

REPORT OF VARIOUS EVALUTION
MEETINGS CONDUCTED AT
VARIOUS LEVELS IN THE YEAR
1989 OF THE COMMUNITY
BASED HEALTH AND DEVELOP-
MENT PROGRAMME - MANDYA

ST. THOMAS MISSION SOCIETY
MANDYA

REPORTS OF VARIOUS EVALUATION MEETINGS CONDUCTED AT VARIOUS LEVELS IN THE YEAR 1989 OF THE COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME MANDYA

The Community based health and development programme was planned for a period of five years. The first phase of it, having three years, is coming to an end by December 1989. Before giving shape to the programmes in the next phase, an indepth study, a thorough and critical evaluation of the programmes already implemented were thought to be very essential. So a number of meetings were held at various levels to evaluate the programmes, to analyse and plan out.

In order to formulate various methodologies for an indepth study, a Managing Committee Meeting was held in January 1989. For evaluation the Managing Committee decided to have the following methodology:

- (1) 1st stage - village level
- (2) 2nd stage - central level (by the core team members and animators of the respective centres)
- (3) 3rd stage - Regional level - by the core team members
- (4) 4th stage - Animators' level (by all the animators of the centres)
- (5) 5th stage - Regional level (by the core team members)

The task of evaluation in the village level has been entrusted to the core team and the animators of all the six centres. It was also decided to complete this preliminary study within a month and assess the study report by the core team of the respective centres. The analysis and assessment of the report are to be held considering the following points:

- a) Realistic understanding about the achievements as against the set objectives of the programmes.
- b) The impact created among people with the implementation of the programmes.
- c) Concrete suggestions from the people for the future planning of the programmes for the next phase.

As a follow up of the committee meeting, village level evaluation meetings were conducted in January and February 1989. Eighty nine villages were taken up for conducting evaluation. At the completion of the evaluation at the village level, the core team with the animators conducted a two-day evaluation meeting

CORE TEAM MEETING CONDUCTED ON 17, 18 FEBRUARY 1969

On 17 and 18 of February the General Body Meeting of the project was held at Vimalalaya Guthalu. During the meeting consolidated reports were presented by the centres. The following are the content of the reports presented by the centres.

The achievements of the programmes as against the set objectives:

For assessing the achievements we had the following objectives in our mind:

- To bring about an attitudinal change in the people in the field of education health, eradication of the social evils like caste, low status of women, exploitation, bonded labour in the society.
- To develop a cadre of new leadership in the villages
- To empower the people through people's organization and thereby initiate programmes for their own self development.

Our findings: We feel that people great appreciation for our programmes in the field of health and education, There is a steady increase in the number of children going to school year by year, especially in the villages where our programmes are being implemented. The children coming to the nurseries show greater interest to continue their study in the primary school. The nursery school programme has been integrated with the primary school system that are already in the villages. Due to the constant interaction with the educational institutions in the villages, especially by the animators, the quality of education has been considerably improved. There is a great amount of collaboration with the formal schools and other institutions in the villages, especially with regard to conducting health education programmes, camps and seminars on immunization, sanitation, nutritious food etc, conducting anniversaries, physical training programmes etc. Also parents show greater interest to send their children to school. The cultural troops organized by the animators and the youth in the villages, through their various cultural programmes like street play, dance, drama etc, could create greater awareness among the people with regard to education, health, leadership, social evils etc.

The attitudinal change among women is a remarkable achievement. In a number of villages women have come up to get organized and to take up developmental programmes by themselves. Under their initiative various programmes like adult education, immunization, health education etc. are being carried out.

There is a steady increase in people's participation in all most all the programmes. The women are getting more and more aware of the need for being organized. At the same time, it has been observed that, in some villages there are efforts from the part of men to impede women from getting organized. For example, at Tubinkere, a village under Jyothirvikasa Kalenahalli, women formed a youth association but the menfolk did not allow them to carry out any activity from their part.

The groups, in their reports also expressed the various problems in developing a new cadre of leadership in the villages. The main problems mentioned are the following:

- the predominance of caste based and traditional leadership
- political groupings
- lack of acceptance of the youth by the elders
- lack of opportunities

At the same time our efforts were successful in so far as creating awareness among the youth to develop their leadership qualities to effect changes in the society. There has been a lot of conscientization in this line but a period of three years is inadequate to get such a high result. As far as the caste distinction exists and consequently the economic disparity, a change in the leadership in the villages is hard to be effected. A continuous and conscientious efforts of motivation to the youth is essential to create a new cadre of leadership in the villages, the group opined.

The group then discussed the impact being created among people through its presence as well as through the implementation of the various programmes. The group as a whole feel that they are accepted by the villagers and a feeling of oneness is being created through the life and activities through the years. Some of the members felt that an impression has been created among the villagers that we are conductors of various programmes like nurseries, nonformal centres, a adult education etc. So it has been suggested that more conscious efforts are to be made to give a proper understanding to the people about the ultimate objectives of our programme. The need to integrate oneself with the people, identifying oneself with the people, taking up a simple life style etc. are, as many observed, the ideal approach. The style of functioning of the Fathers living at Shikkaripura with the nomadic tribes, is a good example of integration, according to many.

Suggestions from the people: On the last day all the six centres presented the reports of the suggestions which were gathered from the people during the village level meetings as well as the central level meetings of the core team with the animators. The main suggestions are the following:

- the programmes as they are going on now has to be continued especially, the education programmes for the children and for the school dropouts.
- the nonformal classes should be reoriented as vocational training centres
- to have at least one job oriented training centre under each centre to provide advanced training for the selected students from the villages
- farmers education programme should be reformulated into more practical and beneficial to the farmers

Suggestions from the core team:

It is true that through the conscientization and education programmes good results are noticeable in the villages. But the economic backwardness of some of the villages are to be taken into consideration. This is especially true with regard to some villages under Sevasadana Halagur where aboriginals and tribal people living in some interior villages. So the need for taking up economic projects has been suggested by some of the members. The general feeling was against such programmes since it will reverse the whole process being followed. So it was decided not to take up income generating schemes but rather education should be continued so as to enable to find ways and means for their own self development. The emphasis should be for the people to get organized and for being empowered. The realization of this goal may be slow but it should be the method, the group reiterated. To facilitate this process, the group suggested to have ongoing training for the core team and the animators especially, in areas like acquiring organizational skill, deeper knowledge in the field of health, skill in training the youth etc.

Regarding the handicapped: The question of the handicapped is another topic which came up for discussion. The group felt that a detailed survey is essential before taking up the programme. Thus the group decided to conduct a detailed survey in all the villages where we have contact and the report of the same to be completed and submitted within two months. A committee was also set up to study this special area of involvement under proposal.

The group also felt that in the light of the evaluation conducted at various levels, to have further discussions and indepth thinking. So the

meeting suggested to have another get together of the core team in the month of June. Before that, it is suggested that a common gathering of all the animators to be conducted in the Regional level.

REPORT OF THE ANIMATORS GATHERING

A three-day gathering of all the animators working under six centres was conducted from 23 to 25 of June 1989 at Jyothirvikasa Kalenahalli. The three-day residential programme gave an opportunity for the animators to discuss various issues relevant regarding their involvement in the villages. Eighty four animators participated in the gathering. The major points and subjects for discussion were the following:

- whether they could achieve the aims and objectives of the programme through their involvement
- how do they envisage their role as social workers in the future
- future planning

A good deal of sharing of experience and evaluation of the work are done during the sessions. The experience sharing provided a good opportunity for them to share the problems they face during their involvement, the success and failures etc. Many could realize that the problems some face are often problems common to all.

The group in general, expressed great satisfaction at the achievements they had in the field of education, awareness building etc. They are very happy at the attitudinal change that could be effected through the various programmes. Some of them pointed out the change that has taken place among themselves in their outlook and vision. The general feeling was that in some areas the progress is really remarkable but in relation to the set objectives the group felt that there is a long way to go. The discussion on the question of the involvement in the future got the interest of everybody, especially because there is the question of remuneration. Discussing this issue the group expressed their view that there is no question of going back from the responsibility they have taken up as animators. Irrespective of getting remuneration, the general feeling was that it is the duty and responsibility to work for the social change. So the discussion was more on the methodology of going about in the next phase of involvement.

