

No. 702

Health
KarnatakaMedicare, The Kasturba Medical College, P.O. Box 8,Manipal 576119

1. Started in 1972
2. Coverage: The four broad areas are: Medicare, camps; school health care; and rural maternity and child welfare homes. The last is described here.
3. Activities. Seven centres are run at distances of 3 to 20 miles from the hospital. Each home has 6 beds for delivery, with supporting facilities. A team from the hospital visits each centre once weekly. The centres act as a base for family planning advice.
4. Personnel. The team consists of a lady Medical Officer health educator, social worker, a paediatrician and 6/7 students.
7. Sponsorship & Funds. A private society in Manipal sponsors the scheme.
9. Problems.
 - a. Coordination between different agencies responsible for health care and development has been difficult.
 - b. Transport costs; two-wheelers for younger personnel may be the answer.
 - c. Tendency to prescribe costly/sophisticated treatment needs retraining of health care personnel.
 - d. Often, the root cause is poverty; health will improve in such cases only when the general economic condition improves.
10. Outlook:
 - a. The homes are being expanded; an out-patient service with an intern and a doctor posted there is envisaged.
 - b. Intensive health education and action to cover major diseases.
 - c. Safe water supply and sewage disposal with the help of panchayats.

4. Personnel & Training

- a. Medical officer;
- b. ANM;
- c. clerk;
- d. compounder;
- e. ayah.

6. Community & Other Participation. The health cooperative committee includes the chairman and secretary of the Mallur Milk cooperative, representatives of the St. John's Medical College, of the Bangalore Dairy, the State Health Service, and the medical officer. 45% of the villages covered are members of the Mallur milk cooperative. Hence the community leaders are actively involved in the planning and organisation of the cooperative. Also the youth association, the Young Farmer's Association, the Mahila Mandal and the panchayat take part in the activities. Paramedical workers are drawn from the community and trained for community health work. The recurring costs of the health cooperative are borne by the milk cooperative, either as a levy on milk production by members or for extra expenditure by the cooperative itself.

7. Sponsorship/Funds. Apart from the above community sources, the VHAI, the Catholic Bishops Conference of India and St. John's Medical College sponsor the project. At first the MMC and Bangalore Dairy financed the scheme, with some inputs from the medical college, now MMC alone does so.

8. Evaluation. A project has been taken up to study the effect of the scheme on morbidity and mortality statistics.

9. Problems. a. Improvements are needed in the quality of promotive and curative services. Simpler skills, cheaper drugs and intermediate technology to suit rural conditions must be devised. b. Improvement of education including health education through VHWS must be attempted.

11. Contact. Maj.Gen. B. Mahadevan, Prof. and Head of the Dept. of Community Medicine, St John's Medical College, Bangalore 560034.

12. Reference. Paper presented at the National Symposium, 1976.

- d. Intensification of pest control measures
 - e. Intensification of family planning programme.
 - f. Prophylactic immunizations to cover the entire population of surrounding areas.
 - g. Medicare, a comprehensive medical and dental health care scheme so far operating in the town will be introduced in the surrounding panchayats.
11. Contact. Dr A. Krishna Rao, Dean, The Kasturba Medical College.
12. Reference. Paper presented at the National Symposium, 1976

Note: No information available on items 5, 6 and 8.

Cooperative Rural Dispensaries, Kerala

- ✓ 1. Started in 1972 (?)
2. Coverage. Each dispensary will cover one panchayat.
3. Activities.
- a. The dispensary is a self-contained medical unit for both curative and preventive care.
 - b. An inpatient ward with 8 beds is provided.
 - c. It has a clinical laboratory for routine tests.
 - d. The pharmacy attached to the dispensary dispenses medicines at fair price.
4. Personnel
- a. Medical officer - 1
 - b. Nurse
 - c. Pharmacist - 1
 - d. Technician - 1
 - e. Manager-cum-accountant - 1
 - f. Attenders - 2
5. Supervision & Records. The board of directors manages the affairs of a cooperative. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has overall control (?).
6. Community and Other Participation. The scheme has government as well as community involvement, the latter due to the cooperative management.
7. Sponsorship/Funds. The scheme is run by the state government. But medicines, consultation fees and tests are paid for by the community.
8. Evaluation. The pilot scheme has been successful, witness the demand from the public for more such dispensaries.

9. Problems.

- a. Uncertain and not-too-attractive service conditions for doctors, as they are not regular government employees.
- b. Lack of proper guidance and supervision from the medical department, the cooperative dispensary being treated as a step-child of the cooperative department.

10. Outlook. The dispensaries are expected to be self-sufficient in three years' time.

11. Contact. Dr M.V. George, Chief Evaluation Officer, State Planning Board, Trivandrum.

12. Reference. Paper presented at the National Symposium, 1976

No. 802

Science Education
KeralaKerala Sastrasahitya Parishad, Trivandrum

1. Started in 1963 (Active from 1966)
2. Coverage. Kerala State.
Membership at the beginning was 40 and by now has grown to 2,000 regular members and 2,000 student members. There are 1,500+ affiliated science clubs and societies. The "impact population" is estimated at 50,000 families.
3. Activities. a) Publishes three science journals for upper primary, secondary and college levels.
b) Mass popular Lecture Programmes in 1973 (1,200), and again in January 1976 (12,000) - on Nature, Society and Science.
c) Establishment of school science clubs and science societies.
d) Activities being planned or yet in an embryo stage include science academies, science centres and rural science forums and their inputs to improved village technology.
7. Sponsorship & Funds. The organization is based purely on voluntary effort.
11. Contact. Dr M.P. Parameswaran, Chintha, Trivandrum 1
12. Reference. Brochure and Report of the Society.

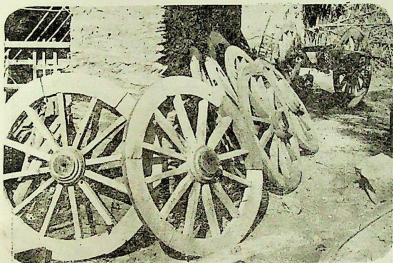
Note: No information available on items 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

INDIA DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL

*an action group
committed to*

● *economic and social development*



98/2 KELGERI ROAD DHARWAD 580008
KARNATAKA INDIA



COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
7/1, (First Floor) St. Marks Road
BANGALORE - 560 001

WHAT IS IDS (I) ?

India Development Service International [IDS(I)] is a non-profit, non-political and non-sectarian organisation committed to the economic and social development of India. IDS(I) believes that development refers primarily to the development of people and not merely of goods and things. It aims to facilitate this process by working with villagers, as a catalyst, in the establishment of institutions and technologies which are comprehensive, future-oriented and appropriate to an existing economic and social situation.

The underprivileged and the poor, naturally, occupy a place of priority in the IDS(I) scheme. The projected lines of service include agricultural development, water-resources development and management, improvement in agronomical practices; dairy, poultry and other animal husbandry development and subsidiary occupations; development of rural industries and appropriate technologies for rural artisans; curative as well as preventive medical services and health education; rehabilitation of the old and the chronically ill; non-formal education and promotion of literacy.



Wool yarn processing, Medleri

India Development Service International is registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act (Reg. No. 79/1979-80 dated 3rd September 1979) with the registered office at 98/2, Kelgeri Road, Dharwad-580 008, Karnataka. It is administered by a duly constituted Board of Management, and also has a panel of advisers possessing expertise in various fields. Several sub-committees consisting of engineers, doctors, etc. have also been formed to guide and evaluate IDS(I) activities.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

After intensive study visits to various parts during July-December 1979, Ranibennur Taluka in Dharwad District of Northern Karnataka has been selected for the I.R.D. Programme. Ranibennur Taluka is one of the most drought-prone talukas in the district. Rainfall in the entire taluka is scanty and uncertain; the land now under irrigation is very low - some 4,432 hectares against the net sown area of 66,427 hectares. There is thus vast scope and need for developmental activities.

The centre of the project is a village called MEDLERI (population 5,071; area 8,532 acres). IDS(I) will initially restrict its activities to a cluster of 21 villages with a total population of 20,000 to 25,000. Immediate activities envisaged for 1980 are: (i) identification of needs of the area and assessment of available resources; (ii) familiarising ourselves with the local customs, traditions, etc.; (iii) collaborating with existing local bodies in developmental activities; and (iv) introducing a comprehensive health programme covering both curative and preventive aspects, with emphasis on the latter. Immunisation and health education will be an integral part of the health programme.

A dispensary with adequate staff has already been set up. In addition, some specialist medicare camps are also planned for 1980. The type of camp (eye camp, gynaecology camp, dental camp, etc.) will depend upon the health conditions in the area.

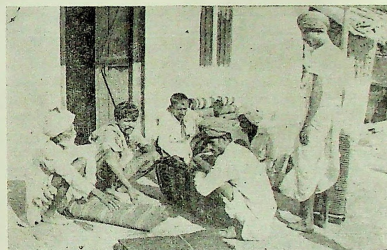
As an adjunct to the developmental activities of IDS(I), periodical meetings and workshops have been held. A training programme in group dynamics with reference to rural development was held at Dharwad from 18 to 20 January 1980, in collaboration with the Institution of Engineers, Rural Family Planning and MCH Programme and Gandhi-JP Institute. The training facilitators were Mr. George and Mrs. Lillian Willoughby of the Movement for a New Society in Philadelphia. There were 30 participants.

A two-day workshop on Integrated Rural Development was arranged by IDS(I) at Ranibennur on 23-24 February 1980. There were over 50 participants from Dharwad, Hubli, Bombay, Bangalore and other places. Mr. B. Rudramoorthy, IDS(I) Chairman, guided the sessions.

IDS (I) RURAL ARTISANS PROJECT

This is one of the first projects undertaken by IDS(I). The aim is to promote (i) improvement in tools and techniques for village artisans (carpenters, cobblers, blacksmiths, etc.); (ii) improvement in their skills through training programmes; (iii) diversification of products; and (iv) norms for quality control of products. The Artisan Programme in the Dharwad Taluka has been undertaken in collaboration with Dharwad Taluka Seva Sangh, a pioneering service organisation.

The above programme is closely linked to work in the Ranibennur area. A Social Action Camp was held at Medleri from 5 to 8 March 1980 by the Nettur Technical Training Foundation, under the guidance of Mr. P. M. Kuruvilla of the NTTF Technical Training Centre of Dharwad. IDS(I) has been exploring possibilities of long-term partnership with NTTF. 20 NTTF trainees conducted an in-depth survey of the state of blanket-making, pottery, blacksmithy, carpentry, etc. in Medleri. NTTF has since selected a few youngsters from Medleri for imparting training in smithy, welding, borewell repair etc. to meet local needs.



Monday bazaar, Medleri

ORGANISATIONAL

IDS (I) has been set up with initial support from India Development Service, Chicago. Over the years, IDS in the US has been in contact with many individuals and organisations in India including many grass-roots development groups. IDS collaborated with Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi, Appropriate Technology Development Association, Lucknow,

and various other agencies in some programmes. The visits of Mr. S. R. Hiremath and Mr. Rakesh Popli (both of whom have been closely associated with IDS parent body) during 1978 were utilized to plan the establishment of a broad-based organisation in India. In June 1979 Mr. and Mrs. Hiremath permanently moved to India and are now working with IDS(I) on a whole-time basis.

The Board of Management sets the IDS(I) policy. The Board for 1979-81 is made up of the following :



Village blacksmith, Medleri

Chairman: B. Rudramoorthy, Bombay. President: S. R. Hiremath, Medleri. Vice-Presidents: G. D. Jinagouda, Bombay; A. S. Lakshmanan, Bangalore; P. Basavaiah, Dharwad. Secretary: Shyamala Hiremath Medleri. Treasurer: M. N. Tavargeri, Dharwad. Editor, IDS(I) Newsletter: S. R. Ramaswamy, Bangalore. Board Members: B. C. Ananthpur, Mahalingpur (Bijapur Dt.); I. H. Keshwani, Bombay; Ashok Kulkarni, Dharwad; Ramu Pandit, Bombay; M. A. Parthasarathy, Bangalore; S. B. Polligowdar, Dharwad; Sarojini Shintri, Dharwad; Anand N. Kabbur, Dharwad; M. M. Kuruvilla, Dharwad; and H. M. Marulasiddaiah, Bangalore.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

- ★ Become a member of IDS(I) [Please write for terms]
- ★ Contribute and raise funds for IDS(I) projects
- ★ Participate in IDS(I) activities [Please intimate area of interest]
- ★ Organise seminars devoted to rural development
- ★ Provide technical expertise and literature relevant to rural development
- ★ Disseminate information about IDS(I) activities

CONTACT ADDRESSES

Registered Office :
India Development Service
(International)

98/2, Kelgeri Road
DHARWAD-580 008

Working Office :

M. B. Hasalkar, Project Officer
India Development Service (International)

Prakash Bldg., Opp: I.M.A., U. B. Hill Tel : 80430
DHARWAD-580 001 Grams : 'INDSERVE'

S. R. Hiremath, President

India Development Service (International)
MEDLERI-581 211 (Ranibennur Tk., Dharwad Dt.)

Dr. M. C. Punit

Chairman, Ranibennur Working Group of IDS (I)
Saraswati Sadan, Behind Bus Stand
RANIBENNUR-581 115 Tel : 202

C. N. N. Raju

IDS(I) Co-ordinator in Bangalore
(Hon. State Secretary, Youth Hostels Assn. of India)
4, Obalappa Garden
BANGALORE-560 011 Tel : 611292 (Res)

S. R. Ramaswamy

Editor, IDS(I) Newsletter
8, 4th Main Road, Chamaraipet
BANGALORE-560 018

G. D. Jinagouda

35/601, Manju Mahal
Pali Hill Road, Gandra
BOMBAY-400 050

Address in U.S :
India Development Service
P. O. Box 980
CHICAGO, IL. 60690
(U S A)

Tel : 398460/377066 (Off)
549085 (Res)



Village Potter, Medleri

SERVICE RESPONSIBILITY OF A DEPARTMENT
OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE THROUGH HEALTH
COOPERATIVES

by

Ravi Narayn, Assistant Professor,
Department of Community Medicine,
St. John's Medical College, Bangalore

&

Maj. Gen. B. Mahadevan, Director Rural
Health Services and Training Programme
St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.

① This paper highlights the experience of a Department of Community Medicine of a medical college is tagging on a health care function to a milk cooperative in a village in Kolar District, Karnataka. The method of financing are detailed and the main model of primary health care followed are outlined. ② An attempt to evaluate various aspects of this experiment in comparison to neighbouring villages covered by Primary health units are described briefly and some of the problems encountered in Planning of an evaluation procedure on such projects which are basically development and service oriented rather than research oriented are highlighted. ③ The conclusions drawn by the team involved in this project are (1) A health care function can be tagged on to an economic cooperative activities but preferably all components of the economy should be tapped (2) A sound cooperative can support substantially the recurring costs of a primary health care programme (3) Tagging on a health function to a cooperative benefit not only the members and their families but also the non-members and neighbouring villages who get indirect benefits of professional services, preventive and promotive programme (4) Local financial support greatly increases overall community participation. ④ The proposed attempt by the medical college to introduce the main components of this experiment into the government PHC service allotted to it are highlighted.

Dear Friend,

16.7.1980.

There are over 6000 powerlooms and about 20,000 powerloom workers in Belgaum City Corporation area. The owners of the factories have all divided these in to what they call 'UNITS' of four (4) powerlooms each. This way they escape from all the labour laws: the workers are not entitled to gratuity, bonus, provident fund, E.S.I, or any thing. The workers are paid on piece -rate basis and as this rate is very low they have to work 10 to 14 - hours to earn a subsistence wage. They do not get overtime wages. They don't even get a paid weekly holiday! Due to this kind of intense exploitation the owners have flourished and have increased the looms three folds in a decade. The workers, however have been somehow surviving.

The workers organised themselves in 1977 under the red banner of the SHRAMIK SHAKTI SANGHATANA and gave a bitter struggle of 70 days and were victorious. For the first time a large section of these unorganised workers were organised. They started getting an ex gratia payment of Rs.111.00 every year in lieu of bonus. The owners had agreed to give a service card to each of their workmen but did not keep their word.

The whole thing was peaceful for about two years. In this period the Shramik Shakti Sanghatana tried to educate the workers. Anti-liquor campaign, Anti-matka campaign, women's liberation, People's Science Movement were some of the programmes taken up during this period.

The Government of Karnataka revised the rates of minimum wages payable to powerloom workers with effect from 1.12.1979. According to this notification the workers in the preparatory department are to get Rs.8.00 per day of eight hours of work and workers in the weaving department are to get Rs.11.20, 12.90 and 13.70 - for different kinds of production per day.

The workers waited for 45 days and then started pressing the Government for the early implementation of the act it had passed itself: The lethargic and idle government machinery took more than three months just to start moving!! After waiting quietly for 90 days, the workers started marches and public meetings to pressurise the labour department to ensure the implementation of the Act. Slowly the labour inspector made a couple of inspection visits to a handful of factories and suddenly on 14.3.1980 the owners declared an illegal, unjustified and sudden lock-out. All the workers were thrown out on the street for no fault of theirs. After a long and peaceful agitation the labour minister

called a joint meeting at Bangalore on 28.3.1980. It was mutually agreed in the meeting that the lock-out will be lifted with effect from 29.3.1980. An advance of Rs.40.00 will be given to each worker towards wages to be received by them for the period of lock-out and the rest of the problems will be discussed before the labour minister in Belgaum on 10th and 11th April 1980.

The labour Minister, when he came to Belgaum requested the workers to sign a private settlement with owners agreeing to accept wages less than the minimum fixed by the Govt. The workers refused.

The Owners' contention was that the minimum wages fixed by the government are very high and if paid, the industry will bear loss. The Union offered to reduce the wages if the owners prove their contention. The owners refused to produce their accounts.

Another contention of the owners was that the wages fixed by the government are not linked to production. The Union offered to give an undertaking that a standardized minimum production will be given by each worker before demanding the minimum wages. say, if it is proved that an average of 14 meters of cloth can be produced in 8 hours, the Union is ready to give in writing that each of its members will give that much of production. The management was adamant and insisted that the piece-rate system... should continue. Thus the conciliation failed.

Immediately the owners started harassing the workers by stopping the weekly advance system and deducting the Rs.40.00 advance towards lock-out period wages. They gave a notice on 19.4.80 to all their respective workmen stating that they will 'close down' their factories with effect from 19.5.1980, as the new minimum wages act puts them heavy loss!

The Union answered to this saying this 'closure' is in fact a lock-out in disguise and that it is illegal, unjust and mala fide and made with the intention of disuading the workers from demanding the implementation of the minimum wages act. We also asked the government to intervene. This had no effect on the owners or the government.

So all the powerloom factories are locked out with effect from 19.5.1980. throughing over 20,000 workers out of employment and on the street. The nation is suffering loss of production of lakhs of rupees every day. The minimum wage act which is supposed to benefit the workers has in practice made them lose their employment and suffer.

As the workers are determined inspite of their hardship and suffering, the owners are desperately trying to tarnish the image of the union by calling it Naxalite and what not! The government it seems to be disinterested in doing justice to the Act it has passed to show that it is in favour of the poor! On the other hand it is harassing the workers.

On 24.5.1980, 192 workers including the undersigned were arrested when they went to give a memorandum to the D.C. asking him to take immediate action against the owners who have declared an illegal lock-out. The D.C. charged that the workers tried to - disturbed work of the government and trespassed the premises without prior permission. Later on 2.5.1980 these 192 people were let out from prison on personal bond.

Then again on 1.6.1980 when the Chief Minister of Karnataka came to Belgaum, the Police brutally lathi charge 250 workers including women and children when they had gone to give a memorandum making an excuse of a stone throw! So, on the one hand the government claims to benefit the workers by bringing the minimum wage notification. And when the workers demand just the implementation of the same, the government brutally tries to suppress the demand!

To day thousands of workers are starving. A couple of thousand have left Belgaum in search of work. A few thousands have taken up various kinds of jobs in Belgaum itself. But inspite of the daily worsening situation there is not a single case of violence or arson. The lot of the old, sick and destitute people who can not find work elsewhere is miserable beyond description. They need to be helped if we think that they have a right to survive. We appeal to you to help the just cause of the fighting workers in whatever way possible for you..

We are always willing to discuss the norms of production. When we demand minimum wage minimum production becomes our social - and moral responsibility (through - not legal) and we don't want to shirk it.

We hope you would sympathise with us and help us in always.
Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

Reproduced by- RCPED
MADURAI.

DILIP KAMAT
for Shramik Shakti Sangatana
BELGAUM.

The latest Development; /4/
The latest development in the struggle of the Belgaum powerloom workers is as follows: On July 3rd and 4th, 1980 the union leaders participated in negotiations at the labour ministry of Karnataka state in Bangalore with government representatives (commissioner and Secretary of labour) and representatives of the management.

The whole climate of the negotiations was characterised by the exorbitant claims of the owners and the open and reasonable attitude of the workers, so much so that finally even the government officials who had sided with the owners throughout, came round to back the demands of the workers. All the same, the stiff attitude of the management prevented any settlement.

Just to give a few examples: the management maintained to incur a loss of Rs.92 to Rs. 481 per beam of 80yds of cloth (varying according to quality and design of the material). If this is so one wonders how they could have prospered sufficiently to triple their number of looms during the last decade.

The owners staunchly refused to open their accounts in order to prove their losses and demanded work norms of 35 yds per worker per day which is about double the amount a worker can produce during an eight hours working day.

While the workers were prepared to settle for somewhat less than the minimum wage, they determined to fight the piece rate. Piece rate work imposes a working day of 12-16 hours on them and it also leads to competition among the workers, undermines their unity and positively tries to prevent common struggle. The workers were prepared to fulfill a norm of 15-18 yds a day. They even suggested to fix the norm by having an experiment for eight days. They wanted to have workers chosen by the management weave for eight hours daily on looms chosen by the workers and to calculate the average of their production as the norm. The management insisted to accept about one Rupee less than the minimum wage (which is supposed to be 11.20-13.70 in the weaving department). But they stood firm on the piece-rate.

Finally, the labour commissioner offered to open the factories provisionally under condition of 50% raise in the wage, but keeping the piece rate. This arrangement should be kept for six months while the notification would remain and a later settlement be aimed at. The workers, though they abhor the piece-rate, felt pressurised to accept this compromise because of their serious condition. However, the management stuck to it's

"generous offer" a 10% raise in wages (i.e. Rs.8.80 instead of Rs8), all other conditions remaining the same. Even the labour commissioner and secretary would not have wanted the workers to agree with this bargain. Thus, the negotiations broke down.

This means the workers have to sustain their struggle under tremendous hardships. But they were also relieved not to have gone in for a settlement without real improvement of their situation in the long run. They are confident to finally prevail in their just demands. They therefore make a strong appeal to give their case publicity. No other union in Karnataka has dared so far to take up the protracted struggle for implementation of the minimum wage in the textile industry. If the Shramik Shakti Sangathan wins the struggle, textile workers all over Karnataka will benefit from this. Moreover they will have set an example of workers organisational power, courage and moral strength which is of national importance.

The union has taken the responsibility to support about 300 workers who are old, sick and without a family to fall back on. Those 300 would literally starve and perish without the support of the union. About 6000 Rs. per month are needed to prevent such loss of life in the course of the struggle. Further, the whole case will go to the high court and in order to safeguard their interests, the workers have to declare themselves a party to the case and to get legal representation. To fight their case in the court will again cost several thousands of Rupees.

We therefore appeal to everybody to give the Shramik Shakti Sangathan continuous financial support and to give wide publicity to the struggle. No amount is too small, no amount too big to support the heroic struggle of the Belgaum powerloom workers. THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES! - GABRIELLE DIETRICH -

Money orders can be sent to: Shramik Shakti Sangathan
Bharat Nagar
Shahpur
Belgaum - 590 003
KARNATAKA STATE.

Cheques can be made payable to:
Dileep Kamat (Union President)
Khasbag
Belgaum - 590 004
KARNATAKA.

gm:

If you need our address:

(For private Circulation Only)

Resource Centre For People's
Education and Development
10, Jawahar II street
RAMNIWAS Upstairs
Somasundaram Colony
MADURAI-625 016.

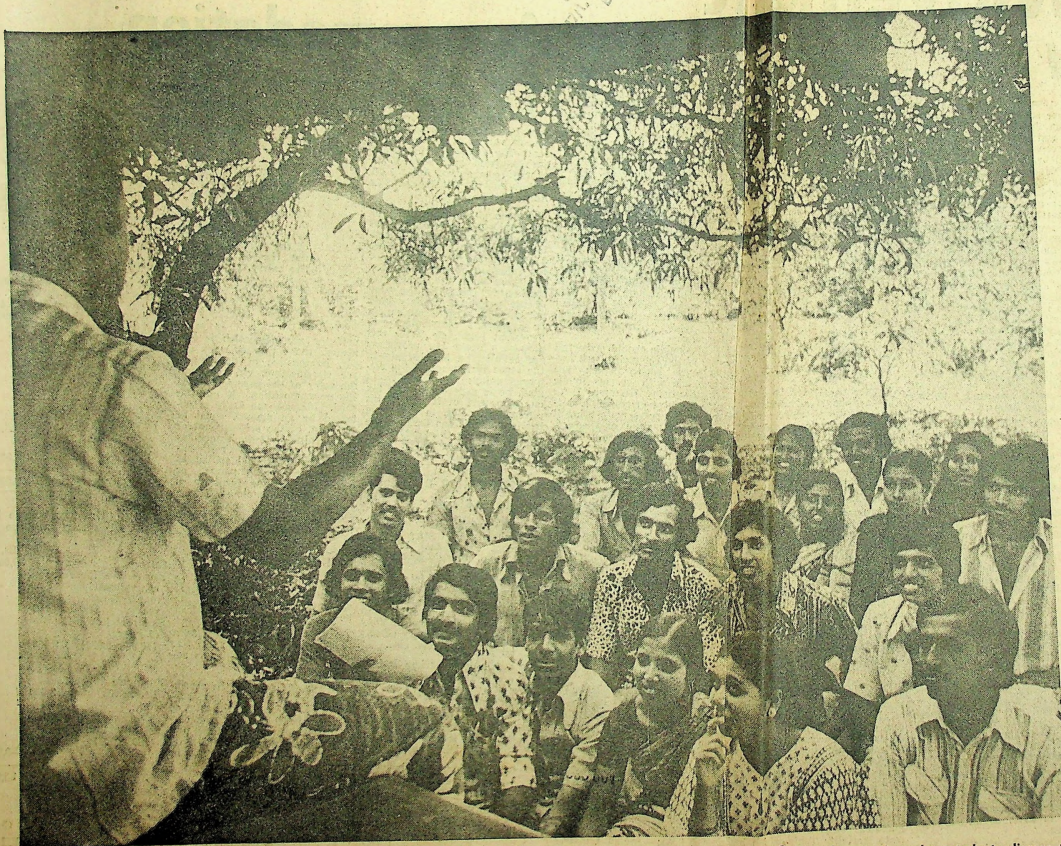
THE HINDU

India's National Newspaper

Printed at Madras, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madurai.

79-5
CHANDRASEKHAR N. ALTHI CAL.
114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Institute of Social Work has been keeping in touch with the problems of the community in Mangalore and its neighbourhood. Students of the post-graduate course run by the Institute are given field training.



Community meeting when students discuss the problems of working women.

some money. Boys are undergoing training under a professional worker. "One of the boys trained here, has been accepted as an assistant by a carpenter", she said. After getting trained, the boys could easily take up work elsewhere or set up their own units.

The centre also accepts orders for making furniture, with a view to making it self-reliant.

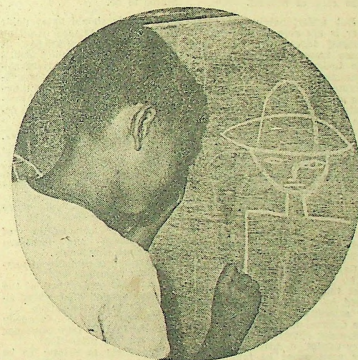
The child guidance clinic is a project started in 1976 as part

venile delinquency are some of the main cases handled.

Navjeevan marg, formed principally to co-ordinate the work of social workers of the institute and secure the involvement of the people of the village, is a project of the institute started in Ullal, 10 kms away.

Basing its philosophy on the brotherhood of man and dignity of the human person, Navjeevan

marg would like to point the way to a new life, and join the



Guidance clinic for children.

of the family service agency and has now a full-time psychologist, Miss Shakila Shetty, and a play therapist, Miss Bernadette.

The main aim of the clinic is to help emotionally disturbed children under fifteen years of age, and give them treatment for correcting their behaviour through play therapy and activity.

When a child is brought to the clinic, the parents or close relatives are interviewed and the psychologist makes out a detailed case history. Once the history is obtained and the problem detailed, diagnosis is made. In difficult cases, psychological tests are administered to detect and tackle the problem usually.

villagers together into one community.

Initiated in 1974 to rehabilitate several poor flood-affected families — Muslims, Mogaveeras, (fishermen), Harijans and others in Ullal — the field-workers of the institute conducted a detailed socio-economic survey and then motivated the panchayat in meeting a long-felt need for a decent market and a bus stop.

The State Government was moved to take up health programme and the eradication of mosquito breeding centres. A training programme for helping girls between 15 and 20 years learn handicraft, embroidery work, was held.

Efforts are also being made to motivate the panchayat to

The social workers — that is, in the Government Hospital

GUIDED by a meaning-
ment for social welfare in
view of health sur-
vey on behalf of the
state of health survey on behalf of the
complete physical and Voluntary Health Organisation of
mental well-being and not mere-
ly the absence of disease or
infirmity, a woman psychiatrist
social worker attached to the
Institute of Social Work in Man-
galore, tackled the case of a
disturbed pre-adolescent girl,
in one of her field-work studies.

By frequently visiting the
home of the affected girl, by
listening sympathetically to her
parents and by using the techni-
ques of confrontation, advice
and guidance, the social worker
succeeded in modifying the
home atmosphere, and helping
Katherine Jones, the disturbed
girl, feel secure at home without
having to resort to unhealthy
tantrums.

Explaining the case, Shalini
Shetty, a final year student of
the Institute, traced the behav-
iour problem of the child
Katherine to the stress she was
subjected to at home. Nagging
quarrels between the parents,
Katherine's coming home to find
her father drunk, and her
and his rude behaviour towards
Katherine's sisters were regular
scenes at home.

Once an active child, Kather-
ine had all of a sudden be-
come sullen, forgetful, started
losing concentration at studies,
and would not eat but would
laugh or cry by herself.

Persistent efforts to bring
about a healthy change in the
family environment helped pre-
vent further deterioration in
the girl's personality.

Vilvas — a 10-year-old polio
patient — was yet another
case where the intervention
of a social field-worker helped
guide the parents to give their
best to meet the needs of the
child.

The Institute of Social Work
was established in Mangalore
in Karnataka in 1960. This is the
only centre run by a private
agency in coastal Karnataka, for
offering training in social work
— with a post-graduate course,
and a bachelor's degree course
for girls. The Institute is af-
filiated to the University of
Mysore.

There is special bias on rural
reconstruction and develop-
ment.

The Institute has a well-
equipped library which is being
used not only by the students
but also by the public. Progress
has been made with the incep-
tion of a department of research.

The first study carried out by
this department was for the
Central Social Welfare Depart-
ment, on 'manpower require-

Two more research projects,
on "existing child care practices
in Karnataka" and "Child wel-
fare institutions, activities, pro-
grammes and cost", were con-
ducted last year.

Four other projects, on child
labour, physically handicapped
children, dropouts among chil-
dren and child welfare, have been
planned for the International
Year of the Child.

The institute has been contin-
ually keeping in touch with
the needs of the community in
Mangalore and its neighbouring
areas.

The institute has involved it-
self, in a large measure, in rural
development by sending out its
students and social workers into
the villages around.

The family service agency, the
foster care programme, sponsor-
ship programmes, child guidance

clinic, workshop for school drop-
outs, the Janata Kendra, urban
community development cen-
tre are among the varied field pro-
grammes offered to the students.

The family service agency of
the institute had its origin in
1968. It assumed the responsi-
bility of collaborating in the train-
ing of students of the BSW
and MSW courses through field
work placements. The agency
helps to bring about reconcilia-
tion in broken families by pro-
viding counselling, by giving
monetary help for children's
education upto the matriculation
stage wherever necessary,
by serving as a link with pros-
pective employers and by train-
ing school dropouts. Among its
achievements during the last 13
years, 338 needy school children
were helped, seven handicapped
children provided with commu-
nity aid for rehabilitation, six
children were adopted in decent
homes abroad and locally while
six other children were arranged
to foster care to wean them off
away from the ill effects of bro-
ken families or drunken parents.

Dr. Olinda Pereira, Principal
of the Institute, said the family
service agency had helped fam-
ilies to avail themselves of
the benefits of loan assistance
from financing agencies. Fam-
ilies were encouraged to start
piggery, young unemployed girls
were trained to take up voca-

Under the guidance of a full-
time worker since 1969, this

Way to A New Life

family service agency has been
successful in helping a number
of families through pre-marital
counselling as well as individual
counselling. The agency has
sponsored children for educa-
tional assistance from families ab-
road.

Dr. Olinda Pereira, Principal
of the Institute, said the family
service agency had helped fam-
ilies to avail themselves of
the benefits of loan assistance
from financing agencies. Fam-
ilies were encouraged to start
piggery, young unemployed girls
were trained to take up voca-

tions in fibre-work and handi-
crafts.

The students of the institute,
placed in field-work extension
under the agency, have involved
themselves in helping slum dwell-
ers and low-income groups, in
effecting repairs to old houses
and constructing new ones at
Veeramangar colony and Shaktina-
gar in the suburban centres.
The students and social work-
ers also provide education on
nutrition, sanitation, hygiene.

A significant contribution of
the family service agency has
been the workshop for school
dropouts, which was set up when

the need was felt during family
counselling. The Rotary Club of
Mangalore South, extended sup-
port to the agency by raising a
building for the workshop.

The building was constructed
by involving in the work the
dropouts themselves.

Basic training in carpentry is
given to the young boys. The
intention was not to give them
any diploma, Dr. Miss Philomena
D'Souza, Vice-Principal, made it
clear.

"We give them training here
in the craft, something like ap-
prenticeship training. This must
help the young boys to earn

for field-work—are put
in charge of each of these chil-
dren. They handle the cases un-
der close supervision of the
agency staff, make visits to the
child's home, and visits to the
school to know the environment
to which the child is exposed.

The working team of the clin-
ic meets every week in a "case
conference". The children come
to the clinic once every week
and, depending on the severity
of the problem, they may be
asked to come daily.

Behaviour problems, childhood
schizophrenia, hyperkinesis, ju-

at Ullal, and to provide water
supply.

Under the navjeevan marg, a
rural community welfare project,
a training programme for rural
women in public co-operation
was conducted as a short-term
course in January this year.
Young unemployed women were
selected from the villages of
Ullal, Someshwar and Perman-
nūr.

A small survey was conduct-
ed in the villages with the help
of school teachers, health work-
ers, adult education workers and
social workers. The training
programme, which had the bless-
ings of the Social Welfare
Board of Karnataka, consisted of
lectures, demonstrations, visits
to several welfare institutions
and community development cen-
tres in the area.

The participants were intro-
duced to the different policies and
programmes in social welfare,
and were taught to evolve mea-
sures to solve social problems.
The subjects chosen for this
first course were development
programmes in the Five-Year
Plans; health education on im-
munisation, elementary sanita-
tion, hygiene; nutrition educa-
tion; family welfare education;
village development; group dy-
namics; elementary communica-
tion and typewriting etc.

NSS activity has also drawn a
large number of students to par-
ticipate actively in rural devel-
opment programmes through
shramdan in levelling and wide-
ning the approach road to the
Someshwar temple and the sea
beach resort, and in other activi-
ties.

To cater to the needs of urban
working and middle class people,
the institute is also running a
Janatha Kendra in Bolar at Man-
galore. A training centre for
handicrafts and tailoring, a bala-
wadi and a women's community
centre are run here.

The Institute of Social Work
in Mangalore has had noticeable
impact on the quality of social
work in this region.

Mangalore
Correspondent



Students conducting a survey on the impact of mechanisation in farming.

79.6

Kindly help us
by donating liberally
for the cultural jatha

Donations can be sent to :

The Secretary
Samudaya
46, Shop Street
Basavanagudi
Bangalore-560004

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
46, (First Floor) Shop Street
BANGALORE-560 004

AKULTURAL JATHA TO THE RURAL KARNATAKA

Jan. 15th to Jan. 31st 1981

SAMUDAYA

46, Shop Street
Basavanagudi
Bangalore-560 004

SAMUDAYA TAKES A CULTURAL JATHA, ON BICYCLES, IN TO THE RURAL AREAS OF KARNATAKA

The Jatha

Culture has never been and can never be, measured in terms of its magnitude alone. Yet a cultural event which covers four thousand kilometers through the hinter-land of rural Karnataka should make even the most ivory-towered aesthete stand up and take notice. In terms of its sheer magnitude Samudaya's Cultural Jatha-1981 would rank among the greatest single cultural events in Karnataka and probably in India.

Ten jathas will set out simultaneously on January 15th 1981, to cover these four thousand kilometres over twelve of the nineteen districts of the State. Travelling on cycles these jathas will provide a wide range of cultural programmes, songs, dramas, painting exhibitions, book exhibitions, and the like. By January 31st, nine of these jathas will cover a district each giving upto five shows a day.

The Districts covered

The ten jathas will cover a total of twelve of the nineteen districts of Karnataka. Districts of such diverse physical and social characteristics as Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga, Bangalore, Kolar, South Canara and Shimoga will all have troupes of their own. The Malaprabha and Ghataprabha areas, districts of the Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur will be covered by one troupe.

The Programme

The jatha will consist of songs, drama, book exhibitions, painting exhibitions and lectures. The dramas are being prepared at workshops in different parts of the state. As a part of the book exhibition twelve pamphlets are being released by Samudaya on topics such as the women's question, literature, art, peasant struggles etc. Niranjana, the award winning author of **Chirasmarane** has written a booklet on the Kuyyur peasant movement. Rajashekhar, whose **Kagodu Sathyagraha** remains, one of the most important political works in Kannada has authored another booklet on the Telangana struggle.

The Organisations involved

In addition to Samudaya, several organisations will be involved in the jatha - the Dalitha Sangarsh Samithi, the Bandaya Sahitya Sangatana Samithi (the rebel literary movement) and other student, women, trade union and peasant organisation are taking part in the jatha. All the left political parties are lending support to the proposed jatha.

The Finance

The jatha has been financed, essentially by the making and selling of greeting cards. Since all these cards are partially hand made, there has already been a tremendous mobilization of talent even before the actual jatha commences.

Though over a lakh cards are being printed it is not certain that the funds raised will be sufficient for an exercise of this magnitude. In this context, the organisers of the jatha would be grateful for any support, both financial and otherwise, which could be forthcoming. Organisations and individuals interested in participating in the jatha could contact the Secretary, Samudaya, No. 46, Shop Street, Basavangudi, Bangalore-560004. Those interested in financial contributions may also kindly send Money Orders, Bank Drafts or Postal orders to the Secretary, Samudaya at the same address.

3. Organisation of training programmes for personnel from developing countries of the ESCAP Region in the area of technology development and transfer.
4. Establishment of an information network in relevant areas of science, technology development and technology transfer by bringing out regular and special publications highlighting activities and achievements of countries of the region and RCTT.
5. Promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the region.
6. Establishment of technical information service.

LOCATION

The Centre is located in a beautiful and spacious campus in the heart of Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka State in India. Located about 900 meters above mean sea level, it has an equitable pleasant climate throughout the year. It is well connected by air, rail and road from different metropolitan centres in the country. There are daily flights connecting Bangalore with Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and other Centres. Excellent accommodation is available in Bangalore for visitors. Bangalore is a seat for higher learning and for science and technology and a hub of industries of all types.

Those wanting any assistance may kindly write to the address given below.

ESCAP

Regional Centre for Technology Transfer
Manickvelu Mansions
49, Palace Road, Bangalore-560 052
INDIA

Telex: 0845-719

Telephone: 76408, 76931

Cable: "ESPRECENTT" BANGALORE (INDIA)

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER



A UNIQUE INSTITUTION

A unique initiative was taken by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in establishing the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer in Bangalore (India). The Centre was started in July 1977.

The ESCAP Regional Centre for Technology Transfer at Bangalore was conceived on a network principle with intimate links with National Centres and institutions of excellence in the countries of the region, for assisting them and the countries in the development and transfer of relevant technologies and generally cater to their needs in the areas of science, technology and technology transfer to promote development.

OBJECTIVES

The Regional Centre for Technology Transfer has the following objectives:

1. Assisting countries in the ESCAP region in strengthening their national capabilities/capacities in the field of development of technology and its transfer.
2. Initiating co-operative programmes among the countries of the Region for the development and utilization of technologies of mutual interest.
3. Assisting National Centres and countries in the assessment and evaluation of technologies required by them.
4. Assisting participating countries in identification of appropriate technologies.
5. Supply of need based information to national centres and countries.
6. Delivery of information services.
7. Unpackaging of technologies in use or proposed to be purchased.
8. Assisting National Centres and countries in negotiating for best terms while purchasing technologies.

9. Assisting National Centres and Governments in the development of appropriate technologies and their transfer.
10. Assisting National Centres and Governments in indigenisation, absorption and development of imported technologies.
11. Instituting training programmes to help countries of the Region in training their personnel in the area of technology development and technology transfer.

One of the key roles of the Centre is in assisting the countries of the Region in establishing National Centres or other appropriate mechanisms to promote development of science and technology and its transfer. Wherever, such National Centres exist, the Centre at Bangalore will assist them in forging links with similar centres in other countries and with RCTT thereby creating a technological network.

The Regional Centre set up by ESCAP has close links with UNIDO, UNCTAD, ILO, WIPO, FAO and similar UN Organisations which are engaged in the area of technology development and transfer. The Centre is working closely with organisations like COSTED and many institutions of excellence in and outside the ESCAP region. The Regional Centre has established linkages with Industrial Technological Information Data Bank of UNIDO.

The Centre acts as a promotional, advisory and training agency in the activities relating to technology development, adaptation and transfer.

Currently, the activities of the Centre are divided into 6 broad categories:

1. Assisting countries of the region in establishing and strengthening National Centres for Technology Transfer or similar structures for promoting, development of science and technology and technology transfer for development.
2. Organisation of sub-network programmes for the development of relevant technologies with the co-operation of national institutions of excellence in countries of the region.

A bank that adopted two panchayats and changed their way of life

The quality of life in two clusters of villages constituting Abbigeri and Sulikere panchayats near Bangalore have greatly improved, thanks to the multi-dimensional and comprehensive integrated rural development programme of the United Commercial Bank, Karnataka Division. The income and social life of the people in all its facets have undergone a big change since the bank adopted these two panchayats on October 2, 1978.

The special feature of this adoption by the bank consists in its imaginative methodology adopted in betterment of this rural community—not merely

pumping in money in selected areas and withdrawing from the scene once the scheme is completed but in acting as a catalyst for the all-round overall improvement of life of the community by encouraging self-help and involving other agencies who are interested in its ultimate welfare.

By the look of it, this programme seems to be a continuing one. That is the impression journalists in Bangalore and from Calcutta gained by a visit to the two panchayats recently.

When journalists visited some villages of Sulikere panchayat (six villages) they found inter-connecting roads



built, midday meal for school-children arranged, kitchen for preparing it being constructed, four adult education centres for men and women set up, 55 destitute men secured old-age pension, 260 children up to five years immunised, medical health check-up programme and food and nutrition demonstration programme arranged.

For all these the bank did not provide financial aid but acted as coordinators, rather as instruments, in getting interested in the projects the right agencies—the Directorate of the District Rural Development Scheme (DRDS), the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), the Block Development Authority (BDA), CARE, the Revenue Department, Vani Mitra Kendra, Guild of Service, IMA, Universal Love and Brotherhood Association and the Food and Nutrition Demonstration Department of the Government of India.

A few have been helped take up dairying with advances. Ten weakest of the weaker sections had improved their livelihood through loans (a total of Rs 25,000) given by

the bank towards some handicraft work under the Antyodaya scheme. The panchayat chairman, Dhondoji Rao, told newsmen that the bank, had sanctioned Rs 6.5 lakh loans to 450 people at a camp house at Sulikere with the cooperation of DRDS and BDA, DRDS itself giving a subsidy of Rs 1.9 lakhs. He said that with the help of the loans individuals were able to increase their income almost twofold. Bank officials said the repayments by loanees were quite satisfactory. More welfare schemes are on the anvil.

Abbigeri panchayat comprising four villages has 1,100 families, 40 per cent of whom are S. C. and S. T. Here the bank's work was more well-advanced than in Sulikere. Approach roads to Abbigeri and roads linking Kereguddadahalli were built by the villagers. Roads to the other two villages are also to be built. A community irrigation well for small and marginal farmers (SC and ST) has been constructed. Midday meals for 240 school kids have been arranged. The panchayat itself built a kitchen and the bank the vessels.

The bank has secured old-age pension for 35 destitute people. Some factory workers and small farmers have been provided insurance cover.

The bank has disbursed advances to the tune of Rs 8 to 10 lakhs, out of which over Rs 2 lakhs has been repaid. Of this, advances to small and marginal farmers and farm labourers were Rs 6.64 lakhs for 454 units covering dairying, sheep rearing, piggyery, poultry, bullocks and carts, retail trade, small business, carpentry, etc.

In case of animal husbandry programmes, the bank buys the animals themselves and hands them to the recipient. People who have started dairies have benefited. As they progress they are supplied with cross and exotic breeds of cows. Insurance cover is arranged for all animals. Weekly visits of veterinary doctors have been arranged.

The panchayat chairman, M. Gangadharayya, an educated man, who takes an intelligent part in the proceedings, says that average income of the villager has more than doubled since the bank's programme was launched over two and a half years ago.

The bank has got a primary health centre for Abbigeri run in a building provided free of cost by the panchayat. A new building on four-acre Government-donated land at a camp house the clinic costing Rs 50,000 (half jointly collected by the bank and Guild of Service and half from government grant) is to come up. The bank had arranged free eye check-ups.

A creche, a mahila samaj, and a youth club to interest themselves in welfare schemes have been opened with the help of the Guild of Service. The bank has taken up with the Government the launching of drainage and sanitation work.

Farmer's training programmes were arranged through the UAS and food and nutrition programmes also taken up. The villagers planted 300 tree seedlings donated by the Forest Department. The bank arranged the donation of books by the Central Library to start a library in Abbigeri and it is run by the Youth Club.

Abbigeri may soon have the first community biogas plant in Karnataka when the bank's proposal fructifies.

Aid to small units

The HMT watch factory at Tumkur consists of an assembly unit managed by HMT and 19 units making cases and crowns and polishing and processing them. These units are run by entrepreneurs who are technically qualified, having been in HMT service earlier. The UCO Bank has financed 15 of these units, having given a total of Rs 25 lakhs over two years. It generally gives the initial capital and seed money (10 p.c. of investment) as loan to a unit which gets a term loan from KSFC. But where KSFC took time to process the loans the bank itself gave the term loan as bridge finance.

R. Raj Gopa

MEAT 'N' EAT AT



WHERE WE STEAK OUR BEST

CREST

"CENTRE FOR RESEARCH EDUCATION SERVICE AND TRAINING FOR FAMILY LIFE PROMOTION"

14, High Street, Bangalore-560 005

REPORT FOR 1983

1983 has been a year of stabilising most of our activities and venturing in a substantial way into the field of Family Life Education. We will describe our work under the headings of RESEARCH, EDUCATION, SERVICE AND TRAINING.

RESEARCH: The sub studies of the W.H.O. Multicentre study of the Ovulation Method of Natural Family Planning (NFP) are still being prepared by W.H.O. for publication. In 1983, some of the studies were as follows:

World Health Organisation Studies

SYNOPSIS

1. The outcome of pregnancies with particular reference to the sex of offspring and the occurrence of spontaneous abortions and congenital malformations.

"In a prospective, five-country study of the ovulation method of natural family planning, 175 pregnancies occurred, (with known outcome), 2 congenital malformations (1.2%) including 1 still birth. The rates of congenital malformations, still births and spontaneous abortions do not differ from outcomes in the community or associated with other fertility regulating methods. Among the live births, there are 81 boys and 59 girls, a male proportion of 0.58."

This is an important finding as there had been a question of congenital malformations in children born to couples using the rhythm method.

2. Characteristics of the menstrual cycle and of the fertile phase.

"Seven hundred and twenty-five women of proven fertility recorded the presence of cervical mucus at the vulva in 7,514 menstrual cycles. The mean cycle length of the 6,472 cycles was 28.5 days ($SD \pm 3.18$). The peak day of mucus discharge was the last day of slippery, raw egg-white-like mucus and occurred on day 15 (± 2.6). The fertile period was defined as any day on which mucus was reported before the peak day until 3 days after the peak. Its mean length was 9.6 (± 2.6) days. The probability of pregnancy was maximal on the peak day (PD) and declined on the days before and after the peak. (Fertility, Sterility, 1983).

The mean length of bleeding was 5.0 days for all cycles, but this varied between 4.3 days in Manila and 5.9 days in Dublin; the two centres with the longest bleeding period were the centres in developed countries—Dublin and Auckland.

The mean length of pre-ovulatory dry days was 3.5 days for all cycles, but this varied between 1.5 days in Dublin and 5.1 days in Manila.

The probability of pregnancy in the presence of sticky mucus was 0.024 on PD-4 or earlier but rose to 0.500 on PD-3 to OD-1. In the presence of slippery mucus, the risk was 0.343 on PD-4 or earlier and rose to 0.546 on PD-3 to PD-1. There were 9 acts recorded on the PD out of the 7,514 cycles which resulted in 6 pregnancies which gives a pregnancy probability of 0.667.

Outside the fertile phase, the probability was 0.004 per cycle.

Our series also confirms other reports that the menstrual cycle length decreases slightly with increasing chronological and gynaecological age until the approach of the menopause.

This study allowed us to evaluate whether the detection of mucus discharge at the vulva defines the fertile phase and whether the probability of pregnancy differs in the presence of sticky or slippery mucus.

Our analysis indicates a probability of pregnancy per cycle of about 0.004 outside the fertile phase as defined by the ovulation method, which rises to a maximum of 0.667 on the PD and declines steeply during the following three days. Thus the method does effectively define the fertile phase.

It must be recalled that all these results are based upon the self-observation of mucus symptoms by women from Europe, Latin America, India, East Asia and Australasia of varying race, education and social status and a wide variation in cultural background.

The probability of pregnancy correlates very well with the self-identification of the PD. The interval which includes the days of mucus before the PD, and the three post-peak days adequately defines a fertile and an infertile phase of the menstrual cycle which has important implications not only for family planning methods based upon periodic abstinence but also for the diagnosis and management of infertility."

Much more publicity by wider circulation for the WHO Study of the Ovulation Method is needed. Part of this need was filled by sending all medical colleges, and health departments of State Governments in the country reprint of "The Ovulation Method in India" published in the Fall issue of "The International Review of NFP" (USA).

(Copies of this are available to anyone sending a.s.a.e.)

