

plor mem-

Justice S. P. Singh and Justice Ranga- judgment by leader se of elec- tions was under law. f that par- case of A. and others) tion of Mr roin Parur 50 of the the voting ed on an ts broader the effect g the chip n area. gment was a lines of -stitutional if 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 statute to be ordered in favour of the voter."

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 59 and rule 49. Reliance was placed (by Mr Jerihmalani) 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 such, as it were, to the government. "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 defeat 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 age 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

between the polling and counting dates, etc.

Presently, it takes at least seven days to print the ballot paper. 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, in 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.11 November 1985

DOCPPOST FROM CED

About 15 days ago we finally installed the much-awaited photocopy machine at the Centre. Its a Xerox 1045. It was expected much, much earlier, but due to a series of delays and hitches in procedure it could come through only last month.

So DOCPPOST will be launched in early December. We had outlined the three types of facility that'll be available under DOCPPOST in the 'Infact' of August, 1985. The folder is almost ready to be posted. The rates have been finalised and a rate-chart has already been put up in the documentation room at the Centre. Henceforth new rates for xeroxing will apply for different people who come to CED for reference work.

To streamline the procedure of ascertaining which rate applies to whom, we are preparing a simple form. This will settle the issue of rates the first time itself and will save us from having to recurrently ask questions each time a xerox is made to decide whether to charge the activist, individual, professional, small/big institutional or any other rate.

BOOKS/BOOKLETS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

1. Women's Issues [feminism]

1. The Reproduction of Mothering: Psychoanalysis and the Sociology of the Gender, by Nancy Chodorow. 1978. (BK)
2. The Second Stage, by Betty Friedan. 1981. (BK)
3. Femininity, by Susan Brown Miller, 1984. (BK)
4. Compulsory Heterosexuality and Lesbian Existence, by Adrienne Rich. 1981. (BK)
5. The Mermaid and the Minotaur: Sexual Arrangements and Human Malaise, by Dorothy Dinnerstein. 1976. (BK)

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326, V Main 1st floor
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6. Untying the Knot: Feminism, Anarchism and Organisation, by Jo Freeman and Kathy Levine. 1984. (BK)

II. WOMEN'S ISSUES [GENERAL]

1. Women's Rights: Everything an Indian Woman Must Know About Her Rights - in plain language, by M.J. Anthony. 1985. (BK)
2. Women at Work in India: A Select Bibliography. Compiled by Suchitra Anant and others. Institute of Social Studies Trust, 1985. (BK, reference only).
3. The State of the World's Women, 1985: A Report. World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women, Nairobi, July 1985.
4. Decade for Women: Information Resources for 1985. Prepared by the International Women's Tribune Centre. May 1985.
5. Tourism, Prostitution, Development. Documentation Published by Equations. 1985.
6. A Bibliography on Norethisterone Enanthate (NET-EN). No. of publications cited-146, from the Population Information Program Resource Centre, Johns Hopkins University. November 1983.
7. A Collection of Articles on the Sexual Exploitation of Thai Women, by the Women's Information Centre.
8. Life on the Assembly Line: An Alternative Philippine Report on Women Industrial Workers, by Rosserio del Rosario. Philippine Women's Research Collective, 1985.
9. Women of Soil: An Alternative Philippine Report on Rural Women, by Rosalinda Pineda-Ofreneo. Philippine Women's Research Collective. 1985.
10. Too Little, Too Late: An Alternative Philippine Report on Government Initiatives for Women, by Alexis Salinas and Tina Liamzon. Philippine Women's Research Collective. 1985.

III. INDIAN POLITICS, HISTORY

1. Telengana People's Armed Struggle 1946-1951, by P. Sunderayya. August 1985. (BK)
2. Assam's Present Movement and Population Pattern Since 1971, by Bhoishage Bhangpa. (All Assam Tribal Protection Action Committee).
3. A Joint Memorandum Submitted to the President of India by the Mizoram Congress, Mizoram Janata, People's Conference (B) and others.
4. Oppression in Punjab. Report to the Nation, by Citizens for Democracy. 1985.

IV. HOUSING, FOOD

1. We, the Invisible: A Census of Pavement Dwellers. Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC). October 14, 1985.
2. A Place to Live: More Effective Low Cost Housing in Asia. Edited by Y.M. Yeung. IDRC 1983. (BK)

3. The Scenario in Maharashtra: Some Facets, by the Dairy Development Department, Government of Maharashtra. 1985.
4. Food Outlook. 1984 Statistical Supplement, September 1985. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

V. IDEOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY

1. Free Association 1: Psychoanalysis, Groups, Politics, Culture. Edited by Robert Young. April 1985. (BK)
2. Marxism Vs. Reality, by Brian Moseley. (BK)
3. The End of Anarchism?, by Luigi Galleani. 1925. (BK)
4. Land and Liberty: Anarchist Influences in the Mexican Revolution, by Ricardo Flores Magón. 1977. (BK)
5. Zapata of Mexico, by Peter Newell. 1979. (BK)
6. Fighters for Anarchism: Mollie Steimer and Senya Fleshin. Edited by Abe Bluestein. 1983. (BK)
7. The Human Essence: The Sources of Science and Art, by George Thomson. 1974.

VI. INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, IMPERIALISM

1. The CIA and the Media: Hearings before the Sub-Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives, Ninety-Fifth Congress (first and second sessions). December 27, 28, 29, 1977, January 4, 5 and April 20, 1978. 1978. (BK, reference only).
2. Reaching for the Bomb: The Indo-Pak Nuclear Scenario, by T.V. Kaul, 1984. (BK)
3. Third World Nationalism and the State, by Sam Dolgoff. 1982. (BK)
4. Bridges Not Fences: Report of Third World Trade and Technology Conference. Third World Information Network. July 1985.

VII. SOUTH AFRICA

1. Register of Entertainers, Actors and Others Who Have Performed in South Africa. UN Centre Against Apartheid. December 1984.
2. Relations Between the United States and South Africa, by George Houser. UN Centre Against Apartheid. August 1984.
3. Investment in Apartheid: A List of Companies with investment and interests in South Africa, by International Confederation of Trade Unions.
4. Apartheid Economy and the Role of Foreign Investment, by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement. UN Centre Against Apartheid. November 1977.
5. Activities of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, by Ann Seidman and Nera Makgetha. UN Centre Against Apartheid. May 1978.
6. Unions and Racism, by Shelby Shapiro. 1980. (BK)

MATERIAL FOR DISTRIBUTION

1. State of India's Environment, 1984-85: A Citizen's Report. Published by Centre for Science and Environment, 1985. Price Rs. 285/-.

2. State of the Malaysian Environment 1983/84, by Shahabat Alam Malaysia. 1983. 96 pages. Rs.23/-.
3. Environmental Development and the Natural Resource CRISIS in Asia and the Pacific, by SAM. 1984. 422 pages. Rs.85/-.
4. Pesticides: Problems, Legislation and Consumer Action in the Third World. The Malaysian Experience. CAP. Rs.28/-.
5. Seeds and Food Security, by SAM. 1984. 85 pages. Rs.18/-.
6. Beware of Hazards in the Workplace. A kit by SAM Workers Education Programme. Rs.23/-.
7. Land Degradation: India's Silent Crisis, by Mukarram Bhagat (A Cite Publication). December 1982. 123 pages.
8. Asbestos: The Dust That Kills, Counterfact No.5, CED. July 1983. 28 pages.
9. Health and the Work-place, Counterfact No.4, CED, May 1983, 10 pages.
10. Operation Flood: Development or Dependence?, by CED Research Team. (A Cite Publication). April 1982. 110 pages.
11. The Impact of the Ahmedabad Disturbances on Women. Report by the Women and Media Group, September 1985. Price Rs.3/-.
12. Drought in Maharashtra: Natural Calamity or Government Policy? A Report by Lokshahi Hakk Sanghatana. Price Rs.3/-.
13. My Story...Our Story of Re-Building Broken Lives, by Flavie. A Women's Centre Publication. Price Rs.10/-.
14. Saheli: The First Four Years. Price Rs.10/-.



Anjum Rajabali.

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INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

PHD Camp, Gillosugar PO, Raichur 584 101

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL

226, V Main, 1 Block

Koramangala

Bangalore-560034.

India

NEWSLETTER

"We will work no more
We will leave their fields
We will leave their houses
We will work no more"

The drum beat rythmically in the hot air of Turkandonna. The daily and contract labourers heard the call and answered it. Men and women left their work to demand for higher wages. By the next evening their demand had been met.

Behind this direct confrontation lies a history of small converging steps. Over the past three months the project team's work at Turkandonna had intensified. Franklin, a trained teacher, is holding night classes with 40 adults, while at the same time establishing a strong rapport with the Christian community. Nanjegowda is now living there permanently. Having overcome the initial suspicion, he began to build up a circle of friends and supporters with whom he started pressurising for the implementation of the government welfare programmes. The collective action cut across divisive factions so that the villagers began to speak as one voice. In large numbers they attended meetings at which Nanjegowda stressed the need for Sangams and for unity to obtain their rights and overcome their problems.

Due to heavy rains in the district, villagers everywhere have been unable to earn sufficient wages. Simultaneously the cost of food items has risen dramatically, a situation aggravated at Turkandonna by merchants holding their stocks back. The people therefore decided to start a Fair Price Shop and selected Ahmed to manage it. This was the latest in a series of significant issues which brought them in contact with important officials. In the process the gradually gained in strength and courage which brought them into conflict with the vested interests in the village. In proportion as the

villager grew stronger the Gowdas and merchants felt threatened and began to flex their muscles.

On the 21st September Ahmed distributed the first consignment of rice and sugar. On the 27th September the Gowdas registered an alternate youth club. Then on the night of September 27, a Gowda, drunk, came with a band of burly supporters to the project team's house and demanded to speak with Nanjegowda and Prasad. He objected to the distribution of food to the people on the ground that he had not been involved and that such activities which did not satisfy the demands of the whole village would create conflicts. If the team did not get out of the village, he said, he would beat them and Ahmed... Rational discussion being impossible, he was finally persuaded to go home. On the 29th some 50 villagers and the project staff were debating whether despite these threats, to continue the distribution. A message came calling the staff to the Gowda's house. They went followed soon after by the villagers. The Gowda, suddenly changing his tune, offered to help obtain more goods from the Govt. Consequently, Ahmed felt safe to continue the distribution of rice and sugar.

On the 28th morning, after Prasad and Nanjegowda had left for Raichur, Ahmed was continuing this distribution when the Gowdas and their supporters suddenly arrived and started threatening him. Seeing this Tippaya, a courageous village leader, said: 'It would dishonour us to let this man who is helping us get hurt', and stood in front of Ahmed. As the Gowdas closed in, a crowd of villagers came running. Slowly Tippaya's wife bent down and put a stone in her sari. Seeing this, first one Gowda, then another, and another slipped away.

Eight villagers volunteered to stay with Ahmed while the others went to call in Parthipli, a neighboring village. There an activist had organised the people to strike for higher wages, the road was blocked thus preventing any outsiders going to work. As the Tur and donna men returned home they discussed the matter: "These people are getting Rs. 4/- for women and Rs. 6/- for men and still they are demanding more. Our women do not even have bangles to wear and yet we do nothing. We are only paid Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 4.00 Let's take action." As they said this they passed a Gowda's field of Jawar which, in the heat of the moment some of them wanted to steal. However, one villager spoke out: "No, Nanjegowda has always said that we should not take wrong steps. Let us go and discuss the right thing to do."

A meeting was called at which the people decided to avoid violence and simply not co-operate with the Gowdas. Realising the importance of unity, the Christians and non-Christians served each other tea. A decision was reached: the drum

was beaten around the village declaring the strike. Men and women left the Gowdas' homes and fields. Later that afternoon, Nanjegowda and Prasad returned and ensured the villagers of their support. Together they debated what to do if the strike were to continue for long. The people decided that they would have to pool enough grain to feed 150 families. Individuals who were in a position to do so, volunteered contributions with a promise never to demand repayment.

The same evening, the Gowdas called a justice meeting. He objected to the Fair Price shop being located in Nanjegowda's house. He accused Ahmed of wrong weighing and of making 25 paise profit a kilo. A man, who would normally bow down with respectful fear to Gowdas, now stepped forward and replied that when the Gowda himself had run the shop before he really had supplied lesser quantity for which he had taken 50 paise profit. "We didn't have the courage to speak against you then because you oppressed us." Gradually all those who had, for years, been suppressed by the Gowdas voiced their grievances: that he had beaten them, and had collected money to renovate a community well and for other such projects which had never been implemented. The meeting finally broke up when the villagers felt that talking to "these drunkards" was serving little purpose.

On the 29th Sept the village leaders got up at 4.30 to ensure that no liquor reached the village and that no-one went to work. By 12 o'clock, after hard bargaining, the Gowdas agreed to raise daily wages to Rs. 4.00 for women and Rs. 6.00 for men. In elation the workers dispersed thus abandoning the contract labourers who were demanding a raise from Rs. 1,350 per annum to Rs. 1,800. The Gowdas had refused to go beyond Rs. 1,700. Realising that the Gowdas had succeeded in thus dividing the people, the project team persuaded the daily labourers to return and support their fellow workers. Thus pressed the Gowdas agreed to Rs. 1,800. By 6.30 the strike was over.

The benefits of those few dramatic days extend beyond the increased wages. As far as the project team is concerned, they now realise the firm base has been built up: Nanjegowda was able to control the people's emotions, while Franklin could confidently keep the Christians united. Between them they had an information base within the village, and, at the District and State level, a network of contacts who could help protect the people. But it was the people themselves who took all the decisions. They understood the implications of their actions which followed a basic strategy of maintaining their own strength while weakening their opponents. They realised that they had to take right action while allowing that their opponent took the wrong action. At present, the

contract labourers are being worked harder: so they are planning to insist on certain basic working conditions. General unity and support for the project team are high. The people are looking ahead with confidence and courage to taking up programmes of a wider nature: co-operative seed society, co-operative money lending, co-operative dairy. This enthusiasm must be consolidated. Ahmed feels it is crucial that the issues taken up with the Govt are followed through and that the health team continues to visit regularly twice a week.

Health

This comment of Ahmed's points to the vital role played by activities which, on the surface, appear concerned only with externalities. Dr Rajan is making regular evening visits to the villages. Moreover, Visvanath Reddy, the new teacher in Yedlapur, and Franklin have started dispensing basic medicines to 15 or more villagers a day. This is an important step towards the health programme's ultimate aim, the dissemination of knowledge. V. Reddy has recently been away and Jairaj, a villager who had watched him closely, has managed the little clinic himself. He is now keen to learn more in which effort Dr Rajan is helping him.

Women's Programme

"How can we stay healthy when we have only bad food to eat?" Narsamma's diagnosis of the situation in Budur was borne out by the women's health camp held there in August. A lady doctor from the Family Planning Association, Raichur, kindly came and spent the morning examining women in the project school hut. In all 62 women came from Budur and 8 from Hanchinal. Of these 5 had acute bronchitis; 5 younger women had dysmennarhea (pain during menstruation) while another 5 had severe skin allergies caused by long hours standing in water planting rice. In fact, nearly all the working women, to a greater or lesser extent, suffered from sores on their hands and feet.

There were various other complaints, including an incomplete abortion. However, the vast majority (42) were suffering from B Complex deficiency, resulting in bodyache, dizziness and weakness. 8 women had leukorrhea (excessive white discharge) of whom 7 women also had both. This overlap indicates the common causes of the two complaints. Firstly the women do not get adequate nutrition. As Narsamma said they subsist on a diet of rotli and rice: the vegetables they need and want are either unavailable or too expensive. Secondly, the women are generally rundown. It is noteworthy that these 48 women were all above 30, men above 40: that is after years of hard service to their husbands of house work, of bearing children,

breast-feeding and caring for them while also working in the fields. In other words, the ill health they live with for a large portion of their lives arises out of their neglected position as women in society.

Unless there is some positive discrimination in favour of women, any developmental activity will remain a male preserve. The camp, born out of this need to involve women, acted as a launching pad for the long awaited women's programme, which has been taken up by a new member of staff, Premila. Of course, the women benefitted from the free treatment and medicines. Furthermore it is hoped that the interest generated by the camp can be channelled into effective followup activities to improve the health of the village. Already the women have agreed to form a health committee, while two of them are going to attend a Govt course for Dainmas. However, the benefits extended beyond health. For, the women came together to prepare and organise the camp and together overcame the difficulties that arose. Now they are keen to have weekly meetings to discuss their problems and search for practical solutions. The stumbling block is that while keenly aware of their material problems, the women have yet to realise their own weaknesses and latent strength.

Education

Every evening Gillesugur school is alive with activity. Men 'rust back' from the fields are playing volley-ball and kabaddi. In a while they will sit down with their slates to practice writing or discuss village issues. Three months ago these same men had no interest in the project, whose activities in the village had come to a sad halt. So, when Papa Naik joined the team in July he decided to concentrate on first reviving the Gillesugur night school. The task facing him was a formidable one. It is easier, he says, to begin work in a village than to restore a lost faith and interest. Naik knew he would fail in this task if he tried to start with the adults. The path to success lay in the children who would act as a base from which to reach the whole village. Consequently, Naik began to teach yoga and P.E. to the primary school children. He chose a space near the village road so that all passers by would see and appreciate the class. On the third day the middle and high school children had asked if they could join. Since they were quick to learn new games an inter-village sports competition was held at Turkandonna. Despite heavy rains school children from 5 villages came and enjoyed themselves.

As their enthusiasm spread working children began to join in the sports and, when a teacher came forward, to attend the night school. With great excitement they prepared for a

colourful August 15th celebration which included prize giving for sports, regular attendance at night school, reading and writing. All these activities were watched with interest by a growing crowd of men who finally asked Naik to teach them Kabbadi. He agreed to do so after night school so that slowly the adults started coming, even at first only to play. This was a month ago. Now, adults are coming regularly to school and Naik has started moving away from the children. Thus, sports, enjoyable and valuable in their own right, have been instrumental in motivating the villagers to learn. They have provided an organised base for the youth to work together. This was amply exemplified last week. The Government has granted funds to extend the school room. To save money various village groups volunteered to do the initial work. One such group was the night school who, together with the project team, including all the teachers from other villagers laboured hard to dig the foundations. To foster and extend this nascent sense of brotherhood a grand event was held on October 2nd. 200 youth from eight villages, after taking an oath to maintain peace and sportsmanship, played and ate together. As a direct result young men from all villages are now keen to come together regularly and practice sports.

In fact, all the night schools, although still suffering from major weaknesses, have taken a new lease of life. This is especially true of Bichhal, thanks to the efforts of the coordinator, Mukundappa and the enthusiastic teacher, Devendrappa. Every night 34 children and adults come to learn literacy and obtain greater awareness. Slowly attitudes are changing. The students are gaining in confidence and finding their voice. Moreover, they are beginning to realise the part they must play in their own upliftment. They are interested in meeting outsiders. They are cleaner. For the first time the higher castes now eat and drink with the Christians, atleast in the school if not, yet, elsewhere.

Some of the students are also members of the growing Youth Club, whose president voluntarily conducted the classes for 8 days when Devendrappa was away. Recently the Club, in the face of much opposition, secured the installation of street lighting for the entire village. Furthermore, they have formed a health committee which cleaned the village well and provides Dr Rajan all necessary facilities. Mukundappa feels that with the youth as mediators the face of Bichhal can gradually change.

Indigenous resources

To create a wider base for implementing pilot programmes on the concept of Indigenous Resources, we hosted a three day workshop between 20th and 22nd July. The participants were

representatives from leading voluntary organizations in Karnataka. Dr Spellman and Mr James Melchior of I.C.C.C, Madras, exponents of this concept were also present as resource persons.

The concept of Indigenous Resources attempts to build upon people's knowledge, which is being lost due to the invasion of Western technology into their lives. It tries to develop courage and confidence. It uses the Indian culture, practices and philosophy to plan development programmes formulated by the people themselves, which will reduce the dependence on outside resources, skills and influences. The concept emphasises adaptability to the village situation as compared to the planned target oriented approach; the learning and confidence building processes among people as compared to success of the programme in measurable terms; and the use of village resources and knowledge as the basic inputs in development programmes; which, in turn, will help villagers plan and execute programmes that will solve local level issues. The concept refuses to accept the domination of Western technology in all areas of programming, be it health, agriculture, housing or legal work. It assumes that the existing pattern of voluntary agencies is inappropriate for meaningful development programming. The alternative is to build on village associations and interested individuals in the village. The concept also questions the present attitudes and working methods of funding agencies, experts/consultants, evaluators and training institutions.*

The project's other activities continue to progress, despite numerous setbacks and difficulties. In particular, many groups have come forward to secure Janata housing. As always there have been many guests, including Samasekhar on a two month block placement from SEARCH, and Harriet who has come from England to spend some months with us.

*

For a detailed paper on "Indigenous Resources" contact us or Mr James Melchior, I.C.C.C., Gurukul Campus, Kilpauk, Madras 600 010

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

INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
55, Surveyor Street, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560 004
Regd. Society No. 695/80.81

Gillesugar PO
Vic: Raichur 504 101
Kannataka

Dear friend,

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PROJECT COORDINATORS
OF INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY VOLUNTARY
DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS ON INDIGENOUS
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

A three day programme would be held at Gillesugar between 20th and 22nd of July, 1983, on Indigenous Resources and Development. This programme is organized by Indian Cultural Development Centre (James Melchoir), Institute of Asian Cultures (JW Spellman) and hosted by us.

The details of the programme and background material is enclosed.

This programme is a follow up of a workshop that ICDC had organized in February 1983 at Gillesugar, for the sangam groups of Raichur District villages (a report of the workshop, in Kannada, is also enclosed) and the workshop held in July 1982, at Inamvirapur, on indigenous resource development.

You are most welcome to participate in the programme to be held in July 1983. Please sponsor only ~~one~~ person from your institution. We would appreciate if you can kindly confirm your participation at the earliest.

With warm regards,

C. N. Prasad
GN Narayana Prasad

Dr. Raminarayan
Head, Community Med. Dept
St. John Med College
Maddur, B'lore.

Dear Dr. Raminarayan,
We would be very happy
if you can come to the
Program.
Detailed letter follows.
With warm regards
C. N. Prasad

INDIAN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, MADRAS

&

INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
GILLESUGAR, Via: Raichur 584 101, KARNATAKA

"TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PROJECT COORDINATORS OF
INTERMEDIATE AND PRIMARY VOLUNTARY DEVELOPMENT
ORGANISATIONS ON INDIGENOUS RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT"

(between July 20 and 22, 1983, at Gillesugar)

Objectives

- General: *
- * to establish a foundation for more extensive development programming based on indigenous resources
 - * to help remedy some of the deficiencies in existing training programmes
 - * to assist primary organisations in strengthening their programmes
 - * to test practical applications of ideas on indigenous resources
 - * to assist in bringing together a technical service team for indigenous resource projects
- Specific: *
- * initiate followup actions on the basis of workshops conducted in July-August 1982 and January-February 1983
 - * Develop greater awareness among the project coordinators on the issue of indigenous resources
 - * initiate pilot training programmes in selected districts for translating ideas on indigenous resources into project action
 - * identify and approve pilot projects based on indigenous resources

Area of focus

The Southern states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are the general area of focus. In these three states, preliminary investigation, a feasibility study on development programming, six workshops on problems and potentials of voluntary organisations, field study, interviews with the disadvantages, further research on indigenous resources, preparation of a meaningful training syllabi and five district level workshops on problems and potentials of village sangams have already been done. The total population for the three states are 138 million. The training programmes for project coordinators are being hosted by reputed and meaningful programmes that are associated with the indigenous resources movement in south India.

Region 1: Andhra Pradesh

Area 1: Cuddapah district is covered

Area 2: West Godavari district is covered

Region 2: Karnataka

Area 1: Raichur district is covered in this area. India's New Group for Raichur's Integrated Development (INGRID) at Gillesugar in Raichur district will host the training. The contact address is Mr. Narayana Prasad, PWD Camp, Gillesugar PO, Via: Raichur 584 181, Karnataka. The population of the district is 2 million.

Area 2: Bangalore district is covered

Region 3: Tamilnadu

Area 1: North Arcot district is covered

Area 2: Madurai district is covered

Methods to be employed

In the six districts in the three states, each district or a cultural region will be covered by a or two lead voluntary organisations. The criteria for selecting the lead organisations are based on the experience in earlier regional and district workshops, credibility, non-exploitative relationships with primary and sangam level voluntary organisations, interest in indigenous resources as an approach to development and future potentials.

The lead organisations will in turn - in fact most of them are already engaged in - contact and identify potential trainees from among the intermediate and the primary voluntary organisations either in the district or in the cultural region.

The training programmes will be structured with a definite agenda and participatorial in nature. The agenda and other working materials will be sent to the participants by the host organisations nearer the time.

Operational plan

July 20, 21, 22, 1983: Training programme for Region 2, Area 1 at Gillesuger, Raichur district

Physical arrangements: Boarding and lodging arrangements are made by the host organisation (please bring light bedding with you).

Travel expenses: Travel expenses are to be borne by sponsoring organisations. However, to those who need assistance, Rs.50/- would be paid by ICDC/INGRID.

Location

Gillesuger is located 30 kms from Raichur and 15 kms from Mantralaya on the Raichur-Mantralaya main road. Participants reaching Raichur may board any bus going towards Adoni, Yemignoor or Mantralaya and get down at Gillesuger. Participants reaching Mantralaya may board any bus going towards Raichur and get down at Gillesuger.

James Melchoir
Director
Indian Cultural Development
Centre (ICDC)
No.1, First Street,
Haddows Road, Madras 600 006

JS Spellman, Ph.D (London)
President
Institute of Asian Cultures
Windsor, Ontario
Canada

India's New Group for Raichur's Integrated Development
55 Surveyor Street Basavanagudi Bangalore 560 004 India
Regd. Society No. 695/80-81

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

ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೇ,

ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 19 ಮತ್ತು 20, 1983 ರಂದು

ಗಿರೀನೂಸೂರನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಚರ್ಚಾ ಕೂಟದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಮತ್ತು
ಈ ತತ್ವದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘವವರು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ
ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಉಚ್ಛ್ರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಂತುಷ್ಟರಾಗಿ
ಬಿಡು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ
ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ
ನೀಡಲು ನಾವು ತಯಾರಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಇಂತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸದೊಂದಿಗೆ

ಗೋಪಿರತ್ನ
[ಗೋಪಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ]

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಚರ್ಚಾಕೂಟದ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ

ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 19 ಮತ್ತು 20, 1983 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಚರ್ಚಾಕೂಟವು ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬೆಸುಗೂರನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇನ್‌ಗ್ರಿಡ್ [INGRID] ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಈ ಚರ್ಚಾಕೂಟಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಟನ್ ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಯ ಜೈಮ್ಸ್ ಮೇಘ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸುಮಾರು 43 ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಈ ಚರ್ಚಾಕೂಟವು ಮೂಲತಃ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಜೈಮ್ಸ್ ಮೇಘ್ ರವರು 'ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ' ಎಂದರೇನು? ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ, ಯಾರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ "ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೀಳು ಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಏಳೋಗುವುದು." ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೀಳಲಿ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುವುದು ಸುಲಭ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಚರ್ಚೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಾವು ಈಗ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಥವಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊರೆಯುವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ನಮಗಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ

ಎಕೆಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾರಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು 36ನೇ
ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯ
ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಖನಿವ
ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಕಿರಿಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ
ಮರುಗ್ರಸ್ತರಾದ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಲೋಕದೋಷಗಳು
ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿವೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಮ್ಮ
ಕುಳಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡಿರುವ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ-
ಗಳು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾಗಿವೆ:-

① ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರು ② ಅನಾಥರವರು ③ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮ
ಅಥವಾ ಕಡ್ಡರು ④ ಅನಾಥರವರು ⑤ ಅನಾಥರವರು
ಮತ್ತು ⑥ ನಾವು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ
ಕೀಳು ಮಟ್ಟದ್ದು (ಎಂಬ) ಮನೋವಿಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು
ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತಡೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ
ದೇಶೀಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯರ ಮೂಲದಿಂದಲೇ
ಅವರು ಪೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಮುಳ್ಳುಮುಳ್ಳು ಅವರ ಮೂಲ
ವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದು
ಅಚ್ಚಲವಾಗಿ ಬೋಧಿಸಿದೆ. ಮೂಲದ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ
ಅಚ್ಚಲಕೆಯಿಂದ - ಬಂಡಿಗಿಂತ - ಬಸ್, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ
ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಹಿಂದಿನೊಬ್ಬರೊಂದಿಗೆ - ರಸಾಯನಿಕ
ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವದೇಶೀಯ
ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣ
ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳ ಮೂಲದಿಂದಲೇ
ಎಂದು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾವು
ನಮ್ಮ ತನಮ್ಮ ಇನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಯ-
ವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವೆವೆಂದು
ಜೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವೆವು.

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పత్తెరగలు

- ① నడకార, కృష్ణగముద్ది, మువ్వకత్తె ఉపయోగములు
- ② నడకార, భాత్తుభావన, కృష్ణగముద్ది ముక్త ఉత్తె
- ③ ఒకప్పుడు చిన్నాళ్ళుగలది క్రిమికాయ ఉభయముల
సాధనములందు సుధ్య.
- ④ నివృత్తి భావన, హంత్రిక బోన, నడకార
భావన, ప్రభావశ్చే మణియచే ఇరువురు
శిక్షణ ముక్త సుడియపుడందు మాడు
పుడు ఇన్స్పిరేషనలగారు.
- ⑤ కిరీటికే తరిగికి మధారితమౌతు - Imp.
- ⑥ కిరీటికేరదిండు కుడివారు.

గ్రామభివృద్ధికి ఇరువ తిదకడెగలు

- ① దుబ్బాళికే ② కౌమణి ③ బొక్కి వడ్డకి
- ④ తరదోరద వడ్డకిగలున్న ఉనునరిమృత్తుడు
పుడు ⑤ తరదోరయరే మేలు ఐలు
ప్రజ్ఞ నమ్మలు ఇరువురు.

మేలుగలది అంశము గ్రామభివృద్ధికి
మారకమౌగిచే. దబ్బాళికే, కౌమణి ముక్త
బొక్కి వడ్డకిగలు ఉభయముల క్రిమికాయము
మాడిచే. వ్యక్తియ గుణశ్చే ముక్త బొన్గనశ్చే
బదలగి గుణశ్చే ముక్త బొక్కిని ప్రభావకే
నిడువుడు, నమ్మ గ్రామగళగో యొంద
తరదోరద వడ్డకియన్న ఉనునరిమృత్తుడు
పుడు ముక్త యొందదిరువ వడ్డకియన్న
మేలు ఐలు భావనయన్న బదలవణో
మాడలు కిరీటికేమృత్తురువుడు.

ಪರದೇಶಗಳು ೨ಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನ
ನೀಡುತ್ತಿವೆ:- ಮೊದಲು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಈ
 1 ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಂವತ್ಸರವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
 ಹೊಸ ತಪ್ಪಿನ ಓರಿವಾಗಿ ಓದರ ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ
 ಧನ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜನರು ಹಿಂದೂಳಿಯು
 ಓದರವರು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ
 ಓದರವರೇ, ಓದರವರೇ ಮುಂತಾದವು
 ಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ವೋದ ಕೆಲವು ಉತ್ತರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
 ಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಒಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಾಜ
 ದಲ್ಲಾ, ಕೆಳವೇಳೆ ಇದೆ ಓದರ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ
 ಬಳ್ಳಿಯವರು ಯಾವುದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಓದರ, ಓದರ
 ವ್ಯವಹಾರ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ನೀರಿನ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ
 ಕೆಳವೇಳೆ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ
 ತಪ್ಪಿನವರನ್ನು ಸಾಧು ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಓದರ ತಪ್ಪಿನವರನ್ನು
 ಓದರ ಕೆಳವೇಳೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ದೇಶದ ತಪ್ಪಿನವರನ್ನು
 ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಓದರವರನ್ನು ಸಾಧು
 ದವರಿಗಿಂತ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸಾಧು ಹೆಚ್ಚು
 ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಉದಾ:- ಮಹಾಶಯ: ಯಾವ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತ ಪ್ರಭುಗಳಿಂದ
 ಹಾಳಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಓದರ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನಂತರ ನಮ್ಮ
 ಜನರಿಂದಲೇ ಇದು ಹಾಳಾಗಿದೆ. ಓದರಿಂದ
 ಮೊದಲು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾದರೇ
 ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ
 ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರೇ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ
 ನಗರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನಕೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ
ನಂಬಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಸಲು ಆಕರ್ಷಣೀಯವಿ-
ತಿಪ್ಪಿರದ ಫೈರ್‌ಮನ್ - ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ
ವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ. ಸುಭದ್ರಾ ಆದಳುತವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿ-
ಸಲು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಭಯ-ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು
ಬೀದಿಬೆಳೆತು. ಆಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ
ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮಹತ್ವವಲ್ಲ
ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಕ್ಕೋ ವರ್ಷಗಳ
ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಗ್ರೀಕ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಾಗಲಿ, ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ-
ರೂಮನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಇಂದು ನಮಗೆ
ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಕಿರಿಯ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನು ೧೦೦
ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಈ ಪರಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು
ಕಣ್ಮಣಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ನಾವು ಪರದೇಶದವರ
ಗೌರವ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ
ಬಿಡುವೆ. ನಾವು ಸುಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಲಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು
ಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದು ಕ್ಷಮೆಯ ಸವಲು. ವಕೆಂದರೆ
ಮಾತಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಗನ್ನು ಪೋಷಣೆ ಹಣ್ಣಿನ
ಹೊತ್ತೆ ಹೊಲಸುವರೆ ಎರಡು ಹಣ್ಣಿನಗಳು
ಕನ್ನಡಿ. ಆದಂತಹ ಸುಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರು
ವಂತೆ ಪರಕೀಯರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಮ್ಮ
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡಿ. ಆದ ಸುಳಿಗಳನ್ನು
ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರವೀಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಕರ

ಹೊಸ ಕಾರ್ಯದೊಂದು ಆದಳೆಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ 40 ಭಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 90 ಭಾಗ ಆದಳೆಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು. 9 ಭಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಭಾಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ. 3 ಭಾಗ ಪಾಲಿಟೆಕ್ನಿಕ್ ಮತ್ತೆ. 2 ಭಾಗ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಆದಳೆಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು. ಈದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಒಡರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ 20 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಕೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಪಾಳೆ ಸಾರರಿಂದ 40 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರು ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು 90 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಕೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಿಂದ ದಿವ್ಯಮಲ್ಲ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳು ತ್ರಿಮಂತ್ರ ಪನಕ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಡಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಬಡವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕಡ್ಡಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿವೆ.

ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲು ನಾವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಕೈದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಸಂಕರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಹುಡುಕಬೇಕು.

ನಾವು ಈಗ ಎನನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೈದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಉದಾ:- ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೊಡ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಕ್ಷೇಮವು ಖಾಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ವಂದಿತರು ಕೈದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಇಂದಿನ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಬೈಬಿಲಿಯೋ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವಳು ಕಾಪಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಿರಣದಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

-9-

హిందీదే యత్తు జన క్షణదశే తిక్తుజన
కేర్జువరిరల్ల. తదశే త ఈగన యత్తు
రాజగోయ నాయకరల్ల ఎల్లదా కేర్జువశే
ఇద్దారే.

ఇందిన శ్లోకంయ నంవమ్ములగళ మిళ
తొరగనవర ముక్తిగ బహళవారాదే

- ① సగరకరణ ② కేంద్రకరణ ③ విశ్వకే
④ కేంద్రకే:- ① ట్టుక్టే ② బోషి

హిందీన కాలదల్ల లుప్తేధన, బోషిధి,
న్యాయ కేంద్రక, మార్కెట్, బోషాయక్రమ
కేంద్రక, కేంద్రక, కేంద్రక బోషన, నాంశ్చక్ర
బోషనవరణగళు శ్లోకాయర కిదెకదల్లయో
ఇదుత్తేదమ్మ. ఈగ నావు పరదేశవరమ్మ
అనువరితలూగ నమ్మలన నాబకీయమ్మ
నాదా కళదుకొండెద్దా.

గ్రామాభివృద్ధి పాధనలు నమగ ఈ క్షణగన
తొరగళు అవర్తక:-

- 1- గ్రామభివృద్ధి పరశ్చక్తిగ క్షిండువరకు యోగ
? పద్ధతియ నాదావరి అనువరితమ్మ. అదో
నమ్మ కళయ జనర బుద్ధిగ బోషాదబోషె.
- 2- నాంశ్చక్ర మిళ ఇదువ ప్రీమంతరుగళ
మత్తు బాంశ్చగళంద. కేంద్రకే నిల్లబోషె.
- 3- ఆర్యగళగ నావు బళమ్మిరువ పాశ్చిమత్తు
బోషాగళగన నమ్మ కళయ బోషాగళ
ఎత్తు మిళమత్తు కదెమ బోషన.

- 7 - రకుశాబ్జర యోగ పద్ధతియ లుబ విద్యార-
గళింత కగణి శోబ్ధుర, దుందిన లుబగళ
3 | కళగళు ఇచ్చు మేలు ముత్త జేర్చిన
రూగళు కుత్తుగద లుళయబవుదపుగళివి.

జోబాగళులతో భాగవతినిద్ద కుదత్తర
గుంపుగళు కేళగిన యోబునగళు
సూచిని ఉదతో కగువ చేర్చవచ్చు
కళగళుదను.

I యేమగళికి - కగువ చేర్చ 25,000/-

II కముదయ నిగ్రావరి యోబున

చేర్చ:- 10,000/-

III కరూగళు కాయకైమ (చేర్చి చేర్చి)

చేర్చ 1,000/-

Order
of
signature

మేలన యోబునగళు కుగళు
కువ కుదలు యోబున ఇందగళు
ఉదర కుదబ్బరి యోబు వకుశికిగళు?
చొరిగి కరలు యోబు వస్తుగళు
లకుయోగిగళు. ఉదర ఉనానుకుల
గళు కుగళు కుగళుగళుగళు?

యోబున ఇందరి యోబున గళు-
గళు నిధియే కలవధియోగళు ముచ్చ
చేర్చ. ఇదంతా కుదకు సోరి కుదకుని
కాధినుల ఉదకు చేర్చిగళు వదెదు-

ಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿ ತುಳಗಿನ
ಮತ್ತು ಆದಿತ್ಯ ಇರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ನವಕುಲಗಳು
ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ?
ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಚಾನಾಪಟ್ಟಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು,
ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಳಗಿನವರು ಇರಬೇಕು.
ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು
ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆಗ
ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ
ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಲ್ಲದೆ ವಲಸೆಯಾದ ಕಡಿಮೆ
ಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ.
ಮನಶಾಂತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಲಿಪಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ
ಯೋಜನೆಯಾದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು
ತಿರುಪತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರ
ಜೀವನಮಟ್ಟ ಸುಖಮಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
Regd. Off. 64, 12-C Main Road VI Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore 560010

Registered Society No. 695/80-81

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL	PROJECT OFFICE:
326, V Main, I Block	P.W.D. Camp
Koramangala	Gillesugur P.O.
Bangalore-560034	Via: Raichur 584 101
India	Karnataka / India

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JUNE 1ST, 1981 AND
OCTOBER 31ST, 1982

Introduction

A group of friends at Bangalore who had either worked or studied together decided to involve in social service in rural areas during 1980. We formally registered ourselves as a Society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act in February 1981. The organization has at present 11 primary members to the Society and has 7 members on the governing body, including the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

We decided to work in 10 villages of Raichur taluka on considering various factors such as backwardness of the district, illiteracy, poor agricultural development, lack of facilities, potentials for development, as compared to other backward regions of Karnataka. Based on the selection of Raichur District, we prepared a note on Raichur District giving all the details pertaining to the District and sought financial assistance from donor organizations, to carry on our activities in villages.

We started the Project work in the first week of June 1981 and stayed at Yeragara for two weeks and later on settled down at Gillesugur camp - the 10 villages that we have selected are around the Gillesugur village.

When we started the village work we were only two working - however, at present the team consists of 18 persons, which includes teachers, a Doctor and professional social workers.

The financial support for us came from Gandhi Peace Centre, Tirupathy, for the initial period of 15 months. For the present our Projects on education and health are being funded by HIVOS, an agency from Holland. Mr Willem Scholten, representative of HIVOS in India, is with us today. Indian Council of Social Sciences Research is also assisting us to conduct a socio-economic survey in 10 villages. In addition, there have been numerous friends who have assisted in many ways.

Programmes taken up and plans for the coming years

1) Adult Education: We are having 10 Adult Education Centres in nine villages around Gillesugur, out of this two have been functioning for an year, four for the past four months and four for the past two months. The teachers to conduct classes in these Centres are drawn from the villages only. The Classes are conducted in the evening in School buildings (if there is one) and also

in places such as temple or church. Since we faced some problems of a suitable place to conduct classes we have built huts, with the active involvement and assistance from village people, where we presently conduct classes.

The adults are taught in the conventional style till they are able to read and write. We have been putting efforts to develop learning material which would be of practical use to the people. There has been notable improvement among many who attend our classes regularly, with respect to their literacy. The attendance in each Centre varies between 25 and 30.

2) a) Non-formal education for children: We have 11 non-formal education centres for children. Classes in 10 centres are conducted in the evenings and in one centre at Karebudur Hamlet, adopted by Rotaract Club of Raichur, the classes are conducted during the day.

b) Health Programmes: During the period between June 1981 and October 1982, we have been conducting Health Camps at regular intervals at Gillesugur village. These health camps are mainly aimed at maternity and child care. People from all surrounding villages have been taking the benefit of these camps.

We have collaborated with the Lions Club of Raichur and also Family Planning Association of India, Raichur, for these camps.

Based on our experience of these Camps, we designed a Health Programme to meet the health requirements, the details of which will be given shortly by Mr Gopikrishna who is in charge of the Project.

c) Training: With an intention to educate college going urban youth we designed a series of training programmes on topics related to social work and gave training to NSS students of two colleges at Raichur, namely, SRB College of Commerce and SSRG College for women. In all, we conducted six training programmes and a two day work-cum-study camp at Gillesugur - during this Camp the students actively participated in repairing a small patch of road at Dugnur village working with the volunteers from the village. All these activities were carried on during the academic year 1981-82.

We are proposing to host the annual NSS Camp of BRB College of Commerce, Raichur, at our villages sometime during December 1982 and hope to involve students in Janata house building and approach road construction activities.

d) Socio-economic Survey: We are in the process of conducting a socio-economic survey for the ten villages that we have selected for our activities. The aim of this survey is to prepare a blueprint for taking up developmental activities. The Indian Council of Social Sciences Research has sponsored this socio-economic survey.

e) Agricultural development activities: Since we feel that agricultural development is the primary need for improvement in living standards of people in rural areas, we have been in a small way trying to initiate programmes in this field also.

1) We are interested in encouraging people to take up collective programmes, so that they develop the necessary attitude to work and live together. We have hence, along with groups of beneficiaries, proposed two community irrigation schemes for financial assistance to District Rural Development Society Raichur. That Decision is awaited.

The two Community Irrigation Schemes are located at Hanchinal and Kerebudur villages. The Scheme at Hanchinal has 18 Beneficiaries and the one at Kerebudur has 8 Beneficiaries -- all of them have three acres of land.

2) We are also planning to provide agricultural extension services and training for introducing better agricultural practices. We would also be having agricultural demonstrations on availability of a suitable plot around Gillesugur.

3) We have been making efforts to desilt the Kerebudur Tank, gradually over a period of three to five years. We have prepared a note as a preliminary effort to conduct a feasibility study and prepare a blueprint of the plan -- we have sought assistance from donor agencies to conduct the feasibility study.

We also worked with the village people and have obtained sanction under National Rural Employment Programme to start desilting in a small village, the desilting work started on 14th September and had to be stopped due to rains.

f) Kerebudur Hamlet Improvement Programme: Kerebudur Hamlet, residents of which are mainly Harijans has been adopted by Rotaract Club of Raichur. We have taken up many programmes in this hamlet such as Janata housing, tree plantation, education programmes, domestic lighting, drinking water well, old age pensions, etc.

Other activities

We have been initiating formation of Youth Clubs in the villages where we are working.

We have also got a plan prepared for drinking water supply at Gillesugur village with the assistance of Agricultural Engineering College, Raichur.

We sponsored our Adult Education Teacher for a Training programme at Raichur conducted by the Department of Adult Education under National Adult Education Programme.

Collaboration

We have collaborated with many institutions/clubs for activities in the villages:

- 1) Lions Club of Raichur, for health programme.
- 2) Family Planning Association of India, Raichur, for health programme.
- 3) Rotaract Club of Raichur for development activities in Kerebudur hamlet.

- 4) BRB College of Commerce/SSRG College of Women, Raichur, for training programmes.
- 5) Agricultural Engineering College, Raichur for conducting studies and making blueprint for community irrigation scheme and drinking water supply.
- 6) Bangalore University and Karnataka University for getting post-graduate students to work with us as part of their training.

In addition, we are also working with and taking assistance of Government Departments, such as, Horticulture, Agriculture, Health, Education and District Rural Development Society.

We are also actively working for the Federation of Voluntary Organizations for Rural Development-Karnataka, mainly to develop voluntary action for the development of rural areas. Mr Gopikrishna is the Secretary of the Federation of Voluntary Organizations for Rural Development for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

Future Programmes

In addition to the programmes already on hand, we are keen on initiating the following programmes:

- 1) Women Development Programmes
- 2) Dairying
- 3) Khadi and village industries
- 4) Youth training
- 5) Research

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INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

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

PROJECT OFFICE:

P.W.D.Camp
Gillesugur P.O.
Via: Raichur 584 101
Karnataka / India

A 8/12

We are a voluntary social organization, registered as a Society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act. The Society comprises of eleven members from various fields such as Socialwork, Economics, Agriculture, Law, Banking, etc.

Objectives

We are interested in the overall development of communities in rural areas, for this purpose, we have set our objectives as:

- to undertake, execute and assist projects for the improvement of socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community;
- to encourage and encourage leadership of youth and motivate them to work for the benefit of the community;
- to undertake, execute and assist projects for the diffusion of knowledge relating to agriculture, commerce and industry, with particular emphasis on adoption of appropriate technology;
- to undertake, execute and assist projects for the promotion of social awareness and organize training programmes;
- to conduct research, study and assist individuals/organizations in various developmental activities;
- to collaborate and cooperate with other organizations for the welfare of the community

Our Project

The project activities commenced in June 1981. We have initiated an Integrated Rural Development Programme for a group of 10 villages in the southern part of Raichur taluka, Karnataka. The theme of our project is to develop local leadership in the villages selected, who would work towards a movement for their own progress within their geographical limits. The local leadership will be developed through various programmes to be initiated in these villages, of a participatory model, covering different aspects of rural life. The Project believes that cooperative economic activities, through the use of locally available technology and infrastructure, is the main string for mobilizing rural people for self-development and also to develop leadership among them, in addition to making them economically stronger.

ONGOING PROGRAMMES

a) Adult Education: We have initiated an adult education programme in 10 villages. At present 10 adult education centres are functioning in these villages. The teachers for these centres are from the village itself. The Project team is preparing the necessary teaching-learning material useful to the people for use in the adult education centres.

b) Non-formal education for children: To enable children, who cannot attend day schools, to have an opportunity to become literates, we have started evening schools in nine of the villages. In addition, we have a day school at the Kerebudur hamlet.

c) Health: Under our Comprehensive Community Health care Programme we are meeting the health requirement of 10 villages selected by us. This Programme includes in addition to health care and nutrition both health education, training and preventive services.

d) Agricultural Development Programme: We are initiating an agricultural development programme which includes extension services, agricultural demonstration, training and collective/cooperative farming.

In this direction we have prepared a pilot project to identify activities that can be taken up for agricultural development. This proposal has been submitted to OXFAM, Bangalore, for funding. However, we have already proposed two Community Irrigation Projects benefitting 18 families in one scheme and 8 families in another (all beneficiaries having less than 3 acres of land) to District Rural Development Society, Raichur, for funding. We are helping beneficiaries form cooperatives so that they can carry on activities themselves.

We are also working with people of Kerebudur village to take up a major activity of desilting a tank. On desilting this tank, farmers and agricultural labourers are helped directly since crop failures would be eliminated and greater employment opportunity would be created.

An effort to conduct a feasibility study for desilting the tank with the objective of making cost-benefit analysis, alternative ways of using silt, technical and financial estimates and blueprint of plan, is also being done.

Under the National Rural Employment Programme, the Government has sanctioned approximately Rs.80,000/- to desilt the Kerebudur Tank under our supervision. This grant was obtained when a delegation of village people met the Deputy Commissioner of Raichur along with us in September 1982, when Raichur was facing severe drought situation leading to mass unemployment of agricultural labourers. The actual desilting work was carried out on 14th September 1982 (385 labourers worked), but had to be stopped due to continuous rains after 14th September 1982. However, the work would start again when the tank bed goes dry.

e) Socio-economic Survey: A Socio-Economic Survey is being carried out under grants from Indian Council of Social Sciences Research in ten of the villages where we are working. The objectives of this survey is to compile all relevant data pertaining to our project area, plan a developmental scheme for all ten villages and identify potential leaders.

f) Implementing Government Programmes: Joining hands with the village people we are working towards proper implementation of government programmes in villages such as Janata housing, rural electrification, pension schemes, infrastructural building, etc.

g) Collaborative activities: We have collaborated/collaborating with many clubs/institutions in and around Raichur. The important among them are:

- 1) Lions Club, Raichur and Family Planning Association of India for health programmes;
- 2) Rotaract Club of Raichur which has adopted Kerebudur hamlet;
- 3) N.S.S. Unit of the BRB College of Commerce/SSRG College for Women - for training and camps under our guidance;
- 4) Agricultural Engineering College, Raichur, for conducting technical studies on drinking water supply and community irrigation projects;
- 5) Bangalore University and Karnataka University who have sent their post-graduate students to work with us as part of their training.

PLANS FOR THE COMING YEARS

a) Employment and Income Generation

1. A project proposal has been prepared for introducing dairying as one of the subsidiary occupations in the project area. We hope to commence the project by 1982.
 2. Since cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, neem oil, are being produced in plenty, in the project area, we are scheming a programme to start Khadi & Village industries activities.
 3. Efforts are being put in to motivate village youth to undergo training in various subsidiary occupations so that their dependence on land is reduced considerably.
- b) Training Training programmes for youth in the villages is being planned. These programmes hope to train youth for leadership and occupational skills which should enable them to work for the development of villages.

c) Mobilization

1. To encourage people's participation and self management in activities concerning them, we plan to initiate/revitalize youth clubs in all the villages selected by us.

2. Efforts are being made to form agricultural labourers' associations.

d) Women's programme: As part of our Adult Education Programme, a programme for the welfare of women is being planned both for awareness building and to improve their economic status.

e) Research and Publications: In addition to conducting a socio-economic survey of the ten villages, we are keen on working on other village problems which need to be studied. We also plan to publish case studies based on our work experience.

FINANCES

- a) Gandhi Peace Centre, Tirupathy, funded our project during 1981-82 to the tune of Rs.75,000.00
- b) HIVOS, Holland, is funding our Adult Education Project and Comprehensive Community Health Project. The grant amount is to the extent of Rs.6.00 lakhs for the expenses during 1982 and 1983.
- c) Indian Council of Social Sciences Research is funding for conducting a socio-economic survey with a grant of Rs.21,000.00

In addition we are seeking assistance from other donor agencies for agriculture development projects, dairy project and training.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

1. KS Ananda Kumar	Chairman	MCom LLB United Commercial Bank KG Road, Bangalore
2. HC Chidananda	Member	MSW Project Officer, MYRADA, Ramagiri Holalkere PO, Chitradurga Dt.
3. Gopikrishna	Member	MSW Project Coordinator at Raichur
4. YS Keshava	Member	BSc CPM Indian Institute of Management Bangalore
5. V Krishnaraju	Member	MA MSW Asst Director (Admn) Dept of Women & Children's Welfare, Govt of Karnataka, Bangalore
6. Dr AV Malini	Member	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Research & Development, Bangalore
7. Nanjagowda	Member	MSW Project Coordinator at Raichur
8. GN Narayana Prasad	Secretary/ Treasurer	MCom MSW Project Coordinator at Raichur
9. M Siddappa	Member	MA (PhD) Indian Institute of Management Bangalore
10. Subhash Bhatnagar	Member	MA LLB Advocate, 19 DCM Officers Bungalow, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi
11. Veeranna	Member	Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary

India's New Group for Raichur's Integrated Development

Regd. Society No. 695/80-81

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

Project Office
PWD Camp
Gille sugar PO
Via: Raichur 584 101
Karnataka, India

NEWSLETTER

Issue V

June - September 1982
(for private circulation)

1. Adult Education and Non formal education for children

During the last four months there has been significant improvement in our education programmes. We have been able to commence four adult education centres in four different villages, viz., Alkur, Kerebudur, Gillsugar and Turkandonna. We have also been able to associate village youth themselves to teach in these centres. We have obtained permission from the concerned authorities to conduct our evening classes in government school buildings.

