunteers and staff also

attended a number of meetings, seminars and conferences organised by government/NGOs at district, state and national level. The Chairpersons from Lakhnu Pura and Sandwa Chandrika participated in the IPPF Family Planning Congress held Delhi. In Hayathnagar, six youth volunteers participated in a three day seminar on 'Drug Abuse and Alcoholism' organised by the Indian Institute of Development Research, Hyderabad. The Project Manager not only attended seminars as a resource person but also presided over a conference of NGOs organised by the Society for Awareness, Learning through Training (SALT). In Jaipur, the field staff attended a workshop on 'Women's Health and Hard Physical Labour', organised by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Rajasthan.

In Nagercoil, the Project Chairperson attended a six day workshop on 'Women, Population and Development' held at Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. Youth leaders, balsevikas and women welfare workers also attended seven training and orientation programmes conducted by Antar Bharati, CAPART, Vivekanand

Kendra and the Social Advisory Board respectively.

During an inter-project visit, volunteers and staff from Magadi provided the staff at Kulasekharam with an orientation programme in project implementation, report writing and record keeping.

Under the PPM Project, the Assistant Director Field who coordinates the programmes at the Headquarters was deputed to attend a five-day workshop on 'Training of Regional Trainers' arranged by IPPF in London. She also attended the follow-up meeting held in Delhi.

Media Highlight

In Karnataka and Nagercoil, the respective AIR stations allotted more than five hours for broadcasting interviews, talks and news items contributed by the volunteers, staff and LVG members. In Lakhnu Pura, special coverage was given to Project activities by the Mathura station of AIR and Doordarshan. An overview of the Project's activities in Jaipur was telecast by Jaipur Doordarshan. The Bangalore Doordarshan gave wide coverage to events like International Women's Day and World Population Day.



Taking on new ventures : Women being encouraged to take up carpentry as an income generating activity.

IPPF Challenges Project

The Project started in August 1991 was carried out to serve a population of over 5,000 inhabiting 15 villages. Of these, five have attained an immunisation coverage of over 60%, nine are below 50% and one has achieved 75%. In order to involve youth and women in the development activities, 15 youth clubs and 15 mahila mandals with a membership of 724 and 51 respectively were formed. The LVGs who started balwadis and adult education centres were able to provide 50% literacy coverage in 13 villages and 60% in two. Through income generating activities in the form of tailoring centres run by 15 mahila mandals, an income of Rs.10,648 was generated which was utilised for building community assets. Through the provision of health services, there were 10 villages with 85% child immunisation coverage and five with 60%. As many as 84 acceptors of FP were enrolled by the LVG

volunteers and the CPR in four villages had reached 70% and in the remaining it was 60%.

Awards

In Malur, Mr.Srinivas, youth member Project Liaison Committee received Best Youth of Kolar District Award from Nehru Yuvak Kendra. In Wada, Mrs.Maltibai Raut, member of the Liaison Committee was honoured with the Dalit Mitra and Balmitra Award for her dedicated social service. In Karnataka, two yuvak mandals received state and district awards for drama and folk song. A member of the Advisory Committee of a yuvak mandal won a state award and another member was selected as University Blue. A youth club in Magadi was awarded a TV set by the state government for 100% literacy coverage. In Nagercoil, one of the youth leaders closely associated with the Project activities was awarded a cash prize of Rs.10,000/- by the Chief Minister of

Tamil Nadu for his humanitarian services during the flood relief operations.

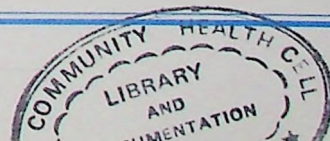
The President of a mahila mandal was publicly felicitated for her meritorious service in promoting family planning.