EDUCATION: Two major publications were released in 1983. The third edition of "Counselling Youth" which has proved very useful for Marriage Preparation, for Youth, for parents and teachers in High School, Colleges etc.

This book was updated and enlarged to include topics on Family Planning etc. etc. with the help of Ms. Bina Nair a psychologist. We are grateful to Asian Trading Corporation-Bangalore for publishing the book.

Our second venture was the publication of a much awaited and needed textbook and guide on "Family Life Education—Value Education."

Following the research and pretesting of the earlier file type of book, this textbook it is hoped, will reach every university in the country and fill a vacuum for value education in the vital areas of Personality Development, Career, Sexuality and the Counselling of students in general for the life that awaits them after graduation.

Each of the 17 chapters has a section entitled "Class Activity" in which relevant and interesting questionnaires, discussions/debate topics etc. are given. (Pg. 322 with illustrations and tables. Please order your copy soon from CREST - Rs. 25/- including postage.)

We are grateful to the "All India Association for Christian Higher Education in India" and to the "Xavier Board for Higher Education" for their encouragement and support in bringing out this book.

"The entire proceeds of the book will go towards educational work."

SERVICE: Counselling Services to individuals and couples personally and by letter continue. Referral is made when necessary to appropriate persons whose collaboration we greatly appreciate.

In August we were very fortunate to have a Meeting of the Trustees with our advisors. We have as a result definitely decided to put much emphasis and expertise into the field of Family Life and Value Education through correspondence to other centres and organizations concerned with Youth and Family Life. We have established a network and will strive to strengthen both Crest and others needing help.

Seva Sadan and Ashraya continue to be visited and it is with satisfaction that we look back on 1983 as a step forward always remembering "That a journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step."

We continue to place the importance of service to 4 families whom we serve in our Family Support Scheme. Other persons requiring emergency help are also aided whenever possible, especially if they are women or children.

TRAINING Programmes in Family Life and Population Education

(3-5 days duration normally)

Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad—1 Day Workshop on NFP.

St. Joseph's College of Commerce—1 day Seminar—Bangalore.

Jesus & Mary College—1 day Seminar—in New Delhi.

Various Religious Institutions—in Bangalore—6 Programmes.

Kristu Jyoti College—in Bangalore—2 Programmes.

Fatima Mata College—Quilon—Kerala.

Loyola Institute of Social Studies—Trivandrum—Kerala.

Sudeep Training Centre—Bangalore—2 Programmes.

Kannada Training Programme—State Youth Centre.

St. Ann's College of Education—Mangalore—2 Programmes.

Crest Training Programme—Bangalore—2 Programmes.

Jyoti Nivas College—Bangalore—2 Programmes.

St. Martha's School of Nursing—Bangalore—2 Programmes.

Technical Training Institute for the Deaf—Bangalore.

St. Ann's High School—Mangalore.

Mount Carmel College—Bangalore.

HAPPY ARE THOSE WHO DREAM DREAMS AND
ARE WILLING TO PAY THE PRICE TO MAKE
THEIR DREAMS COME TRUE

THE FIRST NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON "THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES AND EFFECTIVE USE OF THE OVULATION METHOD OF FAMILY PLANNING".

The highlight of 1983 was a workshop for fortyone doctors (all medical except for two sociologists) from Government medical colleges and state departments.

This three day workshop which included Dr Rashmi Shah—Research Officer (Division of Contraceptive Research in Institute of Research in Reproduction—Bombay), evoked great interest from the participants and the need to repeat this was expressed by all. Some of the comments were:

From Dr. P. V. S. Kumar—Indo-German Social Service Society—New Delhi.

"Through this letter I would like to thank you for permitting me to attend the workshop—and you can count on another "Converted" Convinced NFP (User) advocate. I appreciate your untiring efforts to make the workshop create an impact on the participants."

CREST

14, High Street,
Bangalore-560 005

From K. R. Huigel—Post-Partum Centre, Karnataka Medical College—Hubli

Respected Madam,

I am glad to inform you that I have started convincing the people regarding the "Ovulation Method." I have decided to take up hundred cases at present. I shall write later regarding the success or the difficulties I come across.

From Dr. A. Fernandes—Goa Govt. Medical College

One very important thing I gained was, I was not at all aware of this particular method i.e. O.M. After attending the workshop, I not only cleared my mind about a lot of things about NFP but I am fully convinced about the method which I should think would be a very good alternative for other methods of Family Planning.

From Shivdev Singh Sidhu—P.H.C. Sahnewal—Ludhiana, Punjab.

It is one of the methods of Family Planning which can be very useful to the community.

From F. R. Choudhury—Sibsagar Civil Hospital—Assam.

I will select cases who are not interested in other methods and implement the programme.

From Dr. Rathan Sundari—Urban Welfare Planning Centre—Bangalore.

As a lady Medical Officer, of a Family Planning Centre, I have already met some women, who could not follow the other usual methods continuously. So now I am planning to practice the OM for a small group to start with.

From Dr. Peter Schubarth—Kathmandu—Nepal.

I learned a lot attending your three days workshop on the ovulation method and seeing your work. It will be of great help for our work.

From our Visitors Book—1983

To the Workmen in Family Welfare—St. Martha's Hospital.

From Bishop F. Cox—Secretary—Pontifical Council for the Family.

"With great admiration, I thank you for your work and example. Your witness is wonderful."

From Sukant Singh—C.M.A.I.—Bangalore.

"A excellent piece of work done in a humble set up. This will enable the Christians to think how to be involved."

ORDER FORM

Please send me

copies of "Family Life & Value Education" by Post/V.P.P.

Name & Address.....

20/01/84

From Shirley D'Silva—St. Agnes College—Mangalore-2.

Hats off! to the organisers of this course on Family Life and Population Education. The course, with the rich fruit of knowledge, and interesting talks and discussions, have not only enriched me but have given me the confidence to handle such a course to my students if opportunities arise. All the best to the members of the CREST and wellwishers for offering me such a good opportunity.

From M. R. Anthony Doss—Madras.

I am so grateful to the Director who has conducted this Family Life Education programme. It is very useful for me. I learned a lot of things during these five days. Whatever I have learnt from here. I could go back and tell others.

Thank you very much for all the arrangements what you have provided for me. I will never forget this centre in my life.

From Mrs. Asha Jolly—Bangalore.

"It was very educative and very interesting. Thanks you very much for everything."

From Mary Russell—P. G. Student—Bangalore.

"A very interesting and educative programme. It helped me and I really hope I will be able to help others."

From Dr. Jeevaraj Alva—Minister for Youth—Govt. of Karnataka.

"A very creative, innovative seminar indeed. The participants must have been really fortunate."

* * *

I said to the man who stood at the gate of the Year—

"Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown.

And he replied—

"Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light and safer than a known way."

* * *

Lecture, Tours, Meetings and Conferences.

ABROAD: Pontifical Council for the Family Meeting, Rome.

Meeting with (Fr. H. Carrier, Pontifical Council for Culture

Lecture on "Scientific Advances to NFP in the Obstetrics and Gynecological Faculty Catholic University of Rome.

Lecture Tour, Holland (Njmegan, Amsterdam, Utrecht, etc) by Drs. M. M. & Alfred Mascarenhas.

Lecture State University—Utrecht on "Population Dynamics in India"

Several informal meetings in Rome and Canada with Experts including Coady Institute.

Paper on "The Dynamics of the Development of Women in the Family."

"World Union of Catholic Women Organizations," Canada.

Read two papers at International Federation for Family Life Promotion—Hong Kong.

2 Lectures in Singapore—Care and Counselling and Family Planning Association.

1 Slide Lecture—Bangkok on NFP.

1 Meeting in Cairo—Egyptian Family Planning Training Institute.

2 Meetings in Singapore—K. K. Govt. Hospital and the Mother's Breast-Feeding Association.

Meeting with Catholic Women's League in Hong Kong.

* * *

"FOR A COUPLE"

Don't walk in front of me
I will not follow

Don't walk behind me
I will not lead

Walk beside me
And I will walk with you.

Lectures in Bangalore and Elsewhere

S. C. M. House Bangalore—"Women's Role in Education."
Students S. S. Sai Organization—"Youth, Life and Sexuality."
St. Martha's Hospital Day—"The Scientific Proof of the beginning of Life"
St. Peter's Seminary—Symposium 2—Lecture, Discussions and Film on "The Begining of Life and Marriage"
Methodist Council of India—"The Family and the Role of Women."
Methodist Youth Programmes—"Youth and Sexuality."
Community Health Trainers—Planning on NFP Programme
Baroda University—1 Lecture on "Alternate Strategies for Population Control."
Bangalore Jaycees—"The Couple, Children and Family Life."
Ahmedabad—Two lectures on "Family Life Education."

Meetings and Public Talks: With experts from various institutions and organizations:

In Bangalore 6 and 1 in New Delhi, 1 in Trivandrum.

Public address with Dr. A. F. A. Mascarenhas in Madras on "The Family and its Role in Contemporary Indian Society."

Consultation Regional Training Institute Mysore on Family Life Education.

Medico Pastoral Association Counselling—Sub-committee Meetings. 6 Meetings in Bangalore.

In Mangalore to the Ladies Club a talk on "The Parents Role in Family Life Today."

Meeting with Bangalore University on Family Life Education.

All India Association of Christian Higher Education Consultation in Madras on Value Education in India.

Xavier Board of Higher Education Meeting.

Our world does have only one alternative:
to love or to disappear—we have to choose.

CREST instituted Two Prizes in 1983—one for the nurses of St. Martha's School of Nursing for the best performance in the Exam. held at the end of the course on Family Life and Population Education and for the best Fertility Awareness Record. The second Prize commemorated the visit of Bishop Cox and is the Pope John Paul II Trophy for the Best Essay on the Family for College students.

We are happy to record that India's WHO's WHO recorded our work in the field of Family Life in its soon to be published directory of 1984.

The NFP Teacher will go into its 3rd edition in 1984-'85. It has been translated into Kannada, Telugu and Indonesian.

On behalf of the Trustees and advisors and supporters of Crest. and also on behalf of the four families and several other poor and handicapped persons that we are privileged to assist with finance, clothes and counsel. "I wish to place on record our gratitude to all those who have encouraged, supported and helped us"

As Helen Keller has aptly put it—

The world is moved along, not only by the mighty shoves of its heroes, but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each worker."

MARIE MIGNON MASCARENHAS
Director—CREST.

79.16

AROGYA VIKASA

A HEALTH PROMOTION MOVEMENT
FOR RURAL AREAS
ESPECIALLY FOR THE UNDER-PRIVILEGED



COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL

326, V Main, 1 Block

Koramangala

Bangalore-560034

India

A Project

of

Hindu Seva Pratishthana

AROGYA VIKASA

About the Project

There has been an increasing awareness that the health-care delivery in our country is facing a challenge, especially due to maldistribution of health manpower. There is also a wide gap between people and programmes, which needs to be effectively bridged. The rural population are consequently deprived of basic health services. Alternative approaches have been suggested by various health organisations. One such strategy is the Community Health Worker Project launched by the Government of India in 1977. While these schemes emphasise the remedial aspect, not much attention has been bestowed on health promotive techniques. Leading workers all over the world engaged in the field of community health care have realised that health promotion should gain priority, through comprehensive community development programmes.

The project 'AROGYA VIKASA' was conceived with this aim. In this project the main emphasis is on health promotion and preventive care, while the provision of remedial care will be incidental. It is hoped that this will gradually raise to the dimensions of a movement for health promotion to reach the unreached in the rural and under-privileged areas.

Though 'Arogya Vikasa' is designed as a health programme, the ultimate object is the overall development of the human personality. All the programmes will therefore be drawn up in this perspective. People's participation naturally occupies a central place in such a scheme.

The main theme is "health by the people." To begin with, primary health care should be ensured for all the families

in the selected villages. For this purpose, two health promoters—one female and one male—will be chosen from each village in the project area. These individuals should be able to read and write the local language fluently, and should be well settled in the locality. Aptitude for voluntary service and ability to gain the confidence of their fellow-villagers are expected of these health promoters.

The initial strategies contemplated include the following :

1. Health Promotion

- (a) Increasing the awareness in community regarding health and health-related problems; community participation in the programmes for raising the health status of the people.

This will be pursued through intensive mass education. Periodical lectures and audio-visual demonstrations for small groups of villagers and school children, organising discussions on health-related activities, and arranging health exhibitions will be the media for these educational programmes. Family welfare activities will also be undertaken.

- (b) Comprehensive community development through health.

This includes improving the living conditions by increasing the nutritional status of the people, promoting clean maintenance of surroundings and hygienic maintenance of livestock, and provision of recreational facilities. Methods of more effective use of locally available foodstuffs will be explored and demonstrated. As the programme expands and finance and facilities become available, other developmental activities will be undertaken such as providing employment opportunities for women, non-formal adult education, and cultural programmes.

To promote positive mental health, community activities to improve harmony within the community will be undertaken.

2. Preventive Health

Work under this head includes immunisation programmes, early detection of communicable diseases, making available technical help in the event of outbreak of epidemics, etc.

3. Curative Health

Simple remedial measures will be provided as and when necessary.

However, the actual strategies and action plans to be adopted will depend on the actual felt needs of the community, based on periodical assessment.

Location and Finance

Initially, the project will be located in two clusters of villages in Karnataka—one in Shimoga Taluk (focal village: MATTUR) and the other in Sagar Taluk (focal village: TYAGARTI), each cluster consisting of about 5,000 population.

For the first year of operation, the project is estimated to cost about Rs. 30,000.

Training and Organisation

A panel of doctors and experts in the field of social sciences has been constituted, to plan the details of training and community development activities. Training of the health promoters will be carried out in two phases: a short intensive orientation course for 2-3 weeks, and field training in practical work thereafter.

It is also proposed to develop a network of full-time workers, one for every ten health promoters, to organise and co-ordinate the activities of the health promoters. Technical supervision of the work of health promoters will be done by local qualified practitioners.

Health manuals will be prepared in the regional language, using the already existing manuals published by World Health Organisation and other bodies. Audio-visual materials will be prepared for training the health promoters. A library will be established which should be of use to the doctors who impart the training as well as to the health promoters' work in the field.

A Publication Wing will be organised to bring out books, manuals, periodicals, etc., aimed at promoting development in general and health-care in particular. This will also help communication among the health workers and with other service agencies.

'Arogya Vikasa' will undertake a project also to explore the possibility of evolving an integral system of treatment using simple, inexpensive remedies drawn from different available systems of medicine.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
326, V Main, I Block
Koramangala
Bangalore-560034 -
India

PANEL OF ADVISERS

DR. SRIDHAR UPADHYAYA
Retd. Joint Director of Health and
Family Welfare Services, Karnataka
Shimoga

DR. B. N. GANGADHAR
Lecturer, Department of Psychiatry, NIMHANS, Bangalore

DR. AJIT KUMAR
Director, Hindu Seva Pratishthana, Bangalore

DR. UPENDRA SHENOY
Medical Consultant & Social Worker, Bangalore

SRI S. R. RAMASWAMY
Editor, Urthana, Bangalore

DR. H. S. NARAYANAN
Associate Professor of Psychiatry, NIMHANS, Bangalore

DR. R. NAGARATHNA
Consulting Physician and Yoga Therapist, Bangalore

DR. MADHAV BHANDARY
Medical Practitioner, Mangalore

DR. T. KRISHNA MURTHY
Medical Practitioner, Mysore

Dr. G. H. NAREGAL
Medical Practitioner, Hubli

DR. PRAHLAD JALIHAI
Medical Practitioner, Ranebennur

K. J. JALIHAI
S. G. S. Chemical Co., Bagalkot

SRI H. KRISHNA MURTHY
Social Worker, Shimoga

CONTACT ADDRESSES

LIAISON OFFICE:

~~DR. B. N. GANGADHAR~~ S. R. RAMASWAMY

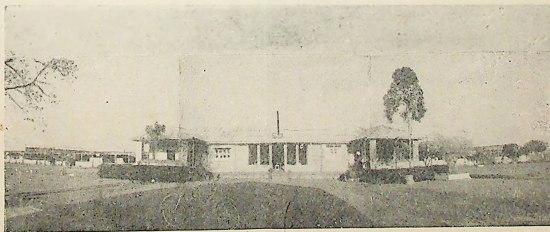
'AROGYA VIKASA' LIBRARY &
INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTRE
C/O RASHTROTTHANA PARISHAT
KEMPEGOWDA NAGAR
BANGALORE 560 019 (INDIA)

PROJECT OFFICE:

SRI H. KRISHNA MURTHY
SOCIAL WORKER
C-2 THIPPAJOIS COLONY
TILAKNAGAR
SHIMOGA 577 201 (INDIA)
(PHONE : 3223)

The Karnatak Health Institute

GHATAPRABHA



JN
7/12

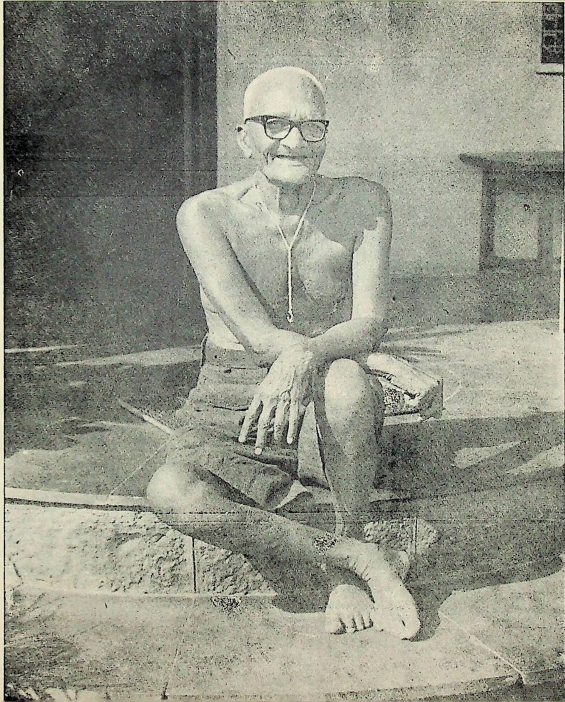
RN

79. 11.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
1st Floor, St. Marks Road
BANGALORE - 560 001

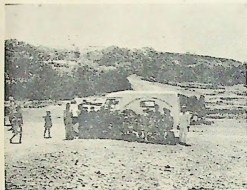


Nurses at Exercise



Dr. N. S. HARDIKER
THE ARCHITECT OF K. H. I.

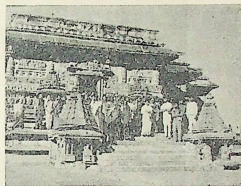
THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT



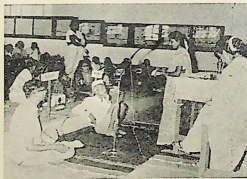
Mobile Medical Unit started entering the barren Villages from 24th October 1955.



Training in Holiday Homes is continued in some Villages by forming H. H. Clubs—for they should form the pillars of the future



The village women then wanted to see the world they were hearing about from K. H. I. workers and others—they dared and arranged successful trips to Goa, Mysore, Maharashtra & Andhra—something to be proud of



Discipline, self-confidence and self-reliance and family feeling is the result of 8 years of sustained experiment of Village Women's Conferences.



Immunization Programmes are now accepted by even rural children and their parents.



These smart children! Do they look like Villagers now?

KARNATAK HEALTH INSTITUTE, GHATAPRABHA

1. K. H. I. is a truly voluntary Institution :

From the very inception, KHI is a result of an intense desire of some of our people to start a purely **Medical Mission** with Medicine its religion, patient as the God, and his nursing as the mode of worship. We recognise that even for mercenary levels, and workers HE is the God that gives them their daily bread and deserves all respect due to him.

The workers of KHI have no rules of service or scales of pay from the very inception. They work with full devotion and barring few, most of them are fired by the zeal to do service to the Humanity ... suffering or not.

That is why they work day and night and make it possible for the Institution to develop as it has done with minimum income and expenditure. Even the Members of the Governing Council and General body attend regularly though they do not get even travelling allowance or any-

thing in return except the satisfaction of honest services that the Institution does. In fact, some of these have paid generously to the Institution in times of need, and some of them have been the biggest donors. too.

Often, the Distinguished guests, including the Governors and Ministers have complimented by remarking that the Institution was doing the Governmental duties and so the Government should encourage it and help it in its tasks every way.

2. There were difficulties as could be expected :

There were difficulties from the very beginning as this was a pioneering effort. Foreign Government, ignorant public, isolated position, absence of communications, barren land and surroundings, lack of money, unavailability of workers, particularly trained ones, to come in a place where there was no promise of money or future, no water, light, no houses and even no patients to serve for miles around.

Luckily, the promoters did not consider these as difficulties, but as problems to be solved for furtherance of the aims and progress; and there was progress.

3. Government gave the land, public gave the money :

This came slowly but surely as services were appreciated. Society gave the workers who came raw but were trained and made use of as that was the only way to proceed under the circumstances. There were several and often severe tests to be passed. And at the end there were rewards by progress. That is the only way I can summarise the life of the last 40 years of this Institution before I recount the present position for your kind knowledge.

As a result of solution for each problem posed by the need and time, have come the following results.

1. A Hospital complex of 150 beds having all the main department nuclei equipped for modern surgery and investigations.
2. A Maternity Hospital of 55 beds getting popular year by year. And its rural offshoots in six villages managed by rural women.
3. A Chest Hospital of 160 beds risen merely on public demand.
4. A mobile Health service carrying education and medical aid to the door of the villager and covering about 60 villages since 1955.

5. A scheme for settling new Doctors in villages which has done fine as both the neo-graduates and the villagers have accepted one another and KHI has done its best to help both. Later, in recent years even post-graduates have seen the chances & have come & settled in these villages.

4. As things progressed came also other needs :

These needs had to be satisfied too. So, one by one, came the primary school, the craft school, the Health Homes for the Healthy to rest, Convalescent Homes for the convalescent. The power laundry for cleanliness, the canteen to food the patients and the workers, the libraries, the nurses school, to train the village girls in the art of nursing, the agricultural section to utilise the waste water, and also to supply needs of the canteen, clean roads, closed drainage, and septic tanks, posts, telegraphs and internal and external telephones, the power supply, internal and external, gardens so essential for healthy living, workers' houses, workshop for several needs of the building and maintenance and so on and so forth.

5. The rural wing which formed the main base :

This was the main base of the whole structure and was taken up as soon as the base hospital was on some reliable footing. In that section to-day we have been able to mobilise the local talent and their enthusiasm and the end result is the various balawadis, mahila mandals, maternity centres, educative conferences of men and women, Holiday

Homes for the children of rural people, Holiday Home clubs for the follow up of Holiday Home teachings, self help schemes for the mahila mandals, family planning work, school check-ups, concessional medical services for women and children, help to the villagers to build their maternity homes, and welfare centres, specialist services at nominal charge or free, educative exhibitions going round the villages, etc., have been tried as and when needs and awareness was created and felt. Adult education, Dr. Hardiker Seva Dham for village centre.

6. The only aim of K. H. I. and its struggle is to serve the the public :

This it has done without any reference to the help it might receive, through last 40 years. Though medicine is the mainstay of its social services, it has the human being as its main target. That is why, it had to develop all the above variety of sections and it has tried its best to take every opportunity to develop them all these years.

And while doing all this we have always tried to maintain honesty, sincerity and uprightness to the best of our capacity. And we feel it is rewarded. For the public & Government have kept their faith in the institution and supported whatever we tried. And that has been our greatest encouragement even though there might be occasional criticism from the less understanding and less concerned about what is going on.

7. What has been done for the workers :

Luckily, because we got devoted workers, with a sense of duty to society or their work, we have been able to work in a new way without rules of service or scales of pay. Due to this devotion, it has also been able to develop with less workers and better reliability.

But it is the duty of the Institution to provide them with basic amenities first, and better opportunities next. We also had to give them some security for their life and if possible, help their children to rise in the world.

We have, to that extent, been able to give them better housing, higher standards of living with water supply, electricity, drainage, roads, school and libraries, free medical aid, salaries that have also grown with improvement in the financial condition of the Institution, Provident Fund and Life Insurance. Still we are not satisfied. We have to do much more in that direction. In recent years some of the more devoted have been made Honorary members of the General Body of the Institution irrespective of their position in the service. Thus they can have a say in the running of the Institution also.

With the rising costs of everything recently, we have become very uneasy as to how to make both ends meet both for the workers and the Institution. We have come to a stage where we have to look to Government and people for help, of a recurring nature, voluntarily given.

came and saw and felt inspired or got themselves identified with the ideas and deals have given to the Institute generously. These generous minds have been our greatest asset. Even the Governments have given without asking on several occasions. That has been our pride. I can recall Rs. 80,000/- given by the Community Project Minister, S. K. Dey, the nurses school suggested and given by the adviser to Govt. of India, Dr. Mrs. Bhatia, several grants and encouragements given by various Ministers of Government, and others in office and so on which have gone towards building the Institution as it stands today.

10. Position of K. H. I. vis-a-vis other benefactors:

Similarly, the support given by the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada which gave us power to develop various village services through a long period of 20 years the help given by CORSO of New Zealand which helped in some other schemes and by OXFAM of England for rural Health Programmes.

Individuals have been contributing through cash, kind and labour in a way that has made us say that this is the Institute of the small man built for the small man, the villager. It welcomes any voluntary offerings from any where. These amounts may be small or big, the persons may be small or big, but **we have recognised their big hearts and affection** for the Institute and its cause. It is their goodwill which has been the mainstay of our own inspiration and confidence, and progress of the Institute and its stability without any funds, in the banks.

Maharajas, and industrialists like Kirloskars, Ogales, Wadias, Velankars and several others have helped from the beginning. Recently, Mr. Ganpuley from Germany, staying in Whitefield, Bangalore, made a "Sarwaswadana" or gift of almost all that he had; cash, kind, and self, for the cause of the Institute, ~~on the condition that the Institute should not be used for any other purpose.~~ It is difficult for us to recount everyone so great and also forget anyone so generous. Doctors from Bombay, Belgaum and Goa-eminent specialists, have given their expert services free to the Institution for several years.

Newspapers in the surrounding areas have always done their bit without any hesitation or pressure. This, they have been doing since 1935, purely in appreciation of what they have been seeing and with the same purpose as of KHI to help the needy public to know and take advantage of the services of the Institute in which they have confidence.

And yet, there is no end to the work lying ahead. If there could be workers who come forward to shoulder the responsibilities of growing needs and facilities that could be created with a sense of dedication, there is no end to the work that could be done. Such workers in good numbers are found wanting. This is not their fault. There is an atmosphere which brain-washes one and all and makes them dependent on the theory of "money for everything". The tide is in that direction and it has built the power of an avalanche as years have passed.

On the other side, there is still a hope. There is increasing awareness in the increasing number of youngsters as well as the old that the life needs to be reoriented. That higher values are different and there is need for them to be guarded if peace and prosperity of real type is to be expected.

And K. H. I. workers work with faith. They appeal to the public to understand higher values and give their goodwill, services and help as and when possible. They have faith, strong faith that goodwill succeeds. It has succeeded in its case all these 40 years and so they work on and hope for the best.

11. The Final Picture :

It is based on the wide and deep conception of "Health" on K. H. I. which needs physical, psychological, familial, social, national, moral, spiritual, and financial well being and balance of man. Balwadis for toddlers, H. H. Clubs for children, Bharat Seva Dal for the youths, Mahila Mandals for women, Village workers for community Health and Home industries for the families and society with healthy limits for watch is ultimate goal of all efforts.

It is also hoped that this experiment will be repeated every 30 miles with K. H. I. type medical centres as their nuclei and will help develop humanitarianism.

"I had heard a great deal about it (K. H. I.) but my visit has shown me that it is even greater than what I had envisaged."

— Jayachamaraja Wodeyar
Maharajah of Mysore

"Whoever is going to write that very important book of yours, explaining step by step, how you created Ghataprabha the way it is to-day and the unbelievably large number of pilot projects which were your brainchild..... I am so appreciative of the fortune I had to follow the development of your Ghataprabha experiment so closely and I hope that your pattern will be followed not only in your area, but very far away as well.

How I would love to return to your very unique enterprise and stay with you for a few days so that I would take many new ideas and approaches back to Canada!

How I would love to have a new look at what is happening with one of my most beloved projects which I saw unfolding almost since its very beginnings!

As I dictate this, your and any first contacts come back to me and how you knew from the very beginnings exactly how you wanted to shape your Institute and how magnificently you succeeded!

Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova
Founding Director, U. S. C. of Canada
a world welfare Organisation

Gandhi and his ideas, are now more or less forgotten by the mass of Indians. Yet Dr. Hardiker and Vaidya have carried out these forgotten ideas: ideas of selfless service to the helpless, to the downtrodden, to the peasants...

This Hospital is one of the most impressive things in Karnataka

— Dom Moracs
Govt. of Karnataka

A band of selfless devoted workers has undertaken a Herculean task in running such an Institution on purely voluntary basis.

The spirit of equality and comradeship that exist here is unique and is not to be seen usually in other Institutions.

— Dr. N. L. Bordin
Adviser (T B) Govt. of India

In a democratic country the responsibility of starting and conducting such Institutions is primarily on the public.

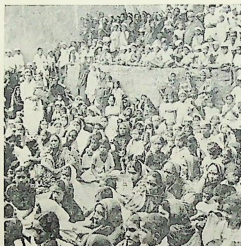
It is regretted that people are in the habit of looking to Govt. for all their needs.

V. Nimbkar
President, K. H. I.

THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT



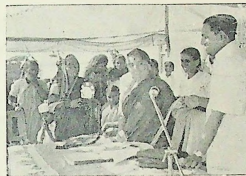
Village children take part in cultural programme.



In 1955 all doors closed as soon as our jeep was seen—But now—curiosity, enthusiasm and cooperation join together to greet us.



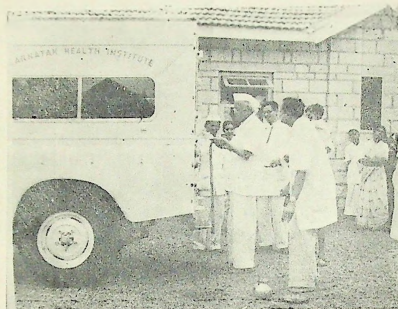
Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova gave us the wheels and funds to develop the Villages through medical aid at their doors.



Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh gave new strength to the rural service conception of K. H. I. in 1954.



Ambulance Service—>



MILK EVERY DAY



Milk when given over a period of 15 years must show its effects.



Work and earn to run Mchila Mandals

The Karnatak Health Institute, Ghataprabha

A short note giving its Life History

The Karnatak Health Institute was conceived and brought into existence mainly with the purpose of bringing modern advances to the door of the neglected villager and educating him in "Healthy Living". The word "Health" indicating a wide meaning in physical, mental, spiritual moral, familial and National Health.

A. The main assets of the concept were :

1. Good climate (Dry, unpolluted, quiet, with moderate variations),
2. Medicinal waters,
3. Nearness of Railway Station,
4. Nearness of River Ghataprabha,
5. Flat, vast, breezy, land with hard rocky soil and no plantations,
6. Central position for several villages and towns around, and
7. Enthusiasm of the promoters and generations of workers with devotion.

B. The Central Theme was :

1. Relief to suffering humanity in the rural areas.
2. Bringing the latest in modern medicine and living to the service of villager.
3. To utilise the strength of modern medicine as a spearhead for all round health and socio-economic progress of the villagers.
4. To make the villagers accept our ideas through psychological approaches.
5. Also to bring the progressive ideas within their financial reach
6. To help them to replace wrong practices and notions with scientific thought.

C. This required several other favourable factors :

1. Workers to come and stay in the barren place and work with ideals.
2. Buildings and building materials from distant places.

3. Equipment for every plan including for the main medical work.
4. Finances.
5. Amenities of various types for workers, patients and their attendants.
6. Communications from within and without. (The place being totally isolated).
7. Education of the people after their suspicions and superstitions were removed.
8. Water supply, electricity, drainage, roads, gardens, schools etc.
9. And all those things that would be necessary to build an ideal in a God-forsaken place like that.

D. All this had to be achieved with certain restrictions also :

1. The Institution had to retain its simplicity and rural character.
2. It had to have all urban amenities denuded of their evils.
3. Its running had to be a model of economy suited to India, economical services to the suffering humanity, neatness, cleanliness, honesty, sincerity, good morals and character, reliability; humility and all round co-operations.
4. It had to have a National and broad outlook at all levels minus monetary bias.

E. Some additional factors were also conceived and implemented :

1. It had to be a model of co-operative effort, running without conventional Rule and Scales etc., which have proved horrible everywhere.
2. Workers had to be chosen for their honesty, devotion and hard work, and trained for good living standards with minimum standard of expenditure.
3. An atmosphere of Healthy United Family, with goodwill all round, peace and satisfaction, with responsive responsibility for all workers and a deep desire to be useful to the needy, in everyone, everyone working to his or her capacity with no retirement, but being taken care of till the end.

F. It also had to be a meticulously guarded Centre of Demonstration for those intending similar ventures. :

1. A controllable size suitable for Indian conditions to-day.
2. A controlled population where mutual affection and contacts could grow and stay.
3. An atmosphere of comradeship all over the area.
4. A voluntarily running administration eliminating supervisions etc.
5. An ideal socio-economic medical centre with all sophisticated and rationally ideal outlook and practices reared by persons who know its utility and ultimate values.

Achievements in 30 years from these points of view :

1. A General Hospital of 166 beds with various departments.
2. A Maternity Hospital of 55 beds and its 6 rural branches.
3. A Chest Hospital of 160 beds in cottages, wards and post-operative rooms.
4. Facilities for advanced treatments, investigations, for all diseases except Leprosy, Mental illnesses and Cancer in late stages only.
5. A Nurses Training School with a capacity for 100 ANMS and 80 full 3½ years.
6. A Craft teaching school and production centre for helpless women.
7. A Balwadi for children within and outside the campus.
8. A Primary School for about 100 children within and outside.
9. Mobile units for transport of patients and to carry medical aid to villages.
10. Communications, S. T. Services, roads, Telephones, Telegraphs, Post offices, etc., in many villages, to bring speed to their thinking, acting and economy. (This was done with the help of Government Departments and villagers).
11. 14 Rural Health Centres with their own Mahila Mandals, Balawadis, some with Maternity Homes and a variety of supportive activities for development of women and children particularly.

12. Amenities within the campus had to come fast :

- a. A land of about 195 Acres
- b. Buildings to house workers and Hospital activities.
- c. Water supply so essential for all human beings, particularly to Hospital.
- d. Drainage which is equally essential to avoid nuisance and disease.
- e. Electricity on which all modern speed, efficiency and progress depend.
- f. Roads and clean Tar roads to reduce dust and streamline the campus.
- g. Gardens and trees, for beauty and shade and purification of air.
- h. Modern flush latrines, and septic tanks for cleanliness, to breed good habits and maintain good health.
- i. Agriculture to utilise waste water and for economy.
- j. Power laundry for washing clothes.
- k. Flour Mill for saving time and for economy for the inmates.
- l. Post Office, Telegraph Office and Telephones both internal and external.
- m. Workshops and Generating sets to be independent and as stand by.
- n. Ambulance services for the benefit of the patients once roads were made.
- o. Libraries for education and recreation of a better type.
- p. Play ground for children

- q. Physical training classes for better physical health for inmates.
- r. Health Homes for the healthy people for relaxation.
- s. Convalescent Homes for the convalescent people.
- t. A Bakery for the supply of clean healthy bread within and outside too.
- u. A Canteen giving subsidised food to all the inmates and patients.
- v. A Medical Store to keep cheap and reliable medicines for patients.
- w. A Hospital complex which has latest X-Ray machines, a well equipped operation theatre, for general surgery and its branches like Eye, ENT, Brain, spinal cord, Thoracic, Orthopaedic, Gynaec, Obstetric, Microscopic, Telescopic, Intrathoracic with ease and safety.
A clinical Laboratory with most of the facilities.
A Blood Bank with 24 hour service for the Institution and even outsiders.
A physiotherapy Heliotherapy section with Ultra-violet, infrared, Poonawave, Ultrasonnin, Short Wave, Pantostat, Massagers etc.
A Central Oxygen supply and Central Suction Units.
Specialised Instruments like, Defibrillator, Pacemaker, Audiometer, Surgical diathermy, Operating Microscope, Intensive Care Units for monitoring hearts, X-Ray, Television, Respirators or artificial lung, Anaesthesia units, etc., had also to be

brought as no specialists in these branches would come easily to such a place.

- x. A Health Education Museum with programmes for spread of knowledge.
- y. A Central broadcasting system which carries talks, lectures, twice a day, prayers and news broadcasts etc., to most of the corners and wards of the Institution so that an atmosphere of serenity and deep calm may spread to every mind afflicted or healthy.

A number of other activities which fill the year and which are meant for cultural upbringing of people who participate e. g.,

Medical service camps, ceremonies with educative values, functions, talks by eminent men, and visitors, exhibitions of educational and health subject, excursions, training camps for students, teachers, vocational training classes and demonstrations, meetings, audio-visual programmes, Holiday Homes for rural and low income group children, etc.

- 13. The Rural complex is another big section that came up with time and need:

This is now spread out under three separate agencies for convenience:

- A. The Karnatak Health Institute Rural Services.
- B. The Dr. Hardiker Memorial Health Education Centre and Museum.

C. Dr. Hardiker Memorial Seva Dham Society for rural economic programmes.

A. FREE VILLAGE SERVICES OF K. H. I. (STARTED IN 1955)

1. *Village Medical Services :*

- a. Routine services on mobile units :
... 13 Centres
- b. Specialist camps : Eye, ENT,
Dental and Gynaec ... Periodic
- c. Family Planning work ... up to 900
operations.

2. *Preventive Medicine :*

- a. Immunisations.
- b. Health Education.
- c. Maternity and ante-natal
- d. Child care
- e. School check ups.

3. *Social Services, routine :*

- a. Mahila Mandals or Rural Women's
clubs ... 14 clubs 25
- b. Balawadis, Milk and Mid-day meals
... 18 centres 25
- c. Craft teaching: tailoring, doll
making etc. ...
- d. Women leaders meetings :
(about 114 women each) ... 6 per
year
- e. Holiday Home clubs for children
... 8 centres

4. *Special activities : Experiments and new schemes :*

- a. Health weeks or "Better Living" weeks-25 select women ... 2/year
- b. H. H. Club gatherings for Holiday Home children (120) ... 2/year
- c. Holiday Homes for 50 children for 21 days-18 so far ... 1/year
- d. Free Maternity services in KHI up to 1,500 a year
- e. Free ambulance service up to 30 miles.
- f. Free sterilisation operations.
- g. Multipurpose services to 30,000 population with 30 V. L. workers.
- h. Construction of buildings, latrines, Maternity Homes ... 8 centres.
- i. Equipment for Medical work.
- j. Special functions to teach organisation, eloquence etc.

5. *Extra Activities :*

- a. Exhibitions on various subjects and ceremonies,
- b. Films and slide shows: audio-visual teaching.
- c. Trips and excursions with expenses and arrangements by women.
- d. Concessional Medical Services.
- e. Settling of Doctors in villages, by giving them confidence.

996

6. *Other Social Services :*

- a. Craft training for educated, idle and rural helpless women.
- b. Primary school for children around.
- c. Nurses Training Programme for villagers and helpless.
- d. Libraries and reading rooms.
- e. Physical training programmes : students, teachers, Seva Dal Volunteers.

- f. Establishment of Oil Ghani unit for Socio-economic services.
- g. Opening of shopping Centre for outlet to rural products.
- h. Starting Bharat Seva Dal centre at K. H. I. and units in other villages.
- i. Starting Adult Education Scheme of 60 centres,

"I had heard a great deal about it (K. H. I.) but my visit has shown me that it is even greater than what I had envisaged."

— Jayachamaraja Wadeyar
Maharajah of Mysore

"Whoever is going to write that very important book of yours, explaining step by step, how you created Ghataprabha the way it is to-day and the unbelievably large number of pilot projects which were your brainchild..... I am so appreciative of the fortune I had to follow the development of your Ghataprabha experiment so closely and I hope that your pattern will be followed not only in your area, but very far away as well.

How I would love to return to your very unique enterprise and stay with you for a few days so that I would take many new ideas and approaches back to Canada!

How I would love to have a new look at what is happening with one of my most beloved projects which I saw unfolding almost since its very beginnings!

As I dictate this, your and any first contacts come back to me and how you knew from the very beginnings exactly how you wanted to shape your Institute and how magnificently you succeeded!

Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova
Founding Director, U. S. C. of Canada
a world welfare Organisation

Gandhi and his ideas, are now more or less forgotten by the mass of Indians. Yet Dr. Hardiker and Vaidya have carried out these forgotten ideas : ideas of selfless service to the helpless, to the downtrodden, to the peasants...

This Hospital is one of the most impressive things in Karnataka

— Dom Moras
Govt. of Karnataka

A band of selfless devoted workers has undertaken a Herculean task in running such an Institution on purely voluntary basis.

The spirit of equality and comradeship that exist here is unique and is not to be seen usually in other Institutions.

— Dr. N. L. Bordia
Adviser (T B) Govt. of India

In a democratic country the responsibility of starting and conducting such Institutions is primarily on the public.

It is regretted that people are in the habit of looking to Govt. for all their needs.

V. Nimbkar
President, K. H. I.

Some facilities in the Karnatak Health Institute :

- 1) Subsidised food services for all. In main kitchen and Paneeya.
- 2) Rationalised passtimes : Playground, Library, Gymnasium, and Museum
- 3) Post, Telegraph and Telephones (internal as well as external). Postal Savings Bank.
- 4) Rest Houses and Guest houses : Both in the Hospital and Nandanvan sections.
- 5) Primary school and Balawadi : for children in and outside the campus FREE
- 6) Electricity from Electricity Board supply and Stand-by generators of KHI.
- 7) Postal Address : Karnatak Health Institute P. I. N. 591 310. Phone : 31 & 32
Telegraphic : Dist : Belgaum (Karnataka)

Residential facilities in K. H. I. :

A. Health Colony : for Healthy people only coming for a change or rest.

- 1) Madhughata : specially for guests of the Institute.
- 2) K. Health Home : spacious bungalow for families : not more than 1 month.
- 3) Shyamala Sadan : another spacious bungalow for families or groups.
- 4) Potdar Memorial : comfortable units for small families 6 units.
- 5) Vasatigruha : dormitories or small rooms with various categories.

B. Convalescent Homes :

Three units of bungalows for families to help as midway homes.

C. Approaches to K. H. I. :

- 1) Railway : Station "Ghataprabha" midway from Miraj to Belgaum. Very near to KHI.
- 2) Airway : Sambra Aerodrome about 46 miles via Gokak town.
- 3) Roads : Various bus routes which pass through KHI campus at Bus stops
- 4) Conveyances : Ambulances, Rickshaw, Coolies, Tonga.



VIVEKANANDA KENDRA YOCTAS

(H. Q. Kanyakumari)

37, 4th Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-560 003

Phone : 36 87 88. and 60 75 85

OFFERS

Outpatient clinic facilities for the following ailments

- * Asthma, Allergic rhinitis, Chronic Bronchitis etc.
- * Diabetes, Thyrotoxicosis
- * High B.P., Low B.P., Ischaemic Heart Disease
- * Epilepsy Migraine, Tension Headache, Anxiety Neurosis M.R.
- * Rheumatism, Obesity, Low back pain
- * Peptic Ulcer, Chronic Diarrhoeas/Dysentery

CONSULTATION: Tuesdays : 5 to 7 p.m. **Dr. Umakrishnamurthy**
Consulting Psychiatist

Thursdays : 5 to 7 p.m. **Dr. R. Nagarathna**
Yoga Therapy Specialist

Easy simple selected yogic practices which include Asanas, Pranayama, Kriyas, Meditation etc., will be taught by trained teachers after detailed medical consultation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF VIVEKANANDA KENDRA, BANGALORE

		Saturdays	6 p.m.	50, IV Main Road Chamarajpet Bangalore - 560 018
Lecture Series		on BHAGAVADGITA		
by				
Prof. A. Satyanarayana Shastry		Sundays	4 p.m.	590, 12th A Cross J. P. Nagar, 2nd Phase Bangalore - 560 078
		on UPANISHATS		
* Balasamskara Varga	Chamarajpet	3-30 p.m.		
	Malleswaram	Saturdays 4-00 p.m.		
	Banashankari II Stage	10-00 a.m. Sundays		
* Bhajan Classes	Malleswaram	Tuesdays 6-00 p.m.		
	Chamarajpet			
	Banashankari II Stage	Sundays 10-00 a.m.		
* Advanced Yoga Classes (3 months Course)	Wednesdays	6 a.m. to 7-30 a.m.		
	Chamarajpet, 9, Appajappa Agrahara			

YOGA CLASSES CONDUCTED BY VIVEKANANDA KENDRA IN BANGALORE

(Class Duration: One Hour)

<i>Address</i>		<i>Class Starts at</i>
1. MALLESWARAM :		
Phone : 36 87 88	Gents	6 a.m. & 7 p.m.
Vivekananda Kendra	Ladies	7 a.m., 10 a.m.*
37, 4th Main		6 p.m.
2. HANUMANTHANAGAR :		
Kattaraguppe Main Road	Ladies &	
Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy	Gents	5 a.m.
Temple, Banashankari 1st Stg.		
3 a) CHAMARAJPET :		
Phone : 60 75 85	Gents	6 a.m. & 6-30 p.m.,
9, Appajappa Agrahara	Ladies	6-15 a.m., 10 a.m.,*
3rd Main Road		11 a.m.
Opp. Parry's Confectioneries		4-15 p.m. & 5-15 p.m.
b) RAMAMANDIRAM :		
6th Cross, 8th Main	Gents	5 a.m. & 6 a.m.
4. SAMPANGIRAMNAGAR :		
Chidgaganananda Ashrama	Gents	6 a.m.
15th Cross, 4th Main		
5. MATHIKERE :		
Vivekananda Kendra	Gents	5-30 a.m. & 7 p.m.
438, H.M.T. Main Road	Ladies	7-30 a.m., 10 a.m.*
		5-30 p.m.
6 a) INDIRANAGAR :		
Chinmaya Mission Hall		
Chinmaya Mission Hospital Rd.	Gents	5 a.m.
b) ARYA SAMAJA :	Gents	7 p.m.
7. BANASHANKARI 2nd STAGE		
Devagiri Venkatarāmana	Gents	6 a.m.
Temple	Ladies	6 a.m.
	Ladies	3-30 p.m.
8. GANGENAHALLI (R. T. Nagar)		
(I. Y. C. Hall, beside Post Office)	Gents	7 to 8 p.m.
Sampathkumar, 12, P & T Colony		
(Very near Bus stop)		

* Special Class Conducted for Housewives.

79.12

YOGA THERAPY TREATMENT CENTRE

(A project of SERVING THE SICK)



VIVEKANANDA KENDRA YOCTAS
YOGA THERAPY & RESEARCH COMMITTEE
(HQ. KANYAKUMARI)

37, IV Main Road, Malleswaram,
BANGALORE—560 003.

Phone: 368788

W/1, (First Floor), Marks Road
BANGALORE-560 001

VIVEKANANDA KENDRA YOCTAS

is happy to announce

INPATIENT FACILITIES

in Bangalore

for

YOGA THERAPY TREATMENT

Yoga Therapy consultation with

Dr. R. Nagarathna MBBS, MD, MRCP (UK), FICA (USA)

DURATION OF TREATMENT: 2 to 4 Weeks

FEES: Rs 100/- including Consultation check up
Usual clinical investigations, Yoga training etc.
Special Tests (if any) extra

LODGING: Rs. 5 to 30 per day per person.

BOARDING: Arrangements can be made on request.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

MANAGER

YOGA THERAPY TREATMENT CENTRE

Vivekananda Kendra YOCTAS,

37, 4th Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-560003.

AILMENTS TREATED

- * Bronchial Asthma, Allergic Rhinitis, Bronchitis, etc
- * Diabetes Mellitus, Thyrotoxicosis
- * High B.P., Low B. P., Ischaemic Heart Diseases
- * Epilepsy, Migraine, Tension Headache
- * Anxiety Neurosis
- * Rheumatism, Obesity, Low back pain
- * Peptic Ulcer, Gas trouble, Chronic Diarrhoea, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)
- * Ophthalmic Disorders

Easy simple selected yogic practices which include Asanas, Pranayama, Kriyas, Meditation, etc., will be taught by trained yoga teachers after detailed medical consultation.

VIVEKANANDA KENDRA

Vivekanandapuram, Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu.

The Vivekananda Rock Memorial & Vivekananda Kendra the spiritually oriented service mission constitute the twin expressions of a Nations' homage to the Patriot-Monk Swami Vivekananda. Dedicated to Swamiji's ideals of renunciation and service, the Kendra strives to serve humanity through the following main programmes:

1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :

- Serving the villagers to help themselves
- * Nutritional, educational, social, cultural and youth in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu.

2. MEDICAL AID :

- Serving the sick
- * Free dispensaries and mobile medical vans in the rural areas of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli districts (Tamil Nadu) and Chandil (Bihar).
- * Yoga Therapy treatment for patients of Bronchial Asthma, Allergic Rhinitis, Chronic Bronchitis, Diabetes, Thyrotoxicosis, High B. P., Low B. P., Ischaemic Heart Diseases, Epilepsy, Migraine, Tension Headache, Anxiety Neurosis, Rheumatism, Obesity, Low back pain, Peptic Ulcer, Chronic Diarrhoeas, Dysentery etc.

3. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES :

- Spreading the light of knowledge
- * Schools in the tribal regions of Arunachal Pradesh, (13 Residential Schools), Assam, North East Region and Backward areas of Andamans and Rajasthan.

4. PROPAGATION OF YOGA & PRACTICAL VEDANTA :

- Illuminating the educated
- * Residential Yoga Camps and Spiritual Retreats in Kanyakumari, Kashmir and other centres.
- * Short-term Non-residential Yoga courses in different parts of the country.

5. PUBLICATIONS WING :

- Publications of Periodicals and Books from Madras.

22

79.13

FREE COUNSELLING
AND
GUIDANCE CENTRE

Like a tree each must find a
place and environment to grow
and branch out.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
47/1, (First Floor) St. Marks Road
BANGALORE - 560 001

HINDU SEVA PRATISHTHANA
91 Dharmashree Shankarapuram
Bangalore 560 004



FREE COUNSELLING AND GUIDANCE

We live in towns, cities and metropolitan areas which are aptly described as large crowds of self-alienated, isolated individuals living together, where an individual does not get an opportunity to evolve himself. Many a time he is not considered as a 'person' being evolved. In this situation one cannot grow and branch out.

In situations where the road to growth is blocked or diversified, persons are subjected to enormous stress; and extreme tension is the only result. Our Counselling and Guidance Centre accepts all such individuals as they are, so they may learn what they can become later. Our Counsellors at the centre offer such help and assistance that is needed in these situations to make the persons grow to their full potential with lesser tension. Of course growth and contentment do depend on the amount of effort and struggle by the aggrieved individual.

Friends, you can utilise our services and you are welcome to bring in your friends and relatives who are in grief. We assure you that we halve your grief by sharing it and double your joy by adding to it. It may look like a tall claim, but though we are short we assure you that we will grow to reach the height of your agony. We welcome you for an informal chat before we accept you for counselling.

