

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

by

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Padhar Hospital of Distt. Betul, M.P. has now developed a well organized Community Health and Development Project, covering important services such as:

Community Health
Agriculture
Horticulture
Fisheries
Live-stock
Bee-keeping

as health is clearly linked with overall development. All the above services are being carried out among the neglected sections of tribal population. Per capita income is Rs.780/- per annum, literacy rate is only 7.3 percent.

Community Health Project was initiated in 1976. It was taken up in 30 villages within 10 k.m. of the Padhar Hospital. Its objectives included, for example, reduction of IMR by 50 percent and reduction of morbidity rates, especially malnutrition.

Drinking water was also made available by drilling over 1000 tube-wells or hand pumps, as this is a water scarcity area.

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Nutrition was given special attention. Nutrition education, growing of protective foods, kitchen gardening, life-stock programmes, etc. were attempted.

Evaluation

Apart from evaluation team meetings and re-surveys, independent evaluation was carried out by the staff of Research and Evaluation Section of Christian Medical Association of India, Bangalore, in December, 1979.

In a period of only two years,

Crude birth rate reduced from 53 to 25
I M R reduced from 133 to 108
III Degree Malnutrition reduced 21 6
from percent to percent
Vit.A Deficiency reduced from 3.7 to 1.3
percent to percent

*1/3 of eligibles
complete
sterilized*

Apart from substantial progress in the health indices, Community development is also being attempted through agricultural extension, animal husbandry, kitchen gardening etc. For success, the team also need to have dedication determination and toleration.

Immunization 18 ——— 30% ANL/TT
42% DPT
50% Polio

— Problems

1. Belief of Tribals about outsiders
(historical experience of exploiters)
2. Attitude to F.P.
3. Resistance of Gonds to change
4. Role of Traditional doctors

Others problem

1. Poor crop yields
2. Poor cows/poultry etc.

No. 901

Health
M.P.

Padhar Hospital Community Health Project
Padhar P.O., Batul District

1. Started in 1975
2. Coverage: A 10 km. circle around Padhar, 82 villages and a population of about 36,000 are the target group.
3. Activities.
 - a. Home visits including relevant health education;
 - b. treatment of minor illnesses with sale of medicines;
 - c. vitamin A doses given to deficient cases on the spot;
 - d. MCH services in hospital OPD, plus immunization and health education in OPD and wards;
 - e. school health services with medical, dental and eye check-ups;
 - f. Proposed soil testing facilities and good seeds at cheap rates.
4. Personnel & Training.
 - a. Hospital Employees including a senior nurse a lab. technician-cum-driver, health educators and an ANM. Other staff join periodically.
 - b. Village Health Workers and traditional attendents/dais are being trained.
5. Supervision and Records. Propose to check work of VHW ordanance weekly.
6. Community & Other Participation. Hope that VHWs will be paid by own villages (50 p. per household p.m.) through perhaps the Pan.hayat. Dais will be paid as traditionally by the family she serves.
7. Sponsorship & Funds. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of M.P. is the sponsor. Funds for 3 years are provided by a German mission especially interested in prevention of blindness.
8. Evaluation. Daily and weekly team meetings and base-line survey followed by a resurvey of focussing on

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cases of malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency and scabies rates after one year.

9. Problems.

- a. The team are not tribals with one exception and do not speak Gondi, the tribal dialect (though lessons are being given);
- b. Morale of team working on low pay and difficult conditions;
- c. suspicion of the Gonds who have been exploited for generations;
- d. negative attitude to family planning
- e. resistance to change;
- f. taboos affecting health and nutrition.

10. Outlook. The present project is a pilot one. Ground-work for expanding are already being made.

11. Contact. Dr V.A. Moss, Padhar Project.

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

THE ROLE OF CATTLE BREEDING AS A DEVELOPMENT TOOL IN RURAL AREAS

A brief analysis of the nature of the existing technology.

In the transfer of technologies to rural areas, it has been our common experience that when a technology demands a high level of capital investment and a wide contact with bureaucracy, industry and urban centres as preconditions for its adoption, the benefits are usually siphoned off amongst the already economically and socially powerful rural elite.

An argument often put forward in defence of such transfers is that a percolation effect takes place which benefits the weaker sections. The fresh inflow of investment helps in building up an agro-based industrial infrastructure which increases the employment potential. However, the rate of increase in the income of the rich and the poor is so disparate that the economic gap between the two is further widened. The poor become increasingly dependent upon the rich and lose mastery of their own destinies.

Our attempts at taking technology directly to the under-privileged groups have encountered tremendous obstacles. The rural elite, intent on retaining their stranglehold on a semi-feudal economy, fight tooth and nail against any drastic changes in the economic and social hierarchy of their society. The bureaucracy remains indifferent. Lack of finance inhibits investment and limits access to more remunerative markets. Industry often remains sceptical about the ability of such groups to successfully adopt a technology which demands proper management.

Let us examine this process although briefly and superficially at this stage, with reference to the technology of cattle breeding. A cross-bred cow can,

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in many ways, be regarded as a machine. It converts fodder into more highly valued milk with an efficiency that earns a profit for its owner. If skillfully managed it can become a regular income source and capital accumulator for its owner. Seen in this light, a cross-bred cow in a village can be visualised as a cottage industry.