One of the suggestions was that the number of the like-minded groups should be increased and more and more volunteers should join to work in this line. They proposed the possibility of getting themselves organized under each centre for a dynamic and organized involvement. They expressed the confidence that if the support and guidance are continued from the part of the core team, they could continue the work already initiated. They also feel that with the confidence they have already gained from the people it is possible to organize them. Another advantage they see in getting themselves organized is that they can better tap the government resources and strengthen the existing relationship with the government agencies.

Suggestions: Continuing in the same line and direction some suggested that more economic programmes are to be included to help those who are economically poor. But the majority strongly refuted this idea saying that, economic programmes, giving loans etc. will not solve the problems in the society. Instead, they suggested that the education and conscientization programmes are to be continued in order to make people more and more aware of their rights and to fight for them. In order to achieve the objectives and to involve much better and deeper, the need for equipping themselves with greater conviction, deeper knowledge and skill has been stressed by the group. The group also decided to think further in their own respective groups about the course of action for the future.

REPORT OF THE SECOND PLANNING SESSION OF THE GENERAL BODY OF THE COMMUNITY
BASED HEALTH AND CDD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The second General Body Meeting of all the core team members of Mandya was conducted at Jyothirvikasa Kalenahalli to plan the next phase of the project from 13 to 16 July 1989. Fr Sebastien Poomattam and Sr Chinnamma from the Community Health Department of CHAI were also present for the sessions. The meeting was presided over by Fr John Kadookunnel, the President of the Society. After the inaugural session, the Social Work Director, Fr Jose Kochupara briefly presented the reports of the various planning sessions and the main line of thinking that is being evolved.

The group felt, in the light of the previous discussions at various levels the need to have a thorough evaluation of the project taking up all the programmes in all their aspects.

The guidelines for the evaluation are the following:

- What were the objectives of each programme?
- How far have these been realized?
- If not realized, why?
- The role of the people - their participation
- Findings

The highlights of the discussion are given below:

For an effective planning, the group felt the need for an indepth discussion on certain points that evolved in the process of evaluation at various levels.

The points identified for discussion are the following:

- intensive involvement of the core team
- target group
- the effectiveness of the programmes in achieving the long term objectives
- the role of the people
- change of strategy
- organizational set up

In the process of the implementation of the project the part played by the core team has been evaluated. The role played by the core team in implementing the programmes has been to everybody's satisfaction. Another major consideration was regarding the realization of the objectives like effecting qualitative change in the people and the question of empowering the people. During the involvement period the core team established a good relationship with the local people. But at the same time the analysis shows that there was much preoccupation as to the implementation aspect of the project. At this juncture some of the core team members expressed various constraints they had in the whole process. The following are some of them:

- whether this sort of work is what is expected of a priest or religious
- difficulty to adapt and integrate to a culture and life style different from ours.
- the lack of needed conviction and skill
- a sort of dissatisfaction for not having achieved the results as expected
- anxiety regarding the future

Another point we notice is that the role played by the core team is gradually being taken up by the people. In the year 86-87 the core team was in the forefront ie. the initiative was largely from the part of the core team. In subsequent years, the animators become more capable to conduct the programmes by themselves and

consequently, the role of the core team came to be reduced. In both the stages the role of the people was the same. This year due to the conscious efforts from the part of the core team and the animators, people came to the forefront, getting themselves organized and taking initiative in conducting various programmes. As a result, village committees have taken up more and more responsibility in running the programmes, Mahilamandals and youth organizations came to be formed.

The core team further discussed the role to be played at this juncture by them. One positive development that is noticeable is that the people are getting more and more organized. So the members of the core team felt that in planning the programmes for the next phase, more stress is to be given to strengthening the organizational set up already existing and to encourage, give support and guidance in forming new organizations. To effect this, the core team members felt that deeper involvement with the people is very essential.

TARGET GROUP

The second point taken up for discussion was the target group, the category of people with whom we involve ourselves and the people who are profited from our programmes. The point for discussion was that, for whom, the time, resources and energy are being spent. The analysis shows that the weaker sections especially the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have not yet come to the mainstream of the society. It is mainly because of the existing social structure where the weaker sections have no say in the affairs of the village. So the team felt that a more concerted effort is needed for the development of this category of people. So the team decided to involve more intensively with this group of people and to make plans and strategies to bring them also into the mainstream of the society.

People's Participation:

The team feels that today the people are not mere spectators or mere recipients of the benefits of the programme. But they are active participants in all the programmes. During the evaluation meetings with the people, in a number of villages, people expressed their willingness to take up the programmes by themselves, especially, those programmes which involve financial aspect like nursery, nonformal centres etc. The general opinion of the team was that there should be a shift of responsibility, including the financial aspect to the people. The core team decided to formulate plans and strategies to mobilize more fund and support from the people for the continuity of the programmes. This process

has already begun in many of the villages. So the team decided to give more stress in making the programmes, in its full sense, a people's programme. Strategies are to be worked out towards achieving this end.

Organizational Set up:

One of the important objectives of our programme is to empower people for their own self development. To achieve this objective, the role of organizational set up is very important. Organizational set up has already evolved in many villages under each centre for men and women and for the youth. There are a number of problems faced by these organizations like political differences, predominance of people with vested interests, opposition from different sections etc. But one positive element that is noticeable is that there are a good number of people who are aware of the need for getting organized. So one suggestion that came up was to promote organizations, mainly under the leadership of the animators under each centre. The special advantages of such organizations are the following:

- local organizations can better understand the realities that exist in villages
- they are able to make better and deeper interactions with the people
- greater participation of the people will be ensured

Other major resolutions of the core team meeting :

Animators: While appreciating the service being rendered by the animators there was anxiety in the team if the remuneration given to them is stopped. Regarding remuneration, the animators are informed well in advance that it will be stopped by the end of 89. But some of the members suggested that depending upon the economic condition and backwardness of the village financial support has to be continued. Also many of the animators are from very poor families and therefore, they need a certain amount of financial support. But the general opinion was to go according to the understanding given to them. So it has been decided to treat all the animators equally.

Continuity of the Programme:

The income generating programmes for each centre, like poultry and sericulture were taken up for discussion. The following income generation programmes were included for each centre:

Sericulture - For Seva Sadana Halagur, Gulabi Sadana R.M. Halli and Christalaya Hadanur
Poultry - For Vimalalaya Guthalu and Jyothirvikasa Kalenahalli

During the discussion members suggested that instead of having different projects for each centre which are small in nature, the amount could be invested for a

common and economically more viable project. This is because small projects when individually treated consumes more time, energy and personnel. Also our experience with the implementation of the sericulture project at Halagur is not very much encouraging. So the core team agreed to invest the whole amount for a single project. To explore the possibilities of investing the amount for such a project a committee has been set up. The meeting then decided to take up the matter for discussion with CEBEMO, after having received the report of their study.

Project planning for the next phase:

In the light of all the discussions, the group suggested that the project for the next phase be postponed for a later stage because of the following reasons:

- the decision to set up and strengthened organizations and consequently to evolve programmes through them. So a period of one year is proposed for this process. By this time the proposed organizations under each centre will be strengthened and oriented. Simultaneously involvement of the core team with the target group will be intensified.

In the light of above reflections, evaluations and resolutions the General Body meeting of the core team members decided to work out the next phase of the project at a later stage. However, taking into consideration the financial requirements of this period, the team decided to prepare and send an interim project proposal for the period from January to December 1990.

Fr Jose Kochupara

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME IN MANDYA

DURING THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1988 TO DECEMBER 1988.

Our ref: CBHDP Report III / 1988

Project Ref: C- 317- 1505

With deepfelt gratitude and pleasure we are presenting the annual report of the Community based Health and Development project Mandya of the year 1988, from January 1st to December 31st. This report is the outcome of the studies done at various levels by the team members , monthly reports from the various centres, periodical and annual evaluations, observations by the experts specially invited to study and evaluate the impact of the programme among the people and above all from the feed-back of the beneficiaries of the project.

During the implementation of the project this year, more stress was given to the process that is to be taken place in the community. The project is aimed at to bring an attitudinal change among the people towards value oriented life. So the first part of the report is an attempt to look at the various positive changes that are taking place among different sections of the people. The second part of the report covers particular programmes in all its dimension. To formulate this report, the guide line given by CEBEMO is made use of.

Due to our intensive involvement many changes could be observed in the society, among which the conspicuous are the following:-

- Growing sense for organizational set-up
- The awakening of women
- Role of animators in the programme and their development
- Improvement in the field of education
- Improvement in the field of health like promotion of herbal medicine and home remedies, control of malaria and other communicable diseases

Growing sense for organizational set up.