In the centres at Dugnur and Yadlapur there has been measurable progress in participants learning.

Non formal education for children is also going on smoothly. We, at present, have one day school and five evening schools. The children's attendance has been very regular and in few centres there have been significant increase during past few months.

Since our adult education teachers are untrained both with respect to teaching and village development work, we had a two day meeting of our project team. During the meeting we discussed a number of aspects related to education and development work such as developing relevant curricula and learning material, teaching methods, participant motivation, problems of learners, need for teachers training, types of development activities that can be taken up in villages, how to motivate people to participate in our programmes, formation of village level clubs/associations.

2. Health Programme

Two health camps were conducted on 28th of June and on 6th September in collaboration with Family Planning Association of India, Raichur, mainly for immunization of children and checkup for women.

We are forming health committees in all the villages: the membership comprises of people who are currently meeting health needs of villages, members of youth club and other resourceful people in the village. These health committees would be completely in charge of planning and carrying out health programmes in their respective villages in association with our health team.

3. Community Irrigation schemes

Proposals have been sent to District Rural Development Society, Raichur, to assist two community irrigation schemes - one each at Hanchinal and Kerebudur villages.

The one proposed at Hanchinal village is under the special economic component plan under the District Rural Development Society's IND scheme. There are 18 beneficiaries: all harijans belonging to two villages who have less than 3 acres of land. The site proposed for the community irrigation scheme is a compact block of 54 acres of dry land. The process of forming a cooperative is underway. The DRDS, Raichur, would take the responsibility of bringing technical inputs for a sprinkler system and also 80% of cost subsidy, if the scheme is approved by them. The 20% of the cost would be borne by the beneficiaries.

The second community irrigation scheme proposed to DRDS is at Kerebudur village. The scheme is to be assisted under the minor irrigation scheme of DRDS. There are 8 beneficiaries belonging to different weaker sections who are living in Kerebudur village. The total acreage of the site proposed is 16 acres each of the beneficiaries having 2 acres. This scheme was designed by 3 students of Agricultural Engineering College, Raichur, under the guidance of a faculty member. They have proposed a lift irrigation using sprinkler system and the source of water being a natural stream. The estimated cost is Rs.47,000/-. Efforts to educate the beneficiaries, mobilize financial assistance, formation of cooperative, etc., are being made.

4. Dairying

- a. As part of our collaborative efforts with DRDS, Raichur, we have agreed to work in one of their target villages, viz., Janbalimne, to introduce dairying as one of the subsidiary occupations. We would be educating and assisting about 75 beneficiaries who have been identified by the DRDS already, for giving buffaloes and other necessary inputs to start dairying in that village.
- b. We have also finalized a proposal to introduce dairying in two of our target villages on an experimental basis. The beneficiaries of the scheme would be 50 landless families in two villages - it is also hoped that women would be more involved in this scheme. The effects to mobilize resources both from donor agencies and banks are under way. We hope to commence the project by mid 1983 by which time we will have formed cooperatives and educated people sufficiently.

5. Desilting of Kerebudur tank under NREP

Raichur district was at the brink of a severe drought during late July and September. There existed severe unemployment situation and possible failure of crops because of lack of rainfall. The Wages had fallen down to as low as Rs.2/- per day.

Kerebudur village has a huge irrigation tank which is the main source of water to about 290 acres of land where paddy is grown. This provides regular employment to labourers coming from three villages namely, Kerebudur, Hanchinal and Dugnur. The stored water in the tank is normally sufficient for one definite paddy crop, but since it did not rain this year sufficiently the tank was dry by middle July by which time all the 250 acres of land had standing paddy crop. Absence of water in the tank effected the agricultural labourers and also farmers directly.

Since the people of Kerebudur village were aware of our efforts to educate them to take up a programme to remove the silt from the tank, in late July a small group of villagers approached us to guide them to take up the desilting programme which might provide them employment. On 27th of July the residents of the village organised a meeting in the village to discuss what is to be done and invited us for the meeting. During the meeting there were many who expressed the opinion that it is impossible to remove the silt manually, it is impossible for the villagers to coordinate the work and hence we should request the government only to take up the project. Some expressed the opinion which was contrary to all this. Finally, the meeting decided that a delegation of the villagers should meet the Deputy Commissioner at Raichur and convince him the need to take up the desilting programme as relief activity to provide employment.

On 30th August about 50 persons from Kerebudur along with two of our project team met the Deputy Commissioner of Raichur, Shri Vinaykumar, IAS. The Assistant Commissioner was also present. On reading the appeal made to him and on hearing the delegates the Deputy Commissioner requested Assistant Commissioner to make a spot inspection and report to him.

Accordingly the Assistant Commissioner visited Kerebudur village on 6th September and made spot inspection of the tank along with the Block Development Officer and an engineer from the department. During the visit there was delegation from neighbouring villages, (where also we are working) Hanchinal and Dugnur, who made appeals to the Assistant Commissioner that they should also be provided employment in the programme.

The next six days between 7th and 13th of September we worked on following the papers to get technical estimates done and financial approval obtained. On 15th September we obtained the approval to start the work - the Deputy Commissioner made our organisation accountable for the execution of the work and the Block Development Officer to bear the financial burden. In total 30 days of employment was to be provided for about 400 labourers under NREP.

We organized committees separately for the three villages, namely Dugnur, Hanchimal and Korebatur - where labourers came from, to maintain attendance and other records for the work carried out.

On 14th September the actual work started, we had about 385 labourers on the attendance sheet. Three teams were formed to work at three different spots and the supervision to be done by four persons from each village.

Fortunately or unfortunately it rained very heavily on 14th night and by 15th morning the tank was wet and the work had to be stopped for the time being. After few more rains, the tank now has about 1.5 feet of water all over. It is expected that the tank would be dry again by January 1983 and all are keen to restart the desilting work.

We are working with the farmers to workout a method by which we can mobilize resources from them, government and other donor agencies and remove the silt completely stage by stage.

6. Dugnur Road and School

Dugnur is one of our target village where we have been working since July 1981. We have an adult education centre and a nonformal education centre for children - both in the evenings. We have also attempted to take some activities such as repair of roads, grant of oldage pensions, etc. Mr. Mahadevappa, a native of the village, is working as our contact person in that village, he is part of our team.

During February 1982, as part of the activities in the village about 20 villagers, students from the National Social Service unit of BRB College of Commerce and SSRG College for women, Raichur, and ourselves worked together for two days and repaired an approach road. It was a road repair work carried out for a length of about 200 feet where there used to be one to one and half feet of water during rainy season.

Sometime in late March, suddenly there was a group of people (hired by a contractor) came and spread mud over the patch of the road repaired by us and increased the height of the road unnecessarily. This event, more or less, went unnoticed at that time, but in less than a few weeks time three persons from another village (where we are working) came to us and reported that someone at Block Development Office took thumb impressions at 45 to 50 places by each of them and were told that it was for having repaired road at Dugnur - the three villagers smelt a foul play and reported to us immediately. On learning this we told the details of the event to a group of active people from Dugnur village who were upset at someone making gain of their effort. In about three weeks time a delegation approached the Deputy Commissioner with a complaint mentioning in detail the work they had done along with us to repair the road and requested the Deputy Commissioner to inquire whether there was some fraud by someone else who had claimed money for the work carried out by them.

Now about the school at Duggur. Duggur does not have a school building. The government teacher (who is quite irregular himself) conducts classes from 1st to 4th standard in a temple. Last year a school building was sanctioned by the Block Development Office, and since budget was sanctioned for the year ending by 31st March 1982 - it was said that the school building was to be completed by March 1982 end. A sum of Rs.10,000 (approximately) was allocated for the school building construction.

Mr. Sanjeevappa donated the required land to the school and the building construction started sometime in February. As the construction progressed the complaints from the village multiplied bad workmanship, use of bad material, intermittent work stoppage, etc. The villagers at one point stopped the work since they were very sure that the building would collapse if such bad workmanship continued coupled with use of bad material. However, the work started again and by middle June the building was more or less completed(!) except for some finishing touches.

On the night of 23rd June 1982, unfortunate day (for the contractor of course) there were heavy rains in the area, it must have rained for more than 5 hours continuously. School building collapsed completely and the stone wall on three sides had developed big cracks from top to bottom.

On this issue also a delegation went to meet the Deputy Commissioner along with a petition narrating the incident. Assistant Commissioner visited the spot a month ago for enquiries. The building work has not yet started again, however, the workers from the contractor's side have removed everything except the foundation.

7. Kerebudur Hamlet development activities

This hamlet has been adopted by the Rotaract Club of Raichur and it has been the centre of many programmes mainly since the members of the Rotaract Club, particularly Deepak, Satyanarayana, Anant Sain, Ramesh, Srimannarayan, Vittal, Narendra Singh are taking keen interest and in addition the people are also responding equally well.

- a. about 9 old people from this hamlet along with Hanumantha, our contact person and a member of our working team went to the Block Development Office to make application for old age pension. Rotaract club on their part organised facilities, at low charges, for taking photographs, doctors certificate and completed the formalities at the Block Development office.
- b. About 30 coconut seedlings have been distributed one to each family as part of the beautification programme at the hamlet. In addition, a team of youth in the hamlet worked for two days to dig drains and fill up all places where water had collected around the hamlet.

- c. The hamlet has also been sanctioned an open drinking water well and domestic lighting under bhagyajyothi scheme of the government. The actual work on these is yet to start.
- d. On 15th August 1982 a small function was held to celebrate Independence Day at our nonformal education centre. Ms. Padmini Gaekwad, the teacher, conducted sports and games for the children and prizes were distributed by Mr. Panpana Gowda of Hanchinal village. Children gave a brief performance of group songs, dance and story telling. About 10 members from the Rotaract Club of Raichur attended the function and distributed sweets to the children.

8. Youth Clubs

Two youth clubs - one each at Dugnur and Gille sugar villages have been organized. Each of these clubs has about 35 members. The clubs have plans to take up village improvement programmes on its own on a regular basis. Formal registration of the youth club have also been done with elected office bearers.

We have plans to initiate youth clubs at each and every village where we are working in the coming months and slowly make them independent and carry out activities on its own.

9. Seminars and meetings

- a. the project team actively participated in organizing a workshop at Innaveerapur between August 10th and 12th on behalf of FEVORD Karnataka, the hosts. The workshop theme was 'Developing Voluntary Organisations: Problems and Perspectives', this was sponsored by Canadian University Service Overseas, Madras. Gopikrishna and Prasad participated in the workshop.
- b. Prasad participated as one of the representatives of FEVORD Karnataka at a meeting of Project Officers of District Rural Development Societies in Karnataka at Mysore between July 26th and 28th, 1982. The FEVORD team presented a paper entitled 'Collaboration with Voluntary Organisations : the need of the hour'. The FEVORD Karnataka team participating in this meeting was the first step in the direction of developing collaborative links between voluntary organisations and the government in Karnataka.
- c. Prasad participated in a three day meeting at Gandhigram between September 26th and 28th. This meeting was convened by the Society for Developing Gramams to discuss the issues related to development of villages.
- d. Gopikrishna participated in a workshop at Devlali between September 22nd and 28th, the workshop theme was 'Role of Voluntary Organisations in Rural Development' sponsored by Leslie Sawhney Training Centre.

10. Visitors

Mr. Pushpanath, Field Officer, OXFAM, Bangalore, visited our project on 8th August 1982. Mr. Pushpanath visited six of the ten villages where we are working and had discussions with the staff and people of the villages.

11. Staff

- a. Mr. Nanje Gowda, a post graduate in social work, has joined our team as Project Coordinator. Mr. Nanjegowda worked with us, for two months during June and July for his block place programme as student of Bangalore University.
- b. Eight teachers have joined our education programme between June and September 1982. All these teachers, except one, are from the villages where we are working. Of the eight teachers, one has bachelors degree in education and one has certificate in teaching, the rest have completed matriculation. The names of the teachers are:

Shri Ahmad Mallar
Shri Gopal
Shri Ramurantha B
Shri Homesh
Mrs. Madhulatha Philip
Ms. Padmini Gaekwad
Shri Mahadevappa Gowda P
Shri Venkatesh

xxx

India's New Group for Raichur's Integrated Development

55 Surveyor Street Basavanagudi Bangalore 560 004 India

Regd. Society No. 695/80-81

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL

326, V Main, I Block

Koramangala

Bangalore-560034

India

PWD Camp

Gillesugar PO

Via: Raichur 584 101

Karnataka

NEWSLETTER

Issue VII

January-March 1983

(for private circulation only)

1. Desilting of Kerebudur tank

Way back in September 1982, when Raichur was facing drought situation, the people of three of our target villages, namely, Dugnur, Kerebudur and Manchinal had met DC and had succeeded in getting a sanction of Rs.80,000/- to desilt the tank as a relief programme to provide rural employment under NREP. Though the work of desilting started, since it rained subsequently, the work stopped, however the Deputy Commissioner agreed to our request that the sanction be maintained and when the tank goes dry during summer desilting work could start.

As usual the tank went dry in the later half of January 1983 and we requested the Deputy Commissioner to permit us start the work again. The Block Development Officer was instructed accordingly, to initiate the work.

We met the Block Development Officer after a couple of days and were told that the technical and administrative sanction has to be obtained - we explained to him that all these formalities have already been completed. After a personal inspection of the tank to be desilted the officer came to our project office on the 19th of February and informed us that the work can be started. However, to get the order in writing we went to the Block Development Office on the 23rd to find that there was a new official. Unfortunately for us he was not willing to get convinced that all the preparatory work has been done - he wanted to have another inspection before pushing the papers for approval. We are still awaiting the sanction.

2. Janata housing at Kerebudur village

Under the Janata housing scheme 18 houses were sanctioned to Kerebudur hamlet, majority of which were allotted to poor harijan families. All the 18 families had decided to construct the houses together - some details of the process of coming together were discussed in the last issue of our newsletter.

The money received by each beneficiary were deposited in a bank account jointly operated by three representatives of beneficiaries and one of our project team members. The immediate need on starting of construction was purchase of stones, hiring of masons, etc.

Only two masons were available in the hamlet, hence the beneficiaries contacted masons from surrounding villages, four of them agreed to construct the houses.

A contractor at the nearby stone quarry was contacted for supply of stones and a sum of Rs.2900/- was paid to him as advance. He supplied about four thousand stones and absconded - the construction work which started in early January came to a stand still for non availability of stones. The stone cutters in the quarry were not willing to give stones to anyone else except the contractor. In addition, they demanded high price and advance payment for stones, we were caught up with a big problem of getting stones.

On enquiry we found out that the contractor did not have licence to the quarry and was not officially permitted to carry the stones across the border of Karnataka (he was transporting the stones to Andhra Pradesh which is just five kms away). We sought the assistance of the Revenue Inspector to get the stones and also to locate the contractor who was absconding. We decided to cease the lorry owned by the contractor when it was loaded with stones on its way to Andhra Pradesh - request the contractor to fulfil our needs, if he does not agree take legal action.

On an agreed date, one of the project team members, the Revenue Inspector and the beneficiaries went together and ceased the lorry. After few hours the contractor came running, the trick worked. He was willing to supply stones. After a few weeks he stopped the supply again, by which time we had established sufficient rapport with stonecutters who supplied stones directly to us. In addition, the beneficiaries also kept vigil on the movement of stones to ensure that stones are not transported outside the state.

3. Health programme

Our health team has started moving into the selected villages since January. Four villages, namely Bichal, Dugnur, Hanchinal and Turkendonna are being visited once a week.

About two thousand patients have reported to our clinics during January and March. The patients pay for the cost of medicines.

Immunisation camps were conducted against polio, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough. 200 children were immunized in the surrounding four villages.

4. Youth Club Activities

Dugnur youth club organised a work camp to repair a road connecting Dugnur to Alkur village. About 20 persons participated in the work camp. The second phase of this work would be taken up by June. In addition the youth club also worked in getting a borewell to their village.

A youth club has been formed at Bichal village. This club has taken up issues connected with old age pension scheme, as one of their activities, since many in the village were not getting the remittances from the government regularly. They made complaints to the Post Master and also at District Treasury office and ensured that the remittances are made regularly.

5. District Rural Development Society (DRDS)

The DRDS, Raichur, has selected three of our target villages for their activities for 1983-84. We are associating with them to implement government schemes under NREP, IRDP and other programmes which includes dairying, community irrigation schemes and other economic programmes.

6. Workshop on Development of Indigenous Resources

A two day workshop was organized between 19th and 20th February on 'Development of Indigenous Resources and Village Potential'. The workshop was held at our project area on behalf of Indian Cultural Development Centre. Mr. James Melchoir introduced the concept of indigenous resources, why existing development programmes have failed. He gave a picture of legal system, political administration, resource availability and many other aspects of rural life that existed decades back. During the workshop the participants were made to think on how to identify village resources, how to make use of them, what efforts and attitudinal changes are to be achieved by villagers for their own development.

Forty representatives from 18 youth clubs working in different parts of Raichur district attended the workshop. The workshop was received well - many participants came out with their own low cost, local resource based projects as the workshop ended. They also wanted to have repeat programmes of a similar kind.

As an immediate result of this workshop, a Herbal medicine centre was initiated by the Dugnur village committee in our project area. Bajjaiya, a native doctor, Marayana, a herb-collector, and youths of Dugnur village have taken the lead. A seed money of Rs.500/- has been provided as loan to them.

7. Mr. Sirajuddin Khan, a trainee of SEARCH, Bangalore, spent a month with us. He was engaged in adult education classes in Kerebudur village.



Ravi Narayan
Dept of Community
Medicines
St. John Med. College
Bangalore.

Book - 1084

(85)



INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

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

Gillesugar PO
Via: Raichur 584 101
Karnataka, India

Newsletter

Issue VIII

April-June 1983

This issue speaks of a whale lot of our programs. To begin with:

Education program: Its a sad comment to report that centers at Gillesugar, Hanchinal, Kerebudur Hamlet and Tungabhadra were put to an end owing to various reasons, they being irregularity of teachers, low attendance of students and poor progress. Also at Kerebudur hamlet the inhabitants were involved in constructing their houses.

However, at Gattabichal, Adult and Child education program was initiated. It is a move from the project meeting the 'expressed need' of the people. Accommodation and basic requirements for the same are being provided by the villagers. Currently the program is run in a Church by a local teacher.

Janata housing: Its a pleasure to inform that eighteen houses were constructed in complete, also three houses from previous batch, approximating to a cost of Rs.4000/- per house. Negotiations are under way at Local Administration for further grant of Rs.1,000/- per house as per Karnataka Government Order, an order which the local administration had not implemented for the last one and half years. Its worthy to quote the Block Development Officer who accompanied the State Minister for Housing and Works "No where in Raichur district such decent houses have been construction under Janata Housing scheme," which was made during their visit to Kerebudur hamlet (along with the Deputy Commissioner) in June 1983. They all appreciated the work that was carried out, we were told (none of the project team members were present at the village when they visited).

The impact of this has spread to Yadlapur, Hanchinal, Tungabhadra and Gillesugar villages wherein the same program is under way. Efforts are now at, locating suitable sites, gain some sanctions from the local administration, complete paper work and most of all motivate the beneficiaries to stay together and construct their houses.

Desilting: In the last newsletter we had mentioned the difficulties in convincing the local administration to carry out the Kerebudur Tank desilting work under the National Rural Employment Program during summer. In the last month the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner were appraised of the inaccurate information provided to them by the lower level bureaucracy regarding the tank repair work. We had also stressed the need of furthering the 'life' of the tank.

During the second half of June 1983 we came to know that the Public Works (Irrigation) Department had been specially requested by the Deputy Commissioner to take up desilting of Kerebudur tank as part of 'relief program' as the monsoons in Raichur are delayed. The concerned officials of Public Works (Irrigation) Department based at Gillesugar submitted an estimate of Rs.80,000/- for desilting 200 sq meters of the tank area in the recent future weeks. But now that the monsoon has set in the area, the water collected in the tank makes it impossible for starting the desilting work. Our hope is that when the tank goes dry the officials act at the right time.

Also mentioned in the previous newsletters was that we have plans to carry out the study on this tank. A proposal was forwarded to Foundation for Rural Recovery and Development (FORRAD), New Delhi, which declined any funding, owing to its own paucity of funds. However, with the available resources on hand, we carried out certain experiments (with the assistance of Prof. MK Bannerjee and Shri Bhaskar Natarajan) and found that the silt cannot be used for any industrial activities. But efforts are being made to increase the longevity of the tank, better water utilization, reclamation of the tank bed and such other related activities.

A team from the project and the beneficiaries shall be visiting Satara (Near Poona) along with Shri Bhaskar Natarajan where such an effort has already been made in a similar situation.

Youth club: Volunteers from Dugnur village are repairing the connecting road between Dugnur and Alkur, in two phases, stretching over a period of four days. Resource materials like cement, stones, cement pipes and money are being raised locally.

Oldage Pension: Persons eligible oldage pension scheme of Government of Karnataka are being identified. At this point of time ten such applications have been forwarded to the local administration.

Perspective Plan: We are drawing out a seven year perspective plan for the organisation to take up developmental programs in the areas of:

- a. water management
- b. soil conservation and social forestry
- c. major and minor industries
- d. land based activities, and
- e. use of natural energy sources

Ours friends Prof. MK Bannerjee and Shri Bhasker Natarajan are actively associated in helping us to chart a program. The plans would be ready in about six months - the financial assistance needed for this purpose is being sought from HIVOS, Holland.

Indigenous resources: In the January-March 1983 Newsletter we had talked about Indigenous Resource workshop held in July 1982 at Hubli and in February 1983 held at our project. As a follow up of this a program is being held at our project for Project Coordinators of Voluntary Organisations in Karnataka on the theme of 'Indigenous Resource Development.'

During early June '83, Prasad and Gopikrishna met and had discussions with Dr. Spellman and Mr. James Melchoir of Indian Cultural Development Centre, Madras. During their discussions they together had agreed to make a study of five villages basing on indigenous resource concept by November 1983. Basing on the progress made on the study and upon the result of discussions with people (beneficiaries) it is hoped to launch pilot projects in the choosen villages.

Participation in meetings/seminars

- a. Prasad attended a two day meeting on April 1st and 2nd in connection with the proposed Transnational Centre for Training in Nonviolent Social Change in Karnataka. In the meeting it was decided that a follow up workshop should be held on the June 25th and 26th, 1983, to discuss issues connected with the Center. Also, it was decided that case studies which can generate statewide nonviolent actions through a network of voluntary organisations be prepared, and to collect resource material on nonviolent movements and the theory of nonviolence.

Gopikrishna attended workshop on 25th and 26th June.

- b. A workshop organised by HIVOS was held on April 23rd and 24th which was attended by representatives of all voluntary agencies that are funded by HIVOS in India. During the workshop discussions were centred around the problems of voluntary organisations and the need and possibility of bringing about closer interaction among voluntary agencies.

It was decided that a follow up meeting in Karnataka is to be held in Mangalore in the month of October 1983.

- c. Prasad paid a visit to a village, Aiyannahally of Bellary district. The purpose of the visit was to assist a youth group which is interested in taking up rural development activities in that village. The group consisted, mainly, youngsters from the village, who are employed outside the village and are desirous of improving their village by joining hands with the village youth.
- d. Nanje Gowda and Mukundappa attended a workshop on Social Technology for Rural Development conducted by the Center for Education and Documentation, Bombay. The workshop was held at Ahmednagar between 20th and 25th June, 1983.

Visitors to the project

- a. Mr. Michael Shari an undergraduate student in creative writing at Friends World College, an American University with a center at Bangalore spent a month with us during May 1983. Absorbing the concept, programs and pattern of work at the project, he embarked on writing about the project. The book entitled 'Passage into Rural Development' is ready. The book would be published shortly.
- b. Mr. Surya Rao, a Ph.D. scholar at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, spent three months between April and June, 1983, with us. The main purpose of his stay was to collect data for a research paper entitled 'Relationship between Officials and Nonofficials in Development programs'. In addition, he wrote a small paper regarding the education facilities available in the project area and gave a helping hand for the team in many ways.
- c. Mr. Ganesh a student of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, spent two months with us to gain field experience. He involved himself in Health, Adult Education and youth programs.
- d. Mr. Shivarajegowda and Mr. Gangadhar, students of Bangalore University, studying for Masters in Socialwork, are now with us for their block placement. They are making village studies based on Indigenous Resource concept.
- e. Mr. PA Doddamani, a student of Karnatak University, Dharwad, studying for Masters in Socialwork, spent a month with us and wrote a case study on the project in partial fulfilment of requirements for his Masters degree.

f. Mr. Sirajuddin Khen, a trainee of SEARCH, Bangalore, spent a month with us during which time he was involved in Education Program. Siraj was instrumental in providing us the contact of Dr. Rajen, who is now working with us.

New members to the project team

Dr. Rajen, a native of YN Hoskote, Tumkur District, graduated in Medicine from Karnatak University, has joined our Health Program.

Mr. Franklin Prasannakumar, a graduate in arts with a certificate in Teaching has joined our Education program.

Ms Teppata, graduate from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, specializing in Medical and Psychiatric Socialwork, has joined the project to initiate programs for women.

INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

Registered Society No.695/80-81

COMMUNITY HEALTH CELL

326, V Main, 1 Block
Koramangala
Bangalore-560034
India

Project Office

Gillesugar PO
Via: Raichur 584 101
Karnataka, INDIA

NEWSLETTER

Issue X

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{for private circulation only}

Turkandonna

"Previously we were exploited but now we are coming together. At first the upper castes questioned us, asking what we know about the government and such matters. We replied that we did know what to do, that we did have managerial skills, and that we were working for the good of the community: "What you did through bribery, we are doing without bribes in our own way."

With project's help we started the Fair Price Shop. You know all about the strike that followed. Now we have come together for the water problem."

Tippaya was referring to the major difficulty facing the small and marginal farmers in Turkandonna. Most of them own 3-6 acres and pay tax for irrigation from the Tungabhadra cana. Yet, due in part to unauthorised cultivation and in part to Public Works Department's mismanagement, they face a perpetual shortage of water during the crucial stages of crop growth and incur huge losses. In the past the local Gowdas collected and kept money from the farmers, securing, through their influence, some water most of which they took for themselves. However, events this year have combined to give the farmers a new sense of independence. Gradually realising their potential strengths and latent abilities, 50 farmers have come together to form the Vivekananda Sangha with the ultimate aim of united self help. They decided to settle the water problem themselves. After several meetings they drew up a memorandum outlining the situation. Armed with this more than a 150 farmers swarmed into the office of the Assistant Executive Engineer at Gillesugar. Waving aside his platitudinous excuses and delays they demanded immediate action and sent 10 of their number straight to the Executive Engineer in Raichur. By evening water was flowing in the canals and onto their parched lands. But the problems continue and periodically the farmers find their flourishing groundnut crop threatened by lack of water. Each time a determined group, initially accompanied by the project staff, but finally alone, has successfully confronted the Executive Engineer.

The Sangha then tackled the need for fertilisers. Most of the members have been dependent on the landlords for crop production loans. Since the farmers have become organised the landlords have refused to give loans. Moreover, the only fertiliser available in the village was being sold by the Gowda for an exorbitant amount. Determined to bypass this exploitative system the farmers approached the banks for a fertiliser loan. However, the banks also refused because, thanks to corruption in the village administration, the farmers do not have their land rights recorded. Faced with this situation the project agreed to advance an interest free loan on the condition that a proportion of their crop profits is given to the Sangha. In this way they can slowly build up their own funds for the future.

Meanwhile the Fair Price Shop continues to run smoothly with a revolving fund of Rs.3,500/- At present distributing only rice, sugar and wheat, they also plan to sell dhal and kerosene. Thus, one by one, the ties of economic dependence on the higher castes are being cut.

Simultaneously the villagers are discovering a new self respect, even within their structured subservience. Bonded labour in Turkandonna work from 4.00 am till 7.00 pm and are often called from their sleep if water begins to flow. For this they are paid (after the strike) Rs.1,800/- per year, with the occasional cup of tea, if they are lucky. Recently one labourer was horribly abused by his rich employer. The labourer stared him in the eyes and said: "If you speak to me like that I will leave your service". He turned to go. His employer apologised and asked him to continue working. Not that the upper castes are taking such changes lying down. Recently, they have been attempting to break the unity of the poor by pitching up internal quarrels. When a community problem arose they instigated the women to involve the police and had one Thayanna arrested. Thippaiya and seven others, realising the Gowdas' game, wanted to help their fellow poor man, especially since they had had a dispute with him over the Fair Price Shop. They felt that this was the occasion to win him onto their side and intervened - only to end up in police station themselves. The police abused them and refused to even let them go to the toilet. However, when Gopi and Nanjegowda arrived to explain the situation the police became very cordial and allowed the villagers to go and get bedies. They then helped settle the issue with a compromise worked out at the village level. As they celebrated in the hotel, Thayanna repented for his earlier mistake, crying that they had helped him selflessly.

The incident served to lessen the villagers' fear of the police, whom, they now realised, can be handled to their own advantage, even without bribes. The project staff have continually impressed upon the villagers that in such situations they must be patient and not resort to violence.

A week later they were put to the test when a villager, encouraged by the Gowdas, beat up his brother. The latter immediately came to the project office, showing his torn shirt. With Nanjegowda's help he filed a police complaint and his offending brother was kept in the police station for two days. Once again the villagers had exhibited their ability to resist and overcome all opposition. Thus gradually the vision and courage engendered by the strike is being consolidated into a steely determination that has not only survived but grown with the repeated setbacks of the water issue and each new confrontation.

Towards a better team

From a small beginning in June 1981 our project at Raichur has expanded in its activities, finances, personnel and of course, problems. With this growth certain hierarchical trends had begun to emerge which everyone was keen to curb. We felt it crucial that the organisation continue to function with greater participation from all the staff. Only then can everyone develop the necessary attitudes and skills which, in turn, will enable them to implement village activities more effectively.

At present the 'core group' consists of five Project Coordinators, all graduates from outside the area, who are working with fourteen field staff, mainly adult education teachers/community organisers. Initially, all field staff were selected from the villages themselves. However, the experience was not very satisfactory and little work was being done. Hanumantha, who is working in his own village, Hanchinal, explained some of the problems this poses:

"People have known me since I was a boy; they know all my family problems. The elders especially feel I have no right to advise them. As the Kannada proverb says: 'Mountains always look more beautiful from afar' - Outsiders can easily gain respect, so they are listened to"

however, he still thinks the organisation should retain village staff:

"since I started working I have developed a great deal. I have learnt much; I know how to organise people and I am no longer afraid to speak, even to the Gowdas. This development can only come through the experience; it can not be imparted in words. So villagers, especially youths should be given the opportunity to work with the project team."

The dilemma remains unsolved for, while accepting this point, we also felt that to make any progress in the villages, it was crucial to bring in outsiders.

The result is an interesting mix in the project team wherein different youths of varying backgrounds relate to each other and work closely together. Although a well-knit 'development family' attitude is yet to develop amongst all the staff, we are moving in the direction of greater understanding and there have been a number of instances where this attitude has been exhibited.

It is to precipitate this process that we are attempting to make the organisation more democratic. The field staff, by virtue of their close relationship with the villagers, are in the best position to judge on many issues. The more they are involved in making decisions, the more successful will be their implementation of those decisions. Indeed it is only if the staff develop in these ways that any project can be selfsustaining. Too often voluntary agencies develop a rigid hierarchical structure with a concomitant managerial style of functioning. There is a top heavy staff of qualified administrators and accountants with excessive dependence on one key founder member. The much vaunted "people's participation" is an ideal rarely implemented within the organisations' own staff.

When we found ourselves moving away from this ideal, the project went through a period of internal crisis. Hitherto there was greater participation and democracy only at the core group level. Even this was uneven. We therefore initiated a process of decentralisation in the work sharing. Since, as a matter of policy, the project does not have any administrative staff, the core team members themselves carry out the administrative functions. They bear equal responsibility for programmes covering the entire project area. In addition, each member of the core group now has sole responsibility for all activities in three villages, hence Mukundappa has gone to live in Bichal and Nanjagowda in Turkandonna.

This has allowed for greater interaction between the core team and the field staff. We have also been holding monthly meetings of all the staff, at which their problems are discussed and joint decisions are reached on many issues. Padmini, the nonformal education teacher in Budur, explained how these meetings have progressed:

"Initially we sat in fear of being questioned about our work by the coordinators. When other staff were talking we paid no attention. But now we are interested in what all staff are doing in other villages, freely question the coordinators and discuss all the project's work."

As a result each one has realised the role he plays within the organisation, such that the field staff have themselves openly demanded greater participation in the organisation. Having no managers the organisation has been able to use this opportunity to try and make everyone feel that the organisation is theirs. Decisions pertaining to the project's activities, particularly those in villages, are mostly taken with the active involvement of the concerned worker.

Even some of the decisions pertaining to recruitment and termination are being taken in consultation with all the staff. Indeed of late no decision is being taken without fair discussions in the organisation.

However, the major decisions do remain with the core group. Nor have the field staff formal representation either in the core group or the Board of Governors meetings. However, they can attend the meetings and have access to all the organisation's documents. This situation has been explained to the satisfaction of the field staff: they are yet to acquire the necessary skills, aptitudes and exposure.

Accordingly, the entire staff have initiated staff training programmes which are being coordinated and held with great involvement from the field staff. This informal training is especially necessary since all staff find their own programmes. The team has no ready made schedule; it is left to each member to decide upon his/her work. Although initially confusing, we feel this process yields the long term results.

Indeed, even though at times action is delayed and not "very accurate", all these processes are bearing fruits. In particular the staff feel they are benefitting enormously in terms of personal development. Previously afraid and unsure, most field staff can now enter into free discussions although many inhibitions, frustrations and self doubts do remain. They also realise that their level of participation is ultimately dependent on the standard of their village work. In addition, everyone in the organisation has been compelled to assume the increased responsibilities that go with democratic functioning, and to attempt greater involvement. This has opened opportunities for mutual questioning, irrespective of position held. However, the progress has not been smooth. Many admit their unwillingness, or lack of confidence to assume responsibilities. Many feel more comfortable working in a less demanding, hierarchical structure. Some who are not committed to the cause have been slowly sidelined.

There is a need, therefore, to sustain the morale of the staff through direct and indirect means, particularly since any voluntary agency functions in an uncertain atmosphere. The staff, often under pressure in their homes, are open to greater risks and frustrations. Consequently, they have initiated their own welfare programmes, which do involve financial implications. The schemes being planned cover health, higher education, short term financing, saving scheme, terminal benefits and annual exgratiao payment. These benefits are seen as one of the necessities of ensuring the committed and sincere participation of each member.

Not that the project has yet succeeded in developing a strong team spirit. Our attempted democracy is still very much at the experimental stage and its future progress uncertain. However, there is a relaxed and happy feeling in the organisation which we do feel is slowly moving in the right direction.

Bichal

It is perhaps the inevitable fate of all voluntary agencies to find their efforts met with ridicule, suspicion and even open hostility. In Turkandonna this opposition has led to a direct confrontation. However, in Bichal the process has been one of gradual reconciliation. In the latter village there is such strong opposition to the project's work, mainly with the Youth Club and adult education classes, that some villagers fear to enter Mukundappa's house while few are prepared to share in the project's difficulties. To the powerful sections of the community the project's activities are a threat to their position, while to the poor, and potential beneficiaries, they are a meaningless waste of time. Both groups have a healthy suspicion of the intrusion into their routine lives. This position was aggravated by the inner doubts of the students and youths themselves who suffered from a sense of inferiority and inexperience. While wanting to undertake community work they were confused, not knowing in which direction to move and afraid to even speak to the established leaders. Mukundappa's work over the past three months has effected dramatic changes.

A powerful leader in Bichal is the Post Master, a man well known for his corruption. Encouraged by Mukundappa, the Youth Club met him to complain about the non-deliverance of money orders, old age pensions, etc. They then lodged a complaint with the Head Post Office requesting his removal from office. As a direct consequence of this action the Post Master, although still safely ensconced, no longer appropriates money order amounts and even bicycles to Yadlapur himself to deliver the money.

Such positive results awakened the youths to their potential. Fourteen adult education students planned a three day study tour to the Tungabhadra dam and the historical site at Hampi. The project provided partial assistance and four team members accompanied them on a highly successful trip. The students felt they had gained from being in a group and expressed a new hope and courage. They are now planning to open a savings account for future tours and the purchase of sheep and hens. The tour also rekindled the village's interest in the night school. The students' families came to realise that their children are developing through such opportunities. In addition, six new youths have joined, some parents even voluntarily ask the teacher to take their children.

A few days later the youth club hosted a Taluka level Cultural programme, as suggested by the Youth Services Department, Raichur. Initially, the Village Accountant had promised to provide the finances. When this failed to materialise the members, seeing a challenge, collected Rs.3,000/- and three bags of rice from the villagers themselves. They could then begin to construct the stage outside the temple.

At this . the elders objected, saying that Harijans would be attending the event. Nothing daunted, the youths went ahead with their plans, replying: "The time of your generation has passed". With much hard work, and the help of night school participants, everything was ready on December 6th. Nearly 150 youths from seven local clubs, including Gillesugar, participated in various competitions. There was bhajan, kolata, bharatnatya, debating and drama. Assisted by Papa Naik the Bichal youths gave good performances themselves. They also provided meals to all the participants and ensured that everything ran smoothly even when some opponents deliberately disconnected the main lights.

As a result of the programme, the youths have discovered a new unity and enthusiasm. They have a clear picture of the club's potential and feel able to conduct future programmes both systematically and independently. Simultaneously, their credibility has increased. The Club has gained an identity and recognition of the villagers who are now convinced of the youths' ability to help them. The visible success of the programme has also substantially lessened village opposition to the project. The ex-village accountant realised that the team's efforts had enabled Bichal to be proud of its youth. Joined by other farmers and richer villagers, he is now extending to Mukundappa his interest and support. Thus, step by step, the way is gradually becoming clearer for the successful implementation of the project's activities.

NEWS LETTER

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BUDUR

In 1968 the Government granted land for housing to the 36 Harijans of Budur. Last year all the houses were finally completed. Conditions in the hamlet are a definite improvement on the village: the roads are wide and relatively clean, each house is surrounded by young flowers and trees, the Government school is nearly finished, the bore-well never lies broken for more than a week... Although, since the hamlet is one kilometre from the main village, the Government policy seems to be creating colonies of Harijans, they themselves are happy:

"When we were in the main village there was not the same feeling of harmony among ourselves. We were always drinking and fighting with each other and then going to the Gowda to settle our disputes".

Accompanying this growing positive sense of community is a new spirit of independence. Nonetheless, relations with the other villagers remain close and continue to dominate the Harijans' lives.

One night in January a Kuruba from the main village stopped to have a Chay in the hamlet, leaving his chappals outside the hotel. When he came out he could not find them and turned furiously on the Harijans, abusing them by their caste. Nothing daunted, a young leader, Batappa, told him not to speak so rudely: "Whenever you lose anything you blame us. We are not the guardians of your chappals. If you are so worried about them, hang them around your neck and go." At this the Kuruba began to threaten Batappa and hurrying back to the main village told the story to his community who spoke loudly of beating up Batappa and other young Harijans.

The situation was tense when a reporter friend of the project team covered the incident in a leading Kannada weekly. Unfortunately the article by mistake read a "Gowda" instead of a "Kuruba". The Budur Gowda was infuriated, believing that the project team had deliberately given a false report to spoil his reputation. He called a Harijan elder and told him he could not see his name thus defamed, that he no longer respected the project team and would teach them a lesson. He talked of tying Gopi and Prasad to a tree and burning them and threatened the Harijans, in particular the four leading youths. As the news spread through the area, farmers from the Turakondanna Ryota Sabha offered their support and help. This was refused since it was felt that bringing outsiders would only aggravate a situation which had to be faced by those directly involved. However, the gesture of solidarity was significant.

After a couple of days the Gowda called a meeting. Despite the clear danger, the Harijans came unarmed and with the project staff, ready to face the consequences, while a Gowda from another village offered to act as an intermediary. At 10 am the Budur Gowda arrived with 60 villagers, many of whom were drunk, and 30 carrying sticks. The Kuruba, thinking they now had the Gowda's support, had gained courage to take their revenge and come ready to fight.

Initially the Gowda accused the project of bringing conflicts into village peace and demanded an explanation. However, he seemed ready to accept our apologies and moves to rectify the mistakes were being discussed when fighting broke out. First one and then others started beating Harijans, four of whom were injured. Further violence was prevented as the project team and Gowdas parted the two groups and everyone dispersed.

On considerations of strategy and safety, the Harijans and staff decided to approach for police protection. The request was made directly to the Superintendent of Police and the A.C. in Raichur, who promised immediate action. By evening two policemen were patrolling the hamlet.

However, no one wanted the quarrel to continue and the next day efforts were made for reconciliation. The Sub-Inspector came to the hamlet and the whole incident was related to him. There is no doubt that this move very much frightened the Gowdas; so much so that the Budur Gowda signed a document giving a commitment to maintain peace in the village, while those responsible for the violence signed an apology letter.

For a while relations between the hamlet and the main village remained strained. Then the Gowda himself called the Harijans to celebrate the festival of the village goddess, Maramma. Although apprehensive since, in former years after killing the sacrificial bull they had been beaten up, the Harijans accepted. As a further move for peace the project master craftsman, Anand, carved two new goddesses, a work much appreciated by the villagers.

The festival went well and, much to the Harijans' relief, relations are back to normal. The Gowda has earned a deep credibility in the villages for being "harmless and kind" and they do not wish to antagonise him. In telling the story, the Harijans go out of their way to apportion blame to the Kurubas and even themselves. Nonetheless, they were undoubtedly taken aback by the lack of patience and understanding on the part of the Gowda. "But there was one good outcome: previously the Kurubas were always threatening and abusing us, but now they are scared and do not dare to..."

It is through such processes, having an accumulative effect, that the Harijans fear of the other villagers, and even of the Gowda has gone. Simultaneously they are slowly moving towards a greater independence. Crucial in this process has been the Panchamukhi Yuva Sangha. After working together on the Janata houses the youths, while unsure how to proceed wanted to continue their close cooperation. They were therefore quick to take up the team's initiative and, one year ago, 17 youths came together in an informal association, with the elders acting only as advisors.

A large number of the members meet every night, in the school hut they built themselves, for adult education classes at which they practice writing or discuss village issues. Every Saturday the sanghas meet to specifically discuss, with increasing acuteness and perception, its own plans which centre primarily on agricultural development.

All the members own 2-4 acres of dry land and in June 1983 they asked for Rs.8,000/- as agricultural loan. Ultimately the project gave Rs.3,500/- since the high rate of crop failure in the area makes it unwise to invest heavily in the more profitable but weaker strains of rice. A few farmers understood this and planted the hardier, though coarser grains which can be consumed but not sold. It was these farmers who reaped successful harvests, the others losing to a pest which

swept the district. Nonetheless, they were all determined to repay "Otherwise we won't get a loan next year". Rs.2,000/- was recovered in cash and Rs.1,500/- in grains, and put into a revolving fund controlled by the Sangha. The original crop loan has been in constant circulation, being used again and again throughout the year. Since a small additional charge is added to the sangha loans its funds will slowly increase. Although there is a restraint on borrowing for consumption, grains have been loaned to families without employment and hence without food. Otherwise small assistance has been given to a couple of vegetable vendors and when onemember was admitted into a T.B. hospital for very long term treatment they advanced Rs.400/-.

They also decided to loan Rs.200/- to Hussainbec, a Muslim lady living in the hamlet and wishing to start a small chay shop, on the condition that she abandoned untouchability and treated them with respect. There is already a well established chay shop run by a Comti who also sells provisions. There the Harijans wash their own cups into which tea is poured from a height. For long they have resented this but felt powerless to resist it. Encouraging Hussainbec seemed a step in the right direction. When the Comti then approached the Sangha for a loan of Rs.400/- they replied: "Why should we poor people give to a rich man like you? You treat us badly yet expect our help." The Comti became angry and stormed out at which the Harijans decided now was the time to impose a boycott on his shop. For some time, there was great excitement and the boycott upheld. However the Harijans are totally dependant on the Comti for provisions sold on credit and they slowly began to patronise his shop again.

Clearly the group is not yet ready to take on such an issue, but it is gradually gaining strength. Although at times very sceptical of "meetings, meetings and meetings, where's the benefit," the benefits are very definitely emerging. The Sangha is the force for change within the hamlet, its members having gained the hope for future possibilities. Working on the Anata Houses and subsequent issues, they are aware of the fruits of collective efforts: be it large scale buying of seeds or dealing with the Government without bribes. The Sangha has also allowed for the leadership of the younger people. Five youths have grown into strong leaders who complement each other and prevent the dominance of one man. These individuals have gained a clear understanding not only of the importance of staying together, but also of group dynamics.

This was made clear recently, when Jumbanna, whose loyalty to the group is constantly in question, was selling his bad grains at a very high price. The sangha did not want to confront him directly, thus leading to conflict, so the project staff were called in as intermediaries. Jumbanna, coming to see that exploiting his own people was not the way to proceed, agreed to lower his price. "Of course it is still too high but we want to bring him firmly into the group. The whole point of our sangha is to gain the loyalty of such black sheep. The others stay together anyway."

Thus they are gradually gaining support for the association, developing an attitude of faithfulness to the group and learning how to work on their problems. Their plans are many, and at times wildly optimistic, but, most importantly, they do centre on the collective development of the group. They want, for example, to construct a pucca Sangha office in which to store their grains. Already they are undertaking cooperative activities; there was a shranadan recently to clean up the hamlet and last week twelve members, along with the night school teacher, worked together for free on Narasappa's farm.

In addition, they have realised the need to work with the poorer caste Hindus in the main village, and even their own women. Two months ago the Lakma Mahila Sangha was formed by 28 women who meet every Monday to contribute 50 paise each into a saving fund and to discuss various plans. As yet the women have no sense of commitment to cooperative ventures and are somewhat confused--which is only to be expected at this stage. We are confident that in time their sangha will also develop into a strong force within the hamlet.

For all the progress made both sanghas face enormous problems. They have divided themselves into cliques whose views are often irreconcilable. This has given rise to a competitiveness and at times an element of suspicion which prevents an accommodation of differences. Although lack of resources is presented as the fundamental bar to implementing community development activities, when the project offers financial support for their schemes, the immediate effect is divisive. Hence, unable to reach workable compromises through rational discussion, the sanghas drop plan after plan. Furthermore, while highly ambitious the members are often not prepared to work to achieve their aims. They expect the Government and the project to deliver goods without any effort on their part. Since the project insists on their active participation many of their ambitions remain unrealised.

Responsibility for the rise in these attitudes must lie in part with the project and we are attempting to review our working methods in this light. Simultaneously we are searching for solutions beyond the daily interaction between staff and sangha members. One such possibility is for training programmes which would bring the questions of personal relationships and leadership into the open. Such reflection might bring a realisation of the need for personal and group change--a feeling which could then be fostered through interactions, such as drama, which lie beyond the neighbourhood, work or competitive relationships. Both the sanghas and the project staff are confident that changes will materialise if only because they are in the basic interests of the members.

Indeed, for all their problems, the project places full trust in such associations as the only glimmer of light at the end of a long and foggy tunnel. Voluntary agencies like ours are, to a great extent, failing in their objectives, partly through poor work, but largely because the seeds of failure are inherent within their very nature as organisations with staff who are not from the villages and all the paraphernalia of institutionalised development. Although encouraging village groups is often the aim of such agencies, these groups fall at the base of the pyramid. The majority of investments, in terms both of funds and time, are on the organisation itself rather than on the groups. Thus, for example, while training programmes for salaried staff are now standard form, training of villagers themselves is all too rare. The whole process has become one of reliance upon, often unreliable, intermediaries who lack the commitment and sense of social sacrifice since, coming from outside, they have no stake in the village. Too often it is such personnel who gain in terms of personal development, rather than the supposed beneficiaries.

Detecting these failings within our own organization, we are considering the possibility of developing the village associations to themselves take over the work, much sooner than was originally envisaged. The organization would then function more as a resource base. As a first step, the Budur Sangha has given a commitment to attend the night school and monitor their teacher so the responsibility for ensuring he works falls on the Sangha members themselves (rather than on the organisation). Equally, although the teacher keeps the Sangha's formal accounts by following such process, Nagappa and Batappa following their own system

maintain a careful check. We hope that in a year's time the teacher will be redundant both for classes and for organisational purposes. The more advanced members can then teach alphabets and use the simple books on development in which they are just beginning to take an interest. Of course, the organisation would continue to give every support and necessary inputs, but in a more informal, though more direct relationship.

The Sangha members are keen on the idea. Having found the courage within themselves to proceed independently they are searching for its practical realisation. Their recurrent question is "How can we make our Sangha independent, How can we build it up economically so that we do not rely on anyone? Of course we still want a lot of economic help from the project. We also want to know much more about the Government schemes. There are thousands of them but they never seem to reach us. If we know these things we can manage alone." At present we still do not feel strong enough, nor able to be independent, but one day we will be."

One night as the women's sangha sat talking and the men were at night school across the way, Nagappa stood up to sing:

"We work all day
but at home the pots are empty
We till the fields
But our stomachs are not full
With our sweat the cities grow fat
With our toil the rich drink ghee
We must find our way forward
Not with Gopi and Prasad
But on our own, together through the Sanghas"

TURKANDONNA

The history of the association in Turkandonna, where the situation is one of conflict, has been markedly different. There the growth of the association has been hampered by its interpretation as a direct threat to the vested interests. The village remains in a state of perpetual, tense turmoil and unfortunately, events have recently been working to the disadvantage of the farmers. After months of constant strain, in January the Vivekananda Ryota Sangha and project staff relaxed and there were few village activities. The Gowda meanwhile launched upon a plan of systematic revenge which took everyone unawares.

For three months the farmers had been chasing water for their lands, running from one Government Office to another. Although they often met with success, it was always partial and temporary. It seemed that, being at the tail end of the canal, the water supply would never be adequate. The project therefore agreed to advance a loan of Rs.650/- to Sangha members who took joint action to repair an old pumpset. Using an existing well this can now supply water to 30 acres. In the event, however, it was only used by the one farmer growing a heavy crop, paddy.

For, four or five village Gowdas then took up the water issue saying: "Why are you always running to the project when we can do the work for you?". They won the support of the villagers, including many sangha members. This worried the leaders who felt that the sangha was losing support. However, the project advised them against opposing the move since, long as no money was taken from the farmers, as in the past, it was to their benefit. And indeed thereafter there was sufficient water.

Feeling strong after this success the "opposing" group gave a complaint

to the P.C. against Ahmed's Fair Price Shop. One morning, without prior intimation to Ahmed or the people, an inquiry was conducted by the Revenue Inspector. All the villagers were working in the fields except a few supporters of the Gowdas who complained that they had not received rations--but as Ahmed said neither were they recorded as having received them. The Inspector then accused Ahmed of not announcing the distributions. When Ahmed replied that the Gowda would not give him the necessary permission to do so, he was told: "Then you should go and hold the Gowda's feet and beg him". Throughout the Inspector was offensive and abusive and had clearly prejudged his case.

It came therefore as no surprise that the licence was withdrawn and granted to the Youth Club, formed by village "big men" soon after the strike. The licence was withdrawn on allegations of black marketing, wrong issue and non-issue of rationed items, stock storage, non-maintenance of records and selling at a higher price. The last two allegations were unfortunately true, as Ahmed freely admitted. In order to cover his expenses and repay the loan, Ahmed had sold the rations at an extra 10-20 paise. It was also true that he did not have the requisite receipts printed with his name, because he could not afford them. However, he was at fault in that he had not run the shop for two months and had not maintained all the accounts according to the Government proforma.

Nonetheless, Ahmed, supported by many sangha members, took a representation to the tahsildar complaining that the inquiry had been held without prior intimation at an inconvenient time. Ahmed went again with the project staff and explained to the tahsildar that the question was not of corruption but of the rich wanting to suppress the poor. At this request, a second inquiry was scheduled for March 7th. The project staff and sangha members went from door to door getting signatures for an appeal supporting Ahmed, a move which infuriated the Gowdas. On the morning of March 7th, Laarla, who had just been given two seers of rice by the Gowdas, confronted the adult education teacher, asking him why he was interfering in the village. He was soon joined in his angry tirade by a crowd of Gowdas and their henchmen who came to the Christian colony where all our staff were sitting. They tried to muster the villagers' support, asking them why they were not respecting and contacting the traditional leaders, and pressurising them not to support the sangha. For 45 minutes they rained abuse and accusations on all the project staff who responded with a silence which ultimately had its effect. The villagers gave us their whole-hearted support, many speaking personally to the staff in assurance of their loyalty.

At 4.00 the second enquiry was conducted in a fair and orderly manner. The villagers testified to Ahmed's correct distribution and it was found that their words tallied with the records. That evening after the officer had left, the Postmaster, who is also the Treasurer of the Youth Club, and the Gowda's men, dressed in shorts and carrying sticks, had a meeting by the canal. Intolerant of the project's presence and activities they were keen to pick a quarrel with our supporters and called friends from the next village. "We must beat up Ahmed, Tippaya and the Christians and remove the teacher". As they moved, drunk, through the village looking for a physical fight, the project staff called the police, and averted any violence.