Sample of strange situations in which you can approach us:

- * Immense tension and agonising anxiety.
- * Maladjustments in marital relationships.

- * Before and after emotionally disturbing situations - interviews, examinations, operations, marriages etc.
- * Families with problem children.
- * Problems of addictions - either the addicted or the dependants.
- * The aged, the ill, the dying.
- * Adolescent problems.
- * Problems due to erring students as well as punishing teachers.
- * Probable difficulties arising out of suicide.

In addition to our services in such situations, we offer services in circumstances as,

- * Counselling and treatment for early cases of mental illness.
- * Counselling with a view to avoid possible emotional instability.
- * Co-operation with other organisations concerned with ideal social order.
- * Providing group counselling for

students,
teachers,
couples,
families,
officers and staff,
workers,
executives etc, etc.

We urge upon persons who have been fortunate enough for having been given or entrusted with more, to share with us their time, energy, experience and money to lessen grief and mental agony and carve a better society around us.

In any difficult situation please contact us by post or better in person, between 6-00 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. on week days.

M. C. PANKAJA
Coordinator

AJITKUMAR
Director

HINDU SEVA PRATISHTHANA

91, 'Dharmasri', Shankarmath Parallel Road, Shankarapuram
BANGALORE-560 004

Phone : 604641

FREE COUNSELLING & GUIDANCE CENTRE

Expert personal counselling and guidance offered
regarding problems and situations arising from :

1. Interpersonal relationships.
2. Maladjustment in marital relationships.
3. Adolescent age.
4. Alcoholic addiction and drug dependency.
5. Attempted suicide.
6. Tension-Anxiety-Worry.
7. Lonliness.
8. Strange working situations in offices, banks and factories.
9. Any other situation of mental agony.

Contact between 6-00 & 7-30 p. m.

M. C. PANKAJA
Coordinator

AJITKUMAR
Director



INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR HEALTH EDUCATION

**SOUTH EAST ASIA
REGIONAL BUREAU**



IUHE-SEARB



IUHE-SEARB

SOUTH EAST ASIA REGIONAL BUREAU

The South East Asia Regional Bureau (SEARB) of the International Union for Health Education (IUHE) was established in July 1983 with its headquarters at Bangalore in India. SEARB is the fourth Regional Bureau to come into being, and covers ten countries in South East Asia—Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The International Union for Health Education (IUHE), the parent body was founded in 1951 in Paris. This Union cooperates with the World Health Organization and UNESCO by virtue of its official relationship with them. It also cooperates with the UNICEF and non-governmental organizations concerned with health.

Its aims

The SEARB, like the IUHE contributes towards the improvement of health and well-being by encouraging the involvement of national organizations, institutions, individuals, families and communities in the promotion of peoples health. Disease prevention is its primary objective but it seeks to promote the harmonious development of all the potentialities of the people—biological, psychological, social and physical environment through integrated techniques of Information, Communication and Education (ICE) concerning health education.

Its means

The SEARB like the IUHE represents a link between organizations and individuals by facilitating the world-wide exchange of information and experiences and by promoting scientific research and improvement of professional preparation in health education.

Its activities

To achieve these aims SEARB undertakes the following activities:

- organisation of periodic regional and international conferences, seminars and workshops on health education;
- promotion of regional, national and local ICE programmes through its branch and chapter offices.
- organization of regional, national and local seminars to foster, exchange of experiences between people responsible for the health aspects of socio-economic development,



IUHE-SEARB

- publication of SEARB Bulletin, production of health educational materials and supply of International Journal of Health Education, "HYGIE" and other technical publications.
- development and participation in programmes and projects within the framework of IUHE's Technical Development Board.
- providing SEARB's expertise in the field of research, manpower development, health services, media and management, to improve the health status of communities.
- participation in the development of expertise on the function of health education in health promotion, protection and rehabilitation.

Its members

The IUHE has three categories of members—Constituent Members, Group Members and Individual Members. SEARB has introduced two more categories of members—Life Members and Associate Members.

Constituent Members: These include national organizations whose main purpose is to promote, coordinate and strengthen health education, or those engaged in health education activities in their country.

Group Members: This group comprises organizations whose aims and activities are concerned with health education, professional organizations working in the field of health or related fields, institutions with an educational purpose, foundations, associations of employers and employees, etc. concerned with human welfare activities.

Individual Members: These are persons with professional or personal interest in health education.

Life Members: These are persons dedicated to health and promotion of health education or persons with professional skills and knowledge in health and health education.

Associate Members: These are persons working in health and allied disciplines or persons who want to practise and promote health education.

Rights of Members

According to the category to which members belong, they have the right:

- to have ten, three or one vote(s) at the General and Regional Assembly;
- to receive free of charge, five, three or one



IUHE-SEARB

subscription(s) to HYGIE—International Journal of Health Education;

- to receive SEARB Bulletin and other health education materials;
- to purchase IUHE and SEARB manuals, monographs, audio-visual materials, etc., at special rates for bulk orders;
- to receive assistance from the SEARB-IUHE Secretariat in securing information on health education programmes, publications, audio-visual materials, etc., from various parts of the world;
- to avail opportunities for sharing of experiences and discussing of ICE problems in national and regional seminars and international conferences organised by the SEARB-IUHE;
- to take part in "study tours" to study health education programmes in other countries and to establish new professional relationship;
- to sponsor national and/or regional seminars jointly with the SEARB-IUHE by Constituent Members in the field of research or professional preparation;
- to host National, Regional and/or International Conferences on Health Education when the Constituent Member is a National Council.

For more comprehensive information, please contact or write to SEARB Secretariat:

Dr. V. Ramakrishna,
Director
SEARB IUHE, 6, Viswanatha Rao Road, Madhavaganar,
Bangalore 560 001 (India)
Phone: 76396





IUHE-SEARB

ITS TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

HYGIE

International Journal of Health Education,
9, Rue Newton, F-75116 PARIS

HYGIE is a quarterly, created in 1958. It has adopted a new style since 1982. It publishes articles describing field projects and research activities in the realm of health and health education. Each issue includes a round up dealing with a particular health education theme. Its international coverage gives brief reports about meetings and important events throughout the world.

The Journal is edited by:

F.J. TOMICHE
Editor

L.G. VAN PARJIS
Editorial Board Chairman

D. SIGAUDES
Director

One year subscription (FF 100)
(An additional FF 30 postage is requested for airmail dispatch)

SEARB BULLETIN

SEARB publishes a quarterly bulletin which will provide coverage to Information, Communication and Educational (ICE) activities relating to health and health education programmes in the countries of the South East Asia Region.

IUHE Secretariat

9, rue Newton, 75116 Paris, France—Tél. 720.97.93
Télégr. Unioninter
Executive Director: M.D. Sigaudès (France)

SEARB Secretariat

6, Viswanatha Rao Road, Madhavanagar, Bangalore-560 001 India.
Tel. 76396
Regional Director: DR. V. RAMAKRISHNA (India)

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR HEALTH EDUCATION

Executive committee 1982-85

Honorary President

Prof R. SENAULT (France)

President

Mr P. HINDSON (Australia)

First Vice-President

Dr H. CRAWLEY (Ireland)

Vice Presidents

Dr Y. AGBOTON (Benin)
Mr C. CABRAL (Brazil)
Prof H. HASSANFIN (Egypt)
Prof D. LORANSKY (U.S.S.R.)
Dr Y. OGINO (Japan)
Prof V. SURASITI (Thailand)
Dr C. VELÉZ (U.S.A.)

Secretary General

Dr E. BERTHET (France)

Treasurer

Mr A. RECIPON (France)

Chairman of TDB

Mr M. PALKO (Canada)

Regional directors

Africa: Dr J.A. LAOYE
Europe: Mrs R. ERBEN
North America: Dr F. FIORI
South East Asia:
Dr V. RAMAKRISHNA

Members

Prof E. BACKETT
(United-Kingdom)
Dr Y. BILGIN (Turkey)
Dr R. BORROTO CHAO (Cuba)
Dr J.M. COHEN SOLAL (France)
Dr R. DRAPER (Canada)
Dr G. GONDA (Hungary)
Prof M. HAMBURG (U.S.A.)
Mr W. HENDERIKX (The Netherlands)
Mr K. KOSKELA (Finland)
Dr M.W. KREUTER (U.S.A.)
Prof M. MODULO (Italy)
Dr D. PLAYER (United Kingdom)
Dr G. REGINSTER (Belgium)
Mr H. SAID (Pakistan)
Prof K. SAKAKIDA (Japan)
Dr W. SCHMIDT (G.D.R.)
Dr A. SOUKHAL (Algeria)
Dr J. TULLOCH REID (Jamaica)
Prof R. VARADARAJAN (India)
Prof R. WINDSOR (U.S.A.)

Permanent counsellors

Dr J. BOSCH MARIN (Spain)
Prof G. CANAPERIA (Italy)
Mr H. ENNES (U.S.A.)
Mrs A. KAPLUN (Switzerland)
Mr S. LIFSON (U.S.A.)
Mr A. MACKIE (United Kingdom)
Dr H. MARTIKAINEN (U.S.A.)
Dr J. METNEKI (Hungary)
Mr H. OGDEN (U.S.A.)
Prof A. SEPPILLI (Italy)
Dr B. TOMIC (Yugoslavia)
Prof K. TRIEBOLD (F.R.G.)

Technical development board

President

Mr M.E. PALKO (Canada)

Vice-President

Dr D. PLAYER (United-Kingdom)

Ex-officio members

Dr E. BERTHET (France)
Mrs R. ERBEN (F.R.G.)
Dr F. FIORI (U.S.A.)
Mr P. HINDSON (Australia)
Dr J.A. LAOYE (Nigeria)
Dr V. RAMAKRISHNA (India)
Prof R. SENAULT (France)
Mr F.J. TOMICHE (France)

Prof Y. KANENAGA (Japan)
Mr K. KLEIN (F.R.G.)
Mrs S. LIEDTKE (Poland)
Dr J. MARTIN (Switzerland)
Mrs M. MAXIMOVA (U.S.S.R.)
Prof J. MONNIER (France)
Dr E. OJOFETIMI (Nigeria)
Mr A. OLEINIK (Israel)
Ms V. OLTARSH (U.S.A.)
Mr C.E. PEARSON (U.S.A.)
Mr G. de SOUZA PEREIRA LIMA (Brazil)
Prof K. STANDARD (Jamaica)
Mr T. TARABI (New Guinea)
Mrs M.C. TEISSIER (New Caledonia)
Mr D. TREADWELL (New Zealand)
Dr L.G. VAN PARJIS (Belgium)
Mr R.E. WENDEBORN (Canada)
Mr E. WENZEL (F.R.G.)

Members

Prof L. BRIZIARELLI (Italy)
Dr M. DANZON (France)
Mr J.K. DAVIES (United Kingdom)
Mrs K. ELLIOTT (United Kingdom)
Prof L.W. GREEN (U.S.A.)

Observers

Mr BEN AZIZA HAMADI (WHO/AFRO)
Mr H.S. DHILLON (WHO/WPRO)
Dr I. KICKBUSH (WHO/EURO)
Mr H.G. ODGEN (WHO/PAHO)
Dr B. TOMIC (WHO/EMRO)
Mrs S. VAN DER VYNCCK (UNESCO)



IUHE-SEARB

**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR HEALTH EDUCATION
SOUTH EAST ASIA REGIONAL BUREAU
Bangalore-560 001 India**

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name

wishes to apply for admission as a:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Life Member <input type="checkbox"/>
(Rs. 1,000/-) | 2. Individual Member <input type="checkbox"/>
(Rs. 100/- annum) |
| 3. Associate Member <input type="checkbox"/>
(Rs. 60/- annum) | 4. Group Member <input type="checkbox"/>
(Rs. 400/- annum) |
| 6. Constituent Member <input type="checkbox"/>
(Fee set individually) | |

Address:

Town Postal Code Country

Person to whom correspondence should be addressed in
the case of Group or Constituent Member

Name and Address

Title/position:

Profession/Health Education and or ICE activities engaged
in

Wish to participate/receive information:

- on the National/Regional/International Conferences on Health Education.
- on study tours
- other activities

Wish to receive technical publication/s such as 'HYGIE'
SEARB Bulletin, etc. in English or

Enclosed a cheque for drawn in favour of
International Union for Health Education—South East Asia
Regional Bureau.

Name of Bank

Cheque No. Date:

Date: Signature of Applicant



IUHE-SEARB

Application
for membership



CANARA BANK IN SOCIAL ACTION

79.18
COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
OFFICE FIRST FLOOR, ST. MARKS ROAD
CHENNAI - 600 001



One of the Dental Camps, sponsored jointly by
Canara Bank and Dental College, in progress.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
326, V Main, 1 Block
Koramangala
Bangalore-560034
India

CANARA BANK IN SOCIAL ACTION

THE BANK WHICH IS MORE THAN A BANK

"Our Banks must adopt a new attitude, befriending the poor and taking the benefits of progress to the rural areas — and become agents of change and development".

—Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

"I have felt particularly drawn towards your various welfare activities. Your Book-Bank Scheme, Jubilee Education Fund, the Housing Loan Scheme, the Jubilee Staff Welfare Fund etc., symbolize activities aimed at the improvement of social conditions".

—Late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India.

"A good Bank is not only the financial heart of the community, but also has the obligation of helping in every manner possible to improve the economic conditions of the common people".

—Late Shri A. Subba Rao Pai, Founder of Canara Bank.

BORN TO SERVE

The lamp of Social Service was lit in Canara Bank as far back as 1906, when the late Sri. A. Subba Rao Pai founded this Institution with the sole objective of serving small people. He had also a vision of how banks could try to solve social problems. Since then, your Bank has been serving you to grow and growing to serve you — by being more than a Bank. It has now taken the fifth place among the Nationalised Banks, by the sheer dint of Service!

2. SOCIAL SERVICE FROM EARLIEST DAYS

The noble tradition built up over the years through the able guidance and dedicated service of the selfless men who served the Institution all these years, has set many examples for others and has earned a high place for Canara Bank. In the year of its Golden Jubilee in 1956, the Bank crystallised two of its ideals—by starting its:

- (a) Jubilee Education Fund
and
- (b) Staff Welfare Fund.

While the former helps the student community through Book-Banks, Loan Scholarships, etc., the latter is concerned with the welfare of the staff.

Yet another milestone in Social Service was reached in 1962 by the founding of Canara Bank Relief and Welfare Society, which started functioning with an Orphanage — "MATHRU CHAYA". The Society has initiated a number of programmes and projects to help the helpless.

3. THE CHRISTENING

On Independence Day in 1971, the Bank opened a new Chapter in its history by consolidating all the service-objectives and giving a new dynamism for Banking by the formation of a unique "SOCIAL ACTION SECTION" in the Bank.

4. A WIDE SPAN

While coordinating the activities of various Welfare Bodies like Canara Bank Jubilee Education Fund, Canara Bank Relief and Welfare Society, etc., sponsored by the Bank, the Section evolves new schemes, especially for rural areas. It encourages the staff to join in relief and social welfare activities. It acts as a catalyst by sponsoring Social/Rural Developmental Programmes and Projects. Welfare Agencies and other Bodies including Government Departments, interested in Social Welfare, are brought together for various projects. It tries to bring about a more compassionate and sympathetic attitude in the minds of the staff towards the less fortunate in Society.

The Section has also been called upon to form schemes to help different cross-sections of Society, like the student community, the socially handicapped, the physically handicapped, children, slum and rural women, educated women, the educated unemployed, etc.

It arranges self-employment seminars, programmes, campaigns, exhibitions, etc., to help solve the problem of unemployment.

Extension Services like spreading the message of Welfare Banking, inculcating Banking habits among the masses — by education programmes, etc., are also a function of the section.

Promotion of Health and Hygiene, Literacy, Education, Art and Culture, with special attention to rural areas, is also an object.

The Section also tries to bring out hidden talents among the staff by providing outlets through functions and celebrations.

Banking Exhibitions and Audio-visual and training programmes to popularise Banking habits are conducted.

In the event of natural calamities like floods, drought, fires, earthquakes, landslides, etc., the section mobilises assistance and relief from the staff as well as the public, in the form of cash and kind, awakening the sense of National belonging.

THE SECTION AT WORK

I. STAFF INVOLVEMENT

1. "RAM" CAMPAIGN

Our 'Rupee a Month' (RAM) Campaign propagates the spirit of charity. One rupee a month from each of the staff cannot do much individually, but collectively these little drops make an ocean of difference to some like the slum area school children, orphans, the handicapped, destitutes, patients in hospitals or a cobbler on the pavement !

Under this programme, free note-books to poor and merited students have been distributed in a large number of schools, sweets and fruits have been distributed to patients in hospitals and help extended to victims of fire accidents etc.

2. NATURAL CALAMITIES

In our vast country with various climes, Nature's fury is ever present, in some part or the other. Floods, quakes and such other calamities have always found us thinking of the suffering victims and doing our bit. Fodder to cattle, 'Roti-Sagu' to people, clothes to the naked and a word of consolation by members of our staff did bring some solace to the troubled hearts in their hour of distress, in the drought stricken areas of North Karnataka or during the floods in South Kanara.

3. "SHRAMADAN"

CANBANK men and women offer voluntary service for any public utility project. Kaggalahally village is an example which drew our staff in large numbers from Bangalore to clear a bund in the village.

4. CLOTH BANK

The Relief and Welfare Society also operates a cloth bank, collecting new cloth and old clothes from donors and distributing them to the needy on occasions like floods and fire, and in orphanages and slums.

II. RURAL WELFARE

1. CHILDREN'S CLUBS

"Catch them Young" is the motto that has inspired us to sponsor clubs for rural children. The aim is to inculcate among them an aptitude for comradeship, character, self-help and leadership. More than fourteen clubs have already started functioning. Sports, trips and literary competitions are sponsored.

2. RURAL CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

Reading opens the gate of wisdom and it is a more urgent need in our villages. Canara Bank's Circulating Libraries operate in more than fifty rural centres. Useful reading material is made available to the general public and our staff.

3. COMMUNITY WELFARE GRANT

The spread of banking in our villages is a must for their progress. While more and more branches are being opened by Canara Bank, an added incentive is provided. Any village which supports our branch in an outstanding way in spreading the banking habit, in savings and credit, is given a grant up to Rs. 5,000/- by our Bank to implement any public utility project. A condition is its contribution of Rs. 2,500/- at least, as money, material, or labour. This also helps the spirit of self-help and so far 29 villages have qualified for this award. Seven have completed projects like a Community Hall, a Bus Shelter, a Children's Park, etc., with our grant.

4. EQUIPMENT GRANTS

To help those who are helping the less-fortunate in rural areas, our Equipment Grants Scheme comes handy. The Social Welfare Agencies operating in the villages, can look to us for grants for equipments costing up to Rs. 500/-.

5. HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Ignorance is bliss—but not in the matter of health. Our villages have neither education nor a regular health programme.

(a) Dental Health Camps

By mobilising the help of Doctors from the Bangalore Dental College, we have sponsored more than 35 rural dental camps giving check-up and treatment facilities.

(b) Eye Camps

More than 14 Eye Camps have been initiated by us in different places.

(c) Mental Health Camps

This is a new programme taken up by us recently in collaboration with the All India Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences and the Indian Association of Mental Health. Already two Camps have been organised.

(d) Health Education

We have been associated with TB and Cancer Education Camps arranged at Hassan, etc.

(e) Darshini

This scheme, launched by our Relief and Welfare Society in co-operation with others, has been providing spectacles free of cost to many deserving persons, especially to students.

(f) Blood Donation

This is the most precious kind of donation, which saves lives. Our staff are being motivated to give this sacred gift in larger and larger numbers.

6. BANKING GOES TO VILLAGES

Training for Rural Youth—Knowledge in general, and about Banking in particular, is a great need among our rural youth, if the nation has to prosper. A number of Self-Employment Seminars and Exhibitions on Banking are being held for this purpose.

III. SERVING THE STUDENT COMMUNITY

1. "EARN WHILE YOU LEARN"

This is a unique help available to poor students who may work in the branches of the Bank either during their summer vacation or for an hour on every working day for a year, to get stipends ranging from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 250/- per month. Nearly 1,000 students derive this benefit every year all over the country.

2. BOOK BANKS

Students in technical courses like Engineering, Medical, etc., get free books from Book Banks, maintained in 11 Centres in five States by our Jubilee Education Fund. More than 3,000 students are finding these extremely useful.

3. LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Sad cases of merited students stopping their studies for lack of finance abound in our country. Canara Bank has gone to the rescue of many such young men and women. Through its Jubilee Education Fund, Loan Scholarships are given to students in technical and professional courses to complete studies. Interest is nominal—4%. Repayment starts one year after completing the course, or earlier if a job is secured.

4. BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF BANKING

A training programme for students in Banking has been well received in schools and colleges. It propagates good banking habits—the need of the hour. More than 5,000 students have derived the advantage of this programme.

5. SELF-EMPLOYMENT SEMINARS AND EXHIBITIONS

The message of self-help and self-confidence is infused into the minds of the future citizens, to make them develop entrepreneurial qualities so essential on the National Economic Scene.

Motivational lectures and Exhibitions are held for college students to wean them from white-collar jobs to self-employment. More than 50 colleges have been covered so far.

IV. PROMOTING BANKING HABITS

BANKING EDUCATION

1. MONEY MANAGEMENT SEMINAR FOR WOMEN

Of any home, the woman is the pivot. And of any child, she is the first teacher. Hence, a woman taught is a family shaped.

Our Money Management Seminars are meant to give women the correct approach to their handling of money at home, and to show how banking can be useful to them. Over 5,000 women have benefited from these Seminars so far.

2. WELFARE BANKING SEMINARS

Basic ideas of economic living and Banking are transmitted to people of rural areas and slums, especially women, to make them economically aware and help them prosper. More than 5,000 rural and slum people have been educated thus.

3. SELF-EMPLOYMENT SEMINARS

For students and the educated unemployed youth, these seminars aim at creating an interest in Self-Employment. A large number of these seminars has been conducted. They acquaint them with the facilities offered by our Bank to make them stand on their own legs.

V. A VARIED BASKET

Our Social Service Programme is being carried on in newer and newer forms. Each one suits a particular need, a particular group.

1. TAILORING PROJECT

Through the Canara Bank Relief and Welfare Society, training centres in tailoring have been established in some slum areas and as many as 50 slum women are being trained. They first stitch our own Gold Loan bags, as a further support. Once proficient in the line, the women would be provided with sewing machines through bank loans and become independent. More than a hundred women have now completed the training.

2. ECONOMY FOR US AND A LIVING FOR THEM

Used envelopes are no longer a waste. They get re-dressed and become economy envelopes. Destitute women, slum women and orphans make them new, and get Rs. 5/- to Rs. 8/- per thousand. Old envelopes light smiles on sad faces!

3. CHILDREN'S SELF-HELP CLUB

Classic example is the "Sewanagar Children's Self-Help Club", which has not only earned the school fees, cost of the books for its members, but also helped them maintain savings accounts in the Bank by the poor children working on these envelopes.

4. HOLIDAY HOME CAMPS

With the assistance of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, and Canara Bank Relief and Welfare Society, these camps provide a splendid opportunity for the children from all parts, especially rural, to come together, have collective living and emotional integration, for 15 days. Only poor students are selected and camps are held in different places. Inter-state children's camps have also been organised.

The Canara Bank Relief and Welfare Society administered summer vacation day camps for teen-agers so that they could profitably utilise their vacation in collective activities. For the first eight years the Society organised the camps through the All Karnataka Children's Association, which is now conducting the camps.

5. ALL KARNATAKA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

This is an Institution which aims at building up the future citizens! Our association with this Institution, and for that matter with the cause of children, is in more than one way. Holding various tests, contests, competitions, etc., arranging lectures on savings, helping self-employment, banking, etc., awarding prizes to merited and talented students, are some aspects of our association.

6. GUIDANCE TO EXCURSIONISTS

School and College students and other parties visiting Bangalore get a ready helping hand from the Social Action Section for showing them round Bangalore.

VI. SPARKS OF SERVICE

And we have no illusions — that all this is very much, or even enough. One cell or one Section is but a single rivulet, whereas the need is for a criss-cross of several rivers. We are aware that Social Action even in Canara Bank has to flow from many points. Not only from the Head Office, but from our many Divisions and then from every one of our soon-to-be-a-thousand branches, Social Action should flow like a mighty, many-fingered torrent. The country needs that every Canbank man or woman becomes a spark of service.

In a developing country like ours, the scope for Social Action is as vast as the sky, unlimited. We only do our modest little. But with an open mind and a warm heart, we strive to do more and more. And Canara Bank strives to grow, only to serve.



COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
32C, V Main, 1st block
Koramangala
Bangalore-560034
India

HABITAT BANKING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri K. R. Puri, has called upon the banks to "usefully associate themselves with the *Habitat Movement* which has already been launched in the country." The aim of the Habitat Movement, according to him, is to develop economic, social and cultural viability of habitats (Rural and urban) and it aims at adopting a sound plan for strengthening the economic base in each habitat unit. The movement involves, in regard to rural habitats, plans to improve the living conditions of inhabitants by improving their housing, roads, afforestation, drainage and transportation, assuring the population of a sound public health and creation of a socio-cultural environment for promoting a healthy living. Commercial banks, the Governor pointed out, can contribute a great deal in realising the objectives of this movement, as part of their efforts to revitalise and rehabilitate the rural economy under the lead bank programme. While habitat banking would naturally develop on the basis of financing commercially viable and bankable projects, there would be immense scope to undertake innovative banking within the accepted canons of banking viability. Banks could usefully have collaboration with "Habitat-India" which is a society which co-ordinates the activities of the Habitat Movement in India.



Mrs. R. Prabhu

604956

Prepared by Social Action Section, Development Wing, Canara Bank.
Designed and produced by Public Relations Section, Development Wing,
Canara Bank, Head Office, 112 J. C. Road, Bangalore 560 002.

DW:PRS:PTG:OR:NO. 68/76/18-10-76 20,000 copies

Printed at The Phoenix Press, Bangalore 560 004.

***The Bellary Area
Comprehensive
Rural Development
Project***

What It Is And How It Works

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
47/1, (First Floor) St. Marks Road
BANGALORE - 560 001

mfc

The Bellary Area Comprehensive Rural Development Project

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS

BACRDP is a service and liaison agency based on the C.S.I. Nava Jeevana Kendra, Kavutalam-518 344 which is near the Karnataka border in Adoni Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, South India, but is in a predominantly Kannada-speaking area. It is sponsored by the Karnataka Northern Diocese of the Church of South India, which has made available the buildings and compound of the former C.S.I. Hospital, Kavutalam to the project, makes available the services of a worker from overseas and up to the end of 1982 gave a modest amount of financial aid. It serves the village people of the areas round Hacholli, Halvi and Kavutalam, mainly through Village Development Sanghas which are the primary organs of development, and also overseas agencies and private persons contributing aid, which use the project as their local agent.

The Project's legal holders are (i) (for the Andhra area) the C. S. I. K. N. D. Comprehensive Rural Education, Health and Vocational Development Society (CREHVDS) (registered No. 60 of 1979 in Kurnool) and (ii) (for the Karnataka area) C.S.I. K.N.D. Socio-Economic Agricultural Development Society (SEADS) (Registered No. 4/SOR/DR/79-80) which also covers other Development Projects in the Karnataka Northern Diocese.

The project operates in the area between the Tungabhadra Low-Level Canal and the river Tungabhadra on either side of the Andhra Pradesh Karnataka border. It was for long a drought-ridden area but nowadays 10-15% of the lands of each village are irrigated from the Canal - $\frac{1}{3}$ of it paddy land irrigated in the monsoon season and $\frac{2}{3}$ of it dry-cum-wet lands irrigated from December until April. It is therefore becoming an agriculturally prosperous area but it is still socially backward and has little in the way of rural industry or handicrafts beyond those meeting the immediate needs of the area. The extensive group movement among the Madiga people who are the most numerous Harijan community in this area spread from the Telugu side to Kavutalam in 1916 and there are now 30 established congregations in the area as well as many scattered Christian families. These contacts made an entry point into the villages at an appropriate level and the educated

young people (mostly 'drop-outs') from this community have become the project staff.

BACRDP was launched in September 1978 by the appointment of 6 Community organisers from among 12 young volunteers who had worked with the Project Manager to conduct a survey of Harijan households in the area using a questionnaire they had themselves prepared. They also had the benefit of Previous thinking and planning in the area. They started off by persuading the Harijan and Tribal communities in the area to join together to form self-help development Sanghas and by helping individuals and groups in Various ways. They were joined in May 1979 by 6 more young men who had extended the volunteer survey and later by 2 more and 3 young women. In course of time 41 Sanghas were formed in the 50 villages and 20 hamlets of the area (the marginal areas were not intensively covered). Unfortunately (and Partly on account of the recent history of the Christian Church in the area) the people's presuppositions about the purpose of the Sanghas died hard -many thought they would be simply means of getting free hand-outs and were very disappointed when that turned out not to be the case.

In July 1979 the C.S.I. Hospital, Kavutalam was closed (a) because the funds had been misappropriated by the last Doctor there

(b) because such a Hospital was not economically viable in a village area. (c) because it was not really meeting the needs of the poor people of the area. Its resources were made available to the Project which launched its Health Programme in August 1st, 1979. This was aimed at meeting the health needs of the majority of the people of the area who cannot afford expensive medicine and doctors' fees.

Four young women went (not all together) for 3 months' informal training in the pioneering Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit in the C. S. I. Hospital, Jammalamadugu (Cuddapah District A. P.) and they have formed the core of our team of women workers. The first was appointed as work with the Mobile Clinic in 1979 and the others worked with it in a voluntary capacity together with some of their friends for a long time. Eventually 2 of them were appointed to start Childrens' Centres (playgroups with supplementary feeding) for the 1-5 age group and the others to the Clinice team, (which has now become the Mobile Health Team, using a new diesel Jeep given by the Council for world Mission in 1981). The work of the Health Programme had become progressively more orientated towards Health, Education through teaching and dialogue, facilitated by the excellent services and publications provided by the Andhra Pradesh Voluntary Health Association.

(part of the Voluntary Health Association of India). Including such as Where there is no Doctor (David Werner). Special attention has been given to small children and latterly to expectant mothers using patient retained Health Record cards for weight and treatment records etc. This programme had been conspicuously successful in improving the health standards of the under-fives, especially when combined with the children's centre programmes; but we would like to meet more children and especially mothers. In Kavutalam where we are less subject to the vagaries of weather, Jeep and bad roads we have started 12 centres to which we pay weekly or fortnightly visits (the village has a population of about 10000) but we can visit other villages only once a month. We have not neglected curative work and the previously empty Health Centre now regularly has 5 T. B. inpatients - the maximum we can afford - and several more convalescent ones employed around the compound; our very simple methods of treating this, the biggest single scourge of adults in our villages, has a high success rate, but we have no established source of funds for this work apart from personal donations and most patients have sold everything and are completely bankrupt before they come to us. We are trying to get proposals through the Diocesan channels for the Health Centre including Doctor and T. B. work.

During Phase II (1980-83) our Community Organisers working in and through the Sanghas accomplished a very great deal and took up a wide variety of projects. The biggest single scheme was the Night Schools Scheme of Adult Education, which ran in most of Sanghas. They were intended to be the focus of thought and action for self-help. But they did not work out like that even though many people learned to read and write. They were eventually taken over in the main by the 7-14 age group (which we think really need something rather different) so we closed the scheme after 3 years. The people continued to be (in our view) too dependant on the Project and its staff so with the advice and encouragement of the C. S. I. Council for Technical and Vocational Training we changed our operational structure in such a way that the Sanghas were obliged to stand on their own feet in order to continue association with the Project.

Now they have to build at least a hut for a Community Hall, raise their own subscriptions and employ their one part-time workers, starting with at least own general-purpose Village Worker. The Project has its own full-time staff of Co-ordinators whose task it is to encourage the Sanghas and train their workers and leaders. The Sanghas are autonomous Registered Societies, which are legal entities and operate Bank Accounts. The Co-ordi-

nators encourage them in solving their problems and in implementing self-help schemes, and see that Project monies which are given as subsidies for the part-time workers' salaries, grants for training purposes and security against Bank loans (when for technical reasons these cannot be obtained) are used in the authorised manner. 22 Sanghas are already registered or in the process of being registered, and they are gathered into 6 groups. We have appointed 6 men and 4 women Local Co-ordinators to these groups so far, and it was interesting that when we came to appoint them we found our existing workers were the best qualified of the applicants.

The kinds of Sangha enterprise serviced by the Project are diversifying and developing very rapidly at present, but from the beginning of Phase III the Project gave special attention to certain categories of need which had already become apparent. These include the Children's Centre scheme already mentioned, for children aged 1-5 years old and including supplementary feeding using locally available foodstuffs, a Functional Education scheme for 7-14 year olds operating from 4-7 p.m. after they return from work and very practically-orientated, Village Health Workers' scheme and Women's and Youth groups. For all of these specific leadership training courses are run centrally and locally by the Project in which experience and

ideas are shared and a common plan is prepared; the Project then supplies information and materials not available in the out-villages together with subsidies for paying part-time workers as appropriate but all these activities are run by Sangha sub-committees - they are locally-based and potentially self-supporting. Income-generation schemes are more diverse and often call for skill training. An overall training plan was prepared by the Staff at the end of Phase II for the Project as a whole; this is implemented by and through the Co-ordinators. In addition instruction and training are provided by the Project free of cost in specific skills either at the local (Sangha) level or, as in the case of leather work training, agricultural and construction skills, at the Project level. Security is provided for Bank loans through the Project's fixed deposits but all production schemes, whether individual or group agricultural ones or rural industrial ones, have to be self-supporting with the aid of such loans. Small grants are, however, available on a limited scale to enable Sanghas to get started on Government housing schemes, and Bank loans can be negotiated for bigger amounts of this.

Present developments include wider use of the Agrikart, moves towards the agricultural development of the NJK Compound and Church lands, temporary financing of labour contracts (e.g. school

building) and rapid growth of a Staff Co-operative which we hope can be extended to all Sangha members to help to deliver them from the injustice of the present distribution and marketing systems.

The project as a whole is open-ended -we do not know how it will develop and - we feel that God is opening up the way for us and providing us with the human and financial resources to walk in it. We believe it is totally in line with the Biblical understanding of God's activity in Christ in making slaves into sons. We are most grateful to our aid partners, particularly 'Bread for the World' and individual donors, for making this enterprise possible.

Robin Sleigh

Project Leader

12-2-1984.

KATHARINA KASPER LEPROSY CONTROL SCHEME

38/4, Davis Road, Bangalore.

KATHARINA KASPER
LEPROSY CONTROL SCHEME

No 16, Hutchins Road
BANGALORE-560 005.

SOME FACTS ABOUT LEPROSY

by Dr. M. S. NILAKANTA RAO

SOME FACTS ABOUT LEPROSY

Introduction

Leprosy is a disease of antiquity. It had been recorded fairly well even two thousand years ago by Susrutha. Some other Indian physicians of repute like Charaka and Vagbhata had also mentioned it in their treatises.

Leprosy was found in other countries like China, Middle Eastern countries and Egypt in ancient times. It is not possible to say where it originated first. The deformities and the consequent ugliness in advanced cases were primarily responsible for segregating these patients from society.

It was in 1873 that Armaur Hansen, a Norwegian physician discovered the lepra—bacillus which is the causative germ of the disease. Even though it was almost one of the first of the few disease producing organisms discovered, it has nor yet been possible to grow it in cultures outside the body.

Extent of the problem

Leprosy is found in all tropical and sub—tropical climatic conditions, at present. It is estimated that there are more than 15 million patients in the world; of whom nearly 3.2 million are supposed to be in India. More than 60% of these patients are in the South; the largest number being in Tamil Nadu (7 lakhs); next comes Andhra Pradesh with 6 lakhs of patients. According to WHO an area is considered endemic for leprosy if there are more than 5 cases per 1000 of the population. By that standard almost the whole country except some areas in the North West is endemic for leprosy. Nobody can consider that Karnatāka is having a less serious problem because there are 2 lakhs of patients.

Again, according to the WHO standards, if there is one patient in a population of 1000, it is considered as a serious public health problem. By this standard one can notice that we have a serious public health problem in the whole country and also in Bangalore City.

Some epidemiological aspects

Leprosy is found in all strata of the society, rich or poor. But we see more number of patients amongst the poor because there are more number of poor people in our country. It can be said with some justification that poverty encourages spread of infection whether it be leprosy or any other, because of overcrowding, mal-nutrition, illiteracy and improper utilisation of even available resources.

No age is exempt from leprosy. But careful studies have indicated that 55% of the cases are found below the age of 20 years and 45% of the cases are more than 20 years old at the time of the onset of the disease. It is difficult to say that the adult is not susceptible or that the chance of acquiring the disease is diminished in later age-groups. Therefore all age groups have to be protected against the disease by all known methods

80% of the patients in our country have the non-infectious type of leprosy. These patients are bacteriologically negative. On the other hand, the remaining 20% of the patients are the infectious type and have millions of germs. Thus in our country quite a few lakhs of patients are having large numbers of bacilli in their systems.

With regard to sex, leprosy is more commonly found in men than in women, roughly in the proportion of 2 to 1 or 1.5 to 1. This difference is only because of the social habits of the two sexes. If women were to mix with others just as men do, or come out as men, then the chances are, that the disease will be as commonly found in women as in men.

Study of the disease in a number of countries suggests that its endemicity has no relation to the climatic conditions, food habits or the like. It seems to be definitely influenced by the standard of living. As the standard of living improves, there is a decline in total number of cases. It is not a hereditary disease nor is it transmitted by sexual relationship.

Types

Ordinarily speaking, there are two types of disease: one type is that in which leprosy bacilli are found in large numbers in a patient. The other type is that in which almost no bacilli are found by ordinary methods of examination. These two are referred as 'lepromatous' and 'non-lepromatous' types or in lay language these can be put down as 'infectious' and 'non-infectious' respectively.

Fortunately in our country 80% of the patients are non-lepromatous (non infectious) cases and 20% belong to the lepromatous (infectious) groups. Even then it is worthwhile to remember that we have a large number of infectious patients in our country.

Because the quantum of infection is high it would not be wrong to say that the majority of the population in endemic areas do get infected with Leprosy bacilli at one time or other. But 96—97% of such people overcome the infection by their body defence mechanisms. It must be clearly understood that infection and disease are not the same.

Incubation and resistance

When a person gets infected with leprosy bacilli he will develop the disease only after 2—5 years, if he is susceptible. In some people the body resistance is so low that they will develop the lepromatous or infectious type of the disease. In some people there is resistance but the resistance is not good enough to completely eliminate the infecting organisms. Therefore they develop the non-lepromatous or non-infectious type of leprosy. In between these two types one may come across variations.

Hosts

Leprosy is a disease found only in human beings. It is not found in animals in the natural state. Therefore infection is transmitted from a leprosy patient to a healthy person.

Transmission

A lepromatous or infectious patient who has millions of bacilli will be a good source of infection. The non-lepromatous cases sometimes show evidence of increased activity of the disease. At such times they may have more number of germs in their body and may be able to act as a source of infection.

However, it is not clear how the organisms are transmitted from a diseased person to a healthy individual. It is more or less definitely proved now that insects do not play any significant role in the transmission. It is likely that repeated contact with leprosy patients may give rise to transmission. Another method of transmission is through droplets of sneeze or saliva. In the earlier stages of the disease itself an infectious patient will show a large number of bacilli in the nose. Therefore when such patients cough, sneeze or spit possibly a large number of bacilli are ejected and a healthy person may get infected.

At this stage it is wise to remember that we cannot recognise all the leprosy patients especially in the early stages. Only 5—6% of the patients are beggars. The rest are in the community. They will be coming in close contact with others in areas like markets, buses, cinemas etc. Such of these patients who are already taking treatment for 3 months or more will not be dangerous to others. But some of those who have not been taking treatment for whatever reason it may be, can be dangerous in the sense that they will be transmitting the infection which may produce the disease in any other healthy person.

Early signs of the disease

It has already been mentioned that there are two types of disease, The early signs and symptoms differ in these two types.

Leprosy is primarily a disease of the skin and nerves. Only when it is in an advanced stage it will affect almost all the other organs.

In the early stages, in the lepromatous or infectious type of disease, there will be change in texture of the skin noticeable on the face and back. Later as the disease progresses the skin gets thickened and slight thickening of the earlobes may also be noticed. At this stage faint patches appear; a large number of them can be seen on the back. Still later as the disease progresses, these patches become reddish and rise above the surface of the skin and extend to the limbs. Patches may be seen on the face also. At this stage the ear lobe will be very much thickened, there will be loss of eyebrows on the outer third. Even at this stage one may not perceive any significant deformity in the patient even though the patient had the disease for 4 to 5 years. In other words, deformities develop slowly in the course of the disease and there will be enough time for the patient to commence treatment and avoid having deformities. The delay in development of the deformities in these patients is because, the nerves are not damaged.

The situation in the case of non—lepromatous or non—infectious case of leprosy is different. The disease shows up as one or few well demarcated patch or patches, usually on the face or limbs or buttocks. Occasionally the first patch may also be seen on the abdomen.* These patches show loss of sensation to touch, pain and heat or cold. On the other hand the patches that occur in lepromatous cases do not show loss of sensation of this type. If a person is having a clear-cut patch anywhere on the body and which shows loss of sensation to touch, pain and temperature, it is most likely to be a patch of leprosy; and if the patient takes treatment at this stage he will be cured of the disease without any trace of the disease left behind or without deformities.

If the disease is allowed to progress these patches become elevated or rise above the surface of the skin. The nerves supplying the face and the limbs may show thickening. Some portion of the

* These are pale patches but can be seen even from a distance of 10 feet.

limbs such as the inner sides of the hand and forearm, foot and the leg or face may show loss of sensation initially; later on there may be wastage of the muscles affecting smooth functioning of the hand and/or foot; and the eye muscles of some patients are affected and the patient may find it difficult to close his eye.

Still later the nerve damage becomes more pronounced and stiffening and later clawing of the fingers may be seen; the thumb may fall back. The patient may not be able to hold a pen. The foot may show a condition called foot-drop. If the patient is not careful he may develop ulcers on the sole.

These are the beginnings of the deformities in these patients. To reach such a stage it would have taken about 2-3 years. On the other hand if the patient consults a doctor as soon as the first patch appears and takes necessary treatment and for as long a period as the doctor advises him, then he will be cured of his disease without leaving behind any deficit.

Treatment

The treatment of the majority of the patients of leprosy is simple and straight forward if they come in the earliest stage only when patches have appeared and there is no involvement of nerves then a drug called DDS has to be given. For an adult the dosage of this drug is 100mg per day. All that the patient has to do is to take one tablet of 100mg of the drug after food every day. The cost of the drug is also very little. 1000 tablets cost about 45 Rupees only. Therefore if a patient is confirmed to be having leprosy his treatment is simple and cheap. When the nerves are affected and there is loss of sensation especially in the peripheral portions of the limbs and/or face, the patient has to be taught to take care of his anaesthetic (loss of sensations) hand and/or feet, and eyes. In a leprosy patient the fingers do not drop off by themselves. If a patient has learnt how to take care of his anaesthetic limbs he can have normal hands and feet like anybody as long as he lives.

If the disease progresses and nerve damage becomes more pronounced then the patient has to be treated with physiotherapy and

if necessary reconstructive surgery. Now-a-days it is possible to correct almost all the deformities with care in a leprosy patient.

Lepromatous or infectious patients are now-a-days usually treated with 2 or more drugs. One of them being DDS. This multiple drug therapy will have to be continued approximately for about a year. Later on only DDS will be continued. Such of those patients who have taken treatment for about 3-6 months will not be dangerous to others in the spread of infection. However they will become bacteriologically negative only after 3-4 years.

Duration of treatment and Cure

A non-lepromatous or non-infectious patient gets cured of the disease usually in about 4-5 years of time. Therefore the treatment has to be continued for this period even though the patches may disappear (in a large number of patients the patches disappear within 3-6 months). But the patient should not stop treatment untill he completes the full course, otherwise there will be re-appearance of the patches.

Lepromatous patients on the other hand will have to take the treatment for a considerable period of time say about 15-20 years even though their skin will show normal appearance and they become bacteriologically negative themselves; because in a small percentage of patients relapses occur if the drug is discontinued prematurely or it is taken irregularly. Hence to prevent such relapses it is much better to take the drug regularly. It may be noted that taking the drug is easy and it is not expensive.

With modern drugs it will be possible to cure almost all the patients who have developed leprosy. Therefore it is repeatedly stressed that leprosy is a disease like any other disease and is eminently curable.

Concept of rehabilitation

Many people have the notion that leprosy is a problem of the poor, and leprosy problem is identical with leprosy beggar problem. As has been mentioned earlier both these statements are incorrect. Majority of the patients are in the community, doing their work for

themselves. They are not asking the society to look after them. The only favour they expect from the society-which is natural, is not to stigmatise them. The members of the society should encourage leprosy patients to take treatment and should not take any negative step such as obstructing their normal life, just because they have leprosy.

This makes it clear that the majority of the leprosy patients do not require rehabilitation. They only require encouragement and support from the society to continue their treatment openly. Only 5% of the patients turn to begging. They are the people who have passed through a very difficult phase of the disease and have ultimately taken up beggary as a profession. These are social outcasts whom it will be extremely difficult to retrieve and since this is a social problem, the society has to deal with it.

Some patients however develop handicaps because of the disease itself. They may be unable to continue with their jobs or work. If they can be placed in alternative jobs which are suitable for them, many patients would not require rehabilitative assistance.

A few however do require the help of an organised set up so that they can continue as dignified members of the society. Such people will have to be taught not only the care of their hands, feet, eyes and nose but also they may require surgical correction and training for the developments of a new vocation. After the development of the vocation, it will be necessary to place them in suitable jobs. Thus complete rehabilitation comprises of series of steps where by the handicapped person is suitably placed back in society with newly learned skills and he can earn his maintenance and possibly maintain his family, living as an equal member of the society. The above few remarks indicate that rehabilitation is a long drawn out, difficult, expensive programme which may or may not yield the desired result of putting back the patients in society. Hence the stress is continuously on early detection of the cases and treating them so that leprosy becomes just an incident in life, to be forgotten later.

74

CHRIS CONS



10, CHRISCONS AVENUE
(NEAR SWATHI THEATRE)
DODDA BANASWADI, BANGALORE-560 043
KARNATAKA - INDIA

P.B. 3317

Grams : CHRISCONS

CHRISCONS

(Regd. No. 313/89-90 of KSR Act, 1960)

What is CHRISCONS:

It is an organisation initiated by professionals who have dedicated themselves in building the nation, free from social evils.

Our Objectives:

1. To offer help by starting a sponsorship scheme for the help of physically, mentally and socially handicapped children.
2. To offer consultancy service to individuals, Groups, Organisations and Institutions, who have dedicated themselves to rebuild the Tribal and Rural areas.
3. To identify talents and place them in their respective places, so that they in turn develop their respective areas.
4. To educate the illiterate ones to have proper education.
5. To recruit personnel, train and place them in Socio-economic Development projects located in the tribal and rural areas.
6. To evaluate ongoing projects and offer professional consultancy as well as financial help to improve their programmes.
7. To fight against all social Evils.

Our Activities:

In accordance with the aims and objectives we have started the following activities:-

1. We would be under taking feasibility studies, evaluation of projects and financial assistance for expansion of the existing genuine work.
2. Starting a matrimonial bureau catering to those who would like to have life partners without insisting for cast, community, dowry either cash or kind, language and state.
3. Conducting education cum fund raising campaigns for Development projects of organisations which are engaged in Rural and Tribal Development works.
4. Starting Income generating projects for the section of handicapped women and physically, mentally and socially handicapped children.

What you would do:

1. Can volunteer to help a handicapped child.
2. Can become a sponsor of our programmes of helping SLD children in Rural and Tribal areas.
3. Can become a resident representative of CHRISCONS in your own place.
4. Can cater those who would like to have their marital partner (who do not insisting on caste, community and Dowry,) to register with us.
5. Can establish a socioeconomic Development project in your own place in a nearby village or Tribal area which is most needy.

Our request:

To be a partner in eradicating the 'Social Evils' in our country, which stand as stumbling block for the country's progress.

79

Our Committee :

- President : **Dr. L. S. GHANDHODES**
Ph.D.
- Vice-President : **Mrs. PREMA JAYAKUMAR**
M.A.
- Secretary-Treasurer : **Mrs. PREMA V. JOSEPH**
M.A., B.A.
- Members : **Pastor JAYAKUMAR**
B.A., Ph.D.
Mr. S. PAULRAJ
B.A., M.S.S.A.
- Executive Director : **Mr. J. VIJAYAKUMAR**
B.A., B.L., M.S.S.A.
- Associate Director : **Mr. B. C. THIYAPARANATH**
B.A., M.S.S.A.

Please contact for further details :

CHRISCONS **CHRISCONS**
 10, Chriscons Avenue POST BOX NO. 3317
 Dodda Banaswadi BANGALORE
 Bangalore-560 043 INDIA

**COME LET US
BUILD THE NATION**

Income Tax exemption under Section 80 G is available.

**CHRIS
CONS**



**10, CHRISCONS AVENUE
 (NEAR SWATHI THEATRE)
 DODDA BANASWADI, BANGALORE-560 043
 KARNATAKA - INDIA**

P.B. 3317

Grams : CHRISCONS

*People
the
change
begin
with
you*

20000
10000
5000
1000
500
100
50
10
5
1

Our Committee

President	... Dr. L. S. CHANDRASEOSS Ph.D.
Vice-President	... MRS. PREMA JAYAKUMAR D.E.E.
Secretary/Treasurer	... MRS. KESAVA V. JOSEPH M.A., B.Ed.
Members	... PANDIT JAYAKUMAR S.A., Th., M. MR. S. RAULRAJ B.A., D.S.S.A.
Executive Director	... Mr. J. VIJAYAKUMAR ✓ B.A., B.L., M.S.W.
Associate Director	... Mr. B. C. THIYAGARAJAN B.A., M.S.W.

Please contact for further details:

CHRISCONS
10, Chriscons Avenue
Dodda Banaswadi
Bangalore-560 043

CHRISCONS
POST BOX NO. 3317
BANGALORE
INDIA

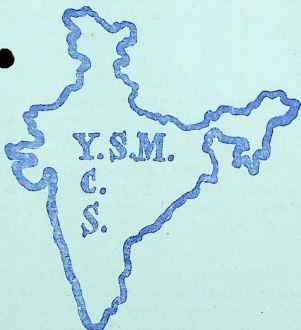
**COME LET US
BUILD THE NATION**

Income Tax exemption under Section 80 G is available.

"STUDENTS' OPTION FOR THE POOR"

(an exhibition - on 21st & 22nd January, 1984)

Time : 9-30 a.m. to 5-00 p.m (both days)



ORGANISED By :
THE YOUNG STUDENTS' MOVEMENT
BANGALORE

PLACE : ST. EUPHRASIA'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT,
MUSEUM ROAD,
BANGALORE-560 025.

WHAT IS YSM?