We were concentrating from the very beginning to ensure the role of people in implementing the programme. Having this in mind our team initiated to set up various committies in the villages. Running the nursery classes, non-formal classes for school drop-outs, helping the animators to make arrangements for various seminars, camps, health programmes etc were the responsibility of the committies. This involvement also helped them to establish better relationship with various officials of the government and non- government departments, which in turn becomes helpful to the villages to tap the resources. The camps , seminars and motivation programmes convened in the villages become a forum for the people to interact with various development departments of the government.

In 20 villages we have rather good orgationalsetoup. In other villages, it has to grow. In those villages we have organization of their own, they take active part in the villages. For instance in the slum area of Guthalu under Vimalalya there are more than 150 families staying without any basic amenities. Now ~~at~~ the people of this area through their committee get organized and initiated movements to pressuraze local Govenment Departments, to get land to fetch sheds, water supply, for sanitary facilities/etc. This development though they are living in a poor condition is very encouraging.

Sikaripura village is another example. This is a nomadic tribal settlement colony. Though Govrnment allotted one to two acres of dry land to the people years back, they were not given any title to their land holdings. Though they belong to the tribal group the authorities have not recognized their tribal status by issuing certificates. Without which they cannot claim any facilities that are due to them. In this village there are 72 families living 30 lawcosta houses. That means a single room is shared by two families. In this village two of our core team members living in their life situation for the last two years. Due to their constant conscientizationwork now the people of this area are getting organized .

Awakeing the women folk

The impact of our involvement is clearly seen among the women folk. Women are the most unprevilaged section of the society in many ways. There are number of social discrimination towards women. The literacy rate of women comparing to that of men is very law. So we are conscentrating more on women especially those who belong to the weaker section of the society. For most of women in rural villages it was the first experience to come together to discuss about their social problems. Participation from the part of women for the programmes doubled this year if it is compared of that of last years. Women's organizations started under our centres are coming up very well.

"Jyothi Mahilamandal" starte under Vimalalaya Guthalu have 42 members, and they managed to register the association under societies registration act. After that they are able to get financial assistance as stipend for Rs 200/- for trainees and salary for Rs 300+- for trainer. They also raised a fund for their daily office function from the people of the locality. Small saving schemes are also started by the members. For the benefit of the members, different schemes like mushroom cultivation, carpet making, fruit preservation, book binding, needle work, embroidery, cutting and tailoring etc are planned. They conduct periodical discussions and classes on various subjects. The role of two health animators in organizing this group is praise worthy.

Similarly under Jyotirvikasa Kalenahally centre another women's organization is registered. They are running a soap making unit and craft centre apart from other programmes like cutting and tailoring, craft work etc.

The organiser of this association, who is also working as a health animator participated in a national meeting in Bombay in November 1988 and she represented the activities of the society and in particular the role of women's organization. She is a person

who hasn't got much schooling. However what we count is the courage she has shown to go to such a far away place and to face a group from all over the country. This is one of the many instances to show the improvement and motivation that has taken place among the women.

Another striking example to quote is that, an anniversary was conducted by the Mothers of Vimalalaya M.C.H. centre. They arranged a public meeting and the mothers staged number of variety entertainments. One mother, who is a daily wage earner and has'nt got any schooling delivered a speech on that occasion. Her speech was very much appreciated by the dignatories invited and the audience. The striking point in this is that the development that has taken place in their thinking and analytical approach they have towards their-own problems.

There are eight organizations under our organization with a total number of 360 women. In the social set up of this place this is really an achievement. Problem of dowry, inequality of women, discrimination of women, their role in social change etc are the subjects they discuss in their periodical meetings. This on going discussions helped to intensify their thinking and reflection process.

The role of animators in the programme and their development.

The role played by the animators in their respective working areas in organising people, motivating the youth, scheduled caste and tribes, slum dwellers, women etc are worth mentioning.

Mr. Ravi Narayan, a veteran Community health promoter visited our project in August 1988 and having met the animators opined that the core team is to grow in their thinking and skill so that they could guide and equip the animators in a better way. He commended that the animators have grown more than some of the core team members especially in assimilating the problems of the society.

Our animators developed a number of cultural forms to highlight the problems of the society, especially caste, bonded labour, corruption, women's exploitation etc. To motivate the people about

their social problems, Our animators staged street plays from village to village. On August 15th in connection with the Independence day celebration our animators staged two street plays - one by gents another by ladies- before a large public. It was well appreciated by the public and government officers who were present on that occasion. After that our team was invited by College students, Nehru Yuvak kendra organisers, Kannada and Culture development department etc to stage the street plays for their programmes.

Animators also give leadership to village youth conducting health camps, cleaning the unhealthy village ponds, constructing sockage pits low cost sanitary facilities etc.

They also try their level best to fight against caste system. Now the animators, who belong to different caste are freely mingle and work together. For instance in a village called Hadanur under Christalaya the animators of this centre cooked their food in a house of Harijan and shared together. High caste like Brahmins, Lingayaths and Gowdas were also shared the food. Such an action was revolutionary one for the traditional people. It created its own impact in the village. This is only one example to sight from many. Due to the constant effort of our animators the caste feeling is slowly reducing from the villages. This attitudinal change is one of the greatest achievement of the programme.

The lady animators are concentrating more on women folk. Their constant visit to the families helped to establish personal relationship with the women of the community. During their visit, they also take special care to give personal counselling to women. They effectively organize to form their own associations, give vocational training, conducting health classes, immunization camps etc.

During the one month adult literacy campaign programme apart from conducting literacy, our animators convened seminars on gober gas, smokeless oven, small scale industry, environmental sanitation, small savings, kitchen garden, bank loan facilities etc.

We take particular care to ensure the ongoing training of the animators. Besides the refresher course they attended a number of leadership training programmes conducted in Mandya and outside. Four of our animators were selected by the Nehru Yuvak Kendra for a one month training camp conducted in national level at Maharashtra.

In order to develop the personal skills and talents they themselves formed an association called "Yuvajana Vichara Vedi" (a forum for reflection and thinking) Under this forum they gather once in a month in their respective centres to think, discuss on various relevant subjects like education, caste system, dowry etc. On the occasion they practice public speech, music, dance etc. This helped to develop their personal skills and talents and involve in the society in a deeper way.

Improvement in the field of education.

In the villages of our involvement we could observe a clear attitudinal change among people towards education. The whole hearted support given by the parents to the nursery and non-formal classes is a clear sign of interest developing in the mind of people towards education. The village leaders take special care to give maximum facilities to conduct this programmes. Last year in all most all villages where our programme is going on, they conducted anniversary celebration. For the function they invited government officials and elected members to the local government bodies. People made use of this as an occasion to press their demands to improve the quality of their educational institutions that are in the villages. This year, all most 75% of our nursery students joined the school. Their performance in the school is good according the information we gathered from the teachers of the school.

Improvement in the field of health.

Improvement in the field of health is very clear. Especially during this ^{year} there is a considerable reduction of communicable diseases in our involvement area. Two years back we had a number of cases of

malaria. But during this period we had only few instance. That mainly due to the preventive measures people have taken in the enviornmental sanitation in the control of mosquitos.

Similarly the insidence of diarrhoea also came down considerably. In our project area this year there was not even a single case of ~~inf~~ infant mortality due to diarrhoea. This is mainly due to the effort of our health animators to promote the use of oral re-hydration solution. In our project area any ordinary mother knows the preparation of o.r.s fluid and the immediate measures to be taken at the instance of diarrhoea.

Under our M.C.H. scheme we propagate the high protien mix food preparation to be given to highly mal-nurshied children. As a result the cases of marasmus and kwashiorker are coming down considerably.

People are becoming more and more aware of the preventive measures to be taken against diseases. In our health seminars and classes we are stressing on nutrition, use of herbal medicines, need of immunization etc. People understand the value of nutrition and in view of this they are growing kitchen gardens in their villages. Similarly they grow herbal gardens too.

Animators join hand in hand with government para medical people and jointly conduct immunization camps. In our project area health animators take maximum care to ensure 100% immunization in the villages where they are involved. Since Mandya District is selected under the universal immunization programme of World Health Organization, the para medical personal of health Department is very much co-operative with the health animators in implementing the immunization programme. The successful ~~xxxxxx~~ implementation of this immunization programme is one of the great achievement we gained in the field of our health service.

Our health animators can take care of minor ailments. Even for minor complaints people used to come our health centres. But now such cases are handeled by our animators.

Progress of activities.