Although the enquiry had gone well and it was admitted that the items had been correctly issued, the licence was still withdrawn on grounds of charging extra and non-maintenance of records. A new licence was granted to the Youth Club. Of course none of the Fair Price Shops nearby, or elsewhere especially in rural areas, maintain proper accounts.

...by all such shops have to charge a little extra to ensure they do not incur losses due to the transportation expenses, shantage and other conveyance and storage losses. While an honest man is punished, many corrupt individuals escape because they are either big landlords or their supporters. In this case, a man who is poor, without the landlord's support or the financial resources, had his licence cancelled for mistakes which could have been corrected.

It is the opinion of our advocate that the decision can be fought on legal grounds since the tahsildar actually has no authority to issue new licences. However, the sangha decided to drop the matter in the interests of restoring peace. It benefits no one to succumb to the foolishness of the Gowdas in seeing every event in terms of a credibility struggle. So long as the Youth Club conducts the Fair Price Shop properly the villagers have lost little. There is a theory in political science that the poor benefit most when two elites are struggling against each other. Since the trouble began in Turkandonna the rich have taken up the water issue, then the Fair Price Shop and now they are planning for mid-day school meals. It must be unusual to find a village where two groups are racing to outdo each other in social service. Given that in the present situation they would not dare to indulge in any corruption or malpractice, it is perhaps only for the good if the rich leaders have been pushed into fulfilling their role, since they alone in the village have sufficient influence and financial resources to implement Government schemes for the poor.

The Sangha is also beginning to realise that in a situation of conflict they will never succeed in working through a Government controlled by the rich and powerful. Depending on the Government will always mean constant struggling and financial resources which are not at the disposal of the people: as for example the money spent simply on bus fares to see officials in Raichur. The farmers are therefore thinking of constructive activities which they can carry out independently with the help of the project, and which cannot be adversely affected by village politicking. As a step in this direction, the newly starting rural industries programme has been deliberately located in Turkandonna.

At present the farmers are busy harvesting a bumper crop of groundnuts, with which are repaying their crop loan into a revolving fund. Otherwise, their morale is low and they need the constant support of the project. Indeed, yet to find a strength and leadership within themselves, they still expect the project staff to replace the gowdas: "We are neither here nor there, but hanging in mid-air. We are neither with the established village leaders, nor with the project staff. Of course, we know the project's intentions are good, but they are not taking the place of the Gowdas". Nonetheless, their own leaders are gradually gaining strength. Indeed, all people, although often demoralised and fearful, have been growing enormously in their courage to tackle the situation, and have great potential as a force within in the village which will work for the poor.

The Gowdas only have about twenty supporters but their influence far exceeds this number since, due to superior financial resources, fear and tradition, they still retain a pull over the majority of the village. Yet, as even this influence decreases with growing co-operation and awareness amongst the poor, the Gowdas assisted by political outsiders have initiated a propaganda campaign directed against the project. They are attempting to malign our credibility both as working individuals and as an organisation by intimidating villagers and sympathetic to our work, spreading rumours and lodging false complaints with the bureaucrats and Government officials. They also pay frequent visits to our reporter

friend in Raichur, attempting to cooer her into writing articles
condemning the project.

Turkandenna is in many ways typical of the problems facing voluntary
agencies in their work and it presents a real challenge. The situation
is very tense and our supporters live in fear time and time again.
After thorough analysis, we are now deliberately, on grounds both of
strategy and principle, pursuing tactics to defuse the tension by
non-response to provocation and peaceful, legalistic acts while also
attempting to bring out amongst the poor a mutual concern, awareness
and unity. It is nonetheless a very real possibility that, due to a
forced situation in the village, a confrontation might occur. Our
staff there feel that "one day or the other Turkandenna will explode".
We can only hope that such an occurrence will not push us in the
wrong direction.

Book Post

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Ravi Narayan

Dept. of Community Medicine
St John Medical College

Bangalore.

Karimnagar
Via Bangalore
Gandhi
P.O. Box
Post Office

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

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NEWSLETTER

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JANATA HOUSING PROGRAMME

Initially, it seemed to us that voluntary agencies could play an useful role by helping the poor obtain government facilities in such a way that while their socio-economic conditions improved they would simultaneously gain awareness, confidence and collective spirit. Consequently we were prepared to take up an issue constantly raised by the people: the Janata housing programme. Since work first began in Kerebudur, groups from seven other villages have come together to implement the programme. Of these five groups have not even been able to hurdle the pre-construction barriers that lie in their path. This alone bears ample witness to the enormity of the task facing the villagers, even those aided by a voluntary agency, who wish to implement a government scheme, the benefits of which are themselves questionable. Our experience over the past two years has raised severe doubts as to the wisdom of our involvement in this torturous process.

The problems start right at the beginning: with the application forms, to be obtained from district headquarters, Raichur, 32 kms away. Photographs attached and an educated man found to fill in the forms, they must be signed by the village accountant who has eyes only for the size of the bribe, not the eligibility of the applicants. The village accountant, exercising his 'discretion', has refused to sign for 4 villagers from Hanchinal, whom he claims to have houses: which of course is true if one's discretion classifies a cow-shed as a 'house'.

The next obstacle is the site. The government policy of blindly donating free lands is creating colonies of Harijans at a distance from the main villages. Even if such sites are mutually acceptable, the necessity of ownership papers creates inevitable complications. But usually the issue is not so simple and it remains unresolved in three villages. In Dugnur the bureaucracy did not accept the people's choice of land and after 8 months of promises is yet to find an alternative. On the other hand, in 3 villages the people did not accept the bureaucracy's choice. In Hanchinal just before 1979 elections the government in its generosity donated unasked some rocky land far from the main village through which water flows three months in a year. The villagers wanted to change the location

to a land belonging to the local Sowda. For the government or the people to acquire the land would mean two years' struggle through mountains of forms and legalities. In desperation, the 21 beneficiaries therefore made an 'arrangement' with the Gowda by which the land was donated to the government.

The people were discussing the matter with the project team when a Union Bank representative happened to be present. He suggested each beneficiary take a Rs.500/- bank loan for purchase of house site. After two visits to Manchinal, he said the loans would be sanctioned. Two months later, he regretted to inform the villagers that the Regional Office had not approved the loans. For this kind of information the villagers had wasted three trips to Raichur and three months' time. It also had the effect of undermining their confidence in the project team's intervention.

Yadlapur fared better. The government's gift of the burial ground having been rejected, one member of the group gave his own land: 22 spacious plots for a goodwill of Rs.65/- each. Site secured, the Junior Engineer must be persuaded to leave his Raichur parlous and give a mark out. Having struggled through this process, the villagers noticed mistakes in his work and called him again: an assistant came and guided by the beneficiaries completed a correct markout. Thus passed two months.

Next comes sanctioning of the subsidy itself. The Assistant Commissioner had originally agreed the sanction of 22 houses, but then professed himself unable to give for more than 10 houses per village, with an oral assurance that the remaining applicants would be covered in next year's quota. The villagers therefore held a meeting and selected the 10 members whose need was greatest. They began digging the foundations. However, when the AC was given the list, he revealed that sanction had already been granted in a nice tidy manner; i.e., serial numbers 1 to 10, which meant 9 of them were not eligible and the list could not be changed as they had been sent to Bangalore. When a coordinator went he finally agreed to change and, after a few more visits from the villagers, released the first instalment.

Obtaining these instalments offers its own special brand of problems to the timing beneficiaries. They must mobilise their own resources to lay the foundations: a cost of Rs.500/-. They then have to run after the junior engineer until he visits the site to check the work, after which the Block Development Officer will finally release a cheque. This process must be gone through 4 to 6 times (it seems to vary), each instalment requiring 2 to 3 visits. Broken promises to keep the cheques signed add to the frustration of eternal delays at every stage. Three different groups of villagers have been told by the government clerks that delays are made because they are caught through a voluntary agency that does not give bills.

When the cheques are eventually handed over, it is generally after banking hours and all the beneficiaries must again go to Raichur. Although they are bearer cheques, the bankers, who also lack with suspicion at the project workers, refuse to release the cash to representatives.

To circumvent this merry-go-round, the Kerebudur group opened a joint account at Tungabhadra Gramina Bank, Gandhal branch. Assurances having been given that the money would be paid, all the cheques were deposited. Ultimately, it took one and a half months of pressure and a visit to the General Manager at Bellary, to obtain the cash: the bankers had refused to pay and even pressurised the villagers to open individual accounts.

The financial problems in Budur did not end there. In 1983, the subsidy was increased to Rs.3,500/- when the group applied for their subsidy in 1983, the Deputy Commissioner ruled that the houses had been allocated from the 1980-81 quota, i.e. a grant of only Rs.2,500/-. The illogic is irrefutable. The project has taken up the issue, having ourselves advanced the disputed Rs.1,000/- per house. Although we have appealed to the Divisional Commissioner, no reply has been received for 6 months

Money in hand, construction can begin. Unfortunately, the government in its wisdom insists on a 'design' of four stone walls, which needs a skilled mason. The beneficiaries, whose interest is by now flagging, must hire a Gowda's tractor to cart stones sold at an exorbitant rate through unreliable contractors. The latter demand advances but do not deliver the stones, one contractor even absconding with Rs.2,000/-. It seems a near impossibility to have money, stones, tractor and mason all available at one time: if one component is missing the work cannot proceed. It has taken the Gillesugar group running in daily frenzied circles, chasing one requirement after another, 6 months to build from foundation to door level. And if, finally the roof goes on there is every possibility that the whole structure will collapse under the monsoon onslaught - as has already happened to 4 houses in Budur.

Not that the people are totally blameless. They often do not undertake their side of work leaving houses half built. There is also a tendency to use the money for other purposes, such as festivals or consumption, and then come crying that building cannot continue. The combined result is that it takes on average one year and 25 trips to Raichur for the people to have their houses.

This, even when they have been helped at every stage by the project team. Alone, the exploitation, delays, difficulties and expenses would be magnified to insurmountable proportions. Consequently, in the absence of willing intermediaries, the Janata Housing Programme, remains on paper only. When the project started working in the 10 villages, only 26 houses had been constructed, these by slightly better off enterprising individuals, some of them even obtained two houses.

Had the project not been willing to help, others could have obtained houses only through the intervention of local mediators who demand Rs.200/- to Rs.400/- for service rendered and thereafter hold the beneficiaries in their gratitude and hence power. In the absence of a voluntary agency, the people's expenditure is further increased by the bribes that are a matter of course both for the local administration and the Raichur officials. Reports have come of bribes to get instalments released at BDB's office, to issue of grant of house sites, for house registration, etc. Such expenses total between Rs.400/- to Rs.800/-: without them nothing can be done. Supported by the project the villagers have paid no bribes thus substantially reducing the cost of each house.

Indeed, working as a group with the project team has cut their expenses, time and effort at every stage. There is no mis-utilisation of funds and action is speeded up both in construction and paperwork. The government has trusted project team to supply forms and even fill in the work done certificates thus saving the usual difficulties. Able to wield some influence with the bureaucracy, the team ensures they do their job. Encouraged by our firm dealings, the people have gained in the courage to struggle against officials, and demand their right free of charge. Under normal circumstances, implementing the programme alone, the people, frustrated at every turn, lost courage and become demotivated by a growing sense of their impotence and inferiority in the face of the government machinery. To some extent we have been able to reverse this pattern so that their confidence has actually increased. The future implications of this changed psychology are great.

They are also learning how to handle the more complex problems that would otherwise wreck their hopes. During construction in Budur, an advance of Rs.2,500/- was paid to a contractor on the condition that deliveries would be made every day. After the first load, two weeks passed with no deliveries. On investigation, we discovered that the stones were being illegally transported to Andhra Pradesh. The team approached the Revenue Inspector who stopped the next lorry load on the main road and summoned the contractor. There was talk of money and police: within 8 days the full contract of stones had been delivered.

Problems had also arisen over the sites at Budur as 18 families possessed no ownership documents. Although they had lived on the plots for seven years, the village accountant said there was no official record of the government having allotted them their land and refused to sign the subsidy application. A delegation of villagers then approached the BDO who said that although the government had bought all the land only a portion had been handed over by the Tehsildar. He therefore did not have ownership and could do nothing. At this the coordinator suggested that it was a technical problem easily solved if he at once asked the Tehsildar to pass on the land. The delegation sat down and subjected the BDO to stony stares. After two minutes, he conceded that a mistake might have been made in the records and signed 18 blank certificates, requesting the coordinator to get them filled.

Such experiences have been significant for the villagers who have realised that only as a group, able to bring pressures on the powers that be, can they hope to achieve anything. Together they have a strength, otherwise beyond their reach, to resist exploitation and attain their goals. Indeed, the initiation of group action is both the greatest benefit the villagers derive from the programme and the only justification for our intervention. We have assisted only those who are ready to come together and, once work has started, have been able to control the growth of individualism within such groups. The owner of the site at Yadlapur was originally asking a very high price, when we intervened to explain that he should not exploit his own people, he readily agreed to a substantial reduction.

Usually, however, the villagers are quick to see the benefits of working together. Collective representations for sanctions and sites save time and effort, while mass purchases are equally advantageous. Expenses on stones, tractor hire and mason's charges are all reduced when purchased as a group. For an individual to obtain his application and photograph requires Rs.27/- and 2 visits to Raichur. By organising mass photos in the villages, the cost was only Rs.7.50. Equally, since the government supplied wood is of poor quality, the Budur men visited DEED, another voluntary agency in Hunsur, where for the same price they were able to make a joint purchase of good wood.

In such ways, groups of 10 to 20 working together on their houses have formed cohesive units ready to undertake further action in more important areas such as agriculture. It was as a direct result of the Janata Housing Programme in Budur that the Pancharukhi Yuvaka Sangha, now a vital force for collective change, was formed by those who understood the importance of staying together after the completion of houses. For, implementing the programme revealed the true nature of the government bureaucracy in all its glory. The people came simultaneously to the realisation that they cannot depend on a government that is unable to serve the people and that they do have a strength and potential within themselves.

Such wider effects are invaluable, but they are the accidental byproducts of a deficient programme and could not arise (indeed the reverse would be the case) were the people working alone. Given the extent of the team's inputs, necessary to achieve any positive results from the programme, we have begun to question whether our involvement is wise. The same ends, in terms of collective action, could be achieved through better means of greater benefit to the people. For, implementation aside, the Housing programme itself is of dubious value.

Undoubtedly there are material benefits, and the villagers living conditions are improved. They have moved from over-crowded narrow lanes swamped by stagnant water to spacious plots with room to grow trees and vegetables; from tiny dilapidated huts to larger, cleaner and permanent buildings. But are these benefits not outweighed by the problems? Surely these same results could be achieved in another way.

However, dazed by free government money we fail to look beyond what seems readily available (for such is the illusion we cling to) and search for viable alternatives. The prime, if not the only, justification for undertaking government programmes is simple economics: funds otherwise not available are provided to the poor. But, in retrospect even this is questionable. With the money he spends, simply on obtaining government house, a villager could finish his own hut:

Government programme expenses

	Rs.
1. Application form, photograph, and 2 visits to Raichur at Rs.10 per visit	29.50
2. Expenses on procurement of site : 3 visits Checking grant of house site : 2 visits Mark out : 2 visits	70.00
3. Procurement of cement and wood : 4 visits Transport of the same	40.00 20.00
4. Obtaining payments in instalments: 10 visits	100.00
5. Registration of completed houses : 2 visits Cost of registration	20.00 25.00
6. Foundation costs (borne by beneficiary)	500.00
7. Loss of wages for (on average) 25 visits to Raichur (at Rs.5/- per visit)	125.00
8. Loss of wages to assist in building for (minimum) 2 months at Rs.5/- per day	300.00
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED BY EACH BENEFICIARY TO CONSTRUCT GOVERNMENT AIDED HOUSE (minimum)	1229.50

This calculation is made according to the expenditure of the groups we are working with and may be considered as minimum, since working collectively with a voluntary agency inevitably reduces costs. Were the villagers alone and paying bribes, the total would rise to Rs.1729/-. Even this figure does not include procurement of site which is a necessity for a large number of groups. The total of Rs.1229.50 is therefore a moderate estimate.

This is the poor's expenditure on a programme supposedly providing funds for the poor. Apart from the foundation costs, all the money is wasted on indirect expenses: the real beneficiary would seem to be state transport and hotels. Rs.1229/- is the beneficiaries expenditure to obtain government subsidy of Rs.3,500/- with which to complete a building 10' x 15'. It is significant that at the outset the villagers have no idea of the money involved: they quite reasonably assume that the government programme means free houses. Were they aware, they might seriously reconsider. Since, for the same personal expenditure/loss of income any villager can in 20 days with minimal botheration build a good hut measuring 20' x 15':

Hut construction expenses

(being a good hut that is a viable alternative to a Janata house)

	Rs.
1. 2 stone pillars	100.00
2. Roofing material (poles, beams, bamboo weave, dried grass, etc)	500.00
3. Door	250.00
4. Skilled labour	200.00
5. Lost wages for building: 20 mandays at Rs.5/- per day	100.00
TOTAL	1150.00

In terms of his expense, therefore, a villager has little to choose between a 'government' house and his own hut. Yet, in the case of his hut all the money is a direct expenditure on the building itself. Consequently, the total cost his hut represents is only one fourth of the total cost of the government house:

a. Personal contribution on house	Rs.1229.00
b. Government subsidy	Rs.3500.00
Total	Rs.4752.00

Were this enormous sum of money properly spent, a villager could build four good huts or a wonderful three room hut that would match the dwellings of the wealthy in the villages. Yet the government scheme pours the money into an expensive design, with the expenses on various items as follows:

	Rs.
1. 2200 stones at Rs.35/- per 100 stones	770.00
2. Tractor hire and labour, at Rs.35/- for each load of 200 stones	385.00
3. Mason's charges	1000.00
4. Cost of transporting mud and boulders (including procurement)	300.00
5. Cost of wood for doors and windows	300.00
6. Roofing material	500.00
7. Other expenses (pipes, unskilled labour, etc)	300.00
This does not include foundation expenses. And all items mentioned above are direct construction expenses	TOTAL 3555.00

A large proportion of these expenses, especially on transport, stones and mason, are made necessary only by the inappropriate design. It is clearly absurd that a house 10' x 15' should cost Rs.4,784/-. But it is more than a question of economics.

Having no trust in the people, the government has prescribed the shape and size of the house according to an urban design: small stone squares stand with stark uniformity. Aesthetic considerations aside, the houses cannot serve the villagers' needs. With a measurement of 10' x 15' (and anything larger would be too costly for government to subsidise) it is impossible to partition off space for cooking, bathing or for the animals. Nor can the room be expanded if the family grows.

This alien design creates a dependence on outside knowledge and resources. Hence the high cost: it has been seen that the subsidy is spent on the very resources no villager has: a tractor, stones, mason's skills, all of which have their price. The villager can neither build nor repair their houses themselves. It will be three years before the Budur beneficiaries have the money to repair their fallen houses. They have become made dependent on forces outside their control and can no longer themselves manage their environment. Such material dependence gives rise to an increased mental dependency. The feeling is: "This is a government house", with little sense of ownership or pride only an increased self disrespect. I can not build my house.

Yet every villager does know how to construct his own house using resources available locally and cheaply. They can themselves make their bricks out of mud; they can themselves collect from the surrounding waste land a few stones, a few poles and the jambu (roofing material, a weed) with which to complete the job. Within a few weeks they can themselves build a low cost and a spacious hut which can easily be expanded or repaired. No outside resources or finances are necessary.

Bearing this in mind, it was suggested to the Hanchinal group that they abandon the government scheme and build upon their own local knowledge and resources. Their immediate response was: "But you people talk of our 'huts' and janata 'houses'. We don't want huts". Urban elites have made villagers believe their huts are low status, and poor man's dwellings. People remain in squalid huts they could easily rebuild because their eyes are set on 'free' government houses promised by passing electioneers. Given the harsh realities of obtaining government facilities and the deprived lack of the necessary stamina and inputs, for most, these ideal homes to be delivered ready made to their doorsteps remain an elusive dream: a dream that obscures the existing possibilities. For, the two birds in the bush have been given more value than the one in their hands.

This growing tendency, encouraged from all quarters, to look to the government and other outside institutions for all resources, ideas and knowledge has lead villagers to ignore or dismiss what they actually have. Indeed, they have been made to feel that they have nothing and can do nothing. The result is increased exploitative centralisation and dependence. It is vital that this trend be reversed and the people are given the opportunity to respect and nurture their own abilities. By supporting their hut, thus legitimising it, the creativity and initiative, of which the people have been deprived, can be rekindled. If they construct their own huts with their own money, work and designs, the resultant sense of pride and achievement will bolster their lost confidence to improve upon what they already know and have in other areas. A vision will grow to take their future into their own hands. It is not just housing which is at issue: it is the independence of the villagers.

Such is the vision of Indian Cultural Development Centre, a Madras based group committed to the concept of 'Indigenous Resources'. In collaboration with them, the project has attempted to initiate the process in Hanchinal. Discussions were held to explore ways in which the traditional huts could be improved upon. The villagers agreed to increase ventilation and lighting, to build separate small sheds for cattle and to put a bamboo weave under the roof thus reducing the fire hazard. At present, the poles for roofing do have to be purchased. It was therefore suggested that around their huts they plant saplings which will be fully grown (as poles) by the time repairs are necessary for the huts. The original

idea was that two huts would be constructed at a time, each subsequent pair attempting to improve upon the previous ones. Should finance at any stage be a restraint upon their creativity, the project would give small assistance to encourage experimentation. There has been no research at any level into improved hut design, although the need is clear.

Unfortunately, though not surprisingly, the plan, despite initial enthusiasms, has not really taken off the ground. Huts are coming up fast but with little innovation. In many ways this was fairly predictable: it takes time for such ideas to gain currency. Swept by a tide of urban impositions, the people have yet to find faith in themselves. Nonetheless, we believe the idea should be pursued as a possible alternative to a deficient government programme which creates problems of implementation, of house design and has wider adverse effects. Rather than taking such a programme to the people, the project has a far more important role to play in building upon the people's alternatives.

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WOMEN

It has become highly fashionable to talk of women's involvement in development: talk being the operative word. Women's actual involvement remains a much trumpeted ideal which rarely reaches beyond budget proposals. Our failings in this direction for the first two years may be taken as fairly typical of voluntary agencies all over, although there are notable exceptions.

Although a women's programme was included in our original plans, it never progressed beyond a few unsuccessful attempts to find a woman worker. The main reason for this inactivity was that ninety per cent of our team consists of male members. For years the village workers never gave a thought to the matter, while the coordinators felt nothing could be done without a woman to run the programme.

The problem is partly the indifference of men towards women, aggravated by an urban shyness. But it is partly one of linguistics. We do not talk of the "men's programme" but of "development work" or "community programmes" even though only the men participate. Yet we talk of the "women's programmes". The subconscious effect is that we mentally partition the women off from the main development processes. Work with women becomes a sideline that does not infringe upon the "real" work. A "women's programme" is generally misunderstood as a self-contained unit, like the "housing programme", which centres on female problems (- menstruation, child care, rape) and the safe urban inspired traditions of balwadi, sewing classes and mother and child care. As such it can be parcelled off to the elusive woman worker without any qualms of conscience. The result in the project was two fold: the women were neither involved in the general activities nor in a separate programme.

The problem was compounded by the unspoken assumption that the project, while working exclusively with the men, was, by some mysterious process, benefitting the entire community. Hence lip service apart, the necessity of working with women was not even recognised. Ideas of trickle-down effects and building up the best, while rightly discredited in terms of rich and poor, still hold popular currency with regard to men and women. How any benefits could spread was not quite clear since the women were totally excluded from the project's work.

Men, being considered the superior heads of every household, 'naturally' take the lead on any new initiative, especially ones concerning the whole community. Whenever a meeting is called, usually at a time when the women are still cooking, it is the men who come and decide upon a course of action the benefits of which they receive. Any additional income will go into the male purse and has therefore less chance of reaching the whole family in the form of increased food, etc. More crucially, the benefits attained in terms of increased awareness, self-respect, community spirit and confidence, being gained only through experience cannot be transferred and hence remain a male preserve.

Since such development benefits only half the community, it may actually have a negative effect upon the women. Formerly men and women were equal if in nothing else then at least in their shared illiteracy, sense of hopelessness, ignorance about approaching the government and alternative means to their own betterment. With male adult education and action on various issues, a new inequality is appearing. As the men acquire a new knowledge and vision they receive a new superiority and power while the women simultaneously have even less respect for themselves and their role in the community.

The adverse effects of working with half the population are not limited to the position of women but inevitably also impair the success of any scheme. Half the potential of the community in terms of skills, ideas and of forceful individuals is going to waste. Furthermore, schemes may fail because they do not have the support of the women, who, excluded from the months of groundwork, are presented with ready-made action plans with which they feel no sense of identity. The "people's" participation in planning, justly acknowledged as the key to successful development work, stops short at men's participation. Consequently, just as package deals of researchers fail at the village level, so male manufactured ideas founder.

This in part explains the workers' complaints of 'indifference' or even 'laziness' on the part of the women. There have indeed been a number of instances when the women have objected to, or refused to participate in 'community' programmes. One such was during house construction in Budue, when the women did not come forward to help lift stones as requested. The entire housing programme was implemented through the men; yet the women were expected to do the physical work. While such

incidents are generally taken as proving the impossibility of working with the weaker sex, they are in reality the natural result of working only with the men. The women cannot on queue understand and accept ideas to which they have never been exposed or decisions which they cannot feel are theirs because they have had no part in their making. When a woman recently objected to a sangha hut being constructed opposite her house, the coordinator exclaimed: "it is so depressing that after all these years of working she should think like that." Yet for all these years no work was being done with her or any other women. They cannot be expected to suddenly acquire a vision and sense of sacrifice for the community which is only now emerging in the men after years of work.

As these realities became more and more apparent, we realised that we could no longer delay working with the women. It had become imperative to involve the women by ensuring they become a part of the general development processes as initiated by the project team. All our activities be it in health, housing, agricultura or loaning, both affect the women and will only realise their full effectiveness if the women are included. After some months of discussions, a few workers are slowly beginning to understand that it is the responsibility of each one to make a conscious effort to involve the women whenever possible, probably starting in such areas as housing in which women have some special knowledge and therefore confidence. There are of course many obstacles in such a path stemming partly from the domination of men in the villages and partly from the women themselves. Double oppressed as poor and as women they require a special attention and an enormous effort needs to be made to encourage them to come forward.

It is an effort, and in some cases possibly even a risk, very few are willing to take at this stage. Most of the team are yet to fully accept, let alone implement such ideas. Some hide under sexual barriers, some excuse themselves with fear or scandals while others join with the village men in insisting that the women would only disrupt their meetings. Initially such disruption is a real possibility as the women have no experience of participating in group discussions or of thinking along new lines. However, more often the women are themselves unwilling or unable to come forward. Bound to servitude from morning to night, be it in coolie or in household work, they have little freedom for active participation in community programmes. More than the mere practical difficulties, they do consider themselves to be inferior and fear the men's disapproval should they become too vocal.

Given this situation, while joint participation remains the ultimate goal, we felt the starting point would have to be separate work with the women. Only then would they have the opportunity to develop their full capabilities both as individuals and as groups. Moreover, the team feels more comfortable to work with the women separately, rather than attempting to involve them in village issues. Interestingly, it has been the village workers, rather than the coordinators who have taken the initiative in forming women's groups.

Over the past six months, five women's groups have been formed in four villages, all of them following a more or less similar pattern. Once a week fifteen to twenty women gather and contribute one rupee into a common fund. These savings are then loaned to the members at a minimal interest rate: for festivals, for consumption when there is no coolie, for vegetables to sell. The system is working well and all debts are promptly repaid into the growing funds. At harvest time when wages are paid in kind, they give one seer of rice (as weekly contribution). This is especially advantageous since, the paddy is normally used to purchase goods from the village shop. By July they are buying back their own paddy at Rs.2/- a seer. This year for the first time they will have their own food stocks.

Their songas are a significant achievement. They are meeting weekly for the purposes of collective development. They feel a strong sense of identity with and pride in the songhas which give them the crucial sense of importance previously so badly lacking. Through them the villagers are for the first time saving, thus generating their own cooperative funds. For a society that has seasonal cash problems and survives on a vicious circle of loans from the vested interests, this initiation of capital accumulation is of some importance. Hitherto, all the men's associations had fallen into a pattern of approaching the project for loans. It is only now that, realising the implications of women's savings, some men's groups have begun to follow suit.

As yet most of the women do not feel ready to undertake any further activities. At times they wonder if they can do anything more, especially when the first visions of instant buffaloes receded into complex realities. But their potential, previously suffocated by male dominance is becoming clearer. In Dugnoor, the women had the idea of bringing cheaper kerosene. In the event, the local vendors' opposition became clear, they did not feel strong enough and let the more established youth club take up the issue. In Budur, the members have twice made additional collections for one member to contact Raichur officials and get the borewell repaired. It is through such small beginnings that the women can move beyond the traditional boundaries of earning and mothering into a full and active role in the community. Recently, the women of Budur faced their first challenge. They all spend long and laborious hours collecting and cleaning neem seeds which the local shop owner buys at 40 paise a seer. He sells to the mills at Re.1/- a seer. Previously, the women, lacking the initiative and organisational infrastructure have submitted unthinkingly to this exploitation. This year, stimulated by having come together, they have taken matters into their own hands. However, they lacked the capital and this being the lean season could not afford to sell on credit. The project therefore advanced a loan to Laxmi Mahila Sangha with which they bought the seeds at 50 paise a seer. The seeds poured in and Rs.1,200/- profit was made for the collective fund. The women are now thinking of the ways to invest the profits into productive activities.

Building upon such community programmes which to the common benefit, make optimum use of local resources, the people can slowly eliminate exploitation by the middle men. An opportunity given to reap the fruits of their own labour, their creativity is stimulated. In future years, the women may even be able to make soaps or oils themselves so that the entire products will be collected, processed and consumed in the village itself. For, the venture generated enormous enthusiasm among both the men and women who worked together to weigh the seed, keep accounts and find the best market.

However, slowly, the realisation is dawning on the men that the community means men and women and they are becoming more and more amenable to the idea of joint activities with the women. Initially, there were sporadic complaints about wives leaving their homes or teachers calling their women but otherwise there has been little opposition to the sanghas. In general, the men laugh indulgently "Let's see what you can do..." But as time passes some of the men are beginning to see the importance, and the benefits of the women's groups.

Hanchinal is an exceptional case in point. The worker there is a local boy who, largely because of his close personal relations with the community, has been able to facilitate the coming together of men and women. His sister is a volatile leader of some twenty women who, under his guidance and inspiration, have come together to form a sangha. At the women's meetings the youth club also come and matters are discussed on an equal footing. Nine families have a mather in one sangha and a son in the other, while three of the stronger women are members of the youth club in place of their small sons and have no inhibitions about voicing their opinions. The youths and women together decided to construct a hut for their two sanghas. A three day shramadan was held to which eleven women came and only five youths(men). This was the first time since the project started that women participated in the work.

Such joint activities hold the promise for the future. The aim of the sanghas is to improve the status of women in society and to improve the life of the poor by involving the women in development. Although the pace cannot be forced, we have to guard against the feeling that the women have now been "taken care of", the women's sanghas must run parallel to, or-as stepping stones to true community groups. They are opening the doors to wider possibilities.

I.M.A.**Focus****MONTHLY JOURNAL OF IMA KARNATAKA STATE BRANCH**

President : DR. B. M. ALUR
 Hon. Sec. : DR. B. S. RAMESH

Editor : DR. V. GOVINDARAJU
 (Sr. Vice-President)

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Issue 1

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EDITORIAL :**Year of the Girl Child**

Our children are the future of our country. The shape of tomorrow depends entirely on what we give to our children today. The best gift that we can bestow upon a child is the gift of health. A healthy child today, means a stronger and more prosperous India tomorrow.

In our country despite progress in several areas and well organised health structure, every year millions of children fall victims to devastating childhood diseases. In this context it is more distressing to note that the girl child is a victim more than the boy child. Every sixth female child death is due to neglect and cruelty. Of 12 million girls born every year 25% of them do not live to see their fifteenth birthday. It is the attitude of the parents that the boy is a better child and the girl a lesser child. The girl is often a support to the family and continuity of the family, the girl is married away to another family makes the parent to have different attitude towards the girl child. The girl child having fever for 3-4 days is ignored but, where as the boy child having 3-4 hours fever is immediately taken to a doctor. The girl child in rural areas works about 9 to 10 hours through the year helping the parent, both at home and the fields. She takes care of the younger brother, does household chores and after all this she is fed with the left-overs and less nutritious food. The boy child is fed with nutritious food and well fed. He also has time to play.

The girl child is usually not sent to the school or is often a school dropout to help the family. As per the 1985 report the girl child saves about Rs. 39,000/- by her work in the family.

The attitude against the girl child starts very early. The day the bride comes home, the mother-in-law's first few words are that she should bestow the family next year with a grand-son and she never says that she would like to have a healthy grand-child or a grand-daughter.

Now the attitude is changing. Girl child is getting better care and better facilities. The girl is no longer differentiated by the parents. Girl is given full opportunity to study. She has now entered the fields which were once monopolised only by the boys. The girl is given a choice to decide her future.

India, a member country of SAARC, is observing the year 1990 as the "Year of Girl Child" as per the declaration of SAARC.

Your girl is tomorrow's Pearl. So let us not ignore the girl child but let us educate ourselves and others about the rights of the girl child and help her get her rights. Let us strive to give a better deal - better food, health, education and joys. Let us ensure she has a place in the sun. Let us ensure her right to equality - that our constitution promised her many years ago.

If all of us act as responsible citizens and prevent the atrocities on the girl child, we can ensure that the "Year of Girl Child" is a success and assure the future of the girl child is secure. We can then have a successful girl child decade 1991 - 2000 as declared by SAARC.

Dr. Jagdish L. Menda
 Guest Editor

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
(KARNATAKA STATE BRANCH)

PRESIDENT SPEAKS

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(Gadag)

Sr. Vice-President

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(Bangalore)

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Dr. V.S. Huilgol
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(Shimoga)



My Dear Members,

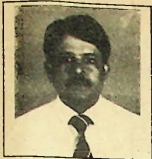
In the ever changing medical scene of today, I cannot help being amazed at the mad rush for acquiring sophisticated medical gadgets like Ultrasonograms, Scanners, Lasers, Gastrosopes and at the mushrooming of ultramodern hospitals at colossal expences. And yet it is a fact that more then 90% of the deaths in India are preventable and are the direct result of poverty, ignorance, lack of education and near total absrence of public health and sanitary services in the rural areas. It is in this direction that the entire medical fraternity must focus its attention on and try to play a supportive role to the Government, Semi-government and Social Agencies. No doubt the doctors throughout the state have been rendering commendable services all these years. They must now shift their emphasis on Rural Health Education, Immunisation and Family Planning and Welfare. They must associate themselves with IRDP workers, Basic Health workers, Anganawadi workers, Primary Health Centres, Village Panchayats and local community leaders.

I request each and every IMA and every Medical College to chalk out a programme to cover the surrounding rural areas. They should depute in batches, trained volunteers to deal with the triple task of Rural Health Education, Immunisation and Family Planning and Welfare.

Rural Health Education is the fundamental need of our country. A systematic and scientific study of the rural health problems is essential. The popular method used is the "RAP" Method (Rapid Assessment Procedures). It has been successfully used in Brazil. The important points to tackle are rural hygiene, sanitation, personal hygiene, proper use of water and so on. Certain specific programmes already in vogue must be popularised. They are ORT (Oral Rehydration Therapy), Breast Feeding and Breast Care, Nutritional education and growth monitoring.

One of the most vital and rewarding aspect of preventive medicine and Rural Health Education is in the field

(Contd. on 3rd page)



HONORARY SECRETARY'S DESK

This is my first communication after assuming the charge of Indian Medical Association, Karnataka State Branch Secretaryship.

Our profession is going through dynamic changes. As the number of professionals increase, the problems also grow concomitantly. We have on the one hand to catch up with the growing health needs of our society and on the other hand to satisfy the bureaucrats legislations. The recent amendments to the professional tax, application of minimum wage act, shop and establishment act, the periodical pin-pricks from the Drug

Inspectors, Labour Inspectors are some of the few problems apart from the existing CPC which provides the doctors to face the criminal offence for the act of professional negligence even before it being proved. The existing situations of present Government Colleges are far from satisfactory. This year, I have taken an initiative to focus attention to above problems mainly and I believe the service given to the members of our organisation should be exemplary such that the non-members should feel how much they have missed in not becoming members of our organisation. I appeal to all members to write to me whenever there are problems which you feel that could be collectively represented to the Government or similar bodies.

Soliciting your utmost co-operation during the year.

Yours Sincerely
(DR. B.S. RAMESH)

(President Speaks Contd. from Page 2)

of immunisation. It is indeed sad that many of our children and not covered by vaccination against the six dreaded diseases, which claim, every year 3.5 million children globally and out of which India's share is a staggering 44%. The ambitious EPD programme of the W.H.O. covers all these six diseases - e.g., Polio, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Tuberculosis and Measles. We cannot just stand and stare, when the rest of the developing world is fast approaching the targets and eradicating these diseases.

Family planning and welfare is the third most important area where we have to achieve a breakthrough. In spite of the fact that we were the first in the world to implement the programme, we have failed miserably in population control, while many other countries have succeeded. It is important to educate each and everyone and impress the fact that the very survival of our nation depends upon the success of this programme, this programme must be above any caste, creed, race or religious considerations.

And lastly, community health education should build on local beliefs and practices and should use teaching methods and techniques which are culturally appropriate and relevant.

I sincerely hope that you will all participate actively in these programmes and uphold the prestige and honour of medical profession.

I had the privilege of visiting Laxmeshwar, Belgaum (M.N. Medical college), Bhadravati, Shimoga IMA branches, inaugurated 5th Annual Conference of As-

sociation of Community Health, Karnataka State at KM C Hubli and to be the chief guest at Annual day of Junior Doctors Association KMC Hubli within these one and a half months period. I emphasised these ideas in the above meetings.

Long live IMA.

Yours Sincerely
(DR. B. M. ALUR)

PRESIDENT REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MESSAGE

The Universal Immunization Programme was launched about five years ago with the objective of preventing children from becoming victims of six vaccine preventable diseases which often cause death. In this laudable effort the Voluntary Organisations have played a valuable role.

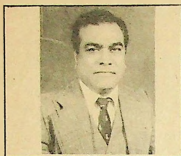
I am happy to learn that the Indian Medical Association in collaboration with the Rotary Clubs of India are organising special immunization camps on 2nd October, 4th November and 2nd December, 1990. These special camps aim at focussing public attention on the need to immunize children and pregnant women against vaccine preventable diseases.

I am confident that active public support will be extended to the immunization programme.

I wish the organisers every success.

New Delhi,
September 21, 1990

(R. VENKATARAMAN)



(Dr. B.M. ALUR, F.R.C.S.)
CONSULTANT SUGGEON & UROLOGIST, GADAG
PRESIDENT, INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
KARNATAKA STATE BRANCH - 1990-91

Belgaum - 1957-58 & P.C. Jabin Science College, Hubli - 1958-59.

Kasturba Medical College Manipal and Mangalore - M.B.B.S. 1964

House Surgeon Government Wenlock Hospital and Lady Goschan Hospital, Mangalore - 1964 - 1965

Lecturer Anatomy at K.M.C. Hubli in 1965-67.

At England worked at various hospitals in Sanderland, Grimsby, Birmingham, Rhy 1 (wales), Edinburgh, Newcastle on Tyne, London, & Glasgow. Registrar Surgeon in General Surgery for 6 years.

F.R.C.S. England May 1970

F.R.C.S. Glasgow June 1970

Fellow of International College of Surgeons 1977 F. I.C.S. (USA)

Surgeon Superintendent and C.M.O. J.G. Co-Operative Hospitals, Ghataprabha, Dist : Belgaum worked there for 7 years.

Invited by University of Newcastle on Tyne, (U.K.) as a visiting fellow surgeon to the Department of Urology (worked

with Mr. Keith Yeates well known Urologist of England)

Returned to India after 6 months and settled at Gadag, Dist. : Dharwad as a Consultant Surgeon and Urologist with own Surgical Nursing Home.

Member Technical Committee family Planning, Government of Karnataka, 1974-76.

Fellow of Royal Society of Health, London.

Vice-President, I.M.A. Karnataka State Branch - 1983-84

Founder Member of D.G.M. Ayurvedic Medical College,

Gadag.

Surgeon Examiner St. John's Ambulance Association, Bangalore.

CHAIRMAN, ASSOCIATION OF SURGEONS OF INDIA, KARNATAKA STATE CHAPTER - 1988-89.

CHAIRMAN, P.T.A. Kittur Rani Channamma Residential School for Girls, Kittur, District Belgaum - 1984 - 87.

District Commissioner Scouts, Gadag District - 1986-89.

Secretary, I.M.A. Academy of Medical Specialities, Karnataka 1989-90

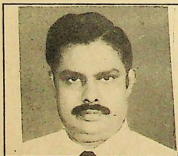
Director, Rotary Club, Gadag - Betgeri.

Vice-President, Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, Gadag

President, Burns Association of India, Gadag Branch - 1990

Executive Committee Member, Karnataka Cancer Society, Gadag Branch - 1990-92

Dr. V. GOVINDARAJU M.D.
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT



Dr. V. Govindaraju is a professor of Biochemistry at Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore. He did his M.B.B.S. from Bangalore Medical College and Post Graduation M.D. (Biochemistry) from Madras Medical College, Madras. He has earlier served the Government Medical

Colleges at Hubli, Bellary and Bangalore. More than 20 Scientific papers were accepted in National and International Conferences and has published many articles in Medical Journals.

He has served I.M.A. in various capacities :

Branch (Bangalore) Level :

Hon. Secretary (1986-87), Vice President (1987-88), Member of I.M.A. Bangalore Trust (1986-90), Member of Executive Committee, State Council and Central Council Since 1984.

During his secretary's period, Bangalore Branch started I.M.A. permanent membership scheme.

State :

Senior Vice President (1990-91), Hon. State Secretary (1989-90), Hon. Joint Secretary (1987-88), Joint Organising

Secretary I.M.A. Karnataka State Branch Diamond Jubilee Celebrations.

Hon. Joint Secretary of Social Security Scheme, Executive Editor of K.M.J. (1989-90), Convenor of ORT programme in Karnataka.

Central :

Member of Central Working Committee (alternate) - 1989-90, (Regular) 1990-91, IMA Head Quarters.

Member of Advisory Committee : Journal of Indian Medical Association. Invited for Governing Council IMA Academy of Specialities.

Others :

Member of Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, Karnataka State Branch.

Joint Convener for Association of Clinical Biochemists of India Local Chapter.

Awards :

President IMA Appreciation Award for best Adjudged Hon. State Secretary of the State Branch.

65th All India Medical Conference held at Yamunanagar, 28th December, 1989.

IMA Best Resource Person Trophy in Oral Rehydration Therapy. 64th All India Diamond Jubilee Medical Conference at Patna. 28th December, 1988.

As ORT Resource Person won : Merit Certificate to IMA Bangalore Branch. 63rd All India Medical Conference held at Indore. 28th December, 1987.

DR. K.C. RAJU REDDY
MBBS, M.D.
VICE PRESIDENT



Is a Consultant Physician and Cardiologist running a Nursing Home Raju Clinic Laboratory and Nursing Home, Lingarajapuram, Bangalore.

He has completed his graduation and Post Graduation from Bangalore Medical College.

Professional Offices and Assignments :- I.M.A. Bangalore Branch President 1987-88, Vice President - 1985-86, Secretary 1984-85, Convener and Chairman for various committees. IMA Karnataka State

Branch, Joint Secretary 1986-87, State Working Committee member 1986-87, Central Working Committee member (Alt) 1987-88. Member of various sub-committees. Secretary IMA, C.G.P. member Central and State Council-since 6 years. Secretary, IMA-KSB (1989-90)

Association of Physician of India :- 1. Member executive committee, Karnataka Chapter, 5 years. 2. Treasurer - API Karnataka Chapter, Since 1986. Attended all State Council and Central meeting since 1984.

Social Service :- Conducted scores of free health checkup camps since 1984 in remote areas.

Life Member :- I.M.A. 2. A.P.I. 3. C.S.I. 4. D.A.I. 5. COPA 6. Cancer Society 7. Academy of Medical Specialist 8. IMA club 1984 9. I.M.A. Trust, Bangalore 10. Trustee CMR Memorial Trust, Bangalore. Spt. Police Officer, Charter President, Lions Club of Bangalore Garden city.

PROF. K. S. GOPINATH
Hon. TREASURER



Consulting Surgical Oncologist and Medical Director at Bangalore-Cancer Hospital. He has his undergraduate education at J.J.M. Medical College Davanagere, Post-graduate in General Surgery from G.S. Medical College and K.B.M. Hospital Bombay. Later he worked as a senior resident in Surgical Oncology at Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay for a period of four years and at present as a surgical Oncologist in Bangalore.

He has many academic awards and responsible for starting of new Surgical Oncology at K.M.I.O. Bangalore, under Bangalore University when he was the Professor and Head of Dept. of Surgery at K.M.I.O. He is the recipient of prestigious Travelling Fellowship award i.e. "B.P. Poddar Travelling Fellowship in Oncology 1986" - Calcutta, "Mammadi Sandaver Travelling Fellowship in Oncology 1987" - of New York Charitable Trust. He was the visiting fellow at "Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Centre New York, 86-87". He has many publications in both International and National Journals.

He is the fellow of the International College of Surgeon, fellow society of Head and Neck Surgeon U.S.A. and Joint Secretary of Indian Society of Oncology. He is the Secretary of A.S.I. Bangalore Chapter.

He is in the IMA activity more than a decade. As a Secretary of the IMA Bangalore branch he has made the maximum number of membership. During this period this branch was awarded Best Branch. Now he is the member of the

IMA Bangalore East Branch.

Apart from the various professional and academic activities, he has taken keen interest in rehabilitation of Cancer patients and he is the Founder member and Vice-Chairman of "Ostomates India".

DR.S.P. YOGANNA M.B.B.S., M.D., F.I.C.A. (USA), F.C.C.U. (USA)-V.President

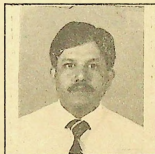


He is a lecturer in Medicine at Mysore Medical College. He is a Medical Journalist and publishes "Arogya Yoga" a monthly Journal from past 6 years. He has written 13 Books so far in Kannada for common people regarding health education. He is Hon. Consultant Cardiologist for "Arogya Yoga", Medical Consultation Centre, Mysore.

President of Karnataka Kannada Teachers' Association and Krishna Rajanagara Talluk Students' Welfare Association.

Advisor for Mysore District Kannada Sahithya Parishath. Member of Sri Kuvempu Vidyavardhaka Parishath, Mysore.

DR. B.S. RAMESH



Dr. B.S. Ramesh hails from Somwarpet, North Kodagu. After his initial schooling at his native place he took his MBBS and Post graduation in Radio Therapy and Radio Diagnosis from Bangalore University. He has also specialised in Nuclear medicine and obtained DRM from Bombay University. At present he is working as Medical Director and Radiation Oncologist at Bangalore Cancer Hospital.

Dr. B.S. Ramesh is aged about 40 years, married, with one child.

He has been a member of IMA for nearly 17 years and has held various posts and served IMA all these years. He is also a member of various Professional Organisations. He is a Fellow of IMA Academy of Medical Speciality : Member of Indian College of Radiology and Imaging. During his secretaryship in IMA Bangalore branch, the branch has won the Best Branch award. He was adjudged as best Secretary during that year.

Again, he has assumed the office of the State Secretary of IMA (KSB) for the year 1990-91.

Dr. JAGDISH L. MENDA
Hon. Joint-Secretary



He is a general practitioner, passed his M.B.B.S. from Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. He was Vice-President and President of Intern's Association of K.M.C., He represented as Intern's Representative to I.M.A. Udipi branch. He is a state council member from I.M.A. Bangalore South and Hon. Joint-Secretary of IMA Karnataka State Branch.

He is the Vice-President of I.A.G.P. Bangalore and earlier was on Joint-Secretary of I.A.G.P.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
(Drugs Control Department)

No. DCD/9/DM-III/90-91.

Office of the Drugs Controller
for the State of Karnataka,
Palace Road, Bangalore - 1,
Dated

C I R C U L A R

Sub : Good Hospital Practices to be adopted while
administering I.V. Fluids.

Many times problems arise because of improper and unscientific administration of I.V. Fluids in Hospitals/ Nursing Homes. Due care must be taken while preparation and administration of I.V. Fluids. Good Hospital/ Nursing Home practices can avoid mishaps. Hence all the Doctors, Nurses and other para-medical personnel are requested to observe the following good hospital practices while administering the I.V. Fluids to the patients.

1) A bottle/container containing I.V. Fluids has to be visually examined before use, for any possible leaks, turbidity, suspended particles, fungus growth etc. The I.V. Fluid should be administered only if the fluid is clear and free from any particulate matter.

2) Before a bottle is set for administration, the rubber plug of the bottle has to be pierced with a new sterile S.S. needle, preferably having an air-filter. This is done in order to allow entry of air into the bottle for withdrawing displaced solution. Any deviation in this procedure will lead to contamination of the fluid in the bottle.

3) The quality of the infusion set including the scalp vein set is of great importance while using I.V. Fluids. Only a new sterile infusion set of standard quality must be used which is manufactured under a licence. The infusion set should not be re-used. Many times, it is observed, that the infusion sets of poor quality are used or they are re-used after simply boiling it. This practice is to be totally discouraged. Any lapse at this stage leads to reactions/complications.

4) While a drip is in use, the atmospheric air which is non-sterile, constantly bubbles through the solution. This atmospheric air is likely to make the solution non-sterile and pyrogenic after 6 to 8 hours. The I.V. Fluid does not contain any bacteriostat or bactericide (commonly called as preservative). The results of detailed studies have disclosed that even inside the same Hospital, the degree of infection varies with the varying environmental conditions of different wards, hence, a bottle should not be used beyond 8 hours. If for some reasons a drip is discontinued and the bottle is not used within 8 hours or

so, the bottle should be totally rejected.

5) Even a small quantity of non-sterile air injected, passed into the bottle for some reason, will make the solution non-sterile and pyrogenic. After the entry of non-sterile air, sealing the bottles with plaster etc., does not help at all. This small quantity of non-sterile air present in the bottle is likely to contaminate the I.V. Solution. On many occasions an I.V. bottle is discontinued for some reasons and the same bottle is used again, the next day or after some time. This practice should be avoided.

6) Mixing of other drugs with I.V. Fluids is a common practice followed in the Hospitals. Care should be taken to see that the drug added is compatible with the I.V. Fluid and does not give rise to any adverse reaction in the solution, thereby imbalancing the Ph. of the solution and isotonicity etc.

7) Needles and syringes used for injecting any other drug in an I.V. Fluid should be "Sterile and Pyrogen free". The common practice of boiling the needles and syringes for sometime is not enough to make them "sterile and pyrogen free". It is preferable to use "Sterile disposable needles and syringes" which are manufactured under a licence and are of good quality.

Please note, the above good practices are in addition to any other precautions that may be necessary while administering the I.V. Fluids to patients.

Before coming to any conclusion on any adverse reaction, please check up the above parameters.

(V.B. DESAI)
DRUGS CONTROLLER

T O

- 1) The Director, Health & Family Welfare Services, Bangalore, with a request to circulate to all the Hospitals in the State for strict compliance.
- 2) The Director of Medical Education, Bangalore, with a request to circulate to all the Hospitals under his control for strict compliance.
- 3) The President/Secretary, Indian Medical Association, Alur Venkata Rao Road, Bangalore - 18.
- 4) The Director, E.S.I.S., Rajajinagar, Bangalore - 10.
- 5) The Central Government Health Services, (C.G.H.S.)
- 6) All the Medical Colleges in the State,
- 7) The Director of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy, Bangalore - 9
- 8) The Principal, College of Nursing, K.R. Road, Bangalore-2,
- 9) All the Private major Hospitals within Karnataka.

KARNATAKA RAJYOTHSAVA AWARDEES OF 1990



Dr. M. Gurappa obtained M.B.B.S. at Karnataka Medical College in 1962, M.S. General Surgery in 1969 and Mch in 1972 from All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

He was in 1977 deputed for higher training from W.H.O. for open Cardiac Surgery. He was trained at National Heart, London, Karolinska Hospital Sweden, & Bakulu Institute, U.S.S.R.

He is instrumental in opening department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery in Government Medical College namely Mysore and Bellary and also at Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology Bangalore. He performed the first ever open heart Surgery in Government Hospital in 1980 at Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology. He started post doctoral course in Mch in Thoracic and Cardio Vascular Surgery at the same institute.

Presented many papers at state & National Conference. He was invited to deliver a guest lecture at National Institute of Cardio Vascular Disease Osaka Japan in June 1989 on "History and Development of Cardiac Thoracic Surgery in India". Awarded Gold Medal for the oration at Bijapur in June 1990, at the Joint Conference held by A.P.I. and C.S.I. of India, Karnataka Chapter.