Freedom, equality, peace and brotherhood are the highest aspirations of man. Every family or association, society or nation strives for the attainment of these aspirations. History records that quarrels, riots, and wars, hatred, selfishness and insecurity have shattered the dreams and struggles of man to live in a peaceful, just and harmonious world. In order to safeguard the noble, human and divine aspirations of man, history has given birth to numerous movements according to the needs of the times.

The Young Students' Movement was one such movement started in 1930's by Cardinal Joseph Cardijn in Belgium to build up a responsible student world. Since then the YSM has spread to 83 countries with international headquarters in Paris. It was started in India in the 60's and at present has a membership of over 50,000 students covering 14 states divided into six regions.

YSM-ers are thousands of students all over the world who gather together in small groups to discover themselves and to work for the betterment of the people around them. Through various activities and in fellowship with their classmates, and under the guidance of animators, they go through a process of personal growth, discover social responsibilities and commit themselves to selfless service, justice and brotherhood.



THE TOPICS

1. Introduction
2. YSM in Bangalore
3. The Movement: Its Aim, History & Organisation
4. Child labour
5. Bonded labour
6. Scheduled Castes
7. The conditions of mines workers
8. The poor and their life struggles
9. The life situation of slum-dwellers
10. The life situation of beggars
11. The Rich
12. The Causes of poverty
13. The role of students & their responsibility ...
14. The India we want to build
15. Conclusion
- General arrangements

How To Reach The Place:

The Place is near to Imperial theatre, St. Patrick's Church & Opp. to St. Joseph's College.

From City Bus Stand, Bus Nos. 138, 315,
333, 331.

From Shivaji Nagar, Bus Nos. 141, 142, 144,
164.

From K.R. Market, buses: 130, 313, 327, 317.

Please get down at Opera bus stop. St. Euphrasia's High school is a couple of minutes walk from there.

PARTICIPANTS

- SACRED HEART G. H. SCHOOL (Museum Road)
- YCS / YSM City Committee
- ST. THERESA'S G. H. SCHOOL (Chamrajpet)
- STELLA MARIS G. H. SCHOOL (Malleswaram)
- SACRED HEART G. H. SCHOOL (H.A.L.)
- SACRED HEART B. H. SCHOOL (Ashok Nagar)
- K. G. F. (YSM-ers)
- R. T. C. & FRANCIS XAVIER'S G. H. SCHOOL
- ST. ANN'S G. H. SCHOOL (Ulsoor)
- ST. EUPHRASIA'S G. H. SCHOOL
- LOURDES B. H. SCHOOL (Ulsoor)
- ST. JOSEPH'S (Briand Square)
- YCS (Rayapuram)
- ST. MARY'S G. H. SCHOOL (Miller's Road)
- GULABI G. H. SCHOOL
- LOURDES B. H. SCHOOL (Cubbonpet)
- ST. CHARLES G. H. SCHOOL
- MARIA NIKETAN BOYS' SCHOOL

About the Exhibition

The Movement focuses its attention for the coming two years on the theme 'STUDENTS WITH THE POOR IN THE STRUGGLE TO BUILD A BETTER SOCIETY.' This exhibition is the result of the reflections and discoveries of the YSM-ers of Bangalore on the situation of the poor and our responsibilities towards their development. The exhibition presents the life situation of the poor people in our country and makes concrete suggestions on the possibilities of relevant action we (students and the general public) can undertake to build a better society.

Dear Friends

The Inaugural function is to be held on the 21st January at 10-00 a.m. at St. Euphrasia's Girls' High School, Good Shepherd Convent, Museum Road, Bangalore.

Dr. JEEVARAJ ALVA Hon'ble Minister for Culture and Youth activities will declare open the Exhibition. Rev. Fr. BERNARD PEREIRA C.Ss.R. Prefect of Students. (St. Alphonsus College) will preside over the function.

THE EXHIBITION IS KEPT OPEN TO ALL.....

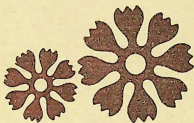
THERE IS NO ENTRANCE FEE ...

COME IN LARGE NUMBERS

LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR PRESENCE,

Leo Francis Saldanha,
YSM President,
St. Joseph's Boys' High School,
Bangalore.

Sr. Tresa Cyriac, F.M.M.
Diocesan Animator
YCS / YSM Bangalore.



**CENTRE FOR NON-FORMAL
AND
CONTINUING EDUCATION**

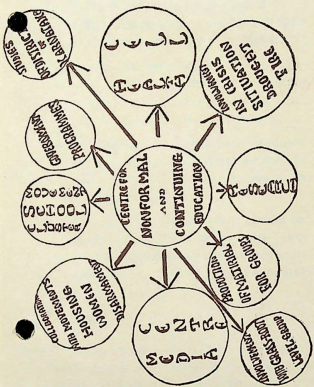
"ASHIRVAD"

30, St. Mark's Road

Bangalore - 560 001

Telephone : 570154

CNFCE



Centre for Non-Formal and Continuing Education

The 'Centre For Non-Formal & Continuing Education' was established in the year 1982. It was started to answer the need for professionalism in non-formal education, to collect and disseminate material on Karnataka to action-groups, and to provide professionals with opportunities for secondary level social action. The objectives of the Centre are as follows :

1. To be a Resource Centre and a supportive team to grass root groups in rural and urban areas in Karnataka;
2. To provide resource materials, contacts with Governmental and local agencies, conducting training programmes and initiating research ;
3. To motivate and initiate individuals and groups to non-formal education work in rural and urban areas in Karnataka ;
4. To organise regular work camps to students and youth and expose them to the problems and opportunities in rural areas and in developmental work.

OUR VISION :

Since Independence, India has made tremendous progress in agriculture and industry, in science and education, in communication and commerce. Even taking into account the rich heritage of both India and Karnataka, their vast resources and the great achievements under the democratic government, the facts that disturb us are that the number of the poor is rising steadily. In 1980, according to the sixth plan document the total number of poor people was 320 million. The average of annual increase in the number during 1961 - 78 was at least 37 million. If present trends continue, there will be as many as 394 million people below the poverty

line in India at the end of the century. That is, people who cannot spend Rs. 2.50 a day in rural areas, Rs. 3.00 a day in urban areas are defined as poor.

In Karnataka, about 50 percent of our people are below the poverty line and about 60 percent of the people are illiterate. They are deprived of the basic necessities of life – of wholesome food and adequate clothing and shelter, of protective health care and liberating education and basically of human dignity and the power to decide their own future.

Injustice that springs from selfishness in the heart of people is also built into the very structures of our society and makes a vast majority of people deprived of even basic necessities of life. When people in a society are bonded to acquisition and greed for power they work for their own welfare. The bonds between people then become weaker, leading to a phenomenon of alienation. In this type of a society, individuals are cut off from humanity, thus producing crippled human beings. Since, to be fully human, communion with humanity is a necessary prerequisite.

Deprived sections in the present social system can neither educate nor organise themselves, nor achieve economic independence. Human emancipation is the major concern of positive thinkers. We need to find out alternatives, to enable the under-privileged to emerge from their helplessness and to set people at the grass root level of the social matrix moving.

THE PEOPLE WE ARE INVOLVED WITH :

Our commitments are primarily to groups of deprived sections. Besides our direct involvement with certain sections of the poor and the oppressed, we recognise the need to cooperate and collaborate with different individuals, groups and movements who are actively involved in bringing about the liberation of human beings and transformation

of society into a just one where all the members have opportunities of self actualisation. There is also a need to influence those who have the power to make decisions affecting the lives of groups of weaker sections.

TARGET GROUP :

Among the powerless people who need our concern most, we identify the following groups of people :

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, bonded labourers, working children, Devadasis, slum dwellers, rag pickers, workers in non-formal trades and similar groups.

DETAILS ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES :

1. Library and Documentation Facilities :

We have about 2000 books on various subjects and about 50 journals of which 16 are duly documented and indexed.

Our library is specialised in books on non-formal education, forestry, rural development and social sciences.

Journal documentation is undertaken and we have updated documentation of 16 journals viz ; Seminar, Economic and Political Weekly, Social Action, Commerce, Science Today, New Frontiers in Education, Facts, Internationalists, Social Welfare, Alternatives, Bulletin, Medical Service, JFDA Dossier, State and Society, Southern Economist and Yojana. These well documented journals are bound and stored.

Paper/magazines marking and cutting is also undertaken. We have documentation of papers from January 1985. We concentrate documentation on Karnataka State.

The library and documentation section is continuously evaluated and updated.

The documentation centre is much frequented by various researchers, students and people who are responsible for the work at grass roots.

2. Involvement in Crisis Situation - Drought Relief :

Every year, drought manifests itself in different forms. An acute situation was found in 1982-83. In 1985-86, crops dried across a wide belt, giving rise to the problem of providing employment to an army of people in the interior. The drought of 1985-86 was severe and pervasive, covering all the districts of the State, except Dakshina Kannada.

Drought is, in popular perception, linked to declining rainfall. A possible intensification of the cropping pattern may have resulted in the same amount of rainfall proving insufficient to recharge irrigation systems such as tanks and wells. The situation is compounded by the poor maintenance of the irrigation systems. Drought therefore does not merely seem to be a consequence of the failure of rainfall, it also reflects the absence of long term planning with respect to irrigation and cropping patterns.

It is the rural population, particularly the poorer and more vulnerable segments comprising of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, which has been hit by crop failure, resulting in wide spread loss of employment. The impact of another monsoon failure on the livelihood and resources, the health and all — too low nutritional status of these groups would be disastrous.

As per a Deccan Herald report, August 8, the average rainfall in the State during the last few months is as follows :

Month	Normal rainfall (in mm)	Rainfall in 1987 (in mm)	Variation (in mm)	% Variation
March	9	3.55	— 5.45	60.56
April	41.9	8.90	— 33	78.76
May	91.4	64	— 27.4	28.98
June	182	187	— 5	2.75

An assessment of the situation as shown by the Deccan Herald on 6th August 1987

Progress of Monsoon Rains : 1 June to 29 July 1987

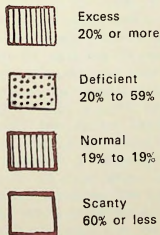
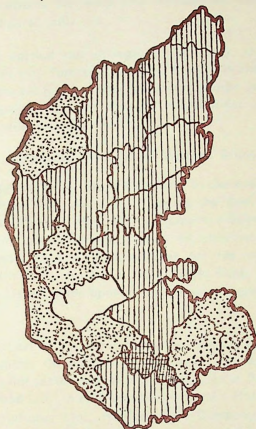


Diagram showing the progress of monsoon rains over Karnataka from June 1 to July 29. Chikmagalur District received scanty rainfall, that is, less than 60% of the normal. Belgaum, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Hassan, Bangalore and Kolar District received deficit rainfall. In the remaining districts the rainfall was normal.

— DKR

In January 1986, we prepared a background paper on the drought situation explaining the modes and severity of the drought. Through our efforts we were able to mobilise funds and personnel.

We carried out drought relief work in 3 areas viz; Tumkur, Sira and Kolar. In these areas we had our contact action groups who organised people through educational and training programmes.

3. Wasteland Utilisation Pattern Study:

On account of the imbalances in the availability of wood resources, during the Seventh Plan Period (1985-90) the Karnataka Government has planned to cover 1.49 lakhs hec. of land with fast growing trees for five years, with loan assistance from World Bank and Overseas Development Assistance Agency, UK.

As part of this wood resources' raising programme, Government of Karnataka has set up a joint sector company viz., Karnataka Pulpwood Ltd., in collaboration with Ms. Harihar Polyfibres Ltd., Harihar. This Company has been allotted 1,75,000 acres (about 77,000 hec.) of "C" and "D" class of lands i.e., lands which were categorised as wastelands in the land utilisation survey done in the State some 30 years ago. In these lands the joint sector company will raise plantations for meeting the raw material needs of Harihar Polyfibres Ltd., at a price fixed by the Government. This decision has been taken, presumably, without taking into account the present biological productivity and carrying capacity of these lands, usufructuary arrangements prevailing now and mode of disposals. Where as the Seventh Five Year Plan documents' state that the "primary" objective of raising wood resources is to meet the increasing shortage of rural energy needs, the aim of the joint sector company is to meet the raw material requirements of the fibre-manufacturing unit. While the

objectives are impressive overtly, a closer scrutiny of the schemes reveals that :

- a) they have emphasised plantations on private lands, village commons and degraded land as against degraded lands only;
- b) they have favoured exotics like eucalyptus which are commercially valued and which hardly fulfil 'basic' needs of fuel, fodder and fibre.

It is these two aspects that have led independent researchers to hypothetically state that the present social forestry programme is essentially a response to the failure of production forestry, which in essence aims to meet the raw material requirements of the industry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY :

This study represents an effort to analyse comprehensively the land-use pattern of "C" and "D" class of lands in Karnataka in various ecological zones vis-a-vis availability of biomass. The study aims to provide :

- i) an insight into patterns of
 - an overview of land dynamics and emerging needs;
 - land use patterns of macro-level with special reference to waste lands;
 - usufructuary arrangements;
- ii) a framework and perspective for formulating a concise people-oriented developmental plan within the village, taluks and State context, in line with the ecological zones;
- iii) a data base for continuing work, both pure and applied.

4. Our Involvement with Movements :

We extend our cooperation and support to movements like Dalit Movement which are aimed at empowering the weaker sections and are meant to bring about social change.

5. Campaign for Housing Rights :

A national meeting of concerned groups and individuals from various parts of the country and from various fields of work has issued a call for a National Campaign for Housing Rights. A central part of the campaign will be drafting of a Bill of Housing Rights, and — taking advantage of the UNO's International Year of Shelter for Homeless (IYSH) in 1987 — the campaigning for its passing in Indian Parliament will be highlighted throughout 1987.

This bill aims at providing positive and concrete rights in an area of life essential to all and, moreover, where there are extensive struggles and efforts already taking place all over the country.

A wide range of groups, organisations and individuals who are in anyway concerned with the struggles of ordinary men and women for the "right to live with dignity" have come together under our Centre to form a Regional Co-ordination Committee to build up momentum to this National Campaign for Housing Rights. A wide range of activities have been agreed upon, and responsibilities divided.

These include :

- The drafting of a Bill of Housing Rights through intensive interaction and mass level contacts ;
- b) The setting up of specialist research and documentation centres on a number of vitally related subjects all over the State ;
- c) Wide-scale dissemination of information on all related aspects of housing as well as screening of films and exhibition materials.

To start this campaign, in May 1986, six college youths took a National Cycle Rally and cycled through 2000 kms from Bangalore and ended their journey at New Delhi.

At New Delhi they submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister of India, urging him to pass a bill protecting the housing rights of the people, especially the weaker sections.

The Centre is hosting several meetings and is a referral point for State level housing activities.

6. Preparation of Resource Materials :

- Publication of materials to meet the needs of the animators and literacy groups.
- Preparation of training and awareness materials - articles, songs, slides, street-plays and other aids.
- Documentation of studies relating to society, development and liberation struggles.
- Research on and analysis of various social forces and aspects of people's life and culture.
- Audio-visual production on issues of injustice and social analysis.

7. Involvement with Grass Roots :

We are closely linked with various groups working at the grass roots, who are actively involved in bringing about the liberation of human beings. It is people themselves, who are responsible for their growth and development. Change cannot be imposed by external agents, but is the prerogative of those who form a community and should come from within the community itself. Development workers play an important role as 'facilitators' or enablers. They are instrumental in bringing about change in the people and society. In our involvement with grass roots, the actions we envisage are as follows :

- Initiating new groups to work at the grass root level.

CLUSTER SCHOOL MOVEMENT IN KARNATAKA



● CLUSTER SCHOOL MOVEMENT

- Providing relevant reading material to the groups working at the grass roots.
- Providing awareness materials — articles songs, slides, street plays and other aids.
- Guidance for organisations at the grass roots.
- We have been according highest priority to educational and training programmes.
- Training the groups for conducting survey.
- Training of village level animators to guide their people in achieving social awareness, in forming Sanghams, Mahila Mandals and achieving literacy.
- Rallying people together on different issues of injustice, to create movements which work toward the change of unjust structures.

8. Youth Training Programmes :

- Camps are organised for high school and college students.
- Orientation is given on social analysis and development of leadership.

9. Cluster School Movement :

Scanning through our educational system, it is obvious that the privileged groups are the principal beneficiaries of our educational system. The system operates in such a way that under-privileged groups can utilize it only marginally and the bulk of them become either drop-outs or push-outs and automatically are forced to reconcile with their own inferior status.

Age-wise distribution of the children attending school : 1981

Age in years	Percentage of children attending school			
	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
5	9.91	7.01	28.49	25.73
6	31.29	21.19	55.02	49.65
7	49.16	32.88	72.53	65.43
8	52.34	32.45	75.50	66.80
9	65.30	41.45	83.58	75.41
10	57.70	32.05	78.17	68.17
11	68.32	38.97	84.22	74.16
12	55.33	26.79	75.25	63.90
13	59.60	27.94	77.35	64.86
14	51.84	21.02	71.31	57.37

Source : Census of India, 1981

From the available data it is clear that the proportion of children attending school, especially upto the age of 7, is very low. That means many children do not even start attending school at the prescribed age.

The gap between male and female participation is very large in rural areas compared to the corresponding gap in urban areas. In rural areas the gap between male and female participation increases rapidly with age.

With regard to the absolute size of non-enrolled children, the Census data has revealed that the number of children not attending school is about 74 million and out of this 65 million are in rural areas.

The profile portrayed indicates that the number of additional children to be covered through the non-formal and other modes of education would be slightly larger than those who are already attending schools.

Many studies have shown that the indicators of socio-economic development are intrinsically associated with the level of

educational development. It is usually the poor in the rural areas who suffer the most.

On one side we have to face the stark reality of the majority of rural children non-enrollment in school, on the other side what happens to those who attend schools? Let us take stock of Karnataka's position to illustrate how deceptive is the present formal educational system.

Of the 23,514 Lower Primary Schools in the State of Karnataka (as on July 20, 1985) — 16,017 were single Teacher Schools with a total enrolment of 907,214 pupils which accounts to about 70 percent of the total enrolment in the State in Lower Primary Schools. Source : Educational Statistics of Karnataka Education Department, 1985.

If deprivation starts to build up at an early age for nearly 70 percent of Karnataka's children who are enrolled in rural schools and progressively limits and eventually blocks entry into the mainstream of society, what should be our response?

AIMS OF CSM (LONG TERM) :

Change occurs, when people examine their problems, identify solutions to these problems and go about practically, to solve these problems — thus improving the quality of life of the community.

Cluster School Movement is a peoples' movement aimed at empowering the weaker sections leading to social transformation. It is a peoples' movement towards a society where dignity of human beings is the first and foremost priority, with no consideration to class, caste, creed, sex and religion.

It aims at a cultural revolution to bring about a change in the attitudes, values and thought processes, with a view to set in and accelerate the process of social change to restructure the society.

It strives to bring about necessary changes in the policies of the Government in favour of the weaker sections, thus increasing their bargaining power.

GOALS (SHORT TERM) :

- To bring out a comprehensive strategy for providing universal primary education with special emphasis on children from deprived sections.
- To form a community based and decentralised model for the organisation of universal primary education.
- To strive to provide universal primary education for children in the age group 6 to 16 in selected rural areas.
- To strive to improve the quality of primary school education in selected areas and to relate it more closely to the life and needs of rural children and to rural transformation.
- To produce improved educational materials for use in primary schools and to collect and devise improved pedagogical methods.
- To provide insights for the improved participation of teachers and improving their standards where necessary.
- To strive to provide pre-school education in selected areas.

OBJECTIVES OF CSM :

To strengthen the unity among deprived sections and to achieve the desired development collectively through non-formal education.

To ward off unfavourable cultural beliefs which have been hindering socio-economic development of people in the rural areas.

Towards building and strengthening the power of the weaker sections, so that there may be decentralisation of power, with a view that their "silent screams" may be transformed into powerful voices, so that they may actively participate in the decision making processes.

By participation, accountability and responsibility, people from the deprived sections may gain control over the institutions which serve them, with a view that institutions must serve their purpose.

To foster creativity and critical thinking, in order to find alternatives for effecting and finding solutions to the problems and for initiating constructive programmes by a rational use of their many personal potentials and assets.

ACTION FOR CSM AT THE CENTRE :

- A. i) **Seminars** : We conduct seminars with our contact groups at grass roots for clarifying concepts of Cluster School Movement and also for new inputs for Cluster School Movement in terms of 'thinking' and strategies of implementations.
- ii) **Training** : We accord highest priority for training programmes. These programmes are arranged for different categories of people working at the grass roots like animators, pre-school teachers, and leaders of the community.
- iii) **Orientation Programmes** : Orientation programmes are conducted for religious groups.
- iv) **Training Programmes for the Target Population** : Members of village Sanghams and Mahila Mandals are brought together for reflection and training for effective functioning, leadership development, raising issues and problem solving.
- v) **Camps** : To create awareness among the youth, camps are organised in the villages where CSM is initiated.
- vi) **Production of resource materials** like booklets, articles, slides, video, stories, songs.

- vii) Training Street Theatre.
- viii) Training in survey and research.

B. Research :

- i) We conduct health, socio-economic and educational surveys to get an accurate understanding of the situation wherever we initiate Cluster School Movement.
- ii) At present we have trained a group to conduct research on 'Single Teacher Schools' in Doddaballapur Taluk. There are 179 Single Teacher Schools out of 236 primary schools in Doddaballapur Taluk. We have already constructed the tools for research. Presently, the group is collecting data.
- iii) A study is also being conducted to understand the problems of drop-out in rural schools.
- iv) Research is also initiated in English language. Our prime objective is to devise appropriate means of teaching English in rural areas. This research was initiated in August 1987.

Further, we are developing a team to study the pedagogy and content of primary schools.

PRESENT STATUS OF CSM :

We have initiated Cluster School Movement in different parts of Karnataka. The map will give a fair idea about it.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA :

Grass root level communication plays an essential role in the process of social change. The relationship between the personnel in the department of media and other personnel at the CNF & CE is a partnership rather than a tool-user relationship. This new relationship depends on two elements: to understand the dynamic relation between two parties, and to define their roles in the process of social reform.

To create an awareness among the people and to organise them needs lot of skills, so the activists and media personnel work in close collaboration with each other.

The communication department of CNF & CE has mainly the following objectives :

1. To produce communication materials that can be made use of to bring awareness among the people, mainly at grass root levels.
2. To train grass root level workers in order to make them understand the communication system that functions in our country which has become part of their life and to search for alternate media that is apt for grass roots like theatre, posters, songs, puppetry, slides etc., and acquire necessary skills to make use of these group media.
- 3 To build a net work among the grass-root level group for sharing, acquiring communication materials and searching for new themes.

TRAINING :

All the planned workshops aim to provide a comprehensive and integrated framework, in which the participants can learn, work and transfer social skills and respond to the complexities of modern day demands.

The media centre conducts workshops on the following :

- i) Workshop on poster making.
- ii) Workshop on street theatre.
- iii) Workshop on slide sound production.
- iv) Workshop on communication media.

VIDEO PRODUCTION :

- i) Situation of one teacher schools.
- ii) Children's festival.
- iii) A video documentary film is produced on 'Rural Women-priorities and needs'
- iv) Video film on Rag Pickers.

SLIDE PRODUCTION :

- i) Abbu and Subbu : Slide show for children to convey the importance of education.
- ii) Slide documentation on 'Hakkipikki' tribes festival.

SLIDES READY FOR SALE :

- i) Drug policy of India.
- ii) Two faces of India.
- iii) Life and struggle of rag pickers.
- iv) Abbu and Subbu.
- v) Island - old version.

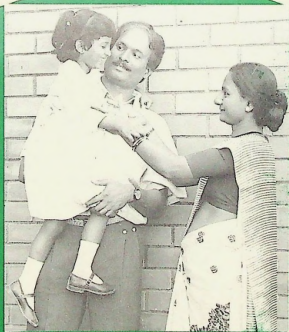
SCREEN PRINTING :

One of the new undertakings of the year was the introduction of screen printing. So far we have produced the following :

1. 1,000 posters which emphasise the need to go to school.
2. Visiting cards for the members of the centre.
3. 1,000 posters on the theme 'Unity'.



Finding homes for homeless children



VATHSALYA CHARITABLE TRUST

The Rights of the Child ensure that the child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a family.

Need for Family Support for Development of Children

"It is an accepted fact that the balanced development of a child – emotional, physical and intellectual – can be best ensured within the family or where this is not possible, in familial surroundings. The responsibility for providing care and protection to children including those who are orphaned, abandoned, neglected and abused rests primarily with the family, the community and society at large. However, since many traditional institutions including the family structure are undergoing changes on account of urbanisation, industrialisation and the general process of development, family support to a child is not always available. It, therefore, becomes the responsibility of the community, of society and of the State to provide both institutional and non-institutional support to destitute children."

*Ministry of Welfare publication -
Gazette of India (Part I) July 1989*

This is where the Vathsalya Charitable Trust comes in. We strive to find homes for abandoned and orphaned children.

Our objectives

1. Every child should be in a family.
2. Strive to prevent abandonment of children.
3. Emergency care of children in crisis situations.
4. Place homeless children with families within the country.

Our services

1. Child-care centre.
2. Counselling service to unwed mothers.
3. Temporary child-care services.
4. Foster-care services.
5. Adoption within the country.

Would you like to be a partner in this venture?

What you can do

1. Refer any orphaned or abandoned child to us.
2. Refer the unwed mother or unwanted baby to us.
3. Encourage couples and families to provide a permanent home for homeless children.
4. Send us your views on our programmes.
5. Promote adoption in India by referring prospective adoptive parents to us.

His name is TODAY

"We are guilty of many errors and many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the fountain of life. Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. Right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed. To him we cannot answer 'Tomorrow'. His name is TODAY"

*— Gabriela Mistrala
(Chilean poet)*

For further details please contact:

Programme Director:

VATHSALYA CHARITABLE TRUST

115/2 Naganapalya Main Road,
Maruthi Sevanagar,
Bangalore 560 033

Phone: 570 009.

*Comprehensive
Community Based
Health and Development
Programme*



**ST THOMAS MISSION SOCIETY
M A N D Y A**

Phone : (0823244) 1 0 7 3

**SANTHOME, Post Box No. 42,
Engineering College Road
Mandya - 571 461, Karnataka, INDIA.**

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The "Saint Thomas Mission Society" has been working in Mandya District since 1978, having mainly the villages in mind. This society started more organised social service - the "Comprehensive Community Based Health And Development Programme" (CHDP) in 1987.

Aims and Objectives :

The CHDP is aimed at bringing about an integral development of the community irrespective of class, caste and creed. By integral development we mean the total well being of individuals in their physical, mental, spiritual, social, economic, educational and cultural aspects of life.

I. Creating an awareness in the people of illiteracy, exploitation, casteism, poverty, inequality and diseases ; to motivate the people to work for the eradication of these social evils.

II. Improving the living conditions and general welfare of the public, particularly of the rural population composed of farmers and agricultural labourers as well as the poor and indigent persons of whatever occupation by effecting change in the entire outlook and attitude of the people at large. This is possible only by motivating the people to find out ways and means to reach the envisaged goal

III. The dynamism which is a prerequisite for development is inherent in the community. The only

thing needed is to facilitate the hidden potentialities in the people to blossom out. This is possible by making people aware of their ignorance and creating in them a socio-political consciousness which gives an impetus to concrete action.

IV. A general awakening in the society is impossible through piecemeal work ; it should rather be through incessant and organised efforts. In order to attain this end, the various groups in the community such as children, women, youth and adults are to be organised in a positive and creative manner. By means of various contextualised educational programmes, the groups and the community at large have to be conscientized, motivated and helped to think and act for their own development.

V. Ours is a humble effort to join hands with the worldwide attempt to realize " Health for all by 2000 AD", the objective put forth in the 'Alma Atta' (WHO) declaration.

To attain the above said objectives, we have launched the following programmes :

Nursery Training Programme :-

It is the training given to children in the age group of 4 to 6 years. This pre-primary education is meant to give initiation and interest among children in learning. The teachers are given special training not only to conduct nursery classes but also to work as animators in the grass root level. So the 34 nurseries we are having help us to reach out the entire villages

Non-Formal Education For School Dropouts :-

In villages vast majority of children discontinue

going to school even before they complete their primary education. Some of the reasons for this are poverty, low wages, unemployment, lack of interest on the part of parents and poor facilities available in schools. This situation prompts parents to send their children for work to eke out their livelihood and these children engage themselves in agricultural labour, go for grazing cattle and sheep or baby sit at home.

Taking into consideration the various aspects of the social situation and economic backwardness, an education programme of a different sort is being executed

We envisage an education of a non-formal type. For this, teachers are so trained in each station that they can give this type of education for the school dropouts.

The teacher's role in this regard is of utmost importance. They have to motivate parents as well as children and have to get the co-operation of the whole village. At present we are running 42 non-formal schools under the project.

Motivation Programme :

People are capable of changing their situation if they are properly motivated. Therefore, this motivation programme is intended to elicit and facilitate the process of analysing the social situation and to take common action

The main intention of this programme is to enable people to critically evaluate the basic causes of social evils and to work for their eradication, to make them aware of their right in decision making

and to facilitate people's organisations and better functioning of them. With this in mind we conduct more than 50 motivation camps every year.

Adult Education :

The adult education programme is intended to be a community mobilization and organization programme. It will be a non-formal forum where people will sit together and discuss various issues and problems, trying to find out solutions by themselves through their common efforts

Making people literate will also be a concern of ours under this programme. A one month literacy campaign will be undertaken every year after having motivated educated volunteers for the same. The enlightened volunteers in the village will make a survey of the illiterate in that village and organise and conduct this literacy campaign.

This will be followed up through the supply of reading materials adapted to their standard and occasional short courses to keep in touch with them.

Leadership Training :

The villagers are not united mainly because of the lack of able leadership. Traditional power structure and existing leadership are very much anti-developmental. They stand to keep up the traditional structure and institutions for their own vested interest. Democracy and democratic values are a distant dream for the majority.

So a new generation of leaders, who have interest and initiative to work for the development of the village, should evolve to replace the old

generation of self-seekers.

The ultimate result of this programme is to have charismatic and committed leaders in villages and to motivate them to work against inequality and injustice and bring about a transformation for the better.

Farmers' Education Programme :

The backbone of economy of Mandya district as of the whole of India is agrarian. The income farmers get from traditional methods of farming is very meagre.

Under this programme, various seminars, camps and demonstration classes are being conducted on topics such as agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale industries, co-operatives and self employment schemes.

The primary goals of this programme are to give theoretical and technical knowledge on agriculture and animal husbandry and to link people with govt. departmental agencies.

Community Health Programme :

Community health programme is drawn up to make an awareness among the people that health is their right and that people have a collective responsibility to maintain and promote it.

The planned community health programme is oriented towards prevention of sickness and promotion of health, utilization of local health resources, promotion of herbal and traditional system of medicine, training of village based health cadres and

encouraging community participation.

To reach the above said goals, we are conducting

- 1) Mother and child health
- 2) Health animators' training
- 3) School health programme
- 4) Herbal medicine and home remedies
- 5) Community health centres

In order to conduct the programme, we make use of the services of experts in respective fields, government and voluntary agencies.

People at the helm :

The multi-prong project is being carried out by 22 Fathers belonging to the Missionary Society of St. Thomas Apostle, 14 Sisters belonging to the Sacred Heart Congregation and 4 Sisters each belonging to the Holy Family and Snehagiri Congregations. They make up the core team and work hand in hand with local committees, government and voluntary agencies.

There are 80 animators (grass root level workers) chosen from among the best in villages and two energetic MSW graduates working as Field Officers and experts. We carry out these programmes with special emphasis on the rural poor, the working class, the slum dwellers, the women, and children, the aboriginals, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. More than 120 villages are covered in different parts of Mandya district and all our activities are carried out through the following centres.

1. Deepti Bhavan

P. B. No. 42
Nehrunagar,
Mandya - 571401.

2. Jyothir Vikasa

Kalenahally (Post)
Mandya Taluk
Mandya - 571402
Phone : Yeliyur 50

3. Vimalalaya

Guthalu (Post)
Mandya - 571403
Phone : 1462

4. Gulabisadana

Rajimundahally
Chinakuruli (via)
Mandya - 571455

5. Sevasadana

Gollarahally
Halagur Post
Mandya - 571421

6. Christalaya

Hadanur
Thendekere Post.
K. R. Pet Taluk
Mandya - 571426

7. Jeevan Jyothi

Ganjam,
Srirangapatna
Mandya - 571438
Phone : SRP-190

8. Sanjeevana

Sikkarpura
Rajimundahally
Nagamangala
Mandya - 571432

9. Preethinilaya

Koppa, Maddur
Mandya - 571425

Fr Jose Kochupara

Director
(Social Service Centre)

Fr Michael Maliekal

Assistant Director
(Social Service Centre)

Fr John Kadookunnel

President

St Thomas Mission Society

Santhome, P. B. No. 42, Mandya-571401, ☎ : 1073

"Whenever you did this for one of the least important of these brothers of mine, you did it for me" - JESUS

79

A BREAKTHROUGH

Occurs outside our normal structures of thinking

Frees us from our invisible self-imposed limitations

Alters our view of what is possible

Transforms everyday issues and concerns into possibilities of effective action

Yields unprecedented, unpredictable results

Komatsu Doctor
project

Breakthrough occurs often in our lives by accident. Can we make them happen?

The Breakthrough Program addresses itself to this fundamental enquiry. Every leap human kind has taken, every leap each of us have taken to accomplish anything in our lives has been the result of a Breakthrough.

Where do these breakthroughs come from? What causes them to occur? Our normal response is-- accident, or will of God, or luck, or chance, or fate. In the Breakthrough Programme, we enquire into whether it is really so.

The workshops are not lectures. The workshops engage participants in a rigorous participatory enquiry.

The questions we ask are :

What are hidden and unexamined assumptions of what is possible?

When we communicate, do we really communicate?

Do we really listen to and speak to people? What do we listen to?

What are we really saying when we say something cannot be done?

When do we say we are controlled by circumstances?

Do we really see and know things as we experienced them?

How do our hidden structures of thinking filter our perceptions?

What is the source of power to accomplish anything?

Is it possible to tap this source?

The enquiry reveals our structures of thinking. It reveals the limitations we have set on ourselves that shape how we act and react in our day to day situations. The enquiry offers us the possibility of insights into effective accomplishments.

BREAKTHROUGH WORKSHOP

This is a workshop to introduce the Breakthrough technology to the participants which opens up an enquiry in them.

Prambha conducts the two day introductory programme in Bangalore once in two months (Second Saturday and Sunday) between 9.00 AM and 6.00 PM. The fee for each participant is Rs. 150/-.

Prambha also offers introductory programs on request both in English and Kannada for development organisations, educational institution and business houses. Those who wish to take this workshop to their organisation would have to see the usefulness of the program for themselves, use it in their own work and then request us to conduct a program for the team working in their organisation. The inhouse program would be designed to suit the needs of the host organisation - the duration of the programme could even be more than 2 days.

THE PERSONAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM (PEP) (ENGLISH & KANNADA)

This is a year long programme for those who have completed the introductory workshop, used in their work, and are committed to inquire deeper into the technology. Every month a two day session is held for the participants who enroll into this program. The rest of the month is practice in the field. Regular followup support is provided for the use of this technology by the participants.

THE FUND RAISING TRAINING PROGRAM

One of the fundamental aspects of life in which we get stuck in our work and our relationships is money. This program engages participants in an enquiry into our relationship with money. What is the source of our power to work effectively? Is it possible to elicit partnerships in our work? Is it possible to raise enough funds for our work from people? The program equips participants to raise funds from people to support development and service activities for the community. This is a four month program. Every month a two day session is held from 9.00 AM - 5.30 PM, followed by practice in the field.

RESULTS

Over 2000 persons from different walks of life, the majority of them in the development field, have participated in the Breakthrough program, this includes key people of nearly 50 organisations, development professionals, field workers, tribals, villagers, students, teachers, businessmen, corporate professionals and the like.

Breakthrough workshops are committed to produce visible, measurable results in work. Participants are able to see new opportunities for creative action some of the accomplishments are :

- * increased effectiveness and productivity
- * enhanced ability to manage and communicate
- * work completed on time
- * satisfying relationships
- * taking on projects thought to be difficult or impossible to achieve.

THE NETWORK

Many who have done the program associate themselves with the work of the Breakthrough Program of Prarambha. Though otherwise engaged in their own professions and organisations, they are committed to take this program to those in whose life they wish to make a difference. This takes the form of enrolments into the various Breakthrough Programs, follow-up with participants as they practice in their own work and relationships, practice in the various commitments they have made to having an impact on society on issues like environment, forestry, energy, public accountability, rural & urban health, education, employment etc.,

This network is the base on which this whole Breakthrough Program stands and is a context in which participants can see the usefulness of this technology in actual practice.

PRARAMBHA

Prarambha is a nonprofit development organisation registered as a Trust in 1985 by a team committed to rural development.

Prarambha has developed strong relationship with many rural development organisations and individuals committed to development in Karnataka.

Prarambha promotes rural development projects in Karnataka providing training, guidance and funding for committed individuals to initiate village development projects. 35 teams have been initiated till 1988.

The teams initiated are spread in 9 districts working in 200 villages.

They are engaged in programs such as education, delivery of government welfare schemes, rural employment, women welfare, social education.

PRARAMBHA
18/1, Ali Askar Road,
Cunningham Road,
Bangalore - 560 052

Prarambha

53, Berlie Street Cross

BCC Quarters, Shantinagar

BANGALORE 560 025

Karnataka India

Ph: (0812)-233948

work 8 hrs DoT

7-7-89 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM

8-7-89 8:30 AM to 9-7-89 6:30 PM

6:30 PM

71991



LEPROSY IS CURABLE
ERADICATE FEAR
ENCOURAGE TREATMENT

SOME FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT LEPROSY :

Leprosy is a Communicable Disease like any other disease. The germ which causes leprosy was identified by Dr. HANSEN and so Leprosy is also known as "HANSEN'S DISEASE."

- It is caused by a Germ. It is neither hereditary nor a curse from God,
 - LEPROSY IS CURABLE.
 - It is the least infectious of infectious diseases.
 - Leprosy can affect both the rich and poor. Anybody in the community can get the disease. So it is everybody's concern.
 - Leprosy is long in coming, and long in going.
 - Treatment should be regular and varies from 6 months to 3 years with M.D.T, (Multi Drug Treatment).
 - Suspect Leprosy when there is :-
 - A pale or a red patch, non itching, and shows loss of sensation to touch, pain, heat and cold.
 - Numbness and weakness of fingers.
 - Smooth, oily, shiny, Reddish skin.
- and Consult a Doctor.

- Only a small percentage of Leprosy patients are infectious. Do not isolate them : Accept them in the family and in the Community.
- All persons exposed to leprosy, do not get the disease. Only 2 to 3% of them get the disease. It may be even less with better hygiene
- Infectious patients once put under modern treatment do not spread the disease.
- All leprosy patients do not spread the disease. Only 15 to 20% of cases are infectious. Repeated close contact with infectious leprosy patients may cause the disease. Like many other diseases leprosy germs also spread, through coughing, sneezing, sputum etc.,
- Deformity occurs in 25% of untreated cases, and that too, after 3 to 5 years. This proves that majority of patients are not deformed.
- Deformity indicates neglect of treatment and is not a sign of infectivity or of active disease.
- Early and regular treatment, not only cures the disease but also prevents deformities.
- Leprosy is mainly a disease of skin and nerves. Occasionally other organs may also be involved.
- At present there is no vaccine for leprosy. It is still in the experimental stage.
- At present only 5 to 10% of the patients are beggars. The rest are in the community.
- Beggars do not spread the disease, because we do not come in contact with them.
- Early deformities can be prevented by regular physiotherapy. Some of the deformities can be treated by Surgery. Early detection and regular treatment is the best way to prevent deformities.
- Leprosy patients can also develop damage to nerves of the eyes, resulting in paralysis of the eyelids, loss of sensation of the cornea, dimness of vision and later loss of vision.
- The disease is not directly responsible for dreadful deformities. Leprosy damages some nerves and the patient experiences loss of sensation. Without adequate protection, hands and feet get injured causing ulcers and deformities.
- Leprosy is not only medical problem, but also a social one. The greatest enemy for leprosy control is STIGMA the darkest aspect of leprosy.

- What is most needed is social acceptance and concern for the patient, so that the goal set by our Country to eradicate Leprosy by the end of the Century is achieved.
 - What can you do about Leprosy :-
1. Educate yourself and discuss the correct information with friends and relatives.
 2. Protect yourself against Leprosy by yearly medical check ups.
 3. If you see early signs of Leprosy in any one encourage them to go for immediate Check up.
 4. Accept the patients in the family and community and help them to lead healthy and happy lives.
 5. Give equal opportunities for education, employment and marriage to leprosy patients and their children.
 6. Rehabilitate the leprosy patients with family and community. Support, accept them. Family members and the community should be educated and motivated towards this end. Otherwise, they resort to beggary.

SOME FACTS ABOUT LEPROSY CONTROL WORK IN INDIA

Leprosy has been a disease of misery and suffering, existing in our Country for many centuries.

Extent of the Problem : India has about four million patients (out of a total of eleven million in the world) according to estimates made in 1981. Of these 7.33 Lakhs of Patients are in TAMILNADU, 6.2 Lakhs in ANDHRA PRADESH, one Lakh in KERALA, 2.22 Lakhs in KARNATAKA, 4 Lakhs in MAHARASTRA. Thus it will be seen that more than 50% of the patients are in these five States.

Control Work : The National Leprosy Control Programme was started in 1955 in India. In 1981 the programme was redesignated as National Leprosy Eradication programme because the Government took a policy decision of eradicating Leprosy by 2000 A.D.

The Programme is also included in the Prime Minister's 20 point programme.

Treatment : There was no significant drug for treatment of Leprosy till 1947, when D.D.S. (Dapsone) was found to be useful. In 1981 the Multi Drug Treatment was introduced according to the recommendations of Indian Government and later of World Health Organisation (W.H.O.). This was possible because three other effective drugs namely RIFAMPICIN, CLOFAZAMINE and ETHIONAMIDE have

been found out in the period 1960-1975

Gradually M. D. T. is being introduced in as many districts in India as possible.

The period of treatment has become indeed very small with M.D.T. 80% of the patients belonging to the non infectious group require only 6-9 Months while those belonging to infectious group requires only 2 to 3 years of treatment.



More Informations at :

SUMANAHALLI LEPROSY PROJECT

No. 99, Residency Road

Old ST. Mary's Seminary Building

BANGALORE - 560 025

Telephone No. 211698

SUMANAHALLI REHABILITATION & TRAINING CENTRE

Magadi Road, Opp. To Beggar's Colony

BANGALORE-560079

Telephone No. 355317

79 25

VIVEKANANDA GIRIJANA KALYANA KENDRA

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK

AT KOLLEGAL TALUK (M.M.HILLS AND EASTERN PART OF

B.R. HILLS

Background information of the agency:

Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra is a welfare organisation dedicated to the cause of serving Tribal people. In spite of the existing various tribal development projects, much needs to be done for the real upliftment of the tribal people. The people living in Male Mahadeswara Betta and Biligiri rangana Betta are one such group, who are backward and primitive to the extent of still living on wild roots and tubers for their food. The Community is known as Soligas.

It is with the aspiration of serving these brethren that Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra found light with the twin objectives of improving the socio-economic condition of the tribal people and also to help them enrich their traditional culture and values. Great importance is given to create a sense of self-help and subjective participation of the tribal people in all our developmental activities.

Situation:

The Soliga tribal people living in the Mahadeswara Hills and eastern part of the B.R.Hills come under Kollegal Taluk. These people in small hamlets known as 'Podus'. In spite of the existing various tribal development projects of Government, the life of these people has been still miserable. They live by casual labour which is uncertain and some of them cultivate small pieces of land in the forest and grow Ragi. In the lean period they fetch roots and tubers for their food. Being devoid of social exposure and ignorance and fear hovering over their heads, they are in utter confusion and leading a life of hardship.

There are about 20 such podus (hamlets) and there is much needs to be done to mitigate further hardship of these people. The details are as follows:

<u>Name of the Podu</u>	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Population.</u>
-------------------------	------------------------	--------------------

Eastern part of B.R.Hills:

1. Havinamule	40	180
2. Kathekallu Podu	32	125
3. Mavathur	62	280
4. Hiriambala	60	250
5. Hosapodu	68	400
6. Boodipadaga	55	300
7. Huilnatta & Kodvale	30	140

M.M. Hills areas:

8. Hanehola	60	300
9. Gorasane, Tulsgerre and Kumudikki	80	375
10. Konankere	90	500
11. Ponnachi	235	1100

.....2

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
47/1, (First Floor), It. Marks Road
BANGALORE-560 001

<u>Name of the podu</u>	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Population</u>
<u>Tamilnadu State:</u>		
12. Germala	25	110
13. Gaddesalu	80	350
14. Arepalya	50	200
15. Hasnoor	60	250
16. Konkere and other	100	480
	<hr/> 1,027 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,340 <hr/>

(excluding these areas some more areas are to be covered)

Main problems of the area:

The main problems of the area can be identified as follows:-

Unemployment, lack of adequate housing, nutrition problem, lack of food availability, diseases among children due to under nourishment, lack of health care, illitracy, lack of educational opportunities, strong feeling of helplessness and hope lessness and exploitation by the non tribals.

Main aim of the Work:

Integrated development of the Soliga tribals with their initiative and participation.

Objectives:

1. To initiate need based tribal development programmes.
2. To Co-ordinate and co-operate with other voluntary and Governmental programmes in tribal development.
3. To organise people, based on specific issues.
4. To mobilise mass power to get their rights - Land, Minimum wages, Employment Guarentee schemes etc.
5. To improve the economic condition of the tribal people.
6. Forming Podu level and Taluk level tribal development Sangams (Samithi) to enable them to solve their own problems.
7. To enable tribal people to participate effectively in the process of development.

Specific Programmes to achieve the objective:

1. Organise social awareness and leadership training programmes.
2. Conducting adult education programmes.
3. Issue based workshops.
4. Organising street plays discussions, meetings, popet show etc., to educate the people.
5. Help to get the financial assistance from Government and other financial istitutions for the productive purposes to the needy.

6. Promotion of Co-operatives.
7. Organising agriculture training programme and demonstration.
8. Providing health awareness and medical service - Through training the local people.

To accomplish the task, the proposed staff and their expenditure is as follows:

<u>B U D G E T</u>		
Social Worker	700 x 12	8,400-00
Community and Health workers	9 x 50 x 12	5,400-00
Mobile Medical expenditure (Once in a month)	200 x 12	2,400-00
Travelling expenses	150 x 12,	1,800-00
Rent for Branch Office (At Kollegal)	150 x 12	1,800-00
Total		<hr/> 19,800-00 <hr/>

(Nineteen thousand and Eight hundred only)

(Dr. H. Sudarshan)
 Hon. Secretary
 Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
 B.R.Hills-571317
 Mysore District-Karnataka

*
 * *

 * *
 *

VIVEKANANDA GIRIJANA KALYANA KENDRA

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK

AT KOLLEGAL TALUK (M.M.HILLS AND EASTERN PART OF

B.R. HILLS

Background information of the agency:

Vivekananda Girijanana Kalyana Kendra is a welfare organisation dedicated to the cause of serving Tribal people. In spite of the existing various tribal development projects, much needs to be done for the real upliftment of the tribal people. The people living in Male Mahadeswara Betta and Biligiri rangana Betta are one such group, Who are backward and primitive to the extent of still living on wild roots and tubers for their food. The Community is known as Soligas.

It is with the aspiration of serving these brethren that Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra found light with the twin objectives of improving the socio-economic condition of the tribal people and also to help them enrich their traditional culture and values. Great importance is given to create a sense of self-help and subjective participation of the tribal people in all our developmental activities.

Situation:

The Soliga tribal people living in the Mahadeswara Hills and eastern part of the B.R.Hills come under Kollegal Taluk. These people in small hamlets known as 'Podus'. In spite of the existing various tribal development projects of Government, the life of these people has been still miserable. They live by casual labour which is uncertain and some of them cultivate small pieces of land in the forest and grow Ragi. In the lean period they fetch roots and tubers for their food. Being devoid of social exposure and ignorance and fear hovering over their heads, they are in utter confusion and leading a life of hardship.

There are about 20 such podus (hamlets) and there is much needs to be done to mitigate further hardship of these people. The details are as follows:

<u>Name of the Podu</u>	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Population.</u>
-------------------------	------------------------	--------------------

Eastern part of B.R.Hills:

1. Havinamule	40	180
2. Kathekallu Podu	32	125
3. Mavathur	62	280
4. Hiriambala	60	250
5. Hosapodu	68	400
6. Boodipadaga	55	300
7. Huilnatta & Kodvale	30	140

M.M. Hills area:

8. Hanehola	60	300
9. Gorasane, Tulsgere and Kumudikki	80	375
10. Konankere	90	500
11. Ponnachi	235	1100

<u>Name of the podu</u>	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Population</u>
<u>Tamilnadu State:</u>		
12. Germala	25	110
13. Gaddesalu	80	350
14. Arepalya	50	200
15. Hasnoor	60	250
16. Konkere and other	100	480
<hr/> 1,027 <hr/>		<hr/> 5,340 <hr/>

(excluding these areas some more areas are to be covered)

Main problems of the area:

The main problems of the area can be identified as follows:-

Unemployment, lack of adequate housing, nutrition problem, lack of food availability, diseases among children due to under nourishment, lack of health care, illitracy, lack of educational opportunities, strong feeling of helplessness and hope lessness and exploitation by the non tribals.

Main aim of the Work:

Integrated development of the Soliga tribals with their initiative and participation.

Objectives:

1. To initiate need based tribal development programmes.
2. To Co-ordinate and co-operate with other voluntary and Governmental programmes in tribal development.
3. To organise people, based on specific issues.
4. To mobilise mass power to get their rights - Land, Minimum wages, Employment Guarentee schemes etc.
5. To improve the economic condition of the tribal people.
6. Forming Podu level and Taluk level tribal development Sangams (Samithi) to enable them to solve their own problems.
7. To enable tribal people to participate effectively in the process of development.

Specific Programmes to achieve the objective:

1. Organise social awareness and leadership training programmes.
2. Conducting adult education programmes.
3. Issue based workshops.
4. Organising street plays discussions, meetings, popet show etc., to educate the people.
5. Help to get the financial assistance from Government and other financial istitutions for the productive purposes to the needy.

6. Promotion of Co-operatives.
7. Organising agriculture training programme and demonstration.
8. Providing health awareness and medical service - Through training the local people.