This year all the centres successfully implemented all the programmes envisaged in the second year. All the centres planned before hand the programmes to be implemented, taking it to consideration the suggestions given by the people during the evaluation conducted in the village level in the month of December 1987. ~~For~~ For the implementation of the programmes we did not find much difficulty because of the experience. We and our animators jointly faced out our programme before hand. ~~In xxxxx xx~~

This part of the report is based mainly on the monthly report given by the centres and the animators. In order to ease the reporting from the centres and animators we printed and distributed forums beforehand. Here under I give a brief report of all the programmes implemented this year. A chart as appendix is given with the details of the programme, participants, resource persons etc. Hence the ~~the~~ description is in brief.

Nursery training programme

During this year we got more co-operation from the people to conduct this programme. One of the problems we faced in the first year especially in a few centres was that the nursery classes were conducted in the ~~xx~~ rooms attached to the temples. Due to religious functions the classes were affected. In such villages we discussed the problem with the people and parents' Committee. They found found suitable places other than shrines to conduct the classes.

This year a total of 1284 children are attending the nursery ~~the~~ classes. As a special programme in the nursery classes the animators provide facilities to have periodical health check-up of the children. For this the animators sought help from the primary health centres of the respective areas. This year we experienced more rush in the

nursery classes comparing to that of last year. Nursery classes are taken care of by the village committees. Parents who were relectent to send their children to the nurseries last year were eager to get admission to their children this year. The committee made collections to conduct school day for the children and distribute prizes for the children. The nursery classes are going on well with full appreciation from the part of the local people.

To ensure the on-going training for the nursery teachers who also work as animators in the villages, we planned two day bi-monthly refresher programmes. Practically in all most all centres, continued the monthly refresher programme for them. Apart from this training our nursery teachers attended a one month training programme in Bangalore conducted by Karnataka State Council in the month of January 1988. This one month training programme was highly beneficial for them. Certificates were given towards at the end of the course.

This year, they are also given occasion to visit various centres in which similar programmes are going on. It helped them to adapt suitable techniques and methodology in their involvement.

Non-formal education for school drop outs

Classes for non-school going children are also going on. This year a total 1727 students are attending in 42 non-formal classes in the evening. For this programme we get co-operation from the parents and villagers. For conducting the classes facilities like room, light arrangements etc are given by the people. Some of the students are being prepared to join the regular schools.

The quality of the students improved a lot, and all most all can read and write. The animators take sincere effort to give general knowledge to the students. Controlled exercises, games, cultural programmes etc help to inculcate discipline among them. However there are problems too. During harvest, feast etc. the attendance are reducing.

Adult education

Adult education programme was planned to be conducted in 25 villages this year. But beyond the target we conducted the programme in 29 villages. Before starting the programme one week training was conducted under five centres for the teachers.

This year the adult education programme was conducted in such a way that it would become maximum beneficial for the people. Apart from literacy programme classes on many subjects were given. Block development officers, Bank managers, elected government body members were invited. They explained about various government schemes to the people. For women separate classes were conducted on subjects like gas, smokeless oven, environmental sanitation, small savings, health classes etc. Facilities were also given for the adults in literacy training. To ensure ongoing reading habit, reading room facilities were given in 36 villages. Our animators are taking particular interest for the smooth functioning of these centres.

During this one month intensive involvement with adult literacy programme our animators tried to build up organisational set up in the villages. Twelve organization for young women and fourteen organization for men were started. Out of these eight organisation for women and seven for men were registered with Nehru Yuva Kendra and department for youth. These organisation are getting financial assistance from the concerned departments.

Motivation Programme

During the evaluation of the programmes conducted in the month of December 1987, people shared that motivation seminars were very useful and they expressed their desire for more such camps for ladies youths and others separately. Considering the request all our centres took particular interest whenever possible to conduct the motivation programmes.

During the evaluation of this year the core team members expressed great satisfaction in this programme. All were of the same opinion that this motivation programmes are the best means to exchange the views of the people as well as of ours and this sharing in turn becomes very useful for the core team to understand the problems of the people in a better way. These motivation programmes helped to create more awareness among people for organisation set up, savings, starting vocational training etc.

Farmers Education Programme

12 villages were included in the programme for this year. Accordingly camps were conducted for the farmers. Agricultural Scientists from agricultural university of Mandya, Sericultural department people, Veterinary doctors etc. were invited for the classes.

During the evaluation, people from certain villages said that the classes were not so beneficial for them, because they could not gain much knowledge from them. They said that the farmers know much more from what they gained from the classes. However in some villages especially in draught stricken areas people shared that the classes were useful.

Under Jyotir Vikasa, Kalenahalli, a one month seminar was conducted for selected farmers on food preservation, seed keeping control of rats and pests by Dr. Kulkarni from Bangalore. He also conducted one day camps in 3 villages on the same subject. In his class practical demonstrations and slide programmes were also included.

Leadership Training Programme

Village level : During the year 1988 youth leadership camps were conducted in 18 villages. A total of 554 youth participated in these camps. From them those who showed better leadership qualities were chosen for the central level camps.

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Central level : Under all centres Central level youth leadership camps were conducted for the selected youth from village level camps. 232 youth attended. Need for youth organisations, social analysis, development of leadership qualities etc. were the subjects dealt in the seminar.

Under Vimalalaya, Guthalu one week leadership training was solely set apart for legal education. Two priests lawyers Fr. Jose and Fr. Francis from Belgaum monitored the classes for them. Slides, video cassettes, charts etc. were made use of for the classes. Pamphlets on relevant legal themes were also distributed among the participants.

Regional level : One week Regional level leadership camp was conducted for those who were selected from the Central level camps. In this camp qualities of a leader, social analysis, techniques for organising etc. were the main subjects dealt with.

This ~~youth~~ cadre of youth helped the animators in all their involvements in the villages.

Community Health Programme

Maximum attention was given for the promotion of health. However various health programmes were oriented to create an awareness among people that health is their right. A brief description of various programmes implemented this year to achieve this objective is given below :-

Mother and Child Health Programme : Under M.C.H. programme one day seminars were conducted in 21 villages. Propagation of oral rehydration solution and identifying and caring malnourished children were the two programmes given priority under this activity. In all the camps we demonstrated the preparation of oral rehydration solution (ORS). Now in villages any ordinary mother can prepare and use the ORS.

Our health animators and M.C.H. guides identified number of children and mothers who were highly malnourished. Special care was given to them. Periodical check ups, distribution of iron and vitamins teaching the preparation of high protein contained food were the special activities carried out.

Under the M.C.H. Programme four adult education classes for women are also going on. The core team also took particular attention to cooperate with the local health care departments of the government.

Health Animators' Training Programme : Health animators were selected and a one week basic training was given under each centre. Altogether 125 health animators were selected and trained. Refresher programmes were also conducted for them regularly. 61 animators were given medical kits so that they can practise what they learn. Most of the animators can handle minor ailments. They also take special interests to conduct health education classes and seminars for villagers. However they should go still further to gain the confidence of the people.

School Health Programme : School health programme was envisaged to inculcate a basic knowledge about health in the school children. Imparting basic health knowledge to the students and motivating the parents and teachers to take care of children's health were the objectives of this programme. To realize these objectives teachers were given training under 5 centres. During this programme we discussed the various possibilities of implementing it effectively in selected schools. Cumulative health record is produced with all details for each student. This health record is to be filled in after detailed medical check up of the students. This will help the parents and teachers to understand the health situation of the students. Result of the periodical check up and prescription given were also to be recorded.

This programme was implemented successfully in the Vimala Primary School, Guthalu. A sample copy of the cumulative health record printed for this purpose is also enclosed herewith. The health animators

helped for the implementaion of this programme.

Herbal Medicines and Home Remedies : To promote the use of herbal medicines and home remedies various measures have been taken. This year 9 two-day seminars were conducted for the health animators. A total of 216 persons participated in this seminar. Resource persons who could handle the subject in the vernacular were invited. We have demonstration gardens under 5 centres.

The envisaged periodical gathering and sharing of the traditional medical practitioners did not yield the desired result because of the reluctance on the part of the participants to share their knowledge and experience. However, the core team members and health animators are trying their level best to popularize the use of herbal medicines and home remedies.

● Community Health Centre : Our Community health centres stressed more on health education rather than the curative aspects. Particular care is being taken to give guidance and counselling to the people coming to our health centre. For the health education slides, charts, flash-cards, specimen and other materials are used. The slides produced in our own local situation ^{were} found more effective in giving health education.