At present he is the Director of Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology.



Dr. Chikkananjappa Completed his M.B.B.S. at Mysore Medical College in 1956 later deputed to U.K. in the year 1961 and underwent extensive training at Whittington and Brompton Chest Hospitals London and obtained M.R.C.P. After return from abroad he served as Assistant professor of Medicine at Bangalore Medical College and Honorary Physician at Victoria Hospital. Later he started his own B.M.S. Polyclinic and Nursing Home. He was an elected member of the senate of Bangalore University for 5 years. He is also elected President of the Karnataka Medical Council. During his regime the Karnataka Medical Council has become a model in the whole of the country and the decisions of the council is quoted by the other councils in India and upheld by the courts. He is one of the Trustee of the Medical Education and Research Trust and past Vice-President of A.P.I. Karnataka Chapter.

Founder Secretary of the Association of Nursing Homes and Private Hospitals, Bangalore.

Apart from the professional and other activities, he is still an active agriculturist and horticulturist.



DR. SULOCHANA GUNASHEELA F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., D.A. (Lond)

President - (South Zone) All India Co-ordination Committee of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Ex-President of Bangalore Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Qualified from Mysore Medical College in 1955. - Gold Medalist and recipient of several prizes. - Trained in England for about 9 years before returning to Bangalore. - Hon. Surgeon in Vani Vilas Hospital from 1967-74. - Now running her own private hospital by the name of Gunasheela Surgical and Maternity Hospital. Catering to most modern Obstetrical, Gynaecological and Neonatal services. Pioneered the project of Mass Laparoscopic Sterilisation camps in Karnataka and whole South India.

Her Research Laboratory known as Gunasheela Institute of Research in Reproduction recently achieved the fame of having produced the First baby of South India by 'Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer'. She has another on-going GIFT pregnancy now.



Dr. B.M. Jayaram is a Professor & Head of Medicine Department, Bowring and Lady Curzen Hospital Bangalore. Qualified from Mysore Medical College M.B.B.S. in 1960 and Awarded Gold Medal for highest in Medicine and Surgery of Mysore University. Did his M.D. (General Medicine) at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

He has worked in the Department of Medicine at all the Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka since 1962. Advisor for combined medical services examination of U.P.S.C., West Bengal P.S.C.; National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. He has published more than 40 scientific papers including research work on immunology in thyroid disease sponsored by Burrough's wellcome foundation, Great Britain. He was the Organising Secretary of 30th National Conference of Indian Society of Gastro Enterology held at Bangalore in Oct. 1989.

CONGRATULATIONS



Dr. N.R. Acharya.

Convener, IMA Building Committee,
IMA, Karnataka State Branch - Bangalore.

Has been elected as "SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT" of Indian Medical Association (Head Quarters), New Delhi for the year 1991.

He is the Central Working Committee Member for the last 14 years, Honorary Assistant Secretary, IMA Head Quarters, New Delhi 1986.

Secretary, State IMA for two years 1974-75 & 1979-80. Treasurer, IMA State Branch 1976-79. First Vice-President, IMA State Branch 1984-85.



The I.M.A. Karnataka State Office bearers meet Honourable Health Minister Smt. K.S. Nagaratnamma. The team was led by Dr. V. Govindaraju, Senior Vice-President of I.M.A., K.S.B.

THE MEMORANDUM ON EMERGENCY MEDICINE

submitted to the government of Karnataka

1. We the members of Indian Medical Association of Karnataka State Branch encourage the development of all systems of medicines in their own field and strongly oppose the move of the Government to consider reintroduction of 18 months "Emergency Medicine" Course to the students of Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine.

2. This kind of mixing of systems from modern medicine with Ayurvedic and Unani medicine gives a half-baked knowledge to the students of other systems of medicine which is ultimately detrimental to the health of patients.

3. As it is, we have 18 Medical Colleges, teaching modern system of medicine, producing more than the required number of doctors in the modern system of medicine. Hence, to have one group of half baked doctors in different system of medicine is not called for. When we are finding it difficult to meet the present day challenge even with our five years training of modern medicine to our students, how can this 18 months course of Emergency Medicine-where modern medicine is taught to the students of other systems of (Ayurvedic & Unani) medicine-solve the problem. It is unfortunate that the Government has not understood the meaning of Emergency Medicine.

4. Already there exists, a good number of unemployed doctors in our state. This move of the government to introduce 18 months course of Emergency Medicine will only add to the existing grievances of the doctors who are practising modern system of medicine.

5. Government should think of utilising the services of these qualified doctors in modern medicine in an efficient way rather than bringing out mixture of half baked doctors.

6. This point of emergency course came for clearance in the neighbouring states also which finally got disapproved. This type of Emergency Medicine Course of teaching modern medicine to Ayurvedic and Unani students does not exist in any other state which fact should be an eye opener for Karnataka Government.

7. Wisely, even the academic council of Bangalore University did not recommend this course, taking the pros and cons into Consideration.

8. Just because there is a threat by a section of students belonging to different system of medicine aspiring to learn the modern system of medicine, the Government should not yield to this kind of pressure tactics. The issue should be thrashed out its merit.

9. The science in the modern system of medicine has advanced so much that one should give a very serious thought to consider whether it is possible within 18 months time to impart any beneficial knowledge to the students of other system of medicine who are ultimately allowed to use this knowledge on the patients health-care-delivery. Only Allopathic doctors are registered in Karnataka Medical Council. The doctors of other system of medicines are registered in organisations of their own systems. If something were to happen to a patient by the treatment of these half baked doctors, which council will investigate the case? Ultimately it becomes the responsibility of the State Government to face the problem and pay the compensation. These half-baked doctors will only blame the Government, saying that it is the result of inadequate training they got from this emergency course of 18 months time.

10. The Government therefore should view the above stated points with due consideration and should not yield to the pressure tactics of strikes and counter-strikes by the medical men. The ultimate objective should be, whether this kind of knowledge will help to cater to the health needs of public at large, should be kept at the back of its mind.

11. We wish that Government will not force the Indian Medical Association to issue a mandate to all Allopathic doctors not to teach modern medicine to the students of other system of medicine.

RESOLUTION :

Therefore it is resolved that "The Indian Medical Association being a body representing the doctors of modern system of medicine in India wished to express its objection to the move of the Government for considering to reintroduce the system of teaching modern medicine to the students of Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine."

FOR THE ATTENTION OF STATE COUNCIL & CENTRAL COUNCIL MEMBERS

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
KARNATAKA STATE BRANCH

Cir. No.77/90-91

IMA HOUSE
Alur Venkata Rao Road,
Bangalore -18

Date : 17-12-1990

The Honorary Secretaries,
Local Branches of IMA,
Members of the State & Central
Council, All Past Presidents,
Of IMA Karnataka State.

Dear Doctors,

The 183rd State Council Meeting of the Indian Medical Association Karnataka State Branch will be held under the auspices of IMA Bangalore East Branch on Sunday the 20th January 1991 at 2-00 p.m. Please make it convenient to attend the meeting.

Venue : Auditorium of the Lakeside Medical Centre & Hospital, 33/4, Meaneer Avenue Road, Bangalore - 560 042
(NEAR ULSOOR LAKE)

AGENDA :

1. Welcome by President
2. Co-optation of the local Branch President
3. Reading of the Notice of the meeting
4. Resolution of condolence, if any.
5. Messages of inability to attend, if any.
6. Confirmation of the minutes of the 182nd State Council Meeting.
7. Adoption of State Secretary's Report.
8. Report by local Branches' Secretaries.
9. Adoption of Statement of Receipts and payments for October & November 1990.
10. KMJ Editor's Report and adoption of audited statement of KMJ accounts 1989-90.
11. Adoption of Diamond Jubilee Accounts.
12. Any other subjects with permission of the Chair.
13. Vote of Thanks.

Dr. Jagdish L. Menda
Hon. Joint Secretary

Dr. B.S. Ramesh
Hon. State Secretary

Members are requested to contact :

Dr. Dilip Javali
Honorary Secretary,
IMA Bangalore East Branch,
Lakeside Medical Centre & Hospital
33/4, Meaneer Avenue Road, Bangalore - 560 042.

Tel. : 566723
: 566738
(office)

To,
All State & Central Council Members,
I.M.A. Karnataka State.

Dear Colleagues,

We are pleased to inform you that we are sponsoring the 183rd State Council meeting of the Indian Medical Association, Karnataka State Branch, on 20th January 1991 at 2p.m. at the Auditorium of the Lake Side Medical Centre & Hospital, 33/4 Meaneer Avenue Road, (Near Ulsoor Lake) Bangalore 42. We cordially extend this invitation to you, to attend the same. The Hon. Secretary of IMA Karnataka State Branch, would intimate to you about the agenda, etc.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Dilip Javali)
Hon. Secretary

P.S.

Lunch : 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.

The following Local Branches have not sent the Addressograph and HFC dues due on 1-10-1990 for the year 1990-91 and the Local Branches are liable for suspension. They may take necessary steps to revive if necessary immediately.

The respective Presidents, Secretaries, Central and State Council Members are requested to hurry up to do the needful :

1. Athani	15. Guledgud	30. Mahalingpur
2. Anekal	16. Gundlupet	31. Magadi
3. Ankola	18. Harihar	32. Malur
4. Bagalkot	19. Hunsur	33. Nargund
5. Bellary	20. Ilkal	34. Nanjangud
6. Badami	21. Khanapur	35. Navalgund
7. Channarayana	22. KGF	36. Ramdurg
8. Coorg	23. Kolar	37. Rajajinagar
9. Chincholi	24. Kadur	38. Ron
10. Chamarnajagar	25. Kundgol	39. Savanur
11. Davanagere	26. Koppal	40. Sedam
12. Gadag	27. Mandya	41. T. Narasimha
13. Gangavathi	28. Mysore	42. Udupi
14. Ghataprabha	29. Mundgod	

Note : Please ignore if you have already complied with. Kindly inform full details in such cases.

Rate of HFC, KMJ, FOCUS and C.G.P. subscription to be sent by local branches to Karnataka State Branch :					
Members	HFC	KMJ	FOCUS	CGP	Total
Single	60	10	10	10	90
Couple	90	10	10	20	130
Single life	600	100	100	150	950
Couple life	940	100	100	300	1440

Note : subscription to C.G.P. is optional.

IMA MOTTO OF THE YEAR

FULLY IMMUNIZE EVERY INFANT · 1990

PLEASE ENROLL A NEW MEMBER TO STRENGTHEN YOUR NATIONAL ORGANISATION

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
KARNATAKA STATE BRANCH
IMA HOUSE, A.V. ROAD, BANGALORE - 18.

Cir. No. /7/90-91

Date : 29-11-1990

The Hon. Secretaries,
of all IMA Branches

Dear Sir,

I understand that the Government of Karnataka is planning to reintroduce the 18 months course of emergency medicine to Ayurvedic and Unani students of medicine.

Indian Medical Association strongly opposes this move. Please pass a "Resolution" in your emergency Managing/Executive Committee meeting and send the copies of the resolution to the following officials.

1. Chancellor of Universities in Karnataka State
_____ the Governor of Karnataka.
2. Vice-Chancellors of all Universities in Karnataka.
3. Minister of Health and Family Welfare.
4. Secretary to the ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

5. The Chief Minister.
6. Director of Medical Education - Bangalore.
7. President/Secretary IMA Head Quarters, New Delhi.
8. President/Secretary IMA KSB Bangalore.

The text of the resolution with reason is herewith enclosed for your information and needful action.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely,

(Dr. B.S. RAMESH)
Hon. State Secretary.

NOTE: Please inform all the members of your branch who are owning private nursing home or clinics to be careful in employing the Ayurvedic/Unani doctors who are trained in emergency medicine and are using Allopathic system of medicine, as they may pose a legal complication if any mishap happens while treating the patients by them using modern system of medicine under their (Members) medical establishments.

IMA PRAYER

*May all be happy and rid of disease. May all have happy, Prosperous and harmonious life.
May nobody ever be afflicted with Sorrow and Suffering in life. I aspire neither for Kingdom nor
heaven or final emancipation. My only desire is that suffering people be relieved of the affliction of
pain and disease.*

BE A GUEST AT IMA GUEST HOUSE.

List of IMA Guest Houses

Andhra Pradesh

- 1) IMA Building
Boxe Road Tenali

- 2) IMA Building
Motupallivari Street
Near Sunday Market,
Bhimavaram - 534201

- 3) IMA Building
Sultan Bazar,
Hyderabad

- 4) IMA Building
Sedemtrivani
Agraharam, Edepelli
Machilipatnam-521001

Bengal

- 5) Journal of the Indian
Medical Association,
IMA House, 53,
Creek Row,
Calcutta - 700 014

Bihar

- 6) IMA House
Luby Circular Road,
Dhanbad - 826 001

- 7) IMA Building
Medical Association Road
Patna - 800 004

Chandigarh

- 8) IMA house
Sector 35-B
Chandigarh

New Delhi

- 9) IMA House, I.P. Marg
New Delhi - 110 002

Karnataka

- 10) IMA House
Alur Venkata Rao Road
Bangalore - 560 018

Maharashtra

- 11) IMA House,
North Ambazari Road,
Nagpur - 400 020

- 12) IMA House,
16K, Khadya Marg,
Mumbai - 400 034

- 13) BWSB IMA Building
Behind Chandan Cinema,
Military Road,
J.V.P.D. Scheme,
Bombay - 400 049

Manipur

- 14) IMA House, IMPHAL
IMPHAL - 795 004
Orissa
15) IMA House,
Medical Road,
Ranihat
Cuttack - 753 007

Rajasthan

- 16) Govt. City
Dispensary
Jhalwar

Uttar Pradesh

- 17) IMA Building
C-7/31 Chetganji,
Varanasi
18) IMA Bhavan
River Bank Colony,
Lucknow 226 018

For further details and reservation of accommdation, please write to the Hony. Secretary of the Branch concerned at the address given against each.

While at Bangalore stay at IMA Karnataka State Branch Guest House

Incidental and Maintenance Charges at follows :

- For IMA members
- For IMA members coming on IMA State branch Work
- For Non-IMA Members Subject to availabilites
Ten days advance intimation required for reservation

Single bed per day

- Rs. 20 - 00
Rs. 10 - 00
Rs. 40 - 00

Double bed per day

- Rs. 40 - 00
Rs. 20 - 00
Rs. 80 - 00

Utilise IMA lecture Hall (Auditorium) for your programmes ;
Incidental and Maintenance Charges as follows :

For academic activities of
Sister medical organisations
When no registration fee is Charged
When registration fee is Charged
For non-medical organisations
(Rupees 50/- will be extra as Misc. Charges towards cleaning the premises if lunch or dinner is arranged by these organisations)

Upto 4 Hrs.

- Rs. 75/-
Rs. 150/-
Rs. 200/-

More than 4 Hrs.

- Rs. 100 - 00
Rs. 200 - 00
Rs. 300 - 00

IMA COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Dean of Studies

Dr. Harish Grover (Delhi)

Hony. Secretary

Dr. Dharam Prakash (Delhi)

Important Announcement Honorary Fellowship IMA CGP

Honorary Fellowship of the College is now open for certain categories of members of the college as prescribed.

Nominations made by two Fellows of the College on the prescribed form are invited through their respective State Faculties. Those selected by the Academic Council, IMACGP (acting as the Credential Committee) shall be conferred Honorary Fellowship during the Annual Convocation of the College in August each year at the venue of the IMACGP National Conference on General Practice.

Criteria for Selection : Any life member of the College with a seniority of 20 years or more in the profession and membership of IMA for a continuous period of 15 years or more who fulfills the following requirements may be considered for award of Honorary Fellowship.

a) Academic achievements, distinctions, awards won etc.

b) Hony. Professor, Teaching Faculty IMACGP, at National/State level.

c) Office-bearership IMA/IMACGP/IMAAMS.

d) Contributions to journals, periodicals, scientific meetings, workshops, seminars and symposia.

The nomination forms duly completed shall be accompanied Bio-data of nominee and a Bank Draft for Rs. 2500/- in favour of IMA College of General Practitioners, New Delhi, For further details etc. write to Dean/Hony. Secretary, IMA College of General Practitioners, IMA House, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi - 110 002.

Correspondence Educational Course Leading to Fellowship of the College

FEE Rs. 1350 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
(Including Life Membership Fee of IMACGP of Rs. 150/-)

Write to Dean/Hony. Secretary, IMA College of General Practitioners, IMA House, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi - 110 002

"66th ALL INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE AHAMEDABAD"

25TH TO 30TH DECEMBER 1990
HOSTED BY : GUJARAT STATE BRANCH, I.M.A.
ASSISTED BY : AHMEDABAD MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION
GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

VENUE : Tagore Hall, Sanskar Kendra, Museum Complex, Paldi, Ahmedabad - 380 007

Registration Charges :

	On or before 31-10-1990	after 31-10-90
A. Delegate fees	Rs. 10/-	Rs. 10/-
B. Registration fee :		
(1) Delegates :		
a. IMA members	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 300/-
b. Non members	Rs. 350/-	Rs. 400/-
(2) Associate delegates :		
accompanying family members / children	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 300/-
(3) Trade delegates	Rs. 350/-	Rs. 400/-
(4) Foreign delegates	\$ 100/-	\$ 150/-

Programme in nut-shell :

25th December : — Working Committee Meeting
— Zonal F.W. Seminar
— Women Doctors' Conference
— C.M.E. Programme
— Opening of Scientific Exhibition
26th December : — Central Council Meeting
— Opening of Scientific Section
27th December : — Central Council Meeting
28th December : — Inauguration of the Conference & onwards upto Scientific Session etc.
30th December noon :

NEWS CLIPPINGS

Teachers plea to fill up posts in Medical colleges

Express News Service

Bangalore, Dec. 12 : Karnataka Government Medical and Dental College Teachers Association has appealed to the Government to fill the 386 vacancies existing for the last seven years.

Fortyeight percent of the teaching posts in Bellary Medical College, 45 percent in the Hubli Medical College, 40 percent each in Bangalore and Mysore Medical Colleges are lying vacant, Association president Dr. B. Sadashivamurthy said in a memorandum to the Government.

In all, 44 posts of professors, 62 assistant professors and 280 lectures are vacant. Barring appointments of 13 lecturers this year, no vacancies have been filled in spite of repeated pleas, he said.

The memorandum reminded that the Indian Medical Association had raised objection when the intake of medical students were increased from 150 to 200 during the President's rule in the State. The reason for the objection was the direct shortage of teaching staff and other facilities. It was also pointed out that the post-graduation diploma course conducted by the Bangalore Medical College did not get recognition for the similar reasons, the memorandum said.

INDIAN EXPRESS 13-12-1990

IMA opposes ayurvedic students' plea

Bangalore, Nov. 30 : The Indian Medical Association has opposed the Ayurvedic students' demand for a diploma course in medicine and surgery.

The Association, said in a press release that a diploma in medicine would not convey any meaning but only help the vested interests to obtain licence in allopathy for practice. The ayurvedic students, instead of demanding a diploma course in allopathic medicine should demand a post-graduation or super-specialities course in their two system of medicine, it said.

None of the doctors who get a diploma in allopathic medicine would practice ayurvedic, unani and homeopathic medicine the Association said.

INDIAN EXPRESS 1-12-1990

KMC's plea to employ registered doctors only

By Our Staff Reporter

BANGALORE, Dec. 1 — The Karnataka Medical Council has warned nursing homes and private hospitals against employing doctors, not registered with the KMC or the Medical Council of India.

It has been brought to the notice of the KMC that some hospitals are guilty of the practice, which is contrary to the provisions of the Karnataka Medical Registration Act and the Indian Medical Council Act, according to KMC President Chikkananjappa, who has called for an immediate halt to such irregularities.

The KMC President told Deccan Herald that most of the unregistered doctors are not qualified in "modern scientific medicine", and are employed because they do not have to be paid as much as qualified allopathic practitioners. Neither the KMC nor the MCI had jurisdiction for the disciplinary action against unregistered doctors if they are found guilty of malpractices, Dr. Chikkananjappa pointed out.

There are 30,000 doctors registered with the KMC at present, out of whom between 18,000 and 20,000 are practising in the State. A few years ago, the Principals of medical colleges in the State were asked to send lists of doctors, who qualified to the KMC each year. The doctors are then registered provisionally, pending the completion of formalities. Most of those provisionally registered got themselves registered later, the President added.

AYURVEDIC STUDENTS : The Indian Medical Association, Bangalore Branch, has said that the demand of ayurvedic students for diploma in medicine and surgery, was meaningless and would amount to "licenced quackery."

In a press release, Association Secretaries Dr. S.M. Sureswaraiah and Dr. P. Nagaraja Sharma, said that a diploma in medicine would suit only vested interests to obtain licence in allopathy for practice.

"A diploma in medicine means a diploma in ENT, diploma in Orthopaedics, but a diploma in medicine and surgery would mean a diploma in 40 disciplines of common medicine as there could be no diploma in general surgery and medicine. How can a BASM student demand a diploma in medicine for all the 40 disciplines in medical sciences in two and a half years," they asked.

It was not understandable why the students are demanding an allopathic diploma rather than post-graduation and super specialities in their own system of medicine, they said, adding that the IMA would neither approve nor accept such an "unhealthy" programme in the interest of the public as well as the professional interest of both Ayurvedic and Siddha systems. Moreover the matter was beyond the control of the university or Government, the release said.

DECCAN HERALD 2-12-1990

Caution on doctors' appointment

Express New Service

Bangalore, Dec. 1 : The Karnataka Medical Council has warned nursing homes and private hospitals in the State, not to employ doctors who are not registered with either the Karnataka Medical Council or the Medical Council of India.

In a press note issued here, the President of the Council informed that employing such doctors was contrary to the provisions of the Karnataka Medical Registration Act and the Indian Medical Act. He has urged that such irregularities be stopped.

INDIAN EXPRESS 2-12-1990

The leaders of the South Asian Association SAARC agreed to observe :

1991 - SAARC Year of Shelter.

1992 - SAARC Year of Environment.

1993 - SAARC Year of Disabled persons.

to focus attention on vital issues affecting the region.

IMA FOCUS

(News Bulletin of the IMA Karnataka State Branch)

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SPECIAL POSITION

Full Page	Rs. 1,200.00
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PLEDGE

TO THE CHILDREN OF INDIA

We the undersigned, on behalf of the Rotarians in India and members of Indian Medical Association, pledge to work together to protect the children of India from the scourges of debilitation and death from Vaccine Preventable Diseases.

We are united in the goal and re-emphasise our goal to eliminate crippling Polio from India and in this mission, we invite every voluntary, organisation interested in this goal to collaborate and participate.

On behalf of
Rotarians of India

On behalf of
Indian Medical Association

M.L. MANCHANDA
Chairman

DR. R. J. SINGH
President

Polio plus Immunisation task force India

23-8-90

PLACE : DELHI

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION KARNATAKA STATE BRANCH

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME :

1) ELIGIBILITY

a) Membership is open only to the members of IMA Karnataka State Branch.

i) Any member below the age of 40 years.

ii) Above the age of 40 years and below age of 50 years having a continue as membership of 3 years of IMA State.

iii) A member of above the age of 50 years and below the age of 60 years having a continuous membership of IMA State for atleast 7 years.

2) FEES

Membership Contribution Rs. 1,000/- to all the members. IN ADDITION THE ADMISSION FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS :-

- i) Members below the age of 30 years Rs. 200-00
- ii) Members between the age of 31 to 40 years
Rs. 250-00
- iii) Members between the age of 41 to 50 years
Rs. 400-00
- iv) Members between the age of 51 to 60 years
Rs. 600-00

FRATERNITY AMOUNT

Fraternity amount of Rs. 50/- per death. For the Convenience of members fraternity amount may be paid at Rs. 100/- half yearly OR Rs. 2,000/- to be kept as deposit, the interest of which will be adjusted to fraternity amount. The actual fraternity amount of the year will be adjusted with the amount paid. If excess, it will be carried to next year and if less, will be collected from the members.

Note : 3 months AD's to be drawn in favour of IMA Karnataka Social Security Scheme.
For out Stations Rs. 10/- to be paid extra.

iii) COMMENCEMENT OF SCHEME

The Scheme shall come into effect from 1-1-1991

HIGHLIGHTS OF SCHEME

1. Security is given against any kind of death of the member, may be natural or un-natural.

2. Th initial contribution is very meagre amount and most likely 80-G exemption under income Tax Act, will be available. The fees are Rs. 1,000/- as contribution and admission charges.

3. The fraternity contribution is Rs. 50/- death of a member, out of this amount Rs. 30/- will go to the deceased family members, Rs. 10/- to the disabled member and Rs. 10/- to the corpus.

How much the family would get? Depends on the No. of the members of the Scheme.

for example

for 2,000 members $2,000 \times 30 =$ Rs. 60,000/-
for 3,000 members $3,000 \times 30 =$ Rs. 90,000/-
for 4,000 members $4,000 \times 30 =$ Rs. 1,20,000/-
for 5,000 members $5,000 \times 30 =$ Rs. 1,50,000/-

4. For disability of a member to earn his livelihood subject to the approval of the Managing Committee and Expert Committee for Disabled Members.

5. Assuming that there are 4 deaths every year, the probable amount of Fraternity contribution would be Rs. $50 \times 4 =$ Rs. 200/- Say to a maximum extent a member may contribute would be Rs. 4,000/- plus the contribution money of Rs. 1000/- and admission fees.

6. The Contribution is much less when compared to LIC Premium Life Insurance, for an insurance of Rs. One Lakh, Rs. 5,000/- approximately needs to be paid per annum. but in this Scheme, total contribution is likely to be Rs. 5,000/- for all the years.

Probably the Social Security Scheme may able to cover Rs. 40,000/- through Group Insurance Scheme of LIC to your member without asking for any extra contribution.

ENROLMENT FOR MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN

Please Correspond with :

- (1) Dr. V. Govindaraju,
Hon. Jt. Secretary
IMA, Karnataka State Social Security Scheme,
IMA House, Alur Venkat Rao Road,
Bangalore - 560 018
Phone : Residence : 225179
Office : 602255

Or

- (2) Dr. Vyas A. Uchila
Hon. Secretary,
IMA Karnataka State Social Security Scheme,
(IMA K.S.S.S. SCHEME), Varada Clinic,
Nohru Stadium Road,
HUBLI - 580 020
Phone : Office : 62117



IMA FOCUS

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EDITORIAL

THE GOVERNMENT THAT ACTS

49th KARNATAKA STATE MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The 49th Karnataka State Medical Conference which was held at Chitradurga was a grand success. The historic town wore a festive look and sheltered a lot of eminent men and women of the medical profession drawn from different parts of the State. The organisers had done a stupendous task in not only arranging adequate accommodation and excellent cuisine but also giving a personal touch to their hospitality.

Dr. T. M. Hema Reddy, Chairman, Dr. S. Sivanappa, Organising Secretary, other office-bearers and members of organising committee have toiled long and hard and rightly deserve our appreciation. The inauguration function was well attended and Hon'ble Minister for Power, Government of Karnataka, Sri G. T. Aswatha Reddy while inaugurating the conference appreciated the work done by the medical profession and lauded its nobility. Sri S. N. Shanthakumar, Deputy Commissioner of Chitradurga, had brought out in his speech the basic need of good bedside manners in a success-

The immediate Past-President of the Karnataka State Branch of the IMA had written a letter to the Government regarding Quackery. IMA FOCUS had editorially also made a strong case against Quackery.

The result is Mr. A. Mohandas Moses, Secretary to Government, Home Department, has addressed a DO letter to Mr. N. K. Prabhakara Rao, Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department.

The text of the letter is given below :

Dear Snri Prabhakara Rao,

Please find herein enclosed a copy of letter dated 6th October, 1982 received from the President, Indian Medical Association, Karnataka State Branch regarding steps to be taken for abolition of quackery in our State. The matter pertains to the Health and Family Welfare Department and necessary action on the suggestion of the Indian Medical Association, Karnataka State Branch may have to be initiated by it. I may however suggest that a meeting may be arranged with the Indian Medical Association representatives for a detailed discussion of the matter and the various steps to be taken. The Director General and Inspector General of Police and myself may also be associated with the discussions if you so desire.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
A. MOHANDAS MOSES
Secretary to Government
Home Department
Government of Karnataka

(See page 15)

[For Correspondence see last page]

Declining Standards of Medical Education Deplored

Honourable Minister for Health and Family Welfare Sri A. K. Abdul Samad, Honourable Minister for Power Aswath Reddy; Sri C. A. J. Zunsaidi, Chairman, Karnataka Housing Board, Government of Karnataka Sri H. Hanmanthappa Member of Parliament, Dr. V. Narayanaswamy, Director Health and Family Welfare Services; Sri S. S. Shanthakumar, Deputy Commissioner, Chitradurga; President-Elect, Dr. B. V. Rajagopal; Dr. M. T. Hema Reddy, Chairman, Organising Committee; Dr. S. Sivanappa, Secretary, Organising Committee; my dear fellow members, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It has become almost traditional for organisers of successive conferences of IMA, Karnataka State to host each year's function in a magnificent manner. I wish to express my deep appreciation on behalf of IMA Karnataka State to the estimable organisers for hosting this 49th Karnataka State Medical Conference in this historic town of Chitradurga.

I wish to recall my observations on the presidential speech delivered by me in Shimoga at the inaugural function of the 48th Karnataka State Medical Conference. Although almost all the points raised have been fulfilled or properly channelised, the considerable experience and feedback gained from this professional organisation has helped me to arrive at some fundamental and important observations about the maladies of the profession and afflictions affecting society.

The wholesale aping of west without tailoring to the needs and aspirations of people has widened the gap between the doctor and his patient. The medical profession

even though, by and large, widely respected can never always maintain the acme of technical competence. Hence it may land in troubled waters and allegations against it have been levelled by the public time and again. An average doctor in our country sees many more patients than he ought to see yet fewer than those who would like to be seen. The problems that roll on to a doctor's doorstep cover a wide spectrum, ranging from sagging anamies to suicides, from unwanted childlessness to unwanted pregnancy, from marital difficulties to learning difficulties, from genetic counselling to drug addiction, from lethargy and criminal tendencies, in

Speech delivered by the outgoing President of the IMA Karnataka State Branch Dr. V. Parameshvara at the 49th Karnataka State Medical Conference at Chitradurga, on October 9, 1982.

addition to organic diseases, taking the physician's new found powers and landing him in a dilemma, sometimes arousing public distrust. The confusion deepens when the learned within and out of the profession disenchanted by the latest in diagnosis and treatment, begin to think aloud, as to whether and to what extent medicine and the present health care delivery system can do for improved health of our subjects.

The steady fall in the standard of undergraduate medical education has to be reckoned against the galloping steep rise in medical knowledge. Further, once the medical graduate has secured his degree, then

after a period, the decline sets in. There is neither scope nor incentive for him to brush up and his medical knowledge takes a nosedive with obvious results to him and community health. It is not only the undergraduate but also postgraduate education which is in need of improvement. The criteria of selection of candidates may also have to be altered. Attendance at scientific meetings should be a must for all teaching staff, housemen and post-graduates. Our hospitals should be centres of learning and research equipped with modern amenities.

Many a consultant is found to be only moderately equipped for want of motivation and it is appalling to imagine the deterioration in standards, in the medical fraternity who are after all the ultimate custodians of health. Neither does the popularity of a specialist confer on him the mantle of competence as the two do not necessarily go hand in hand. I earnestly appeal to the Government in the interests of both the profession and the public to pass the necessary orders, stipulating that every doctor in service should necessarily attend a few weeks of refresher course, either in one or several sessions every year, failure of which should even lead to stopping of an increment. I would even go a step further and suggest to Karnataka Medical Council—a statutory body—that production of a certificate, to the effect, that he/she should have attended for a certain period a refresher course or continued medical education be made mandatory prior to renewing the registration. Such a step would make the doctor aware of the recent developments in the medical field and enable him to utilise what is

useful to his sphere of practice thus benefitting the public, the ultimate beneficiary of this medical expertise.

The very nature of the medical service and practice, tailored as it is to individual needs also makes a doctor highly individualistic. He may, many a time, be highly critical of his professional brethren – more common in this profession—leading to an undesirable state of affairs. This is indeed unfortunate when one considers the other side of the coin, where in mutual tolerance, appreciation, professional dialogue among medical men would elevate the status of the profession and lead to a better health care delivery system.

The values and ideals handed down the ladder of generations, which render a medical man, a figure for veneration, and sought after as a friend, philosopher and guide should not go unheeded. Speedy success at any cost should not be the order of the day. But all is not lost. There is still time for all of us to pledge and rededicate ourselves to uphold the dignity of our profession and to offer to help and heal the sick and needy to the best of our ability.

Dear colleagues we have a trust with destiny and so let us under the mantle of IMA, venture forth to seek this our heritage of an enlightened, compassionate and service minded medical fraternity.

The year that ended just now started with full of challenges as well as promises, for the IMA. There were many unsolved and intricate problems in addition to newly drawn ambitious programmes mixed with tasks some pleasant and others none too pleasant. However the challenges and opportunities were met and harnessed promptly and rationally. IMA has forged

ahead realising many progressive programmes while energising older ones. IMA Karnataka had the pleasure of a visit by Dr. R. N. Chatterjee, President of IMA (HQ), immediately after assuming the office and he was the first to appreciate and report on the good and dynamic work done by us. At the very beginning of the year the office of the State branch had sent appeals and brochures explaining reasons for joining IMA to nearly 10,000 non member doctors throughout the State—a gigantic measure which has helped to produce a sense of awareness and enlightened the medical profession about the role of IMA. At our instance the Karnataka Medical Council has passed a special resolution to the effect, that as per code of medical ethics (3) doctors should enroll as members of a professional body like IMA and this was circulated by a letter addressed to every non-member in the State. For the first time, all the 63 old branches have been revived and four new branches were added making a total of 67. We place on record the good work put forth by all the branches and thank all the office bearers for a job well done. IMA membership at the State level crossed 5,000 which is an all-time record. At no time in the history of IMA has the relation between IMA and the Government of Karnataka been so healthy and good, as it was this year. This was made possible by the helpful attitude of Sri A. K. Abcul Samad, Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Government of Karnataka, Sri N. K. Prabhakar Rao, Health Secretary to Government of Karnataka, Dr. V. Narayanaswamy, Director, Health and Family Welfare Services, Dr. N. K. Channappa, Director of Medical Education, and also for that matter Government officials at all levels. I on behalf of IMA and on my own be-

half thank them collectively as well as individually. Without their efficient help, encouragement and goodwill we would not have been able to achieve our time bound targets. It is a matter of mutual respect, co-operation towards achieving a common goal. Our benevolent Government has appreciated and thanked in writing the good, responsible and timely measures taken by IMA, in the interests of the department of public health. Furthermore lauding the programmes of IMA, our Hon'ble Health Minister declared that what Government ought to do, IMA was doing'. The Director of Medical Education and Family Welfare have sent circulars to doctors in the department to join IMA forthwith, as per the code of medical ethics. In response to our suggestion it is heartening to note, from the communication I have received that the Government is seriously thinking of enacting a rule to this effect. IMA should continue to strive to reinforce the hands of the Government in matters of health and family welfare to achieve 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.'.

18th April was a red letter day in the annals of IMA, when a festival cricket match was played by Indian Test Cricketers at Tumkur under the auspices of IMA. The function was the first of its kind and was a grand success.

Relations with Press and mass media have improved considerably this year. IMA had constant and periodical dialogues with the press on professional matters and current medical topics. Hardly a week or day passed without AIR highlighting the performances of IMA and letters from IMA official are now a constant feature in the columns of newspapers. The fully equipped public relations wing of the IMA which was started this year was a

Call to make best use of Private Doctors

Hon'ble Minister of State for Power, Govt. of Karnataka Sri G. H. Aswatha Reddy, President, Karnataka branch of Indian Medical Association (1981-82) Dr. V. Parameshvara, other dignitaries on the dias, fellow members of the Indian Medical Association, distinguished invitees, and members of the press.

Today, I feel greatly honoured having been unanimously elected the president of the Karnataka State Branch of the Indian Medical Association for the year 1982-83. I am deeply moved, and words fail me to express my deep sense of gratitude to all the members of our Karnataka branch of the I.M.A. During the previous years, doctors of great eminence, with unlimited knowledge and practical experience in scientific as well as administrative fields, have occupied this coveted post and have been responsible for building up the State branch into one of the biggest and the most enviable organisations of our country. Initially, though I felt rather diffident to shoulder this high responsibility, the immense confidence and trust that all the members have reposed in me have undoubtedly given me a big pep to undertake this bold venture.

Further, the two vice-presidents namely, Dr. Narayanaswamy, and Dr. Sadananda Rao, very able workers indeed of the I.M.A., have promised me their full co-operation during my tenure and this should enable me to steer the organisation towards our cherished goals with greater enthusiasm and efficiency. I take this opportunity to congratulate

them on their success in the election to this august body.

My immediate predecessor Dr. V. Parameshvara, who is known for his dynamism, devotion, and determination in whatever endeavour he has undertaken, has during the year 1981-82 added a new dimension and lustre to the already fully blossomed Karnataka Branch of the I.M.A. His attempts to bring about good relations between the I.M.A. on the one hand, the public, the Government, the prospective members of the I.M.A., the press, the central office on the other have been a great success. This was no small job as it meant utilisation of time, talent and effort of a great magnitude. He has shown the path-way to elevate our I.M.A. branch even to greater heights. While I am personally and deeply, indebted to him for all that he has done to IMA so far, let me appeal to him to take up the projects he has started and keep them going with our full support and assistance. I immensely thank him on this happy occasion for having ceremoniously installed me as the President for the year 1982-83.

Most picturesque surroundings, salubrious climate, hospitable people, and the enthusiastic organisers of this 49th State Medical Conference with their smiling faces and readiness to help the delegates all over, in this historic city of Chitradurga what more do we want for a joyous stay here. For the grand arrangements made at the conference hall, for providing us a comfortable accommodation and a feast of good food, fellowship, and scientific

environment, shall we say 'just thanks' to each one of the organisers of this mammoth conference in Chitradurga?

No inaugural function is worth its importance unless and until the occasion is blessed by a befitting celebrity who may not only listen to us but also offer in his address the most needed criticism and thought provoking words directly concerned with the deliberations of the conference. On this happy occasion, we do have amidst us the most befitting celebrity. Who is none other than our Hon'ble Minister of State for Power Govt. of Karnataka Sri G. H. Aswatha Reddy. Are we not lucky to have him with us here and exchange our thoughts with him?

Most of the inaugural functions, customarily, are characterised by a presidential speech wherein, the president places a "charter of demands" in front of the chief guest or the political leader and bores him sufficient to get a sympathetic and affirmative reply. However, our I.M.A. functions differ from this practice significantly. While we do place before you and the Government a number of problems and pitfalls in various aspects of our profession, our main policy is to give a helping hand to all the major health projects of the Government. Since the I.M.A. consists of a large number of highly experienced technical personnel, it is always ready to offer several valuable suggestions for the effective implementation of the various projects undertaken by the Government. Hence, our only appeal to the Government is to req-

uest them to make use of the services and give a patient hearing to our suggestions.

Indian Medical Association is a national organisation with more than fifty thousand members at the national level and more than five thousand members at the Karnataka branch level. It provides a common platform on which all doctors qualified in the modern system of medicine men or women, young or old, in service or in private practice, specialists or general practitioners, teachers, researchers or administrators, they all walk around with a sense of fellowship and understanding and discuss variegated problems concerning themselves, their profession and the public that they serve endlessly. The annual conference at the branch level, State level, and the national level are generally well-attended and are bringing all the doctors together and closer in order to evolve projects and to offer better service to the suffering humanity year after year.

The very idea of inviting the elite members of the city, the members of the press, and many other dignitaries to this inaugural function is not only to befriend them, but to show them how truthfully and in a cordial manner, we doctors, meet each other and evolve ourselves to be better doctors by acquainting ourselves with newer advances in the field of medical science, through our scientific deliberations.

In the present day world, advancement in medical science and technology and other allied science is so fast in different parts of the world, particularly in the West, with the single aim of providing the best health for the humanity, that unless we doctors, teachers, researchers

and administrators, keep track of these achievements regularly, we are likely to become practically 'outcasts' within the shortest time after our graduation. To avoid this danger, our I.M.A. has incorporated the "continuing medical education programme" at all branch levels and State levels, where we arrange scientific lecturers, refresher courses and mini and major conferences. Eminent teachers and clinicians deliver their goods and all the doctors derive the benefit, and in turn, give the best of their service to the society.

I.M.A. college of general practitioners and I.M.A. academy of medical specialities are the two

Presidential address delivered by Dr. B. V. RAJAGOPAL, at the 49th Karnataka State Medical Conference held at Chitradurga on October 9, 1982.

major wings which are not only arranging regular programmes for updating medical knowledge among doctors, but also conferring fellowship to the distinguished candidates.

Further, to promote broader vision and greater practical knowledge of medicine, the I.M.A. Headquarters has been arranging short term annual tours to western and far east countries at a very nominal cost. A large number of I.M.A. doctors have made the best use of these world tours and have returned with rich experience.

We Serve

I.M.A. doctors are actively and truthfully taking part in a large num-

ber of service projects to improve the health of the people at large. Either individually or in association with other voluntary organisations like Lions, Rotary, Jaycees etc, and many times with the Government Health Department, our branches are conducting quite a number of eye camps, laparoscopic sterilisation camps, cancer detection and treatment camps, T. B. camps etc. in addition to the routine general medical camps to combat worm infestations, malnutrition, anaemias, gastro-enteritis and a host of other diseases in the rural areas.

Our contribution towards controlling the dreadful epidemic encephalitis (BRAIN FEVER) in our State is well known to you. Recently the I.M.A. doctors have in time rendered yeoman service to the unfortunate victims of the flood havoc caused near Kollegal. It was not only rendering service as doctors, the I.M.A. members have even donated large amounts of medicines, money, clothing and food items to these people.

Our members have a clear record of service to the Bangla Desh refugees, the victims of Andhra Pradesh cyclone holocaust and many such natural calamities that have occurred in the past.

Many of our branches have been regularly maintaining blood banks, drug banks, 24 hour Oxygen service and a few are even trying to start eye banks also.

How nice would it be if the State and Central Governments involve the I.M.A. doctors on a larger scale and with a better understanding in all the major health policies and projects that are being carried on in our country? Indeed, there is a message from the I.M.A. head

quarters that the Union Government should formulate and declare a health policy without delay. Right to health care must be a fundamental right of the citizens. In this connection it is therefore felt that the expenditure incurred on health care should be considered an investment on its subjects and not a means, end or charity.

I.M.A. is indeed a strong supporter of the introduction of a National Health Scheme' in our country. However, a clear dialogue between the Government and I.M.A. is necessary before the implementation of such a massive scheme is thought of.

Health Education

Apart from rendering medical services to the rural masses, the urban slum dwellers and the other needy persons, the I.M.A. is actively and continuously involved in the spread of health education in a variety of ways. Symposias, seminars, lecturers, radio talks, slide shows, wallposters, publishing and freely distributing pamphlets concerning prevention and cure of common diseases, maintenance of environmental sanitation and a knowledge of places where specialised medical services are available, are some of the means and media by which these programmes are being carried out by each one of our branches. If a generous support is given by the Government, I.M.A. will further intensify these programmes and we can all positively hope to see the days of 'Health for all by 2,000 A.D.' as has been visualised by the World Health Organisation.

Private Practice

A large number of general practitioners and private consultants

are well settled in the cities, towns and even in some villages of our State. They actually form the backbone of our medical profession. They are not only directly concerned with the families regarding cure of illnesses, but they also act on several occasions as friends, philosophers and guides for the members of the families. If the messages of family, planning immunisation, and maintenance of clean habits are to be spread, it is only through these family physicians who can play a significant role. If the Government can recognise the role of these private practitioners in the national health programmes and give them more incentives and certain types of monetary benefits, the health of the nation automatically improves without much burden to the State or Central exchequer.

While, the I.M.A. sincerely appreciates the great services of these well established practitioners it is at present deeply concerned with the plight of a new generation of doctors who are our young medical graduates and post-graduates that are walking out of the portals of almost a dozen medical colleges in our state. It is estimated that there are 20,000 unemployed doctors in the country out of which Karnataka has contributed 5,000.

The channels to go abroad are practically blocked, the scope of getting seats in the post-graduate courses are markedly limited, the chances of getting into Government service are perhaps only reserved for a fortunate few and the jobs in private institutions can only be temporary ones, and that too with meagre emoluments. So, these young brothers are only left with the choice of private prac-

tice but here too the picture is not that rosy for them. Being sandwiched between the practicing Govt doctors who have all the departmental facilities on the one side and the established quacks who are known to follow the most unscrupulous methods of attracting the innocent patients on the other, the young, well trained, morally bound, enthusiastic doctors can hardly get on, unless they are initially given an incentive and encouragement by the Government and by our I. M. A. Each doctor has to have a small, decently furnished clinic with a laboratory equipped with a colorimeter, microscope, a centrifuge, a waterbath and the required chemicals. If the Government could provide interest free loans to the tune of Rupees 25,000 to 30,000 each for setting up private clinics a large number of young doctors would certainly consider establishing them selves in the villages and towns.

Doctors belong to a noble profession and they should serve the poor with a missionary zeal. This is a common statement that we hear on many platforms. Agreed. But, let me mention that a missionary in any other country or of different faiths in our own country is firstly given the basic facilities like a house with lighting, furniture, potable water, the needed material supply for his professional work, a vehicle to move around in the village areas. His work is recorded and appreciated, and promotions are given to him according to his abilities of serving. Naturally, all these things give the missionary a 'Zeal' and he works with all honesty, and dedication to produce good results.

Why not we think on these lines to help our young doctors ?
(See Page No. 10)

'More merit based seats in medical colleges needed'

From Our Staff Reporter

BANGALORE, Oct. 17. The Presidents of the Karnataka State Branch of the Indian Medical Association, Dr. V. Parameshwara, have urged the Central and State Governments of India to draft a national medical education reform bill to meet the need for a more equitable system of medical education and to improve the quality of medical education.

Dr. Parameshwara said that the Government should create a number of merit based seats in medical colleges to improve the quality of medical education. He said that the Government should also create a number of merit based seats in medical colleges to improve the quality of medical education.

IMA wants Govt. to weed out quacks

Foundation laid for first Sports Ward

Any doctor in a system of medicine practicing in the State of Karnataka who is not a member of the Indian Medical Association (IMA) will be asked to leave the State of Karnataka by the end of the year, according to a resolution passed by the IMA Karnataka State Branch at its annual meeting held in Bangalore on October 17.

The resolution was passed by a majority of 100 to 50. It was moved by Dr. V. Parameshwara, President of the IMA Karnataka State Branch, and seconded by Dr. S. S. Narayana, Secretary.

Dr. Parameshwara said that the Government should take steps to weed out quacks from the medical profession. He said that the Government should also take steps to improve the quality of medical education.

The IMA Karnataka State Branch also passed a resolution to set up a first sports ward in the State of Karnataka. The ward will be set up in the Government General Hospital, Bangalore.

Students saved from mix-up

BANGALORE, May 11. The Karnataka branch of the Indian Medical Association and the Government of Karnataka have agreed to set up a committee to look into the matter of the mix-up of students in the Government Medical College, Bangalore.

The committee will be headed by Dr. V. Parameshwara, President of the IMA Karnataka State Branch. It will also include representatives of the Government of Karnataka and the Government Medical College, Bangalore.

The committee will be asked to look into the matter of the mix-up of students in the Government Medical College, Bangalore. It will be asked to report to the Government of Karnataka and the Government Medical College, Bangalore.

IMA team to play in Tumkur

The Indian team, coached by Dr. V. Parameshwara, will play in the IMA tournament in Tumkur. The team will be made up of students of the Government Medical College, Bangalore.

IMA chief demands statement

Dr. V. Parameshwara, President of the IMA Karnataka State Branch, has demanded a statement from the Government of Karnataka regarding the mix-up of students in the Government Medical College, Bangalore.

Dr. Parameshwara said that the Government should take steps to improve the quality of medical education. He said that the Government should also take steps to weed out quacks from the medical profession.

IMA public relations wing

The IMA public relations wing will be set up to improve the public relations of the IMA. The wing will be headed by Dr. V. Parameshwara, President of the IMA Karnataka State Branch.

They whacked him on the head

Dr. V. Parameshwara, President of the IMA Karnataka State Branch, was whacked on the head by a group of students in the Government Medical College, Bangalore.

IMA Membership Record

The IMA Membership Record for the year 1956-57 has been published. The record shows that the IMA has a total membership of 100,000 members.

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IMA to supplement Govt's efforts

The IMA will supplement the Government's efforts to improve the quality of medical education. The IMA will also supplement the Government's efforts to weed out quacks from the medical profession.

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If the Government could provide these basic facilities in the villages, ensure good drainage systems inside the villages and start good schools for children, I am positive that not a single doctor who is presently unemployed or under-employed will hesitate to move to the villages and small towns to start private clinics and make a decent living of his own. Is it not a way of a rendering good service to our population? The same reasoning applies to the Government doctors also who are posted to the villages.

Quackery should be abolished. Ayurvedic and Unani doctors who are not trained in the modern system of medicine should not be allowed to practice allopathic system of medicine. Doctors in Government service should not be allowed to do private practice during their working hours in the hospitals. Erring doctors must be punished.

Government Hospitals

It is commendable that the Government of Karnataka has taken a great stride in increasing the number of general hospitals PHCs, PHUs and the dispensaries all over the State. It is trying its best to improve the facilities. However, it is not uncommon to read in the newspapers many complaints regarding the functioning of these units. More than the patients, it is these hospitals that are sick. There is paucity of equipments, drainage of drugs, crowding of patients, dereliction of duty by doctors, callousness of class four servants, victimisation of junior doctors these are some of the lines that we read very often. I. M. A. has only one simple suggestion to offer and that is to request the Government to tighten the administration as a solution to

all the above problems. The malady is big, but the diagnosis is simple and the treatment even simpler.

If a few beds are made available to the private practitioners to admit their patients in the general hospitals, a good many poor patients will be highly benefited.

Nursing Home Act

During the debate in the Legislative Assembly recently the issue of Karnataka private nursing home (regulations) act of 1976 was raised and the Hon'ble Minister for Health & Family Welfare is reported to have said that certain amendments to the act were felt necessary to effectivly implement it and the issue was being examined by the law department. The I.M.A. wants high standards in all the nursing homes. But at the same time, it insists on reasonable charges so that the common man is not unnecessarily exploited. The various steps taken by the I.M.A. in response to the act of 1976 and its insistence on the Government not to take a hasty step is a sure sign of I.M.A.'s serious commitment to the cause. There is no doubt that the private nursing homes in cities and towns are a boon to the patients since the Government hospitals are mostly over crowded.

Medical Education

There is decidedly a fall in the standard of education in all the medical colleges of our country. Unless there is an absolute improvement in the ms of quality teaching better amenities for research and practical demonstrations for the benefit of under-graduate and post graduate students, the teachers are better paid, private practice is taken off from them and these teachers

are compelled to produce at least one research paper every quarter of a year to be presented in the major conferences, it would be difficult to expect any progress. The selection of teachers should be based on their research abilities. The Government and the managements of private institutions should provide sufficient funds to enable these teachers to attend the conferences and present their papers, apart from giving the usual facilities to carry on their work in the colleges. It has become a common feature that many of the teaching hospitals and the various departments are conspicuous by their absence in the conferences.

Regarding the selection of students to undergraduate and post graduate courses in the present set-up of the college administration, less said the better. If merit has no place in the criteria for selection what other factor can produce a good doctor or a medical teacher in the due course?

The Government colleges are losing a good number of senior doctors who are known for their teaching ability and able administration, since they are being siphoned out by the newly started capitation fee medical colleges, where lucrative offers are made. Here of course, these good teachers become mostly administrators to develop the departments and their valuable contribution to the direct teaching of the students is almost nil. Is not this a sorry state of affairs considering both the type of medical colleges? Is money alone important?

Indian Medical Association is totally against further mushroom growth of medical colleges and parthen-

ium growth of sub-standard medical graduates, It is dead against the capitation fee medical colleges since it is considered an evil practice. When there is an urgent need to care for our already exiting unemployed graduates, and improve the teaching facilities of the existing colleges, when there is need to give better emoluments to the teachers, clinicians and administrators of these colleges, where is the need for more medical colleges? Year before last the Karnataka branch of the I.M.A. successfully supported the massive agitation by the young medicos who opposed permission being granted by the Government to start more colleges. Though there seems to be a lull in this matter for the last one year, it was disheartening to read in the news papers that our honourable Chief Minister has defended the stand of capitation fee in colleges. At the same time we have often heard from our Honourable Minister for Health that he is willing to give a sympathetic hearing to the I.M.A. and wishes to consult the I.M.A. on many policy matters. Let us hope for the better.

I.M.A. Safeguards doctors

Whenever undue victimisation, uncalled for harassment and unnecessary injustice is done to the doctors by the authorities, by the public or by the press, be they members of I.M.A. or not, I.M.A. has always intervened in the most diplomatic manner and has saved these doctors becoming the innocent targets of these malicious attacks. However, I.M.A., under any circumstances does not tolerate or protect a real black sheep in its own community and it recommends that due punishment is positively given to him in the interest of the public. We do make an earnest request to the members of the press to go into the

depth of any information given against any doctor before the matter finds a place in the news column. Many times a hasty step taken by the press has resulted in innocent doctors becoming life-long wrecks.