Visitors

Among 55 distinguished persons who visited the Projects at Mahad and Wada were Ms.Janet Turner, Ms.Maryse, Mr.Jayratne (from IPPF) and Mr.Rupsinge from Sri Lanka. Some prominent visitors to Karnataka included Ms.Anita Kaul, Additional Secretary, Karnataka and Ms. Manjula, Director, Mass Communication. In Lakhnu Pura, Mr. Dharmadhikari, Director, Department of Electronics, GOI, Mrs. S. Srivastava, Advisor, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation were among the important personalities who visited the Project. The Project at Pen received Dr. Padam S. Patil, Minister for Energy and Irrigation (Maharashtra), Mrs. Lalita Upadhyay, FPA, Nepal and a team from German Embassy. A delegation of Parliamentarians from Japan, experts from the Population Crisis Committee, Mr. Pistor, Member, Advisory Board, World Population Foundation and Dr. Latha Gunatille, Medical Officer, FPA Sri Lanka, were important visitors to the PPMs at the Headquarters.

People the Prime Movers

The Project through its participatory approach has been able to sustain people's interest who are gradually becoming the prime movers in designing and executing welfare services in their villages. Due to the efforts and inter-personal contacts of the LVG members, people have started





A traditional welcome extended to members of the German delegation on their visit to Bhiwandi.

abandoning their fears and doubts about FP and are adopting it in large numbers. Even in the tribal villages of Mahad, Vedapatti, Wada and Dapoli, people have started sharing their social responsibilities and are working for the upliftment of their village. The fact that the CPR in the Project area is higher than the national average, that more than 66% of the grassroots volunteers eligible for FP are contraceptive users, that 53% of the beneficiaries of development interventions are practising FP indicates the amount of community participation generated by the Project.

It is interesting to note that in the tradition bound societies, people have openly started advocating FP. In the tribal areas of Dapoli, Mahad, Wada and Vedapathi where the government had failed in its endeavours to make people accept MCH the project was able to bring about an

immense change in people's perception. In one of the villages in Mahad, where men had been resisting mahila mandal activities, the Project was able to win them over and inspire them to help

women volunteers in their promotional activities.

The Project is playing the role of a catalytic agent in sponsoring health and FP programmes, motivating couples and felicitating acceptors of FP. In Dharwad, the project was able to motivate people to start an FP and MCH centre, which is equipped with surgical facilities. Mobilisation of resources amounting to Rs. 675000 during 1992 through collections by the volunteers speaks of people's determination to become self-supporting.

In its efforts to make the Association self reliant, the Projects were able to generate income through various sources—donations, cost recovery, sale of services and products etc. During the year an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs was generated through this.

The Projects also received financial support from Population Concern, CAPART, Social Welfare Boards and Department of Electronics. Public bodies such as the Panchayats, Zilla Parishads,



Members of the German delegation interacting with community workers at Bhiwandi.



People – the prime actors of development.

Municipal Boards sponsored educational programmes including awards and prizes. In Kulasekharan and Nagercoil, funds were received for carrying out relief operations from social service agencies like CSI Church, Helpage India and Padanilam Welfare Trust.

The members of the Liaison Committee and the LVG also provided voluntary support in the form of 222480 manhours worth Rs. 4,926,339.

In the forthcoming years, the Project aims to further stimulate people's initiative and strengthen the empowering process for self-sustaining community action. It also strives to bridge the awareness-acceptance gap in the areas of high need and low performance by

strengthening outreach services and devising suitable motivational programmes for changing people's attitudes towards family planning. The emphasis will be to cover young couples with less than two children, expectant and lactating mothers, infants and children for health coverage. Besides, adolescents and newly weds will receive better attention for reproductive health promotion. Support for public advocacy will be sought from elected representatives serving in governing bodies and also senior citizens and media persons.

Through a process of empowerment, the Project seeks to help women to become aware of their rights and to exercise control

over their reproductive and sexual lives and strive for gender equity. In this context, the emphasis will be on raising the age at marriage of girls, encouraging birth spacing among couples and increasing male involvement. In view of the new Panchayati Raj Act, women will be mobilised to contest elections and develop a concern and commitment to women's issues including access to FP information and services. Enlisting the support of women's organisations is another dimension of the programme. The basic premise of the Project is to give the family planning programme a people's dimension and prepare the community eventually to take over the responsibility, ownership and management of the entire programme.

COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS

Agra Project

29, Kandhari Road
Civil Lines
Agra-280 002
(Uttar Pradesh)

Bhiwandi Project

Vidyashram Campus
Dhamankar Naka
Bhiwandi-421 305
Thane Dist.
(Maharashtra)

Bhandara Project

Plot No13, Professor Colony,
Opp ST Depot, Ward No5,
Bhandara 441 904
(Maharashtra)

Dapoli Project

Kelaskar Building
Kelaskar Naka
At Post, Tal-Dapoli
Dapoli-415 712
Ratnagiri Dist.
(Maharashtra)

Dindigul Project

Plot No HG-117
Ranimangammal Nagar
Dindigul-624 008
Anna District
(Tamil Nadu)

Gudalur Project

Parklen
Gudalur-643 212
Nilgiris
(Tamil Nadu)

Gorakhpur Project

Near Bus Station,
Chauri Chaura,
Gorakhpur-273 201
(Uttar Pradesh)

Gokak Project

Bharamagouda Building
Behind Head Post Office
Gokak-591 307
Belgaum Dist.
(Karnataka)

Gauribidanur Project

A-307, Near National College
Yudgur Road
Gauribidanur-561 208
Kolar Dist.
(Karnataka)

Hayathnagar Project

5-37/B, Yashoda Nilayam
Hayathnagar-501 505
Ranga Reddy Dist.
(Andhra Pradesh)

Jaipur Project

House No. 479
Gali No. 4
Near Lottery House
Raja Park
Jaipur-302 004
(Rajasthan)

Kulasekharam Project

No. 14, 12-A
Market Road., Padanilam
Kulasekharam-629 161
Kanyakumari Dist.
(Tamil Nadu)

Kota Project

B-20, Civil Lines
Kota-324 001
(Rajasthan)

Lakhnu Pura Project

Sneh Bhavan
Agra Road
Hathras-204 101.
(Uttar Pradesh)

Laxmanpur Project

V.P.O-Ajgara Raniganj
Pratapgarh-230 144
(Uttar Pradesh)

Magadi Project

2991/2846
Sri Chaluvanarayana Swamy
Nilaya
Opp. Govt. Junior College
(NES Extension),
Magadi-562 120.
Bangalore Dist.
(Karnataka)

Mahad Project

1956, Navi Peth
Dr. Surve Building
Mahad 402 301
Raigad Dist.
(Maharashtra)

Nathdwara Project

Ramchandra Teli's House
Ravats Gate, Bus Stand Road
Nathdwara-303 301
Rajsamand Dist.
(Rajasthan)

Nagercoil Project

28/E-1 Keezha Ramanputhoor Rd
Nagercoil-629 002.
Kanyakumari Dist.
(Tamil Nadu)

Niwas Project

Above PHE Office
Niwas Block
Mandla-481 885.
(Madhya Pradesh)

Pen Project

Pen Taluka
Near Ambamata Temple
Shivaji Peth
Pen-402 107.
Raigad Dist.
(Maharashtra)

Ranchi Project
Village Kadma East
P.O. Khunti-835 210
Ranchi Dist.
(Bihar)

Santebennur Project
Shri Panchakshari Nilaya
Kote Road
Santebennur-577 552.
(Karnataka)

Sandwa Chandrika Project
Near FCI Godown
Sukulpur
Pratapgarh-230 001.
(Uttar Pradesh)

Suithakalan Project
Shri Ambika Gramoday
Pratisthan
Suithakalan
Jaunpur-223 105.
(Uttar Pradesh)

Shahdol Project
House No. 169,
Ward No. 9
Near M.P.E.B (O&M) Office
Shahdol-484 001
(Madhya Pradesh)

Turbhe-Belapur Project
Market Building (1st Floor)
Sector No. 21
Turbhe-400 705.
Thane Dist.
(Maharashtra)

Udaipur Project
334 Ashok Nagar
Road 12
Udaipur-313 001.
(Rajasthan)

Vedapatti Project
PSG Gandhi Rural Centre
Vedapatti
Coimbatore-641 007.
(Tamil Nadu)

Wada Project
Gopalkunj, Parali Naka
Wada-421 303.
Thane Dist.
(Maharashtra)

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Reaching out to people in diverse regions and occupations (Above) Fishing along the coasts.
(Below) Tea plantation on hilly tracts.