Regional Level Programme

Co-ordination : To co-ordinate the entire programme different methodology had been adopted. Monthly reporting and accounting, visit of the Director and the Assistant to the villages and centres, monthly evaluation and planning in central level and the bi-monthly gathering of the core-team were helpful to co-ordinate the programme. A six member committee was constituted from core team to implement the health programme.

The managing committee meetings were convened four times this year to discuss and face out various programmes.

Training Programme

A one-week training programme was conducted for the beginners in the month of June. This programme was carried out jointly with the J.D.S.S., Mandla (Jabalpur), Ajmir, Rajkot and Mandya. Altogether there were 32 participants including 11 from our core team. The facilitators of the course were Fr. Thomas Joseph, Sr. Grace and Mr. Vijayan from Catholic Hospital Association of India.

Fr. Abraham Chempotty and James Marottikudy attended a one month legal aid seminar at Bangalore. Sisters Daya and Amala participated a week long training programme at Whitefield, Bangalore. Our Field officers Mr. Natraj and Ali took part in a 15 days seminar on street play at Rohini Social Science Institute, Mangalore in the month of October. Fr. Zacharias Thadathil completed successfully a one month trainers' training conducted in Orissa by CHAI. After this training he is helping our core team and animators in a better way to carry out their works.

All those who attended courses outside Mandya presented brief reports to the office and shared their experiences in the core team meetings.

Exposure Programme

At various occasions our core team members with the animators visited similar project. The places they visited are B.R. Hills where a project for the rehabilitation of the tribals is being implemented, community health programme at Shimoga, N.R. Pura and South Canara.

Six of our core team participated one month sharing session conducted by J.D.S.S. at Mandla (M.P.). The team visited different tribal colony at Mandla.

We were invited by the Bishop of Ujjain to share this experience

of our involvement with the missionary personnel in his diocese. Six of our members including the Regional Director and Social Work director conducted the sharing session for four days.

Development of Communication Media

From the experience we learned that the slides are an effective media of education. So we decided to produce slides in our local background. 350 slides were produced on various themes. An expert team from Aavishkar Service Pvt.Ltd., R.T. Nagar, Bangalore helped us for the production of slides.

The slides cover topics like non-formal education, adult education organizations, exploitation, Dowry, discrimination of women, bonded labour, child labour, child marriage, corruption, herbal medicines, management of diarrhoea and other communicable diseases, firstaid, nutrition, pre-natal and post natal care, immunization, environmental sanitation etc.

For the production of slides people co-operated wholeheartedly. Besides, we procured video and audio cassettes.

Resource Centre

For the Regional level resource centre, we purchased books on subjects like, social themes, health, biblical themes and books for reflection and reference.

The library facilities at the various centres are being made use of by the animators.

Spiritual Reflection

One week spiritual reflection programme was expected to be conducted this year in the month of October. Due to unavoidable inconvenience of the resource person whom we invited we had to postpone the

the programme to April 1989.

Community Development Extention Programme

Sreerangapatna, and Naganangala Taluk are the two places included for the extention programme of the first phase of the project. The first phase was intended for an indepth study of the place, people, culture, scope of the activities etc. However, during the last two years, the team members concentrating these areas have gone far ahead. The activities of these two centres are given below :-

Jeevan Jyothi Sreerangapatna : In the light of studies by way of survey, visit etc. conducted by the members, they selected two villages for their intensive involvement.

Kenkalkoppal is one village they have selected which has 70 families with a total population of 338 persons. In this village there is one B.A. degree holder and another who studied up to P.U.C. Only 18 persons are literate in this village. All the families find their livelihood by doing coolie work. The ~~of this~~ people of this village belong to different caste.

Another village they selected is a part of Ganjam, Sreerangapatna. There are 170 families with a total population of 980 persons. Majority are inland fishermen. Among them there is nobody who can read and write.

In these two villages our team has started two non-formal schools for children. They also conduct motivation camps, health education classes etc.

Jeevan Jyoti Orientation Center : The missionary society has started its orientation centre attached to this station in the month of June 1988. with an objective to give an understanding about the programme carried out in Mandya, to the young aspirants of priesthood. This course consists of an year of exposure for the seminarians to the

active mission field. The 17 seminarians undergoing training take part in all activities of the centre.

Nagamangala : Two of our core team members concentrate their activity mainly among the tribal group known as !Akipikis! Our members are living in their village in one of houses provided by the people. Their simple life, adopting the life condition of the people is a really a challenge. Their effort to become one with the people produce its own effect. They already gained the confidence of the people. People are getting organized to fight for their legal rights, to get title for their small land holdings, get certificate to prove their tribal status, let basic amenities as drinking water, house etc. The women of the village is also getting organised. A cutting and tailoring ~~xxxxx~~ centre adult education centre, classes for non ~~xx~~ school going children are also started. Two animators helped to carry out the programmes.

Continuity of the Programme : ...

With a view to generate fund for the continuity of the programme in future, sericulture in 3 centres and poultry farming in 2 centres are planned. Accordingly two acres of land ^{were} cultivated with mulberry plants at Sevasadan and Gollarahalli. Building for silk worm rearing is completed. We expect fulfilled functioning of this scheme by the beginning of this year.

Evaluation

A one week evaluation of our entire programme was done in the month of July from 13th to 17th of 1988. To monitor the evaluation programme, we invited Fr. Thomas Joseph from CHAI, Dr. Ravi Narayan, the Director of Community Health Cell Bangalore and Mr. M.P. Joseph from Social Science Institute Kalamsserry. They visited all the centres and held separate and joint discussions with the core team and animators. The evaluation session helped to sharpen the objectives for which we all stand for. While appreciating the effort the coreteam making in awareness building, they suggest the following areas for particular attention :-

- on going training for the core team
- advanced training for the animators

-ensuing effective peoples' participation.

The team suggested that the evaluation should be an on going process. The following questions are to be continuously asked and reflected upon :-

- What are you doing for cultural adaptation?
- Are we programme oriented or people oriented?
- Are we ready to learn from our people?
- Should our involvement be intensive or extensive?

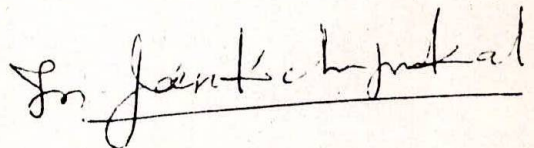
Availability of Human Resources for the Programme

For the successful implementation of the project, we got co-operation from different people like doctors, scientists, social activists etc.

Co-operation from the part of local government departments like Nehru Yuvakendra, Kannada Culture Department, Village Industries department, Health department, Veterinary department, Agriculture ~~department~~ University, Sericulture department, helped very much to implement the programme.

Conclusion

The desire being inculcated in the people for change and value-oriented life is really the success of the programme for which a number of people have toiled and are still toiling. We gratefully remember CEBEMO, its staff, and all those who have contributed to materialize this programme.



Fr. Jose Kochupara

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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH
AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN MANDYA. (HALF YEARLY)

1. The comprehensive Health and Development Programme envisaged to create a general awareness among the people of Mandya District mainly the slum dwellers of the city and the weaker sections of the rural villages illiteracy, Poverty, Unemployment, Ill health, disunity, Caste system are the main stumbling blocks on the way towards their progress. Being Mandya a rain-shadow region frequent drought and scarcity of water intensify their misery. One of the major problems of our target group is that they are not in a position even to utilise the resources and facilities that are available in a proper way. So the main objective of our entire programme is to enable the people to stand on their own foot, by taping the resources that are available from the Government, from the locality and from other sources, so that they may improve their living conditions. To achieve this, organised and collective effort of all concerned such as the Government voluntary organisations local administrative bodies and the people are required.

Education is the foundation upon which this processes is to be build up. This education or conscientization is to be evolved in the people, so that they may find out ways and means for self development. So we have initiated this movement through our various education programmes, ^{which} are planned in such a way that it may bring people of all walks of life together for collective thinking and action. I am happy to give the report of our various activities of the last six months.

The Achievement of the Project:

Structural aspect of the Project:

2. As we planned, we have started the following programmes, Nursery Schools, non-formal education for School drop-outs, Adult education, leadership training, Health programmes like Mother and Child Health, Health Animators training, School Health programme and promotion of Herbal and Home Remedies. To equip better the people directly involved in the programme such as the Core team members and the village animators, advanced training programmes and exposure programmes are also conducting. These programmes are being implemented through our six Centres, covering four taluks, out of seven in Mandya district. At present, 45 core-team members including priests and sisters, 80 full time animators and two field officers are working in our project.