Ladies and gentlemen, to tell you in a nutshell, if the quality of medical education should improve both at the undergraduate and post graduate level, if commercialisation of medical education should be put an end to, if the young doctors should find a suitable avenue for getting jobs and job satisfaction, if suffering masses should get the required benefits from the medical profession, if there should be a harmonious blend of all the categories of doctors, there is only one organisation which can tackle these multifaceted problems and that is the I.M.A.

It should be the primary duty of every existing member of this organisation to see that this association grows in strength year after year. If each member brings in one more member into our I.M.A. fold, by the end of this year, we should have more than 10,000 members in our Karnataka branch. Our voice will be stronger and the results of our ventures will be surer. Dear delegates, let me seek your full co-operation in all our endeavours during the year 1982-83.

Stop commercialisation of medical education

From Our Staff correspondent

Chitradurga, Oct. 10. If the quality of medical education in the country is to improve commercialisation of medical education must stop, the new President of the State Medical Association Dr. B. V. Rajagopal said here yesterday.

He was presiding over the 49th State-level medical conference. He reiterated the stand of the Indian

Before concluding these few words of mine. I should like to emphasise that the ideals cherished by the I.M.A. are not in any way different from those preached by the Bhagavad Gita which says :

“ನಮಃ ಷಡ್ವೇದೇನ ಸದ್ವತ್ಸಂ ಇಹ ವಿದ್ಯತೆ”.

(There is nothing more sacred than knowledge) and the Manusmriti which declares that :

ಸರ್ವೇಷು ಸುಖಿನಃ ಸಂತು

ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಂತು ನಿರಾಮಯಾಃ

ಸರ್ವೇ ಭದ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಶ್ಯಂತು

ನಮಾ ಕೃತ್ವಿದ್ ದುಃಖನಾಮೃತ್ಯುಯಾತ್

(Let all be crowned with joy unbound and all be free from all diseases, Let none experience pangs of pain, Let good on earth spread all around)

Our relentless struggle against the evil practices and emphasis on the well being of all are indicative of our steadfast devotion to these ideals.

We, the members of I.M.A. vow to bring the above godly words into action and serve our community for ever.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me thank each one of you for your patient hearing.

JAI HIND

Medical Association against the mushroom growth of medical colleges and against capitation fee.

There is urgent need to think about the 20,000 unemployed doctors in the country and the quality of teaching in the existing medical colleges. He also said that it was disheartening to read in newspapers recently that the Chief Minister had defended capitation fee.

He called upon the Centre and State Governments to involve the Indian Medical Association in all major health policy decision making. He said the IMA was in favour of introducing a National Health Scheme in the country.

He said Ayurvedic and Unani doctors not trained in the modern system of medicine should not be allowed to practice. Doctors in Government service should not be allowed to have private practice during their working hours - he added.

He requested the Government to provide interest-free loans to young doctors to set up private clinics in towns and villages.

The outgoing President Dr. V. Parmeshvara appealed to the Government in the interests of both the profession and the public to pass the necessary other stipulating that every doctors in service should attend a refresher course every year.

Minister of State for Power G. H. Ashwath Reddy, inaugurating the two-day conference, stressed the need for doctors to serve in villages. Deputy Commissioner S. N. Shanthakumar released the souvenir.

(Courtesy Deccan Herald)

IMA. Chitradurga Branch Conference Organisation

Organising Committee: Chairman Dr. M.T. Hema Reddy, Dist. Health & Family Welfare Officer Chitradurga. Vice-Chairman: Dr. C. A. Thimme Gowda, Dist. Surgeon Chitradurga, Secretary: Dr. S. Shivappa, Joint Secretaries: Dr. M. R. Hanumanthappa, Dr. H. Onkarappa, Treasurer: Dr. B. Ramakrishna.



Dr. N. R. Acharya, & Dr. Mrs. Acharya receiving the Shield from Dr. B. V. Rajagopal, President IMA Karnataka State Branch at the 49th State Medical Conference at Chitradurga for Medico Social and Community Health Work done during the year 1981-82.

New Office-bearers of IMA Karnataka State Branch

"The following members of the Association have been elected to the Offices of the President and Three Vice-President of the Indian Medical Association Karnataka State Branch for the year 1982-83.

President: Dr. B. V. Rajagopal, Mysore (elected unopposed) 1st Vice-President: Dr. R. Narayana-swamy, Bangalore Vice-President:

Dr. P. Sadananda Rao, Hubli Vice-President Dr. T. Ravinath, Mysore They will assume office at the 49th Karnataka State Medical Conference to be held at Chitradurga on 9th October, 1982. A copy of the pass port size photograph along with the Bio-date of Dr. B. V. Rajagopal, President-Elect is also enclosed for favour of arranging publication.

STATE IMA PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

Year	Total No. of Branches	Total No. of membership
1977-78	48	3043
1978-79	51	3364
1979-80	55	4006
1980-81	63	4663
1981-82	67	5018

(Continued from page 4)

praise for IMA Karnataka State Branch and has asked all other State branches in the Country to emulate the example of IMA Karnataka. These are but a few feathers in the cap of achievements for IMA Karnataka in the year that ended.

Our aims have been many and our achievements quite a few. IMA Karnataka State branch launched on the right note, blazed along the right track with meaningful substantial landmarks on its way and also achieved and maintained good relations with public, press and State Government. Thus as the sun sets on the year 1982 it has left a memorable tally of promises kept, programmes fulfilled and blue prints turned into realities. There is so much more to achieve but 'time has run out'. And as the day dawns on another year we hand over the charge with trust and Godspeed for greater glory of IMA Karnataka State Branch.



INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(KARNATAKA STATE BRANCH)

Outgoing Office-Bearers

State President :

Dr. V. PARAMESHVARA

1st Vice-President :

Dr. V. V. PAVATE

Vice-Presidents :

Dr. P. NARAYAN

Dr. A. G. VEERANNA

Hon. Secretary :

Dr. K. M. SREENIVASA
GOWDA

Hon. Joint Secretary :

Dr. S. K. SRINIVASAN

Hon. Treasurer :

Dr. N. S. SATHYANARAYANA

Incoming Office-Bearers

State President :

Dr. B. V. RAJAGOPAL, Mysore

1st Vice-President :

Dr. R. NARAYANASWAMY
Bangalore

Vice-Presidents :

Dr. P. R. RAVINATH, Mysore

Dr. P. SADANANDA RAO
Hubli

Hon. Secretary :

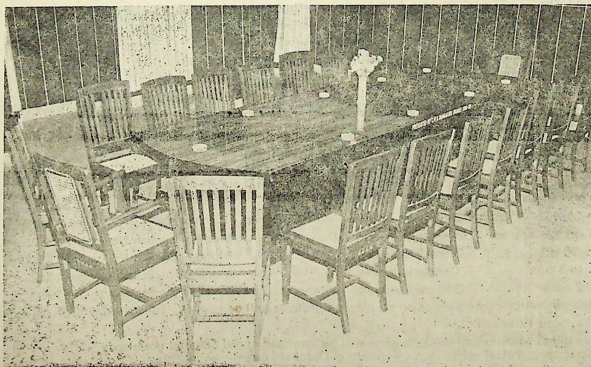
Dr. S. K. SRINIVASAN

Hon. Joint Secretary :

Dr. B. S. RAMESH

Hon. Treasurer :

Dr. A. V. SUBRAHMAYNA



This beautiful Board Room is a fitting finale to the year that ended and a 'Gift' to the IMA and its sister organisations housed in the prestigious IMA House.

IMA COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

HEADQUARTERS, 1, P. MARG, NEW DELHI
1st NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GENERAL PRACTICE/FAMILY MEDICINE

Organising Assistance: KARNATAKA STATE FACULTY, IMACGP

Venue: WEST END HOTEL, Bangalore

Dates: 6th, 7th & 8th November 1982

Registrations on all three days (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

(Pre-registered participants collect their documents etc.)

New Registrants pay Rs. 100/- each and collect documents etc.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME 6th November 1982, 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. Updated Teaching Session

Topic: Diseases of Chest (Pulm function Tests-Infections: Ac. Resp. Distress Heoplasms) 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Moderator asks questions (Pre-prepared and circulated to panelists only in advance) bringing out salient features, one after the other, and co-ordinating discussions all along, to prevent a comprehensive picture of topics discussed, supported by live demonstrations of machines gadgets appliances etc on the patients or to arrange simulated demonstrations.

Written Questions are received by the moderator all along the course of discussion and referred by him to respective panelists.

Write ups on Questions (framed earlier) will be contributed by the panelists well in advance, for copies to be prepared and circulated to regd. participants.

6th November 1982, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Updated Teaching Session II

Topic: Metabolic Disorders (Diabetes-Hyperthyroidism-Hypothyroidism, Hyperparathyroidism-obesity)

Moderator Co-ordinates discussion through Questions (Pre-prepared) and circulated to panelists in advance. Same procedure is followed as outlined in the UPD/TED TEACHING I highlighting salient points concerning role of physical examinations, investigative procedures (Lab + Imaging), drugs surgery etc. in both adults and children.

Write ups on specific questions to each panelist will be contributed copies made and circulated to all participants.

As far as possible demonstrations on machine and use of gadgets/appliances will be displayed.

8 a.m. onwards Registrations. Sunday the 7th November 1982

9 to 10 a.m. Inaugural Session Sunday the 7th November 1982

10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Plenary Session I. Saturday the 7th November 1982

Theme: Core Content of Family Medicine/General Practice/Chairman

Saturday, 7th November 1982, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Plenary Session II

2 p.m. to 3 p.m. Plenary Session III. Sunday the 7th November 1982.

Theme: Teaching/Training of General Practice/ Family Medicine, Chairman:

3 p.m. to 4-15 p.m. Plenary Session IV Sunday the 7th November 1982.

Theme: Common conditions met within practice Chairman: Dr. V. Parameshvara

4-15 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Plenary Session V Monday the 8th November 1982

Theme: Workshop on Drugs in Clinical Practice (Peptic ulcer, Arrhythmias)

8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Plenary Session VI Monday the 8th November 1982.

Theme: Workshop on teaching/training for general practice/Family Medicine

Moderator: Dr. P. C. Bhargava

Discussion: Written questions from audience answered.

11-40 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Plenary Session VII Monday the 8th November 1982.

2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. Plenary Session Monday the 8th November 1982.

3-40 p.m. to 5 p.m. Concluding session Monday the 8th November 1982.

9 a.m. to 12 noon Optional teaching/training session Tuesday the 9th November 1982.

Topic: Demonstration common medico surgical techniques will be held on Tuesday the 9th November 1982 (9 a.m. to 12 noon)

Live demonstrations of the following will be arranged at the hospital premises.

-Strapping-Plastering, suturing-splinting-Ophthalmoscopy-endoscopies (if possible otherwise fibre optic endoscopies will be shown)-Laryngoscopy, Antrum picture-screening-x ray films demonstrations inter/relation-common laboratory procedures-Lumbar puncture-tapping of fluids, local anaesthesia etc.

Dr. C. S. NARAYANA SETTY

Dr. C. S. Narayana Setty is a product of the Mysore University completing his MBBS degree in 1948. Later, he went to the US to do his M.Sc., Ph.D., in Physiology of Medicine at Medical Center, Chicago from 1959 to 61.

Dr. Setty has 32 years teaching experience in Physiology in various Medical Colleges of Karnataka. During these years he has served as Lecturer, Reader, Professor and Head of the Department. His Speciality being Physiology.

He has also held many administrative positions with distinction. He was the head of the Department of Physiology, incharge Principal at the KMC Hubli, Principal, Bangalore Medical College so on and so forth.

Dr. Setty has also served on various Academic bodies and held positions in various Capacities. He was senate member, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Chairman

and Head of the Department of Pre-clinical Subjects of the KARNATAK UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Setty was a former member of the Syndicate, Senate and Academic Council of the Bangalore University. He also served as the head of the Department of Pre-Clinical Studies in the Same University.

Dr. Narayana Setty is at present Professor of Physiology, Ambedkar Medical College, Cooke town, Bangalore-5

Dr. Setty's fields of interest are many. To name a few of them will make an impressive list.

Gastro (intestinal) Physiology (absorption cholesterol), Homeostasis, Dys Homeostasis—as definition of disease, Solar Eclipse and Human Physiology, Melothesia (Cosmic Physiology), Pre-pregnancy Selection of babies' sex (choose male baby/female baby as per year desire and obtain), Correction between Astrology and Human Physiology under Melethesia for eg. influence of Lunar Cycle on Human Physiology the correlating Lunar

Cycle with vital statistics. The influence of Rahukala on Human Physiology, Popularising cosmic Physiology in the form of public lectures or scientific lectures.

In Dr. Setty there is a happy blending of the oriental sciences and modern sciences. He is trying to synchronise the ancient Knowledge of the Atomic Age.

We wish Dr. Setty all the best in his endeavour to bring together the old and the new for a happy tomorrow

— Editor

NEW EDITOR

With the change in President and other office-bearers of the Karnataka State IMA Branch heralding the year 1982-83 the newly appointed editor will take charge of IMA FOCUS

— Editor

(Continued from Page 1)

ful doctor. He released the souvenir to commemorate the occasion. Earlier Dr. Hema Reddy welcoming the dignitaries and delegates had elucidated about the historic town-Chitradurga and commended the efforts of fellow organisers to make the conference a glorious success. This was followed by speeches by the out-going and incoming presidents (published in this issue of IMA FOCUS) and distribution of awards to the best branches of IMA. The conference was well attended by delegates in their hundreds. All the scientific lectures were delivered

by either eminent teachers or popular members of the profession. The prestigious A.P.I. Endowment Lecture and Dr. S. V. Govinda Setty Memorial Oration were given by Dr. Krishna Bhargava and Dr. P. S. Shankar respectively. Dr. K. S. Shadaksharappa lucidly delivered the IMA oration entitled 'IMA and medical education'. The scientific sessions were interesting and diverse. The interesting point in the conference was the absence of free papers. We do hope this lapse will be made up in the next year's conference proposed to be held in the royal city of Mysore.

The organisers had efficiently arranged both transport and guides to view the historic places in and around Chitradurga.

A large distinguished gathering attended the evening's memorable entertainment which also featured the historic drama of 'Madakari-nayaka'. This was followed by fellowship and a sumptuous banquet. This was a fitting end to the breakfast which had been hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Shanthakumar, Deputy Commissioner, in the salubrious garden of their residence. Thus the curtain was again rung down on another eventful and enlightening Karnataka State Medical Conference.

I.M.A. College of General Practitioners

FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE on GENERAL PRACTICE / FAMILY MEDICINE

AND

UPDATED TEACHING SESSIONS

AT

HOTEL WEST END, BANGALORE

6-7-8, November 1982

KARNATAKA STATE FACULTY IMACGP

Please enrol yourselves immediately

Reception Committee Members Rs. 150

Delegate Fee Rs. 75

Write to : Dr. S. K. Srinivasan, Organising Secretary, IMA HOUSE, Bangalore-560 018

The Secretary,
Home Department
Govt. of Karnataka
Bangalore

Dear Sir,

Sub : Request to take adequate steps to abolish quackery in the State.

I am sure that our benevolent Government is aware of the unhealthy growth of quackery in medicine throughout the State. IMA Karnataka State is also receiving a number of letters and representations to this effect. You will appreciate that practice of quackery applies when pretenders posing to possess medical skill resort to the actual practice of medical profession amongst the public to gainful occupation or otherwise either in the open or surreptitiously. We believe that prevalence of quackery in a Society reveals backwardness in terms of literacy and knowledge and want of adequate social and legal sanction. Quacks are a social menace and cause incalculable damage to an already sick and suffering person whose general viability is at its lowest ebb.

There are several varieties of quacks which have been highlighted in the enclosed article published by our bi-monthly journal IMA Focus (Volume I, issue 5). It is rather unfortunate that quacks prosper by boastful means including media of advertisement and sometimes weilding unscrupulous local and other influences. IMA as a body of intelligentia and rightly being the moral custodian of public health is deeply concerned about the incalculable damage that is being done to the patients and society by quacks and quackery.

Hence, IMA sincerely appeals to the esteemed Government of Karnataka through you to take adequate steps and speedily implement the available tools of law or perhaps even pass strict legislative measures to wipe out quackery in the State. IMA will be more than willing to co-operate with the authorities and go to any length, to eliminate this menace. We also have a few practical and simple suggestions namely :

Prescriptions for drugs of modern medicine should be dispensed

by the pharmacists only on prescriptions which contains the prescriber's name (printed or sealed) with his/her qualifications and registration number of Karnataka Medical Council.

I hasten to add that our concern about quackery in society is not for fear of survival of the medical profession but concern for the health of the public and concern at exploitation of sick in times of ill health or distress by quacks.

We do hope that the estimable Government of Karnataka will take necessary and effective steps to immediately abolish quackery in our State and help in the establishment of a civilised society.

On behalf of IMA Karnataka State Branch I once again promise every help in this regard.

A line in reply will be highly appreciated.

Thinking you,

Yours sincerely,

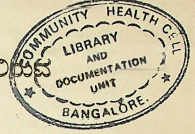
V. PARAMESHWARA
President

ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಗಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಗಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ನೂರಾರು ಪರಿಸರಾಸಕ್ತ, ಜನಪರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ
ತಾ. 16-10-95ರಂದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಗಡಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಬಳಿ ನಡೆಯುವ

ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರಾಸಕ್ತರ

ಬೃಹತ್ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಿರುವ

ಹಕ್ಕೊತ್ತಾಯಗಳು



ವಿಷಯ ಬೇಡ?

1. ನಮ್ಮ ನೀರು, ಗಾಳಿ, ಮಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಬದುಕಿನ ಮೂಲ ಆಧಾರವಾದ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಮತ್ತು ಘಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಪಡಿಸುವ ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬೇಡ, ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಸಂವೇದಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಈ ಎರಡು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದೂಷಣವನ್ನು ಸೂಸುವ ಭಾರೀ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬೇಡ. ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ.
2. ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ನೆವದಿಂದ ವಿಶಾಲ ಕೃಷಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಾ ಕಬಳಿಸಿ ಜಲ, ಗಾಳಿ, ನದಿ, ಸಮುದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಷಮಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೀನುಗಾರರನ್ನು ಕೃಷಿಕರನ್ನು ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗೊಳಪಡಿಸುವ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿಕ್ರೋ ನಂತಹ ಬೃಹತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರಗಳು ಬೇಡ, ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ.
3. ಕೃಷಿಕರಲ್ಲದೆ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಕೃಷಿಕರನ್ನು, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿಸಣ್ಣ ಕೃಷಿಕರನ್ನು, ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನಾಳಿಸುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹೊಸ ಕೃಷಿ ನೀತಿ ಬೇಡ. ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ.
4. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯೇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಕೊಡುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಬೇಡ. ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ.
5. ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಜಮೀನನ್ನೂ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಿ ಕೃಷಿಕರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನಿನಿಂದ ಹೊಡೆದಿವುಸುವ, ದಡಮೀಲಿ ಏರುವ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಬೇಡ, ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ.
6. ಜನರ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರಾಧೀನರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಡಗಾಗಿರಿಸಿ ಪೇಟೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅತಿ ಭಾರವಾಗುವ, ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಯೂ ಬೇಡ. ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ.
7. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿಗಿಂತ, ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ನೀರಿಗಿಂತ, ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್., ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ ಸ್ಪೀಲ್ ನಂತಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಯೂ ಬೇಡ. ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೇಡ.

ವಿಷಯ ಬೇಕು?

1. ಗೌರವದಿಂದ ಬದುಕುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬೇಕು
2. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸಲು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಜಲವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತಾಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಗಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ, ಬಂಡಾಡೆ, ದೊಂಡೋಲಿ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಲಾ, ಮುಂತಾದೆಡೆ ಈ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪವರ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ.
- ವಿದ್ಯುತ್‌ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯಿರುವುದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಈಗ ಪ್ರದೂಷಣ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಅನೇಕ ತಂತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬಳಿಯೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸ್ಥಾವರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು.
3. ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ, ಸೊಪ್ಪು ಮರ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬಡ ಕೃಷಿಕರ, ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಇರಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಯೋಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಜಂಟಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಡಜನರಿಗೆ ತೇವುಟ್ಟಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿರುವ ಹಿಂಸೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡೆನ್ಟಾಲ್ 'ಡ್ಯಾನಿಡಾ'ದ ವರದಿಗಳು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ 21 ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ತ್ವರೆಯಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು.
4. ಅಕ್ಕಿ- ಸಕ್ಕಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಾದ ಕೆಂಗು, ತೆಂಗಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ರಬ್ಬರು ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬಡ ರೈತರು ಇದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
5. "ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಭರವಸೆ ಯೋಜನೆ"ಯನ್ನು ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ದಿನವೂ ಮಜೂರಿಯನ್ನು ಐವತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸಬೇಕು.
6. ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಕುಮ್ಮಿ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘೋಷದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು.
7. ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಅಧರಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಟ್ಟದ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಆಧಾರಿತ, ಪ್ರದೂಷಣ ವಿರಹಿತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ, ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.
8. ಪೇಟೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯೆ, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ, ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
9. ದ.ಕ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಸರ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡೆನ್ಟಾಲ್ 'ಡ್ಯಾನಿಡಾ'ದ ವರದಿಗಳು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ 21 ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ತ್ವರೆಯಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು.

ತಾ. 16-10-95ರಂದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿರುವ ಕೃಷಿಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರಸುರಕ್ಷರ ಸಮಾವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ (ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇವಾಗುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ತಲೆಕುರುವಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಉಳಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು)

1. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ 2. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾ. ನವಸಾಕರರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಮಿತಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿವೆ)
3. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾ. ಸಮತಾ ಸೈನಿಕ ದಳ 4. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ಯುವಜನ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ 5. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಗಲಿಯಂಗ ಪ್ರದೇಶಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಘದ ಸಂಘಟನಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ (ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ)
6. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ನಿರಂತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಕ ಸಂಘ
7. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ಮೇಗಲರ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಮಾಜ (ಒ.) 8. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘ, ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ 9. ಆಶಾಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ 10. ಆಯಲ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಪರಿಷತ್ ಭೂಜಲಾಶ್ರಯಿ 11. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ತಾಲೂಕು ದಲಿತ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ 12. ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಪ್ರಸಾರಿ(ಡಿ.) ಗುರುನಾಯಕನರ 13. ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ ಲಭ್ಯದಾರರ ಸಂಘ 14. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಜನ ಕೃಷಿಕ ಸೇವಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ (ಡಿ.) ದಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ, ಲಾಬರ 15. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರೈತ ಸಂಘ, ಗೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ 16. ಮಹತ್ಕಾರು ಜ್ಞಾನಿಯರ್ ಧೇಂಜಿ 17. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂಡೂರು 18. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮೇಲಂತಲೆಬ್ಬು 19. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕರೂರು 20. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಶಿರ್ಕಾಲು 21. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ತೆಂಕಳಂದೂರು 22. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಂಡ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿನ 23. ನಿರ್ಗಲ ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕುಮ್ಬು, ಗುರುನಾಯಕನರ 24. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಓಡಲ್ಕು 25. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕಳಯ ಗೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ 26. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಜಾನವೂರು 27. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕೊಯೂರು 28. ವನವನ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ತೊಡಲ್ಕು 29. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ತೊಡಲ್ಕು 30. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಗರ್ವಾಡಿ 31. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮುಂಡಾಜಿ 32. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಿರಗಲ, ಕಲ್ಕಂಜ 33. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಗರಿವೆಪು 34. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮಾಚಾರ್ 35. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮುಂಡೇಕೋಡಿ, ಲಾಬರ 36. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಿರುತ್ತಲಾಲು 37. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಾಳೂರು 38. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ದಲಿತ 39. ನೇತ್ರವೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಿರುತ್ತಲಾಲು 40. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ವರ್ತೂರಿ 41. ಸಂದರ್ಬ ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮುಂಡೇಕೋಡಿ 42. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ, ತೆಂಕ ಕರೂರು 43. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮುಂಡೂರು 44. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಕರೂರು 45. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಶಿರ್ಕಾಲು 46. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ, ನಾಳೂರು 47. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಂಡ 48. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಗರ್ವಾಡಿ 49. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಲಾಬರ ಗೇರ್ 50. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಜಾಗೃತಿ 51. ಪರಿಸರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಪುಣ್ಯಕಟ್ಟೆ 52. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದೆಯಾ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಮುಂಡೂರು 53. ಶ್ರೀ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.), ಮುಂಡೂರು 54. ಮಿತ್ರ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಕೊಡೆಕಟ್ಟೆ 55. ಶ್ರೀ ಮೇಗಲ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಎನೋಡಿ, ಲಾಬರ 56. ರಮಾಬಾಯಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ 57. ಯಂಗ್ ಜಾಲೋಕ್ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್, ಮುಂಡಾಜಿ 58. ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ನಿರಗಲ, ಕಲ್ಕಂಜ 59. ಶ್ರೀ ಉಮಾ ಮಹೇಶ್ವರ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಂಡ 60. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಿಷ ಮರ್ದಿನಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ, ಅರೂರು 61. ನೇತ್ರವೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಮಿತ್ರ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.), ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಂಡ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿನ 62. ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್ (ಒ.) ಕೊಡುರು 63. ನೇತ್ರವೆ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಮಿತ್ರ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ 64. ಯುವ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್ (ಒ.) ನಾಳೂರು 65. ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ನಾಳೂರು 66. ರಾಜಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ನಾಳೂರು 67. ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಗೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ 68. ತೊಟ್ಟು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಗೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ 69. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಕರೂರು 70. ಅನುಗ್ರಹ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಲಾಬರ 71. ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಲಾಬರ 72. ಭಾಗ್ಯಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿನ 73. ದಿವ್ಯಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಂಡ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿನ 74. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾರದಾಬಾಯಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಪುಣ್ಯಕಟ್ಟೆ 75. ಶ್ರೀ ಮುರುಘೇಂದ್ರ ಮಿತ್ರ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ಒ.) ಪುಣ್ಯಕಟ್ಟೆ 76. ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಕೊಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಮಾಚಾರ್ 77. ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ ಪುರುರು, ಮಾಚಾರ್ 78. ನವಶಕ್ತಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಪುಣ್ಯಕಟ್ಟೆ 79. ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಗರ್ವಾಡಿ 80. ಮಿತ್ರ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ತೆಂಕ ಕರೂರು 81. ಅಶ್ವತಥ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ತೆಂಕ ಕರೂರು 82. ಶ್ರೀ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಂಡ 83. ಶ್ರೀ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾಯಕ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ನರಾಂಬ 84. ಪಾರುಕ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಸುಲೇಖ ವೊಗ್ರಿ 85. ಪರಿಸರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಮುಲಕಂಕಿ 86. ಸರ್ವೋದಯ ಮಿತ್ರ ಮಂಡಲ (ಒ.) ಮಿಲೇಖಪಾಡ, ವುಕ್ಕಲ 87. ಆಶಾ ಕರಗ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ, ಪಾರುಕ 88. ಶ್ರೀ ದುರ್ಗಾಬಾಯಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಪತ್ಕಟ್ಟೆ 89. ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಪುಣ್ಯಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಜಾನವೂರು 90. ಸರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಗಣೇಶೋತ್ಸವ ಸಮಿತಿ (ಒ.) ಮಿತ್ರ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ 91. ಶ್ರೀ ದುರ್ಗಾ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಿ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ಒ.) ಕೊಡು 92. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಿ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ನಾಳ 93. ಶ್ರೀ ಅಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಹೊಸಮಂಡ, ಪಾರುಕ 94. ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ್ಯ ಸೇವಾ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘ (ಒ.) ಮಹತ್ಕಾರು 95. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಮ್ಮಮೂರ್ತಿ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ತೆಂಕ ಕರೂರು 96. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮ ಸೇವಾ ಸಮಿತಿ (ಒ.) ಮುಂಡೇಕೋಡಿ 97. ಶ್ರೀ ಅನ್ನಪೂರ್ಣೇಶ್ವರಿ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಕೊಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ 98. ಹಳೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘ, ಮಾ. ಓ. ಪು. ಹಾಲೆ, ಮುಲಕಂಕಿ 99. ಪುರ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಘ (ಒ.) ಕೊಡುರು 100. ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಿವಾಸ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಜಾನವೂರು 101. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಹಾನಗರಪುರ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ಒ.) ಶಿರ್ಕಾಲು 102. ಶ್ರೀ ಸಮಂತನ ಸೇವಾ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಕೊಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ 103. ರತನಮ್ಮನಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ದುರ್ಗಾ ಶರಣ (ಒ.), ಜಾನವೂರು 104. ಪುರುಮಲಾ, ಇಕ್ಕೂರು ಸೋಲಿಯೇಷನ್ (ಒ.) ಕಲ್ಕಂಜ 105. ಜಿ.ಎಮ್. ಇಕ್ಕೂರು ಯಂಗ್ ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಆಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್, ಬುಗೇರಕಟ್ಟೆ 106. ಸುಪ್ರತುಲ್ಯಾ ಇಕ್ಕೂರು ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮುಂಡೇಕೋಡಿ 107. ಜುಮ್ಮಾ ಮಸೀದಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕಮಿಟಿ, ಬುಗೇರಕಟ್ಟೆ, ಮುಚ್ಚಿನ 108. ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ವೇಣೂರು 109. ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಕ ಸಂಘ ಸು. ಹಾ. ಅಂ. ನಿ. ಬೋ. ಅರೂರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮಂಡಲ 110. ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋಮನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ (ಒ.) ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ 111. ಮಾಲಾ ಉತ್ತರದರ ಸಂಘ, ಗೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ 112. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ದಲಿತ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಶಾಖೆ, ಪರ್ತೂರಿ 113. ಶ್ರೀ ಜಾನವೂರಿಂಗ ಸೇವಾ ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾ, ಗುರುನಾಯಕನರ 114. ಶತಾಬ್ದಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಮುಂಡಾಜಿ 115. ಶ್ರೀ ಮೇಗಲ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಕೊಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ 116. ಪಾರುಕೇಶ್ವರಿ ಕಲಾ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘ, ಪಾರುಕ 117. ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಬದನಾಜಿ 118. ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ ಮಾಚಾರ್ 119. ಮುಂಡೇಕೋಡಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಪುರ ಮಹಿಳಾ 120. ದುರ್ಗಾಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಿ ಭಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ನಗರ ಮಾಚಾರ್ 121. ಮೈತ್ರಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ 122. ಬಳ್ಳಿಮಂಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವೇದಿಕೆ, ಮುಂಡಾಜಿ 123. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಜಾನವೂರು 124. ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಜಾನವೂರು 125. ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಕೊಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ 126. ದಿಗ್ವಿಜಯ ಯುವಕ ಮಂಡಲ, ಕೊಡುಕಟ್ಟೆ 127. ಶ್ರೀ ಮೇಗಲ ಸಮಾಜ ಸೇವಾ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಶಾಖೆ ಮುಂಡೇಕೋಡಿ 128. ಅಶ್ವರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಂಡಲ, ಮಾಚಾರ್ 129. ಅನೇಕೋಡಿ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ 130. ಸಮತಾ ಸೈನಿಕ ದಳ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಶಾಖೆ ವೇಣೂರು 131. ಸಮತಾ ಸೈನಿಕ ದಳ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಶಾಖೆ, ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಂಗಡ 132. ಸಮತಾ ಸೈನಿಕ ದಳ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಶಾಖೆ ಕರೂರು 133. ಅನೇಕೋಡಿ ಯುವಕ ಸಂಘ, ಕೇರುಕಟ್ಟೆ, ವಿದ್ಯೂರು 134. ಶ್ರೀ ಮೇಗಲ ಯುವಕ 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INDIA'S NEW GROUP FOR RAICHUR'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

(Regi Society No.695/80-81)

Gillesugar PO
Via: Raichur 584 101
Karnataka, India

NEWSLETTER

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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/what 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 these 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 or 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-knowing cable, 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 4000 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 wells has 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 walls 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 borewells, 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 Dugloor 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 cups 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 buffaloes. 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 buffaloes 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 buffaloes.

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.

Such work involves changing people's minds: giving them the confidence to assert themselves, respect themselves, to believe in their own latent abilities and strengths. This presents voluntary agencies with a dilemma. We all need visible results: to show our friends, our guests, journalists, government officials, funding agencies and perhaps most potently, the villagers themselves. We can not show people's minds nor prove our worth with mental change so we surround ourselves with visible, material achievements - which means government programmes.

Of course, the people themselves can achieve the same tangible results. If they come together and save Re.1 a week, their common funds will grow, they can take small loans and pay a little interest, in time initiate an income-generating activity: the future possibilities are opened wide. In twenty years they will have the resources to dig their own well or build their own houses, temples... But we can not wait twenty years. We are impatient and are in a hurry. We need quick successes to boost our morales and assure ourselves that we are doing "good work". So we encourage the villagers' savings or other schemes but at the same time cover our losses and speed things up a little by helping the same villagers implement government programmes which will gradually undermine their own slower efforts. Time is too important for the watch-wearing urban-educated elites who dominate voluntary action and in our hurry we sacrifice our aims and compromise our ideals. But one day we will run out of time to rectify our mistakes of the past. It will not affect us: the villagers will be the losers.

Yet, there is so much time. The villagers have waited for generations and haste is not their eternal worry. Last week in Hanchinal three youths were cleaning a well. Their method was very slow and one youth could have done the job far more efficiently and quickly. But they did not care: let the work take all day, they would peacefully do it together. Time was irrelevant: companionship was what mattered. Development work is an intervention into people's lives. Better to go slowly with consolidated, invisible benefits along the way. If a group does start a saving scheme, it is an enormous achievement when its resources reach, say, Rs.500. It is their own effort and their own money and they will ensure that it does not go to waste. They may, for example, begin cooperative store of far greater effectiveness than any Fair Price Shop sponsored and controlled by the government. Looking for ways to best utilise their funds all their latent skills will be called into play. Each individual will begin to discover that they do have skills they had never imagined or had ceased to value and that they are capable of themselves changing their own lives, of taking their future into their hands.

This is the process voluntary agencies, forever advertising themselves as "catalysts of change" should be promoting. We need to initiate action in two fields in which a vacuum has been created at the village level. The first is in the field of knowledge. Every village has its skilled craftsmen, or doctor, or manager or mason. There are those who know how to make oil, medicines, tools, pots or cloth, those who sing the local myths or enact the local history. Voluntary agencies must encourage the villagers to revive these dying forms of knowledge and building upon them, to discover new, alternative possibilities. Given the right environment the people can themselves undertake their own research, whether it be into housing, or agriculture or whatever, and can experiment with their own innovative ideas. This would release a creativity through which the people could find their own expression and which would throw their future wide open.

The second field in which voluntary agencies must take action is that of structures. It has become a matter of some urgency that villagers create their own alternate structures which can fulfill their needs. If they come together in associations, be they farmers, women, youth, which will provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and the support and organisation to implement their joint decisions. As individuals, the villagers are powerless in the face of centralism. It is only through their own structures that they will have the ability to bypass that centralism and follow their own paths. Eventually they may even be in a position to challenge and to change the centralised system.

Therein lies perhaps the hardest task facing voluntary agencies. Our priority must be to search for and create alternatives, only then voluntary agencies can make themselves redundant as outside agents. The real alternative is the people themselves - not as "target population" to adopt government programmes, but as planners, governors, decision makers - as creators.

In a short span of time KWALITY has been able to breathe fresh life into a backward region in Karnataka

KWALITY Makes an Impact in Chikballapur

RURAL PROVERTY has assumed alarming proportions despite the efforts made by both the Government and Voluntary Agencies to alleviate it. Economic development including social and cultural development, to be meaningful should usher in prosperity, improved standard of living and social security to the most deprived sections of society. The poor have become apathetic and often cynical about their own economic development and exhibit a sense of despair and resignation.

A few dedicated social workers of Chikballapur often met and seriously considered the situation and resolved to initiate measures for the socio-economic development of the poor in and around Chikballapur. As a result, Karnataka Welfare Society KWALITY being the acronym, was formed as a Voluntary Organisation with committed members for the upliftment of the most oppressed and deprived sections of society.

KWALITY, in its commitment to the development of the rural poor has identified 25 villages in Chikballapur Taluk, Karnataka and 5 villages in Hindupur Taluk, Andhra Pradesh, with a population of more than 10,000 people comprising mostly small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers who are living under acute conditions of poverty. They are mostly dependent on rainfed agriculture with its features of scanty rainfall and low productivity. There is very little activity outside agriculture and the people do not know any other skills for earning adequate income.

There is very little activity outside agriculture and the people do not know any other skills for earning adequate income.

KWALITY has undertaken several programmes such as: (1) Socio-Economic Survey, (2) Training in Skills, (3) Income Generating Projects, (4) Awareness Campaigns, (5) Seminars/Workshops, (6) Shelter for the Homeless, (7) Animal Husbandry, (8) Agriculture and Irrigation, (9) Afforestation, (10) Tribal Development, (11) Health Programme, (12) Women's Development and Promotion of People of Development Organisations in order to better the quality of the poor in their target areas.

Programmes for women

In a short span of time KWALITY has had many achievements to its credit. A Socio-economic survey of 25 Villages in the project area has been completed and the poorest of the poor identified for planning their development. Five Women's Development Associations in 10 Villages have been organised and 400 women enrolled as Members and motivated to participate in their own development. Four hundred rural poor women have been taught tailoring and supplied with a sewing machine each free of cost to enable them become self-reliant. Two hundred rural poor women have been trained in improved methods of mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing and they are rehabilitated in the sericulture industry. As many as 140 rural poor women have

KWALITY

been provided with Skill Training in Spinning Silk Waste; a Cottage Industry of Silk Waste Spinning has been established in two villages where the trained rural poor women are rehabilitated. Women have also been trained in the manufacture of Agarbathi (incense sticks), a job they did at their residence. A Dairy Project has been started for 200 rural poor women. Each of the participants has been supplied with two buffaloes.

Shelters and social services.

One hundred low cost shelters have been constructed and provided to poor families who had no shelter and they are now happily living in these houses. As many as 100 rural youth, belonging to small farmers and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers have been provided with training modern scientific methods of agriculture, dairying, horticulture for increasing productivity and becoming self reliant. Under the Adult Education Programme, 1800 adults have been trained in 60

centres. A free Medical Camp was organised where more than 2000 rural poor were examined and treatment given free of cost by a team of doctors. A large number of Awareness Camps were organised to awaken and motivate the rural poor people to participate in their own development. More than 500 people have participated in such camps.

Several agencies such as the Social Welfare and Rural Development Department and Education Department of the Government of Karnataka; Ministry of Rural Development, Home Ministry, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and other Ministries of the Central Government and International Donor Agencies have stood by KWALITY in their endeavour to breathe a fresh life in a backward region.

KWALITY operates its programmes and activities through grants received from Donor Agencies, Local Government and contributions from individuals and organisations and membership fees. ★

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Govt. of India Unit*



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C/o ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ (ರಿ.) ಅಂಚೆ: ಗುರುನಾಯನಕೆರೆ-574 217.

SAVE DAKSHINA KANNADA CAMPAIGN

The land of Dakshina Kannada, the creation of which is attributed to God Parashurama, is effulgent with rich natural resources. The Western Ghats challenging the very high heavens on the east and the 135 KM long Coast line on the west are the unique gifts with which Nature has blessed this district. Our district is famous for its rich natural resources reflected in features like the 22 rivers rising in the Western Ghats and flowing to the Arabian sea, the estuaries which are biologically and environmentally significant, the rich green earth covering the heights and depressions in the midland region, the forests, the medicinal plants, wild life, numerous springs, waterfalls and lakes. This district which has been recognised as one of the eighteen most biologically diversified and ecologically sensitive regions in the World, has evolved its own luminous identity in Arts and Culture.

Why This Campaign?

In the course of the efforts being made to place this district on top of the industrial map of India by forcing on it unbearably polluting mega industries the health of our soil, water and air is at risk and so too is at risk the people's right to livelihood.

The process of urbanisation and the mad rush to the urban areas have made urban life untenable. The growing pressure of population spawning the sprawl of slums and the destruction of the green belt, specially reserved for the cities, spell danger to the well being of the citizens. The severe strain on the system of disposing of waste and sewerage is likely to pollute the sea, the rivers, lakes, wells etc.

Land use plan may be dislocated with the result that the agricultural land diminishes in size and the agriculturists suffer. A considerable portion of rural farmland may be utilised for non-agricultural purposes like setting up industries, house building, supply of soil, sand and stones. The remaining agricultural land may lose its fertility reducing our district into a desert. The agriculturists may out of short term, but ultimately ruinous greed be tempted to sell their lands to land grabbing industrialists at what appear to be high prices. But destitution awaits them in the end.

The excessive industrial, agricultural and construction - related activities may deplete the ground water resources and this will scorch the district in water famine.

The discharge of effluents from the factories may pollute marine life and this will deprive more than 3 lakh fisherfolk of their means of livelihood.

Such mega ventures as chemical industry, steel industry, coal based electricity generating plant, oil refinery may cause acid rain to affect the Western Ghats thereby making plantation estates and agricultural land derelict.

The relentless loot of forests will destroy our forest wealth. As it is the forests have considerably shrunk in size. So too the common lands meant for grazing, greenleaf, and the other paramboke land.

Water reservoirs like lakes and ponds have been encroached upon. This prevents percolation of water underground and thus reduces the availability of ground water in the long range.

Our traditional crafts, industries and factories will buckle under the face of the competition from the mega industries thus causing wide spread and massive unemployment, which in turn, will cause civil strife and disrupt the social equilibrium.

Having given deep thought to these circumstances this 'Save Dakshina Kannada' Campaign has been launched to generate awareness among the people at large and at all levels and to involve the community in preventing our district from falling a prey to the evil that is likely to result from the scenario sketched above.

The Main Object of the Campaign:

Creating environmental awareness among the people in all the villages, hamlets and taluks of the district and motivate them to collectively undertake the protection of our soil, water and forests.

Subsidiary Aims:

- To activate the Taluk-level Environmental Committees.
- To disseminate information on the harmful effects of polluting mega industries and raise public opinion about them.
- Organise teams of resource persons willing to involve themselves in the work of raising public awareness.
- Identify the main environmental problems of the Taluk and explore solutions to resolve them.
- Motivate the agriculturists to take to eco friendly agricultural practices.

- Press for the implementation throughout the district of the Joint Forest Planning & Management Committee Plan formulated by the Government so as to save, utilise and conserve the forests with people's participation.
- Demand formulation and implementation of eco friendly development programmes.
- Demand the implementation of sustainable development plans in accordance with the recommendations jointly made by Danida and the Department of Ecology and Environment of Karnataka Government in their report of the Environmental Master Plan study.

Activities:

The Campaign will rely on people's active participation and will spread its message through multi-media services. In the main, the action plan listed below will be implemented.

- Taluk-level seminars, workshops, conferences focusing on environmental concepts.
- Street plays, minstrelry songs, wall posters, pamphlets, Jathas, video projections etc.
- Training camps for Resource Persons regarding methodology of Communications.
- Environment related Activities at college and high school levels (Competition, Exhibition etc.)
- Organising cycle Jathas
- Write-ups in newspapers and other print media.

Organisation and Management of the Campaign:

A district level Co-ordination Committee has been formed. It will be entrusted with designing the frame work for the conduct of the Campaign, supervision of action plans and guiding the Campaign. Its responsibilities will include finding local support, Co-ordination of various programmes and activities, publicity and information, producing the street play and organising the teams and performances, fund raising, ensuring and encouraging women's participation in the Campaign, framing a time-table for the implementation of the plans and ensure its observance. The Committee will operate on a full time basis.

Offices:

The affairs of the campaign will be co-ordinated in Mangalore at the office of the Shubadha Society (Urva School Complex, Near Ladyhill Circle, Mangalore - 6)

Duration of the Campaign:

Will be from December, 1995 to November 1996.

Our Appeal:

The participation and partnership of people of the district in the campaign is most necessary for it to succeed in saving this district from disaster. Men and women of all age groups have to involve themselves in this great cause. The survival of this beautiful land and its people depends on the success of these efforts. So let us one and all commit ourselves physically, mentally and financially to the sacred task of saving and enriching the natural resources of this district and thus ensure its uninterrupted progress and the welfare of our succeeding generation for all time to come.

Pure air, Pure water and enjoyment of a clean environment is our birth right and nobody shall deprive us of it.

Contact Addresses:

Campaign Office

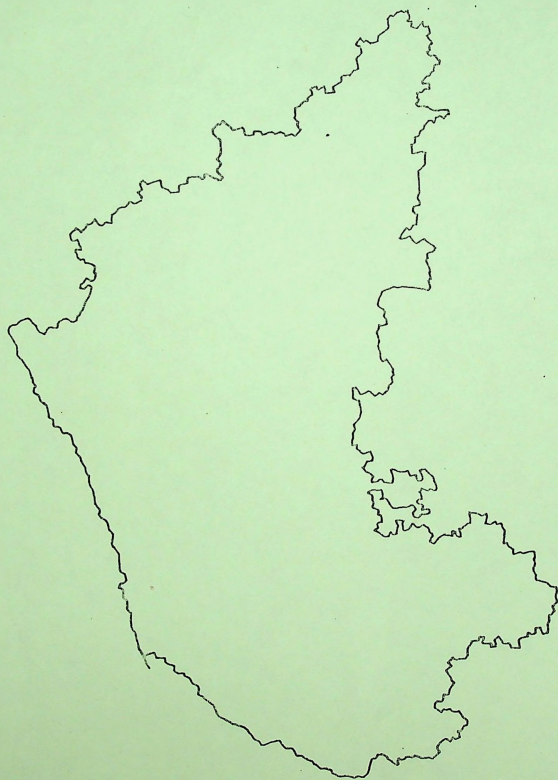
Save D.K. Campaign
c/o Shubadha Society
Urva School Complex
Near Ladyhill Circle
Mangalore - 6

Ph: 457964 (0824)

Okkoota Office

D.K. Jilla Parisarasktha
Okkoota
C/o Nagarika Seva Trust (R)
Guruvayanakere Post - 574 217
Belthangady Taluk

Ph: 22019, 22070 (08256)



KARNATAKA CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (KCLC)

INTRODUCTION : The Constitution of India guarantees certain democratic rights and civil liberties to the people. In reality, however, there has been a steady violation of basic human rights and even the constitutional guarantees by the ruling classes and their law-enforcing agencies, over the years. A vast majority of the people do not have a concrete awareness of their fundamental rights. The lack of democratic conscience makes them submissive and does not allow even a mild protest when their rights are curbed.

Although civil liberties organizations were formed in the wake of inhuman tortures and killings perpetrated by the police on revolutionaries in 1970-71, a wider interest and more vocal and organised resistance emerged in the post-Emergency period. Emergency caught many a citizen unawares and made even the opposition leaders, liberals, journalists and students face the wrath of the rulers directly. That some of these organizations could not go beyond a movement for the release of political prisoners indicates their lack of perspective and inability to grip the people in general and mobilise them to build a strong and meaningful civil liberties movement. Hence the scope and tasks of civil liberties organisations should be placed in their proper context.

With more than 60 per cent of our population living below the poverty line, the basic demands of the people are for food and other necessities of life. People have to and do struggle for these. Economic exploitation by the ruling classes aided by the social conditions like illiteracy, superstitions, casteism and the political tradition of authoritarianism have deteriorated the living standards of the toiling masses as well as the middle classes to a great extent. Peasants, workers and middle classes have been carrying out incessant struggles for a better life. These struggles for just demands are democratic and press for implementation of the proclaimed policies of the State. Therefore, the struggle for civil liberties can not be viewed in isolation from the movements waged by oppressed people. Civil liberties movement should help create the conditions that facilitate organisation and struggle of people and fight against the authorities and establishment which crush these struggles ruthlessly.

Blatant violation of the existing laws and acts like the Minimum Wages Act, Trade Union and Factories Act by the landed gentry and industrialists are questioned only by a few isolated organisations and trade unions. These bodies are, however, caught in the mire of economism and legalism and could therefore make hardly any progress towards democratisation of the system. Those who protest and ask the authorities to implement the very laws made by the government are outlawed and their voice is throttled. The State uses repressive measures like introduction of undemocratic and anti-people legislations, declaration of disturbed areas and suppression of genuine movements by using the brutal force of police and para-military machinery. Simultaneously, it uses diversionary tactics to misdirect people's anger and covertly nurtures trade-union rivalry, communalism, casteism, etc. Even the conscious sections of our country fall for the empty phrases like national integration or threats of war with the neighbouring countries which are being used to camouflage the inability of the state to deliver goods. Failure of the opposition parties and the role played by the press, radio and TV which are used as almost a part of the State machinery are also to blame for the present situation.

Women have always been and still remain economically and socially oppressed. Dowry deaths, ill-treatment and rapes even in police custodies indicate the plight of Indian women. Any civil liberties organisation must seriously work for women's rights and rightful place for them in our society.

In spite of the stipulations of directive principles and constitution thousands of children are employed in labour-intensive units and many more do not receive the promised "free and compulsory" education.

The cases of illegal detentions, harassment and torture in jails and lock-ups leading to the death of many arrested are on the increase. Manipulations of laws and acts and killing many innocent and poor people in fake encounters have become the classic methods of repression used by the ruling classes. Jail manuals are not complied with by the authorities, the jail conditions have hardly improved; hundreds of political prisoners and thousands of undertrials are behind the bars today.

Given such a situation, complete awareness and vigilant action from all sections of the people is essential to protect their democratic rights. It therefore calls for the initiative of conscious and articulate sections in the intelligentsia especially lawyers, academicians, writers and journalists. Their firm commitment to create awareness of rights in all sections of the people and mobilise them to build a strong and sustained civil liberties movement recognising the needs and aspirations of fellow beings and identifying with the movements of all oppressed people is the need of the hour.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. The KCLC opposes and fights against the violation of civil liberties and democratic rights of the people by any agency in any form.
2. KCLC's main objective is to create awareness among the people about their rights, expose the repression by the State and other vested interests and build vigilant movements to ensure and achieve these rights.
3. Life, liberty and happiness are the natural rights of mankind. KCLC therefore stands by all those people who struggle for food, shelter, clothing, land, freedom and equality.
4. KCLC opposes discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, race, nationality, sex or place of birth and will combat social evils like untouchability, casteism and communalism which divide the people.
5. KCLC condemns police zulm on people's movements and fights against atrocities of the police, para-military forces and other State machinery in suppressing people's struggles all over India.
6. The Committee demands ban on illegal detentions, torture in police lock-ups, fake encounters which are perpetrated by the law-enforcing authorities.
7. KCLC will work for building a strong democratic movement and bring about democratic culture in the society. It therefore fights for the repeal of the undemocratic laws and acts like NSA, DIR, ESWA, Hospitals and Educational Institutions Bill, Official Secrets Act, Disturbed Areas Act, the proposed
....3....

CONSTITUTION

1. NAME : KARNATAKA CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (KCLC).

It is a democratic mass organisation for the protection of civil liberties and democratic rights of the people.

2. KCLC is an independent democratic organisation consisting of all those who agree with its aims and objectives. It will be independent of any political party.

3. Address : c/o S. Rama Krishna, Advocate, 9-Bathing Ghat Lane, Chickpet, Bangalore - 560 053.

4. The financial year will be January 1st to December 31st.

5. MEMBERSHIP :

5.1 Any person above 18 years of age agreeing and willing to abide by the Aims and Objectives and constitution of the KCLC is eligible to become a member. The membership fee is Rs. 10/- per annum.

5.2 Those who pay Rs. 250/- in a lump sum will be life members.

5.3 Each member is entitled to one vote.

6. GENERAL BODY :

6.1 The General Body shall be held once a year, within a period of 12 months from the date of the last General Body Meeting.

6.2 The Quorum for all General Body Meetings shall be 1/3rd of the total membership of KCLC. However, if the quorum is not there at the stipulated time of the meeting the Executive Committee will meet and decide the matters (regarding adjourned meeting, resolutions, etc.) thereof.

6.3 Notice of the General Body meetings along with agenda shall be sent to the members at least 15 days before the date of the meeting.

7. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

7.1 There will be an election to the Executive Committee every year. This election will take place in the first General Body meeting after December 31st of the previous year.

7.2 Any member of the General Body except those mentioned in 7.3 is eligible to stand and get elected on the Executive Committee.

7.3 No member is eligible to contest in the elections to the Executive Committee if he/she: (1) is a member of a political party or (ii) has not paid the annual membership fee.

7.4 The Executive Committee consists of eleven members, including office bearers, all of them duly elected by the General Body.