To accomplish the task, the proposed staff and their expenditure is as follows:

<u>B U D G E T</u>		
Social Worker	700 x 12	8,400-00
Community and Health workers	9 x 50 x 12	5,400-00
Mobile Medical expenditure (Once in a month)	200 x 12	2,400-00
Travelling expenses	150 x 12,	1,800-00
Rent for Branch Office (At Kollegal)	150 x 12	1,800-00
Total		19,800-00

(Nineteen thousand and Eight hundred only)

(Dr. H. Sudarshan)
 Hon. Secretary
 Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
 B.R.Hills-571317
 Mysore District-Karnataka

*
 * *

 * *
 *

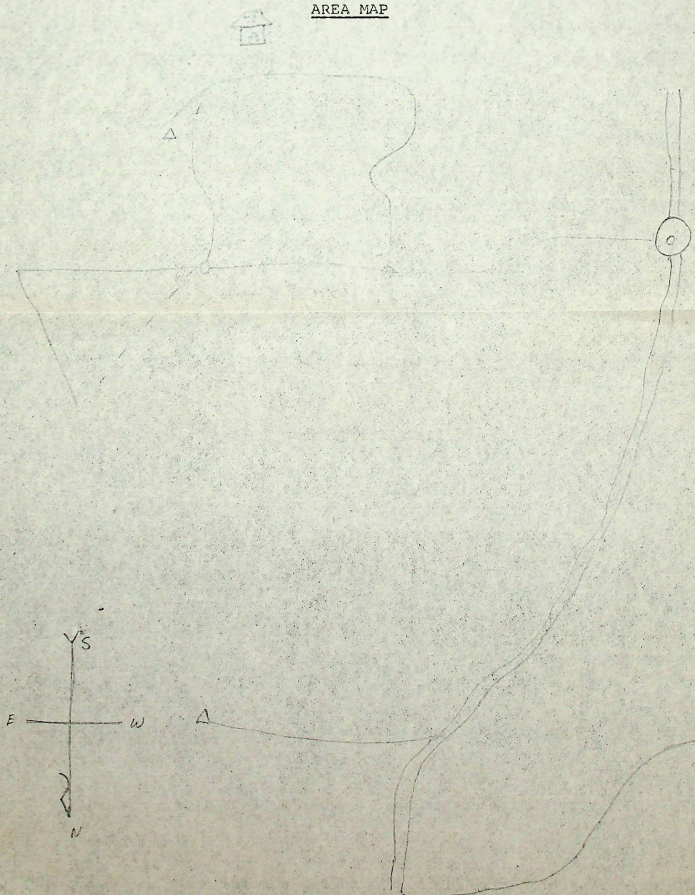
P R O J E C T P R O O P O S A L

INTRODUCTION:

I am a physician by profession. I studied in Mysore Medical College, Mysore. Immediately after my graduation I joined Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R.Hills run by Dr.H. Sudarshan who is serving the Tribal people for the past six years.

During my stay at B.R.Hills, I had an opportunities to work intimately with tribes. I was also exposed to many gatherings, workshops and Voluntary organisations serving a variety of populations in an around Karnataka. After a detailed study and experience in this field I have arrived at my own method of approach which I am confident of implementing.

AREA MAP



AREA SURVEY REPORT

Name of the Place	Distance from the Head Quarters	No. of families	Total number of Tribes in each Hadi	Occupational Details of the Tribal Families.
1. YALCHATTY	9 Kms	3 (All Jenukurubas)	20	Landless labourers, no houses no drinking Water facilities (2 Houses recently allotted)
2. LOKKERE	10 Kms	6 (Jenukuruba and Betta Kuruba)	40	Landless labourers, 6 Janatha houses have been constructed, No drinking water.
3. YALCHATTY COLONY (Chenniyapura)	8 Kms	10 Mixed Community (7- Soligas, 2 Jenukuruba 1 Bettakuruba)	40	Cooli, no lands, no drinking water.
4. BURUBAR HUNDI	9 Kms	10 Soliga	70	Cooli, 3 members have got lands 4.10 acres each, few of them have got Bullocks no drinking water.
5. KANIYANAPURA COLONY	10 Kms	26 Soligas mainly	161	26 Janatha Houses, most of them have got patta lands, cattles. There is a Bala-vadi.
6. KANIYANAPURA COLONY II (kar Ragi Hundi)	9 Kms	8 Soligas mainly	36	Landless labourers, 8 Janatha Houses.

Name of the Place	Distance from the Head Quarters	No. of families	Total number of Tribes in each Hadi	Occupational Details of the Tribal families.
7. HADANA KANIVE	8 Kms	25 Soligas mainly	120	No lands, labourers.
8. CHANNIKETTE	3.5 Kms	12 (9 Soligas 3 Jenukurubas)	60	Landless labourers, 3 Janatha houses.
9. BANDIPURA	H.Q.	72 Mixed Community	296	Landless labourers, 34 Janatha houses.
10. MELKAMANAHALLI	5 Kms	12	55	-----
11. BANDIPURA COLONY	---	19	103	-----
12. HAGGADAHALLI	18 Kms	17	-	Few of them have got lands not more than Two acres. 17 janatha houses. Labourers.
13. HANGALA	10 Kms	3 Soliga	-	-----

Most of the tribes in this area are landless labourers. Who have to depend on the forest Department or on the land lords for the labour. The wages (Coolie) they get in that area is Rs.6/- day for men and Rs.5/-day for women. They have been exploited by the Forest people and non-tribes.

Most of the distant villages (Hadi) do not have proper drinking water some of them do not have the shelter or houses.

The Government have not been able to provide the basic needs to the Community like, shelter, food and drinking water. Here it has failed to educate the community. The tribes have been deprived of all of all the facilities given by the Government through banks and other resources like B.D.O. as the extension officials don't take much interest in identifying the beneficiaries. All most all the tribes are below the poverty line, they don't get proper wages. Added to this they have been Exploited by the advanced farmers of this area.

There is a school in Mangala and a Residential school in Bandipura, which are not functioning. After the inception of my programmes I intend to rectify these problems of school.

FELT NEEDS

Organising in to groups:

As the tribes are uneducated and have scattered in a wide area and there is no leadership which enables them to organise themselves in to group and fight for the needs. Hence the intervention of Voluntary Organisation is a must .

Economic Programmes:

The Economy of the tribes are so less, the average income of the family is less than Rs.10/-day and they are all landless labourers. The Government has failed to improve the economical condition of each family and hence inception of Voluntary Organisation is a must

Health Programmes:

The peoples are deprived of basic needs like food, shelter and drinking water facilities which is the root cause for the ill-health of the community. Most of the children are suffering from Malnutrition, Infant mortality rate is (IMR) higher in the Community.

Education Programmes:

All this is because they are lacking in Education. I intend to Educate, guide organise them into a group which can create self-reliance in them and to make them aware of the surroundings as well as facilities given by the Government and the basic rights of tribes.

PROPOSED HEAD QUARTERS:

BANDIPURA, GUNDLUPET TALUK, MYSORE DISTRICT.

Which is about 18 Kms from Gundlupet.

80 Kms from Mysore in Ooty-Mysore Road.

PROPOSED NAME OF THE CENTRE:

TROBAL EDUCATION AND RECONSTRUCTION SOCIETY
In Kannada GIRIJANA VIDYA MATHU PUNARNIMANA SAM SAMSTHE.

AREAS BENEFITED:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bandipura | 2. Yalchatty |
| 3. Lokkere | 4. Yalchatty Colony |
| 5. Burudar Hundi | 6. Kaniyanapura Colony I |
| 7. Hadanakanive | 8. Kaniyanapura Colony II |
| 9. Channikette | 10. Melkamanahalli |
| 11. Haggadahalla | 12. Bandipura Colony |
| 13. Magunahalli | |

AIMS OF THE PROJECT:

Short Term results expected:

1. To achieve good health in the community with much importance to the preventive and promotive care.
2. To identify and implement the local resources for the development of the community.
3. To identify the local Dais who can conduct deliveries in each Hadi or Village. Training her in aseptic methods and learning any new methods if available locally and encourage them.
4. Selecting community health workers and training them in First-aid and to use simple remedies and to educate the community regarding the Health education.
5. Identifying traditional doctor who disposes herbal medicines and to encourage them.
6. Achieving good community health by preventive and promotive health care by achieving (a) Health Education in community (b) Education nursing and pregnant women. (c) School health education.

LONG TERM RESULTS EXPECTED:

1. Development of autonomous Tribal organisation in each Hadi.
2. Development of autonomous Tribal organisation in Gundlupet Taluk area.
3. Extending the same to the District with the support of our brotherly organisation like DEED, CORD and VGKKI
4. Establishing women organisation in Gundlupet Taluk.
5. Developing an attitude to take over the organisation by the tribes themselves in long run.
6. To improve the economic status of the community
7. To reduce the rate of illiteracy by Social education (informal education)
8. To establish economically viable Cottage Industries that suits the present environment.
9. To take up drop-out education and training them in suitable programmes.
10. To take up down trodden rural masses and create awareness.

B U D G E T P R O P O S A L

Name of the post	Qualification & Experience	Salary P/M	Salary P/A
1. DIRECTOR		Rs.1500/-	Rs.18,000/-
2. PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR	M.Sw/B.Sw At least one year experi- ence	Rs.1200/-	Rs.14,400/-
3. SUPERVISOR	B.Sw/B.A./B.Co/ B.Sc With at least one year Ex- perience or intensive Training.	Rs. 800/-	Rs.9,600/-
4. RENTS (OFFICE & RESIDENCE)		Rs. 200/-	Rs.2,400/-
5. FURNITURES	-	Rs	Rs.5,000/-
6. YOUTH CAMPS (ONCE IN 3 MONTHS) Rs.1000/- each camp.	-	-	Rs.3,000/-
7. WOMEN'S CAMPS (TWO CAMPS) Rs.1000/-each camp.			Rs.2,000/-
8. TRANSPORTATION & FCCD ALLOWENCE FOR THE WHOLE YEAR			Rs.20,000/-
TOTAL			Rs.75,400/-

Proposed by,

Dr. S.B. Maheswara.M.B.B.S.,
BANDIPUR.GUNDLUPET TALUK.

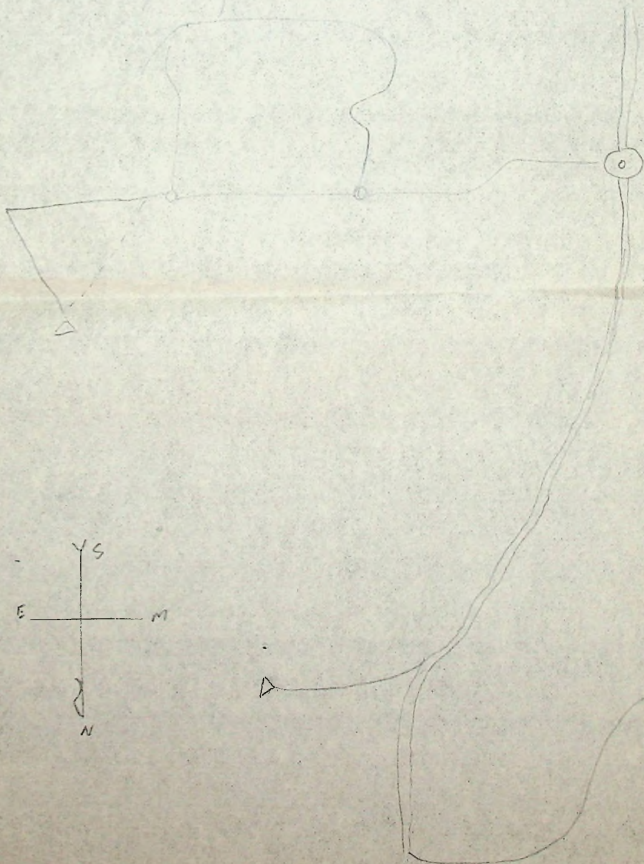
P R O J E C T P R O O P O S A L

INTRODUCTION:

I am a physician by profession. I studied in Mysore Medical College, Mysore. Immediately after my graduation I joined Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R.Hills run by Dr.H. Sudarshan who is serving the Tribal people for the past six years.

During my stay at B.R.Hills, I had an opportunities to work intimately with tribes. I was also exposed to many gatherings, workshops and Voluntary organisations serving a variety of populations in an around Karnataka. After a detailed study and experience in this field I have arrived at my own method of approach which I am confident of implementing.

AREA MAP



AREA SURVEY REPORT

Name of the Place	Distance from the Head Quarters	No. of families	Total number of Tribes in each Hadi	Occupational Details of the Tribal Families.
1. YALCHATY	9 Kms	3 (All Jenukurubas)	20	Landless labourers, no houses no drinking Water facilities (2 Houses recently allotted)
2. LOKKERE	10 Kms	6 (Jenukuruba and Betta Kuruba)	40	Landless labourers, 6 Janatha houses have been constructed, No drinking water.
3. YALCHATY COLONY (Chenniyanapura)	8 Kms	10 Mixed Community (7- Soligas, 2 Jenukuruba 1 Bettakuruba)	40	Cooli, no lands, no drinking water.
4. BURUBAR HUNDI	9 Kms	10 Soliga	70	Cooli, 3 members have got lands 4.10 acres each, few of them have got Bullocks no drinking water.
5. KANIYANAPURA COLONY	10 Kms	26 Soligas mainly	161	26 Janatha Houses, most of them have got patta lands, cattles. There is a Bala-vadi.
6. KANIYANAPURA COLONY II (kar Ragi Hundi)	9 Kms	8 Soligas mainly	36	Landless labourers, 8 Janatha Houses.

Name of the Place	Distance from the Head Quarters	No. of families	Total number of Tribes in each Hadi	Occupational Details of the Tribal families.
7. HADANA KANIVE	8 Kms	25 Soligas mainly	120	No lands, labourers.
8. CHANNIKETTE	3.5 Kms	12 (9 Soligas 3 Jenukurubas)	60	Landless labourers, 3 Janatha houses.
9. BANDIPURA	H.Q.	72 Mixed Community	296	Landless labourers, 34 Janatha houses.
10. MELKAMANAHALLI	5 Kms	12	55	-----
11. BANDIPURA COLONY	--	19	103	-----
12. HAGGADAHALLI	18 Kms	17	-	Few of them have got lands not more than Two acres. 17 janatha houses. Labourers.
13. HANGALA	10 Kms	3 Soliga	-	-----

Most of the tribes in this area are landless labourers. Who have to depend on the forest Department or on the land lords for the labour. The wages (Coolie) they get in that area is Rs.6/- day for men and Rs.5/-day for women. They have been exploited by the Forest people and non-tribes.

Most of the distant villages (Hadi) do not have proper drinking water some of them do not have the shelter or houses.

The Government have not been able to provide the basic needs to the Community like, shelter, food and drinking water. Here it has failed to educate the community. The tribes have been deprived of all of all the facilities given by the Government through banks and other resources like B.D.O. as the extension officials don't take much interest in identifying the beneficiaries. All most all the tribes are below the poverty line, they don't get proper wages. Added to this they have been Exploited by the advanced farmers of this area.

There is a school in Mangala and a Residential school in Bandipura, which are not functioning. After the inception of my programmes I intend to rectify these problems of school.

FELT NEEDS

Organising in to groups:

As the tribes are uneducated and have scattered in a wide area and there is no leadership which enables them to organise themselves in to group and fight for the needs. Hence the intervention of Voluntary Organisation is a must .

Economic Programmes:

The Economy of the tribes are so less, the average income of the family is less than Rs.10/-day and they are all landless labourers. The Government has failed to improve the economical condition of each family and hence inception of Voluntary Organisation is a must

Health Programmes:

The peoples are deprived of basic needs like food, shelter and drinking water facilities which is the root cause for the ill-health of the community. Most of the children are suffering from Malnutrition, Infant mortality rate is (IMR) higher in the Community.

Education Programmes:

All this is because they are lacking in Education. I intend to Educate, guide organise them into a group which can create self-reliance in them and to make them aware of the surroundings as well as facilities given by the Government and the basic rights of tribes.

PROPOSED HEAD QUARTERS:

BANDIPURA, GUNDLUPET TALUK, MYSORE DISTRICT.

Which is about 18 Kms from Gundlupet.

80 Kms from Mysore in Ooty-Mysore Road.

PROPOSED NAME OF THE CENTRE:

TROBAL EDUCATION AND RECONSTRUCTION SOCIETY
In Kannada GIRIJANA VIDYA MATHU PUNARNIMANA SAM SAMSTHE.

AREAS BENEFITED:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bandipura | 2. Yalchatty |
| 3. Lekkere | 4. Yalchatty Colony |
| 5. Burudar Hundi | 6. Kaniyanapura Colony I |
| 7. Madanaskanive | 8. Kaniyanapura Colony II |
| 9. Channikette | 10. Melkamanahalli |
| 11. Haggadahalla | 12. Bandipura Colony |
| 13. Magunahalli | |

AIMS OF THE PROJECT:

Short Term results expected:

1. To achieve good health in the community with much importance to the preventive and promotive care.
2. To identify and implement the local resources for the development of the community.
3. To identify the local Dais who can conduct deliveries in each Hadi or Village. Training her in aseptic methods and learning any new methods if available locally and encourage them.
4. Selecting community health workers and training them in First-aid and to use simple remedies and to educate the community regarding the Health education.
5. Identifying traditional doctor who disposes herbal medicines and to encourage them.
6. Achieving good community health by preventive and promotive health care by achieving (a) Health Education in community (b) Education nursing and pregnant women. (c) School health education.

LONG TERM RESULTS EXPECTED:

1. Development of autonomous Tribal organisation in each Hadi.
2. Development of autonomous Tribal organisation in Gundlupet Taluk area.
3. Extending the same to the District with the support of our brother organisation like DEED, CORD and VGKKI
4. Establishing women organisation in Gundlupet Taluk.
5. Developing an attitude to take over the organisation by the tribes themselves in long run.
6. To improve the economic status of the community
7. To reduce the rate of illiteracy by Social education (informal education)
8. To establish economically viable Cottage Industries that suits the present environment.
9. To take up drop-out education and training them in suitable programmes.
10. To take up down trodden rural masses and create awareness

B U D G E T P R O P O S A L

Name of the post	Qualification & Experience	Salary P/M	Salary P/A
1. DIRECTOR		Rs.1500/-	Rs.18,000/-
2. PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR	M.Sw/B.Sw At least one year experi- ence	Rs.1200/-	Rs.14,400/-
3. SUPERVISOR	B.Sw/B.A./B.Co/ B.Sc With at least one year Ex- perience or intensive Training.	Rs. 800/-	Rs.9,600/-
4. RENTS (OFFICE & RESIDENCE)		Rs. 200/-	Rs.2,400/-
5. FURNITURES	-	Rs	Rs.5,000/-
6. YOUTH CAMPS (ONCE IN 3 MONTHS) Rs.1000/- each camp.	-	-	Rs.2,000/-
7. WOMEN'S CAMPS (TWO CAMPS) Rs.1000/-each camp.			Rs.2,000/-
8. TRANSPORTATION & FOOD ALLOWENCE FOR THE WHOLE YEAR			Rs.20,000/-
TOTAL			Rs.75,400/-

Proposed by,

Dr. S.B. Maheswara.M.B.B.S.
BANDIPUR.GUNDLUPET TALUK.

29-2A

New Frontiers of Tribal Development

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
MARKS ROAD
7/1, (First Floor)
BANGALORE - 560 001



VIVEKANANDA GIRIJANA KALYANA KENDRA (Vivekananda Tribal Welfare Centre)

B. R. HILLS, MYSORE DISTRICT - 571 317, (Karnataka)
(Registered under Societies Registration Act 1960)

Feel, my children feel; feel for the poor, the ignorant,
the downtrodden, feel till the heart stops and the brain
reels and you think you will go mad — then pour the soul
out at the feet of the Lord and then will come power,
help and indomitable energy.

—Swami Vivekananda

A movement is conceived with a progressively organised programme for the social and economic emancipation of tribals. The Centre is a non-sectarian, humanitarian organisation dedicated to the ideal of "Service of God in Man".

Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra is an Organisation founded with such an ideal. In spite of the existing various tribal development projects, much needs to be done for the real upliftment of the tribal people. The 'Soliga' tribal people living in Biligiri Ranganatha Betta (B. R. Hills) are one such group, who are backward and primitive to the extent of still living on wild roots and tubers for their food. These innocent and honest people live in small hamlets, amidst flora and fauna of the thick jungles in the domain of elephants and are in the oblivion due to their way of life.

It is with the aspiration of serving these brethren that Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra found light, with the twin objectives of improving the socio-economic condition of the tribal people and also to help them enrich their traditional culture and values. Great importance is given to create a sense of self-help and subjective participation of the tribal people in all our developmental activities.

The Welfare Centre is already rendering service in right earnest within its resources and has ambitious projects to systematically achieve

its objectives, without harming in any way the intrinsic values of their traditional culture.

MEDICAL SERVICE

The following medical work has been undertaken for the tribal welfare, keeping in view the immediate as well as long term needs :

Tribal Hospital : A tribal hospital, with modest facilities and accommodation available is serving the tribal people. However, as this is not commensurate with the need, efforts are in hand to take up the work on a wider scale.

(b) Out-patient Dispensaries : Three out-patient medical centres have been set up at interior tribal hamlets — Purani, Kanneri Colony and Bedaguli. While this has helped in greater service to the tribal patients, economy by way of saving in transport has been achieved.

(c) Jaya-Vijayam Mobile Medical Unit : "Jaya-Vijayam" — the mobile medical unit of the organisation caters to the needs of other interior hamlets.

(d) 'Sickle-cell Anaemia' Screening Programme : An intensive screening programme of the entire tribal population, to identify 'Sickle-cell Anaemia', a genetic disease more prevalent among these tribals, has been taken up.

(e) Mother and Child Health — Nutrition Programme : A programme to provide nutritious food for expectant and lactating mothers and also children of 0-5 age group, is in hand.

As many as 150 needy mothers and children are covered by the project.

EDUCATION

The tribal people in B. R. Hills are illiterate and there is a great need to educate them. The following projects are in progress to achieve this objective :

(a) Vivekananda Girijana Prathamika Shala : A primary school is run by the centre exclusively for the tribal children, at B. R. Hills. About 45 children attend the school.

(b) Sarada Vidyamandira : Some of the tribal hamlets are in the interior forest and the children of these parts cannot attend our school without residential accommodation. A hostel for the tribal children has therefore been opened, and about 20 boys are being facilitated at present.

(c) Adult Education : The Kalyana Kendra is conducting adult education classes, in the evening hours. Health education has also been included in the curriculum.

(d) Vocational Training : A bamboo and cane handicraft training programme has been started in liaison with All India Handicraft Board. Further, a training centre in bee-keeping, tailoring and carpentry is in making.

AGRICULTURE

Three tribal hamlets — Yarakannagadde, Purani, and Bangalipodu have been adopted by the

organisation to help the tribal people in intensive cultivation. Though land was distributed to these tribal families almost a decade back, most of the land had remained uncultivated. A few of them, out of ignorance, had even sold their lands. The welfare centre has helped them in getting back their lands.

Now a trench is being dug all around the area, to protect the crops from wild elephants. Through the District Rural Development Society, loans have been given to the tribal families for land development and the entire area is now under cultivation.

OTHER PROJECTS

Some of the other important projects, which are in hand for the tribal welfare, are the following :

(a) Co-operative Society : A Co-operative Society is functioning for the tribal people with a view to provide essential commodities at fair price and also mobilise collection of minor forest produce.

(b) Dairy Farming : Milch animals have been distributed in collaboration with the District Rural Development Society and a milk co-operative society has been established for collection and distribution of milk.

(c) Housing : Construction of 20 low cost houses is under progress in a nearby hamlet.

(d) Fisheries : Two fishery units have been started in order to provide employment and also improve tribals' nutrition. These are under

the charge of four tribal boys trained in Fisheries, for this purpose.

(e) Cultural : Various cultural programmes are being conducted to promote the traditional music, dance and festivals of tribal people.

AN EARNEST APPEAL

All the developmental activities are intended to accomplish the three-fold purpose of inculcation of awareness, self-reliance and purposeful involvement in the national stream, in the tribal people. The enlightened public would appreciate that these projects can fructify only through their sympathetic and invaluable help.

The donations/contributions made to the Girijana Kalyana Kendra are exempted from income-tax under IT Act of 35CCA. Donations may be made preferably through crossed cheques drawn in favour of Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra.

We earnestly appeal to you to contribute liberally towards this noble cause.

For all particulars, please contact :

The Hon. Secretary
Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
B. R. Hills, Mysore District - 571 317 (Karnataka)

Chaluvadi Madegowda
President

Dr H Sudarshan
Hon Secretary

G S Jayadeva
Hon Treasurer

Mr Somasundaram

79. 26

Forestall Evictions From B. R. Hills

A study on the impact of the proposed implementation of the Karnataka Government's Wild life Protection Act (1972) on the Soliga tribals of B. R. Hills in Mysore district.

Karnataka Civil
Liberties Committee

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL,
47/1, (First Floor) St. Marks Road
BANGALORE 16. 560 001

For the forest people of India, 1947 has brought no new freedom. On the contrary the state has clamped down even more harshly than it did in the past, on the rights of forest dwellers. From preventing their use of major forest produce and curbing their movement within the forests which automatically strikes a death blow to their food gathering activities; the government has even drawn the line on their rights on minor forest produce and has banned their agricultural activity.

In B. R. Hills the implementation of the Wild Life Protection Act (1972) is precisely another such legislation which aims at evicting the Soliga tribals from their own habitat.

To justify these anti-tribal policies the government has been drawing public attention to aspects like forest destruction and ecological devastation as the motive for stamping down on the rights of the forest people. This viewpoint makes it appear that the forest dwellers are the cause for deforestation and that with their eviction the ecological balance will automatically be restored.

However as this KCLC investigation reveals, harm to forests is caused by the planters and industrialists in the main, and the damage caused by Soligas is negligible. What indeed must be arrested is the onslaught of the Forest Department itself which acts on behalf of these entrenched economic interests. At the same time it is a fact that legislations like the Karnataka Wild Life Protection Act (1972) are implemented not to preserve forests but as a means to obtain absolute monopoly to control and further their use as industrial raw material even if it may be at the cost of the rights of tribals to their land, life, culture, wealth or of the ecosystem itself.



Introduction

3000 members of the Soliga tribe, original inhabitants of the BiligiriRanga Hills, will be soon be uprooted from the forests where they have been living for thousands of years.

B. R. Hills was declared a wild life sanctuary in 1974. In a bid to enforce The Wild Life Protection Act (1972) the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore district directed the Village Accountant of B. R. Hills, in the first week of July 1974, to make an enumeration of all privately owned land in the area within two months. Those not covered by the enumeration would have to declare their rights to the land by August 31, 1974. This would mean a death blow to the Soligas since most of them do not have documents to prove their rights to the land.

Therefore the Karnataka Civil Liberties Committee sent a fact-finding team to B. R. Hills to make an on-the-spot study of the threat to the livelihood of the Soligas caused by enforcement of The Wild Life Protection Act in this area. The team consisted of K. Ravi (Engineer), C.K. Meena (Journalist) and N.S. Ashok (Lecturer).

B. R. Hills is a beautiful range of moist deciduous forest situated in the southern part of Mysore district. It covers around 638 square kilometres. The Soligas have inhabited these forests for hundreds of years now. Till nearly 200 years ago they led an uninterrupted life of plenty, practising shifting cultivation, hunting small game and gathering roots and greens to supplement their food. Food would be produced separately by families but consumed collectively. When an individual harvested his land all the members of the settlement visited him and took a share of his

produce. During the lean season they would barter forest produce with the plains people (naadavaru) for essentials like salt, chillies, clothes etc.

Each settlement (podu) consisting of 10 to 20 families had a large area of forest to itself. The few internal disputes of each podu would be settled by its Yajamana, an elder chosen by consensus. The first impact of the outside world was in 1800 when the BiligiriRanga temple on top of the Hills was put in charge of some Srivaishnavite Brahmins. The temple was granted 22300 acres of forest land as Sarva Inam. The temple priests disrupted the primitive democratic organization of the Soligas. The Yajamana was given pride of place in the temple rituals and co-opted into a hierarchial set up with the temple authorities at the apex.

In 1871 came the next intrusion when 1200 acres of the south-eastern slopes of B R. Hills were converted to coffee plantations. (Most of this even today nestles among the densest part of the forest.) It was around this time that by a series of forest enactments the colonial government unlocked for itself the wealth of Indian forests. The British government denuded vast stretches of virgin forest to provide timber for railway sleepers and the British shipping industry. Exploitation of the forests increased during the World Wars.

After the Indian government came to power it only stepped up the exploitation of forests. For example the forest department's average annual revenue for the whole of India during 1936-'39 was Rs. 2.59 crores while in 1951-'54 it was Rs. 21.01 crores and by 1980-'81 it leapt to Rs. 472.54 crores.

The Forest Department and the Soligas

We shall now see how the Forest Department made use of the Soligas to serve its own interests and that of industry. (The products of the exploitation of forests go primarily to satisfy the needs of the paper and pulp industry and urban fuelwood needs).

Before the 1960s the Soligas lived in 20-odd major settlements practising shifting cultivation. Approximately 2 acres would be cultivated by a family for around 3 years. They would raise one crop a year. Thus after 3 crops they would move to a new area which would be cleared again for cultivation. They would not return to the area already cultivated, thus allowing the forest to regenerate itself.

After the 60s shifting cultivation was banned. The Soligas were removed from their 20-odd settlements, herded together and brought to three major colonies constructed for the purpose. Yerakanagadda, Bedguli and Kanneri. In the name of tribal development houses were built for them. About 96 acres were granted with title deeds to around 20 Soligas in Yerakanagadda. Most of the others remained landless. We find that the motive behind the 'development' of the tribals was only to maintain access to a cheap and readily available supply of labour which the Soligas provided. It was convenient to have them gathered together and housed in the forest department's colonies. The Soligas thus came to be dependent partly on the work given by the Forest Department for their livelihood. The other source of their livelihood is the peculiar system of cultivation that the Forest Department bureaucrats created.

The Forest Department graciously permits the Soligas to clear a patch of land for cultivation. After a while the Soligas are made to dig pits in this area and teak, silver oak and eucalyptus saplings are planted. In the process of protecting their crops the Soligas also tend the saplings. Two to three years later when the saplings have grown sufficiently the Soligas are forcibly evicted from the land. Their resentment is quelled by promises of fresh land. But the same cycle of planting crops, tending saplings and eventual eviction repeats itself over and over again.

The happenings at Guruvnagadde are a case in point. Guruvnagadde was a traditional hamlet where developmental activities were undertaken in 1972. 38 houses were built, roads

were laid, wells were dug and fruit saplings were given. 4 years ago when then Conservator of Forests met the Soligas he promised them by touching the land that he would give them the land (about 490 acres) that they were cultivating there. After the Conservator of Forests was transferred they were all evicted from there—their houses were burnt and their crops destroyed when they rightfully asserted that this was land promised to them. This betrayal by the Forest Department has become part of the folklore of the Soligas. A play that is very popular among them re-enacts the events at Guruvinagadde. Ironically, the Soligas of this and other settlements have been included in the voters' list, along with their house numbers. One of the available letters of right (hakku patra), for example, is of one Nanja, son of Mukkinanja, in Guruvinagadde, who was allotted Survey No. 4, Site No. 36

Under the transformed mode of shifting cultivation the Soligas are totally dependent on the 'benevolence' of the Forest Department whose main interest lies in extracting the maximum revenue from the forest at the cost of natural forests (See table 6)

Who poses a threat to forest and wild life ?

Another well-known ploy of the government to wrest land from the tribals is to hold them responsible for destruction of forests and wild life. We see this ploy at work in B. R. Hills where the Forest Department has sought to 'protect' its trees and animals by declaring it a sanctuary. But to protect it against whom, is the question.

Let us first consider the felling of trees. As we have noted, slash and burn cultivation is banned by the Government and has totally stopped in B. R. Hills. Soligas make use of the forest only for firewood. They do not cut trees for this purpose but merely collect dried twigs and deadwood which they use for cooking and to keep themselves warm in the nights. This would

hardly come to 10 kilos of deadwood per family in a day which amounts to approximately 6,000 tonnes a year.

Contrast this with the Forest Department whose primary interest has been to maximise forest revenue. Most of its annual revenue in B. R. Hills comes from major forest produce like honne. (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) matti. (*Terminalia tomentosa*) teak and bamboo. This is in keeping with the general trend of forest produce collection in the State where large quantities of wood are allotted to plywood, matchwood and paper industries. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 clearly indicate that most of the wood goes into industries. (Even this is given to them at a subsidised rate). In the B. R. Hills for instance, the forests were a primary source of sandalwood for the perfume industry. But the exploitation has been so complete that today it is difficult to find even a single sandalwood tree in the area.

The Forest Department for all its "scientific forestry" and highly qualified personnel has involved in clear felling along the hill slopes as can be seen in Uppnare Podu, leading to the complete erosion of topsoil. The degree of erosion caused by indiscriminate clear felling at Uppnare blocked the road so much that it had to be cleared for the movement of traffic.

B. R. Hills which is composed mainly of Charnockite rocks also contains some open deposits of Black Granite. Today Black Granite has got a good market in Japan and fetches the Karnataka Government several crores as profits. A few years ago the Department of Mines leased out the Black Granite deposits to private mining agencies. The exploitation of Black Granite has led to the disappearance of the rocky hill tops and the creation of deep quarries causing destruction to the flora surrounding these hills. Due to the unexpected profits Black Granite has fetched private miners, the State Government in a recent move stopped all private contracts and through the Mysore Minerals Corporation is monopolising the mining, and the sale of Black Granite to Japan. It is quite probable that they might commence

mining in other parts of B. R. Hills where deposits are plentiful, causing further destruction of forest wealth.

Another source of destruction of forests is the smuggling of forest produce that goes on in connivance with Forest Department personnel. Smuggling has become so regularised that a tradition of 'mamools' to be paid to the Forest Department personnel at the forest check gates by lorries, buses and jeeps has emerged.

In addition to the Forest Department there are also other agencies causing destruction of forests. Very few Soligas own cattle. In fact the inhabitants of the villages surrounding the forests constantly graze their cattle in the forests.

Let us next consider the destruction of wild life. The Soligas do not hunt or fish for food. The few flintstock rifles owned by them were confiscated by the government years ago. Disarmed thus they have to remain watchful throughout the night to guard their crops against wild boar and elephants which have become a constant menace.

Let us now explore the possible threats to wild life. In a paper titled Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks and The Wild Life Act and Rules, the Additional Chief Conservator of Forests, Wild Life Preservation, Bangalore, Mr. M. K. Appayya has listed the causes of depletion of wild life. The second of the causes listed is Pesticides. There are 1,200 acres of plantation in the middle of thick forests in B. R. Hills where the Arabica species of coffee is cultivated. About 8 kgs of fungicide (a combination of copper sulphate and lime) per acre, that is a total of about 9.6 tonnes of fungicide is applied twice a year—in June and in September–October. The application of dosage is concentrated over a week, and is washed down into the stream which flows through the jungle. Arabica is grown in the higher slopes and lower down the wild animals drink the water contaminated with chemicals. In addition to the fungicide about 4 kgs per

acre of benzene hexachloride, (a pesticide), that is, a total of about 4.8 tonnes is also applied twice a year. Wild life sanctuary or no wild life sanctuary, the coffee plantations are there to stay. Apparently the Forest Department is doing nothing about this threat to wild life.

In the past, the rajahs and the British used the Soligas, who have an excellent knowledge of the forest and of tracking, during their hunting expeditions. Much of the wild life was recklessly destroyed in this manner. Till recently poachers too were a serious menace, but the Forest Department has reduced it by tightening security measures.

We find that far from destroying wild life the Soligas have played a crucial role in the 'management' of the forest by the British and later on by the Forest officials. It is the Soligas who have an immediate and intimate knowledge of the forest and the Forest Department has to depend on them to keep track of wild animals, and to combat poachers and those who steal forest firewood. The Forest Department uses the Soligas to protect the forest but pays them a pittance in return—Rs. 7 a day for a 24 hour job as a watcher, with no clothing, footwear or protection from heat, cold, wind and rain.

Daily wages paid to the Soligas who work for the Forest Department is very meagre; men receive Rs. 6.50 a day while women get only Rs. 4.50. This nominal wage which compares poorly with what the Forest Department pays to labourers in parts of Coorg district who earn more than Rs. 10 a day, cannot meet their material requirements as the prices of grain and other basic consumer items are very high in B. R. Hills. This economic deprivation caused by the Forest Department therefore pushes some of the Soligas, negligibly few in number into the waiting hands of poachers and smugglers. Once caught they are severely victimised since they neither have the economic means to bribe nor the political clout to pressurise Forest officials.

The Wild Life Act

It is on this state of affairs that the State Government is bringing its implementation of the Wild Life Protection Act. According to the Act entry within the sanctuary is restricted to those with a permit, those who hold immovable property within the sanctuary area, those who pass along a public highway through the sanctuary and those who have been permitted to reside within the sanctuary. Further the Act requires the DC to enquire into and determine the rights to land of all persons within the sanctuary limits and empowers him to acquire such land if he deems fit. The Soligas who have lived in the forest for an indeterminable age and whose ancestral burial grounds are located in the forest do not, however, possess documents to prove their rights to the forest.

It is a further extension and concentration of the powers of the Forest Department that the Forest Bill proposed in 1980 also aims at. Under the proposed Bill the state government is empowered to declare any land as reserve forest and all private rights to the land have to be ratified by the Forest Settlement Officer who assumes "the powers of a civil court" in this respect. According to the Peoples Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) report 'Undeclared Civil War (A Critique of the Forest Policy)'. "...in simple words it means that all rights of the people are extinguished".

The proposed Bill also lists a large number of offences which include "trespassing" and "gathering forest produce" including leaves, grass, tubers, flowers and fruits in reserve forests. Even in any forest or wasteland which does not belong to the state government it may prohibit acts such as collection of grass or leaves. The punishment for these offences is severe and ranges from imprisonment upto 3 years or to a fine of Rs. 5000 or both. If the offence is committed "after sunset or before sunrise" the punishment can be doubled. Forest officials are vested with magisterial powers and may "arrest a person without a warrant"

for "reasonable suspicion". No legal proceedings can be launched against a forest official for "anything done by him in good faith under this Act" unless permission is given by his superior official". Of course, the Forest Bill has been withdrawn after repeated strong protests from all quarters. However there is still a strong lobby for its implementation. This Bill would give the Forest Department such sweeping powers that the destiny of the tribals would be entirely in its hands. This is sought to be justified by the claim that the tribals are the ones who cause denudation though it has been repeatedly established that the tribals play an insignificant role in the destruction of forests.

The tribals have a wealth of knowledge about the forest combined with an attitude of reverence and love that bears enormous significance to its conservation. The PUDR report carries this fact to its logical conclusion—"Generations of tribal communities over centuries have established a harmonious ecological balance with the forest. Their forest practices are an inseparable part of their religion and culture." (The Soligas, when they cut down a tree, have a custom of bowing down and paying obeisance to it.) Both knowledge of past history and concrete studies of their contemporary practices make it evident that *the forest dwellers are crucially required to prevent deforestation*".

The Forest Department's Past Record

What are the consequences of the Forest Department assuming such sweeping powers? What has its record been in the past? We quote again from the PUDR report ".....in Singhbhum, in Bihar and Koraput in Orissa.....forest departments have become the biggest land grabbers by their arbitrary habit of declaring cultivated areas as forests." The report goes on to say "At present 'forest villages' are organised in the forests of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In these settlements the tribals do not have a right to the land which they cultivate and are liable to punishment if they do not provide labour to the government under stipulated wages and

conditions. In other words, in these forest villages, tribals are the bonded labour of the government itself."

The Betta Kurubas and Jenu Kurubas who have been evicted from the forests of Nagarahole and Bandipur have become bonded labourers in the neighbouring villages. Some of them have become the menial attendants of tourists, hordes of whom flock here as part of the state government's lofty tourism promotion schemes. Some have been thrown into the great urban centres where they have neither a future nor a hope of one. The PUDR report sums up the common experience of evicted tribals :—

"They ultimately land up as casual wage labourers at the mercy of contractors or as destitutes in urban areas unable to adjust to the indifference of city life."

We may ask whether the Forest Department actually has ecological preservation as its goal. What are the imperatives that drive it? The paper and other softwood based industries demand large quantities of wood from the Forest Department and the demands will grow increasingly larger. Quantities that the Forest Department has already agreed to supply have not yet been met. Such a situation can only force the Forest Department to increase the land under plantation to provide raw material for the industry, which represents powerful political interests that cannot be ignored. This the Forest Department would be forced to do even at the cost of ecology unless the forces that represent ecological conservation make themselves felt far more strongly than they do today.

The Soliga Viewpoint

How do the Soligas perceive the threat of eviction that looms over these hills, their homeland? Says Rangegowda, pointing to the top of the hill, "We were originally settled there and then the Forest Department shifted us there and again there and again there and again here. How many times are we to be thrown from place to place? Now we are to be evicted from these hills

without being given any land. These are the hills where our forefathers were born, where they led their lives and were buried. Let the FD distribute poison to all Soligas, if it will not give us land. We would rather die that way." Again, he says, "The Forest Department and everybody want to preserve and protect forest animals (kaadu pranigalu) but why has everyone forgotten us, the forest people (kaadu manushyaru)? We say, if they want to drive us out of the forest, let them first drive out the animals, and then we will go."

Unequal land distribution

Thus we note that the Soligas the original inhabitants of B.R. Hills, have the least claim over it. Of the 600-odd Soliga families about 66 only own land—around 189 acres of revenue land. Land however has been granted to all and sundry non-tribals (See table 5). 331 acres and 37 guntas of land are under the temple authorities. 50 acres of forest land was given to the department of horticulture and 30 acres of revenue land to the department of sericulture. In 1974, after the Wild Life Protection Act was passed, 3000 acres of forest land was distributed to Tibetans on the basis of 32 guntas per adult and 20 guntas per child at the Vedeyarapalya Tibetan Resettlement Camp. Around 4000 Tibetans reside here now. Meanwhile the Soligas who were cultivating in all about 75 acres of land in Hiriambala and Kathekalpodu are facing eviction, driving them straight into the hands of the Tibetans as bonded labourers. The government has clearly been freely distributing forest land to non-tribals. Why cannot the Soligas get their rightful share?

Conclusion

Industrial growth has its imperatives that inexorably drive the demand for forest products. The Forest Department whose primary aim is to satisfy this need has continued and even intensified greatly the commercial exploitation of our forests. The Soligas too are given a small part in this drama by making them

wholly dependent on the Forest Department and by constantly holding over them the threat of eviction. The implementation of The Wild Life Act and the eventual eviction of the Soligas without granting them land would mean their destruction. While so much land is owned in B. R. Hills by non-tribals, and much more is planned to be brought under commercial tree plantations, when a vast area of virgin forest was cleared to rehabilitate the Tibetan refugees, it is only justified that Soligas get land to sustain themselves in their own homeland.

—The Soligas who are cultivating forest plantation land must be given the land they are presently cultivating. All evictions from such land must be stopped and it must be converted into revenue land and distributed to Soligas. This is fully justified considering that the Forest Department's eventual aim is to convert this land to teak, silver oak or eucalyptus plantations to satisfy the interests of the big industrialists.

—No land in the B. R. Hills forests should be granted to non-tribals.

—Land promised to the Soligas in Guruvinagadde (about 490 acres) from where they have been evicted, must be returned to them. Pledges are meant to be kept.

—We give below a list of podus where Soligas live but own no land—Seegebetta, Kalyani podu, Manjigundi podu, Hosapodu, Beduguli. Kyathedevara gudi, Kanneri Colony.

Land must be distributed in these areas in order to enable the Soligas to sustain their livelihood.

—In Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh tree pattas have been distributed. This means that they have a right to the products of these trees which includes honey, fruits, etc., as long as the tree survives. The fruit orchards must be brought under this system in B. R. Hills, to provide sustenance to the Soligas.

—Instead of eucalyptus, silver oak or teak plantations which are of no use to the forest people it would satisfy the interests at the tribals as well as that of ecology if trees bearing minor forest produce were planted. This would moreover bring the Forest Department's activity closer to the central government's professed policy of "developing the forests by developing the people of the forests."

—The eucalyptus monoculture in B. R. Hills forest must be immediately removed.

—Wages of the labourers must be improved, working conditions bettered and regularisation of watchers taken up immediately by the Forest Department with the view of overall development of the forest.

TABLE NO—5
SOME STATISTICS RELATING TO LAND IN BILIGIRI

Tribal Settlements	Population Enumeration by VGKK (July 1983)	Families Popula tion (appro- ximate)	No. of tribal families culti- vating	Revenue land culti- vated by tribals (acres)	Forest Plantation land under cultivation by tribals (acres)
Seegebetta	31	155	—	—	10
Kalyani podu	12	60	—	—	—
Manjigundi Podu	11	55	—	—	5
Yerakanagadde	54	270	18	87-01	—
Hosapodu	94	470	—	—	25
Bedaguli	148	740	—	—	40
Bangali Podu	47	235	Included under Yerakanagaddo		5
Kyathedevara Gudi	2	10	—	—	—
Kinnare Colony	94	470	—	—	40
Purani Podu	61	305	48	102-02	—
Uppnare Podu	30	150	—	—	15
TOTAL	580	2,900	66	189-03	140

—Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra

RANGANA HILLS—A KCLC COMPILATION

Number of non-tribal families in B R Temple	Revenue land under culti- vation by non-tribals (acres)	Revenue land under culti- vation by other govt. agencies (acres)	Forest land under culti- vation by govt. agencies (acres)
---------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

58	331-37 (in BR Tem- ple Panchayat) 1,200-00 (in Bedaguli under coffee plantations controlled by 3 indivi- duals)	39-00 (Dept. of Sericulture)	50-00 (Dept. of Horticulture)
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

58	1,531-37	39-00	50-00
----	----------	-------	-------

TABLE NO-1

Quantity of soft wood allotted and removed by Karnataka's Industries during 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of the industry	No. of industries	Quantity allotted (M ³)	Appx. Qty. removed during 1983-84 (M ³)
1.	Plywood	17	1,07,116	83601.556
2.	Matchwood	2	21,000	4103.211
3.	Chipboard	2	40,119	26216.816 (stacked cu. m.)
4.	Packing case	2	7,120	2781.265

TABLE NO-2

Quantity of Eucalyptus wood allotted to the Industries during 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Quantity allotted in tonnes	Quantity removed in tonnes
1.	Harihar Polyfibre	2,05,000	59,026.180
2.	Mysore Paper Mills	88,000	14,519.348
3.	West Coast Paper Mills	32,000	1,301.765

TABLE NO—3

Supply of Bamboos to two paper mills during the year 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name	Allotment	Qty. received in tonnes
1.	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli	1,58,000	50,105.127
2.	Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi.	1,26,500	94,909.867

TABLE NO—4

Firewood released to the Public for Domestic use during 1983-84 through (Upto end of December)

	No.	Quantity in M ³
1. Depots run by Karnataka State Forest Industries Corporation Ltd.	54	2,01,800
2. Depots run by Department	104	2,40,806
3. Others :		
i. Supplied to Co-operative Societies	30	93,600
ii. Tile factories		22,400
iii. Other institutions		14,053
iv. Karnataka Soaps and Detergegets Ltd., Bangalore		5,000

TABLE NO-6

The Working Plan

Every 30 years a working plan is prepared for the Forest Department giving a set of guidelines, a sort of plan of action, which the FD may not strictly follow :

The Working Plan for 1973-2003 recommends the following.

Ranges	Area under industrial plantation (acres)
BRT	8797
Chamrajnagar	
Bellatta	3950
Atkuly	7790
Budipaduga	7582
Penjur	2897
Hutchanakembarahalli	4200
Doddagowdanapalya	3628
TOTAL	38844

"We were originally settled there and then the Forest Department shifted us there and again there and again there and again here. How many times are we to be thrown from place to place? Now we are to be evicted from these hills without being given any land. These are the hills where our forefathers were born, where they led their lives and were buried. Let the FD distribute poison to all Soligas, if it will not give us land. We would rather die that way."

"The Forest Department and everybody want to preserve and protect forest animals (kaadu pranigalu) but why has everyone forgotten us, the forest people (kaadu manushyaru)? We say, if they want to drive us out of the forest, let them first drive out the animals, and then we will go."

Karnataka Civil Liberties Committee (KCLC) started taking up issues concerning civil liberties and democratic rights in early April, 1984. Fact-finding teams exposed the police brutality resulting in the death of a resident of Bangalore and countless atrocities on innocent people in March, 1984 by bringing out a publication, holding a press conference and hall meetings and taking up the cases with the Law Ministry and the enquiry commission.

KCLC also investigated the problems of bonded labour in H. Nagasandra Village of Kolar district. After identifying seventy-seven bonded labourers and exposing the negligence and false reports of the officials concerned. KCLC persuaded the Rural Development ministry to visit the village and conduct an official enquiry. KCLC also followed up the case for release and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers.

In this report KCLC has made a study of the impact of implementation of the Wild Life Preservation Act on Soliga Tribals of Biligiri Ranga (B R.) Hills in Mysore district. KCLC has called a halt to their likely eviction from the forests, pointing out the ensuing threat to their livelihood.

In its attempt to focus on the violation of democratic rights by any agency in any form, and to create the necessary public awareness KCLC needs and invites democrats to participate in its activities.

For Copies :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. PRAGATI BOOK CENTRE | 2. S. Ramakrishna |
| Opposite Corporation | Advocate, |
| Shopping Complex, | 9, Bathing Ghat |
| Sangam Theatre Road, | Lane, Chickpet. |
| Bangalore - 9 | Bangalore - 53 |

Copies of the report on bonded labour in Nagasandra of Kolar district are also available.

REF : G96

September 28, 1984

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EFFECTIVE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME
FOR DEENA SEVA SANGHA CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL

326, V Main, 1 Block

Koramangala

Bangalore-560034

Introduction:

A comprehensive and well thought out programme has been drawn up by Dr Ravinarayan, giving details of basic components, concepts, resources etc. In this note the action for implementation of such a programme is highlighted. It is necessary at the outset to state clearly that the main philosophy is, that a school health programme should be the responsibility of a team of teachers who are in intimate contact with their pupils throughout most of the day. Identification of this team having qualities of leadership and their education with the ultimate goal of developing an effective self supporting system with minimum inputs of resources from outside is envisaged as most important in implementation. This process has minimum involvement of doctors, drugs and dispensaries. These are components which come into the picture when health breaks down. It is now realised that lay people, teachers and other dedicated persons interested in the health and welfare when properly educated and trained can take the responsibility for the promotion of health and prevention of diseases. They can themselves recognise the early symptoms and signs of common diseases and give preliminary treatment in cases of minor illness before referral.

Programme

The programme is to be implemented keeping in view that modifications and alternative approaches are to be tried whenever the scheme worked out is not suitable.

It is reported that altogether there are about 4000 children on the roll, out of which it is expected that on an average about 10% of the pupils will be absent each day. 40 teachers are in-charge of these pupils in the activities. To start with, the children of high school are not to be included under the programme. For the present only about 2000 children studying upto 4th standard is recommended to be taken up. About 20 teachers are to be identified, to look after the health and welfare of these children. This gives a ratio of 100 pupils per teacher. Considering the fact that pupils with acute conditions are not to be tackled, it should be possible for one teacher to observe and take care of a group of 100 children. The task of identification of teachers and 100 pupils for each, will be the responsibility of the Headmaster, if necessary in consultation with the teachers themselves.