For better clarity, we are looking at the achievement of the project in two ways.

- 2-1 i) Material progress in terms of number of Centres, number of beneficiaries number of Villages directly involved etc. Under this caption, detailed report of the specific programmes are also included.
- 2-2 ii) The qualitative changes that has taken place among the people of our involvement.

2-1 Material Progress:-

We could implement almost all the programmes without alterations-from the project plan. With our active involvement, we could cover 36 villages during this 6 months time.

2.1.1. Nursery Programme:

The main objectives behind this programme were:

- i) to create interest among the children of 4 to 6 years for learning and to give a basis for their formal schooling.
- ii) to get village animators, who could also work as Nursery teachers.
- iii) to utilize this programme as an entry point for our further involvement in the villages.

Keeping the above mentioned objectives in mind, we proceeded to indentify animators from the villages, with the help of village leaders. The first group of animators which we needed were ladies because they were also expected to teach in the nursery Schools to involve among women folk. They were given an intensive training for a fortnight, in the respective centres. We selected 34 animators out of 46. After the training, we had a common get-together of all the selected animators and the certificates were issued. The District Collector Mr. Raju Premkumar, I.A.S. was the Chief Guest, who appreciated our venture and offered his whole hearted Co-operation from the part of Government Department.

After the training the animators were given the responsibility of taking a socia-economic senses of the villages where they were expected to work. This was in view of getting a first hand knowledge about the area of their involment. After the survey they took initiative to organize nursery Schools.

The core-team members took active participation in getting rooms and other facilities for conducting the programme. The Nursery classes were started with a formal but simple inauguration in which village local leaders and well wishers were the participants. This was a chance for us to introduce our various programmes and future plans once again to the villages. Our core-team members are constantly visiting and giving all possible guidance and demonstration classes for the teachers.

Though the refresher course was planned twice in a month practically we give follow-up training to these animators almost every week-ends. Now a good number of them are very active and they involve themselves dynamic in other programmes of the villages. During this period, we were compelled to remove a few of them for incompetency. At present there are 34 Nursery classes and a total of 1104 children are benefitting.

2.1.2. Non-formal Classes for School drop-outs:

This programme was mainly envisaged to give education for vast majority of children who are not able to continue even their primary education due to poverty, which compels the parents to employ their young ones for various works like grazing cattle, helping the parents, looking after the kids while the parents are away for work. Taking into account of this situation, we planned to conduct this programme in the evening with a flexible and an attractive methodology of this young children. One is so encouraged to see the enthusiasm shown by the children in coming the evening classes so interestingly after their day long routine work.

For the selection of the first batch of animators, our direct involvement was conspicuous. Whereas it is the village committees who took the responsibility of indentifying animators and organizing Centres for drop-out Schools. As we have planned an intensive training lasting a week was imparted to them. A total of 55 youngsters took part in the training among whom 42 were selected as animators. This new batch is entrusted to handle the evening classes apart from engaging themselves in service as animators in the villages.

The methodology adopted for the evening class is different. Before starting the actual class, the children are engaged in different games followed by mass drill which helps to create interest as well as discipline. The animators take keen interest to make the class attractive by using various teaching methods like role play, discussion, workshops, and using attractive teaching aids like Charts, Models, film strips, slides etc. A manual is under preparation

which is to be used as text in the classes. The technique of street play (detailed explanation later) is also resorted to capture the interest of the students, who on their part demonstrate the same in the villages in public which attracts and educate the common people.

2.1.3. Adult Education Programme:

Adult Education Programme is geared to create mass mobilisation in the target group, so that it leads to form a strong organisation at different structure of society, whose function is to alleviate social grievances. Making the illiterate to literate is also an avowed goal of this programme.

Bearing this in mind, we have directed a host of programmes to achieve this end. As a first step towards this, we have already given training to our animators. Now they are in the field and trying to build up a base for greater involvement in the future.

An important move towards this will be to generate awareness in the people to effect their various techniques are being used. Third theatre (Street play) is one of the methods found most successful. The animators are given ten days intensive training on street play and communication media techniques. Now in turn they are forming troops in their areas, villages and staging. Casteism, inequality, poverty, exploitation etc., are the themes highlighted. One of the striking advantages of this technique is that it is attractive and informative and simple. It does not require makeup or stage. Usually these programmes are carried out in the evening taking villagers' convenience into account.

Animators are also involved themselves in organising people. One of the tangible effects of their effort is formation of 37 (thirty seven) peoples committees. It is these committees, also take initiative in all people based activities in villages. By this time, 10 (Ten) youth forums and 6 (six) Mahila Mandals are already established and they are trying to get it registered.

For conducting literacy campaign, preparatory work is already launched. This campaign will be conducted by the trained animators and literate voluntary youths in the months of October and November. In view of this training, is being given to youth in communication media, posture making etc.,

2.1.4. Motivation Programme:

Main intention of this camp is making people reflective about their life situation and enable them to decision making. Once this is attained, they

can change their life situation. 14(fourteen) such camps are envisaged in the first year. Out of which, 6 (six) such camps are already over.

To organise these Camps, people from different parts of life, like M.S.W. Trainees, Government Employees, Bank officials etc., were participated. They have covered ~~(topics)~~ ^{topics} as various as tapping Government resources, forming co-operatives, Savings etc., in these camps, about 500(Five hundred) people participated including men and women.

2.1.5. Farmers' Education Programme:

In the development of rural economy, the place of farmers is pivoted. 90% of our target group are solely dependent on Agriculture or Agricultural labour. A development of this group cannot be thought of unless a radical change has taken place in their traditional method. To attain this desired result, advanced training programmes for farmers to improve their Agricultural and live stock are carried out. Out of 6(Six) such training Camps, two are already over. Before conducting the training programme, a number of ground work was essential. This involved meeting people, understanding their problems, making them aware of the need of adopting modern technologies, use of improved seeds and use of scientific manuring etc. To ensure better education, we are in the progress of making a video cassette in collaboration with Agriculture Research Institute, Mandya. Sericulture and veterinary Departments have also extended their support.

2.1.6. Leadership Training:

A new cadre of leadership is to emerge in villages, if our effort is to be materialised. For effective implementation, we have phased out this programme in to three stages viz: one day camp in villages level, four days camp for selected youth in every centre, and one three day camp in Regional level.

We have already commenced our target by conducting one day camps in 12 villages. A total of 420 youngmen and women participated in these camps. In three centres namely in Sevasadana, Collarahally, Gulab Sadana, R.M.Halli. and Jyothirvikasa, Kalenahalli. Four day camps for selected youths were conducted group dynamics, leadership qualities, organisational techniques etc., were the main topics covered during this camp. In all these four days camp, participants were about 160 in numbers.

2.1.7. Health Programme:

Community Health can't be viewed in isolation but it should be viewed in a vider prospective. Since we view ill health as a symptom of

unjust and corrupt society, our approach towards health and health problems were also remarkably different. All our endeavours in this direction were oriented to make awareness among the people that health is their right and it involves a collective responsibility to maintain and promote it.

Keeping this in mind, we were trained to ensure maximum community participation in all our health programmes. Under the Mother and Child health programme, in two centres Christalaya, Hadanur and Jyothirvakasa, Kalenahalli monthly immunization camps are conducting from village to village. In its implimentation, we were getting all possible co-operation from Health Department. In all other ~~few~~ centres, immunization programme is effectively conducted by the Government Primary Health Unit.

Under this M.C.H. Programme, six one day camps were conducted. In Christalaya, Hadanur, and Gulabi Sadan, R.M.Halli, two nutrition demnonstration camps for Mothers were conducted under the auspicious of Saint John's Medical College staff. With nutrition supplimentary food provided by C.R.S.(Catholic Relief Service). M.C.H. Programme were going on for six hundred beneficiaries in Jyothirvikasa, Kalenahalli and Vimalalaya, Guthalu for the last two years. After the implimentation, of the project a constant education programme was launched for this group. Now Four adult education classes were opened and 180 illiterate mothers are regularly attending in these classes. In these four adult education centres, small savings schemes were also introduced to promote saving mentality among mothers. Our animators along with our core team members keep regular house visits. During this visits, particular care is been taken to give personal counsel to expectant and lactating mothers. Our animators have to covered a health survery of 36 villages is another tangible achievement.

Traditional Birth Attendants play an important role in the villages especially during the time of child birth. A three day training programme is planned for them in this year. And accordingly, three day training programme is already given to the T.B.A's. Altogether there were 17 participants.