7.5 The Executive Committee will draft policies and programmes for the KCLC to be ratified by the General Body.

7.6 The Executive Committee will co-ordinate the activities of the KCLC.

7.7. The quorum for the Executive Committee meetings is 2/3rd of the entire committee.

7.8 Notice of all Executive Committee meetings along with the agenda shall be given at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

8. OFFICE BEARERS :

8.1 One President, one Vice-President, one General Secretary, one Joint Secretary and one Treasurer will be Office Bearers.

Forest Bill which are designed to curb the rights of workers, tribals, journalists and students.

8. KCLC will work to ensure free and uncensored press and independence of mass media like the radio and television.
9. KCLC demands abolition of capital punishment.
10. KCLC demands immediate release of all political prisoners and quick disposal of cases pending against undertrials.
11. KCLC demands the constitutionally guaranteed free and compulsory education to children below 14 years.
12. KCLC demands the right of civil liberties activists and organisations to periodically inspect the jails, prisoners and undertrials. The committee also demands radical improvements in the conditions of Indian jails and fights against the inhuman treatment received by the prisoners. Non-compliance with the jail manuals and lacunae in the rehabilitation programmes will be questioned and fought against.
13. KCLC demands inclusion of right to work as a fundamental right.
14. Despite the promises of equality of sexes in the Constitution, women are oppressed economically and socially. KCLC will strongly oppose such exploitation and fight for women's rights.
15. KCLC opposes the practices of employing child labour and bonded labour.
16. KCLC will offer legal assistance to the backward sections of the society who are ignorant of the legal aspects and cannot afford the court expenses.
17. KCLC suggests and demands certain amendments in the various acts and laws such as the Criminal Law, Industrial Disputes Act, etc. which are necessary to make them more meaningful.
18. KCLC demands implementation of reforms in the judicial system to ensure democratic rights in real terms. The committee will also work towards securing independence to the judiciary.
19. KCLC holds that the question of democratic rights is closely related to the question of safeguarding the economic, political and cultural independence of the people of our country as well as other countries.
20. KCLC will unite with all civil liberties and democratic rights organisations in taking up issues concerning people's rights and achieving the above objectives.

8.2 The Office bearers shall be directly elected by the General Body.

8.3 The President will preside over the meetings and represent the KCLC together with the General Secretary in all organisational forums, delegations, etc. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President assumes the charge in these matters.

8.4 The Secretaries will (i) keep the minutes of all the Executive Committees and General Body meetings, (ii) maintain the report books of the various sub-committees or fact-finding teams of the KCLC, (iii) convene and undertake to inform all members about every General Body and Executive Committee meetings, (iv) prepare the agenda of both the Executive Committee and General Body meetings, (v) present the annual report in the annual General Body Meeting.

8.5 The Treasurer will (i) maintain the books of the account of the KCLC, (ii) present a budget for the forthcoming year immediately after the election (iii) co-ordinate all the finances of the KCLC, (iv) present in the General Body meeting the final balance-sheet in the annual General Body Meeting.

9. SUB-COMMITTEES :

9.1 To facilitate the smooth functioning of the organisation's activities Sub-committees may be formed by the Executive Committee from time to time.

9.2 To allow for proper co-ordination at least one member of the Executive Committee will be on the Sub-committee.

9.3 Members of the Sub-committees shall be the members of the General Body.

9.4 All Sub-committees are responsible to the Executive Committee.

10. ELECTIONS :

10.1 All elections will be conducted by secret ballot.

10.2 The entire procedure of putting in ballots as well as counting of votes must be done in one sitting.

10.3 All members must be proposed and seconded by at least one member each.

10.4 Voting by proxy is not permitted.

11. RESOLUTIONS :

11.1 There will be two types of resolutions; (a) Ordinary Resolutions (b) Special Resolutions.

11.2 Vote of no-confidence motions, recall of any particular Executive Committee member, amendments to the Constitution and Aims and Objectives of the KCLC will be considered as Special Resolutions.

11.3 All other Resolutions are Ordinary Resolutions.

11.4 Any ordinary resolution shall be tabled either in the Executive Committee or in the General Body with the permission of the Chair.

11.5 All ordinary resolutions passed in the Executive Committee shall be ratified in the earliest General Body meeting.

11.6 All special resolutions shall be first tabled in the Executive Committee.

11.7 No special resolution can be passed by the Executive Committee. These may only be discussed at the Executive Committee level.

11.8 The Executive Committee is obliged to table all special resolutions received before the General Body.

11.9 All ordinary resolutions shall be proposed and seconded by at least one member each of the General Body.

11.10 All special resolutions to be admitted for discussion shall be proposed and seconded by atleast 25 members of the General Body.

11.11 All ordinary resolutions shall be passed in the General Body by a simple majority present and voting.

11.12 All special resolutions shall be passed by 2/3rd of the members present and voting.

11.13 The organisation will maintain a statute book wherein all resolutions and bye laws passed may be recorded.

12. ADVISORY BOARD :

12.1 The KCLC may appoint an Advisory Body consisting of esteemed democratic people.

12.2 The Executive Committee may consult the Advisory Body on any issue concerning democratic rights and civil liberties, also on policies, programmes, etc. from time to time.

12.3 Individual members of this Advisory Body may change from time to time.

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KARNATAKA AND INDIA
AT A GLANCE

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ

ಒಂದು ಮೋಟೆ

(As on 31-3-1992)
(31-3-1992ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ)

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MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND EVALUATION DIVISION
DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES.
BANGALORE-560 009

ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸೇವಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-560 009

KARNATAKA AND INDIA AT A GLANCE

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ನೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ

(As on 31-3-1992ರ ವರೆಗೆ)

Karnataka/ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ India/ಭಾರತ

(f) Per Capita Income 1988-89 (in Rupees) at current prices 3787.00 3835.30
 1988-89ರಲ್ಲಿ (ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ) ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ

1. General Information	Karnataka	India
Area in Sq. Kms./ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ. (ಸುಮಾರು)	1,91,791	32,87,263
No. of Revenue Divisions/ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು	4	NA
No. of Districts/ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು	20	412
No. of Sub-Divisions/ಸಬ್-ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು	49	NA
No. of Taluks/ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳು	175	NA
No. of Towns and Cities (1991 Census)/ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಗಳು (1991ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ)	254	3,763
No. of inhabited villages (1981 census)/ನಿವಾಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು (1981ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ)	27,024	5,57,137
2. Demographic Features (1991 Census) (Provisional): ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು (1991ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ) (ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ)		
Population (in '000s)/ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (000ರಲ್ಲಿ)	44,806	8,44,324
Male Population (in '000s)/ಪುರುಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (000ರಲ್ಲಿ)	22,846	NA
Female Population (in '000s)/ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (000ರಲ್ಲಿ)	21,960	NA
Decennial Growth Rate (1981-91)/1981-91ರ ದಶಕದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದ ದರ	20.66	23.56
Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ	30.91	25.72
Density of Population per km ² (1991 Census)/ಚ.ಕಿ.ಮೀ.ಗೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (1991ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ)	234	267
Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males) ಪುರುಷ 1000 ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	961	929
(a) Percentage of Literacy (1991 Census)/ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು (1991ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ)	55.98	52.11
Male/ಪುರುಷ	67.25	63.36
Female/ಸ್ತ್ರೀ	44.34	39.42
(b) Expectation of life at birth (in years) (1991-96) (Projected) ಜನ್ಮದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ (1991-96) (ಅಂದಾಜು)		
Male/ಪುರುಷ	64.15	60.6
Female/ಸ್ತ್ರೀ	65.30	61.7
(c) No of Eligible Couple Protected as on 31-3-1992 (as worked out by Minister of H & FW) 31-3-1992ರ ವರೆಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಭವಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಜೋಡಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಚಿವರು ದರಿಸಿದಂತೆ)	49.4	44.1 (1991)
(d) Percentage of Married Females to total Females in the age group of 15-44/15-44ರ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಾಹಿತ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಒಟ್ಟು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ (1981ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ)	76.08	80.51
(e) Mean Age at Marriage of Female/Male (1991 Census) ವಿವಾಹದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಸ್ತ್ರೀ/ಪುರುಷ (1981ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ)		
Male/ಪುರುಷ	25.86	23.29
Female/ಸ್ತ್ರೀ	19.21	18.35

3. Vital Statistics	Karnataka	India
(A) Fertility/ಪ್ರಸೂತಿ		
(a) Birth Rate/ಜನ್ಮ ದರ		
(Provisional 1990/ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ 1990)		
Rural/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	28.8	31.5
Urban/ಪಟ್ಟಣ	24.8	24.4
Combined/ಒಟ್ಟು	27.8	29.9
(b) Age specific Fertility Rates (1986)/ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಸೂತಿ ದರ (1986)		
Years/ವರ್ಷಗಳು		
15...19	88.8	91.1
20...24	230.2	252.8
25...29	180.3	216.4
30...34	103.9	139.2
35...39	60.4	73.6
40...44	22.8	37.7
45...49	6.9	14.9
(c) Total Fertility Rates (1986)/ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸೂತಿ ದರ (1986)		
Rural/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	3.7	4.5
Urban/ಪಟ್ಟಣ	2.9	3.1
Combined/ಒಟ್ಟು	3.5	4.2
(d) Gross Reproduction Rate (1986)/ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸೂತಿ ದರ (1986)		
Rural/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	2.1	2.2
Urban/ಪಟ್ಟಣ	1.6	1.5
Total/ಒಟ್ಟು	2.0	2.0
(B) Mortality/ಮರಣ		
(a) Death Rate/ಮರಣ ದರ		
Provisional (1990) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ (1990)		
Rural/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	8.8	10.4
Urban/ಪಟ್ಟಣ	6.1	6.7
Combined/ಒಟ್ಟು	8.1	9.6
(b) Infant Mortality Rate/ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿ ಮರಣ ದರ (1991)		
(Provisional 1990/ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ 1990)		
Rural/ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	81	86
Urban/ಪಟ್ಟಣ	39	51
Combined/ಒಟ್ಟು	71	80
(c) Neo-natal and Post natal Mortality Rates (1986) ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ನವಜನಿತ ಮರಣ ದರ (1986)		
Neo-natal/ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿ ಮರಣ ದರ	54.4	59.8
Post-natal/ನವಜನಿತ ಮರಣ ದರ	18.8	36.6

4. Percentage of Population below Poverty line (1987-88) (Provisional)		
ಜನಜೀವನ ಸೂಚಕ ಸೂಚಕ, ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ವರದಿ (1987-88) (ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ)		
Rural ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ	35.81	32.66
Urban ನಗರ	NA	NA
Combined ಒಟ್ಟು	31.98	29.23
5. Per Capita (Public Sector) Expenditure on Health (Medical and Public Health) and Family Welfare (86-87) (In Rs.)		
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ (ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ) ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ವ್ಯಯ (ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಲಯ) ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ (1986-87) ರೂ. ಸ್ವರೂಪ		
Health ಆರೋಗ್ಯ	46.59	54.57
Family Welfare ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	9.59	7.61
6. (a) Health and Medical Institutions		
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು		
General Hospitals, Major Hospitals and District Hospitals ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ಮೇಜರ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು	793(p)	101728
Primary Health Centres ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	1262	265318
Primary Health Units/Dispensaries ಪ್ರಾ. ಆ. ಘಟಕಗಳು/ವಿವರಣಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು	831(p)	283048
No. of Beds ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು	48439(p)	6254188
No. of Sub-Centres ಸಬ್-ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	7,793	130908
Rural Family Welfare Centres ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	269	5345
Urban Family Welfare Centres ನಗರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	102	79410
Post Partum Centres ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಪಾರ್ಟಮ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	103	1501*
Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Centres/ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕ ಗರ್ಭಹರಣ (ಎಮ್.ಟಿ.ಪಿ.) ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	471	NA
Health and Family Welfare Training Centres/ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು	5	NA
(b) Institution Population Ratio/ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ-ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅನುಪಾತ (For Census Population of 1991)/(1991ರ ಜನಗಣತಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ)		
	1: 21,740(P)	1: 1000**
(c) Bed Population Ratio/ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ-ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅನುಪಾತ		
	1: 1355(P)	1: 1398*
(d) Doctor Population Ratio (Govt.)/ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕ-ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅನುಪಾತ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ)		
Excluding Teaching Staff ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿರುವ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ	1: 10,230	NA
Including Teaching Staff ತರಬೇತಿಗಾಗಿರುವ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ	1: 8418	NA
(e) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife/Midwife Population Ratio (Govt.)/ಸಹಾಯಕ ನರ್ಸ್ ಮಿಡ್ವೈ/ಮಿಡ್ವೈ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅನುಪಾತ (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ)		
For Total Population ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ	1: 4,904	1: 2036*
(f) Nurse Bed Ratio/ನರ್ಸ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಅನುಪಾತ		
	1: 8	1: 3-

(P) Provisional as on 31-3-92 * as on 31-3-90 ** 1985 1986 1-1-1988
 * 31-3-1987 0 31-3-89 (p) Provisional

ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ

ಆಂದೋಲನ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತ ಸಮಿತಿ: ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟೋರ್ ಇನ್‌ಷಿಯೇಟಿವ್
#680, 15ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, 38ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 4ನೇ 'ಟಿ' ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ಜಯನಗರ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560041.

Tel: +91 80 663 5622 Fax: +91 80 632 0021 E-mail: dsiblr@bgl.vsnl.net.in

People's Forest Forum,
40 DS I.

ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆ

ಸ್ಥಳ: ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16 ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ, 2001

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡೆವಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳು

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಎಂ.ಕೆ.ಫಿಟ್ ಅವರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವ-ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ನಂತರ ಎಂ.ಕೆ. ಫಿಟ್ ಅವರು ಅಜೆಂಡಾ ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 4ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು:

- ⇒ ಅಂದೋಲನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಂದೋಲನ ಪತ್ರ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದವು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ⇒ ಈ ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಲದು, ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ದೋರಜಿ ಸಲಾಯಿತು.
- ⇒ ನೀತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮೊಳಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮತವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀತಿಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಕಿಲ್ಲ.
- ⇒ ಪೂರ್ವ ಬಯಲು ಸೀಮೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಲು CISEDನು ಜೊತೆ ಪ್ರವೀಣ್ ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
- ⇒ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಕರಣಕ್ಕೊಂದು ರೂ. 2, 5 ಮತ್ತು 10ರ ಕೊಪನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ 60% ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಂದೋಲನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಉಳಿದ 40% ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ನಂತರ, ಸಮಾಪೇಶ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು:

ಬಿಜಾಪುರ/ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ:

ಅಂದೋಲನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಗಂಭೀರ ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೈಮ್ ತಡ್ಧರ ಸಲಹೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 18ಕ್ಕೆ ಗದಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ-ಕೆಂ

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22ನೇ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕೋತ್ಸವ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಪ್ಲವರ್ಡ್-ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಕೆಲವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯು ಯೋಜಿಸಿರುವ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತಮವೆಂಬ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ:

⇒ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೊಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವೈಯುಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಸರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವ ಕೆಲವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಆಂದೋಲನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ:

⇒ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭಯ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಆಂದೋಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ:

⇒ ಹಲವಾರು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ರೈಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ:

⇒ ಈ ಆಂದೋಲನ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಕಾರ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ. ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆಂದೋಲನ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಸಮಾವೇಶದ ನಂತರ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮುತುವರ್ಜಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು:

⇒ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಅನುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಗೊಂದಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸಂಘಟಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಹಾರ, ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಅರಣ್ಯದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದು.

ಕೊಡಗು:

⇒ ದೇವರ ಕಾಡಿನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆದೇಶ ಬಂದಿದೆ. 2001 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರರ ಸಮಾವೇಶವು ಈ ಆದೇಶವು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿರಬಹುದು. ದೇವರ ಕಾಡಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೇ ಬೇರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡಿನ ಒಳಗೆ ಕಾಫಿ ತೋಟ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ರಕ್ಷಿತಾರಣ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ದೇವರ ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಧಾರವಾಡ:

- ⇒ ತಾಲೂಕು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲು ಮುಂದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಡಿ.ಎಫ್.ಒ. (DFO) ಜೊತೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ:

- ⇒ 20 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡೆವು. ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹಾಸಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬಂತು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಹರಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕು:

- ⇒ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಭೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಸಭೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ತಾಲೂಕು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ರಚನೆಯೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾವೇಶವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿನೊಳಗೆ, ACF ಅವರು ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನು 2-3 ಬಾರಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ/ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು:

- ⇒ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಮಾಡಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು/ವಿಚಾರಗಳು:

I. ನೀತಿ (ಪಾಲಿಸಿ) ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿ: ಶರಚ್ಚಂದ್ರ ಲೇಲೆ:

- ⇒ ಜನವರಿ 10ರ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಮಾವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿದ ನೀತಿ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಸಲಹೆ ಬಂತು. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ ನೀತಿ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.
- ⇒ ಜನವರಿ 10ರ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ (FDA) ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.
- ⇒ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದು ಏನು ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟತೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿ.ಎಫ್.ಒ. ಮಾಡಲು ಸರಕಾರ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಕ್ಕಿರು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕು?

- ⇒ ಕಿರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳು ಜನರ ಹಕ್ಕಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೀತಿ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಅತಿ ಬಡವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಿರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರೂ ಸೇರಿದರೆ, ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಅದೂ ಸಿಗದಿರುವಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ⇒ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಮೇಲ್ವರ್ಗ, ಮೇಲ್ವಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಡಸರು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗಾಗಬಾರದು. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಈಗಿರುವ ನೀತಿ (ಪಾಲಿಸಿ) ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿ ಬಡಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಪತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು?
- ⇒ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನಬೆಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಜೆ.ಎಫ್.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.ನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರ ವಿರೋಧ ಇದೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿಂತನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಸಮಾನತೆ ಬರಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಜೆ.ಎಫ್.ಪಿ.ಎಂ. ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಜನ ಸೇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬರಬಹುದು? ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬೇರೆಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಜಂಟಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಅಂತ ನೋಡಲು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

II. ಆಂದೋಲನ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿ - ತ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್:

- ⇒ ಫ್ಲೆಟುವರಿ 4ರ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಜನರನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಮತಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ.
- ⇒ ಅರಣ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯ ಮೊದಲು ಒಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಗೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ, ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಂದ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕೂಪನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದೇಣಿಗೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಸಮಾವೇಶಗಳು, ಸಭೆ, ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸಿಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 16ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಅರಣ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯಂದು (ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 21) ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ.

⇒ ಒಂದು ವಾರದ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪತ್ರ ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಮತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಅಂತರ್‌ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ದಿನದಂದು (ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 8) “ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು” ವಿಷಯವನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಶೃಂಗ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

III. ವಾದಮಂಡನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋರಾಟ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿ:

⇒ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಂದೋಲನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು.

⇒ ವಿವಿಧ ದಾನಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವುದು.

⇒ ವಿಶ್ವ ಅರಣ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

⇒ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಸದನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

⇒ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರನ್ನು ಆಮಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು. ಮುಕ್ತಾಯದ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಮಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು.

⇒ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಎಂ.ಎಲ್.ಎ.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 27 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಾರದಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಅರಿವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ನಾವೇ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

⇒ ವಿಶ್ವ ಅರಣ್ಯ ದಿನದಂದು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

⇒ 21ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ರಂಜನ್ ರಾವ್ ಅವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

⇒ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ, ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಒಂದು ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು, ಶಾಸಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಇದೆ.

⇒ ನಾವು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಹುದು.

IV. ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಣ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿ:

⇒ ಸದ್ಯದ ಖರ್ಚು ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇ.ಎಸ್.ಜಿ. ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ.

⇒ OXFAM ಮತ್ತು Global Environment Fund ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಿಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ.

⇒ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳಿಗೆ ISEC ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

⇒ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುವ ಬಿರ್ಚ್ (ಮುದ್ರಣ, ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಬಿರ್ಚ್, ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಬಿರ್ಚ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ದಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಸಮಾವೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ, ಜೂನ್ ಕೊನೆಯ ತನಕ, ಸುಮಾರು 8 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. OXFAM ನಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 2 ½ ಲಕ್ಷ ಬರುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸುಮಾರು 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮುಗಿದಿರಬಹುದು.

⇒ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿರ್ಚಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

⇒ ಕೊಪ್ಪನಗಳಿಂದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹತ್ತರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮುದ್ರಣದ ಬಿರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಉಳಿದ ಆರು ಸಾವಿರವನ್ನು ಆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಬಿರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಊಟದ ವಿರಾಮದ ನಂತರ, ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

೧. ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರಣ್ಯ ದಿನದಂದು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು

೨. ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ

೧. ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 21 - ವಿಶ್ವ ಆರಣ್ಯ ದಿನ:

ಸಲಹೆಗಳು:

⇒ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಡಿ.ಸಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ.ಸಿ.ಎಫ್.ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿರುವ ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

⇒ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಅರ್ಧ ದಿನ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅದರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಸೈಕಲ್ ಜಾಥಾ ಕೂಡ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಬಹುದು.

⇒ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಮೊರೇಂಡಂಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

⇒ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 15 ರಿಂದ 20 ಜನರಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು.

⇒ ಆರಣ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಪರಿಸರವಾದಿಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಬಹುದು.

⇒ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಎಂ.ಎಲ್.ಎ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತಿನಿಂತರ ಜನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಕೆಲವು ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

⇒ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಹಿಡಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

⇒ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.

⇒ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.

⇒ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುವುದು. ಇವುಗಳ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ಏನೇನು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಬಹುದು.

- ⇒ ಒಂದು ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಉಳಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದಷ್ಟೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.
- ⇒ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪೂರ್ವ ತಯಾರಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆದೋಲನದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಅವರ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆದೋಲನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವಿದ್ದು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
- ⇒ ಒಂದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಮಾದರಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ, ಯಾಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು ಅಂತ ಬರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಪರಿಚಯವಿರುವ ಪತ್ರಕರ್ತರಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರಿಂದಲೇ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.
- ⇒ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರದ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇವುಗಳ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ಶಾಸಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ.
- ⇒ ಸದ್ಯ ಭೋಪಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ರವೀಂದ್ರನ್ ಅವರ network ಸದಸ್ಯರ ವಿಳಾಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬಹುದು. (ತಾರ ಸೆರಾವ್ಣಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಬಹುದು).

ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ:

ಆಮಂತ್ರತರು:

- ⇒ 10-15 ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಮಂತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ⇒ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು - 8-10
- ⇒ ದಾನಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ 8 ರಿಂದ 10 ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು
- ⇒ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ - 15-20
- ⇒ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು - 8-10
- ⇒ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟಗಳಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 30 ರಿಂದ 40 ಜನ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು.
- ⇒ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ 8 ರಿಂದ 10 ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು
- ⇒ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದಿಂದ 8 ರಿಂದ 10 ಮಂದಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು
- ⇒ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸುಮಾರು 100-150 ಜನರನ್ನು ಆಮಂತ್ರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ⇒ ನಮ್ಮ ವಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ನಂತರ ಜನಾರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ⇒ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಮೊದಲು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರ ಜೊತೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಈ ಆದೋಲನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಇರುವವರನ್ನೇ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

- ⇒ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಪುರುಷರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರಬಾರದು.
- ⇒ ಶೃಂಗಸಭೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಏನು ಎಂದು ಮೊದಲು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ನೀತಿ (ಪಾಲಿಸಿ) ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಶರಚ್ಛಂದ್ರ ಲೇಲಿ ಅವರು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.
- ⇒ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾಯಕರು ಯಾರು ಅಂತ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಇತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ, ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ತಯಾರಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಮೀಪದ ಅಥವಾ ನೆರೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.
- ⇒ ಈಗಿನ ಜಿ.ಎಚ್.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.ನ ಇತಿಮಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜನಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ನೀತಿಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಗಾಣಿಸಿ ಅದಷ್ಟೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಘ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು.

ಎಂ.ಕೆ ಭಟ್

ಸಂಚಾಲಕ,

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಜನ ಅರಣ್ಯ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿ

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಪಟ್ಟಿ:

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹೆಸರು	ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
1.	ಸರ್ವಮಂಗಳ	Voluntary Action for Rural Development (ವಾರ್ಡ್), ನೀಮ್ ಗ್ರೂಪ್, ಐಮಂಗಳ, ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ. ಫೋನ್: 35526 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 080-3495868
2.	ತಾರ ಸೆರಾವೊ	ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ ಶರಣ ಎಸ್.ಡಿ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತ ಶರಣ, (ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ) ಬೀರೂರು - 577116 ಫೋನ್: 08267-55714/55623 ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್: 08267-55623, ಇಮೇಲ್: christa@sancharnet.in
3.	ಸಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮೇರಿ ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂ	ಅರುಣೋದಯ ಪೊಯಿರಾಡ, ಪಾಪನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಹೊಸಹೇಟೆ - 583223 ಫೋನ್: 08394-4605 ಇಮೇಲ್: marv_poirada@rediffmail.com
4.	ಐ.ಅಂ. ಕಡ್ಲೇರ	ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಮುಂಡಗೋಡು ಪೋಸ್ಟ್, ಫೋನ್: 08301-43352
5.	ಎಸ್.ಬಿ. ಉದಯ್ ಕುಮಾರ್	ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಕಾಸ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ 227, 4ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, ಶ್ರೀನಗರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560060 ಫೋನ್: 080-6601048
6.	ಕೆ. ವಸಂತ್ ಕುಮಾರ್	ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ಟಿಸ್ಟ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 10, ಬಸ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಡ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಗಂಗಾವತಿ - 583227 ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಫೋನ್: 08533-30803 ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್: 71720, ಇಮೇಲ್: baptistwelfarestetv@yahoo.com
7.	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಹೆಗ್ಡೆ	ಪರಿವರ್ತನ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಶಿರಾಳಕೊಪ್ಪ, ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ
8.	ಶಿವಪ್ಪ ಪೂಜಾರಿ	ಫೈವರ್ಡ್-ಎನ್.ಕೆ. ಖಲೀಫಾ ಚಾವ್ನ್, ಇಸ್ಲಾಂ ಗಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ - 581359 ಫೋನ್: 22235/21675

9.	ಎನ್.ಎಸ್. ಜಯಣ್ಣ	ವಿಕಾಸನ, 350, ಕುವೆಂಪು ರಸ್ತೆ, ತರೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಫೋನ್: 22570 (08261)
10.	ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ್ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ	ಸೀಡಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ನೇಸರಬಿದು, 239/21, 2ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ ವಿನಾಯಕ ನಗರ, ಎಕ್ಸ್ಟೆನ್ಷನ್ ಎರಿಯ ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟೆ. ಫೋನ್: 08354-22753/54
11.	ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಜಿ.	ಚಿಂತನ ಫೌಂಡೇಷನ್ ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರ, ತರೀಕೆರೆ ತಾಲೂಕು ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಫೋನ್: 08261 - 45773
12.	ಕೆ.ಬಿ. ರೂಪ ನಾಯಕ್	ಸ್ನೂರ್ತಿ ನಲ್ಲೂರು ಪೋಸ್ಟ್, ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 577221 ಫೋನ್: 08180-58215/58004
13.	ಸುರೇಶ್ ನಾಯಕ್	ಗ್ರಾಮಾರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ c/o ಸ್ನೂರ್ತಿ, ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಬೆನಕನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ - 577221 ಫೋನ್: 08180-58215/58004
14.	ಮಹಬೂಬ್ ಸಾಬ್	ಗ್ರಾಮ್ಸ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, (Rural and Women Development and Education Society) ಸಂತ ಬಜ್ಜಾರ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಲಿಂಗಸುಗೂರು, ರಾಯಚೂರು - 584122
15.	ರಾಜೀವ್ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ್	ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ (ರಿ) ಗುರುಪಾಯನಕೆರೆ, ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗುರುಪಾಯನಕೆರೆ - 574217 ಬೆಳ್ಳಂಗಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಫೋನ್: 08256-22091
16.	ರಂಜನ್ ರಾವ್ ಯಡೂರ್	ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ (ಇ.ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.), 514, ಆರ್.ಟಿ. ನಗರ, 5ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 7ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, ಎಚ್.ಎಂ.ಟಿ. ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560032 ಫೋನ್: 080-3535532 ಇಮೇಲ್: nst@vsnl.com
17.	ದಿಲೀಪ್ ಕಾಮತ್	ಪರಿವರ್ತನ, ೫೬, ಸಹ್ಯಾದ್ರಿ ಕಾಲೋನಿ, ತಿಲಕವಾಡಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ - 590006 ಫೋನ್: 0831-481718

18.	ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. ಹಗರ್	India Development Service ಧಾರವಾಡ - 580008
19.	ಡಿ.ಎನ್. ಗಿರಿಯಪ್ಪ	ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಎಲ್.ಎ.ಆರ್.ಎಸ್., ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು, ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಫೋನ್: 08137-32536
20.	ಶರದ್ ಲೇಲಿ	ಸಿ.ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಡಿ., ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್, ನಾಗರಭಾವಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560072 ಫೋನ್: 080-3217013 ಇಮೇಲ್: slele@isec.ac.in
21.	ಕಿರಣ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎ.ಕೆ.	ಸಿ.ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಡಿ., ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್, ನಾಗರಭಾವಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560072 ಫೋನ್: 080-3217013
22.	ಎಂ.ಕೆ. ಭಟ್	ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸ್ ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್, #680, 15ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, 38ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 4ನೇ ಟಿ ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ಜಯನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560041 ಫೋನ್: 080-6635622, ಇಮೇಲ್: dsiblr@bgl.vsnl.net.in
23.	ಜಿ.ಲ್. ಜನಾರ್ದನ	ಅರಣ್ಯ ವಿಕಾಸ 4ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, 5ನೇ ಹಂತ, ವಿನೋಬಾನಗರ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ - 48380 ಫೋನ್: 08185-21083
24.	ಎನ್.ಎಂ. ಮತ್ತಪ್ಪ	ಡಿ.ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿ. 2ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ನಂ. 44, ನ್ಯೂ ಬ್ಯಾಂಬೂ ಲಙ್ಗಾರ್, ಕಂಟೋನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560009 ಫೋನ್: 080-5562335/5361503 ಇಮೇಲ್: disc123@rediffmail.com
25.	ಎಂ. ಗಂಗಭೂಷಣ್	ರೀಚ್, ಪಟ್ಟಣಕೆರೆ, ಆರ್.ಡಿ. ಇಸ್ಕೂಯಲ್ ಸಾಬ್ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, 4ನೇ ಪಾರ್ಕ್, ಹರಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲೂಕು, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಫೋನ್: 20177 ಇಮೇಲ್: mg_bhushan@yahoo.com mg_bhushan@rediffmail.com
26.	ನವೀನ್ ಥಾಮಸ್	ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫಾಮ್ ಫೆಲೋ ನಂ. 2200, ಎಚ್.ಎ.ಎಲ್. 2ನೇ ಹಂತ, 5 ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 17 ಎ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560005

27.	ಪ್ರವೀಣ್	ಸಿ.ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಡಿ., ಐ.ಎಸ್.ಇ.ಸಿ. ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್, ನಾಗರಭಾವಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560072 ಫೋನ್: 080-3217013 ಇಮೇಲ್: metta_pravin@hotmail.com
28.	ಅಶ್ವಿನಿ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥ	ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಇನಿಶಿಯೇಟಿವ್, #680, 15ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, 38ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 4ನೇ ಟಿ ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ಜಯನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560041 ಫೋನ್: 080-6635622 ಇಮೇಲ್: ashmadhyastha@yahoo.com
29.	ಸುಮಂತ್ ಹುಬ್ಳಿಕರ್	ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ (ಇ.ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.), 514, ಆರ್.ಟಿ. ನಗರ, 5ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, 7ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ, ಎಚ್.ಎಂ.ಟಿ. ಬಡಾವಣೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560032 ಫೋನ್: 080-3535532 ಇಮೇಲ್: nst@vsnl.com
30.	ಗೌರಿ ಗೋಪಿನಾಥ್	ನಂ. 4, ವಿ.ಆರ್. ಬಡಾವಣೆ, 1ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ನಗರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560078 ಫೋನ್: 080-6541292 ಇಮೇಲ್: gopinathgowri@rediffmail.com

FREE RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

REPORT BY THE RESIDENT DOCTOR – Dr. S.MADHUSUDAN M.B.B.S. D.P.M

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1999 – APRIL 2000.

As part of the Om Shantidhama Free Rural Medical Service Scheme, the mobile clinic had its beginning on 14th October 1999. Since then, Medical Service is being provided to 11 villages around Om Shantidhama covering a population of about 5,000.

The clinic is held 3 days a week (Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays). 6 spots have been selected where the clinic is held and patients from nearby villages are asked to come there. On any day 3 spots (4 on Tuesdays) are covered.

A brief description of utilization of the service is given below:-

1. Number of patients registered (Registration started from 23rd November 1999) = 595.

2. Number of consultations (month wise)

Month	No.	No of days clinic held	Average
October 1999	152	8	19
November 1999	254	13	19.5
December 1999	301	12	25.08
January 2000	193	13	15
February 2000	174	14	12.4
March 2000	248	13	19.07
April 2000	268	12	22.33
TOTAL	1,590	85	18.7

Or 265 consultations per month approximately.

This includes those patients attending the clinic who are outside the area of activity and therefore are not registered.

3. Breakup of patient population according to Major diagnostic categories.

A. Infections and Infestations- including upper respiration infections (which form a major part), Intestinal worm infection, suspected tuberculosis etc.	= 245
B. Lung diseases like chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma	= 38
C. Musculoskeletal problems like Arthritis, Sprains	= 74
D. Skin diseases - Fungal infections, Impetigo, Dermatitis, Scabies	= 156
E. Injuries	= 46
F. Gastrointestinal problems - Indigestion, Childhood diseases, Acid peptic diseases	= 5
G. Suspected Malaria	= 12
H. Others (for Eg. Vague body ache)	= 28
I. Gynecological cases	= 10
J. Ophthalmological cases	= 21
K. ENT cases	= 18

(The total is more than the No. of patients because a large number of patients could have multiple diagnosis)

4. Breakup of population according to age groups

0 - 14 y	195
15-59y	333
60+ y	67

Total	595

An analysis of diagnostic categories and groups reveals that in age group

0 - 14y A,D,E,F,K,G, and Nutritional disorders like Anemia are common

15-59years Almost all the diagnostic categories are represented

60 + y A,B,C,D,F,J are common.

5. Breakup of patient population according to Sex

M	327
F	268

Total	595

An analysis of Diagnostic Categories and Sex reveals that in Males A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H, Smoking, Alcohol dependence and mental disorders are common.

In Females apart of category I,A,C,D,F,J and Nutritional disorders like anemia are common.

6. No. of New cases registered each month

November 1999	69
December 1999	202
January 2000	109
February 2000	64
March 2000	95
April 2000	96

Sd/-

Dr. S.Madhusudan MBBS, D.P.M,

05.05.2000

Sub: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SPONSOR SCHEME FOR
MEDICAL HELP TO NEEDY WOMEN.

Introduction: As part of the Om Shantidhama Rural Medical Service Scheme, the Mobile Clinic had its beginning on 14th October 1999. Since then, Medical service is being provided to 11 villages around Om Shantidhama covering a population of about 5,000.

The clinic is held 3 days a week (Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays). 6 spots have been selected where the clinic is held and patients from nearby villages are asked to come there. On any day 3 spots (4 on Tuesdays) are covered.

Till date about 600 patients have been registered. Amongst these about 270 are of female sex (nearly 50%). An analysis of the problems they present with, reveals that nutritional disorder like Anemia, skin diseases and gynecological problems are common. However, the uptake of those suffering from gynecological problems and antenatal cases is less as of now probably because of the gender of the treating physician.

~~Also the socio-economic~~ status of the populace is low with majority depending on dry land farming, forest produce, and work as farm labour for their income.

Access to the nearest Primary Health Center, which is 16 k.m. from Sangama, is difficult with just 3 trips by the public transport bus during the day. The villages themselves are away from road heads.

Rural Medical Service being oriented towards Primary Health Care has its focus on preventive and promotive aspects of health care.

Taking the above aspects into consideration, the development of Maternal and child health services assumes importance (MCHS).

This will involve:

(a) Manpower development: To involve a female health worker who will interact directly with the community (make regular house visits) and identify the consumers of MCHS. Suitable training needs to be imparted to such a person. She will also act as a conduit for the various facilities to be provided under

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the MCHS and co-ordinate with the Medical Officer where needed.

- (b) Development of Infrastructure:
 - (i) To provide basic laboratory facilities: to investigate cases of Anemia, carry out mandatory antenatal investigations (estimate appended)
 - (ii) To provide facilities (Furniture and Surgical Equipment) for conducting deliveries at Arogyadhama (Health Center) at Om Shantidhama.
 - (iii) To provide facilities for carrying out immunization (Refrigerator, vaccine carrier)
- (c) To set up a "Benevolent Fund" to meet part/full of the expenses in case of referral for further care.
- (d) Further, to arrange for regular health awareness campaigns, health camps (wherein specialists are invited) as part of MCHS.

EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES

After the development of infrastructure as above, more villages will be included under the umbrella of our Free Rural Medical Service for the needy women.

RETHINKING OUR ROLE IN BIJAPUR - AN ATTEMPT

As gradually the complex and multifaceted reality of Bijapur District reveals itself and is critically understood by the Jesuits and the religious groups collaborating with us; as newer sociological, developmental, religious and cultural insights surface in the world we need to reformulate our vision, rethink priorities, redefine strategies and rework our plan of action. Since June '97 the new team of Jesuits are increased to six and three groups of sisters have joined us and one more will be joining in the near future, it is necessary to re-articulate our vision, priorities, strategies and plan of action.

I. THE CONTEXT:

1. Areawise the biggest district (17,069 Sq Km) with 11 talukas and a population of over 3 million, is blessed with five rivers, good soil and a variety of stone and minerals. Yet it is one of the poorest of the districts of Karnataka because of historical, socio-cultural, political and geographical (scarce rainfall of 550 mm per year) reasons.

2. The district has been bifurcated in August '97 taking Krishna river running through the district as the demarcation line and dividing the district into 2 almost equal parts. But the benefits of harnessing of the 3 rivers Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and Krishna all go to the southern district leaving the northern part, the present Bijapur, dry and deprived of most of the irrigation and other benefits.

3.a. The district of Bijapur lacks miserably infra-structural facilities of water, (even there is dearth of drinking water in Bijapur which is released once in 4 or 5 days), power and communication, as a result of which no new industries are started and many of the small scale industries have become non-functional. Even though the quality of soil and temperature are well suited for horticultural production the lack of availability of water, the vagaries of already scarce rainfall, dearth of organized markets, poor transport facilities and modern agricultural technology all concur to make agriculture a non-profitable proposition. So much so for the 15 years agricultural production has remained stagnant. All told the economic growth of the district is on the decline and the outcome is unemployment or partial employment leading to heavy seasonal migration not to the city of Bijapur or towns in the district where there is no availability of jobs but to the other regions of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa. This has a

negative effect on the education and human development of the children and the wellbeing of family and rural community life.

3.b. In the southern part now called Bagalkot district there are plentiful resources like dams, canal irrigation, a variety of stone minerals etc. A power plant has been sanctioned and a broad-gauge railway line is being constructed. It has cement factories, oil and ginning mills and a big handloom industry with 40,000 looms and important tourist attractions. Aihole, Pattadakal and Badami are places of famous historical, religious and architectural interest. (Bijapur city too is historically and architecturally famous). And yet there are gigantic problems of unemployment and seasonal migration. The existing industry is in bad shape, specially the textile and oil industries. The big handloom industry which was famous for the production of special cotton sarees is in the doldrums since it has not been updated to meet the present demands. The construction of two huge dams has affected thousands of households and 2.5 lakhs of people have been and are being displaced without adequate rehabilitation efforts.

3.c. One would expect animal husbandry to flourish in a district predominantly agriculture based. Again the lack of infra-structural facilities and the absence of fodder and grazing grounds do not permit the development of cattle farming, sheep rearing and poultry in a sizable way.

Whereas 4% of the area of undivided Bijapur is said to be under forest cover, the present Bijapur has only 1.5% of forest area.

4. The technical skills in the rural areas where 75-80% of the people live have not been upgraded (leaving Bijapur Taluka, in the other 4 taluks of Bijapur district over 90% live in rural areas) and no real effort is made to upgrade them or no appropriate skills needed for growth are introduced. All this creates frustration among the youth leading to many social problems.

5. No human development can take place without proper education and Bijapur district in spite of covering almost every village with a primary school still remains 46% illiterate and the young join the band of illiterates since 40% don't finish the first primary stage of 4 standards. 70% of children don't finish the last year of the 2nd stage of 7 years of education. What is disturbing is that the quality of education is so deplorable that many children even in the 7th Std are not sure of the alphabet. This situation makes the young unemployed.

able except for unskilled work. Skill training schools are a rarity in rural areas and eagerness to acquire them both in the parents is lacking because of lack of opportunities of work. The situation of women defies description since they suffer from the consequences of illiteracy, lack of work opportunities or work with very low wages and several social disabilities.

Poverty leads them to get involved in undesirable activities in the district and in other larger cities in the country. Child-labour is taken for granted and certainly about 40% of the children in rural areas between the age group 8-14 years are child labourers. The situation in the slums of Bijapur is even worse.

6. Basic health is a fundamental right of every human being and this is not available to the 70% of people living in rural areas of Bijapur district. Though there is net-work of Primary Health Centers, Sub-Centers and dispensaries in the rural areas they hardly deliver the goods due to lack of facilities or the little commitment of medical personnel. The concept of community based health has not yet entered Bijapur district.

There are certain grave diseases like T.B., STD, AIDS and respiratory diseases that are very much prevalent in the area mainly because of seasonal migration, prostitution and work in the cotton industry. The non-availability of potable water too brings with it a variety of diseases. The use of Herbal medicine is constantly on the decline since the every present thorny hedge plant provides food-fuel to the poor hinders other plants from growing. There is hardly any NGO involvement in Community Health, training of village-level health workers/facilitators in the rural areas of Bijapur.

7. The SC population is 17.41% (higher than that of the State i.e. 16.8%) of which 82.61% live in rural areas. 393 out of 1247 villages in the district (31.93%) have a SC population of over 30%. In the four taluks we are at the moment present, the SC population is significant: Indi - 24.25%, Basavana Bagewadi 22.53%, Sindgi 14.01% and Bijapur 11.74%.

The Lambanis whose number is 88,736 are really STs but in Karnataka have been enumerated as SCs. Special attention is paid to this group since they are very much marginalized and nomadic. The untouchables like Holeyas 87,448, Bambis 88,306, Madigas 11,968 etc. are of special concern to us since they still remain on the lowest social rung and have historically been ostracized socially and economically dispossessed. They

are indeed the least of all and to them apply the words of the Lord: Until you do the least of my brethren you did it unto me.

Our work in the rural and urban slum areas is meant to empower them to discover their dignity and identity and be able to bargain with the other groups in society.

The ST population is small in Bijapur district (1.35%) and is being studied by Fr Lawrence.

8. The life of the people rotates very much around religious festivals, jathras, mutts, mandirs and masjids. The religion that is most visible in Bijapur is Lingayatism and the symbol of the Linga, a symbol of the eternally creative power of Shiva is visible everywhere. Basavanna born in B. Bagevadi is held in the highest esteem by them and is considered to be a very big saint. The dalits more and more are taking Ambedkar as their heroic model and yet have great veneration for Basavanna. The very name of Basavanna has a warm resonance among the Lingayats and in fact with all the people of Bijapur. They are simply gripped when any of the vachanas are recited. We could say that Basavanna was the proclaimer and witness to the values of the Kingdom as proclaimed by Jesus. His vachanas are guiding lamps to those wanting to work for the establishment of God's reign here on earth - equality for all, gender equality, dignity of work, non-exploitation of the other, absolute detachment to do God's will, sharing etc., are the key values he affirmed and lived by.

3,91,978 (13.68%) of the people of Bijapur district are Muslims and 2,13,628 (54.5%) live in rural and 1,78,350 (45.5%) in urban areas. Bijapur city has a large Muslim population. They live in harmony with the majority community but very much insulated. The illiteracy rate is high among them and the community as a whole is poor, socially backward, and religiously fundamentalist.

The Christian community comprising 25 catholic families and 150 families of 3 Protestant groups is just a drop in the ocean. The catholic community concentrated in Bijapur city is well taken care of and participate in the running of the parish. They are mostly outsiders come on transfer and so don't have roots in the area. The few families who have settled down here are involved to some extent in the affairs of the city. Two English medium schools are run by them and one of the families has 3 workshops. Of late the small flock is awakening to their vocation of being the leaven in society. There is good rapport among the Christian communities and a

healthy ecumenical spirit.

People in general are aware that Christians are concerned people and service oriented. Yet they have a strong feeling that Christians do service in order to proselytize. This is confirmed by small Protestant groups who openly try to convert. The RSS/BJP are becoming strong in the area and in smaller towns are openly antagonistic to Christian presence and service activities.

9. There are a number of NGOs in the area but the general feeling is that they are mainly to enrich themselves and so don't have a clout in the functioning of society. The absence of voluntary organizations and the malfunctioning or lethargy of the existing ones is evident. There is a general apathy among the educated to get involved in civic matters and hence things are allowed to drift without any common effort to confront them. A peculiar work ethic has discouraged entrepreneurs from coming to Bijapur. Any change demands a cultural change and this cannot be had except by going to the religious roots of the two major groups of Hindus and Muslims through a process of dialogue. Our role will be to facilitate this dialogue of life through intellectual activity and create an atmosphere for exchange of experiences and meaningful action.

II. OUR VISION

Our vision for Bijapur is:

a. to be the leaven that transforms relationships - interpersonal, intra-personal and societal, so that the Bijapur society goes towards God's reign of justice, fellowship and peace.

b. It is to facilitate the movement of love initiated by Jesus and already existent in the striving and struggles of Bijapur people.

c. It is to form concerned human communities imbued by the presence of God and a commitment to transform society with genuine human values of justice, love and service.

d. It is to discover the presence of Christ in the struggle of people, specially the deprived and dispossessed, economically marginalized and socially ostracized, in the cultures and religious traditions of different groups in the Bijapur society.

e. It is to make the person, message and values of Jesus known and Jesus acceptable as a loving and concerned Istadevata.

f. Jesus' manifesto is our manifesto - to heal, to liberate, to transform and thus walk towards the Jubilee year, a year of structural and cultural change, of brotherhood and sisterhood, of communion in pluralism through dialogue and sharing.

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- groups
- Religious studies and inter-faith dialogue
- Documentation.

11.Parish and Activities.

Reflection and suggestions on the Programmes:

1.Organization of weaker sections in villages for their Empowerment.

For the past 50 years despite massive efforts of the government, the development of rural areas has not taken place and the situation of the weaker sections has not substantially improved economically, socially and educationally. The massive network of institutions for education and health have yielded very little fruit and the poverty alleviation and developmental programmes have hardly reached the people for whom they were designed. Among the many reasons for this grim situation the lack of collective participation and control of their own destiny by the poor stand out.

Therefore no programmes will succeed unless the poor are awakened to their situation, organized, trained and motivated to bring about change. Generally in Bijapur district there are 100 to 150 villages in each taluka and we take up for intensive work only 25 villages and hopefully animate another 25 surrounding villages. Through our intervention in SC and ST hostels in the talukas we will be able to conscientize and motivate students to be catalysts in their own villages.

A variety of programmes could be thought of for empowering the weaker sections specially the women and children according to the context and the response of the people. Only one thing has to be kept in mind and that is the participation of people is an essential element in any initiative.

- a. Formation of sanghas and training of leaders to run them efficiently.
- b. Training specially the women leaders to participate in the panchayats.
- c. Small saving schemes so that they get out of the clutches of money lenders.
- d. Identification of common issues in the area of involvement and organizing people in view of forming a people's movement.
- e. Initiating balwadis where they don't exist so that every child specially from the weaker sections is assured of at least one year of pre-school.
- f. Forming of committees for health, education and development so that the institutions and programmes in the villages are

- well run. For this training of paraprofessional teachers, health and developmental workers will be very useful.
- g. Starting centres of learning and cultural activities (Samskriti Kendras and Kridanganas) or helping run those that already exist.
 - h. Animation or initiation of Bhajana Mandalis.
 - i. Grihinis for forming girls in an holistic manner so that they play leadership role when back in their villages.
 - j. Where there is need, starting of primary/higher primary schools.
 - k. Rural hostels in several places not only offer a chance for children who otherwise would not be in school but enliven the village life and the school they attend.
 - l. Finding out possibilities of sending the young for training in the taluka/district/state. There are many Government Programmes for youth and they need to be motivated to attend them.
 - m. Initiating employment/self-employment/upgradation of skills training schemes.
 - n. Helping the people come to know the government and semi-government programmes and facilities and training them to contact officials and obtain them.
 - o. Collaboration and service Government organizations in the area, with movements working for change.
 - p. Programmes for the prevention of child labour, training of child labourers to enter school and upgrading skills of child-labourers so that they have a better future.
 - q. Community health programmes and evolving alternate systems of health for e.g. Herbal etc.
 - r. Organizing rallies for highlighting particular issues.
 - s. Study and leadership camps for youth etc.

2. Slums:

The existence and multiplication of slums in cities and towns is a fact, specially in a country like India where the urban-rural gap is increasing and the increase of poverty, landlessness & unemployment, occurrence of drought and attraction of cities draw more and more people to urban centres in search of means of survival or a better future. In the slums the poverty, deprivation of minimum facilities of sanitation, hygiene, water, nutrition, dwelling, electricity, health care etc. create a dehumanizing atmosphere and a host of social evils. Among the 60 slums in the city of Bijapur only 22 have been recognized. i.e. they are eligible to basic government facilities and have right to occupy the space in the slum without being dislodged by the government or by vested interests. We need to join the people in forcing the authorities recognize

those that remain unrecognized. Hence our intervention in the slums is truly living our option for the poorest.

Work in the slums is difficult and often frustrating due to the tensions, conflicts and the general dehumanizing conditions in which people live. Yet it can be extremely rewarding because of our encounter with raw suffering specially of women and children and the discovery of genuine humanity that underlies the outside misery.

We have been involved for the past five years in 12 slums and a lot of organizational work has taken place as a result of which people themselves are able to claim their rights, resist injustice and work for a change in their living conditions (sanitation, water, electricity, health facilities, streets etc.) Yet much more remains to be done so that their living conditions specially housing and sanitation improve. This cannot be done unless people are motivated and trained to act collectively, to give preference to common good over personal self-interest, offered skills for self-employment or employment and given an opportunity to upgrade their skills. They have to realize that the only way to a better future for their children is by educating them.

A study of the slums we are involved in has shown that 35% children of the age group of 7-11 and 51% of the age group of 12-14 are out of school and are considered to be child labourers. Though 12-bawadis are run yet very few children continue to be in school and those in school receive an education that is very poor in quality and therefore make them ineligible for any type of formal, technical or academic training. Hence schooling for the children has to be given special attention, the child-labourers have to be trained to re-enter school and for those for whom it is not possible to join school a programme of non-formal technical training has to be provided.

It is these needs of the slums that have prompted us to plan a slum school for children and child-labourers and a school for technical training for child-labourers. These schools will also serve children from rural areas. The formal school will hopefully contribute in enlivening government primary schools. Since it envisions inclusion of the Open School System which is flexible in terms of duration of school years, subjects etc., and takes into consideration the situation of deprived children it will bring in children who otherwise would never have a chance of finishing secondary education.

There is a great need in Bijapur of networking the efforts of

other NGOs and of government agencies. The study of the slum situation of Bijapur city which is in progress will help plan relevant programmes for the betterment of slums and the growth of the people dwelling there. Efforts have to be made for the inclusion of non-recognized slums in the government list of recognized slums so that they become recipients of government facilities.

3. Special school for Slum Children and Child Labourers:

A plot of land 1.5 acres close to Maitri Saadana is being negotiated and hopefully the deal will be finalized soon. It is an agricultural land and with the help of the government officials will be converted into revenue land. Once the property is purchased we will request a religious congregation of sisters to help us and together with them we will draw up plans for the school. All this will take some time and so a primary school for slum children and child labourers will be started in coming June in a temporary place.

The special school for child-labourers to train them enter school which is being run at Maitri Saadana is truly a coaching school for the children to be admitted to school.

4. Special Skill and Life Training School for Child Labourers:

Cf. 2. We are going to request the government to provide us with land which we have already identified of this special skill and life training school. The Director of FVTF has assured us of his co-operation in planning this school. Fr Francis has taken responsibility to approach the government for land and for planning of the school.

5. Centre for Action-oriented Research and Training and Institute of Women's Training:

If we are serious about contributing to the reorientation from downward to upward trend of the socio-economic and cultural situation of Bijapur district then research into the varied problems and issues which have pushed the district towards a negative direction of development have to be continuously made so that the root causes are identified and appropriate and effective measures taken to remedy them. An action-oriented research center will bring us close to the committed people of Bijapur and help us evolve groups of committed intellectuals and activists.