RN

A committee will be in charge of the entire school health scheme. The constitution of the committee may be by nomination from among the representatives of various actively participating persons including the ex-officio persons like the expert and the coordinator. It will have a chairman, a secretary or convenor and members. The number of members will have to be kept at a minimum for effective working. This committee will form the executive board for concurrent evaluation of the scheme, guiding the teachers, finding resources, budgeting and maintenance of accounts, annual reports, maintenance of records, etc. Details of the scope and responsibilities of such a committee may be drawn up by the chairman in consultation with others.

The programme will take off with teacher's training as early as possible. The teachers education and training will provide necessary information and skills for the achievement of the objectives. A curriculum will be drawn up and the methodology worked out to suit the various persons involved. Lesson planning will be an important point. The curriculum among others will include the basic understanding of health and healthy living, normal physical, mental, psychological and economic environment and its impact on health. They will also be able to identify common problems and manage them either on their own or by referral. Knowledge training in First Aid will also be imparted.. Since the physical, psychological and economic dimensions play an important role in the health of the children, it is envisaged to have extension workers who will go to the field and work as links and liaisons between the teachers and the family of the pupils thus giving an idea of home environment. It is estimated that about 300 families will have to be visited.

Staff for Implementation.

1. Teachers (Key persons) - 20
2. Extension Workers (full-time) - 2
(preferably ladies with minimum of SSLC qualifications with desirable experience and special aptitude to community work, specially in children, health and welfare).
3. Coordinator (full-time) - 1
- person with the qualification of M.I. and diploma in sanitary scheme at Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu.

Exposure - minimum 10 years of field health operations

Desirable - person with the capability of handling classes for teachers on health matters, one who can organise the school health scheme at grass root level and integrate it with the existing agency and general health activities of the community. A

A competent senior Health Inspector, a person who has worked in training centres, in health department of Karnataka Government. Retired persons are also eligible if they are otherwise physically fit.

4. Expert - a person who can lay down policies, plan the operation, administer and implement the programme with in-built evaluations.

BUDGET

a. Capital expenditure

Equipment for health education and demonstration	. . Rs. 5,000.00
Stationery and printing	. . Rs. 10,000.00
Establishment of a Library	. . Rs. 3,000.00
Miscellaneous	. . Rs. 2,000.00

TOTAL : Rs. 20,000.00

NOTE

The required accommodation, furniture etc are available and hence not been included.

b. Recurring expenditure

Salaries and allowances for :

Expert (Monararium)

Coordinator Rs.1,000.00 x 12 months	Rs. 12,000.00
-------------------------------------	---------------

Extension Workers @ Rs.500 x 2x12 months	Rs. 12,000.00
------------------------------------------	---------------

Incentive to teachers

Transport and allowances for expert/coordinator/ Extension Workers/others	Rs. 3,000.00
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------

Stationery	Rs. 500.00
------------	------------

Library replenishment	Rs. 500.00
-----------------------	------------

Subscription to journals	Rs. 300.00
--------------------------	------------

Drugs, diet supplements etc	Rs. 1,500.00
-----------------------------	--------------

Miscellaneous (contingencies)	Rs. 3,000.00
-------------------------------	--------------

TOTAL: Rs. 31,000.00

NOTE

The per capita expenses work out to Rs.15/- per pupil per annum or Rs.1.25 per month per pupil.

It may be noted here that a sum of Rs.10,000.00 per annum from the Government and another sum of Rs.3,600.00 per annum from the City Corporation are already being received. These resources can be utilised for the recurring expenses budgetted. A balance of Rs.16,400.00 will have to be covered from other sources in addition to resources needed and budgetted for capital expenditure of Rs.20,000.00.

A free dispensary with a doctor and compounder with necessary budget for drugs etc are in position. This can be made use of without incurring any extra expenditure for immediate and minor curative services.

Conclusion

An all important programme like the health and welfare of school children is to be implemented with an idea of resorting to long term benefits, emphasis has been laid down on imparting education and skills to the teachers with minimum involvement of doctors and curative services. This is with an idea to develop, a self supporting scheme involving mainly the teachers as key persons with minimum inputs from outside resources. Evaluation will be able to throw light on the achievement and realisation of objectives of such an experiment.

Dr. S.V. RAMA RAO
Professor of Community Medicine (Retired)

-

ngn

79. 23



COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
326, V Main, I Block
Koramangala
Bangalore-560034
India

An Ecumenical Christian Centre Publication

No. 22

Whitefield

December 1984



Rw

Director's Letter

Dear Friends,

The murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the senseless violence that followed were shocking. We are rudely awakened to some of the disturbing realities of our national life. Violence that is entrenched in society erupts like a volcano. National harmony is a far cry.

In recent times the focal point of organised political activity has become religion or communal grouping. To seek redress of their age-old grievances and to further their struggle for justice many a group in our society has found it necessary to organise along religious and communal lines. This is inevitable and necessary. But in a pluralistic situation the assertion of one's own communal identity should submit itself to the pressures of national unity.

We need to have a safer and realistic view of the role of religious and communal loyalties in politics. The political elite tends to view these elements as fissiparous tendencies. The rulers treat them as law and order problems. Radical groups dismiss them as irrelevant. In the absence of a more realistic view the fundamental extremists in each group make their point by resorting to muscle power. What is often forgotten is the fact that there is a greater

section of moderates in each group and an alliance across the border of the moderates is also possible. The political wisdom should perceive this and positively respond to them.

I write this letter from China where as part of a team of theological educators I have visited several places in this great country during the past few days. The purpose of the visit is to learn from the experiences of the Christians here, especially the emerging methods of theological education, formal as well as informal. Perhaps later, I will share with you some of my impressions of this most rewarding visit. Here, I want to mention the change of attitude of the Communist regime in China towards religion. As we know during the period that followed revolution and especially during the time of the cultural revolution, the Government was hostile to Christianity and all other religions. A concerted attempt was made to root out religion. Churches were forcefully taken from the Christians and turned into public places. Bibles and hymnals were destroyed and public worship was disallowed. With all this Government could not destroy the religious aspirations of the people.

Today the Communist Government is taking a more realistic view of religion. They are determined to harness the religious potential, especially of the moderate and progressive within it, for nation building. Church buildings

were returned to the Christians for their use and the Government is even assisting the Christians in building new churches. Almost everyday a new Church is opened and the Sunday worships attract thousands of people.

Churches in China have risen to the occasion. Discarding their narrow sectarian view of Christianity they are united and commit themselves to the task of nation building, without, of course, compromising their attitude towards Marxian ideology. They openly confess that they as Chinese Christians maintain their identity accepting the discipline of national unity. It is this balance which is unique. The Government understands the potential of such committed groups. Perhaps we can learn from the experiences of Chinese Church in our attempt to respond to the present confused situation.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Kinnik Abraham

Rev. Dr. K. C. ABRAHAM

Political trends in India

A consultation on the "Political Trends in India Today" was held at the Ecumenical Christian Centre, Whitefield, Bangalore on October 21 and 22, 1984. Participants were drawn from varying backgrounds: political leaders, grass-root workers, academicians, journalists and others from different parts of the country.

We reproduce the statement of the consultation:

"An assessment of recent political events, policies and programmes of the present Government reveal alarming trends. Power and decision making process are concentrated in a group, rather more so in one individual. Not only do they keep people away from the centres of power, they also fail to solve the basic problems of mass poverty, glaring disparities, growing unemployment and rising prices. Increasing militarisation and the build up of several para-military forces that suppress demands for human rights, have a crippling effect on the economy and morale of the people. Threats, physical attacks, bribery and extortion have become a way of life. The Government, besides, unleashes repressive action on the plea of maintaining law and order. Constitutional provisions are constantly twisted for political gains. The media is being misused to project personal and group interests and real facts are being distorted. Thus, the present political process and governmental apparatus controlled by the ruling party are fundamentally

inimical to the democratic process.

At the same time we feel that the major political alliances in the country struggle to share power among the upper dominant class/caste groups. Hence, even if a new party or parties come to power, we cannot expect any significant share of power for the common, marginalised man. Nonetheless, we perceive certain signs of hope:

- (a) The several people's movements emerging at various levels throughout the country, in so far as they assert basic human rights.
- (b) The grass-root movements organised by the action groups as well as left-oriented parties where people have become politically conscious.
- (c) To some extent, the emergence of the few regional

parties that arouse the aspirations of people to basic human and cultural values.

While we are conscious of the ambiguous fundamentalist and revivalist forces overpowering some of the movements and how they can be exploited by the ruling elites to divide people, we have no doubt that these movements have set the stage for the participation of the people in the decisions that affect their lives and bring in a new political culture.

To counter the political degradation and to build up a new order we have no option but to work towards the destruction of the upper class/caste domination by ushering in a new political culture wherein dalits, tribals, the marginalised and the oppressed have a decisive voice, wherein the wealth



of the nation is no longer concentrated in the hands of a few and wherein the people actively participate in the development and well-being of the nation.

However, in view of the forthcoming elections, as a short term goal, we opt for a change in the present ruling party and its leadership at the Centre. Concentrating all the powers in the hands of one, on the plea of a strong Centre, could sound the death knell of democracy. Opposition parties also, let it be remembered, may not come up to the expectations of the people. But, we believe a change in the present political leadership would brighten the morale of people's movements and further the emergence of a new political culture.

The consultation demands :

1. Root out the dictatorial and dynastic trends.
2. Withdraw all the draconian laws and anti-people legislations.
3. Disband all the para-military forces.
4. Bring in necessary constitutional reforms regarding election, election expenses and defections.
5. Implement basic and major recommendations of Mondal Commission.
6. Guarantee the right to recall representatives on loss of trust.
7. Demand the support of elected representatives for people's movements.

8. Decentralise power structures, ensuring greater participation of Panchayats and other local bodies.

The aspiration for a people-centred democracy to be a reality, fascist, fundamentalist and feudal forces must be replaced by sovereignty of the people. This calls for a new people-centred "political culture."

Study Project on Ecclesiology

A study project on Ecclesiology is being formed in Asia to initiate dialogue between churches with traditional ecclesiology and those who challenge it with the different experiences they possess through their involvement in the lives and struggles of people. In India the responsibility of the project is with an ecumenical group and the first two meetings were held here in November 1983 and April 1984. This project is related to the Christian Conference of Asia.

Global Semester

Thirty-two students from St. Olaf College, Minnesota spent three weeks here during a study on 'the socio-economic realities of India from a developmental perspective.' The course included lectures, cultural programmes and field trips to various projects and places of historical interest.

ALTERNATIVE TO FASCISM

"What is the alternative?" This is a thirty-seven year old question. **PEOPLE ARE THE ALTERNATIVE.** People should become a permanent opposition in this country to safeguard democracy. From time to time the Government should emerge from a people who have the courage to root out fascism. The future of India lies in the hands of those who dare to respond to this call.

—Editor

S.C.M. Training Programme

A training Programme for the Student Christian Movement of Karnataka was held in June. The emphasis was on exposing these students to the realities of India — social, economic, political and educational. In addition to this their understanding was related to the role of the Church, deeply rooted in Biblical faith. The response to these training programmes has been good and it has been encouraging to see that there are young people committed to a better life for all, basing their beliefs on an understanding of themselves in relation to church, college and society.

Assam crisis throws long shadows

A militant awareness of the crisis in Assam led to the All Assam Students Union's struggle for identity. The present predicament of Assam is a precipitation of two centuries of neglect and manipulation which began with the British. The people's sense of neglect and isolation and their critical needs were bypassed even after Independence. Assam's anguish was intensified with the influx of refugees from Bangladesh. India opened its door for the refugees and later to illegal immigrants but never recognised it as a national problem and did not protect the people of Assam who were increasingly becoming threatened. The crisis throws long shadows: political, social, economic and cultural which compelled the students in Assam to launch AASU which is proposing an alternative system.

The three-day consultation on 'Assam' held here in October identified the symptoms of the crisis of Assam as weak regional, political leadership, divided polity, failure of bureaucracy as a system, irrelevance of political parties, discriminatory use of financial powers, disinterest of media in long drawn struggles, growing anti-people character of the Government and the erosion of democratic process, use of non-citizens, slum dwellers and minorities as vote banks by political parties. This consultation brought together a small number of men and women from Assam, Orissa, Punjab. The consultation was organised by ECC in associa-

tion with the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

The consultation recognised the fact that — Land and land relations have been one of the main causes of tension in Assam and in the North-East since the advent of the British. AASU can be directly linked to the alienation of land by non-citizens and deprivation of indigenous people in general and tribals in particular.

To quote a participant of the consultation, an economist, "When the British started Tea estates in Assam in the middle of the last century, they could not get local people to work in the estates which were located in unhygienic and inhospitable climates in inaccessible regions. For cultivation of the tea estates labour had to be brought from outside, mainly from backward tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and the Madras presidency. Contractors were appointed to bring tea garden labour to Assam and they induced the labourers to sign bonds for five years. But once they came to the tea estates of Assam there was no escape.

"Between 1880 and 1917 a large number of tea estates were opened and thousands of labourers were brought to Assam. The process considerably slowed down after 1920-21 because of labour unrest in several tea gardens.

People migrated to Assam from different parts of the sub-continent from East Bengal, Nepal. There was a continued influx even after Independence, especially from East

Bengal. The political and communal patronage encouraged the immigrants."

Another participant from Assam said, "The present five-year old movement in Assam for the detection and deportation of foreign nationals started around the middle of 1979 soon after the revision of electoral rolls of the Mangaldoi parliamentary constituency. The revision of electoral rolls resulted in nearly 75,000 objections being filed in a constituency of six lakhs voters and as many as 45,000 were declared as foreign nationals by competent courts in just one of the 14 parliamentary constituencies of Assam.

"It was this discovery that led the All Assam Students Union to change its list of priorities so that the detection and deportation of foreign nationals, which was way down on the list came to take the first place in the list of programmes to be undertaken."

"The response to the call given by All Assam Students' Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) was instantaneous and spectacular. During the six days of Gana Satyagraha from 12th to 17th November, 1979 over 700,000 persons courted arrest in Gauhati alone. The momentum generated by the movement could be said to have attained its peak on 19th April, 1980 when about 500,000 people in Gauhati came out of their houses on their own to violate an unwarranted curfew order clamped in the small hours of the morning. The time chosen

for the announcement of the curfew order (4.00 a.m.) gave AASU no time to make any appeals to the people, and yet almost by instinct the people seemed to know what was expected of them and marched towards the refinery about 5 kilometres away. In the process they compelled the District Magistrate to revoke the curfew order. At that time the AASU was riding the crest of popular support and had it pressed home its advantage it might have even got most of the legislators to resign. However, this did not happen and the initiative passed into the hands of the Central Government.

"The subsequent events, especially those culminating in the general election of February 1983 and the holocaust of Nellie, Gohpur and Samaria that followed are fairly well known. These were months of frustration (resulting from a series of talks that seemed to lead nowhere despite the AASU and the AAGSP having made major concessions regarding the foreign nationals who had come to Assam between 1951 and 1961 and those who had come between 1961 and 1971), repression and large scale arrests of activists and suspension of Government employees."

Speaking about the national press he said that the problem of the national press had always been its lack of information about the North East. "Most national dailies, therefore, took their cue from the better known Calcutta dailies like the Statesman which was rather an

unfortunate mistake. In the initial stages, therefore, the national press tended to project the myth that the movement was directed against all non-Assamese people rather than foreign nationals.... The major drawback within the national press was its inability even to sustain its critical stand that it was indeed a national issue, let alone sustain its interest in a remote corner of India it knew so little about — a State with a population of about 20 million. What was even more remarkable was that it did not take the national press very long to forget the main issues involved or the constitutional and legal provisions being violated once the negotiations of AASU and AAGSP with the Centre ran into rough weather. The issues and their implications however, have not changed: (a) if anything, the number of Bangladeshis in Assam (we are not talking about the Indian Bengalees), have gone up slightly, (b) a large number of foreign nationals have got their names on the electoral rolls of Assam (about 23 lakhs according to a rough estimate), (c) the responsibility of accommodating the bulk of the influx from Bangladesh remains that of Assam alone though Bihar and West Bengal are also feeling the pinch now. With the change in the Government's attitude to the movement and its leaders the national press seemed to tire of the delay in arriving at a solution and to forget the issues involved."

The consultation felt that the

apolitical, non-party movements are promises to future India. AASU's apolitical non-party vigilance is its silver lining and this should be safeguarded because it has the potential for a new political culture and an alternative political structure.

The economist from Assam who spoke on land and land relations suggested that action programmes should be drawn up for the future. "Following suggestions may be considered in this regard:

1. No further settlement or encroachment should be tolerated in the Government waste land, reserved forests and Char land.

2. If it is absolutely necessary to allot Government land, preference should be given to indigenous people, particularly to the landless or evicted or to people affected by flood or other natural calamities.

3. All types of land transfer, particularly in rural areas, should be scrutinised so that land can be transferred only to agriculturists and indigenous people.

4. All available land should be surveyed and up-to-date records of rights established, particularly in Char land. No encroacher or illegal occupant should be given legal rights (annual or periodic leave) on the plea of continuous occupation. If occupation of waste land and obtaining of legal rights are made difficult there will be a lesser degree of inducement to grab land in Assam.

5. Annual lease holders' claim

One-month journalism course

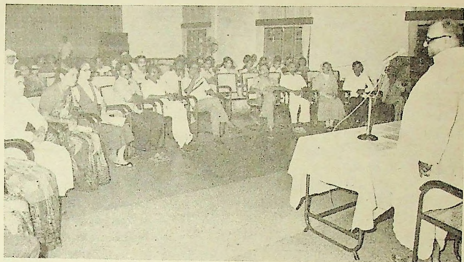
should be vigorously scrutinised as there is great possibility of obtaining such lease through connivance of the Government officials.

6. Voters' list should be thoroughly checked to ensure participation in the election process by genuine citizens only. If necessary citizenship certificates and identity cards should be issued to all voters in North-East India after proper verification of citizenship. Only foreigners should be de-franchised and migrants from other parts of India should not be affected in exercising voting rights.

7. To accelerate the process of linking of different population groups educational and cultural facilities should be extended to areas where there is preponderance of immigrant population. Unless there is mutual confidence and co-operation, it will be difficult to avoid tension and conflict.

8. Above all, strict steps should be taken to stop inflow of migrants from foreign countries, as the deportation of foreigners, even when they are identified, or eviction of encroachers from land already occupied by them are extremely difficult, solution must be found by de-franchising them so that their influence in the administration of the State is minimal. It is ludicrous to entrust identification of foreigners to Tribunals which may only decide the cases brought to them by some complainants at the risk of their own security and interest.

(Continued on page 15 Colm. 1)



The one month Journalism course in February was planned in the context of the truth that the press in India has failed to absorb the vibrations of Rural India — its people, their aspirations, struggles and creative urges. The course was designed to equip the students with skills for effective communication; to enable them to understand critically the Mass Media and its role in the struggles of 80% of the people in India.

The participants realised the urgency to pursue developmental journalism which has tremendous possibilities in rural India. They also explored ways to develop alternative media. With the help of experts in the field the subjects they discussed included history of journalism, the socio-political context in which the media operates, the Constitution

of India, developmental journalism, history and evolution of communication, developmental communication and little media.

Apart from written assignments in reporting, editing, interview and display and the production of a newspaper, they visited newspaper offices and AIR, Bangalore.

The participants were challenged by the rural realities and they were convinced that more than print media the traditional forms of communication are effective. Some of the participants decided to devote more space for development stories in their columns. 18 young men and women who completed the course were drawn from Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. The journalism course next year will concentrate on developmental journalism.

Development needs of the village vs global negotiations

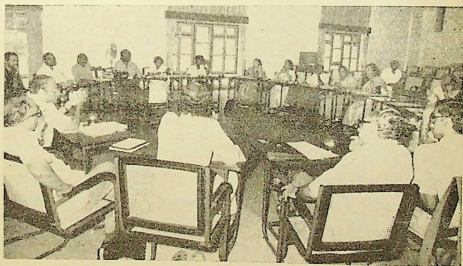
There is a deepening confrontation between the rich countries and the poor countries over the distribution of the world's income and resources. The international monetary system which is in complete disarray continues to operate. The multinationals are tightening their grip over the South. Dictatorial regimes are being installed in many of the countries to weaken the political and economic equilibrium in the South. This is the context in which the North-South dialogue began without a structural change in its agenda.

Terms to denote international development patterns and relationships have changed over the years. The East-West/developed — developing / First world — third world equations have given way to the new term — the North — South. The countries of the South include Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia and all countries in America, Africa, Asia and Oceania, except USA, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The relationships between the North and the South reached a crisis point. It was at this juncture an independent commission was set up to look into the possibilities of a dialogue between the North and the South to bring about mutual co-operation. The dialogue was predestined to be a failure because of the development philosophy of the North which was reflected in the Brandt reports I & II.

The reports of the commission were reformist in character and its recommendations protect the decadent international order which is being perpetuated. Teresa Hayter in her book 'The Creation of the World Poverty' comments on the Brandt report, "Its proposal for reform are designed first and most crucially to ensure that the existing world economic system functions smoothly. Second, if possible, the reforms are to be

The national conference on 'Issues in development and the North-South Dialogue' held here in September stated, "As at the national level, alliances are being continually forged, even at an international level, between the national governments and the international institutions towards a direction which is both mutually convenient and profitable. There are possible dangers underlying an uncritical acceptance of such solu-



designed in such a way that they achieve some alleviation of extreme poverty in underdeveloped countries. But the report like most of the orthodox literature on development, notably omits to explain why the poverty exists in the first place. If it attempted such an explanation it might come to an embarrassing conclusion that the poverty is caused mainly by the economic system which its proposals are supposed to protect."

tions, both in the interests of the growth potentials of the economy and an even distribution of it."

The focus of the conference was village. The complexities of the development needs of the villages of the South are far beyond the economic theories and the development models prescribed by the international agencies. Development has to be people oriented and seen in the context of the political processes that will lead to social transformation. Develop-

ment should become a peoples' movement if it has to fight the cruelty of man to man. The villages in India and elsewhere need this kind of development. The people of the developing countries need to demythologise the development game of the powerful. When people become masters of their own destiny, development becomes real.

This three-day conference, sponsored by ECC, had a blend of 21 men and women from different parts of the country — economists, social scientists, sociologists, development journalists, communication experts, Government officials, educationists, experts living with the people in the village, and students. These included Dr. Rajni Kothari of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Dr. C. T. Kurien of The Madras Institute for Development Studies, Mr. C. S. Swaminathan who served as Secretary to the Government of India, Dr. Sulabha Brahme of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Mr. Ninan Koshy of the Commission on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Dr. Sunanda Sen of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and Mr. Abdul Nazir Sab, Karnataka Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj.

The development story of Konkan in Maharashtra presented during the conference depicts the predicament of the South — its colonial inheritance, Konkan becoming the backyard of Bombay, the resource flow, people being thrown

away to the city, the money order economy, clusters of lifeless villages, distorted relationships and devalued land. The prices of people are also low; they work in Bombay for sixteen hours a day but find it difficult to make both ends meet. Konkan story unfolded the myth of the dialogue between the North and the South in all its dimensions: the international, national and regional.

The conference in its statement said, "Development of an economy aims at the incorporation of an increasing share of a nation's resources and man power in the market-money nexus. In India while the traditional economy was relatively self sufficient it went through a process of considerable disintegration with the colonisation process. The pace of disintegration however has accelerated along with an on-going process of commercialisation during the last thirty seven years of Independence.

The focus laid in the conference was to identify the prevailing pattern and the process of growth retarding and inequalitarian forces in the economy. The highly skewed pattern of asset distribution, especially in the rural areas has often, according to the participants, acted as fetters to the furtherance of growth potentials. Special stress was laid on the repercussions of the developmental forces, in the economy keeping in view its links with the external markets and international institutions. The experiences of the rural areas and of

the poorer sections of the economy was emphasised during the discussions in order to trace the links between development and distributive justice.

The participants felt it necessary to pose two basic problems in development. (1) The present skewed distribution of land and other assets. (2) The centralised planning process. It was considered essential to press for decentralisation and realisation of federal principle and arrest the tendencies towards centralisation of power and decision-making at the Centre leading to authoritarianism and curbing on human rights. This is crucial for establishing healthy democratic processes and also in the interest of regenerative forces in the economy. The planning has to begin at the village level with the water-shed as the basic unit of planning and these plans formed in consultation with the people have to be co-ordinated at the district and at the State level.

Active participation of the people in the production process demands that there should be full awareness of the social-cultural milieu that provides background of such activities. This can be achieved only through grass-root level planning. Orientation of planning should assure that the fruits of labour are received by the people not in relation to the assets they own but in relation to the work they put in.

The people's movements are protesting against the current development planning, against the loss of their resources, violation

Law as an instrument of social change

of human rights, and trampling on civil liberties. These are spontaneous movements attempting to work out alternative paths to development. The attempt is to initiate egalitarian and democratic processes in all walks of our life, to ensure improvement in the quality of life of all people and to arrest the present tendencies towards squandering of the countries' resources.

The conference expressed concern at the impact of an increasing integration of the domestic economy with the international economy. As in the colonial period, the process entails a parallel or analogous sequence of surplus extraction, primarily from the direct producers. More recently there has been attempts on the part of the less developed nations to demand an increasing share of the gains from International division of labour. It is also observed that the country of late has been moving in the direction of increased liberalisation and a wider access to the multi-national corporations. The above implies changes in the technology-mix, to directions which may not reflect the resource based needs in the economy.



Legal cells and legal activism become meaningful only when they work hand in hand with people's movements in their struggle for basic rights, said a four-day conference on 'Law as an Instrument of Social Change, in which 58 lawyers and legal activists participated.

The conference held in ECC was jointly sponsored by Ecumenical Christian Centre, and Indian Social Institute, New Delhi. The participants felt the need for legal activists, social action groups, Human rights and Civil liberties activists, journalists, judicial activists and organisations to play a supportive role in the unceasing struggle of the people for dignity and the right to live.

The growth of oppressive structures and increasing State violence has led to an erosion of the basic rights of the people and the present political crisis. This resulted in the emergence of peoples' movements which voice the aspirations of the people. The last decade has seen a sudden spurt of such movements and groups. Their democratic demands for basic rights are branded as anti-national and dealt with as seditious action. (Section 124). This is reminiscent of the techniques used by the colonialists. The primary responsibility for creating the present political crisis thus rests on the State itself.

A specific need was felt to evolve special legal strategies to deal with the increasing violence against women both within the

family and outside to end the discrimination women face in their struggle for dignity.

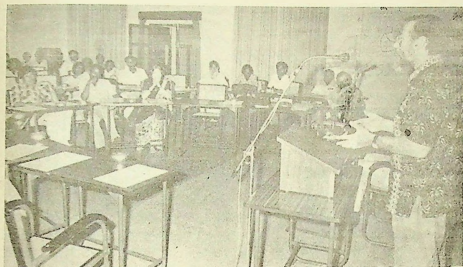
Legal aid initiated by the Government is the legitimate right of the poor, and not charity. Social action groups and legal activists involved in legal aid programmes should enable the deprived sections of our society to fight for justice, and to resist the arbitrariness of the powerful and the Government.

Public Interest Litigation the emerging judicial activism, can become a powerful instrument in enforcing fundamental rights only when the lower rungs of the judiciary respond to it and recognise the legal rights of the poor. Some of the areas now being fought by individual lawyers and legal activists under Public Interest Litigation are issues connected with bonded labourers, forest and environment, employment of children, Inter-State migrant workers, women's rights etc.

Public Interest Litigation should no more remain as mere legal action; it should be transformed into a movement having close links with people's struggles. Legal awareness through legal literacy could generate power and confidence in the suffering masses to organise themselves more effectively.

The desire to establish teams of lawyers at every conceivable grass-roots level was expressed by the participants who decided to set up a net-work for information and mutual support.

"No one gives the other his/her human rights. The rights are there."



"Disability is the cause and consequence of underdevelopment. It is a vicious cycle. If you attend only to the consequence what will happen to the causes? If you attend only to the causes what will happen to the consequences? We must concentrate on the total development", said one of the participants of the consultation on 'The handicapped from a human rights perspective held here on 6, 7, 8 April. No one gives the other his/her human rights. The rights are there. It is our environment that causes handicaps and not the physiological shortcoming itself.

The participants felt the need to intensify the struggle for human rights, the struggle to get their share of development from the Government. It is imperative to change the wrong concepts, destroy the stigmas and to create awareness in people to respect the leprosy patient, the deaf, the

mentally retarded, the blind, the mentally ill, the physically handicapped, the orthopaedically handicapped, as persons and to respect their inherent right for human dignity.

The participants felt the need for the people who work with the handicapped to come together along with the other weaker sections in the fight for their rights. This would strengthen the hands of these organisations for lobbying and for an organised struggle for justice.

The Government machinery and large came under severe criticism because of its lethargy, corruption and its lack of concern about the needs of the handicapped, while recognising services rendered by certain Government agencies in this field. In bank loans to the handicapped priority must be given to economically weaker sections. Every effort should be made to promote econo-

mic independence of the handicapped. The participants deplored the outmoded laws affecting the handicapped and demanded that such discriminating and segregating laws should be repealed and new ones enacted. They demanded radical changes in the policy making at all Government levels.

The handicapped people should enjoy the freedom to take up their cause, to be makers of their own destiny. It was felt that organisational set-up of voluntary agencies and their heavy dependence on foreign resources stood in the way of achieving this goal. There was a suggestion that the handicapped should be allowed to participate in the policy making of the Government to voice their needs.

Recommendations

Focussing on the five principal objectives in the 'Declaration on the Rights of the Disabled of the United Nations': a) Helping disabled persons in their physical and psychological adjustment to the society; b) promoting national and international efforts to provide disabled persons with proper assistance, training, care and guidance, to make available opportunities for suitable work and to ensure their full integration in society; c) Encouraging study and research projects designed to facilitate the practical participation of disabled persons in daily life such as improving their access to public buildings and transportation systems; d) Educating and informing the public on the rights of disabled

persons to participate in and contribute to various aspects of economic, social and political life; e) promoting effective measures for the prevention of disability and for the rehabilitation of disabled persons, the consultation recommends :

1. In the absence of accurate information on the number of the handicapped an exhaustive survey and numerical census should be undertaken. Classification and definition of handicaps should be laid down clearly for implementing welfare measures. This should be the same for the Central Government and all State Governments. The formulation of this should be done in consultation with experts in the field and not based on extraneous consideration.

2. Access to regular schools should not be denied to the handicapped who are otherwise capable of going through the curriculum. Children should be integrated into the mainstream early enough. The right to higher levels of education and research should not be denied. Access to regular employment should not be denied to the handicapped who are otherwise capable of doing a job.

3. There is no law in favour of the disabled. New laws should be enacted to do justice to the handicapped. Provisions in Central and State Government acts which discriminate against the handicapped should be repealed.

Repeal relevant sections pertain-

ing to leprosy and lunacy from the:

Indian Christian marriage acts,
1872

Muslim marriages act 1934

Special marriages act 1954

Hindu marriage act 1955

and Repeal

The lunacy act

The leprosy beggar act

In view of the discrepancies in the various Central and State laws and Acts, a model Act should be formulated and presented to the Government in this respect.

4. Access to public offices, buildings and public transportation should not be denied to the handicapped. Where necessary, structural modifications should be carried out to facilitate easy access to them.

5. Awareness should be created among policy makers and other people in charge of the rehabilitation services. A special department to cater to the needs of the handicapped should be created.

Families of the handicapped need to be educated and involved in the rehabilitation of their children. Aids for the physically handicapped should be made easily available. Public awareness and education programmes should be given special emphasis and a fuller usage must be made of existing media facilities for the coverage of the handicapped. Teachers should be trained in special education skills as part of their training programme.

6. Trained personnel and training facilities for basic skills in leadership, policy making, life skills and personality development for social integration of the handicapped are lacking. Serious consideration should be given to training and research in the methodology, strategy, information dissemination, and job capabilities and availability. There is a need for courses like the B.Sc. in Rehabilitation Sciences offered by the Bharatidasan University in Tamil Nadu.

7. The handicapped should participate in their programmes and articulate their needs; they should become makers of their own destiny. The handicapped should be represented at policy making levels and nominated to the upper houses of the Parliament and State legislature.

8. It is recommended that as a follow-up measure two consultations be held.

a) For the handicapped to articulate and vocalise their concerns.

b) For organisations working with the handicapped for a structural analysis of their management and goals and to evaluate them in the perspective of the handicapped.

Thirty men and women representing Government and voluntary organisations from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal participated in this consultation.

Baptism, Eucharist, Ministry—The Lima document

The regional consultation on the Lima document on Baptism, Eucharist and Ministry was held at the Centre in November. Participants belonging to the major church traditions — Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox — from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka attended the consultation. The participants agreed that the major thrust of the document reflects their church's understanding of Baptism, Eucharist and Ministry. It is recommended that the document should be studied at the congregational level, making available the text in regional languages. The over-riding concern of the consultation was to seek ways of interpreting the major affirmations in the document in a way relevant to the daily struggles of the people.

It was felt that Baptism as a central act of the Church represents its commitment to Christ. There is an integral relation between Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist together representing the fullness of incorporation into the body of Christ.

A close link between the work of the Holy Spirit in the Eucharist and the creative work of the Spirit in society, is affirmed. The implication of this for our commitment to social transformation should be made explicit in the preaching. Eucharist is the act of the total people of God, in this sense it is Mass.

The consultation agreed that the

quest for a common identity in the Indian Church and the identification with the wider society and the continuity with the Church universal are all dimensions which should be considered when we try to redefine Baptism, Eucharist and Ministry.

Rural Development Centre

The Rural Development Centre is a symbolic gesture of ECC's relationship with the villages. It is a registered organisation working for the last three years in this area. Among other things RDC is running a school for the handicapped. A survey of 12 vil-

lages surrounding Whitefield was conducted by the RDC and 93 handicapped persons were identified. Of these about 10 per cent are totally incapacitated. Of the others about 30% are children who are physically, mentally, orthopaedically, visually and aurally handicapped, below the age of fifteen. A special school and physiotherapy Centre was opened at Gandhipuram village in November. This school for the handicapped was at the campus for some time.

An Eye camp was held in October 1983. The mobile ophthalmic team of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore came to Whitefield. A total number of 767 cases were examined. Of these 607 were non-surgical cases and 33 were surgical cases.



Academy



The three-month Academy on Politics and Social Change concluded on 21st September. Fourteen graduates representing Nagaland, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu consisted of men who work for voluntary organisations and fresh graduates.

The programme was divided into three sections (1) Introduction to the social, economic and political structures from a historic, development-oriented perspective with an emphasis on issues and ideologies. (2) Exposures to village, slum, factories; workshop on communication techniques; seminars on slum and ecology. (3) Discussion on topics like legal aspects of the Constitution, communal tension, growth of regionalism, and theology and development. In addition to this, the participants submitted three papers each.

All the participants submitted a fourth paper on India of my dreams.

Some of the participants spent 24 hours in Bangalore city with five rupees for expenses of which three rupees were spent on transport. After this plunge into weeks. The rude shock experi-

experience one of them narrated his story in the city that he saw somebody throw away a half eaten corn cob. As he was debating whether he should pick it up and eat it, a small boy went and picked it up and that act moved him to tears.

One-month course on development and justice

Thirteen participants, women and men from various parts of India: West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu participated in the one month study on Justice and Development. After discussion of the different perspectives of development during the first week, we delved into the economic, political and social aspects of development during the following transport. After this plunge into weeks. The rude shock experi-



enced by the group at the slums and villages only helped to confirm the idea of one-sided development and the role of social action groups in the process of total human development.

Workshops, seminars, group sharing on various topics and entertainments, besides evoking a sense of community also helped to motivate them for group action. The course began on the 5th of May ended on the 1st of June with the presentation of certificates and submitting of their term papers.

The great anxiety of our nation for structural changes, the most urgent need of economic restructuring of our country, and the role of every participant in fighting the status-quo found expression in words and in the papers of the participants. The different perspectives of development, they felt, provided them a foundation to work on.

Ten-day course in Tamil

Two batches of 33 young grass-root workers, co-ordinators of various action groups both women and men from Tamil Nadu spent ten days each with us. March 24 to April 2 and August 16 to 23 discussing the various political ideologies, their plus and minus points, to enable them in their fight for the cause of the marginalised in their region, to involve in the political concerns of the people. Sharing of experiences, group discussions and seminars made the input from the resource people meaningful and applicable to their situation. Sovereignty of the people emerged as the fulcrum on which a just and equitable socio-political pattern could be built up.

Conference on Mission of the rural laity

Twenty-five people, laity and clergy of the various churches in India, representing CSI, CNI, Methodist, Mar Thoma and Lutheran spent three days at the Centre discussing the socio-economic and political encounter of the rural churches, and the role to be played by the laity there. The apparent distinctions between the clergy and laity are functional, and the laity is equally entrusted with the mission of the Church which is the same as the Mission of Christ — the mission to the poor and the oppressed — to liberate them. This conference was jointly sponsored by the Ecumenical Christian Centre and the Laity Commission of the Church of South India.

(Continued from page 7, Colm. 1)

Although there is no direct relation between the present Assam Movement against foreign nationals and the land relation, it is true that illegal settlement by the immigrants in various parts of the State has changed the population composition greatly affecting economic, social and cultural lives of the indigenous people. When these illegal occupants of land from foreign countries registered themselves in the voters' list without acquiring citizenship of the country these infiltrators have become a great political force.



I am told anew
the story of a king
who rose outside the fortress
of the old regime.
Logos . . . light . . . incarnated
to bear witness to the truth,
breaking up 'the old dispensations.'

Hark . . . His kingdom dawning
outside the city wall
where refugees, rebels,
bleeding prophets reside
awaiting incarnation.

—Susy Nellithanam

I am told
the story of a new king
a vulnerable infant,
refugee, rabbi, rebel
who chose to die on a Cross
outside the city wall.

Wood cut by Caroline Mackenzie



79. 20



CONSUMPTIVE HEALTH CLUB
4215 (First) Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minn.
1940-1941

Institute of Social Studies Trust

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES TRUST

THREE YEAR REPORT

1981-1983

BACKGROUND

The Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) founded in 1964 as a non-profit, private research organisation was registered as a Trust in 1980. Its trustees are drawn from the fields of social action, health and publishing. During the first ten years since its inception, ISST conducted studies and surveys on cooperative development, planning and rural development oriented towards development with equity and the elimination of poverty.

Since 1975, ISST has extended this focus to concentrate on issues related to the inequality between men and women. The impetus for women's studies emerged from a compilation of essays on 'Indian Women' edited by Devaki Jain. This became the publication of the Government of India for 1975, Women's Year.

CURRENT PROFILE

As it stands today ISST is neither a purely academic organisation nor an activist one. Areas of research are selected with a bias towards strengthening the struggle for women's equality with a strong information base and alternative strategies for united action. The focus is on the poorest women and their families. ISST also directly offers services to women's organisations particularly those working for self employed women. It also assists in designing policies and programmes for both official and non-official agencies.

This work is done by a group of 21 persons both women and men trained in social sciences, arts and administration. The head office is at Delhi and the field office in Bangalore. An ISST nucleus was set up in 1983 at Calcutta, to facilitate studies based in West Bengal. The growth and diversification of the activities of ISST are recorded here for the period of 1981-1983.

PROGRAMME AREAS

Over the last three years the programme areas being pursued at ISST in research, networking, facilitation and dissemination are:

1. Improving the data base on women and children.
2. Policy research on large scale national rural development schemes, towards integration of women into development and the planning process.

3. Identification of technology options available to poor women.
4. Stimulating debate on an ideological frame work for the feminist movement.
5. Facilitating the development of mass based women's organisations through leadership training and networking with peer organisations.
6. Providing an information service-both academic referral material on women's studies; as well as information service on implementing agencies, official and non-official, relevant to programmes for the poor, especially women and children.

The progress and development in each area is described below in detail.

1. IMPROVING THE DATA BASE IN STATISTICS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A pioneering study in research methodology was undertaken by ISST for the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) to record the work participation of female labour by the time allocation method. This study based in six villages in Rajasthan and West Bengal was designed to test the hypothesis that women workers were under enumerated in official employment/unemployment statistics, and also to identify the determinants of female labour supply.

The findings of the study were presented at several meetings and conferences convened by National data collection agencies. ISST also presented the findings at a Technical Seminar on Women's Work and Employment organised by ISST in April 1982. The seminar was an interface between micro, quality data collection and the macro, official data collection system and was attended by heads of the various statistical systems in India. A special session was held on Ground Level Technology where all the questionnaires used for labour force enquiry by the National Household Survey, the Registrar General, the Planning Commission as well as academic agencies were reviewed and in the presence of the field workers discussed for adequacy.

As a result of the seminars and the debates, the Planning Commission sponsored a Steering Committee to look into the statistics on women and children. The Committee requested the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to apply the time allocation method on a sub-sample of the National Sample Survey 38th round on employment and unemployment which was on the ground in 1983. This would help to assess whether the profile on women workers and employment patterns that emerged by the usual household survey can be improved upon. At this time all the agencies along with ISST doing innovative household surveys in India were called together in order to exchange experiences in a workshop. These were the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Kerala Statistical Institute, Operation Research Group.

After this meeting an ISST team visited a village near Delhi along with the NCAER team for a field trial of the questionnaire.

Economists Interested in Women's Issues Group (EIWIG)

In 1981, ISST presented a paper derived from the time allocation study on Patterns of Female Work-implications for Data Collection, Economic Classification and Social Organisation at the National Conference on Women's Studies, Bombay. Some of the women economists who met at the conference felt that it was important to form a net work in order to strengthen each others research as well as to have a collective formation and voice in the field of economics and statistics. ISST became the secretariat for this informal group called EIWIG. The group decided to plan and execute seminars which would further strengthen the understanding of women's economic roles. The first seminar was the Technical Seminar described above. The second seminar was held in April 1983 at Calcutta on Women and Poverty. ISST helped in the organisation by identifying paper writers, mobilising fiscal support as well as disseminating information. ISST also presented a paper derived from the planning study in Karnataka. The selected papers from the two seminars will be appearing in book form in April 1984.

The experience of the time disposition study and the exercises in integration of women in planning described below led ISST to an increasing awareness of the existence of households headed by women especially among the poor assetless classes. In January 1983, ISST undertook a study for International Labour Organisation (ILO) on this phenomenon, with a view to determining the extent of female headedness among poor rural households and there by arriving at a definition of what constitutes female heads of households for purposes of data collection and enumeration. The study based in West Bengal, Karnataka, U.P., and Rajasthan is expected to be completed by June 1984.

2. POLICY RESEARCH

Integration of Women and Children in Planning

From 1981, ISST undertook a series of research projects to study the situation prevailing in the area of development services for children. A paper was prepared for the UN Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna, on Providing Comprehensive Child and Family Welfare Services. This case study based in Coorg, Karnataka was part of an exercise to examine various country experiments and identify what could be deemed a model comprehensive child and family welfare scheme. The study describes the functioning of a government welfare scheme, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and a non-government organisation also in the same area.

The Working Child—A Guide to the Literature is a compilation which gives close ups of child workers as well as some of their linkages with economic, social and environmental externalities.

The bibliography was undertaken in order to provide a ready reference for those who are in the area of formulating policies, designing projects and doing more research on the working child. The compilation summarises the findings of approximately 100 surveys undertaken in India and other Asian Countries. The study was sponsored by UNICEF Delhi 1981.

With the experience of these two studies ISST moved into the area of specialised policy research and undertook a research project for the planning Commission on the ICDS Programme: "Developing a Functional Model for a Child Development Programme". The study was conducted in three districts of U.P. and three in Karnataka with a view to evolving a prototype of Child Welfare Services.

Integration of Women into a State Plan

ISST undertook a planning study for Ministry of Social Welfare in the same districts of U.P. and Karnataka to analyse the process of integrating women into planning and also to analyse how development programmes meant for both women and children could be better integrated at the planning stage itself. ISST surveyed about 4,000 households to measure the out reach of government development schemes at the grass-root level to poor rural households particularly to women. The methodology of the survey emerged out of meetings organised by ISST at field level between government officials and beneficiary households.

The preliminary findings were again taken to the field. Thus the research becomes the end use to the end users.

The findings and tables of the study have been circulated at a series of meetings in the Planning Commission over 1983 and the ideas presented were accepted for incorporation into the national schemes and plans as well as research and statistical modification programmes. Two schemes that have emerged as a result of these surveys: one for providing economic services for groups of women workers and the other for a community centre with water, toilets, creche and leisure space for women have already been suggested to government. Several other individuals and research institutions both government and non-government have been facilitated in this area through the use of the data collected for these studies. The Joint Director, Social Development, Planning Commission and the Principal Research Officer have visited ISST Bangalore and used the data base to conduct a special study on the ICDS, on behalf of the Planning Commission.

A process that ISST has developed and which it used for all its research work is to collaborate with local institutions for research and implementation. This helps to involve the local institutions in the area of women studies, train the staff for field work and provides access to the institutions and information network that ISST is linked to. ISST net works have been useful in undertaking large scale studies without necessarily increasing the core staff. Researchers and academics from other institutions have also been sensitised to women's issues within their own field of work, and coopted by ISST to help with its research studies.

ISST has disseminated its findings in this area in forums abroad as well. At a Seminar organised by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in January 1982, the Director of ISST addressed a meeting of the Women and Development group on "Integrating Women in Rural Development", her presentation covered three aspects, based on ISST's planning studies: the situation of women in poverty households in terms of intra household inequalities, the need to stimulate articulation of poor women as a different voice from men and incorporate it into policy, and thirdly to identify women occupation specific clusters and coopt them for delivering government programmes.

At another seminar of the International Research and Training Institute for the advancement of women (Instraw) in Santo Domingo in December 1983, one of ISST's core staff presented a paper on "Women and the Planning Process".

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) Block Level Planning

In August 1982, at a conference organised at Gulbarga to discuss the findings of the two planning studies, ISST had first proposed the strategy that women should be organised around occupation specific groups and these clusters should be used as an entry point to reach development programmes to poor women.

This strategy was accepted by the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and UNICEF and incorporated into DWCRA, the new plan being implemented by the MRD and UNICEF in selected blocks. Voluntary agencies including ISST will be used to prepare block plans to identify women's needs on the basis of occupational clusters. ISST, Bangalore office will conduct this planning exercise in Chikmagalur district of Karnataka. The preliminary survey of the project area has already been conducted. Plan schemes available in the block will be identified and women selected from the groups for leadership training.

ISST Bangalore, will also help to train women functionaries of government departments which will be implementing the DWCRA in Tamil Nadu. At the request of the newly formed Corporation for Women in Tamil Nadu two functionaries will be attached to the ISST team to study the ISST methodology of survey. They would also familiarise themselves with ISST's papers on inequality and study some successful project case studies to see how programmes for women could be designed.

A major research project undertaken by ISST in 1982 for the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) in the same area of development planning was the study of Rural Development-Delivery Arrangements at Village, Block and District level. This study was undertaken in order to examine the structure and suitability of the institutional arrangements that have been made for the delivery of rural development programmes specially to the poor. Another context for the study was the introduction of a number of new programmes which are based on the belief that programme innova-

tions will overcome past weakness. The performance of various selected programmes were observed in relation to the stated objectives. Programmes were selected in the various fields of employment, health, irrigation, child as well as general development (IRDP). The field for the study was based in Rajasthan, Karnataka, U.P. Bihar, M.P.—The report of the study entitled *Grass Without Roots* has been completed.

Adult Education for Women: Developing a Research Base through Four Case Studies

This study was completed in June 1983. However, in order to provide a wider perspective on methodological issues relating to non-formal education for women as well as their integration with every development programme, the Ministry of Education agreed with ISST that the study should be expanded further to include another four studies of innovative efforts at reaching poor women with adult education. ISST therefore undertook further extensive field work in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar Rajasthan and West Bengal, to look at adult education programmes being conducted by Universities, Government departments and Voluntary Agencies. The new case studies are expected to be completed by May 1984. Meanwhile the findings of this research were widely disseminated and discussed at a seminar held by the Directorate of Adult Education in collaboration with ISST in January 1983 to which many voluntary agencies were invited at the recommendation of ISST.

Orientation of Planners

In October 1983, when the working groups were formed for providing the draft for the 7th National Plan, ISST was involved in all the sectors as (1) Member of the Advisory Committee on the new rural development programme for Women, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) (2) The National Advisory Committee on Women's Employment as well as its two sub-committees' namely (a) Sub-Committee on statistics in relation to women workers and (b) Sub-Committee on unorganised workers. (3) The Working Group on Women and Development for the 7th Plan. (4) The Working Group on Adult Education for the 7th Plan.

Within the Working Group on Women and Development the recommendations of ISST's study on women and planning were circulated, as a result of which sub-committees were formed according to ISST's classification namely (a) a sub-committee on awareness building since this had been pointed out as one of the major lacunae. (b) District Planning (c) Employment.

Similarly in the sub-committee on adult education, awareness in development programmes was introduced and conceptualised; it was decided that 2% of all development programmes must be put aside for providing adult education and that the Directorate of Adult Education and Adult Education Resource Centres should be strengthened to provide the relevant technical services to the development programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) as well as programmes of

the Boards such as Handloom Board, Handicrafts, Sericulture and others.

Other Research Areas

ISST has undertaken several research studies on women workers employed in various occupations which are women intensive such as Sericulture, Agriculture, Fishing. A Report on a Field Survey in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra, sponsored by the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) constitutes a socio-economic survey of tasar silk rearers of the region. The Survey was initiated to provide the feed back to the Inter-State Tasar Project which was to be implemented by a joint collaboration of the government of India and the SDC.

An Assessment of Women's Roles: Karnataka Sericulture Development Projects

This study sponsored by the Ford Foundation and completed in 1982 high lighted the role and problems of women workers in sericulture and identified policy changes which would benefit them. The task Force on Sericulture appointed by the Government of Karnataka used the report to identify the kind of action that had to be taken to prevent some of the inequalities of distribution suggested in the report.

Statistics available on Women, Children and Aged in Agriculture

A paper was prepared in 1983 by ISST, for the FAO, from Micro and Macro surveys with the participation of other consultants and economists. The paper identifies data gaps and suggests changes in methodology by which data can be improved, taking note of the latest research of all the international agencies involved such as FAO, ILO, United Nations Statistical Organisation (UNSO). The idea of collecting data available was also to see how far 30 years of rural development and rural programmes had changed or impacted on the lives of rural women and children. It was found that poor rural women were under pressure in terms of loss of employment opportunities as well as inadequate nutrients for survival.

"For an FAO consultation on Women in Food Production, ISST prepared a paper on the experience of women in rural development in India. The consultation brought together 40 women from all over the world. 3 to 4 projects were derived from the consultation; to be followed through by the different divisions of FAO such as nutrition, statistics and women in developing group"

Women in the Fish Industry

ISST undertook a research project for the Ministry of Labour on Women in the Fish Processing Units of Gujarat. The purpose of the project was to study the employment pattern and working conditions of young Kerala

Women who migrated to Veraval in Gujarat and explore possibility of their absorption in the Kerala industry itself. Recommendations have been made by the ISST on possible intervention by Government, trade unions and Women's organisations in Gujarat to reduce the exploitation of the girls by contractors.

In view of the complete neglect in the area of research on women in fishing ISST has undertaken a second project, in Tadri, in the North Kanara District, to analyse the division of labour, resources and responsibility within the fishing families and the allocation of power to women.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS FOR RURAL WOMEN

ISST started its appropriate technology cell in 1980 by bringing out status papers on rural sanitation, bio-gas and smokeless chulahs. Its interest in appropriate technology from the point of view of technology transfer was to see how these technologies can be brought to the service of the rural poor, especially the women.