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In addition to the T.B.A's a five day course for the selected health animators were given in each centre. Altogether there were 27 participants. Four of them were sent for a month long residential course in Mysore. The attendees of this course take leadership in organizing health education classes for the villagers.

For the promotion of urban medicine, to equip more in this line, four of our core team members were sent for residential courses at Kushalnagar, Koorg district and H.D.Kote, Mysore district of Karnataka State, in the month of April and May respectively. The main subjects were: use of herbal medicines, preparation of syrups etc., After the course herbal demonstration gardens are being planted attached to our centres.

At Sevasadana, Collarahalli, Community Health Centre is opened in the month of January itself. Since it has been attending the health needs of the locality.

2.2.1. Qualitative change that has taken place among people:

The real progress of any programme is to be measured in terms of attitudinal change that has taken place among the target group. This short span of time (six months) is too brief to make an objective assessment. However we could feel conspicuous changes in the mentality of people.

One of the areas in which we could see a remarkable change is the interest germinated among the parents to send their children for education. For example, there were sceptical about the success of the non formal classes for school dropouts. But we found it very successful and parents are most willingly encourage their young ones to go to these classes. Camps, Seminars and other courses meant to enlighten the people have received wide response from the people and they are asking more such programmes. Women's education which was tabooed is slowly being changed.

Another area in which we see a remarkable change is the caste consciousness. For example, in a village called Ragimuddanahalli under Jyothirvikasa Centre the animators was belonging from a low

caste from a different village, she was conducting nursery class and other programmes in that village. Once the high caste hindus came to know that she is from a low caste family, they resisted and did not allow her to enter in their families. She was asked not to conduct nursery programme in the room which a Gowda has given. People of this village asked us to replace animator from their own caste. For which we could not yield and we had to stop all our programmes in that particular village. But we tried to conscientize the people and after four months the leaders of the village came again and requested to resume the programmes, willingly to accept any animator whomever we sent. The same animator whom they rejected is being accepted by the villagers.

In another village under Gulabisadana Centre, when a nursery class is organised the high ^{caste} ~~class~~ people objected to admit children of low caste families. Due to this problem delayed the opening the centre. Due to our constant effort the situation is changed and now Gowda who is a high ~~class~~ caste agreed to provide one of his rooms to conduct the programme and did not object admitting harijan children in the classes. Now about 50% of the children are from harijan families.

But ^{there are} ~~there~~ another villages, in which our efforts in this regard were futile.

Another big problem we faced especially for selecting women animators was that the parents were very reselectant to allow their girls to go out of their doors even for animators training because they feared criticism from others. We had to work a lot to change this mentality. Now by seeing the good work done by the animators, prople began to accept them and the mentality of the parents also slowly being changed.

Along with the emergence of new cadre and leadership a new set of problems has arised. Most of our animators are youngsters. The elderly group of the village try to underestimate them. "You are a tiny girl. Are to coming to teach me" said an elderly women. This sort of reaction was not a story incident. But seeing their edifying work and dynamic involvement they slowly build up their credibility in gaining ground.

When we speak about attitudinal change we have to bear in mind the deep rooted habits, practices and believes^{beliefs} are not easily alterable. We have often to face strong resistance from people when we touch such sensitive issues.

Problems we face in the process:

A number of problems we faced in the implementation of the project. Along with the caste problem, party politics is another hindrance for our programmes. Most of the villages are practically divided on party base. If a group of people belong to one particular party co-operate with us then the other group will stay back. Sometimes party leaders try to involve in our programme for their own party advantage. In certain villages especially it is an Herculean task to unite people beyond party politics.

On certain occasion, animators desert our programme when they get married or get a better job. Then we have to start again identifying and motivating new animators.

Though as we already stated above, the deep rooted practices and habits of people are not easy to change and create a new line of thought.

Despite such and similar problems it is hortative to note that perceivable change taking place in the community.

Peoples Participation:

From the very outset of the programme we have facilitating peoples participation in our programmes. We are getting the peoples participation even beyond our expectations. Before starting any programme in a villages we conducted number of formal and non-formal discussion with the people. As a policy before starting any programme, we tried to ensure maximum public co-operation. Now in every village of our involvement there are peoples committies. It is the members of these committies who take initiative to conduct nursery, School dropouts Centres, various seminars etc.,

In all villages people have provided sufficient accomodation for conducting nursery and non-formal class. Lights, Seating arrangements

for students and teachers and all necessary facilities are provided by the people. Generous people have financially helped for purchasing chairs and tables for nursery centres, distributing prizes for children etc., For example, in Guthalu(Vimalalaya) Centre, one businessman has provided chairs for all nursery centres.

For the selection of the village animators, the village committee played a vital role. It is they who suggested a few dedicated youths. After the initial training programme, we selected present animators. Since these animators are the choice of the villagers, they are more acceptable in the villages.

In certain occasions, we have to fight against vested interested people of the villages. For instance, in a village called Sindigere, a single person was dominating in all social affairs of the village and he was not interested to conduct any programme. Whereas all other people were welcoming the programmes. But they are afraid to go against him. His intention is to keep all people in ignorance for his own advantage. Though our constant contact in that village, a group of youngsters have come forward and take a active participation in all programmes.

Channappanadoddi is an another village where we are not getting any co-operation from the people in the beginning. Then we conducted some seminars for women, youths etc., After such involvement people are coming forward and actively participate in our programmes. Now, a nursery, and centres for school dropouts are going on full co-operation of the people, youth are also being getting organized.

Availability of Materials needed:

For the effective implimentation of the programme, teaching materials, audio visual aids, transportation facilities etc., were needed. We already procured Video, T.V., Video Cassetts, 8 mopeds, and one Auto-rickshaw. Teaching materials required for various training programmes were also purchased. Those things which we can't get are producing^{ed} in the centre. The office furnitures and type-writer are also purchased.

Apart from these materials, that are locally available are also getting from the people. People of our project area generously co-operate with us.

Participation of the beneficiaries of the Project:

The beneficiaries of the project are the common people of rural villages and slum dwellers of the Mandya City. These groups differ in their mentality and attitude. People of the villages are more co-operative whereas the people of the slum area are of arrogant nature and demanding type. It is all the more difficult to organize people of the slum area, because of several problems like alcoholism, poor living condition, lack of parental control over children etc.,

Co-operation with Government and other Agencies:

The participation given by the local Government bodies like Jilla Parishat, Mandal Panchayats, Health department, Agriculture & Veterinary department, Welfare bodies are encouraging. Whenever we organise programmes we make it to point that these peoples are invited. They introduce various government schemes that can be tapped from the Government. Our animators are also making a link to the Government and people. In our programmes, all possible co-operations are being given by the local government bodies like Panchayat. For instance, whenever we can't secure rooms for conducting nursery or non-formal schools, the local government bodies see that rooms are made availed of.

Relation with other Agencies:

We also try to be in touch with other voluntary agencies involved in any sort of welfare activities. On 14th March, we convoked a get together of all registered voluntary agencies in Mandya District. Representatives of 14 voluntary agencies were participants. The main objective of this get together was to share experiences and exchange views. Dr. Pious from 'Deed' Mysore, animated the seminar. The group decided to meet again in the month of November to discuss in detail about the possible areas of co-operation.

Regional level programmes:

For the effective implimentation of the programme advanced and specified training for the core team is indispensable. Having in mind the same, we have conducted one week training programme on legal aid for the core team members in the month of January '87. (out of 42, 39 members were participated) Supreme Court Advocate Fr.P.D.Mathew was the facilitator of the programme.

In the month of March '87 twelve of our core team members participated a one week training programme at N.R.Pura. The session were on social analysis, role of social workers involvement in community etc.,

Another four of our members participated on advanced course on herbal medicines at Kushalanagar.

One of our core team member Sri.Angala from Christalaya, Hadanur Centre, is undergoing nursing at St.John's Medical College, Bangalore.

Four of our core team members ~~were~~ participated in a course on Audio visual, at Bangalore.

In the month of June, 10 days intensive training programme on street-play and communication media was conducted in the regional level. Selected 25 animators participated in this session. Mr.Mohanchandra, Mr.Ramu, were conducted the programme.

Extention Programme:

All our programmes are distributed through our 6 centres covering four taluks out of Seven in Mandya District. During this period of six months we also started in other 3 taluks namely Jeevanjyothi in Srirangapatna taluk, Preethinilaya, Koppa village in Maddur taluk and Santhom Manasavikasa in Nagamanagala taluk. Our core team members involved themselves in studying various aspects of this new involvement areas.