Already we are associated with groups that are working for

civic and public causes like safe drinking water for Bijapur, sanitation, environmentally safe power plant, health hazards in Bijapur etc. We very much feel the need of a competent person to research into the basic needs of the infrastructure, education, health, development etc. The challenge before us is daunting chiefly because of lack of personnel but a small beginning will make possible more effective involvements in the future.

There is a dearth of trained personnel in the social field in Bijapur district. It is hard to come by any trained people in the field and this partly explains why the number of committed NGOs are so very scarce. Hence an institute for training women beginning with short term certificate and diploma course is a crying need. Moreover as the new Bijapur University is going to be started shortly it will be good if we think of initiating two or three degree courses in social sciences and this will give us a healthy contact with the new center of higher learning and also afford us an opportunity to contribute towards its healthy growth.

The women's university SNDT of Bombay which has jurisdiction all over India has promised to design the certificate and diploma courses and recognize them.

6. Home for Women in Distress:

In our effort to be solidaire with those in pain, helpless and socially ostracized we want to think of the most helpless of persons - battered women and those in distress, women caught up in the web of the devadasi system and sex workers. Wherever we have centers of welcome for these type of people a new awakening in society arise about being compassionate. It is a powerful means of revealing the never failing compassion of the Father whom Jesus revealed to us through his words and life.

We are waiting the arrival of a group of sisters who will opt to involve themselves in this type of work or similar work of compassion e.g. HIV/AIDS patients who already number above 10,000 in Bijapur city.

7. Community Health

The health situation especially in the rural areas of Bijapur district is dismal so much so 80% of the population does not receive any government facilities. Experience has shown that the top-down approach, the hospital/dispensary centered health

services just don't touch the fringes of the health problem in our country. Therefore only a down-top approach, or people/community centred health care with innovative initiatives can meet the challenge of health in the rural areas.

Dr Ravi Narayan and the CHC team has promised to make a health survey of one or two talukas of Bijapur and train personnel to initiate a community based health programme of health education, training of para-professional health workers, updating of skills of local dais, networking of the health work as it progresses, adopting alternative systems of medicine etc.

We are waiting for group of sisters who are interested in the healing ministry to adopt to work in the district of Bijapur. May be the Charity Sisters of Basavana Bagewadi will take up the challenge of health in the taluka.

8. An Agricultural Farm along the line of Mutts/Ashrams.

Over 90% of the people in the talukas of Bijapur live in rural areas and most of them are involved in agricultural activities. As things stand agriculture in Bijapur is not profitable and since it depends on scarce rainfall (550mm) which is often irregular, the district has been declared a drought prone area. Due to lack of infra-structural facilities and modern technical skills the people are always at the mercy of many adverse factors and even survival becomes a problem for marginal and small farmers and also for agricultural labourers. A number of marginal labourers are forced to sell their lands to pay off debts and become landless labourers. Hence the situation of seasonal migration which adversely affects children and families.

No doubt agriculture is one of the important questions that needs to be addressed and a multi-pronged approach is needed if we want to respond in a positive way.

At the moment we don't have personnel to attend to the problem of agriculture in an effective manner. But we need to be gripped by this situation faced by our rural people and hopefully something constructive may emerge in the near future.

There is no point in buying land unless we have a suitable Jesuit or a group of religious willing to get involved in the field of agriculture. However the groups at the grass-roots will have to be gripped by the situation and possibly train one of the team members (religious or lay) to involve in this field to the extent possible.

The services of government agencies for agriculture, horticulture, watershed management, animal husbandry etc need to be tapped. The agricultural college located near Bijapur city can be of help to our groups. There are many issues which arise with irrigation canals extending to certain areas of the present Bijapur district and to large areas of Bagalkot district of which we need to be aware.

The group in Almel is gripped by the agricultural situation in Sindgi taluka and have decided to send a sister for training to ISI Delhi. Fr Chacko of ISI Delhi has volunteered to be of help to us.

We are conscious of the plight of seasonal migrants, specially of children who are deprived of education because of their studies being interrupted. If we are really committed to the poorest of Bijapur/Bagalkot districts then we need to awaken religious groups in Bangalore, South and North Kanara to be concerned about the seasonal migrants mostly involved in construction work and have special concern for their children. This was also suggested by the DC of Bijapur who feels that only Christians can extend caring service to these hapless people, particularly children. Their experience of this caring concern from the Christians will go a long way in making them aware of the compassion of Jesus who always reached out to the poor and the stranger.

9. The Disabled

This is a people which always drew the attention of Jesus. We need to welcome any religious whose charism is to work for the disabled. Our grassroot groups need to think whether community based rehabilitation of the disabled cannot be organized in the area they are involved in. They could make use of the many government programmes for the disabled.

Bijapur city offers opportunities for work among mentally and physically disabled children. Services for them are totally absent here.

10. Animation Centre

The important services of an Animation Centre could be manifold:

- a. Accommodation for grass root groups when they come to Bijapur.
 - b. Venue for the meetings and training of religious groups.
- Training of Animators and village leaders; of different

service-oriented people of Bijapur and the groups we are associated with.

-Availability of the place for NGOs and other service-oriented groups.

-Offices for our different areas of concern

-Centre for Religious Studies and Inter-faith Dialogue

-Documentation.

11. St Anne's Church is centrally located and easily accessible to people. Besides being a focal point for Catholics it can become a place for sharing information to inquirers about Jesus and his message, for a religious library and as a healing place through individual and family counselling. At the moment a course being run for skill training for girls. This type of activities also could be organized as need arises.

Once the Bishop clears the claims of the Syndicate Bank to the land adjacent to the Church a building for Enquiry Center - Library -Counselling Center could be constructed in part to the church compound without spoiling the ground. Without waiting for the construction of the building the three activities mentioned above could be started in the basement and hall of the presbytery which will soon be ready for use.

Our cordial relationship with the Protestant groups needs to be strengthened. At present we share a common cemetery and it is well maintained by mutual co-operation. Building an artistic mortuary chapel by mutual collaboration will help the small Christian groups towards greater union. The chapel could be kept open for other people for prayer during fixed hours.

Claude D'Souza S.J.

had its political compulsions to support the 69 per cent policy. In any case, as a net result of their pressure tactics, the Tamil Nadu Reservation Bill obtained Presidential assent on 19 July 1994, and under further pressures, by the Constitution (85th Amendment) Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha on 24 August and the Lok Sabha the next day, it was included in the Ninth Schedule.

Though political leaders in the state vied with one another in claiming credit for this success, Jayalalitha outbid all others. She dedicated 'the fruits of the crusade she launched', 'a great victory', 'a Himalayan achievement in the history of reservation in Tamil Nadu', to the people of the state. Her followers deified and 'beatified' her as the 'saviour of social justice' through newspaper advertisements and victory celebrations.

The euphoria was, however, short-lived. Responding to a writ petition against the Act, while referring the matter to a Constitution Bench, a two-judge Bench of the Supreme Court on 28 August 1994 ordered the state to create 52 extra seats in the first year MBBS course in government medical colleges for 1994-95 (besides the 10 seats available in the private Ramachandra Medical College). It asserted that, had the 50 per cent rule been followed, 62 more candidates in the open competition would have been admitted, and the order was to redress the injustice meted out to them by the state's implementation of the 69 per cent formula. Dismissing the state's petition for modifying this order on the ground that inclusion of the Act in the Ninth Schedule absolved it from following the 50 per cent limit, on 17 November the Court directed the state to implement its order within one week, report the same to it, and that if the order was not complied with by 25 November, both the Chief Secretary and Secretary, Department of Health, should be present in the Court on that day to explain the non-implementation.

If the government thus found itself in a bind, it was because the ruling party, instead of reordering the quotas so as not to exceed 50 per cent, concerned itself exclusively with evolving strategies for circumventing the law. In any case, when it complied with the order, the opposition parties accused Jayalalitha of playing a 'double game' and demanded her resignation. Amidst preventive arrests, the MDMK attempted to picket the State Secretariat on 2 December 1994; the DMK and allied opposition parties did so on 15 December.

The Jayalalitha government then asserted that it would be in an unassailable position to implement 69 per cent from 1995-96. But

the apex court, before which the case is still pending, issued orders similar to the one of 1994, for admissions in 1995 and 1996 also. Since the AIADMK was wiped out in the 1996 general elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assembly, and the Karunanidhi-led DMK ministry has been preoccupied with investigations into the spate of multi-crore scams by Jayalalitha and her cabinet colleagues, for the time being the reservation issue does not figure prominently in Tamil Nadu politics. Meanwhile, in the absence of any information about job reservation, the main issue for disposal in the Mandal case, it has to be presumed that Tamil Nadu is happily continuing with its 69 per cent job reservation.

Karnataka

Though Karnataka's history of reservation is comparable to that of Tamil Nadu in the sense that it, too, had reservation for several decades, its politics of reservation is not. In Tamil Nadu the entire political spectrum has supported its high quantum of reservation, whereas in Karnataka political parties have seldom put up a united front on the reservation issue. Its reservation politics have repeatedly shown that the fate of reservation in it hinges on the place of Lingayats and Vokkaligas, the two powerful vote-banks accounting for about 11 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of the state's population, in the reservation scheme.

To begin at the beginning, in 1958 the Mysore government issued an order declaring all communities excepting Brahmins as BCs and reserving 75 per cent seats in educational institutions for the BCs, SCs and STs. While such orders were being issued every year with minor variations, the 1962 order reserving 68 per cent seats in all engineering and medical colleges and technical institutions was challenged. Quashing this order in the Balaji case, the Supreme Court in 1963 ruled that though caste may be relevant in determining the social backwardness of a class of citizens, it cannot be the sole and dominant test, reservation made under Article 15(4)—and by implication also under Article 16(4)—should not be such as to defeat or nullify the main rule of equality in Article 15(1), and broadly it should be less than 50 per cent.¹⁷

The government's modified order of 1963 used an income-occupation test and fixed 30 per cent reservation for BCs and 18 per cent for SCs and STs. However, by inclusion of 'actual cultivators'

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in the BCs list, it invidiously allowed the advanced communities to collar the reservation benefits through false certificates. Though this order was also challenged, the Supreme Court upheld it. This led to efforts to mobilise the backward communities. In September 1970 a delegation of state leaders and supporters of the BCs presented a memorandum to the President of India for appointment of a commission. In November, a state-level conference of BCs, SCs and STs reiterated the need for such a commission.⁴⁸

It was against this background that D. Devaraj Urs (from the minority Kshatriya caste), who became Congress chief minister in 1971 replacing Lingayat leader S. Nijalingappa, appointed a commission in 1972 with L.G. Havanur as chairman and seven members. The appointment of Havanur, the most redoubtable critic of the income-occupation test, and a committed and scholarly student of the subject of reservation,⁴⁹ was in keeping with Urs's strategy of capturing power from the Lingayats (from 1956 to 1971, except for a few months, the state had only Lingayat chief ministers) and of mobilising the backward communities.⁵⁰

This commission's report of 1975, the most comprehensive and thoughtful of the BC reports (Galanter 1984: p. 240), was the focus of heated controversy. When the Urs government eventually implemented its recommendations in 1977, it diluted them for political expediency. The commission had grouped the BCs into three categories: backward communities, backward castes and backward tribes, and recommended reservation of 6 per cent, 10 per cent and 16 per cent respectively, based on its estimate of their population in the state as 8 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. The Government of Karnataka added Muslims to category 1, and SC converts to Christianity up to the second generation to category 2. To satisfy the Brahmins, Lingayats and other excluded communities, it created a fourth category ('special groups') of 'actual cultivators', artisans, petty businessmen, persons in 'inferior appointments' (class IV or equivalent) and self-employed or those engaged in manual labour. It hiked reservation to 40 per cent (20 per cent and 10 per cent for categories 1 and 2, and 5 per cent each for categories 3 and 4); and introduced an income limit for restricting reservation benefits to families with an annual income not exceeding Rs 8,000 in categories 1 to 3, and Rs 4,800 in category 4.⁵¹

Responding to writ petitions against the two related GOs of February and March 1977, in April 1979 the Karnataka High Court

deleted from category 1 the Arasu community for purposes of Articles 15(4) and 16(4), and Balija, Devadiga, Ganiga, Rajput, Satani and Nayinda communities for purposes of Article 16(4), and from category 2 all the 13 communities which the Commission had included without any basis. When the matter reached the Supreme Court in the Vasantha Kumar case, the government appointed another commission in 1983, with T. Venkataswamy as chairman and 14 members.⁵²

This commission's report of 1986 reduced the BCs from about 200 to just 35 for educational and 31 for employment purposes (both mostly by combining different names), and reservation from 50 per cent (reservation for 'special groups' was increased to 15 per cent in 1979) to 27 per cent for both purposes. Its severe restrictions and several exclusions, in particular of the Lingayats and Vokkaligas, besides other groups like Brahmin, Vysya, Balija, Devanga, Nehgi, Ganiga and Maratha,⁵³ drew their ire and the displeasure of a government whose survival depended on their support. The Vokkaliga Sangha took the lead in launching an agitation against the report. Buckling under pressure, the JP government headed by Ramakrishna Hegde shelved the report.⁵⁴ The 'interim arrangement' which it made in October 1986, brought to the BCs list Lingayats, Vokkaligas and other advanced communities. The five groups into which it divided the BCs for 50 per cent reservation, together covered practically all Hindus (except Brahmins other than Padartis and Staniks, and Vysyas) and other religious groups, and about 74 per cent of the population (besides the 18 per cent SCs and STs).

The 1990 report of Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy, whom Hegde appointed in 1988 as a one-man commission, was partly a challenge to the state's arbitrary and unsavoury reservation politics and partly a vindication of Venkataswamy's report. When Reddy submitted his report, Congress(I) was in power, with Lingayat leader Veerendra Patil as chief minister. The stirrings in the excluded communities of the Lingayats, Vokkaligas and even the less numerous Devangas, Ganigas, Padmasalis and Catholic Christians, and their demand for rejection of the report, left him in a quandary. In his decision to consign the report to a cabinet subcommittee headed by himself, sceptics sensed the shelving of this report as well.⁵⁵

Before this subcommittee could submit its report, Patil was dislodged from power for displeasing the Congress high command. When S. Bangarappa, a BC leader from the Idiga community

(traditionally toddy tappers) from Shimoga district, was chief minister from 1990 to 1993, all that happened on the reservation front was reconstitution of the cabinet subcommittee. When M. Veerappa Moily, another BC leader from the Devadiga community (traditionally *Nadasavaram* players in temples of South Kanara), became Congress chief minister in 1993, following Bangarappa's expulsion from the Congress for anti-party activities, he not only reconstituted this committee but even tried to be one up on his Tamil Nadu counterpart.

The Moily government had announced on 13 September 1993 that Reddy's recommendations would be implemented before 19 December. But its GO of 20 April 1994 diluted them. Reddy had pegged the reservation at 38 per cent (against the existing 50 per cent): 5 per cent each for categories 1 (most backward) and 3 (occupational groups) of the three categories into which he divided the BCs, and 28 per cent for category 2 (more backward). He excluded from BCs the whole of Vokkaligas, the bulk of Lingayats (barring a few severely disadvantaged subjects) and a few other groups.⁵⁶ The government hiked reservation to 50 per cent: 5 per cent each for categories 1 and 3, 28 per cent for category 2, and 12 per cent for category 4 (backward) which it created for accommodating the Lingayats, Vokkaligas, Bunts, Marathas, Christians and Kodavas in 'rural areas' (those with less than 50,000 population). It also raised the quota for SCs and STs from 15 per cent and 3 per cent to 18 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

The new dispensation did not have the intended effect. Yadavas, Gollas and Kurubas denounced it for listing them in category 2 instead of category 1, and held protest demonstrations. The Vokkaligas, whom Moily desired to mollify most, saw the rural-urban divide as an attempt to divide them, and their clubbing with Lingayats as unfair. Their discontent led to a massive rally in Bangalore on 25 July 1994, by the Vokkaligara Sangha. Speakers, a number of them Kannada film stars, pressed for withdrawal of the GO and restoring the October 1986 GO pending the report of the state's Permanent BCs Commission at work.

With the GO thus rebounding on the government, just two days before the Vokkaliga rally and in an attempt to pre-empt it, Moily issued another GO. It removed the rural-urban divide, regrouped the communities and increased total reservation from 73 per cent to 80 per cent. It shifted the Yadavas, Gollas and their synonyms

to category 1; split categories 2 and 3 into 2A and 2B, and 3A and 3B; included in 2B Muslims, Buddhists, converts to Christianity and Jettis; and in 2A the rest of the communities hitherto in category 2; in 3A the Vokkaligas and their subcastes, and the Kodavas; and in 3B Lingayats and other communities hitherto in category 3. It raised the quota for category 1 from 5 per cent to 7 per cent; set apart 6 per cent and 20 per cent for categories 2A and 2B, and 8 per cent and 11 per cent for categories 3A and 3B; and retained category 4 with the existing 5 per cent reservation.

Responding to writ petitions by the Vokkaligara Sangha and others against the two GOs, and a petition against the 1986 GO, the Supreme Court stayed the operation of the first two GOs on 1 August 1994, and the 1986 GO on 30 August, and ordered on 9 September that the state's reservation shall not exceed 50 per cent. In a desperate move, the Moily government resorted to a Bill⁵⁷ closely modelled on the Tamil Nadu Bill. But unlike Jayalalitha, Moily could not muster political support. The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) state unit dubbed the special Assembly session on 19–20 September 1994, convened to pass the Bill, as a fraud on the BCs; the JD and BJP boycotted it, unwilling as they were to be parties to Moily's machinations; the Karnataka Congress Party (formed by Bangarappa after his expulsion from the Congress) staged a walk-out.

The Bill, scaling down reservation from 80 per cent to 73 per cent (50 per cent for BCs, 18 per cent for SCs, and 5 per cent for STs), adopted by the Assembly on 20 September 1994, obtained the President's assent on 23 October without a hitch, thanks to the precedent set by Tamil Nadu. Though Moily hoped to go the whole hog in getting statutory protection for the Act, he was trapped midway.

For one thing, in view of the Assembly elections to Karnataka in December 1994, the Congress(I) at the centre did not move Parliament for a constitutional amendment for inclusion of the Act in the Ninth Schedule for fear of breach of the model code of conduct. For another, while staying the Karnataka Reservation Act in response to a writ petition, the Supreme Court on 11 November 1994 frowned upon the calculated manner in which the government went about making the law override Court orders, and asserted that the Court had already laid down the law on reservation which it wanted to be complied with by every authority. When the two connected writ petitions (one from the Vokkaligara Sangha and others) came up before the court on 30 November 1995, it directed that the state of

Karnataka should continue to provide reservation to the extent of 50 per cent only in terms of the law laid down in the Mandal case.

With the Congress(I) receiving a severe drubbing in the elections despite Moily's attempts to appease everyone by the blatant abuse of the reservation provisions, the Janata Dal which returned to power with H.D. Deve Gowda as chief minister, played it safe by adhering to the Court orders and ensuring that the overall reservation did not exceed 50 per cent.

THE JUDICIARY AND RESERVATIONS

With increasing political abuse of the reservation policy, the Supreme Court's role in regulating it has been crucial. The six separate judgements of 16 November 1992 on the NF government's order of 13 August 1990 and the Congress(I) government's order of 25 September 1991, by a nine-judge bench constituted for the first time, are an erudite exposition of who should be treated as belonging to the BCs, and how.⁵⁸

The first order is held valid subject to exclusion of the creamy layer by the common judgement of Chief Justice M.H. Kania and Justices M.N. Venkatachaliah, A.M. Ahmadi and B.P. Jeevan Reddy, and the concurring judgement of Justice P.B. Sawant; valid in toto by the judgement of Justice Ratnavel Pandian; and invalid in toto by the judgements of Justices T.K. Thommen, Kuldip Singh and R.M. Sahai. Clause (i) of the second order on preference to the poorer sections is held as requiring to uphold its validity, and clause (ii) on 10 per cent reservation for the economically backward is held invalid by the first two judgements, and both these clauses are held invalid by the other judgements.

Backward Classes and Backwardness

Departing from the earlier rulings that the expression 'backward classes' in Article 16(4) is the same as 'socially and educationally backward classes' in Article 15(4), with the exception of Justice Thommen, all the judges hold the former expression as wider than the latter. Their reasoning is that Article 16(4) speaks only of 'any backward class of citizens' and does not contain the qualifying phrase 'socially and educationally'.

Related to this wider connotation of the BCs is the issue of backwardness. Justice Thommen, following some earlier rulings, has held that their backwardness should be comparable to that of the SCs and STs. The other judges have rejected this view, most of them for the reason that if the BCs are similarly situated in their backwardness, they would, by Presidential order, find a place in these categories and no longer belong to the BCs. In any case, as the accent in the use of the term 'backward' for purposes of Article 16(4) is upon social backwardness, for understanding what this expression signifies and how the classes within its ambit should be identified, it is imperative to understand the related caste-class nexus.

Caste-Class Nexus

On the caste-class nexus the arguments of Justices Thommen, Kuldip Singh and Sahai are that class under Article 16(4) cannot be read as caste. Those of the other judges are that class for purposes of Article 16(4) is used in the sense of a social class, denoting a number of persons having certain common traits which distinguish them from the other, and not in the sense it is understood in the Marxist 'jargon'; as such, a class often is a caste, the nexus between the two being too close to disregard. That explains their observations to the effect that a caste has all the attributes of a class, a caste is also a class of citizens, nothing but a social class, a socially and occupationally homogeneous class, and so on.

Bearing on the recognition of this nexus are the clarifications on the use of caste in the classification of the BCs: by Chief Justice Kania and Justices Venkatachaliah, Ahmadi, and Jeevan Reddy that the classification is not on the basis of the caste but on the ground that that caste is found to be a BC not adequately represented in the services of the state; by Justice Sawant that in order to constitute a BC the caste concerned must be socially backward and its educational and economic backwardness must be on account of its social backwardness; and by Justice Pandian that a caste per se without satisfying the agreed formulae, the primary test of social as well as economic and educational backwardness, generally cannot fall within the meaning of backward class of citizens under Article 16(4).⁵⁹

As virtually all the judges have thus recognised the relevance of caste for identifying social backwardness, all but Justice Kuldip Singh have held invalid the determination of backwardness only and

NAGARIKA SEVA TRUST

Post: GURUVAYANAKERE - 574 217

(Dakshina Kannada Dist. Karnataka State, India)

Phone : (08256) 232019, 233509; President: 232709, Fax: 232019

e-mail: nstgkerc@sancharnet.in

Date: 4-9-2004

Dear Daw. Shirdi Prasad

In the over 27 years of NST's journey you have been with us at varying level ; when we faced crises and met with opposition you stood by us; when we needed your inputs you provided them; when we organized peoples movements you were part of them; when we met with many achievements and successes you were humble enough to give the credit to NST.

NST together with the strength of peoples organizations (Peoples' Organisations namely, DKPO, KMJV & PKVK) promoted by it and mass participation in its campaigns has been giving equal importance to grassroots peoples development. Formation of over 1700 self help groups of poor women and men with micro credit activities and bank linkage is an example of NST's efforts in addressing the consumption and income needs of the poor; NABARD's award to NST for the year 2003 as the best performer in the State of Karnataka is the recognition of its efforts and quality of work by this national financial institution. Providing health services to the poor & marginalized, especially the women in collaboration with Kasturba Medical College, which benefits a large number of minority muslim women, addressing the issue of domestic violence and gender discrimination against women through counselling, legal action and campaigns is yet another example of providing justice and improving the quality of life. Its many struggles including the massive campaigns in the cause of over 4 lakhs beedi workers in Udupi & DK districts, environmental campaigns, efforts to impact on recently held Assembly / Parliament electoral process through people's manifesto etc. have not only raised the expectations of the people and different stake holders but also have added new responsibilities on its shoulder.

Apart from existing PO's, NST has now plans to address the issue of dalit empowerment and development through DAS (Dalit Abhiwudhi Samiti) as a direct programme. Adivasi issues are being addressed under a separate section within NST. In the background of massive campaigns in the cause of beedi workers and the consequent expectations raised, NST is contemplating to organize them separately. While all these and peoples and public expectations have put added responsibilities on NST, it is also facing challenges from extremist threat, dogmatic forces and charity based development approaches which obstruct NST's Right Based Approach.

Such a situation and the new expectations as above have created anxieties in NST family about its own capabilities to face them. But, when we remember your contribution which has been our strength, we in NST thought that from relating to you all as individuals we should institutionalize these relationships in an

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informal but structured way. The result is the idea of forming a broad based "Consultative Forum" including you and others to enable you all to involve, support and guide us in our endeavours.

The list of the persons proposed to be included in this consultative forum is attached with this letter requesting you to be part of it. Your role will be to provide input individually whenever need arises and collectively once in a year in an annual meeting. Apart from this, your solidarity support and advocating for a better, sustainable and just society for which NST is committed, we feel, are most crucial aspects of our relationship.

Already an advisory committee to provide regular and day-to-day advice and guidance is in existence. The list of members is attached. The proposed Consultative Forum is an addition to the Advisory Committee.

May we, from NST family request your kind consent to be a member of proposed consultative forum, which will go a long way in empowering the poor and marginalized and overcoming poverty and marginalization.

Kindly confirm your acceptance by return of mail / Email / over telephone.

In anticipation of your acceptance, we remain

With warm regards,



K. Somanath Nayak
President

K. Subraya Shenoy
Vice President

K. Ramananda Salian
Secretary

B.K. Parameshwara Rao
Trustee / Director

Vidya Nayak
Joint Secretary

Ranjan Rao Yerdoor
Founder Trustee

PROPOSED NAMES OF CONSULTATIVE FORUM OF NAGARIKA SEVA TRUST (Sept.- 2004)

1	Abdul Latheef Saheb Haji, Panakaje (B'dy)	58	Raghuram, Bangalore
2	Almithra Patel, Mrs. Bangalore	59	Raghu Bellippady Dr., Uppinangady
3	Anruth Someshwara Prof., Mangalore	60	Raghavendra Bhat, Kalasa
4	Anantha Hegde Ashisara, Sirsi	61	Raja Pallamajalu, Bantwala
5	Anantha Achar, Belthangady	62	Rajcevi Rai, Sullia
6	Anathamurthy U.R., Dr. Bangalore	63	Ranjani Krishnamurthy Dr., Chennai
7	Annaji Ballal, N. Manipala	64	Ramakrishana Bhat, Kalkani (B'dy)
8	Anna Vinayachandra, Sullia	65	Ravindranath Ithal Dr., Putturu
9	Asha Nayak Mrs., Mangalore	66	Ravindranatha Shetty P.K., Mangalore
10	Babu Mathew, Prof., Bangalore	67	Ravivarma Kumar, Prof., Bangalore
11	Ballal M. Lion, Sullia	68	Ravindranath Shyanbaug Dr., Udupi
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29	Jayarama Shetty, Ullal, Mangalore	86	Shreekanth S., Hunsur
30	John Fernandes Fr., Mangalore	87	Shirathi William Pinto, Udupi
31	Jogan Shankar Dr., Konaje, Mangalore	88	Somashekara Devasya, Guruvayanakere
32	Kamalaksha Achar, Belthangady	89	Susheelanima Mrs., Bangalore
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56	Rachayya, Mangalore	113	Yogish Bhat, N Mr., Mangalore
57	Raghu Dharma Sena, Belthangady		

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CHAPTER-I

BACKWARDNESS OF GULBARGA DIVISION

Brief Historical Background:

1.1 About the year 550 A.D. the Chalukyas conquered the Pallavas and founded their kingdom, spreading east and west across the peninsula with their capital at Kalyani in Bidar District. By the middle of the 8th century, the Chalukyas continued to rule a large portion of the Deccan when they were displaced by the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed in Gulbarga district. About the year 973 the power of the Chalukyas was again restored and they continued to rule this part of the country for nearly 200 years.

1.2 The Chalukyas were succeeded for a short while by the Kalachuris. They were obviously the feudatories of the Chalukyas and when the strength of the Chalukyas waned, they asserted themselves. Their Capital was again Kalyani. Their period, though brief, (1151-52), is of interest, because of its association with Basava, the Veerasaiva Reformer.

1.3 About the close of the 12th Century, the Yadavas of Devagiri and the Hoyasalas of Dwarasamudra in Mysore, destroyed the supremacy of the Chalukyas and Kalachuris. About this time, the Kakatiya Kings of Warangal came into prominence. Raichur and Gulbarga were part of their kingdom, while it is possible that the greater part of the present district of Bidar was in the possession of the Yadavas of Devagiri.

1.4 The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra who rose to power about the beginning of the 11th century supplanted the Gangas in the south of Mysore and continued in power till the year 1342. A greater part of the kingdom of the Gangas passed to the Hoysalas who extended their dominion to the east and south by their conquests.

1.5 In 1294 during the first Mohammedan invasion under Alauddin Khilji, the Yadavas were subdued and lost their independence. In 1318 the rebellion of the Devagiri Ruler led to the final suppression of the Yadava Dynasty. Similarly, the Kakatiya's power was subdued in 1321. The entire Deccan including the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar, passed to the control of the Muslim Emperors at Delhi. In the middle of the 14th century, the rebellion of the Muslim Governors appointed from Delhi resulted in the founding of the Bahamani Kingdom with its capital at Gulbarga. During this period, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur were parts of the Bahamani Kingdom. About the same time, the Vijayanagar Kingdom was founded. Throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, the Vijayanagar Kings were frequently at war with the Bahamani Sultans, the scene of most of their conflicts being the Raichur Doab. Towards the end of the 15th century, the Bahamani Kingdom broke up into five independent kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Golconda, Bidar, Bijapur and Berar. In this period the hostilities continued mostly between the Muslim power of Bijapur and Vijayanagar. In the

year 1519, Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar, extended his conquests to the north and took possession of the Raichur Doab. The conflict between the Empire of Vijayanagar and the Muslim Kingdoms culminated in the year 1565 in what is known as the " Battle of Talikota " (Rakshasthangadi), in which a confederacy of the Bahamani Sultans defeated the Vijayanagar King, resulting in the break up of the Vijayanagar Empire. On the conquest of the Deccan by Aurangzeb in the 17th century, the areas covered by the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur, passed to the Empire of the Moghuls. In the early part of the 18th century, ASAFJAH - a distinguished General of Aurangzeb- who was appointed Subedar of the Deccan with the title " NIZAM-UL-MULK " asserted his independence, when the Moghul Empire was in the throes of decline and founded the present Hyderabad State. The three districts thus became part of the Hyderabad Kingdom. Under the Treaty of 1853, Raichur was assigned to the British, but was restored to the Nizam in 1860. This position continued till the States' Reorganisation in 1956.

State's Reorganisation:

1.6 The State of Mysore consisted of 9 districts namely, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur. With the formation of a separate Andhra State in 1953, Bellary district of the old Madras State was added to Mysore as the 10th district. On 29th December 1953, the Government of India appointed an High Power Commission

which later came to be known as the States' Reorganisation Commission (SRC), headed by Sri S. Fazal Ali as Chairman and Sri H.N. Kunzru and Sri K.M. Panikkar as Members to make an objective examination of the question of reorganisation of States in all its aspects so that the welfare of the people of each constituent unit as well as of the nation as a whole is promoted. The Commission completed its work and submitted its report to the Government of India on 10-10-1955. On the basis of the Commission's recommendations, the new State of Mysore comprising old Mysore State (including Bellary district) Belgaum district except Chandgad taluk, Bijapur, Dharwad and the North Kanara districts of Bombay State, Gulbarga district except Kodangal and Tandur taluks, Raichur district except Alampur and Gadwal taluks and the four Kannada speaking taluks of Bidar district from the old Hyderabad State, South Kanara district except Kasargod taluk and Amindiv Islands, Kollegal taluk from Coimbatore district of the old Madras State and the whole of Coorg came into existence on 1-11-1956.

Observations of Fact Finding Committee:

1.7 Earlier in June, 1954 when the question of Reorganisation of States was still under examination of the SRC the Government of Mysore had appointed a Fact Finding Committee to make an assessment of the level of development in the various Kannada speaking areas which were to be integrated with the old Mysore areas. The

Committee made a detailed study of the state of development in the fields of education, medical and public health, rural development, industries, irrigation and power and came to the conclusion that the Kannada speaking areas of old Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras States and Coorg had not reached the same standard of development as the old Mysore and considerable leeway would have to be made to bring them to that level. Findings of the Committee while revealing the comparative backwardness of most of the newly joining areas, conclusively showed that the areas joining from Hyderabad were much more backward than other areas. For instance in communications, the average road mileage for every 100 sq. miles of area was only 8.6 miles in the Ex-Hyderabad area while it was 21.6 miles in Ex-Bombay area, 26 miles in South Kanara and 36.7 miles in the old Mysore State. Similarly in education, the percentage of literacy was only 8.49 in Hyderabad-Karnatak while it was 22.3 for Bombay-Karnataka and 20.6 for the Mysore State. In respect of Medical and Public Health the Fact Finding Committee observed that even after making allowance for variations in the density of population, climatic conditions and other factors, it will be necessary to increase the medical facilities fourfold in the districts of Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga and two fold in the Kannada areas of Bombay and South Kanara. It will thus be seen that the Ex-Hyderabad-Karnataka area was comparatively more backward than other areas joining the new Mysore State.

After the integration of all the Kannada speaking areas into one State, the Government of the composite State was charged with the responsibility of bringing the newly integrated areas to a uniform level of development taking special care to remove extreme backwardness in under-developed pockets.

Famine and Drought conditions in Gulbarga Division:

1.8 Topographically, the Gulbarga Division comes under the Northern Maidan. It presents a land-scape of monotonous plateau covered with trappean soil in open tree-less fields. It is in the rain shadow zone of the arid Deccan plains. This area is frequented by famine. Of the various factors contributing to the backwardness of a region, drought and famine are most important. This is also taken to be the first of the many factors of " fundamental backwardness " by the Planning Commission. The Gazetteer of India gives an account of famines and scarcity conditions in the Gulbarga region from the 17th century. There was a great famine in 1630 which devastated vast areas in the Western region of Deccan. 20 years later there was another famine caused both by wars and droughts. In 1659 there was a famine throughout the sub-continent and the territory now comprising Hyderabad-Karnatak faced a difficult situation. Again in 1681 central portion of India was affected by famine both due to a state of wars and a season of drought. The years 1685 and 1713 were also famine years in the Gulbarga area.

1.9 In 1730, the first recorded famine (since the Asafjah dynasty came into power) occurred and there was a great distress throughout the Deccan. The year 1747 was a famine year. Again in 1749 a serious famine occurred in the Western portion of the Nizam's dominion. The same area was affected again in 1757. In 1792-93 distress prevailed throughout the Hyderabad-Karnatak region. This was known as "DOGI-BARA" or the "Skull Famine" due to the appalling number of human beings then perished. Famines ravaged Gulbarga in 1804, 1819, 1833, 1854, 1873, 1877, 1878 (the great famine), 1897, 1899, 1900 (also severe), 1909 (fodder famine), 1922, 1923, 1934 and 1945. Another severe famine occurred in 1971-72 and it was one of the most severest in recent times. During this period more than 40 per cent of the area was not sown and the price of beef came down to 50 paise per kilogram due to the distress sale of cattle for lack of fodder. Many plough-bullocks were sold for as low a price as Rs. 10/-. Again scarcity conditions prevailed in this area during 1980.

Socio-Economic Backwardness of Gulbarga Division:

The Gulbarga Division has the least area under forest and climatically it is highly arid with scanty rainfall. The main physical features such as area, population, density, forest area and rainfall are shown in Table-1 comparing it with the State.

Table-1.

District	Area (Sq. km.)	Popula- tion 1981 (In lakhs)	Density (per sq. km.)	Rain- fall (Normal (mm)	Per cent of forest area to geographi- cal area.
Gulbarga	16224	20.8	128	702	4.66
Bidar	5451	9.9	182	908	3.14
Raichur	14005	17.8	127	602	2.30
Bellary	9898	14.9	150	575	12.24
Gulbarga Div.	45578	63.4	139	697	5.36
State	191773	370.4	193	1355	15.81

Gulbarga Division thus has 23.7% of the State's area but supports only 17.1% of the State's population. The rainfall is scanty and the forest cover is only one-third of the State's average.

1.11 The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of Karnataka has dealt with regional imbalances and development of backward areas in detail. For identification of the backwardness of an area, the Government have selected 22 indicators measuring inter-district variations in the level of development. These indicators are:

1. Density of population.
2. Percentage of urban population to total population.
3. Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers.

4. Net area sown as per cent of total geographical area.
5. Total cropped area as per cent of net sown area.
6. Net sown area as per cent to cultivable land.
7. Average yield per hectare in cereals.
8. Average yield per hectare in pulses.
9. Average yield per hectare in oil seeds.
10. Area irrigated as per cent of net sown area.
11. Number of industrial establishments as per cent to State total.
12. Number of vehicles per lakh population.
13. Number of bank offices per lakh population.
14. Value of turn-over per regulated market.
15. Percent of literates in total population.
16. Number of Schools per lakh population.
17. Number of University Educational INSTITUTIONS per lakh population.
18. Number of health units per lakh population.
19. Number of hospitals beds per lakh population.
20. Number of pumpsets energised as per cent of State total.
21. Road length per 100 sq. kms. area.
22. Number of towns and villages electrified as per cent of total number of towns and villages.

1.12 On the basis of the above 22 indicators a composite index of development has been built in order to understand how different districts stand in relation to each other as well as the State as a whole. This is shown for 4 points of time namely 1960-61, 1971-72, 1974-75 and 1979-80. The ranking of the four districts of Gulbarga

Division out of the 19 districts of the State over a period of 20 years is shown in Table-2.

Table-2

District	1960-61	1971-72	1974-75	1979-80
Gulbarga	19	19	19	19
Bidar	17	14	16	17
Raichur	18	17	17	18
Bellary	14	15	15	11

1.13 The analysis of the detailed statement of the composite index of development of the 19 districts is shown in appendix. It can be seen from this that the backwardness ranking of the Gulbarga Division has remained at the bottom of the list throughout the period while Raichur and Bidar have remained close to Gulbarga ranking 18 and 17 in backwardness.

1.14 The approach of the composite index of development is useful to find out the over all developments of different districts. But from the point of view of evolving suitable policies and programmes to achieve reduction in the degree of inequality in respect of social and economic development as between different districts it is necessary to dis segregate the various indicators of development/backwardness. For such an approach the whole exercise has to be based on programme

linked with indicators. For this purpose, 25 indicators have been selected and the data with regard to these indicators in 4 districts of the Gulbarga Division vis-a-vis the State average are analysed.

1.15 The economy of the Gulbarga Division is primarily agricultural in nature. The occupational classification of the working population also reflects greater dominance of the agricultural sector. Greater reliance on agricultural sector need not cause concern provided the productivity in the agricultural sector is quite high. But the greater reliance on the agricultural sector coupled with low agricultural yields will push the economy backwards. This is actually what has happened to the economy of the Gulbarga Division. The agricultural income per hectare of agricultural land in Gulbarga Division is Rs. 1020 compared to the State average of Rs. 1806, the district's figures being Rs. 876 for Gulbarga district, Rs. 1412 for Bidar district, Rs. 975 for Raichur district and Rs. 1173 for Bellary District. The agricultural income per agricultural labourer for the State as a whole is Rs. 843 whereas it is Rs. 755 for Gulbarga Division. Even the average yield of cereals, pulses and oil seeds per hectare is also low in these districts compared to the State average except in case of pulses in Gulbarga district and oil seeds in Bellary district. The reasons for low agricultural yields in the division are due to low irrigation, scanty and erratic rainfall and traditional agricultural practices. The area under irrigation as per cent ^{of} net sown area is 15.3 for the Gulbarga Division compared to the State average of 21.4. Gulbarga and Bidar districts have only 4.7 and 9.3 per cent of net sown area under irrigation.

Due to low irrigation, the area under HYV is also less in this Division compared to the State average.

1.16 Apart from being agriculturally backward Gulbarga Division, is backward in industrial sector also. The employment in registered factories per lakh population is only 1,000 compared to the State average of 4,000. The gross fixed capital in the industrial sector in Gulbarga Division forms hardly 11.6 per cent to the total gross fixed capital in the industrial sector of the State. The per capita income derived from the manufacturing industrial units in the Gulbarga Division is as low as Rs.72/= compared to Rs.135/= for the State.

1.17 The communication facilities of the Gulbarga Division are also not adequate. Roads are the only means of communication even to-day. The road-length per 100 Sq. Kms. of geographical area in the Gulbarga Division is only 34 Kms., compared to the State average of 51 Kms. The number of vehicles per lakh population is also less compared to the State. The number of telephones is an indication of urbanisation and industrialisation of an area. The Gulbarga Division has only 132 telephones per lakh of population compared to the State average of 370.

1.18 With a view to provide curative, preventive and promotive health services, wide range of health units have been established in the State. As far as Gulbarga Division is concerned it is deficit in

health facilities. The average population served per health unit in the Division is 21,200 as against the State average of 18,500. The number of hospital beds per lakh population is also less than half of the State average except in Bellary District.

1.19 Though the educational facilities have expanded considerably in the State, the same is not true for the Gulbarga Division. The percentage of literates in the total population in the Gulbarga Division still continues to be as low as 26.5 compared to the State average of 38.4. The number of school going children per school is 272 for Gulbarga Division which is higher than the State average of 233 indicating thereby the inadequate schooling facilities in the Division.

1.20 As regards village electrification the Division is on par with the State average. However in Gulbarga and Raichur districts the percentage of villages electrified is 51.8 and 51.1 respectively compared to the State average of 60.6.

1.21 The implementation of various beneficiary oriented programmes like Diary, Piggery and Poultry under Animal Husbandry programmes to a large extent depend on the extent of health coverage to animals. As regards this facility, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bellary districts are more or less close to the State average whereas for Raichur district, the existing facilities are not adequate.

1.22 The expansion in the bank branches in rural areas since the nationalisation of commercial banks in 1969 has been very fast. However, the banking facilities in Gulbarga Division are still inadequate when compared to the State average. The population served per bank branch is 19,000 for the Gulbarga Division whereas it is 11,000 for the State.

1.23 The per capita income is considered to be the most important indicator for measuring the level of development. For Gulbarga Division the per capita income during 1977-78 works out to be Rs. 987 compared to the State average of Rs. 1132.

1.24 The level of development of 4 districts in Gulbarga Division vis-a-vis the State is summarised in Table-3. The details of district-wise data of various indicators for different points of time are given in the appendix.

1.25 It can be seen from the above that the Gulbarga Division is the most backward in the State. Historically, being a part of interior Deccan Plateau this area had not been exposed to active development efforts. More over having been in the rain shadow area, the agricultural and related development is also retarded. Throughout the centuries this area had been at the border out-skirts of various empires and therefore did not receive the attention of the various rulers. Thus, at the time of States' Re-organisation in 1956, this area started with a disadvantage in being remote and backward. Over a period of nearly 3 decades also, the backward position of the Division has continued unchanged. It, therefore, becomes necessary that some special attention is given to this area so that the regional backwardness of Gulbarga Division is reduced and this area is brought towards the State average.

TABLE-3

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT IN GULBARGA DIVISION VIS-a-VIS THE STATE AVERAGE

Indicator	Unit	Gulbarga Dist.	Bidar Dist.	Raichur Dist.	Bellary Dist.	Gulbarga Division	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Per hectare agricultural Income (1977-78)	Rs.	873	1412	975	1173	1020	1806
2. Agricultural Income per Agricultural Labourer (1977-78)	Rs.	758	749	781	720	755	843
3. Average yield of Cereals per hectare (1977-78)	Kgs.	705	1035	886	1055	-	1174
4. Average yield of pulses per hectare. (1977-78)	"	483	428	396	428	-	453
5. Average yield of oil seeds per hectare (1977-78)	"	352	422	559	829	-	564
6. Net area irrigated as per cent of net sown area (1978-79)	per cent	4.7	5.3	27.9	24.9	15.3	21.4
7. Area under Forest (1978-79)	"	4.7	3.1	2.3	12.2	5.4	15.8
8. Per hectare consumption of fertilisers (1979-80)	kgs.	3	13	43	57	27	36
9. Per cent of area under HYV to net sown area (1979-80)	per cent	4.2	20.0	15.6	29.9	14.4	24.7
10. Per capita Industrial Income (1977-78)	Rs.	66	35	69	110	72	135
11. Employment in Registered Factories per lakh population (1979-80)	Nos.	1000	Neg.	1000	3000	1000	4000

Indicator	Unit	Gulbarga Dist.	Bidar Dist.	Raichur Dist.	Bellary Dist.	Gulbarga Division	State
12. Per cent of Industrial Gross fixed capital to total (1977-78)	percent	4.6	0.5	2.9	3.6	11.6	100.0
13. Road length per 100 sq. km. area (1980)	Kms.	27	45	35	38	34	51
14. Number of vehicles per lakh population (1979-80)	Nos.	419	267	380	853	-	1076
15. Population served per health unit (1980)	(No. in '00)	230	226	220	172	212	185
16. Number of Beds per lakh population (1979-80)	Nos.	50	42	23	107	-	100
17. Literacy (1981)	per cent	25.1	26.3	24.9	30.4	26.5	38.4
18. Population in the Age group 5-14 years per school	Nos.	289	299	276	247	272	233
19. Villages electrified (1979-80)	per cent	51.8	90.2	51.1	71.8	60.5	60.6
20. Bovine population served per Veterinary Institution	(Nos. in '00)	112	110	163	117	124	111
21. Population served per bank branch (1979)	"	20	24	16	11	19	11
22. Population served per post office	Nos.	3500	3200	3960	3410	3540	4070
23. Telephones per lakh population	"	112	79	123	208	132	370
24. Density of population (1931)	"	123	182	127	150	139	193
25. Per capita income (1977-78)	Rs.	949	880	1011	1096	987	1132

CHAPTER IIAPPOINTMENT OF HYDERABAD-KARNATAKA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

2.1 The Government of Karnataka constituted a Committee for the development of Hyderabad-Karnataka area in May, 1980. The Government Order No.PD 4 PPB 80, dated 3rd May, 1980, showing the constitution of this Committee is shown in appendix. There were representations from the legislators, that for the development of the Hyderabad-Karnatak area a body such as a Board should be constituted. The former Divisional Commissioner of Gulbarga had also sent certain proposals for the development of the Hyderabad-Karnatak area. Taking into account all these factors, the Government constituted the Committee to make suitable recommendations to the Government. Originally, only the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar were included in this Committee as only they were from the erstwhile Hyderabad State. However, later on in July, 1980, Bellary District which is also a part of Gulbarga Division and more akin to the three districts, was included in the Committee.

2.2 The Committee as it stands today consists of all the legislators from the four districts including the Members of Parliament, the Divisional Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners from the four districts and also the Deputy Secretary to Government, Planning Department. After inauguration of the Committee by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, the first meeting of the Committee was held on 15.10.80.

2.3 During this meeting the Members explained in detail the backwardness of Gulbarga Division and the need to implement special schemes to reduce the backwardness of Gulbarga Division. A few Members also expressed the view that the Committee should be converted into a Statutory Board.

2.4 The Committee again had a meeting on 2nd May, 1981, and discussed the same problems. Following this meeting, a Sub-Committee was appointed vide Government Order No. PD 4 PPB 80 (P) dated the 18th May, 1981. The Sub-Committee was entrusted with the task of examining all aspects of the issue relating to the conversion of the Committee into a Board. The Government also appointed the Administrator, Command Area Development Authority, Upper Krishna Project, Gulbarga, as the Secretary of the Sub-Committee. The Committee undertook a visit of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to examine the steps taken by them to deal with regional backwardness and imbalances. These are described in the next chapter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject:- Constitution of a Committee for Development
of Hyderabad - Karnataka Area -

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ORDER NO. 20 4 PPB 80
BANGALORE, DATED THE 3RD MAY 1980.

Preamble:

It has been suggested to Government that they might consider the question of forming a Board to develop the much neglected Hyderabad-Karnataka Area. The Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga had sent a Comprehensive Plan for the development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area. Government consider that this plan could form the starting point for further examination of the needs of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area and that a Committee might be constituted to examine the proposals contained in the report and to make suitable recommendations to Government.

O R D E R

After careful consideration of all aspects of the question, Government are pleased to constitute, with immediate effect, a Committee to report on the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Comprising the following members:-

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Sri Dharam Singh,
Minister for Housing & Urban
Development. | - | Chairman |
| 2. Sri Narasingh Hulla, M.P.,
Bidar. | - | Member |
| 3. Sri B.V. Desai, M.P.,
Raichur. | - | Member |
| 4. Sri H.G. Ramulu, M.P.,
Gangavathi, Raichur District. | - | Member |

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 5. Sri Manik Rao Shama Rao Patil, MLA
Thana Kushnoor, Taluk Aurad,
Bidar District. | - | Member |
| 6. Sri Bhimanna Shivalingappa
Khandre, MLA.,
Post Bhalki, Bidar District. | - | Member |
| 7. Sri S.G. Madanlal, MLA.,
Bheemanagar, Bidar. | - | Member |
| 8. Sri Veerashetty Mogalappa
Kushnoor, MLA.,
Bidar. | - | Member |
| 9. Sri Basavaraj PATIL, MLA.,
Zerpeth, Humnabad,
Bidar District. | - | Member |
| 10. Sri Babu Rao Ananda Rao Hulsoorker, MLA.,
Hulsoor Post, Basavakalyan Taluk,
Bidar District. | - | Member |
| 11. Sri Devendrapappa Ghalappa, MLA.,
Chincholi, Gulbarga District. | - | Member |
| 12. Sri Govinda P. Vadeyaraj, MLA.,
Housing Board Colony,
Behind District Court, Gulbarga. | - | Member |
| 13. Sri Anna Rao Bheem Rao Patil, MLA.,
Korahalli, Alland Taluk,
Gulbarga District. | - | Member |
| 14. Sri Oumarul Islam, MLA.,
H.No. 1-1456, MSK Mills Road,
Station Bazar, Gulbarga. | - | Member |
| 15. Sri Sharanappa Fakeerappa Bhairy, MLA.,
Chitapur, Gulbarga District. | - | Member |
| 16. Sri M.Y. Patil, MLA.,
No. 84, Housing Board Colony,
MSK Mills Road, Gulbarga. | - | Member |
| 17. Sri Prabhakar R. Telkar, MLA.,
Advocate, P.O. Kalagi,
Gulbarga District. | - | Member |
| 18. Sri M. Sher Khan, MLA.,
Malkhed, Sedam Taluk,
Gulbarga District. | - | Member |
| 19. Sri Mallikarjuna M. Kharage, MLA.,
House No. 11-859, Basavanagar,
Gulbarga. | - | Member |
| 20. Sri Sharanappa Nagappa Kalaburgi, MLA.,
House No. 2-2-48, Bandegeri,
Yadgir, Gulbarga District. | - | Member |
| 21. Sri Shivanna Sawoor, MLA.,
Mattigudur P.O. Shahpur Talk,
Gulbarga District. | - | Member |

22. Sri Rajakumar Naik, MLA.,
No-3-388, 89-Koti, Mahal,
Shorapur, Gulbarga Dist. - Member
23. Sri B. Shivanna, MLA.,
149, LIG Housing Board Colony,
Nijalingappa Nagar, Raichur. - Member
24. Sri Nazeer Ahmed Siddiqui, MLA.,
Androon Dilla, Raichur. - Member
25. Sri Sudhendra Rao Kasbe,
Minister of State for Marketing
& Muzrai, Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore. - Member
26. Sri Raja Ambanna Naik,
Hanumappa Dorai, MLA.,
Manvi, Raichur District. - Member
27. Sri Basavaraj Patil, MLA.,
Anwari Post Lingsugur Taluk,
Raichur District. - Member
28. Sri R. Narayanappa, MLA.,
Ragalaparvi Post, Sindhanoor Tq.
Raichur District. - Member
29. Sri M. Ganganna Bhemappa, MLA.,
Advocate, Mudgal Post, Lingsugur Taluk
Raichur District. - Member
30. Sri Lingaraj Shivashankar Rao
Desai, MLA.,
Chikamyageri, Yelburga Taluk,
Raichur District. - Member
31. Sri M. Nagappa, MLA.,
Near Neelakanteswara Temple,
Gangavathi, Raichur District. - Member
32. Sri Yadava Rao Shesha Rao Chitala, MLA.
Mallikarjuna Mutt Road,
Gangavathi, Raichur District. - Member
33. Sri Veeranna Pampanna Mudgal, MLA.,
Jawahar Road, Konpal,
Raichur District. - Member
34. Sri Basawanth Rao Shivappa
Gowda Patil, MLA.,
Raddewadgi Via Kolkur, Jewargi Tq.
Gulbarga District. - Member
35. Smt. Basavarajeswari Shanna
Basavarej, MLC.,
Dhadesugur P.O.,
Raichur District. - Member
36. Shanthamallappa Patil, MLC.,
Post Shankur, Chittapur Taluk,
Gulbarga District. - Member
- 36(a) Sri. Malak Reddy, MLC.,
Gulbarga - Member

37. Sri R.S. Manohar, MLC.,
No. 2-11-94, Near Home Guard Office - Member
Mangalpet, Bidar.
38. The Divisional Commissioner,
Gulbarga District. - Member
39. The Deputy Commissioner,
Raichur District. - Member
40. The Deputy Commissioner,
Gulbarga District. - Member
41. The Deputy Commissioner,
Bidar District. - Member
42. The Deputy Secretary to Govt.,
Planning Department (P.I) - Member
43. The Deputy Commissioner,
Bellary. - Member

The Gazetted Assistant to Divisional Commissioner,
Gulbarga Division, will be the Secretary to the Board.