As a first step ISST participated in a workshop convened in May 1981 by Consortium on Rural Technology (CORT) to identify technology options in the three selected fields. Through this workshop, useful links and interaction were set up between research and field organisations and concerned government agencies. The proceedings of this workshop were published in a hand book called Rural Sanitation: Technology Options. Following the workshop ISST undertook a study sponsored by OXFAM India Trust to identify the different models of Bio-gas plants being implemented all over the country. A study team visited organisations and documented their experience and problems in setting up and running of bio-gas plants. It is hoped that this research will help to evolve suitable models which could be used as modules for different categories of users, according to the area and the need.

The common experience of all rural women in the area of collection of fire wood led ISST to collaborate in a Pilot Project for the installation of smokeless Chulahs (Cookstoves) in the hill areas of Chamoli District, U.P. ISST participated in a camp where different models of chulahs were demonstrated and gained enthusiastic acceptance from the rural hill women.

ISST participated and presented papers at various technology conferences over the past three years.

4. STIMULATING DEBATE ON AN IDEOLOGICAL FRAME WORK FOR WOMEN

In search of an ideological base for the feminist movement, ISST initiated a series of introspective workshops starting with Gandhian Constructive Workers. The first workshop was held in 1981 at Bangalore and was devoted to a sharing of personal experience of the participants and the place of Gandhian Ideology as a motivating force both in their lives and work. At the second workshop held in Ahmedabad, 1982 a constructive programme

for action was drawn up which included taking up of issues like prohibition, dowry and the image of women in the media at the national level. The third workshop in the series held at Kausani focussed on the principles of Gandhian methodology for grass root activities.

The Academy of Gandhian studies provided partial support for the three workshops. In National and International Forums ISST has contributed several papers on women's studies and an ideology for a global movement particularly in the context of development within a Gandhian ethic.

In November 1982, ISST's Director delivered two lectures the Padmaja Naidu Memorial Lectures, under the auspices of the Nehru Museum and Library. The lectures entitled "Indian Women: Today and Tomorrow." attempted to identify through profiles drawn from ISST's research experience the kinds of situations that the majority of Indian Women live in today. The feminist movement has a moral responsibility towards these inarticulate and exploited women from poverty classes. The lectures analysed the roots of neglect of women in the context of classical ideologies and concluded with the hope that women could and would emerge as a strong political force united within a Gandhian ideological base.

At the meeting of the correspondence group of women and development the OEDC/DAC group in Paris, in January 1983 she presented a paper on "Development as if Women Mattered or Can Women Build a New Paradigm" The lectures reviewed case studies of the impact of development of women.

Other Forums where she spoke about the gender and class issues and the need for a philosophical base for research and development on women were provided by a lecture tour of Scandinavian Countries in Summer 1983. A paper on Women, Gandhi and Religion was also presented by her at a Seminar on Women and Religion held at Harvard University. Similarly at a Common Wealth Students Conference held at Melbourne, she spoke about the need for a North South Exchange with special reference to the women's movement and the Student movement.

Women's Studies

The Indian Association for Women's Studies (IAWS) was registered early in 1983, and the first meeting of the Executive Committee was held in February 1983. ISST had worked for mobilisation of members for the IAWS as also in organising the workshop on Work and Employment for the Second National Conference on Women's Studies to be held in Trivandrum in April 1984. ISST will be preparing three papers on Situational Analysis of Women in Karnataka, Women in the Handloom Industry and Women's Work and Employment.

5. FACILITATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF MASS BASED WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS

In 1980, ISST organised a Shibir in Delhi for Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Ahmedabad to discuss problems and policy for the

self employed. This was followed by ISST's playing an active role in organising self employed women in Delhi. SEWA Delhi was thus registered in 1981. The membership of this organisation consists of over 1000 women who are provided support through saving schemes, raw materials and marketing support. ISST is currently trying to assist chikan workers of Lucknow and spinners in Srinagar to organise in a similar way through cooperative societies. Organisers of both groups have been facilitated by ISST to attend leadership training courses. Grass root level workers of similar organisations have been provided fellowships to encourage growth of potential leadership.

In November 1983, a workshop was organised jointly by ISST and SEWA, Delhi on the self employed in which 10 newly formed Sewas from all over India participated, represented by organisers and self employed women workers. Participants talked about their problems and experience of facing the traders and other vested interests as well as government structures including the police. It was decided to have an All India Sewa..... "Sewa Bharat" to protect the interests of self employed women, strengthen the movement and intervene with government for recognition of the rights of unorganised labour.

ISST also designed projects for Income Generation for other voluntary organisations working with the self employed sector. In November 1982, ISST organised a workshop on planning employment projects for women. 25 projects leaders from voluntary agencies participated in the workshop. These participants were implementing diverse programmes for women in the areas of survey, health, income generation and sanitation, and reflected the motivating ideologies of their various organisations. The Workshop helped to identify the many problems they faced in working with women in rural areas. The major fall out was the setting up of a net work for future interaction between the voluntary agencies themselves and with ISST in its role as facilitator.

To date ISST has designed about 20 projects specifically geared towards the needs of women in health, employment, and training. These projects have been sponsored by development agencies.

Voluntary agencies repeatedly reiterate the difficulties faced by production groups among them in the marketing of goods made by rural poor women under the aegis of various income generation programmes. Acquiring raw material, credit and technical assistance in design and feedback were some of their other problems. ISST designed a project to link all such women producers to a common market facilitation centre, the nucleus of which is to be provided by ISST. The project has evoked great interest among funders and government departments interested in strengthening women's employment and ISST hopes it will be on the ground in 1984. If successful at a pilot level, it could lead to the setting up of such centres regionally to provide support to many such self employed women's groups.

Action Programme with Voluntary Agencies

ISST worked closely with other women's groups and voluntary agencies

in Delhi and outside and participated in "action" programmes along with some of these groups.

As a member of the "Committee for Portrayal of Women in the Media" ISST staff took part in a demonstration on March 8th, 1983-Women's Day, to blacken obscene posters. In September 1983 the committee staged a demonstration outside a local cinema hall screening offensive Malayali Films. The demonstration resulted in the withdrawal from the theatre circuit of the 11 such films being screened at that time and provoked a lively debate in the press on this issue.

ISST also prepared a paper for the Committee on the Portrayal of Women in Children's literature, based on an analysis of children's comics and books and publications of the national press.

6. PROVIDING AN INFORMATION REFERRAL SERVICE

In October 1981, ISST set up a small reading room and documentation centre called "JIGYASA" as a first step towards setting up an information 'network' service on women's studies/women's development. While the initial purpose was to provide a retrieval system for ISST's own research, training and action programmes it was hoped that Jigyasa would eventually become a focal point for dissemination services. These would cover the transfer of information on (a) women workers-data, methodologies of data collection, employment schemes and projects (b) development agencies (c) women's struggles and organisations built through people's participation to achieve social justice (d) appropriate technology options suited to women's needs.

ISST hopes that Jigyasa will be further enlarged to accommodate a service for counselling women in need which would include guidance on legal matters as well. Some ISST staff participated in a training programme for para legal workers organised by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, following which they have become members of a coordination cell of voluntary workers who will try to reach legal aid to women in need. Two of ISST's staff after attending a course in counselling organised by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) have joined the Voluntary Action Bureau of CSWB and are actively involved in its work.

Dissemination

One process of dissemination is through the circulation of ISST papers and publications at seminars and conferences attended by the group both in India and abroad. ISST papers have been very well received and there is a great demand for its publications. The book *Women's Quest for Power* has been instrumental in opening up for many people the complexities of the whole issue relating to women's economic roles. The book is now out of stock and the second re-print is to be brought out. The *Catalogue of Voluntary Agencies Reaching Poorest Women in India* has also been widely used

by funders planners and researchers alike and the second edition is also exhausted. ISST hopes to be able to update and re-print this publication.

Another strategy for dissemination is through workshops and meetings organised by ISST, and government officials as well as academics are sensitised to crucial issues relating to women as emerging from ISST's research data. One such workshop was the Regional Conference on Women Studies at Bangalore in October 1983. The workshop was attended by researchers and activists from the Southern States. Issues raised were on feminist ideology relation between the grass root workers and researchers, data base on women and strategies on linking all these adverse components within a common feminists perspective.

Training Programme and Exchange of Scholars

In April 1983 one of ISST's core staff was one of two candidates selected from India to participate in the Women's Cross Cultural Learning Exchange Programme Organised by "ISIS" a women's collective based in Geneva and Rome. After an orientation programme at Geneva, attended by 11 participants from 9 countries she was sent to Rome to work at the ISIS documentation centre for 3 months. ISST is now preparing to re-organise its own documentation at Jigyasa on the pattern of the 'OASIS' system followed at ISIS.

The Exchange Programme was the first attempt by ISIS in an effort to build up an international women's network and will be a regular programme from now on at ISIS. ISST also participated as a receiving group for the exchange and an African woman spent 6 weeks at ISST for a inhouse training with the group. Two women from Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust were also attached to ISST at the same time. The group designed a training/orientation programme for these field level trainees consisting of reading materials, lectures and visits to institutions.

The African woman worked with a counselling centre in Limuru and ISST arranged visits for her to Saheli and other women's institutions which could be of special interest to her.

An American Scholar from School for International Living came to ISST to do research work in her field of interest and during the period of her stay assisted ISST in preparing a bibliography on Adult Education.

As a result of ISST linkages with Scandinavia, there have been several visitors from Scandinavian countries who have come both for counselling in choice of research fields, survey as well as collaboration. A Danish Scholar is attached to the ISST office at Bangalore and is working with ISST field workers for her Ph.D. on participation of women in mass movements. A scholar from Christian Michelsen Institute was financed by her institute to work with ISST for one year in helping in the preparation of a paper on Alternative Development for the 1985 World Conference. A Finish Political Scientist and anthropologist from DANIDA, a Bangaldeshi, researcher living in Lund and others have visited, used the library documentation and held discussions with the group for guidance in their field work.

ISST REPORTS/PAPERS/PUBLICATIONS (1975-1983)

Statistics and data Collection on Women

1. Coopting Women's work into the Statistical System: some Indian Milestones, Devaki Jain, May 1983.
2. Statistics on Women, Children, Aged in Agriculture, ISST, December 1983.
3. Field Investigation of Rural Household for Indian Council of Social Science Research, presented at Technical Seminar on Women's work and Employment (ISST Delhi, 1982).
4. Background note for Technical Seminar on Women's Work and Employment (ISST April, 1982).
5. Domestic Work its implications for Enumeration on Women's Work and Employment presented at Symposium on Women's Work and Society (Delhi September 1982).
6. Women in the Labour Force: Papers presented at Seminar on Women in Labour Force (Artep-ILO, Trivandrum 1981).
7. Patterns of Female Work-Implications for Statistical Design Economic Classification and Social Priorities presented at National Conference on Women's Studies, (SNDT University, Bombay, 1981.)
8. Importance of Age and Sex specific Data Collection in Household Surveys, presented at: Regional Conference on Household surveys (ESCAP, Bangkok 1980).
9. Measuring of Women's Work: some Methodological Issues, published in Women in Development: Perspective from South and South East Asia, (Dacca, 1977).
10. Measurement of Household Activities in India, presented at Agriculture Development Council Workshop, Singapore 1976.

Policy Research/Women in Development

1. Study of Development Delivery Arrangements at Village and Block level, sponsored by Indian Council for Social Science Research 1984.
2. Women's Employment: Some preliminary observations, ISST, March 1983.
3. Note on Adult Education for Women, ISST, November 1983.
4. Women and the Planning Process: A case study from India, ISST, November 1983.
5. Brief Paper: India, Devaki Jain, December 1983.
6. Inter State Tasar Project: Report on a Field Survey (Chandrapur District, Maharashtra, (sponsored by SDC, Delhi 1982).
7. An Assessment of Women's Roles: the Karnataka Sericulture Development Project (Sponsored by Ford Foundation) 1982.
8. From Research to Social Action: "Paper presented at Carribbean University Women's Conference (August 1982).

9. "In Search of an Identity: the Asian Women" Paper presented at Seminar on "Role and Rights of Asian Women" Asian Students Association, (Manila, 1982).
10. Providing comprehensive Child and Family Welfare Services sponsored by U.N. Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Vienna, 1981).
11. Women in Development: Exchange of Experience in Asia and Pacific (UNDP New York, 1980).
12. Women's Employment as related to Rural Areas—India presented at United Nations Mid Decade Conference on Women, (COPENHAGEN July 1980).
13. Employment opportunities for Women in Forestry: presented at Seminar on Role of Women in Community Forestry, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture (Dehradun 1980).
14. Impact on Women Workers Maharashtra Employment Guarantee scheme sponsored by ILO 1979.

Ongoing

1. Developing a Functional Model for a Child Welfare Programme sponsored by Planning Commission, Govt. of India
2. Integrating Women's interests into a State Year Plan (Karnataka) sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt. of India.
3. Adult Education for Women: Developing a Research Base through 4 case studies, sponsored by the Directorate of Adult Education, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.
4. Evaluation of trainees graduating from National/Regional Vocational Training Institute, Ministry of Labour, G.O.I.
5. Study on status of Fisher Women in the Tadri Project; Indo-Danish Project.
6. Block Level Planning in Chickmagalur District; Ministry of Rural Development.
7. Female Headed Households and Rural Poverty; International Labour Office, Geneva.

III. Case Studies

1. Khet Majoor Mahajan: Study of a Peasant Organisation in Gujarat, Sponsored by ILO 1980.
2. Women's Quest for Power: Five Case Studies, sponsored by ICSSR pub. by Vikas 1979 (priced).
3. Income-Generation Activities for Women: Some Case Studies published by UNICEF 1979.
4. Modernisation of Traditional Handloom Weaving Industry in Kashmir Valley UNDP/APCWD 1979.
5. Role of Rural Women and Community Life prepared for expert group meeting, Population Social Affairs Division, ESCAP Bangkok 1978.

IV Technology

1. Implication of Technology for Rural Women presented at Regional Conference on Women and Technology, (Surat 1983).
2. Technology Planning for Women, presented at Seminar on Science and Technology for Women, IIT, (Delhi Feb. 1982).
3. Impact of Technology on Family Life and Changing Role of Women: presented at Regional Conference of International Council on Social Welfare, (Bombay 1981).
4. Rural Sanitation: Technology Options; proceedings of a Workshop on Rural Sanitation sponsored by Oxfam (Delhi 1981).
5. Status Papers on Appropriate Technology, (a) Smokeless Chulahs: the Burning Issue (b) Bio-gas some Issues (c) Rural Sanitation (ISST 1980).

Ongoing Action Programmes

1. Study Tour of Bio-gas Plants, sponsored by OXFAM, India Trust.
2. Pilot Project for the Installation of smokeless chulahs (Cookstoves) in the hill areas.

V. Ideology

1. Development as if Women Mattered or Can we Build a New Paradigm for Women? presented at DAC/CEDC conference (Paris, January 1983).
2. Conflicts in Gender Relations: The Indian Predicament, Devaki Jain April 1983.
3. The Natural Power of Women (for the Sarla Behn Granth), Devaki Jain, March 1983.
4. Indian Women: Today and Tomorrow: Padmaja Naidu Memorial Lecture Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (Delhi November 1982).

VI. Dissemination

1. Report on a two Day Southern Dialogue between Researchers and Activists, ISST, October, 1983.
2. Report on Workshop of Self Employed Women's Association, Devaki Jain, November, 1983.
3. Report on a Lecture tour of Scandinavian Countries, Devaki Jain, May, 1983.
4. Catalogue of Agencies Reaching Poorest Women in India-Published for SIDA 1981.
5. The Working Child-a guide to the literature, sponsored by UNICEF 1981.

TRUSTEES

Sita Ram Goel
Som Benegal
Gopi Krishna

Radha Bhatt
Shanti Ghosh
Leela Chandrashekar

Director
Devaki Jain

Consultants

Malini Sheth
N.P. Saxena
Mukul Mukerjee
Nirmala Banerjee
Gita Sen
Sudhir Bhattacharya

Advisor
K.S. Krishnaswamy-Bangalore

RESEARCH

Delhi

Tara Appachu
Rekha Bezboruah
Manju Mishra
Suchitra Anant
Shobha Jaishankar
Raj Virdi
Lata Menon
Krishna Bhatt

Bangalore

Shashi Rajgopal
Mridula Udaygiri
Rajamma
Aruna Prasad
Sudha Rao
Narayan Prasad
Madhav Gowda
Anand Raj
M. Balakrishna

Fellows

Srilata Batliwala

Mariam John

1984

Administration

Delhi

Sushil Kumar
Pushpa Rani
Sulochana
Neeru Bala
Sultan Singh
Ram Phool

Bangalore

G. E. N. Murthy
C. V. Jagadish
Dusappa.



Institute of Social Studies Trust

S.M.M. Theatre Crafts Museum
5, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg
New Delhi.

Tel: 276687

"Tharanga" 10th Cross,
Raj Mahal Vilas Extension,
Bangalore 560080

Tel: 30315

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL
326, V Main, 1 Block
Koramangala
Bangalore-560034
India

RN

21

79

FROM 'FREE INDIA' TO 'NEW INDIA'

— AN APPEAL TO VOTERS —

1. We view with grave concern and dismay the alarming state of the Indian polity today which has been debased to an extent that the people are fastly losing faith in the political parties and democratic political process. Money, mafia and anti-social elements are controlling our political life. Conditions conducive to the rise of fascism are already visible. It is indeed frightening.

2. The major blame for this, certainly lies with the Ruling Party which has wielded power at the Centre for thirty five long years. The prevailing political culture has perverted and demoralised our national life. It has undermined our federal democratic institutions, norms and principles replacing them with personality cult, dynastic rule and concentration of power in the hands of a few individuals. It has divided people, communities and sections and played off one against the other to be able to continue in power. Human values have been thrown to the winds.

3. The Ruling Party at the Centre has even after more than three decades of Republican Constitution, kept in tact the whole paraphernalia of Colonial Raj by way of bye-laws, rules, regulations, manuals and practices in every Department, especially in the Police Department. It resorts to Preventive Detention Laws, National Security Act, Disturbed Area Act, 'Encounters', under-trials and other anti-people laws, to deny the citizens of their life limb and liberty. This is no secret.

4. Its administrative machinery and the police force are never efficiently and conscientiously used to prevent and curb recurrence of communal violence. More often than not those in authority seem to incite the miscreants to go on rampage.

5. Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other weaker sections continue to be oppressed and are denied basic human dignity. If they assert in any way, they come in for most inhuman and cruel treatment at the hands of the land lords and upper castes often in connivance with the State machinery. Even Human Rights Organisations and others that champion the cause of the oppressed do not escape suppression.

6. A 'right-about turn' in the system, style and culture of this polity is called for. For this a change of Government at the Centre is imperative. This is a must. Its long callous rule has resulted in the underdevelopment of the common people. Its actions are governed by vested interest for the continuation of the status-quo which is corrupt and degenerate to the very core. It is dangerous to allow any single party to stay in power too long in a democratic polity. It is this type of extended rule that leads to dictatorship. Therefore this is the time to save our Indian Democracy. People must awake and act.

7. It is unfortunate that the Opposition parties are divided and have not yet succeeded much in rising to the occasion due to ideological and other differences. In this connection it is essential to remember the unwholesome manoeuvres of the Ruling Party and power lobbies to dismantle any attempt at Opposition Unity. However, hopeful signs of unified Opposition at the State level are visible. This is indeed encouraging.

8. The Opposition parties should be strengthened. This necessitates the defeat of the Ruling Party. We do hold out the hope that with this replacement at the Centre, the shape of the polity is bound to change for the better though slowly and haltingly. The Indian people are critical of the 1977 Janata Experience after Emergency. However the people have not grown desperate. They live in Hope for a New India. True, we have a free India today free from foreign yoke, but not free from the yoke of poverty, injustice and oppression. We must now strive for the emergence of a New India where the human dignity of every person is guaranteed and sustained.

9. For the healthy functioning of a Democracy, a strong Opposition is a prerequisite. We hope the present Ruling Party at the Centre will emerge as an Opposition Party after this election in December 1984.

10. We should continue to strive ceaselessly with firm determination for the eventual establishment of a truly secular, egalitarian and participatory democracy where people are guaranteed their Economic, Social and Cultural rights as well as Civil and Political rights. This is the New India we want.

11. In this India we envisage, every citizen will fulfill his or her duties for each other's well being and for the well being of the whole nation. Undoubtedly this will contribute to the solidarity of all peoples in all Nations.

H E N C E

VOTE OUT THE RULING PARTY
AT THE CENTRE

VOTE FOR THE OPPOSITION
AND INSTALL
A NEW GOVERNMENT AT THE CENTRE

J A I H I N D

(Issued by the All-India Conference of the Vigil India Movement held in Bangalore on 27, 28 & 29 November 1984, participated by Delegates representing Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar-Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Karnataka).

Vigil India Movement
National Office
13, Charles Campbell Road
Bangalore - 560 005

1-12-1984

79-22

**Ragpickers Education
&
Development Scheme**
(R. E. D. S.)



25,000 of them in Bangalore
Boys, Men, Women And Children
Toil, live, eat, sleep, and grow in dirt

**THEY NEED
YOUR
HELP, LOVE, CONCERN**

Sacred Heart Church Compound
62 A, Richmond Road,
Bangalore 560 025

Who Are Rag Pickers?

Every dustbin in Bangalore has a visitor for every ten minutes. From dawn to dusk rags, pieces of paper, plastic bits, bones, metal pieces get collected and sold.

Clad in torn and dirty shreds, with huge gunny bags thrown over their shoulder, their backs arched, with grubby hands and face underfed, under nourished, these Visitors look alike and seem to abound on all the streets.

Who are these Boys? why do they resort to Rag picking?

They are usually migrants from various districts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. They belong to a large and ever growing numbers in the city.

The Work

The Ragpickers daily scour the dustbins and rubbish heaps, picking meticulously waste material. They sell their products at retail shops spread all over the city. There are more than 300 retail shops and 36 registered wholesalers purchasing waste material in Bangalore.

25% of the writing paper in the market are from paper shreds. Plenty of unused waste paper also goes into the manufacture of packing material, egg trays etc..

Today, when the wood pulp is scarce, Ragpickers' contribution in the recycling of waste paper, keeps the prices of paper low and some more trees uncut for paper manufacture.

The Plight

At the end of each day, having trudged 15 to 20 Kilometres, they get back to their hovels to

an unappetising meal. Usually their meal comes from stale left overs from restaurants or bought from small wayside shops.

Shunned by the public and ignored by the authorities they band together and live on pavement and slums.

The pavement is young Ragpickers' home. The street is his workshop and rags is his mainstay. Every bit of paper and rag is a treasure for him—guarantee for his survival.

Once on the streets, they are completely on their own and are forced to fend for themselves against all odds.



When one stays, lives, eats, sleeps and learns on the streets, the habits cultivated are not exactly refined.

With daily exposure to dirt and low resistance to disease, Ragpickers easily fall prey to various illnesses. Through constant handling of garbage, they contract skin ulcers, scabies and other such ailments.

Their hardship reach the peak on rainy days. Being roofless is bad enough but worse is the fact that wet paper has no market.

The Reason:

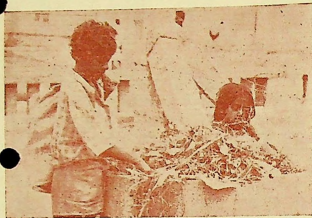
The Ragpickers constitute the lowest rung of the poverty groups. The reasons for leaving their native place were economic, want of love, care, attention, a quest for independence . . .

Inability to find employment has forced them to spend their lives burrowing into garbage heaps and make a living on pavements. Their parents, if not ragpickers themselves are sweepers, coolies, quarry workers and in many cases, hopeless alcoholics.

- The oppressive economic need of the Ragpickers,
- the nature of their occupation
- the insecurity of the street
- the constant rejection and threat from the society
- the mutual distrust and fear among themselves

prevent them from organising themselves for a collective bargaining voice. Thus making them vulnerable to different levels of exploitation.

Appeal



Help me to see the conditions
in which my brothers and sisters live

Help me to hear the cry of the anguished
the whisper of the hopeless
the plea of the forgotten

Help me to recognize the stench of poverty
the odour of illness
the air of rejection and loneliness

Help me realize
why some people have no taste for life
no palate for living

LORD,
Help me to reach out and touch
these Brothers and Sisters

○ Remember love can pass only from
Person to Person.

○ Donate your waste paper and thus
help the Ragpickers.

R.E.D.S.

*Has decided to see that
Life can become
More than
Garbage for young ragpickers*

Action

- Minimise economic exploitation
- Facilities for bathing and temporary shelter
- Saving Schemes to promote the habit of thrift and self reliance.
- Life oriented Education.
- Cultural and recreational facilities.
- Rehabilitation
- Co-operative Society

*Are you touched by their life
situation?*

Do you want to do something!

*Can you spare some time and
Energy working with them?*

You want to make a contribution!

Write to or Contact

Secretary
Ragpickers Education and Development Scheme,
(Sacred Heart Church Compound)
62 A, Richmond Road
Bangalore - 560 025

“ ಗ್ರಾ ಮ ಕ ಲ್ಯಾ ಣ ”
ಗ್ರಾ ಮೀ ಣ ಅ ಭಿ ವ್ಯ ದಿತಿ ಸಂ ಸ್ಥಿ
ಕೋಟಿ - ಶಿರಾ - 572 137

‘ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ - 1985 ’

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಈವರೆಗಿನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಿನ
ಹಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು.

ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ

-: ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ :-

1. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾದ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ " ಕೆರೆ ಉಳಿಸಿ " ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸಂಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.
 3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಮತ್ತೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿತ್ವ ಇದೆ.
- (ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಪ್ರತಿ 2 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ ರವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.)
4. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 5 ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ.
 5. " ಕೆರೆ ಉಳಿಸಿ " ಎಂಬ ದ್ವೈತ್ಯ ಮಾನಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಯನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೊರ ತಂದು ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅನೇಕ ಉಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

o o o o o o o o

-: ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ :-

1. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಷತಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತುಬಿಡುವಾಗ ನಡೆದು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 9 ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.
3. ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಆಂದೋಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಬಳಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಸೂಚಿ ಕೊಡು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ.
4. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

o o o o o o o o

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು:-

1. ಶಿರಾದ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಮೇರಿಕದ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಪ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ಕೋ ದ ರೋಟರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ರೂ. 22,500 ವಂತಿಗೆ ದೊರಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.
2. ಹಾಲಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಯಲಯಲಾರು ಹಾಗೂ ಗುಳಿಗೆನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊಲಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಡೆಸಲು ಒಂದು ಯಂತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂವರು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನಿಯಂರಿಗೆ ತಲಾ ರೂ. 200 ರಂತೆ ತಿಂಗಳೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
3. ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜಿಸಿ ವಿಜೇತರಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನ ನೀಡಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿದೆ.
4. ಪಂಚಾಯರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕುಣಿಗರೇ 10 ತರಬೇತಿ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸುಮಾರು 23 ಸಂಘಗಳ 300 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.
5. ಶಿರಾ ಕೋಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಶ್ರೀ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘದ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ರೂ. 12,000 ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ರಿವೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
6. ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಾಯಾಮ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
7. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ 60 ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಪರಿಸರ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
8. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರ ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
9. ತಾಲೂಕು ದೈಹಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಘದ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲ ಶಾಸಕ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್. ಶ್ರೀ. ಎನ್.ಕೆ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪ ನವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ಯಲ್ಲ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ತಾಲೂಕು ಹಂತದ ನಾಟಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯ ವಿಜೇತರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 350ರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಬಹುಮಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
10. ತಾಲೂಕಿನ 20 ಮಂದಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಯುವಕ, ಯುವತಿಯರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿವೆ) ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಐದು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
11. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಗಿಡಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಹೊರತಂದಿದೆ.
12. ಕೆಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದವರು ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶಾಸಕರು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಗಣ್ಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.
13. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಆಫ್ ಮೈಸೂರು, ಯುಎಸ್ ಹಾನೆಲ್ಸ್ ಅನೇಲಿಸಿಯೋವನ್ ಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲ ರಕ್ತದಾನ ಶಿಬಿರವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

—: ಮಾಗೋಡು ಮಂಡಲ :—

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು :—

10 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು

1. ಕೆರೆಯಾಗಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
2. ನ್ಯಾಯಗರೆ
3. ಯರಗುಂಟೆ ಕಾಲೋನಿ
4. ಮಾಗೋಡು ಕಾಲೋನಿ
5. ಮಾಗೋಡು ಗೋಲರಹಟ್ಟಿ
6. ಮೂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ
7. ಚಿಕ್ಕಗೂಳ
8. ಕೆಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
9. ದಾಳಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
10. ರತ್ನನಂದ್ರ ಗೋಲರಹಟ್ಟಿ.

—: ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು :—

1. ಆಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ 7 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲವಾಡಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
2. 6 ವರ್ಷದ ಒಳಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.
3. 16 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಗಾಗಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
4. 13 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಬೀದಿ ಸುತ್ತುವ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
5. 25 ಜನರಿಗೆ (ಕೆರೆಯಾಗಲಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ ಪುರ) ಬತ್ತನೆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲೂ ತಲಾ ರೂ. 150 ರಂತೆ ಗೋಬ್ಬರ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
6. ಸಂವತ್ಸರವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯ, ಕೈತೋಟ, ಮಾರಕ ಪಾಷ್ಠಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
7. ಕೆಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ (ರೂ. 5,100) ಮಾಗೋಡು ಗೋಲರಹಟ್ಟಿ (ರೂ. 7,800) ನ್ಯಾಯಗರೆ (ರೂ. 9,000) ಕೆರೆಯಾಗಲಹಳ್ಳಿ (ರೂ. 5,800) ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿ ಅವರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
8. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಿವು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಕ್ಕಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತರಬೇತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಕ್ಕಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
9. ಸಮಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 26 ಜನರಿಗೆ ರೂ. 100 ರಿಂದ ರೂ. 1,000 ವರೆಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಸಾಕಾಣಿಕೆ, ಬತ್ತನೆ ಬೀಜಕೆ, ಕುರಿಸಾಲಕೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರೂ. 8,000 ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
10. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ 2 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
(ಆಧಾರ ಸಹಿತ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳಿವೆ)
11. ನ್ಯಾಯಗರೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕೋಳಿ ಸಾಕಲು ತಲಾ ರೂ. 60 ರಂತೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
12. ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ ದಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಸಸಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
13. ಶ್ರಮದಾನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

14. 6 ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 13,000 ರೂ. ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಉಳಿತಾಯವನ್ನು ಗುಳಿಗೆನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಲ್ಪಿತರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಠೇವಣಿ ಇಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇದರ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಯಾಗಲಹಳ್ಳಿ, ನ್ಯಾಯಂ ಗೆರೆ, ಮಾಗಲಾಡು ಗಿಲ್ಲೂರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಜತೆ ಸಾಲ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸಿ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

15. ಮಾಗಲಾಡು ಗಿಲ್ಲೂರಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಕಂತಾಗಿ ರೂ. 3,000 ಅನುದಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

16. ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕುಲ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಈವರೆಗೆ 1,50,00 ಇಚ್ಛುಗೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ 40 ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಲಾ 20 ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಕುಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ 5 ಅಡಿ ಆಳ ಮತ್ತು 15 ಅಡಿ ಉದ್ದದ ಹೂಳನ್ನು ಕೆರೆಯಾಗಲಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆರೆಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

17. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸ್ವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಳಿಗೆನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಯ 18 ಮಹಿಳೆ ಯರಿಗೆ ಮಂಡಲ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಹೊಲಗೆ ಯಂತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಹೊಲಗೆ ಯಂತ್ರ ನೀಡಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಹೊಲಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಇದೇ ನವೆಂಬರ್ 90ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಎದುರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರ ನೀಡಲು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಇದೇ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆಯಾಗಲಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಲಗೆ ಯಂತ್ರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

18. ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಮುದಾಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಗುಳಿಗೆನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರನ್ನು ಮೂರು ತರಬೇತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ, ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಕೆಟ್ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಡಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಿಸರ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಆಚರಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಯಿಂದ ರೂ. 250ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರ ದೊರಕಿದೆ.

ರತ್ನನಂದ್ರ ಒಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಹ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಮೋಲಹಿನಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಯಾಜಾಲ ಕಲೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಜತೆಗೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ತರಬೇತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿ ತರಬೇತಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಎರಡು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪಾರ ಒತ್ತು ಇದ್ದು, 1991ನೇ ಸಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿದೆ.

19. ಮಾಗಲಾಡು ಗಿಲ್ಲೂರಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮುಂಗಡ ಕುರಿ, ದನ ಕಾಯುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿನ ನಾಟಕದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ರಂಗ ರಂಗ ದವರು ನಡೆಸಿದ ನಾಟಕ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಟ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

20. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿ ಸೌಖ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಈವರೆಗೆ _____ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಗೆ ರೂ. 2 ರಂತೆ ಪಡೆದು ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಛೇರಿ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

21. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ನಡೆಸುವ ಶ್ರಮದಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೋಟಾರ್ಸ್ ದನವಾಗಿ ರೂ. 100 ರಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಶ್ರಮದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

22. ಗುಳಿಗೆನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಗಾಗಿ ಶಾಲಾವನ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ ರೂ. 46,500ನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಪಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರೂ. 1,00,000ದ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ರತ್ನನಂದ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ರಾನಿಗಳ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನೆಗಾಗಿ 5 ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅರ್ಪಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಭರವಸೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹೋದುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅದೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು 1991ರ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ.

23. ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ ಪುರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹರಿಜನ ಕೇರಿಯ ತಲಾ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಹುಾಪು ಮತ್ತು ತರಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಸಲು ನೈಕಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

24. ನಾಡ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಚರಿಸಿ, ಅಹಿರಾಜ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳನ್ನೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ವಿಜಯ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

25. 20 ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
26. ಮಂಡಲ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತು ಯಿಂದ ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮುಂಜೂರಾತಿ ದೊರೆತಿದ್ದರೆ ಮೊದಲನೆ ಬಳಿ ಹಣ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಪಾಯದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಲ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಈವರೆವಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಆದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಾಪನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.
27. ಹುಲ್ಲೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿರಾದ ವನ.ಬ.ವಮೆ, ಮಾಗಲಾಡು ಮಂಡಲ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಶು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಜಂಟಿ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಐ.ಆರ್.ಡಿ.ಪಿ. ಸಾಲ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
28. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ 1988ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿನ ಶಾಸಕರೂ ಆಗಿನ ಸಾಂಸದಿಕರೂ ಅದಂತಹ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್, ಶ್ರೀ. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಯಪ್ಪ ನವರು ರೂ. 501 ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕಾಣಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
29. ಈ ವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಾದ 4 ಜನ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
30. ಚಕ್ಕುಗಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ ದವರು ಜನರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರಮದಾನ ದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ರೂ. 1,000 ಬೆರೆ ಬಾಳುವ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
31. ಮುಂದಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು :-
 - ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂಜೂರಾತಿ ದೊರೆತು ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಡಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹಂತದ ಖನಾದಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರೂ. 2,000ದ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಿಕೆ.
 - ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಶಾಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇ. 50 ವೆಚ್ಚ ನೀಡಿಕೆ.
 - ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ. (ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮುಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ)
 - ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜರಂಡಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ.
 - ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಆಯುರ್ವೇದ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಕಾ ಸಸ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಚಾರಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.
 - 1991ರಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ನೀಡುವ.
 - ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅದ್ವೈತ ಗುರುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಂತೆ.
32. ಈವರೆಗೆ 1 4 2 ಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರೂ. 4,874.87 ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಖಾಯಲಿ ಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (1990ನೇ ಜನವರಿ ಯಿಂದ)
33. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ತನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಗಿಡ ಮೂಲಕ, ಔಷಧಿಯ ಸಸ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಕವೇರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಒಟ್ಟು 8 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಮಾಗಲಾಡು ಮಂಡಲ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತು ಪಾಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದೆ.
34. ಕೆರೆಯಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ 70,000 ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಲು ರೂ. 12,000 ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಾಪನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಲಾಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.
35. ಈವರೆಗೆ 6 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 45 ಕೈತೋಟಗಳಿಂದ 138-00 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

—: ತ ರೂ ರು ಮಂ ದ ಲ :-

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು :-

6 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು

1. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೆಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
2. ಮಾಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ
3. ಕಾಳಾಪುರ
4. ಮುಜ್ಜವೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
5. ತಾಳಗುಂದ
6. ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ.

—: ಈ ವರೆಗಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು :-

1. ದೊಡ್ಡಬೆಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಮಾಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಮುಜ್ಜವೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲವಾಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
2. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಾದ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಬೀದಿ ಸಾಟಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
4. ಈವರೆಗೆ 24 ಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರೂ. 822. 00 ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (1990ನೇ ಜನವರಿ ಯಿಂದ)

—: ಮುಂದಿನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು :-

1. ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲವಾಡಿ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನೀಡುವುದು. (ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ)
2. 6 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊರುವುದು.
3. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ, ಉಳಿತಾಯ, ಕೈತೋಟ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು.
4. ಶ್ರಮದಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು.
5. ಅಲ್ಪ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತು ಸಹಭಾರಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು (ರಿಲೀಫ್) ನೆರವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೇರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದು.
6. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಶಾಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇ. 50ರ ಅಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು.
7. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿಗೆ ನಲ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ವರ್ಧಕೈರಾದಂತೆ.
8. 1991 ರಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು.
9. ವಯಸ್ಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಆಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಸ್ತಂಭದ ನೇರವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ 100ಜನ ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತಾ ಸಂಚಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥರನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು :-

6 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು

- 1) ಅಜ್ಜೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
- 2) ಉಪ್ಪಾರಹಟ್ಟಿ
- 3) ಬಾಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಂಡ
- 4) ಕಂಬೇರಹಟ್ಟಿ
- 5) ಬಂಗಾರಹಟ್ಟಿ
- 6) ಗಾಣದ ಹುಣಸೆ ಗಾಲೂರಹಟ್ಟಿ.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು.

1. ಬಾಲಪಾಡಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.
2. ಜನರ ಶ್ರಮದಾನ ದಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲ 15 x 10 ಅಳತೆಯ ಒಂದು ಸುಭದ್ರ ಅರಳಿಕತ್ತಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ರೂ. 1,000 ವಂತಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಅಜ್ಜೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ)
3. ಎರಡು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಸುಮಾರು ರೂ. 900ರ ಉಚಿತ ಔಷಧಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಕಂಬೇರಹಟ್ಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಗಾರಹಟ್ಟಿ)
4. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ 20 ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಲಾ ರೂ. 25 ರಂತೆ ಕೈತೋಲ ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ)
5. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ವೇತನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ 2 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲೂ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
6. ಪೂರಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕ ಅಹಾರ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ತಾಯಂದಿರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
7. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪಂತು ರೋಗಿಗೆ ಉಪಚಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. (ಉಪ್ಪಾರಹಟ್ಟಿ)
8. ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಬಟ್ಟಾಂತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಶಾಲೆ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಾತಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಲಾಯುವಾಗಲೇ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನವೊಲಿಸಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಕೈತೋಲ ಬೆಳೆದು ಹಣ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
9. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒಾಗೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಕೂಡಿಹಿಡಿದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೇರಕೇ ಗುಡ್ಡ ಕಲ್ಲುತರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬಾಡಂಕನಲ್ಲ ಬಾತೆ ಇರಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಂದಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
10. ಅಜ್ಜೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ 20 ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಲಾ ರೂ. 350 ರಂತೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಕುರಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆವತಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
11. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲ ಬುಕ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಟಣ ಸ್ವೀಡ ಬಾಡಂಕ, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಇವರ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲ ಬೀದಿ ನಾಟಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಸಾಲದ ಪರಿಮಾಣ ಉಪಯೋಗ, ಸಾಲದ ಮರು ಪಾವತಿ, ಉಳಿತಾಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಲ ಪ್ರಧಾನರು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್. ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ನವರು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.
12. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸಾಲ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲ ಅಜ್ಜೇನಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಶ್ರೀ ರಂಗನಾಥಪ್ಪ ನವರಿಗೆ ಬಾವಿ ಆಳ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ರೂ. 5,000 ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪಾವನೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.
13. ಮಾದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್. ಹೆಚ್. ನಿಂಗಯ್ಯ ನವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲ ಬೀದಿ ನಾಟಕದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.
14. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
15. ಈವರೆಗೆ 26 ಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರೂ. 731. 10 ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (1990ನೇ ಜನವರಿ ಯಿಂದ)

:- ಹುಂಯುಲು ದಿಲಾರೆ ಮಂಡಲ :-

ಕಾರ್ಯದೇಶ್ಯದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು :-

5 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು

1. ಹುಂಯುಲದಿಲಾರೆ ಕಾವಲ
2. ಕಿಲಾರದಹಳ್ಳಿ
3. ಚಕ್ಕನಂದ್ರ ಕಾವಲ
4. ರಂಗನಾಥಪುರ
5. ಉದ್ದನ ಚಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು :-

- 1) ಹುಂಯುಲದಿಲಾರೆ ಕಾವಲ, ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಚಕ್ಕನಂದ್ರ ಕಾವಲ ಗಳಲ್ಲ ಬಾಲವಾಡಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
- 2) ಹುಂಯುಲದಿಲಾರೆ ಕಾವಲನಲ್ಲ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಶಾಲೆ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಘ, ಉಳಿತಾಯ, ಕೈ ತೋಟಗಳು.
- 3) 5 ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ಅರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
- 4) ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು.

:- ಈವರೆಗಿನ ಸಾಧನೆ :-

1. ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೂರು (3) ಬಾಲವಾಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಬಾಲವಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್. ಕಾವಲನಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಗುಡಿಸಲು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೊಣೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಾಗಿಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ.
3. ತಾಂಡ ಮತ್ತೂ ಕಾವಲಗಳಲ್ಲ ತಲಾ ರೂ. 9,900 ರಂತೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಕುರಿ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
4. ಕಿಲಾರದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 3,000ರ ಮೊತ್ತ ನೆನಪು ಅನುದಾನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
5. ರಂಗನಾಥಪುರ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಂತ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ರೂ. 3,000 ವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಕಂತಾಗಿ ಅನುದಾನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
6. ಮಾರಕ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ತಾಯಂದಿರಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
7. ಮೂರು (3) ಜನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರಾಗಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
8. ಬುಕ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಟಣ ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ನಲ್ಲ ತಾಂಡದ ರೂ. 2,800 ಮತ್ತೂ ಹೆಚ್. ಕಾವಲ ನ ರೂ. 4,400 ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಹಣ ಜಮಾ ಆಗಿದೆ.
9. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಘ ದಿಂದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಹಬ್ಬಗಳ ಆಚರಣೆ, ಕೈತೋಟ, ಮತ್ತೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
10. ಕಿಲಾರದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತೂ ತಾಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲ ಶಾಲೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಧ್ವಜಸ್ತಂಭ ಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಮಿಷ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
11. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸೌಖ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ.
12. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 6 ತರಬೇತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ಜನ ಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲ ನಮಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿರುವವರು ಮಂಡಲದ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಶ್ರೀ ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ ಮತ್ತೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಂಡಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಯುವಕ ಮತ್ತೂ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಗಳು.

13. ಕಿಲಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಂಡಲ್ 33 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಕುರಿಸಾಲ ಹಾಗೂ 10 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಚಾವೆ ಹಣೆಯುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ರೂ. 5,500ಗಳ ನಷ್ಟಂಟಾಗಿದೆ.
14. ಈವರೆಗೆ 28 ಜನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರೂ. 707,33. ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (1990ನೇ ಜನವರಿ ಯಿಂದ)

o o o o o o o o o o

-: ತಾ ವ ರೇ ಕೆ ರೆ ಮಂ ಡ ಲೆ :-

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು :-

6 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು

- 1) ತಾವರೇಕೆರೆ
- 2) ಮೇಲೇಕೋಲಡಿ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ
- 3) ಪುರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
- 4) ಗಜ್ಜಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
- 5) ಮಾರನಗೆರೆ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ
- 6) ತಾವರೇಕೆರೆ ಬೋಲಿ ಕಾರೋಲಿ

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು.

1. ಪುರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗಜ್ಜಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮೇಲೇಕೋಲಡಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರನಗೆರೆಯ ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲವಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
2. ಪುರಕ ಪಾಕ್ಷಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ತಾಯಂದಿರಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
3. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೈತೋರಿಸ ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಮತ್ತೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೈತೋರಿಸ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಈ ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲಾ ರೂ. 25 ರಂತೆ 20 ಜನ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
4. ಶಿಶು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ವರ್ಷದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದವರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ವಿಜಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮ, ಮಂಡಲ ಪ್ರಧಾನರು ಶ್ರೀ.ಕೆ.ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತೂ ಅರಕ್ಷಕ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಶ್ರೀಧರ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಂಡಲ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತೂ ಇತರೆ ಗಣ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು.
5. ತಾವರೇಕೆರೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಂಘ 20 ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಡೈರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಡಲಗೆ ರೂ. 80,000 ಬಡ್ತಿ ರಹಿತ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರು ದಿನದ ಒಂದು ಮತ್ತೂ ಎರಡು ದಿನದ ಒಂದು ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
6. ಪುರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಮೊದಲ ಕಂತಾಗಿ ರೂ. 3,000 ಅನುದಾನ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
7. ಮೂರು ಜನ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
8. ತಾವರೇಕೆರೆ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ರೂ. 2.500 ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
9. ಗಜ್ಜಗರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕಲ್ಲುಕುಟಗರ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 5,000ದ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಧಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
10. 1986, 1987 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 300 ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿತ್ಯ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ 0.60ಪೈ. ಪೂರಕ ಪಾಕ್ಷಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಆಗಿನ ಸಿ.ಡಿ.ಪಿ. ರವರ ಜತೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ 6 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
11. ಈವರೆಗೆ 50 ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ರೂ. 1,450-00 ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (1990ನೇ ಜನವರಿ ಯಿಂದ)

o o o o o o o o o o

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION TEAM ON EPIDEMICS OF HANDICODU
SYMPTOM IN SHIMORA AND CHIKLIMAGALUR DISTRICTS.

References: 1. TSM(1)CR-502/82-83 from the Principal, P.M.C. Bangalore dated 22.11.1982

2. CM.D.M.C./24/82-83 dated 3.11.82 of D.M.C. Bangalore

MEMBERS OF THE TEAM

1. Dr Mohamed Muradfin (Leader of the team), Professor of Medicine
2. Dr Deshikachar, Professor of Surgery
3. Dr M N Shivaprasadh, Professor of Orthopaedics
4. Dr Krishna Murthy, Professor of Pathology
5. Dr Parthasarathy, Professor of Radiology
6. Dr P V Aswath, Assistant Professor of P&S Medicine.

Accompanied by: to Handigodu and other villages

1. Dr Gopinath, Assistant District Health & F W Officer, Sagar
2. Dr Ickappa, Medical Officer, Sagar

With para medical staff.

Places visited in Shimora District

1. Handigodu Village
2. Keledipure
3. Kolicaru
4. Bandagadde

Accompanied by the following at Chiklimgalur

1. Dr Prasanna, District Health & F W Officer, Chiklimgalur

Places visited at Chiklimgalur District

1. Kadaba Gadde
2. Mallandur
3. Sangameshwarpet

Patients from the affected areas were seen in the above centres.

At Sagar Taluk 49 cases were examined and at Chiklimgalur division 46 cases were examined.

AGE GROUP : METHODS

Patient age group varied from 4 - 40 years. Most of the affected persons belong to the age group of 5 - 15 years.

Religion & Caste

All the patients belong to Hindu Religion. Most of the patients belong to Harijans, Vokkaligas and Edigas.

Detailed clinical examination of each case was done.

An attempt was made to study the Pedigree of each family.

Blood samples were drawn for investigation. Living conditions and the surrounding area were studied.

History of origin of the disease, their food habits and type of diet were studied.

Clinical photographs of the patients were taken.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Most of the patients belong to socially economically backward class
2. Highest incidence of the disease is seen in the age group of 5-15 years.
3. Sex predilection is equal
4. No significant nutritional deficiency was noticed. No gross symptoms of deficiency was water and fat soluble vitamins seen. No gross protein deficiency noticed. No calorie malnutrition observed.
5. Upper part of the body was seen to be normally built than to the lower part.

TABLE 1

Measurement of normal children aged 10 - 12 years. at Sangameshwarpet

Name	Height in cms.	Span	Length between crown to symph. pubis.	Length between symp. pubis to foot
1. Bagyadeva 12 years	133 cms.	133 cms	64 cms.	69 cms
2. Satish SC 12 years	129 cms	135 cms	62 cms	67 cms
3. Prasanna 10 years	116 cms	120 cms	59 cms	57 cms
4. BS Sudhakar 10 years	119 cms	120 cms	59 cms	60 cms

Measurements of affected children at Sangameshwarpet

Name	Height in cms	Span	Length between crown to symph. pubis.	Length between symp. pubis to foot
1. Basavaraja 12 years	122.5 cms	126 cms	55 cms	62 cms
2. Narayana 10 years	127.5 cms	135 cms	60 cms	57 cms
3. Thimmaiah * 17 years	98.5 cms	105.5 cms	47 cms	57 cms
4. Suresh ** 14 years	--	153 cms	60 cms	75 cms

* Patient and Bilateral congenital cataract

** Patient is unable to stand. Tibia and fibula were bowed. Fibula is almost by the side of medial side of tibia.

OBSERVATIONS

Generally patients are of short stature. In most of the affected individual shortness was contributed by the below trunk affection as evidenced by the gross disparity between Heel to Symphysis and Symphysis to crown length.

Span length was found to be abnormal. It is observed that in majority of the individuals this abnormality ranged from 1 - 7 cms.

One achondroplastic was also seen. One patient had congenital cataract of both eyes.

The disabilities noticed were involved of Endochondral ossification and generalised involvement of bones.

These were confined to the lower limbs and trunk. Particularly the hip joints in majority of cases and in few cases other joints were also involved.