Role of CHAI in the programme:

From the very beginning of our active involvement in the community with this programme, the helping hand of CHAI is there. They were giving all possible guidance and directions in our programme. We are very grateful to CHAI for sending Fr. Sebastian Poomatham and Sr. Grace from the community health department of CHAI. They stayed with us for 10 days and visited all our project areas. The team cautioned us to concentrate more on process that is to be evolved in the villages rather than conducting programmes.

The executive director of CHAI Fr. John Vattamattam and programme director Fr. Thomas Joseph were also visited our Centre.

Exchange Programme:

As a part of exchange study programme, member of local and foreign teams visited our project area during this period. This helped us to share our different views and experiences who are involved in the community work.

Conclusion:

Though we have achieved this much, still we have to go for ahead. I do hope by the grace of Almighty and the helping hands of CEBEMO and CHAI, we ^{can} achieve the goal.

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INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE VILLAGERS TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF COMPREHENSIVE
COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ST. THOMAS MISSION SOCIETY, MANDYA.

I. Identification of data

1. Name of the respondent
2. Age
3. Sex
4. Education
5. Occupation

II Nursery School

How is the nursery school functioning in your village

- a Satisfactory
- b Good
- c Not satisfactory

What is your opinion about the nursery school in your village

- a It is useful to us
- b Very much useful to us
- c It is not useful to us

How many children are attending in the school

- a 10 to 20
- b 21 to 30
- c 31 to 40
- d 41 to 50
- e 51 to 60
- f 61 to 70

Do you want to continue the school in the future

Yes or No

If yes, specify

If no, specify

Do you like to give any suggestion to improve the functioning of the school

III Non-formal school for school drop-outs

How is the non-formal school functioning in your village

- a. Satisfactory
- b. Good
- c. Not satisfactory

...2...

What is your opinion about the non-formal school in your village

- a It is useful to us
- b It is very much useful to us
- c It is not useful to us

How many children are attending to the school

- a 10 to 20
- b 21 to 30
- c 31 to 40
- d 41 to 50
- e 51 to 60
- f 61 to 70

Do you wish to continue the school in the future; yes or no

If yes specify or if no, specify

What is the age level of the students

- a 1 to 10
- b 11 to 20
- c 21 to 30

Do you like to give any suggestion to improve the functioning of the school

What is your involvement in the functioning of the non-formal school in your village

IV Adult education Programme

What is your opinion about the adult education programme in your village

Is it useful for your village,

- a Very much useful
- b Useful
- c Not useful

Do you like the programme in future

If yes or no specify

Do you found any improvement or change in the people after the programme

Give your suggestion to improve the programme

V Leadership training

Did you find any change in the participants

Yes or No, specify

...3)

What is the type of leadership providing by the participants to the village
Do they initiate any programme in your village

VI Farmers Education

Did you participated in this programme Yes or No

Is it Useful to the farmers Yes or No, specify

Do you want to participate again in such type of programme

If yes once a year or twice a year

Did you found any change in farmers after this programme

What are your suggestion to improve this programme

What did you gain from this programme

Health programmes:

Do you like the type of health education programme which we are conducting

Do you notice any specific improvement in this regard--For example,

Immunization

Sanitation

Infant mortality

Personal hygen

Balance diet

Ante natal and prenatal care

General Questions:

What are changes do you notice in the village life--for instance

Casterelation

Any improvement in the school attendance

Change in leadership

Political awareness

Status off women in the society

Do you notice any improvement in the people towards unhealthy practices

Yes or No specify

What is your impression about our involvement in your village?

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11

NURSERY SCHOOLS

How is Nursery School functioning in your village ?

TNA	Satisfactory	Good	Not satisfactory
325	172	148	5
%	52.93	45.53	1.53

What is your opinion about the Nursery School in your village ?

TNA	Useful	Very much useful	Not useful
324	155	163	6
%	47.83	50.3	1.85

Do you want to continue in the future ?

TNA	Yes	No
313	306	7
%	97.76	2.23

Reasons to continue

TNA	Useful to the children	To educate the children	continuation of children's education
273	94	103	76
%	34.43	37.72	27.83

Do you like to give any suggestions to improve the functioning of the School ?

TNA	Necessary material	No suggestion
272	245	27
%	90.07	9.92

How is the non-formal school functioning in your village ?

TNA	Satisfactory	Good	Not satisfactory
352	161	182	9
%	45.73	51.7	2.56

What is your opinion about the non-formal School in your village ?

TNA	Useful	Very much useful	Not useful
353	176	177	—
%	49.86	50.13	—

Do you wish to continue the same in the future ?

TNA	Yes	No
352	348	4
%	98.86	1.3

Reasons to continue

TNA	useful to children	To educate the children	Great awareness
287	114	104	69
%	39.72	36.23	24.04

What is your involvement in the function of the non-formal school in your village ?

TNA	No involvement	Direct involvement	Indirect involvement
312	45	111	156
%	14.42	35.58	50

Do you like to give any suggestion to improve the functioning of the School ?

TNA	Necessary materials	No suggestion
272	241	31
%	88.6	11.39

ADULT EDUCATION

What is your opinion about the adult education programme in your village ?

TNA	Positive opinion	Negative opinion
55	46	9
%	83.63	16.36

Is it useful for your village ?

TNA	very much useful	useful	Not useful
%	39.28	50	10.7
56	22	28	6

Do you like the programme in the future ?

TNA	Yes	No
57	57	—
%	100	—

..3..

Do you found any improvement or change in the people after the programme ?

TNA	Positive change	Nothing
55	38	17
%	69.09	30.9

Give your suggestions to improve the programme ?

TNA	Necessary material	No suggestion
54	46	8
%	85.18	14.8

LEADERSHIP TRAINING:

Did you find any change in the participants ?

TNA	Yes	No
230	167	63
%	72.6	27.39

Do they provide leadership in any way in your village or not.
~~What is the type of leadership providing by the participants in the village or not ?~~

TNA	Yes	No
113	88	25
%	77.88	22.12

~~Do they~~ initiate any programmes in your village ?

TNA	Yes	No
119	93	26
%	78.15	21.84

FARMERS EDUCATION:

Do you participated in this programme ?

TNA	Yes	No
58	42	16
%	72.41	27.58

Is it useful to the farmers ?

TNA	Yes	No
39	38	1
%	97.43	2.56

...4)

Do you want to participate again in such type of programmes ?

TNA	Yes	No
42	42	
%	100	

If yes, Once a year or twice a year ?

TNA	Once a year	Twice a year
42	4	38
%	9.52	90.47

What do you gained from this programme ?

TNA	knowledge about agriculture	Nothing
31	31	
%	100	

What are your suggestions to improve this programme ?
or Do you like to give any suggestions ?

TNA	Yes	No
41	37	4
%	90.24	9.76

HEALTH PROGRAMME:

Do you like the type of health education programme which we are conducting ?

TNA	Useful	Not useful
234	231	3
%	93.71	1.28

Do you noticed any specific improvement in this regard? For ex. Immunisation.

TNA	Improved	Improving	No change
108	4	90	14
%	3.7	83.33	12.96

Sanitation

TNA	Improved	Improving	No change
125	3	104	18
%	2.4	83.2	14.4

Infant mortality

TNA	Iscreased	Decreasing	No change
108	1	89	18
%	0.92	82.40	16.67

Personal hygein

TNA	Improved	Improving	No change
115	1	102	12
%	0.86	88.69	10.43

Balanced diet

TNA	Improved	Improving	No change
111	1	94	16
%	0.90	84.68	14.41

Pre and antenatal care

TNA	Improved	Improving	No change
112	1	97	14
%	0.89	86.60	12.5

GENERAL QUESTIONS:

What change do you noticed in the village life ? For ex: Caste relations.

TNA	Changed	Changing	No change
337	2	208	127
%	0.59	61.72	37.68

School attendance

TNA	Improved	Improving	Changing
352	2	311	39
%	0.56	88.35	11.07

Political awareness

TNA	Increased	Increasing	No change
322	3	216	103
%	0.93	67.08	21.99

Status of women in the society

TNA	Improved	Improging	No change
332	--	211	121
%	--	63.55	36.44

Do you noticed any improvement in the people towards unhealthy practices?

TNA	Yes	No
354	273	81
%	77.11	22.88

What is your impression about our involvement in your village?

TNA	Improvement in education	overal development of village	Good
397	63	160	174
%	15.86	40.30	43.82