The Head quarters of the Committee will be at Gulbarga.
The Committee will submit its report to Government as early
as possible.

Sanction is also accorded for the payment of (a) T.A.
to the non-official members of the Committee as per list
(a) under Annexure-A to KCSRs. and (2) to the payment of D.A
and sitting fees in lieu of T.A at Rs. 15/- per day for attend-
ing the meetings of the Committee in any place other than
Bangalore City and Rs.20/-per day if the meetings are held in
Bangalore City.

The expenditure on this account shall be debited to the
Head " 253-District Administration-1-Commissioners-III-
Gulbarga Division-2-Travel Expenses (Non-Plan) Voted ".

This Order issues with the concurrence of the Finance
Department vide their U.O Note NO. FD.939.Ex-1/80 dated 9.4.1980

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-

(A.RAMASWAMY)
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Planning Department(PP.I).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject:- Constitution of a Committee for Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area.

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GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. PD 4 PPB 80 BANGALORE
DATED THE 29TH JULY 1980.

Read: G.O. No. PD 4 PPB 80 dated 3rd May 1980.

Preamble:

In the Government Order read above, sanction was accorded for the constitution of a Committee to report on the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area comprising 42 (forty-two) members including Shri Dharam Singh, Minister for Housing and Urban Development, as Chairman.

Bellary District, which came from the erstwhile Madras State, is more akin to the districts which came from the erstwhile Hyderabad State. In view of this, Legislature of Bellary have represented to Government to include Bellary District also within the purview of the said Committee. It is, therefore, considered necessary that Bellary District also should be represented on the Committee which has been appointed to report on the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area.

ORDER

After careful consideration of all aspects of the question, Government are pleased to accord sanction for representation of Bellary District on the Committee constituted in the Government Order read above and to include, with immediate effect, the following members accordingly in the said Committee:

1. Sri M.M.J. Sadyojatha,
Minister for Transport & Minor
Irrigation, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore - Member

2. Sri R.Y. Ghorpade, M.P.,
127, ALPHA, VI Cross,
Lower Palace Ordhards,
Bangalore. - Member
3. Sri B.E. Ramaiah, MLA.,
Siruguppa, Bellary District. - Member
4. Sri M. Ramappa, MLA.,
Kappagal Road, Gandhinagar,
Bellary. - Member
5. Sri K. Bhaskar Naidu, MLA.,
No.61, Cowl Bazar, Bellary. - Member
6. Sri K. Gudu Saheb, MLA.,
No. 43, VII Ward, Hospet,
Bellary District. - Member
7. Sri C. Rudrappa, MLA.,
Yeswanthanagar Post,
Sandur Taluk. - Member
8. Sri T. Somanpa, MLA.,
Advocate, Kudligi, Bellary Dist. - Member
9. Sri N. Karibasavanna Soud, MLA.,
Kogali, Hagaribommanahalli Tq.
Bellary District. - Member
10. Sri D. Narayanadas, MLA.,
I Ward, Harapanahalli,
Bellary District. - Member
11. Sri H.B. Narayanaswamy, MLC.,
Ward No. 3, House No. 202,
Hospet, City Municipality,
Hospet. - Member

All other conditions stipulated in the Government
Order read above will remain unaltered.

This Order issues with the concurrence of Finance
Department vide U.O No. 1733/80 dated 29.7.1980.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka.

Sd/-

(K.C. BBEEMAH)
Under Secretary to Government,
Planning Department(PP-I).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject:- Constitution of Sub-Committee for Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Committee - Issues Orders.

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ORDER NO. PD 4 PPB 80 (P), BANGALORE, DATED THE 18TH
MAY 1981.

Read: (i) G.O. No. PD 4 PPB 80 dated 3.5.80.
(ii) G.O. No. PD 4 PPB 80 dated 29.7.80.

Preamble:

In the Government Order dated 3.5.80 read at (i) above, sanction was accorded for the constitution of a Committee to report on the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area comprising 42 members including Shri Dharam Singh, Minister for Housing and Urban Development as Chairman.

In the Government Order dated 29.7.80 read at (ii) above, sanction was accorded to include some more members for representing Bellary District to the said Committee.

At the meeting of the Committee for the Development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area held on 2.5.81 under the Chairmanship of Shri Dharam Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Development, the subject relating to conversion of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Committee into a statutory body was discussed and the members authorised the Minister for Housing and Urban Development to constitute a Sub-Committee to go into the details regarding the formation of a Statutory Board for the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area consisting of 7-9 members, which would submit a report with its recommendations as early as possible and not later than two months.

O R D E R

In the circumstances explained in the preamble,

the Government of Karnataka are pleased to constitute a Sub-committee to look into all aspects of the issue relating to conversion of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Committee into a Statutory Board with the following members as resolved at the meeting of the Committee held on 2.5.1981.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Sri Dharam Singh, Minister for Housing & Urban Development. | - Chairman |
| 2. Sri R.Y. Ghorpade, M.P., | - Member |
| 3. Sri B.V. Desai, M.P. | - " |
| 4. Sri Govind P. Wodeyraj, MLA., | - " |
| 5. Sri Veera shetty Kushanoor, M.L.A., | - " |
| 6. Sri Prabhakar Telkar, MLA., | - " |
| 7. Sri B. Shivanna, MLA., | - " |
| 8. Sri Nazeer Ahmed Siddiqui, MLA., | - " |
| 9. Sri B.E. Ramaiah, MLA., | - " |
| 10. Sri Bhaskar Naidu, MLA., | - " |
| 11. Sri Ramachandra Rao, Joint Director Land Records, Gulbarga & Secretary Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Committee. | - Member Secretary. |

The Sub-Committee shall submit the report with its recommendation within two months.

The expenditure like T.A. D.A, etc., in connection with the meetings of the Sub-Committee shall be debited to the Head " 253-District Administration-1-Commissioners-III-Gulbarga Division-2-Travel Expenses (Non-Plan)voted ".

This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide their Note No. FS1743/81 dated, 5.5.1981.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka.

Sd/-

(N.KRISHNAMMA)

I/c. Under Secretary to Government Planning Department (PP-I).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject: - Appointment of Shri V. Balasubramanian, IAS.,
as Secretary of the Sub-Committee constituted
by the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development
Committee - Issues Orders.

..

Read: Govt. Order No. PD 4 PPB 80(Part) dated 18.5.81.

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Preamble:

The Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Committee has constituted a Sub-Committee for going into all aspects of the issue for the development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area. The Sub-Committee which met on 20.5.1981 has chalked out a programme of action which includes a visit to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra States to study the set up and functioning of the Regional Development Boards constituted in these two States. Therefore, a competent officer is required to be incharge of the drafting of the report of the Sub-Committee and help the Sub-Committee in discussions, etc.,

ORDER NO. PD 4 PPB 80 (PART-III)
BANGALORE, DATED THE 23RD MAY 1981.

In the circumstances stated above, Government of Karnataka are pleased to appoint Shri V. Balasubramanian, IAS. doing duty as Administrator, CADA, Upper Krishna Project as Secretary of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Sub-Committee in addition to his existing duties as Administrator CADA, Upper Krishna Project. Shri M. Ramachandra Rao, Joint Director, Land Records, Gulbarga shall be redesignated as Joint Secretary of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Sub-Committee in addition to his existing duties.

This order issues with the approval of the
Chief Secretary vide No. CS/395/OM-81 dated, 16.5.1981.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-

(N. KRISHNAMMA)

I/c Under Secretary to Government,
Planning Department (PP.I).

CHAPTER-III

BACKWARD AREA DEVELOPMENT IN OTHER STATES.

3.1 The Sub-Committee visited Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and North-Eastern States to study the pattern of Regional and Backward area development. Discussion were held with Chief Ministers, other Ministers, officials and other Organisations in these States. The Committee met:-

- 1) The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Uttara Pradesh, Meghalaya.
- 2) The Ministers for Housing and Urban Development, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the Ministers for Planning, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh.
- 3) The Deputy Minister for Power, Uttar Pradesh.
- 4) The Executive Vice-chairman, State Planning Board, Maharashtra.
- 5) The Advisor, Planning, West Bengal.
- 6) Members of the Planning Board, Meghalaya.
- 7) Secretary, Telengana Area Development Committee.
- 8) Secretary, Rayalaseema Area Development Committee.
- 9) Secretary, Coastal Area Development Committee.
- 10) Secretary, Sundarban Development Board, West Bengal.
- 11) The Development Commissioner, West Bengal.
- 12) The Land Reforms Commissioner, West Bengal.
- 13) The Secretary, North-Eastern Council, Shillong.
- 14) The Secretary, Hill Area Development Committee, Uttar Pradesh.
- 15) The Special Secretary, Planning, Uttar Pradesh.
- 16) Vidarbha Development Corporation, Nagapur.
- 17) Marathwada Development Corporation, Aurangabad.
- 18) Development Corporation of Konkan, Bombay.
- 19) Planning and Rural Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh.
- 20) State Planning Board, Meghalaya.
- 21) State Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh:

3.2 The State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence on 1st November, 1956. Andhra Pradesh comprises of 21 districts: Nine Telangana Districts namely, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Madak, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Kareem Nagar, Warangal, and Kammam and 12 Andhra Districts viz., Srikakulam, Vishkepatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakesam, Nellur, Chittoor, Ananthapura, Cuddapah and Kurnool. Out of the 12 Andhra Districts, Chittoor, Anantpur, Cudapha and Kurnool comprise the Rayalaseema, while the rest from the Coastal Andhra.

3.3 Consequent on the occurrence of large scale political agitation in Andhra Pradesh in 1972 an agreement was entered into by the leaders of the State and a formula known as Six point Formula was evolved. The Six Point Formula, among other things, laid emphasis on the accelerated development of the backward areas in the State and the planned development of the state capital with specific resources earmarked for this purpose, and envisaged the constitution of a State planning Board and the Regional Committees at the different backward areas of the State. The Regional Planning and Development Committees for Telengana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra areas were constituted on 1- 1-1974. The functions of the Committees were as follows:-

- (a) To consider and advise the State Government in regard to schemes pertaining to the development of the backward areas as have been included in the five year plan or in the annual plans.
- (b) To clear programmes in respect of development schemes in the area.

- (c) To suggest such changes and modifications in regard to them as may be considered necessary in the interest of better implementation of the plan for more rapid development of the area.
- (d) To recommend in particular such measures as may be considered necessary to accelerate the pace of development of the backward areas.

3.4 The Regional Planning and Development Committees associated with the representatives of the backward areas in the State Legislature and certain experts from each of the three regions. The following criteria was adopted for purposes of identification of backward areas;-

1. Gross value of agricultural out-put per hectare.
2. Gross value of agricultural out-put per agricultural labourer.
3. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area.
4. Normal rainfall.
5. Workers in registered factories per lakh population.
6. Percentage of literates to total population.

3.5 The Government of India extended a special assistance of Rs. 100 crores during the period 1974-79 including Rs. 10 crores for the development of State capital. The special assistance was distributed in the ratio of 5:3:2 to Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions respectively. Of the total assistance of Rs. 90 crores, an amount of Rs. 67.4 crores was earmarked for district level schemes and the balance of Rs. 22.6 crores for regional schemes. Some of the main activities

on which the amount was spent are medium and minor irrigation, rural water supply, rural electrification, agriculture, animal husbandry including dairy, fisheries, forests, cooperation, economic support schemes, large and medium scale industries, handlooms and textiles including sericulture, ground water development, Girijan Development Agency and S.F.D.A. In the district programmes highest priority was accorded to minor irrigation followed by rural electrification, rural water supply, animal husbandry, dairy and economic support schemes. The following is the breakup of outlay for these programmes:

<u>SCHEME</u>	<u>AMOUNT (Rs. crores)</u>
1. Minor Irrigation -	26.24
2. Rural electrification -	16.75
3. Rural water supply -	9.18
4. Animal husbandry and dairy. -	6.48
5. Economic support schemes.	4.60

3.6 Under regional schemes, large and medium industries and higher education was included. Under industries allocations have been made to Industrial Development and Industrial Infrastructural Corporation to help in the establishment of industries in these regions. Some of the industries to be established in the states included rayon crate pulp at Warangal, sponge iron at Kammam, plywood-galse at Mehaboob Nagar, artificial fibre at Medak, solvent extraction plant at Nalagonda and Nizamabad,

pulp and paper at kurnool, jute mill at Srikakulam, sugar factories at Yadiyalaguda, paleiar, Andava, Renugunta and Hindupur etc., The Andhra Pradesh small scale Industries Corporation and Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation have also been assisted under the regional schemes for the rapid development of small industries in these areas. Some of these industries are already in production.

3.7 Under higher education, Kakathiya University at Warangal and Osmania University, Nagarjun University and Andhra Universities have been provided with funds towards starting of post graduate centres at various district headquarters.

3.8 Though it is difficult to assess the exact impact of the programmes taken up under the six point formula, it can be seen from the above that the additional amount provided for three backward regions in Andhra Pradesh has helped the regional development committees to take up such schemes which could complement and support the normal plan programmes. In a way, these schemes acted as catalytic programmes for realising fuller benefits of the plan programmes.

MAHARASHTRA:

3.9 Regional Development Corporations have been formed in Maharashtra for the Vidharba area, the Marathwada Area, Konkan Area and Western Maharashtra Area. These Corporations have been constituted under the Companies Act. The Government have given a share capital of Rs. 5 crores to the Marathwadat Development Corporation, Rs. 2 crores to Development Corporation of konkan and Rs. 3 crores to the Development Corporation of Vidharba. Apart from this,

interest free loans have also been given to these Corporations by the Government. The objective of the Regional Development Corporations are as follows:-

1. Conducting economic potential surveys and analysing material from surveys carried out by other agencies for formulating Development Schemes for the region.
2. Developing local entrepreneurship and providing comprehensive assistance for setting up small scale industries.
3. Setting up projects directly or in collaboration with other entrepreneurs with the objective of developing and utilising the natural resources of the region.
4. Motivating and assisting industrialists for setting medium and large scale industries at the industrial growth centres established at selected places in the region.

3.10 The main objective of the Regional Development Corporations in Maharashtra, is to promote rural industries and employment by making use of institutional finance for understanding the activities of these Corporations, it is enough if we look into the detailed working of the Marathwada Development Corporation. With a Government Share Capital of about Rs. 5 crores the Marathwada Development Corporation which was formed in 1967 has been able to promote investments and economic activities four-fold. The various activities taken up by the Marathwada Development Corporation are as follows:-

A. PROMOTIONAL SERVICES:

1. Entrepreneurship Development:-

Intensive Entrepreneurship Development Programmes have been conducted throughout the region to help the entrepreneurs from rural areas. This has been done with the active cooperation of the institutions like SICOM, MSFC. The Corporation has

undertaken on a regular and continuous basis about 25 courses, workshops and training programmes for motivating the budding rural entrepreneurs during a year.

ii. Skilled Manpower requirement and Technical Education:-

Experience tells us that there is a definite gap between technical capabilities available and the actual requirements of the industries coming up in the area. After identifying such shortcomings, the Corporation has been pursuing the Department of Technical Education to expand/diversify its training facilities to meet the actual requirements. The process is time consuming. But the authorities have favourably responded to these suggestions and have since introduced condensed courses. One such short term course in Leather Technology has been started at Beed in view of MDC's modern tannery there.

iii. Coordination:-

With a view to assist the existing industries in solving their problems and also for guiding the new entrepreneurs, meetings of representatives of all the Government agencies and Departments are organised. The feedback received in such meetings has helped in correction and /or reorientation of some policies and procedures. More than 700 entrepreneurs have taken benefit of these meetings.

iv. Ancillary Industry Development:-

Several large and medium scale industries have been set up at Aurangabad and many more coming up because of the incentives available. The Corporation has set up a special cell to study the potential and problems of ancillary industries around these medium and large industries. With the continued efforts of the Corporation, about 14 ancillary units have been provided with work by 4 large scale units in Chikalthana Industrial area.

v. Package Scheme of Incentives:-

The implementation of the Government of Maharashtra's package scheme of incentives in respect of small

industries has been entrusted to the Regional Development Corporation from April, 1977. The Corporation has established a new cell to handle this work and has issued essentiality certificate to 60 units. Special capital incentive loan amounting to Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been disbursed to 20 eligible units in the Region.

vi. Scheme for Educated Unemployed:-

The Corporation has been implementing this scheme since 1972. During the last 7 years 8200 units were promoted and assisted under this scheme upto December 1978. Seed money amounting to Rs. 156 lakhs has been disbursed to these units in the region catalysing an investment of Rs. 2503 lakhs and has generated an employment of 22,389. In addition to above, the scheme of assistance to tiny units is being implemented by the Corporation from April, 1978, Under this scheme seed money at 10% of the project cost for establishment of industrial ventures with investment upto Rs. 1 lakh is being given and a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for this scheme.

vii. Mini Industrial Estates:-

This scheme envisages building up mini estates at rural growth centres where MIDC does not have its industrial areas. Each estate will have 12 sheds of 17'x12' and will be provided with basic infrastructure facilities. The Corporation has planned to construct 15 such estates during the period of next five years. At the three estates, viz., Ambad, Vaijapur and Paranda sheds have been ready and they have been allotted to entrepreneurs at Ambad and Vaijapur. Three more estates are being taken up at Kinwat, Ausa and Sailu.

viii. Information Counter and Data Bank for Educated Unemployed Persons:-

To help the educated unemployed youths seeking self-employment opportunities, the Corporation has started giving, by special efforts two more services to such persons. These services are information counter and Data

Bank at Vikas Bhavan. At the information counter an officer extends necessary assistance and services to entrepreneurs in helping them to realise their own ideas. The Data Bank keeps upto date information about raw material, machinery and other project data required for industries which can be started in small scale sector.

ix. Sick Unit Cell:-

The State Level Coordination Committee for Sick Units has decided that the units identified by nationalised banks and financial institutions as sick units and not being taken up for nursing should be looked after by the Corporation. Accordingly, the Corporation has set up a Sick Unit Cell to investigate and study the problems of such units. About 3 cases have been studied and are being recommended to the concerned authorities.

x. Identification of New Projects:-

Search for new projects has to be continued relentlessly. The Corporation's planning Cell conducts feasibility studies and prepares project reports for small ventures. However, for large projects, help of technical consultants is taken. A technical and industrial library has been built up in the Corporation. The Corporation has played a significant role in developing Jalna MIDC Industrial Area by promoting and establishing new and existing industries in this Area.

1. Textile Corporation of Marathwada Ltd., (TEXCOM):-

This subsidiary company of MDC Ltd., manages the centralised pre-weaving and processing unit at Nanded with an installed capacity of 4.21 lakh metres of cloth per day. With an investment of Rs. 832 lakhs, about 1600 persons have been provided employment.

2. Powerloom Co-operative Societies:-

About 3,500 persons are engaged in weaving 1.2 metres of cotton fabrics per day through 48 powerloom industrial cooperative societies in the five districts of Marathwada. An investment of Rs. 403 lakhs has been made in this division by MDC.

3. Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada Ltd., (DDCM):-

For implementing cattle development and dairy project this subsidiary company has been established. Under the artificial insemination programme through 100 centres in five districts, the Company proposes to produce 7,000 cross-bred cows per annum. This programme of about Rs. 27 lakhs will engage 17,000 families. Similarly, a cattle breeding farm at Jamb will have 100 cross-bred cows per annum. At Aurangabad a 15 ton per day ice plant costing Rs. 6 lakhs has been set up employing 8 people. The Company also undertakes the activity of distributing cattle-feed manufactured by MAIDC in the Region on agency basis.

4. Leather Tannery, Beed:-

This tannery is managed by Leather Industries Corporation of Marathwada Ltd., (LICOM) with an installed capacity of 250 hides per day to produce finished upper leather, with an employment potential of 125. An investment of Rs. 37 lakhs has been made so far. At present, the tannery is processing 100 hides per day. The company is committed to export 60% of its production. It has been gradually establishing its name with the prospective buyers.

5. Kinwat Roofing Tiles Ltd. (KRT):-

This subsidiary utilises red clay available in the tribal area in an around Kinwat. The capacity is 5000 Mangalore type roofing tiles. With an investment of Rs. 15 lakhs, so far, it has provided employment to about 75 persons. Besides, local sale, the tiles are also being supplied to the Collectors for hut construction for landless labour and re-habilitation programme.

6. Gadavari Garments Ltd.

This ready-made garment project has been started with a view to provide household employment to women, especially of the weaker sections. About 400 women are engaged in this project which is in operation in all the five districts of Marathwada. With a projected capacity of goods worth Rs. 75 lakhs, an investment of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made so far (including working capital).

7. Parbhani krishi Gosamvardhan prakalo (PKG):-

Production of 100 cross-bred cows every year is proposed and will be supplied to small and marginal farmers at an economic price. This farm would also serve as a demonstration-cum-research centre, to educate the participants farmers in rearing cross-bred cows with improved techniques. The fodder requirement will be met by cultivation of project's own land. About Rs. 3 lakhs have been invested in this project involving 300 persons.

8. Marathwada Mini Industrial Estates:-

Three estates per annum will be build up, providing basic infrastructural facilities to entrepreneurs and employing about 100 persons, Rs. 6 lakhs have been invested so far.

3.11 Besides the above on going projects, search for the new projects and ideas is constantly going on. Due considerations are given to such ideas from the point of view of the interdistrict imbalances. As a result of this, the implementation of projects like ceramic Functional Estates and Mini Cement Plant are under active consideration.

3.12 The Corporation also proposes to participate in equity in the promoted projects like Victor Moped at Osmanabad and Hosiery Projects at Latur. Besides, the Corporation has plans to invest in equity in 5 to 6 identified projects in the Region every year.

3.13 Though the Regional Development Corporations are actually incurring losses (the Marathwada Development Corporations accumulated loss was Rs. 20 lakhs as on 21.3.1980), yet these corporations have a useful role in promoting investment and employment. For instance the Dairy Development Corporation of Marathwada, which is subsidiary of Marathwada Development Corporation, has promoted Cattle Development Programme and Fodder Development Programme in a big way and have also obtained the assistance of the Bharatiya Agro Industries foundation in opening about 65 artificial insemination centres in the 5 districts of Marathwada.

3.14 Besides the Regional Development Corporation, the State Planning Board has also now turned its attention seriously to the problem of removal of imbalances of various regions of the State. Recently the Planning Board has recommended the analysis of the following indicators of social and economic development to have a picture of the relative levels of development of different areas.

1. Gross value added in Agriculture:
 - a) Per Agricultural worker
 - b) Per capita
 - c) Per Hectare.
2. Per Capital Food grains Consumption and production:
3. Manufacturing:
 - a) Percentage of labour force,
 - b) Percentage of net value added
4. Number of households with electrical connection:
5. Roads:-
 - a) Percentage of villages linked with roads.
 - b) Length of roads per Sq.Kms.
 - c) Length of roads per lakh of population
 - d) MRTC Services available.
6. Percentage of Harvest coming to Regulated markets.
7. Bank Branches per lakh population.
8. Pupil rates (student enrolment at different levels as percentage of population of corresponding age groups).
9. Percentage of agricultural labourers.
10. Percentage of tertiary workers.
11. Literacy
12. Instances of droughts.

3.15 Besides the above, the State Planning Board of Maharashtra has entrusted the data collection of about 22 important indicators for the various districts of Maharashtra to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay.

3.16 It can be seen from the above that the State of Andhra Pradesh has dealt with the problem in the period 1974 to 1979 through the State Government Departments mainly, while the State of Maharashtra has made efforts through the Regional Development Corporations making use of Institutional Finance.

WEST BENGAL:

3.17 The Government of West Bengal have constituted the following Regional Development Boards:

- 1) Sundarban Development Board.
- 2) North Bengal Development Board.
- 3) Jargam Development Board.
- 4) Darjeeling Hill Areas Development Council.
- 5) Asansol-Durgapur Development Authority.
- 6) Siliguri:Jalpaiguri Development Authority.

3.18 These Boards and Authorities except the Hill Development Council, have been constituted by Government Order having elected representatives as Chairmen. The Chief Minister himself is the Chairman of the North Bengal Development Board. These bodies constituted from 1972 onwards have been attending to the work of Regional Planning and implementation of schemes to reduce regional backwardness.

3.19 Of these bodies, the Sundarban Development Board has prepared a project for Rs. 35 crores to implement schemes in 5 years time. The assistance of the International Fund for agricultural development has also been secured. A Cabinet Co-ordination Committee consisting of Ministers for Irrigation and Waterways, Agricultural Community Development, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary services, Fisheries, Cooperation and Forests and Tourism has been constituted at the non-official level. At the official level, a committee headed by the Planning Adviser with 5 Secretaries to Government with a full time Member-Secretary has been constituted for monitoring the work.

3.20 The Sundarban Project covers an area of only 3.36 lakh hectares with a population of 25 lakhs. The main schemes taken up for implementation are as follows:

- 1) Agriculture and Irrigation works.
- 2) Fisheries.
- 3) Animal Husbandry.
- 4) Social Forestry.
- 5) Communications.

3.21 It may thus be seen that the Sundarban Project is an area Development programme bringing an integrated development of the area in key sectors.

NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL:

3.22 The Sub-committee visited North-Eastern Council with Capital at Shillong and held detailed discussions with the Chief Minister, Planning Minister, Members of the Planning Board, Secretary, North-Eastern Council and experts attached to the North Eastern Council.

3.23 The North Eastern Council was constituted by a presidential Order in 1972. The Primary objective of North Eastern Council is the development of the region for greater welfare. The North Eastern Council covers Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh. The objective of North-eastern Council is to supplement the State Plan and the central departmental schemes by taking up inter-state projects in the North Eastern Council area. It is headed by the Governor of North-eastern States with the Chief Ministers of these States as Members with a full time Secretary of the rank of Secretary to Government of India. It is also helped by experts in various disciplines who are on deputation from Government of India and State Governments.

3.24 The North Eastern Council is essentially a financing and advisory body, directly taking up only a few programmes. During the V plan period an amount of Rs. 54 crores has actually been spent. During the years 1978-79 and 79-80 an amount of Rs. 65 crores has been spent. The draft outlay for the VI plan period is Rs. 340 crores and the expenditure during the 1st year of the VI plan i.e., 1980-81 was Rs. 52 crores.

3.25 The Council has taken up such schemes as are of permanent interest for more than one State or Union territory and to the region as a whole under its development plans. The Council has played an important role in the development of Inter-Regional Programmes of power generation and transmission, construction of roads, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries etc. It has been supporting research and experimental projects. A training infrastructure is being built up for man-power development in the region under the auspices of the Council.

UTTAR PRADESH:

3.26 The Uttar Pradesh with 56 districts has immense regional imbalances. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has constituted Bundelkhand Development Authority covering 4 districts in Southern Uttar Pradesh and Parvati Vikas Board for areas. The Bundelkhand Development Authority has been constituted about 3 years ago with financial allocation of rupees one crore. The amount is used as seed-money with the intention of securing institutional finance.

3.27 The Parvati Vikas Board covers the Hill districts of Dehra Dun, Pauri, Garhwal Tehri Garhwal, Chamali, Utter kasi, Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital.

3.28 During the IV Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 570 crores was allocated for the development of Hill Area.

3.29 The Government of Uttar Pradesh have also decided recently to make a minister in charge at the Divisional Level to supervise the Planning work.

CHAPTER IV

STRATEGY FOR REDUCING BACKWARDNESS OF GULBARGA DIVISION

4.1 It was seen in Chapter-1, that Gulbarga Division is the most backward area on the basis of many socio-economic indicators. It is interesting in this regard to note the views expressed by the States' Re-organisation Commission regarding the integrated development of all the areas forming the linguistic states. As the Commissions views are very important, these are given verbatim below:

REGIONAL GRIEVANCES

"836. The feeling that some areas have been or will be neglected, is, however, one which, whether it is rational or not, has to be taken into consideration as an existing fact. If it is at all possible, it will be desirable, therefore, to devise such arrangements in future that no State or area will have any ground for complaint.

837. Some attempts have been made in the past, mainly as a result of non-official efforts, to provide adequate assurances of non-discrimination and equal treatment along these lines. The Sri Baug Pact of 1937 in the case of Andhra, and the Akola Pact of 1947 and the Nagpur Pact of 1953 in the case of Maharashtra may be cited as examples. These pacts represent an attempt to spread as equitably as possible the benefits and advantages which may be derived from the location of important offices or institutions of the State Government and from the expenditure of the State Governments in general.

838. We have carefully examined the question whether it will be possible to suggest certain broad lines of action to the reorganized States. Apart, however, from other difficulties, an attempt to prescribed in advance the direction in which expenditure will be incurred to meet regional or local demands seems to us to be bad in principle; and we would be reluctant to depart from the salutary principle that a Government should not be tied to commitments which it may not be able to fulfil and which may not later on reflect the needs of the time.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS:

839. Consistently with this view, the only special arrangement for areas which are now economically undeveloped, which seems to us to be suitable, is that development boards may be constituted in these areas... wherever conditions justify such an expedient, in order that the needs of these areas may be properly studied and schemes adequate to meet them formulated. (emphasis added) Advisory Planning bodies, we understand, have been constituted in most States. Our suggestion in effect only extends this principle.

840. We have already referred in Chapter I of part III to the possibility of a provision being made in the constitution authorising the Centre to exercise supervisory powers in relation to the development of certain economically underdeveloped areas during a period, say of ten years. This provision is only intended by way of caution. These areas will, we think, be assured, if supervisory authority for a short period is thus retained by the Government of India.

BODY TO LOOK INTO ECONOMIC GRIEVANCES OF AREAS:

841. Apart from the special needs of specific under-developed areas, there is one important aspect of the distribution of development expenditure which, in our opinion, calls for serious consideration. During the course of our investigations we found that most of the demands for constituting new States were based primarily on alleged unfair and unequal distribution of development expenditure. These complaints, it may be stated, are not confined, and cannot in the nature of things be confined to multi-lingual States, but exist also in unilingual States. As we have stated earlier, the conclusion we have reached is that, by and large, these complaints are greatly exaggerated. However, considering that such complaints and counter-complaints have proved to be a prolific source of internal discord in various States, we consider it necessary that a permanent body consisting of persons, who would inspire public confidence, should be appointed for the purpose of looking into the economic grievances of different areas. The proposed body should serve a two-fold purpose. It should help on the one hand to remove wrong impressions, and on the other to redress the legitimate grievances of the various areas. It will be an advantage if this body includes some members of the Planning Commission and reports its findings to the National Development Council.

We feel that such an arrangement will go a long way towards eliminating friction and distrust arising out of the feeling that certain areas are getting special or undue consideration at the expense of others".

4.2. While the Gulbarga Division was backward in 1956, compared to the other areas, the SRC did take into account the future development of this area. While commenting upon the formation of new Karnataka State, the Commission observed as follows:

"356. Northern Karnataka is now on the eve of large-scale and rapid economic development. The Thungabhadra, Upper Krishna, Bhima, Ghata-prabha and Malaprabha projects, when they have been completed, will convert a parched and dry area into one of the best irrigated agricultural regions in the Country. The increased production of food and other commodities, after irrigation has been extended, will meet the needs of Mysore, which in years of scarcity suffers from a serious deficiency of food supplies. It is not, therefore only northern Karnataka which may hope to benefit from the unification of the two Kannada-speaking areas north and south of the Thungabhadra" (Emphasis added).

4.3. While there was a feeling expressed by certain sections in the old Mysore State before the S.R.C. that the resources of the newly joining areas are not commensurate with the expenditure involved. The contrary was shown by the findings of the Fact-Finding Committee appointed by the Government of Mysore in 1954. For instance, the Fact Finding Committee has shown in Chapter-11 of its report that as far as the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar are concerned, there was surplus of revenue over expenditure every year over Rupees 1 crore from 1950-51 to 1952-53, the years in respect of which the Committee collected the data. This is shown in 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

		<u>1950-51</u>		(in Rupees)
District	Revenue	Expenditure	Plus or minus	
Gulbarga	1,31,04,085	94,01,914	+37,02,171	
Raichur	1,41,48,514	68,93,057	+72,55,457	
Bidar	59,46,342	57,90,857	+ 1,55,485	
Total	3,31,98,941	2,20,85,828	1,11,13,113	

1951-52

				(in Rupees)
District	Revenue	Expenditure	Plus or Minus	
Gulbarga	1,47,16,542	90,44,400	+56,72,142	
Raichur	1,44,33,257	72,45,771	+71,87,486	
Bidar	63,52,885	57,25,114	+ 6,27,771	
Total	3,55,02,684	2,20,15,285	1,34,87,399	

1952-53

District	Revenue	Expenditure	Plus or minus	
Gulbarga	1,43,79,771	93,73,800	+50,05,971	
Raichur	1,22,66,828	72,68,828	+49,98,000	
Bidar	65,19,257	59,04,857	+ 6,14,400	
Total	3,31,65,856	2,25,47,485	1,06,18,371	

4.4 This will show that unlike the districts which came from the composite ex-Bombay State having deficit, the Hyderabad-Karnataka area came to the unified state with surplus. There is therefore justification from every point of view for the accelerated development of Gulbarga Division in the total development effort of Karnataka State.

EFFORTS OF THE STATE TO REDUCE IMBALANCES

4.5 The Sixth Plan document of Karnataka says that while there is no ready made approach for tackling the problem of regional imbalances, certain attempts are made to reduce the imbalances. The main effort is said to be in having a two-tier planning process. Under this, allocation of more resources to backward districts is said to be attempted. The following schemes are demarcated into District Sector Schemes and State Sector Schemes:

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

1. Agricultural Production.
2. Soil Conservation
3. Forests
4. Fisheries
5. Horticulture
6. Animal Husbandry
7. Marketing
8. Minor Irrigation
9. Ayacut development under Minor Irrigation projects.
10. District and Village Roads
11. Primary and Secondary Education
12. Health
13. Drinking water supply and Sanitation
14. Urban Development
15. Welfare of Backward Classes
16. Social Welfare
17. Housing
18. Co-operation

19. Village and Small Scale Industries
20. Sericulture
21. Welfare of Women and Children
22. Slum Improvement

STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

1. Generation and Distribution of Power
2. Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.
3. Major and Medium Industries and Investment in Corporate Bodies.
4. University Education.
5. Professional and Technical Education.
6. Research and Training
7. State Highways
8. Ayacut Development under Major and Medium Projects.
9. Ports and Inland Waterways.

4.6 The plan document further says that after taking the allocations for the State Sector Schemes and also the indivisible portion of District Sector Schemes (where the expenditure is to be incurred centrally from Bangalore) the rest is kept at the disposal of the District Plan Sector. The amount so kept at the District Plan Sector is again intended to be distributed on the basis of certain criteria as shown in table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2

Sl. No.	Indicator	Weight
1.	Population	50%
2.	Agricultural backwardness as measured by the value of agricultural output	5%
3.	Backwardness in irrigation as measured by proportion of irrigated area to net area sown	5%
4.	Backwardness as measured by the value of Industrial output	5%
5.	Backwardness in communication as measured by road and railway length in Kms. per 100 sq. Km. area and per lakh population	2½%
6.	Backwardness in financial infrastructure as measured by size of population served by each commercial and cooperative bank	2½%

1	2	3
7. Backwardness in medical and health facilities as measured by the number of hospitals per 1000 population/bed population ratio		5%
8. Backwardness in power supply:		
a) As measured by the proportion of villages electrified	2½%	
b) Per capita power consumption	2½%	5%
9. Problems of weaker sections:		
a) As measured by the proportion of SCs./Sts. Population	2½%	
b) As measured by the proportion of landless agricultural labour	2½%	5%
10. Local tax effort		5%
11. Special problems of malnad areas and drought prone areas:		
a) As measured by the area under Forests	2½%	
b) As measured by the rural population of drought-prone areas	2½%	5%
12. Incidence of unemployment as measured by the proportion of registrants at the Employment Exchange		5%

4.7 The share of Gulbarga Division in the District sector and the State sector is shown in Table 4.3.

TABLE-4.3

DISTRICT PLAN ALLOCATIONS

(Rs. in crores)

District	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Gulbarga	3.66	3.77	4.30	5.25
2. Bidar	2.35	3.91	2.29	2.89
3. Raichur	2.72	3.54	3.53	3.93
4. Bellary	2.40	3.85	3.32	3.53
Gulbarga Division	11.23	14.17	13.44	15.60
District Sector outlay	54.97	81.18	79.00	84.00
Plan Size	350.00	385.39	418.00	450.00

Percentages:

	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>79-80</u>	<u>80-81</u>	<u>81-82</u>
District Plan/ State Plan	15.7	21.1	18.9	18.1
Gulbarga Division/ District Plan	20.2	17.5	17.0	18.6
Gulbarga Division/ State Plan	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.5

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4.8 An analysis of the allocations made from the year 1978-79 to 1981-82, however, reveals certain interesting facts. Firstly, the District Sector Schemes (after taking away the indivisible portion) accounts for less than 20 per cent of the annual plan of the State. The balance 80 per cent consists of the State sector schemes and the indivisible portion of the departments. Secondly, the 4 districts of Gulbarga Division have got on an average about 18 per cent of the District sector allocation over the past 4 years. The population of Gulbarga Division out of the total population of the State is 17.1 per cent. Per capita-wise, therefore, the amount allocated for the backward area of Gulbarga Division is the same as the amount allocated to the other districts which are not so backward. In fact it is even regressive in that certain more developed districts get an higher allotment in the district plans. For instance, in terms of ranking of economic development, the districts of Dakshina kannada, Mysore, Shimoga and Mandya stand 2,3,4 and 5 respectively in 1979-80. The allocation in the District Plan for these 4 districts in that year was Rs. 4.11 crores, Rs. 6.75 crores, Rs. 3.36 and Rs. 3.00 crores respectively. This makes a total of Rs. 17.22 crores. For the same year, the District Plan allocation for the backward districts of Gulbarga Division was, Gulbarga Rs. 3.77 crores, Bidar Rs. 3.01 crores, Raichur Rs. 3.54 crores and Bellary Rs. 3.85 crores, making a total of Rs. 14.17 crores. In other words the Districts

which are ranking 2nd to 5th in the State have got an higher allocation in the District Plan compared to the 4 districts constituting the backward region of Gulbarga Division. The District Planning exercise has due to various reasons, seem to fail in bridging the gap between the backward and developed districts.

4.9 Moreover, if we take the actual expenditure in contrast to the allocated expenditure, the situation will be still worse. It is common knowledge that in every one of the development departments, the staff vacancy position and the attention paid by the various departments to Gulbarga Division is not on par with the rest of the State. Hence, the development efforts by the various departments in spending the allocated expenditure compared to the allocated outlay the situation will be still more aggravating.

4.10 Such a distortion or the inability to correct the regional imbalances through the District Plan allocation is also understandable if we take into account one important factor. In most of the development departments, due to the legacy of the past, the number of on-going schemes are more in the more developed districts. Since about 90 per cent of the annual plan expenditure by the departments are sufficient only to be incurred on the on-going schemes, naturally the investments incurred during the annual plans are in the more developed districts. Historically the development departments do not have a shelf of projects for the less developed districts which again is due to various factors like vacancy in staff positions, Officers not knowing the Gulbarga area, remoteness of State capital, lack of enthusiasm of Officers in preparing schemes suitable to the Gulbarga area, a psychological barrier that in the hot and adverse climatic conditions no scheme can succeed etc. It is not a secret

that very few Heads and Joint Heads of Departments make frequent visits to the Gulbarga Division due to lack of communication facilities and distance from Bangalore.

Strategy:

4.11 In the strategy of the development of backward areas, the central point should be to improve the living conditions of the poor. For this purpose it is essential that the strategy attacks rural poverty from two plans. Firstly, there are sectors like roads and communications, health, education, which are the basic infrastructure necessary for any meaningful economic development of the area as a whole. Both from the point of employment and purchasing power as well as contributing to the long range development of the area, investment in the basic infrastructure has to be made.

4.12 Secondly, there are certain activities which are what is popularly known as beneficiary oriented. These are activities such as making available improved cattle to the farmers, organising industries with locally available raw materials etc. These programmes will yield economic benefits directly to the beneficiaries and lift the level of economic activities in the area. The gestation period of such activities is short. Thus the strategy of reducing the backwardness of Gulbarga Division can be broadly categorised into infrastructure development and beneficiary oriented programmes. The infrastructure development programmes will have to be taken up by the existing Governmental Departments only since it is not possible nor advisable to duplicate the existing structure of plan implementation. However, when it comes to promotion of beneficiary-oriented economic activities which are having shorter gestation periods, it is possible to group such activities under the direction of a corporate body. Hence a

Government Company by name Gulbarga Area Development Corporation may be formed to promote beneficiary oriented schemes. This has the basic advantage of utilising the institutional finance.

4.13 There is also another dimension to the strategy of reducing the backwardness of Gulbarga Division. The backwardness of this region compared to the developed areas is such that the degree of development in Gulbarga Division is far below the average for the state. It is reasonable to expect that the backward area should be at least brought to the state average. However, an examination of the various economic indicators and the level of development of Gulbarga Division as compared to the State average shows that if in 10 years time it has to reach the state average, an investment of huge dimension will be required. For instance, taking one item of infrastructure namely roads and communications, the state average is 51 km. for 100 sq. km while the Gulbarga Division average is 34 km. For Gulbarga Division to reach the present level state average, an investment of over Rs. 127 crores is needed at the 1980-81 prices. But even this will not solve the problem because by the time the Gulbarga Division reaches the present state average, the state average itself would have again gone up due to the normal plan investment taking place in the rest of the state and the "Spin-off-effect" in various sectors in the developed areas. What can therefore be very modestly attempted is to make investment at least in key sectors in Gulbarga Division over a period of 10 years to start with so that the extreme backwardness will show signs of reduction. This investment in key sectors is suggested in addition to the normal plan programmes implemented in the Division.

4.14 In view of the above, it is suggested that investment in the key sectors of communications, health, education, forests, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, sericulture and urban development should be made over a period of 10 years from 1982. Besides this, what is also important is to ensure that the normal plan allocations in the Gulberge Division actually gets spent on the plan programmes. The total cost of the investment suggested will have to be met out of the plan ceiling if no special assistance is forthcoming from the centre. It may be seen from the programmes chapter that the 10 year investment suggested is hardly 5% of the plan expenditure. If we consider the total Government expenditure including the non-plan, the suggested investment is much less than 5%.

CHAPTER-V

PROGRAMMES

5.1 The key sectors in which investment in the next 10 years have to be made in Gulbarga Division and the approximate amount is shown below:

<u>Sectors</u>	<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
1. Communication	143
2. Health	30
3. Education	22
4. Minor Irrigation	20
5. Animal Husbandry	10
6. Sericulture	10
7. Forest	65
8. Urban Development	10
9. Others	10
10. Share Capital contribution to Gulbarga Area Development Corporation.	10
Total	350

1. Communications

5.2 The average road length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area in the State is 51 Kms. and for Gulbarga Division it is 34 Kms., for district being Gulbarga 27 Kms. Bidar 45 Kms., Raichur 35 Kms and Bellary 38 Kms. To bring the Gulbarga Division to the State average, an addition of 17 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms. is needed. This would require an additional road length of 7750 Kms. which would require a huge amount of Rs. 155 crores at Rs.2 lakhs per Km.

5.3 As a priority measure, it is proposed to take up the construction of approach roads to such of the villages which have no approach roads of any kind. There are 393 inhabited villages (161 in Gulbarga district, 44 in Bidar, 157 in Raichur and 31 in Bellary) in 4 districts without approach roads. The length of road required to be constructed in these villages is 1319 Kms. which would require an outlay of Rs.26.4 crores. Apart from connecting villages with no approach roads it is also proposed to construct important roads which will connect the villages with growth centres. Besides taking up these 2 items of work it is proposed to improve kutchra and fair-weather roads to the category of all-weather roads. Thus not only to expand the road length in the Gulbarga Division but also to improve the road conditions an outlay of Rs.123 crores is provided under this plan. Detailed plans for locating these roads will have to be drawn up by the P.W.D.

2. Health

5.4 As already indicated in Chapter-I, the Health facilities in Gulbarga division are not adequate. In order to improve the health facilities in the division the following schemes are proposed to be taken up under this plan with an allocation of Rs.30 crores in the next 10 years.

Establishment of Sub-centres

5.5 There are 580 sub-centres in the Division at present. At the rate of one sub-centre per 5000 Rural population, 460 additional sub-centres are required as per the projected population. Hence, it is proposed

to establish 460 Additional Sub-Centres to cover the entire area. In addition, it is also proposed to construct Sub-Centre buildings for 500 Sub-Centres, which were established upto the end of 5th Five Year Plan, where there are no buildings at present.

5.6 The Sub-Centre consist of one Twin quarters for a Health workers (male and female) with clinic portion for conducting Sub-Centre clinics. At the rate of Rs.1.50 lakhs (approximately) per sub-centre a sum of Rs.1,500.00 lakhs will be required for construction of 1000 sub-centre buildings.

5.7 The Non-recurring expenditure like purchase of Examination Table, Medical Chest and equipments including furniture, etc., will work out to Rs.5,000/= each per Centre. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is set apart for this purpose.

5.8 The recurring expenditure i.e., salaries on staff and supply of drugs, etc., will be met out of Government of India funds as contemplated under F.W. programme.

Establishment of Primary Health Units

5.9 There are 185 Primary Health Units, which are functioning in this Division and there are still 68 vacant Blocks of 15,000 population. There are no medical facilities in these areas. It is now proposed to establish at least 40 primary Health Units with 6 bedded Maternity Annexes out of 68 vacant block with the hope, the remaining will be covered by Government under the normal plan.

5.17 The construction of Dispensary building with 6 bedded Maternity Annexe requires 17 Sq. space for which an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs (Approximate) is required. Therefore the total amount for construction of 40 Primary Health Units with Maternity Annexes works out to Rs.80.00 lakhs.

5.11 A sum of Rs.0.25 lakhs will be required under Non-recurring expenditure for purchase of cots, lockers, initial linen and bedding and equipment including furniture for each such institution. This work out to Rs.10.00 lakhs.

5.12 Recurring Expenditure i.e., salaries on staff (Rs.0.50 lakhs) drugs (including Maternity Ward) Rs.0.12 lakhs and Office Expenses (Rs.0.03 lakhs) Total Rs.0.65 lakhs will be required for each Primary Health Unit. Thus a sum of Rs.26.00 lakhs p.a. will be required for 48 Primary Health Units.

5.13 In addition, it is proposed to construct Primary Health Unit buildings with 10 bedded Maternity annexe in at least 100 places where Primary Health Units are existing. The total amount works out to Rs.200.00 lakhs for this purpose.

5.14 It is also proposed to construct staff quarters in 150 places where Primary Health Units are established for M.C., ANM., and Pharmacists with an estimated cost of Rs.2.50 lakhs per Primary Health Unit. The total cost works out to Rs.375.00 lakhs (Approximate).

Establishment of Primary Health Centres

5.15 91 Primary Health Centres are required for this Division based on the projected population, at the rate of one PHC for every 50,000 population, 59 Primary Health Centres are functioning at present in the Division. Hence the additional requirement will be 32 Primary Health Centres. Out of 32 Primary Health Centres, it is proposed to establish 20 PHCs., under this Special Plan with the hope that Government will establish the remaining 12 Primary Health Centres under Minimum Needs Programmes.

5.16 A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs will be required for construction of PHC buildings with staff quarters for these 20 Primary Health Centres at Rs.5.00 lakh per Primary Health Centre.

5.17 Further a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is required for Equipments and Apparatus, Furniture including vehicle at the rate of Rs.1.00 lakh per centre.

5.18 A sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs p.a. per centre will be required under recurring expenditure. This works out to Rs.30.00 lakhs p.a. for 20 Primary Health Centres.

Upgradation of Hospitals into 50 bedded General Hospitals

5.19 Out of 23 Taluks (excluding District and Sub-Division Headquarters) it is proposed to upgrade 10 Talukas with 50 bedded General Hospitals under this Special Plan.

5.20 A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs is required for construction of 50 bedded General Hospitals at 10 Taluk Headquarters at the rate of Rs.15.00 lakhs each. In addition a sum of Rs.180.00 lakhs is required for construction of staff quarters at the rate of Rs.18.00 lakhs each for the following staff who will be in position in these General Hospitals.

Assistant Surgeon	5
Asst. Dental Surgeon	1
Nursing staff	10
Pharmacists	2
X-ray & Lab. Technicians	2
Drivers (Twin)	2

Total	22

5.21 A sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is required under Non-recurring for purchase of furniture and equipments including Ambulance vans at the rate of Rs.3.00 lakh each. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs p.a. has been worked out for recurring charges i.e., Salaries on staff, Drugs, District Linen and Contingencies etc., at Rs.6.00 lakhs p.a. each.

Renovation of existing buildings

5.22 A sum of Rs.189.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Renovation of existing Hospitals and Dispensary buildings and to meet the expenses of Local bodies towards upgradation of Hospitals. This amount includes 10 per cent escalation charges.

5.23 The summary of the proposals under health is presented in the Table 5.1.

Table-5.1
Health Programmes

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Scheme	Recur- ring	Non- Recur- ring	Capi- tal bldgs. includ- ing staff quarters	Total
1.	Estt. of Sub-Centres	Nil	50.00	1500.00	1550.00
2.	Estt. of Primary Health Units.	26.00	10.00	280.00 (+) 375.00	691.00
3.	Estt. of Pry. Health Centres.	30.00	20.00	100.00	150.00
4.	Upgradation of Hospitals.	60.00	30.00	330.00	420.00
5.	Renovation of existing Hospitals and Dispensaries.	89.00	-	100.00	189.00
Total		205.00	110.00	2685.00	3000.00

KARNATAKA - Health + Dev. Projects

1. ~~Deep~~ Karnataka Medical College (K-15)
Hubli
Dr. Shivarami.
2. ESCAP (K-14)
Regional Centre for Technology Transfer,
Hanscomb, Hanscomb,
49, Palace Road, Bangalore - 560052
3. Samudaya, - (K-13)
46, Shop Street,
Basavanagudi,
Bangalore 560004.
4. Institute of Social Work (K-12)
Bangalore (RFP) - Ullal
5. Shramik Shakti Sanghatsana (K-10)
Bharanagar, Shahpur,
Belgaum 590003.
Nirup Kumar.
6. Mallur HCC (K-9)
Chosine, Blore - 34
7. Gauda Development Service (K-3)
512 Kelgeri Rd
Dharwad 580008
S.R. Hiremath.
8. Medicare (K-1)
Kasturba Medical College
UNICEF PB - 8.
Mangal 576119.
Dr A. Krishna Rao
9. Resident Karnataka VHA
3MH, Blore - 9.
G.D. Kunder
10. Soc. Karnataka VHA,
SSMCH - Blore - 34
Fr B. Moraes.
11. Comprehensive Health + Rural Dev.
Project (K-1)
good News Society Hospital
Bidar, Dr.
Dr A.C. Salunke
12. SEARCH
256 off 7th Cross,
Jaynagar 1st block,
Bangalore - 560011
13. Karnataka Cooperative Women's Federation
Richmond circle - 27
Smt. Yashwanthamma
Bijapur
14. Centre for Social Action,
24 Benson Road, (Dormant)
Bangalore 560046
Sohn Desrochers
Fr. Duarte
15. Indian Social Institute
22, above
16. Dr Marie Mascarenhas,
Family Welfare Centre
21 Museum Road
Blore - 560025

Good News Hospital, Bidar. 585401
Gole Kana M,
Phone 217.

Dr + Dr Mrs A.C. Salins
(both Vellore graduates)
working here since 14 years (1966)
25 bed hospital.

extension work + - 3 tier system
12 rural centres

village level workers

Mobile Team

Base Hospital.

MCH work +

Balwadi's, nur⁴- prog.

Dr A.C. Salins has gone to Japan
for a course in Acupuncture

Dr Mrs Salins is doing 1mth in
com. Hlth at RUHSA. She will be
then going for MPH.

ETCM Hospital
Kolar

About 80 - ~~100~~ years old.

Dr - Director (Med. Supd.)

Mr - Administrator

A. Annamma - Nursing Supd.

Dr Rao - Jr. Dr

Dr Mes Arati Rao - "

✓ Arun Kumar - Pharmacist.

They have a School of Nursing
250. bedded hospital.

Extension work +
village worker
trained dai.
mobile team.

belwadi
Income generating development
work also - agriculture etc

Fr. Mullers Hospital
Mangalore

Director - Fr Peter Noronha.

Com. Hlth Dept :-

Sr Lucy - Staff Nurse

Mr Prabhakar Alva - Social worker
com. Dev. worker.

Villages - Veerangar, Fairangar -
+ Mullerbad (new).

mobile team - free medicines
help from Caritas Bank?

Leprosy - Sr Emily.

140 beds.

village skin clinic
school surveys