The following deformities were observed:

1. Exaggerated lumbar lordosis
2. Coxavertion of hip of varying degrees
3. Genuverum, genuvalgus and genurecurvatum
4. Deformities were noticed in tibia and fibula of varying degrees.
No obvious limb length discrepancy could be made out.
5. Flexion contracture of hips and knees were seen in few individuals who were ~~seen~~ ^{few} bed ridden for long time
6. In majority of the affected individuals the gait was short shuffling associated with mild to moderate degree of waddling.
Except in 3 cases who had evidence of mild inflammation of the knee joint. Others had no signs of active inflammation of the joints.

In one case Syndactyle was seen.

No neurological defect was observed.

No mental deficiency was observed.

No evidence of CVS diseases

No evidence of involvement lymphnodes.

PEDIGREE STUDIES

Villagewise details of the Pedigree studies were tabulated in Table 2.

Sl No	No. of cases	No. of families in				No. of families with history of consangui- neous marriage
		Handigodu	Kaldipura	Sangameswar- pet	Kadaba- gadde	
1	1	1*	2	1	3*	3(1+2)
2.	2	-	1	-	1	-
3.	3	2	2	1	1*	1
4.	4	2*	2*	3*	-	3(1+1+1)
5.	5	1	1	-	-	-
6.	6	1	-	-	-	-
7.	7	-	-	1*	-	1

Total No. of families		7	8	6	5	8

NO. OF CASES		26	23	23	8	

*Family with history of consanguineous marriage found.

In 4 villages where detailed history of 80 cases were collected The cases were distributed in 26 families and history of consanguineous marriage was observed in eight families.

All these families originally belonged to Karkala Area (Gattada Kelage) and migrated to these places about 2 centuries back. (Keladi Shivappa Nayaka's time).

FOOD HABITS

Rice with sambar or rasam without dhal with available vegetables and roots, like Kesavedantu (Colocasiae), Basale (spinache) Dantu (amaranth).

Rarely they take non-vegetarian diet once in a year. During rainy season crabs and fishes are consumed rarely. Some food is consumed by other people of village.

As it was not the rainy season fish and crab samples were not collected for examination.

General environmental conditions and housing were quite satisfactory. Lighting ventilation of the houses were satisfactory. Water sources were common both for affected and non affected persons in the villages.

In many families many persons were affected. Symptoms of this syndrome were suggestive of a developmental defect as a result of flexion deformity of hip and knee, upper limbs are normal in these people.

Majority of the individuals are able to move about for their routine activity without much of complaint except perhaps that their efficiency was lower to the extent of disability.

From history narrated by local people and from affected area, no definite date could be fixed as to when the disease was first seen. It is likely that this disease appears to be present in the community since a few generations.

Members of this community are in the habit of consuming illicit liquors from their teen age in both the sexes. Blood samples collected showed normal serum calcium levels and in two patients eosinophilia was present. Anaemia was present in a few cases. Anaemia is of normocytic hypochromic type. No radiological investigation could be done.

On the day of our visit to Handigodu village one person who was suffering from the Handigodu syndrome had died because of pulmonary tuberculosis as told by the relatives.

Following are the names of the persons who were subjected to blood examination.

Sl No	Name	Age	Sex
-------	------	-----	-----

I. HANDIGODU VILLAGE

1.	Griyappa	40	M
2.	Subbamma	34	F
3.	Nagaraja	13	M
4.	Rama	5	M
5.	Ramachandra	18	M
6.	Bharathi	9	F
7.	Jaya	12	F
8.	Nagaraja	10	M
9.	Ramachandra	12	M
10.	Varadappa	18	M
11.	Rudramma	25	F
12.	Raju	18	M
13.	Chandramma	40	F

II. KELADIPURA VILLAGE

14.	Manjappa	23	M
15.	Pokuramma	35	F
16.	Thimmamma	45	F
17.	Chowdamma	35	F
18.	Guttiyamma	40	F
19.	Parwathamma	12	F
20.	Basamma	35	F
21.	Durgamma	38	F
22.	Nagappa	50	M
23.	Ramappa	40	M
24.	Ramappa	16	M
25.	Chowdamma	18	F

CONCLUSIONS

1. The disease appears to be a herido families disorder affecting endochnodral ossification.
2. Subsequent crippling appears to be due to super added trauma on a joint which is not mechanically sound.

3. The crippling is also due to lack of treatment at the crucial time of its development.
4. Crippling is appeared to be a preventable condition.

OBSERVATIONS

In these crippled persons their earning capacity is considerably reduced. Consequently their nutritional status decreases. They become susceptible to many other diseases due to above factors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The individuals who develop the signs of inflammation of the joints have to be shifted to a hospital under the care of an orthopaedic surgeon.
2. Immobilisation of the joint, traction, analgesics, steroids and antibiotics have to be used whenever felt necessary.
3. Deformed joints should be surgically corrected and o this will increase the earning capacity of the individual enormously.
4. The persons who underwent corrections of the joints should be rehabilitated with occupational therapy.
5. Genetic counselling and marriage counselling should be done to control the disease.
6. Services of social and phylanthropic associations could be taken for the social upliftment of the community and rehabilitation of the cases.
7. Chromosomal and genetic studies have to be undertaken. For the detailed study of cases a selected number of cases from the affected willages from each group of crippled and non crippled persons have to be taken. To pin point the herido familial character of the disease and to adopt practical measures in the management and prevention of this disease.
8. In view of the magnitude and endemicity of the problem and in the interest of long term treatment and in the prevention of disease it is suggested that a creation of a special cell headed by an officer with his associated staff.
9. Such rehabilitation centres should be located in a place where the persons of both the places could be treated similar to Kyasanur Forest Disease team.
10. The team suggests that a detailed survey has to be done.....8

10. The team suggests that a detailed survey has to be conducted in Karkala for detection of cases from where these people have migrated.

We thank Dr Gopinath, Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Dr Lokappa, Dr Prasanna and Dr Begur for their cooperation in conducting the abovestudy.

1. Dr Mohammed Nuriddin, Professor of Medicine (Leader of the team)
2. Dr Desikachar, Professor of Surgery
3. Dr M N Shivaprakash, Professor of Orthopaedics
3. Dr Krishna Murthy, Professor of Pathology
5. Dr Parthasarathy, Professor of Radiology
6. Dr PV Aswath, Assistant Professor of P&S Medicine

.....

INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

(Regd Society No.695/80-81)

Gillesugar PO
Via: Raichur 584 101
Karnataka, India

NEWSLETTER

Issue XIII

July-September 1984
(for private circulation only)

This is the thirteenth newsletter being sent by us. The first one was made in August 1981. Its aim was to give you some information about what was happening with the project and with the people living in the villages.

In July 1983 there was a kind of policy change, it became a kind of discussion paper. Many questions were being raised on various kinds of subjects. We found that we should ask the readers of this newsletter to comment on the change. We are very interested in how/Make use of these newsletters. We invest a lot of time in preparing these. From people we meet regularly we have got encouraging reactions. The newsletters are now being sent to about 400 institutions/individuals, and we feel the need to get the feedback from everyone.

We request you to write to us about:

- what use you make of our newsletter/s
- what reactions you have on various issues being discussed -
- what suggestions you would give to improve
- whether you are interested in receiving the newsletters

GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE, VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - Tug of war?

This article gives many examples of how the "well" planned government actions in the name of development had negative effects on peoples development. Individualism has grown, village institutions have been broken down and the people have lost control over many of their resources.

Voluntary agencies have spent a lot of time to implement the programmes planned by the government in a fair manner. This strategy of the voluntary agencies is questioned; whether to go on along this path or find other new directions to reverse the process of underdevelopment.

GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE, VOLUNTARY AGENCIES - Tug of war?

The government is the major development agency in the country. Over the years it has planned an enormous number of programmes in a multitude of different sectors and created a substantial infrastructure to implement those programmes. It has had its successes and also failures which are rather more obvious. The problems are well known: corrupt personnel, bureaucratic procedures, delays in completion, lack of followup, of monitoring, of dedication..... But if the extent of government mismanagement was limited to its failure to meet its objectives there would be cause for much rejoicing. Unfortunately, it has had a far more pernicious effect which has left its mark on every most isolated villager. For the common complaints against the government touch only upon the symptoms of a deeper cause which is a total lack of respect for the very people the programmes purport to benefit. It is such a fundamental failure that it calls into question even the government's successes. Programmes are implemented, more or less successfully, as they are designed. But what if the very starting point of those grand designs is faulty?

As Dharam Pal has exposed in a recent article, the planners and architects of our nation begin with the belief in their own superiority and the assumption that "ordinary" people can contribute only with muscular strength or mechanical repetition. Since the Indian millions, the thinking goes, do not have the ability to be creative either organisationally or technically, it is impossible that they should publically apply their own minds and talents to whatever they consider worthwhile or they wish to create. "The planners are the creators without creativity, the directors and givers; the people are the supposed beneficiaries". The truth is the very reverse: the planners have deprived the people of their independence and initiative and given them nothing in return but empty promises for empty rewards.

For the government's assumptions and policies have given rise to a cultural change, a shift in people's thinking, of profound implications. When educated, urban government officials believe the villagers have no mental faculties or practical skills, the villagers themselves come to believe it. Repeatedly told that they have nothing, they now feel it to be true. Agricultural extension officers and fertiliser firms will teach them how to farm, urban designers will plan their homes, urban officers will supervise their youth groups, urban women will teach them embroidery... With an enormous edifice claiming to teach and help them, the poor have begun to feel helpless and in need of teachers. They now believe that their only hope for "improvement" is through gifts from the vague, undefined, all-knowledgeable, all-wealthy outside world: the city, foreigners, the government...

Indeed, they can no longer on their own achieve what they desire because their huts, their agricultural implements and methods, their clothes and food have come to seem inadequate and valueless. Visiting electioneers have raised their expectations sky-high with visions of instant buffalo, goats, money, schools, housing, all to be delivered on a golden plate if they will only vote wisely. Yet the moment of political involvement allowed them - a ballot paper and a few rupees "gift" by political parties in the fragile hope of a better tomorrow - proves barren. Any attempt to actually reap the promised government benefits is doomed for failure. Quite simply, they do not have the time, determination and money to procure their "rights" in the face of an arrogant, unwieldy bureaucracy. Their failure in even this attempt only reinforces their growing sense of inadequacy. Finally, they give up trying and succumb to a sense of frustrated deprivation.

In such a situation matters can only get worse; as indeed they are with ever greater numbers struggling below the "poverty line". Recent research, both by academicians such as Dharm Pal and by action groups such as the Indian Cultural Development Centre, Madras, have shown that for centuries our villages were self-sufficient. They were able to feed, clothe and house themselves, to settle their disputes, to cure their ill, educate their young, make their tools, save their souls - meet, in fact, all their wants. However, just as the culture of independence has been destroyed so have these independent village structures of self-reliance. First undermined by the British colonialists, they were dealt their death blow by the government of "Swaraj" which has effectively deprived the villages of their freedom and power to maintain themselves and control their own affairs by creating an excessive reliance on outside forces - the market, the government - over which they have no control and which have proved themselves untrustworthy rulers.

Evidence of this systematic destruction in the name of development abounds. In Karnataka alone there are some 11000 tanks feeding water to 8.5 lakhs acres out of a total of 35 lakh acres of irrigated land (thus 25%). In 1960 the amount was more or less the same but the percentage was over 50%. In the last two decades major irrigation works have been carried out, construction of very big reservoirs and hundreds of kilometers of canals have been made. In this way the total amount of irrigated fields have been expanded. Along with this kind of projects new agricultural technology was introduced (HYV seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, etc). These two have contributed much to the 2.2% annual output growth of agricultural production. The effect of this strategy was that there was a sharp differentiation in areas, irrigated belts and dry farming belts. Also a differentiation within the population took place. The poor could not adjust fast enough to the new technology and had no capital to buy the necessary inputs. Only the educated and rich farmers took the benefits.

Many crores of rupees have been spent on construction, still every year crores of rupees need to be spent on maintenance works. The Irrigation Department had placed its focus totally on this. They have taken the responsibility to run this kind of schemes with a centralised management, the farmers have just to wait to get water delivered, although they have to please the officers to do it. The marginal farmers face tail-end problems and don't get sufficient water or no water at all. The Irrigation Department spends only little time and money to maintain tanks. In the past local princes, temple authorities or landlords took care of the tanks and they have functioned for centuries. Nowadays most of the tanks are in a bad condition. Because of siltation the waterholding capacity has reduced a lot. It is believed that it is economically unfeasible to renovate the tanks. So this will cause the end of many tanks. But is not the same true for big reservoirs? They also will be silted up in about 50-75 years, due to intensive cultivation and deforestation of the catchment area. Another time crores of rupees will be spent to face this problem. So why not spend money on rehabilitation of tanks?

The command area of the tanks are relatively small and people know by tradition how much water there is in the tank and which crops over which area can be grown with this amount of water. They have a traditional kind of water distribution in which they have control over each other. Not many outsiders have decision making power in this system and all have an interest to use the water as efficient as possible. This kind of decentralised systems should have preference over centralised systems where only outsiders, the management, and the rich decide what is going to happen, leaving the rest in a totally dependent situation.

This problem is not a transitory one of implementation - corrupt, lazy officials - it is endemic to an entire system that robs the people of control over their resource. An alternative is to invest money to retain the potential of existing tanks and other systems of traditional irrigation. These as a decentralised system should be locally controlled with maintenance transferred to the people thus relieving the load on an overburdened department.

The same holds true for the domestic water supply. The government's borewell scheme has been one of its successes. In nearly every village there are two or three borewells. Many have little or no water during the summer. All of them breakdown twice or thrice a year. Naturally enough, none in the village knows how to repair this urban import. Nor has anyone taught them how to, presumably because the government believes it is work only for MSc, BSc, Engineers and beyond the ability of an illiterate villager. As a result every breakdown necessitates three or more visits to officials in the District headquarters and several months waiting for the permanently otherwise engaged repair team. After a little use, more repairs and even more waiting, the villagers, convinced of the futility of their efforts, give up trying and leave the borewell/pump to collect rust.

Whether useful or otherwise, the intervention of the government and the introduction of the borewell has had its effect. The village system which was maintaining open wellshas crumbled. When the borewells are functioning, the villagers ignore the openwells so that the water is spoiled. Forced to depend on the government for borewell/pump repairs, they now expect it to also undertake all renovation and maintenance work for the openwells - as, indeed, was promised. But, of course, despite enormous efforts from the people, the government does not respond.

In March 1983, after 4 months' work by the villagers, the Rotaract Club and the project team, an open well was sanctioned for Kerebudur under NREP. Despite a number of hurdles created by the Block Development Officer, including deliberately delaying workers' pay, digging proceeded fast until June when further payments stopped. Ever since, the people of Kerebudur and the project team have made frequent and regular visits to the District Headquarters and have presented countless written appeals. Innumerable promises have been given and broken: nothing has been done. In the meantime the rains have caused the wall to cave in - unless the well is completed soon, the money already spent will be down the drain. Yet, compared to the cost of sinking and repairing bore-wells, open wells require minimal expenditure. The villagers could and would themselves clean and maintain them if they were given just a little encouragement. All it needs is for the government to take the people into confidence.

Instead, it introduces ever new and complicated technologies and relies on expertise, high capital cost and entrepreneurial abilities through private contractors. Be it wells, school buildings or whatever, the contractors do sub-standard, haphazard work for which they receive full payments and leave the villagers little better off. As with any centralised system, the root of the problem is that the managers have nothing at stake: it makes no difference to them if work is done well - when they receive no benefit - or badly - when they shift blame to another department or higher official. Consequently, roads are remembered only when elections are imminent or dignitaries are visiting. The contractors, hastily called in, simply spread mud on the existing cart tracks so that in no time at all their work is invisible.

It makes no difference to anyone - except, that is, the villagers. If they were only entrusted with managing and executing the programmes, they would obviously do it well because it is to their own direct benefit. In 1982 Dugnoor witnessed a parody of the entire system. The villagers and the project team held a Shramadan: foundations were dug, stones laid, drains cut and a new approach road finished. A contractor then claimed he did the work and took payment from the government.

One begins to wonder who the real beneficiaries are. Clearly not the frustrated poor. The government officials and local administrators secure nice jobs, power and plentiful bribes. The contractors do well and so do the village leaders - often one and the same person. Indeed, over the years since Independence the wealth and power of the village leaders has been substantially increased. Previously their wealth was their land and their influence narrowly circumscribed. However, the paradoxical position of a government which while heavily centralised is trying to control and deliver goods to every village has put enormous power into the hands of such figures who are proving models of rapid development. Their fingers are now in every pie: politics, the black market, contracting work, the village panchayat, the cooperative banks... This concentration of power in a few hands has meant that time and again they are the only beneficiaries of government schemes. Irrigation canals flow into their fields, street lights illuminate their neighbourhood, extension officers provide them with subsidised products, banks give them loans. Fair price shops were in theory created to provide the poor with the basic commodities at a cheap rate. But in practice, the unwieldy system of excessive centralisation has meant that only the rich can operate that system. Usually, ninety per cent of the stock released is sugar, hardly a basic necessity for the poor, which is then sold on the black market before it even reaches the village.

The same government centralism which awarded the village leaders their new powers has also relieved them of all their social obligations. While wanting to avoid romantic nostalgia, it is certainly true that not so very long ago each village leader or landlord had certain responsibilities to the community. This ensured that disputes were settled in and by the village community, that temples were maintained and wells dug. It ensured, in other words, that their wealth was in some means ploughed back into the village. But now that the government has taken over all organisational structures, they are left free to indulge in unchecked selfish exploitation and the accumulation of capital.

Of course, many still do undertake work in the village but these are spasmodic moments of magnanimity rather than very definite structures of village self-reliance. And even such initiatives are slowly being stifled. The Hanchinal Gowda took the contract to build the school. He took a personal interest, invested in the construction and did an excellent job. Eighteen months ago the school was ready but since he did not give any bribes the officials have not released the payments due to him. He is, therefore, unwilling to hand over the school which meanwhile lies empty.

Thus, the government's initial premises are eventually self-fulfilling and its own existence is validated. Deprive the people of any opportunity for creativity and planners are needed to prepare endless schemes; appropriate the villagers' powers and a plethora of Departments becomes necessary to plan, implement, monitor and followup every activity from an urban headquarter. It is a constantly self-reinforcing process: the greater the centralism, the less the people can contribute, the more they become obstacles in the path of government programmes, the more necessary the centralism... ad infinitum. Village initiative is now perceived as a threat to the power spread across a network of vested interests for whom ever increasing centralisation brings ever greater profits. And all this justified by the great democratic myth.

In theory, of course, the government is attempting to promote people's participation through village associations. In reality the system works to discourage the people from being partners in development work while palming them off with innocuous sports and cultural events. Fifteen years ago two departments were set up specifically to encourage youth associations to take up development work. Such associations have been formed by a few rich youths, the poor everywhere having been unable to master the cumbersome procedures for registration and the fight for funds. Special schemes have been formulated in urban offices which consequently lack innovation and are totally inappropriate to village life. Last year Bichal Youth Club hosted a Taluka level cultural festival sponsored and organised by the Youth Department. The officials had prepared a Western style programme of a competition with cums and equally meaningless prizes, a debate on whether English is a better language than Kannada and a "general knowledge" quiz which had no evidence of relevance to the participants who, unable to answer the questions, were only reduced to a sense of rural inferiority.

The Department of Women's and Children's Welfare is, if possible, only more invisible and more inappropriate. A group of women from Kerebudur who had formed themselves into a mahila mandal approached the Deputy Commissioner for help. He said that if they registered themselves they could get buffaloe. So they approached the Department office where they learnt that registration involves Rs.60 and various pieces of paper in return for which they are presented with a different piece of paper. The official knew nothing of buffaloe and referred them vaguely to other departments. The only scheme for mahila mandal she knew of required that for two years the group on its own undertake a useful activity such as "doll-making, embroidery or pickle-making" and keep audited accounts. These conditions fulfilled the government would give a grant of Rs.1,000/- a year. Whether or not that is on paper the only scheme for mahila mandal is irrelevant; in reality it is for the women of Kerebudur who can not reach beyond the District branch. Moreover, the whole farce held up their own somewhat more intelligent and creative plans. Even now they still nurture a vague feeling that what they should really do is register and hunt down the free buffaloe.

Clearly all the government programmes in the world are never going to encourage, let alone enable, the people to take development into their own hands. Why then is voluntary action persisting in the attempt to implement government programmes? It is a policy we have ourselves pursued for three years. There have been some "successes": Janata houses have been built, pensions distributed, schools, wells, roads repaired/constructed.

There have been more failures: a small farmer who ran a Fair Price Shop genuinely serving the poor had his licence withdrawn, Dugnoor Janata Housing group have been waiting two years for hakku-patra (ownership certificate), Kerebudur School has taken two years to reach window level..... Every voluntary agency could prepare a similar list of endless woes wherein, even with its "skilled" personnel and finance to help the villagers, it has been unable to implement government programmes.

We might wonder whether the failures are justified by the successes, or whether the results are worth the enormous investment in terms of time, personnel and money. But such questions of priorities merely evade the issue. The fact is that even the successes do not fulfill any of our avowed objectives: we did not set ourselves up to keep contractors in work. If the government programmes by their very nature have a negative impact on the villagers with and for whom we are working, success or failure is irrelevant. The attempt itself will have a negative effect. How then can voluntary agencies justify their pursuit of government programmes?

Initially, it seems, we all feel that we should take money and goods that are on offer. After all, these programmes are for the people - they are the people's "rights" and as such we should ensure that they receive them. However, these "rights" were created by a constitution and government schemes which the people have no part in framing and which are of no intrinsic worth. Indeed, they are meaningless in their concentration upon material objects which only encourages the poor to overlook their own resources, to neglect and ultimately forget their own skills and to turn instead to outside forces. The stage is then set for exploitation: multinational drug companies will sweep aside the herbal medicines, chemicals will replace natural manures and the villagers will be put in the hands of profiteers and politicians. Ultimately, the people for all their new stone houses and high yielding varieties, secured as their rights, will be worse off than today and India will be as underdeveloped as the West. For development is not about material wealth but about empowering each individual to realise his/her full potential. And this power is surely both the people's fundamental right and the real aim of all genuine voluntary agencies. Yet in our democratic fervour to secure their "rights" we are jeopardising their power. Their right is not to accept another's plans but to realise their own dreams, to themselves determine their rights.

PROTECT

No.7, Sept-Oct-1993

"And you shall know the truth,
And the truth shall make you free"

- John, 8:32

In this issue :

- * Sharavathi Tail Race Project
- * Afforestation and ODA assistance
- * Shankar Guha Niyogi
- * Human Rights Commission and
Carnage of December 1984
- * Davison L. Budhoo
- * Narmada Battle

"Protect" is a voluntary organisation. A unit of Vanaprasthashrama Charitable Trust (R). Our membership is open to all who are concerned not only of deteriorating physical Environment but also of Human degradation by way of erosion of values, straining human relationship and human exploitation.

Address :

"PROTECT"
901, 6th Cross, K.N.Extension,
Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore - 560 022,
Karnataka.

Annual Subscription :

Individual Membership	Rs.20.00
Institution Membership	Rs.25.00
Overseas Subscription	\$ 5.00

Information compiled
and furnished by :

Sri. Madhav R. Ithal,
Co-ordinator,
PROTECT

Sharavathi Tail Race Project : DEVELOPMENT DEVIL

Uttara Kannada district in Karnataka is a classic case of a district dieing bitten by development devil. The process of development and hence the destruction of fauna and flora started in the year 1946 when a dam was constructed at Hirebhaskara to produce 120 MW power. There came a second project on Sharavathi at Linganamakki to produce 890 MW of power. Project after project followed - Chakra, Kadra, Kali, Kodasalli At present there are four finished projects, four projects under construction and eight on the anvil. The latest addition being Bedthi, and Sharavathi tail race.

S.R.T.P. was mooted in the year 1981, which instantaneously faced popular protest. A 55 meter high dam at Gerusoppa, which is estimated to produce 600 MW of power, which costs Rs.232 crores. The project submerges 700 hectares of rich rain forest which took around 4 lakh years for its present day evolution. Robert Bush Baker, an advisor to World Bank, in his detailed report advised the World Bank not to fund the project, as it destroys one of the most valuable forest in the world. The Geological Survey of India and Bombay Natural History Society also opposed the project. Karnataka High Court in January, 91, asked the Union Government to reconsider the clearance given to the project. Sensing the mood of the populace, the Union Forest and Environment Ministry, in its letter dtd. 31st July, 1992, took back the permission granted as the project seriously affects wildlife and submerges

...2/

1373
2/11/2
2/11/2

precious rain forest. But the State Government submitted a report in the first week of April to the Union Government Ministry and got the fresh clearance. This district is over burdened with many development projects. Caustic Soda factory at Binaga, Paper factory at Dandeli, continued onslaught of manganese mining at Bisagod, notorious Kaiga, sensitive Sea Bird ... the list continues. This district has maximum number of water falls, picturesque and beautiful, it produces most of the power requirement of the State, most diverse ethnic groups and a district with low population density, now became a heaven to the migrators. It consumes very less power, its land being deforested, became a breeding ground for unknown diseases. Once a district with 90% of its land area covered with forests, today there is long stretches of barren land filled with weeds like Eupatorium. Now the picturesque Yana, whose only sin is that it contains vast reserves of lime stone, already attracted the greedy industrialists.

When the power minister was talking about SRTP, one generator caught fire at Mahatma Gandhi Hydroelectric Project at Joga. According to the Chief Engineer, it was a minor accident and loss incurred is Rs.1 crore. 2 out of 10 generators in this project seldom operate, no measures were taken to repair them. No measures to stop the theft of power, none bothers to switch off the street lights which competes with blazing sun.

Union Power Minister Mr.N.K.P.Salve, hints of rise in power tariffs in days to come. According to him, India needs Rs.97,500 crores for the production of additional 32,500 MW of power by the end of 1997. There are 60 proposals from MNC's to produce electricity. So the T.N.C.cartels already arrived in India to thwart the efforts of Indian Companies like B.H.E.L, N.T.P.C, etc., World Bank is pressurising the Government to increase the unit price of electricity. With the invasion of M.N.C's 1 MW of power costs about Rs.4 crores, with addition of transmission expenses, an unit of power costs Rs.5 or more. Since electricity is essential for the production of all goods, there will be general increase in prices of all the commodities. Hence more burden on our starved citizens and more mystery.

Non conventional energy remains untapped, Government insists only on hydel and nuclear energy as they need vast investments. Solar wind, Geothermal, Tidal and Micro Hydel projects are not encouraged no measures to lessen the transmission losses which is a massive 23%, highest in the globe.

Projects like STR should be fought tooth and nail. Unless the entire Western ghats region will pass into oblivion in the days to come.

AFFORESTATION AND O.D.A: Overseas Development Administration sanctioned Rs.85 crores for the development of Western Ghats with the condition that the programme should involve active local participation in planning, development, protection and regeneration of forests with the pressure from Oxfam India Trust, the State Government formulated a programme - Joint Forest Planning Management Programme, sidelining a much acclaimed Integrated Forest Management Programme formulated by experts from various N.G.Os.

According to J.F.P.M, anybody can be a member of the village committee by paying a fee of Rs.2/=-, the local forester will be the Secretary, who selects the members and administrators of the Committee. So the doors are wide open to smugglers, forest contractors and local politicians. Also the village committee will be filled with government officials, whose apathy for the common citizens is well known. Conservator of Forests of that region will appoint a representative from an N.G.O, so chances of appointing a stooge or a fake activist is more. The forest committees will be supervised by a forest management committee,

...3/

-: 3 :-

headed by a forest official, who has power to stop and punish the guilty of offences. The Secretary will look after the accounts. The Forest official reserves the right to appoint or disqualify any member. It is clear that the J.F.P.M. is totally controlled by forest department, which is the biggest enemy of our forests. The very intention of peoples involvement as envisaged by J.D.A. become a farse by the high handedness compunction of forest department.

According to the forest department officials, 20 village forest committees are already formed and 7650 hectares of land will be under afforestation in Uttar Kannada district. Mr. Bill Atkin, head of the monitoring mission of J.D.A expressed his satisfaction at the pace of the progress of the project. Chief Minister of Karnataka fixed a goal of planting 20 crores of sappling by the end of 1993. But alas, according to forest minister, that is an unattainable goal, as no sappling were available. When these green saviours were talking about afforestation, a petty official of PROJECT TIGER allowed 70 cars and motor cycles of Kadur Rally to zoom through Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary (later the order was taken back following wide protests).

At Rio, our Prime Minister and Union Minister of Forests, talked eloquently quoting scriptures, about preservation of bio-diversity, but the same Prime Minister permitted the Chief Ministers to denotify the reserve forests. Displacing tribals, whose very life depends upon the forests, will not help anyway. We have the cases of Gujjars displaced from Rajaji National Park and Soliga tribals from forests of M.M.Hills. Government and forest departments must take the people into confidence, the Government must show its willingness to learn lessons from the past experiences and must acknowledge the wisdom of the people. JFPM will bound to fail like World Bank sponsored Social Forestry, which converted our forests into monoculture Accasia weed plantations. The only one achievement of Social Forestry is leasing of 75,000 acres of C&D forests and common grazing lands which are the livelihood of our villagers to Birla owned Harihar Polyfibres Limited..

SHANKAR GUHA NIYOGI - The Old Soldier never dies : 28th of Sept, '93 marked the second death anniversary of Niyogi, a versatile labour leader founder of C.M.M., who dreamt of a society based on human values and tried hard to realise it. Niyogi, a native of Bengal, migrated to Bhilai and joined Bhilai Steel Plant. He founded C.M.S.S. to save casual labourers from exploitation by industrialists. He was expelled from the factory, in his exile he married Asha. His vision of labour movement was not restricted just to rise wages, but he thought of providing basic education to children, health care, abolition of liquor and protection of Environment. Because of his anti-industrialist view, he has to bear the brunt of the powerful politicians and money-lords of Bhilai belt. At last they succeeded in eliminating him physically by employing an hired assailant. 2 years after submitting FIR, one of the assailant was arrested and the other (brother of the President of Industrialists Union of Bhilai) is still at large.

When there was a dire need of visionaries like Niyogi, his death came as a shock to all who are concerned about human rights and human welfare. His death should not go waste, serious efforts should be made to fulfill his dreams.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION & CARNAGE OF DECEMBER '84 : Nation paid rich tribute to the former Prime Minister late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on 31st October, 1993. The mayhem, that followed her assassination, took 2,733 sikhs life (Government figure, authenticity ?) property of worth hundreds of crores of rupees were burnt. The bloody carnage of sikhs never stirred our conscience. The Jain/Agarwal Committee in its report states about colossal indifferences about Sikhs life and property, failure of

the authorities in registering FIRs and sabotaging investigations. According to a senior official, in a meeting held in Delhi which was chaired by the then Prime Minister and Home Minister, P.V.Narasimha Rao, (a fiddling Nero of Suitcase fame), it was decided not to call army to curb violence. Groups of slogan shouting Cong-I goons led by H.K.L.Bhagath and Sajjan Kumar massacred at ransom. The Jain/Agarwal Committee recommended to register the murder cases on Bhagath and Sajjan Kumar, but the government is sitting over this recommendations to protect them. This will remain an eternal blot on our much boasted "NON VIOLENT, SECULAR" character of India.

The President of India, promulgated an ordinance on 28th September to set up a National Human Rights Commission. Justice Ranganath Mishra, former Chief Justice (his stand on equality to women and his soft heart to rioters of 1984 is well known) will be the Chairperson of the Commission. The Commission is not a investigative machinery but depends upon state and central forces, (whose exclusion is hard to understand). The Commission can make only recommendations and no action can be taken by it, which curtails its usefulness.

It is a well known fact that the Government constituted the Commission just to appease its money lending bosses. It will remain as an empty bureaucratic body if the Government is not sincere in the implementation of the recommendations of the commission and in creating a humane society where all the citizens can live with dignity and enjoy their legitimate rights and liberties.

DAVISON BUDHOO - A VOYAGE TOWARDS LIGHT : Davison L.Budhoo, a Grenadine Economist, joined the IMF in 1966 and resigned on May 3, 1988. He is the author of one of the most acclaimed book on developmental assistance titled "THE INTEGRATED THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE". His open resignation letter is published as a book with title "ENOUGH IS ENOUGH", is a classic which depicts the conscientious protest of a single person against a devilish power.

After the second World War, the war ravaged Western countries assembled at Brettonwood, there WB/IMF took their birth. Since its inception on 1st March, 1947, the fund has played an exploitative and subversive role in the globe. In the name of developmental assistance, it toppled the popular Governments, cures the voice of dissent and uses all the bullying tactics to please its bosses.

In the name of structural readjustment and import of technology, WB/IMF pumps consumerist goods and redundant technologies. It supports expenditure on arms as it is a lucrative business for the developed countries. The fund official draws a salary which is much higher than the salary of the top executive of any profession. Because of this, these officials become slaves to Bank philosophy, they utilize all of their intelligence to sabotage their own countries. Our prophets of Economic liberalisation, Dr.Manmohan Singh and Montek Singh Ahluwalia's being the slaves of the same philosophy, readily licks their masters boots, gets applause in return.

Budhoo travelled in India last year and he is planning to submit an alternative programme for WB/IMF structural readjustment programme. According to him, the conceived programme stresses on the rural non agricultural production, widens the economic base and diversifies exports, to quote him 'INDIA MUST SAY A FIRM NO TO IMF/WB ASSISTANCE, AND I HOPE THAT WILL HAPPEN'. We wish the same, but the contrary is most expected.

NARMADA BATTLE :

One of the most destructive project of modern India Sardar Sarovar Project, took another toll in the name of Rahimal Punya ...5/

-: 5 :-

Vasave a 16 year youth of Chinch Khedi Village, when police fired at him at point blank range. His death brought the agitation against the survey in the tribal areas to the lime light, Ms. Medhaji, along with 170 activists were arrested and locked up in Dhule jail.

It is a moral victory to NBA because it has shown the Government at its true colours - Indifferent, ignorant, callous rude and brutal.

The monsoon starts at June, by that time the dam is expected to rise to a level of 80 metre, since the survey started only now, evacuation and resettlement is virtually impossible.

Police brutalities on NBA activists is on the rise, illegal arrests and detentions, false charges became a routine. It was shocking to see a photograph of Medhaji's hair being pulled by a jawan and being beaten black and blue. How long are we to tolerate all these things, is our conscience dead?

PROTECT CONGRATULATES :

1. M.C.Mehtha, an environment lawyer, founder of Indian Council for Envirolegal action, for being awarded with "GLOBAL 500" award for 1993.

2. Dr. Vandana Shiva, coordinator of THIRD WORLD NETWORK (TWN) being awarded with "EARTH DAY" international award, "GLOBAL 500" for her book "STAY ALIVE" and GOLDEN ARC award for her book "THE VIOLENCE OF GREEN REVOLUTION".

3. Ms. Banoo Coyaji - Raman Magsaysay award for public service, for mobilising resources for a modern hospital in rural Maharashtra.

4. Chief Justice of Supreme Court, M.N.Venkatachalaiah, who brought confidence to the Supreme Court, who inculcated fresh breath to the decaying Indian judiciary.

5. The friends of "SAHMAT".

6. Nikhil Wagle : Editor of Mahanagar Eveninger for his tireless crusade against Bal Thackeray and his Shivsena goons.

7. Ms. Taslima Nusreen - a well known social activist of Bangla Desh, author of the book "LAJJA" for which she faced the wrath of Muslim fundamentalists.

WE CONDOLE : the death of lot of valuable life that perished by nature's wrath.

WE THANK one and all who responded to our call to support the quake victims.

WE REGRET THE LOTS OF MISTAKES IN THE LAST ISSUE

BOOK POST

PRINTED MATTER :

To,

PIN : _____

not mean a Justice S. S. with Jus and Ranga-judgment by leader se of elec- tions was under law f that par- case of A. and others) tion of Mr. Parur b 50 of the the voting ed on an ts broader the effect g the chip n area. gment was a lines of stitutional f the elec- the mean-

The approach it did take stands out in its narrowness. It is worth recalling because the then government chose to go along with that approach. The present government will have to drastically review that stand if it is to take its famous "leap into the 21st century."

Said the justices: "It is a well settled rule of interpretation of statutes."

Said the justices: "It is a well settled rule of interpretation of statutes."

Infact

the rules were made, the system of voting by machine was not in vogue in this country. In these circumstances, therefore, we are constrained to hold that the word 'ballot' in its strict sense would not include voting by the use of voting machines."

The court, however, did not go down alone as being backward in its oach. On the contrary, it opted —successfully— to pass luck, as it were, to the govern-

"Our view", the court said, is a good deal of support from circumstance that even though system of voting by mechanical process was submitted to the government for approval, yet the same was declined, which shows that the rule-making authority was not prepared to switch over to the system of voting by machines..."

Mr Trivedi is a very determined man and, by all accounts, his determination is going to bear fruit at long last. The court had chosen to

said to represent this will." The latest election, he added, highlighted the fact that this distortion of the voting pattern swung that margin between defeated and victory in at least 39 constituencies.

An argument used last year by the government, which the Supreme Court had supported wholeheartedly, was that the project would be taken up for government consideration only after the people were made familiar with the system of voting by machine and after there was general acceptance that the system of voting left no scope for misuse.

To this Mr. Trivedi counters: "The actual use of the machine is as simple as pressing a light switch." He, however, says that this education requirement could also easily be satisfied through a short film on the machine, which incidentally has already been prepared for viewing. To the misuse aspect, he points out that while the machines were used

moves between the "printing and counting dates, etc.

Presently, it takes at least seven days to print the ballot papers.

Mr. Trivedi, in true salesman fashion, pushes his product with the added incentive that when not in use for Parliament or Assembly elections, the machines could be rented out, for a fee, to smaller local bodies—panchayats, municipalities and even college elections.

Also, there is the additional consideration that the machines have been the result of 100 per cent indigenous research and development by ECIL and BEL, both of which are public sector units.

Where the election commission is concerned, once the cabinet takes its decision and forwards the amendment to the 1951 Act to Parliament for approval, it is just a matter of time before the entire electoral process goes electronic—perhaps even in time for the next batch of Assembly elections

DOCUMENTATION NEWS FROM CED Vol. III No.10 October 1985

Video Films on Racism in Britain

We shall be holding another small video-film festival at the CED. This time all the films are based on short stories written by Farukh Dhondy, on the problem of racism in Britain.

Venue: Centre for Education & Documentation

Day & Date: Saturday; November 2, 1985.

Timings: 3 PM to 8 PM

<u>Time</u>	<u>Title of Film</u>	<u>Duration</u>
3.00 PM	Maids, the Mad Shooter	25 mins.
3.25 PM	Good at Art	35 mins.
4.05 PM	The Bride	35 mins.
4.40 PM	Dear Manju	30 mins.
5.15 PM	Come to Mecca	30 mins.
5.50 PM	Salt on a Snake's Tail	30 mins.
6.20 PM	Romance, Romance	30 mins.
7.00 PM	Empress and the Munshi	60 mins.

* * * * *

Feedback on CED

In August this year we had formulated a long questionnaire which chose to seek the responses of our various friends and users, to CED activities. We had sent copies of this out to about a 100 people in Bombay as well as outside.

It was very reassuring and heartening for us to note that about 70% of the people responded at length. In doing so they evaluated our various aspects and either endorsed them happily or offered suggestions for improvement.

All the criticisms and suggestions have been discussed seriously and we shall be incorporating most of them in our activities. To inform people of what the nature of the responses was like, we prepared a summary report of all the feedback and have already mailed it to all those people who had responded. If any others are curious to know how people react to CED, they can ask for a copy of the summary report from us.

BOOKS/BOOKLETS RECEIVED LAST MONTH

I. WOMEN'S ISSUES, HEALTH

1. For Her Own Good: 150 years of the Experts' Advice to Women, by Barbara Ehrenreich and Diedre English. 1978. (BK)
2. Gynaecology: The Metaethics of Radical Feminism, by Mary Daly. 1978. (BK)
3. The Cultural Crisis of Modern Medicine. Edited by John Ehrenreich. M.R. Press. 1978. (BK)
4. Women, Health and Development: A Report by the Director General. World Health Organization, 1985.
5. The Making of Health Services in a Country: Postulates of a Theory, by Debabar Banerjee. Lok Paksh. 1985.
6. Non-Prescription Drugs and Their Side-Effects, by Robert Benowicz. 1977. (BK)
7. The Impact of the Ahmedabad Disturbances on Women. Report by the Women and Media Group. September 1985.
8. Jump Cut. Sexual Representation: A Review of Contemporary Media. Issue No. 30. USA.
9. The Autobiography of a Sexually Emancipated Communist Woman, by Alexandra Kollontai. 1970. (BK)

II. ENVIRONMENT, HAZARDS

1. The State of India's Environment 1984-85: The Second Citizen's Report. Centre for Science and Environment. 1985. (BK)
2. The "Dirty Dozen": A Profile of twelve extremely hazardous pesticides giving their basic characteristics, hazards, regulatory status and technical background information. Pesticide Action Network (PAN). 1985.
3. Environmental Aspects of the Activities of Transnational Corporations: A Survey. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. 1985.
4. Bibliography of Printed Resource Material on Environment. Environmental Services Group (WWF). March 1985.

III. HISTORY, IDEOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT

1. Subaltern Studies III: Writings on South-Asian History and Society. Edited by Ranajit Guha. (BK)

2. Third World: Development or Crisis? Report of the International Conference organised by Consumer's Association of Penang. Penang, 9-14 November 1984.
3. Declaration of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement. Adapted at the Second International Conference of Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations which formed the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement. March 1984.
4. Arun Shourie's Slanders Rebutted: History has Vindicated the Communists, by Gautam Chattopadhyay. Communist Party. June 1984.

IV. MENTAL HEALTH

1. Critical Psychiatry: The Politics of Mental Health. Edited by David Ingleby. 1980. (BK)
2. Free Associations (Pilot Issue): Psychoanalysis, Groups, Politics, Culture. Edited by the Radical Science Collective. October 1984. (BK)
3. Drug Misuse: A Basic Briefing. Published by Department of Health and Social Security. U.K. 1985.

V. AMERICAN INTERVENTIONISM, CIA

1. The Real Terror Network: Terrorism in Fact and Propaganda, by Edward S. Herman. 1982. (BK)
2. Reagan's Secret Wars, by John Peterzell. 1984. (BK)
3. In Search of Enemies: A CIA Story, by John Stockwell (Former Chief, CIA Angola Task Force). 1978. (BK)
4. "Soldier of Fortune: The Journal of Professional Adventurers." Special 10th Anniversary Issue. August 1985.
5. "Eagle: For the American Fighting Man". September 1985 issue.

VI. PUNJAB, EDUCATION, OTHER ISSUES

1. Constitutional Aspects of Sikh Separatism, by Dr. Durga Das Basu. 1985.
2. National Policy of Education, 1985: A Framework, by J.C. Agarwal. September 1985. (BK)
3. Profile of Industrial Workers, by Manik Kher. 1984. (BK)
4. Witness to Genocide: The Present Situation of Indians in Guatemala by Craig W. Nelson. Survival International. 1983.
5. World Says "No" to Nuclear War. A Communist Party Publication. January 1984.
6. JBS: The Life and Work of JBS Haldane, by Ronald Clark. 1968. (BK)

MATERIAL FOR DISTRIBUTION

CED and CITE Publications

1. Land Degradation: India's Silent Crisis, by Mukarram Bhagat (A Cite Publication. December 1982. 123 pages.
2. Operation Flood: Development or Dependence?, by CED Research Team. (A Cite Publication). April 1982. 110 pages.
3. Factsheet 2 - Communalism: The Razor's Edge, by Factsheet Collective. September 1983. 78 pages.
4. Asbestos: The Dust That Kills, Counterfact No.5, CED. July 1983. 28 pages.
5. Health and the Work-place, Counterfact No.4, CED, May 1983, 10 pages.
6. ORT and the Credibility Gap, Counterfact No.8, CED. October 1984. 10 pages.

Third World Network Publications

1. State of the Malaysian Environment 1983/84 by Shahabat Alam Malaysia. 1983. 96 pages. Rs. 23/-
2. Malaysian Women: Problems & Issues, by CAP. 1983. 134 pages. Rs. 45/-
3. Environmental Development and the Natural Resource CRISIS in Asia and the Pacific, by SAM. 1984. 422 pages. Rs. 85/-
4. Drugs and the Third World: Phenylbutazone and Oxyphenbutazone Sale and Hazards - A Malaysian Study. CAP Report. No.5, October 1984. Rs. 40/-
5. Beware of Hazards in the Workplace. A Kit by SAM Workers Education Programme. Rs. 23/-
6. Papan Radioactive Waste Dump Controversy, by SAM. 1984. 82 pages. Rs. 18/-
7. Pesticides: Problems, Legislation and Consumer Action in the Third World. The Malaysian Experience. CAP. Rs. 28/-
8. Seeds and Food Security, by SAM. 1984. 85 pages. Rs. 18/-

Anjum Rajebali.

BOOK-POST

PRINTED EDUCATIONAL
MATTER ONLY

From:-

C.E.D.
3, Suleman Chambers,
4, Battery Street,
Behind Regal Cinema,
Bombay - 400 039.

43. Navi Narayan,
Medico Friend Circle,
(Organisation & bulletin
office),
326, V Main, 1st Block,
Koramangala,
Bangalore-560 064.

Tel. No. 2020019.



Justice
t with
nd Rang-
judgment
by leader
se of elec-
tions was
under law,
f that par-
case of A.
nd others)
tion of Mr
rom Parur
o 50 of the
the voting
ed on an
ts broader
the effect
g the chip
n area.
gment was
3 lines of
stitutional
If the elec-
the mean-

The approach it did take stands out in its own right. It is worth recalling because the then government chose to go along with that approach. The present government will have to drastically review that stand if it is to take its famous "leap into the 21st century."

Said the justices: "It is a well settled rule of interpretation of statute to be followed in the case of Mr. Rom Parur and others."

word 'Ballot' is wide enough to include the mechanical process and, therefore, the direction of the commission falls squarely within the four corners of both rule 39 and rule 49. Reliance was placed (by Mr. Jethmalani) on the dictionary meaning of the word 'ballot' which has been defined in Black's law dictionary (fourth edition), at page

the rules were made, the system of voting by machine was not in vogue in this country. In these circumstances, therefore, we are constrained to hold that the word 'ballot' in its strict sense would not include voting by the use of voting machines."

The court, however, did not go down alone as being backward in its march. On the contrary, it opted —successfully— to pass up, as it were, to the government. "Our view", the court said, is a good deal of support from circumstance that even though the system of voting by mechanical process was submitted to the government for approval, yet the same was declined, which shows that the rule-making authority was not prepared to switch over to the system of voting by machines."

Mr. Trivedi is a very determined man and, by all accounts, his determination is going to bear fruit at long last. The court had chosen to

said to represent this will." The latest election, he added, highlighted the fact that this distortion of the voting pattern swung that margin between defeated and victory in at least 39 constituencies.

An argument used last year by the government, which the Supreme Court had supported wholeheartedly, was that the project would be taken up for government consideration only after the people were made familiar with the system of voting by machine and after there was general acceptance that the system of voting left no scope for misuse.

To this Mr. Trivedi counters: "The actual use of the machine is as simple as pressing a light switch." He, however, says that this education requirement could also easily be satisfied through a short film on the machine, which incidentally has already been prepared for viewing. To the misuse aspect, he points out that while the machines were used

noises between the printing and counting dates, etc.

Presently, it takes at least seven days to print the ballot papers.

Mr. Trivedi, in true salesman fashion, pushes his product with the added incentive that when not in use for Parliament or Assembly elections, the machines could be rented out, for a fee, to smaller local bodies—panchayats, municipalities and even college elections.

Also, there is the additional consideration that the machines have been the result of 100 per cent indigenous research and development by ECIL and BEL, both of which are public sector units.

Where the election commission is concerned, once the cabinet takes its decision and forwards the amendment to the 1951 Act to Parliament for approval, it is just a matter of time before the entire electoral process goes electronic—perhaps even in time for the next batch of Assembly elections

Infact

DOCUMENTATION NEWS FROM CED

Vol. III No.9.

September 1985.

Video Festival at CED

CED is holding an 'open-choice' festival of video films on its premises later this month.

Dates: September 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 1985.

Daily Timings: 3 PM - 9 PM

Venue: Centre for Education & Documentation

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL

326, V Main, I Block

Koramangla

Bangalore-560034

India

I. Fixed Shows: Every day at 5.30 PM, we will show a film of our choice.

Almost all of the following films are of 50-60 minutes duration each.

Sept. 24, 1985 - "PEPSI VS. COKE IN THE ICE-COLD WAR"

5.30 PM

A sharp, biting account of the phenomenal growth of the two giant multinationals, the power they wield internationally, their role in America's wars and imperialism over the Third World.

Sept. 25, 1985 - "THE BETRAYAL OF BHOPAL"

5.30 PM

Tackles most of the aspects of the 'accident' viz. Carbide's safety-record, double-standards, UCC's indifference to the conditions in their plant at Bhopal, etc. Includes interviews with Carbide (USA) safety officials and film clips of the immediate aftermath of the leak.

Sept. 26, 1985 - "NICARAGUA" (Parts I & II)

5.30 PM

A very scathing film on U.S.A's interventionist and destabilising tactics in Nicaragua and the courage of the people in fighting against it to make a success of their revolution.

Sept. 27, 1985 - "THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEN AND BOYS IS THE

5.30 PM

PRICE OF THEIR TOYS"

About armaments. Deals with their role in international relations and third world economy. Highlights some very interesting figures and trends.

Sept. 28, 1985 - "BHOPAL: LICENSE TO KILL"

5.30 PM

OR

"CENTRAL AMERICA: REAGAN'S BACKYARD"

The first one deals with the Union Carbide gas leak and its implications. The second is on the USA's interference in Central America and its covert military and overt political and economic pressure on those countries that fight it.

II. The 'Open-Choice' list: The following films are also available with us. The video set will be kept for open-use and these films can be seen by anyone at anytime between 3 PM and 9 PM (except at 5.30 PM) on the above days. (Unfortunately, since we received a majority of these films just a few days ago, we haven't had the time to view all of them ourselves from start to finish and therefore cannot give the exact duration of each one. However they seem to be of an average duration of 50-60 minutes each).

- i) "TALKING HISTORY" - A discussion between E.P. Thompson and C.L.R. James on issues facing the world today, with emphasis on nuclear armaments and the peace movement.
- ii) "REALITY OF THE MEDIA" - How the media is used in the Third World. A case study of Colombia.
- iii) "TO SING OUR OWN SONG" - On the situation in the Philippines today.
- iv) "PHARMACEUTICAL MNCs AND THE THIRD WORLD" - On the manufacture and ruthless marketing of inessential and even harmful/banned drugs in the Third World by drug MNCs. A case-study of Ciba-Geigy in the Philippines.
- v) "HARD TO SWALLOW: DRUG MARKETING IN THE THIRD WORLD" - About the killing practices of drug MNCs in the Third World.
- vi) "HEALTH CARE IN MOZAMBIQUE" - About the new and innovative health care techniques that are being employed in Mozambique.
- vii) "NO PROMISE FOR TOMORROW" - A report on the Bhopal gas 'accident'.