The collective experience of using this cottage industry as a development tool in rural areas has shown that the cattle breeding technology too is elitist. For example, with regard to capital investment, present trends in institutional financing put the cross-bred cow beyond the reach of the following categories : the small and marginal farmer, the landless agricultural labourer, the village artisan the petty shop-keeper and the tribals and adivasis dependant on forest produce for a livelihood. It would be instructive to reflect that these categories constitute over seventy percent of the rural population.

The sophisticated nature of this technology is further illustrated by the technological tie-ups it demands. Artificial insemination with frozen semen requires foreign collaborations for the supply of progeny-tested semen and liquid nitrogen containers for storing the semen. The intensive veterinary care demanded by a cross-bred cow brings in the pharmaceutical industry for the supply of veterinary formulations and preventive vaccines. On another level, when the market for milk is saturated, there is increasing pressure to convert milk into milk products like butter, milk powder, cheese etc. Industry provides the conversion technology. Rural areas thus become increasingly dependant on industrial expertise, technology and finance. This dependance soon siphons off a significant portion of profits for the maintenance of high-salaried dairy technologists and managers. Large marketing networks and intensive advertising campaigns to sustain and widen markets eat further into those profits. The owner ~~there~~ progressively earns less for his efforts.

Given the more remunerative prices and greater demand for milk and milk products in urban areas, the phenomenon of rural areas dependant upon and ~~pro~~ecting for, urban areas soon becomes an unavoidable reality. In trying

to reach these markets fresh relationships have to be created with the bureaucracy of transport licensing and taxation officials and veterinarians.

Policy makers ignore another important aspect of cattle breeding. The large green fodder requirement of a cross-bred cow makes it necessary to convert the much valued land under cereal production to the cultivation of fodder and ingredients of concentrates. Expensive irrigation facilities and scarce fertilisers too are diverted. In the process there is a loss by a factor of about five in the total energy output per acre of land. The argument that milk contains essential proteins for bridging the protein gap in India is not valid. What we lack is sufficient calories, not protein. Milk has no special advantages over a combination of cereal and dal with regard to calory and protein content.

The large farmer and trader will, however, strongly lobby for the adoption of this technology. It is more remunerative and, therefore, in their interest. With their greater buying power they soon increase the demand for unnecessary consumer goods and thus perpetuate a pattern of industrial growth that is irrelevant and damaging for the weaker sections.

Are there alternative technologies available which can bring about an economic and social equalising effect in rural areas? Is there a possibility of making cross-breeding more appropriate and less dependent upon high finance and industrial and urban collaboration? Can one design and carry out experiments to test possibilities like :

- i) converting marginal land into rain-fed pastures
- ii) using liquid semen stored in coconut water or other cheap media in place of more expensive frozen semen
- iii) evolving low-cost refrigeration techniques for milk storage to replace expensive chilling units
- iv) Improving and rationalising local veterinary medicines.

The national policy on cattle breeding has till now favoured the elite. How can this policy be modified to make rural development more the development of the poor and less that of the rich? Why is there a disproportionate interest in cross-bred cows? Why not buffaloes or goats? The cow, no doubt, is a more efficient machine and can be improved genetically through cross breeding. But buffaloes are rorhardy and easier to maintain. Their milk, with its higher fat content, is more acceptable in the market. Goats are cheaper in terms of capital investment and maintenance. More important, they can live off poor quality grass and scrubland and, therefore, do not raise problems of converting cereal lands to fodder. Their maintenance increases the employment potential of the young in villages. They give other valuable products like mutton, manure etc. These and many more questions need answers and, more important, concrete alternative courses of action.

A PROPOSAL

While the preliminary note has briefly touched upon the problems encountered in taking cattle breeding to the weaker section, it is the intension of this study to examine more closely the reasons why Government and private sponsored programmes have largely benefited only the big land owners and traders in rural areas. To do so it is necessary to analyse the economic, social and political impact of these programmes and the role of Government, industry, multinationals and aid agencies in their implementation.

It is also the purpose of this study to take a critical look at experimental action programmes which take cattle breeding directly to the exploited sections of rural society. The problems encountered by these under-privileged groups adopting this technology are numerous, they relate largely to finance, feed and fodder availability, access to markets, the attitude of bureaucracy, industry and rural elite groups, and cooperative effort within community and inter-community groups.

Given the sophisticated nature of technology involved in cattle breeding, it is imperative to look for methods for making it more appropriate for the rural poor. This study will, therefore, focus on specific areas like development of pasture lands, the improvement of indigenous veterinary medicines, the possible use of liquid semen in place of frozen semen, the possibility of substituting or complementing cross-bred cows with buffaloes, goats or sheep and development of cheaper milk storage and processing equipment.

July 26, 1977

KISHORE BHARATI

Kishore Bharati, Village Palia Piparia, P.O. Malhanwade,
Viz: Bankhadi, District Boshangabad, Madhya Pradesh 461990,
Grant: KISHOREBHARATI, was established in 1972 and registered as
a Society two years earlier (1970).

Historical Background :

A group of individuals with diverse professional background,
including field level experience in rural education and development,
gathered together in 1970 to evaluate the strategies for rural
development adopted until then and to explore alternatives. The
members of this Working Group undertook several field trips to
study the work done by Gandhian and non-Gandhian agencies in rural
areas. These studies were followed by detailed analysis of social-
economic implementation of such work. As the ideas crystallised and
general direction of experimentation became clear, financial resources,
procuring land and searching for full-time workers and volunteers.

/efforts
started
for

An important principle was followed from the outset: all
resources, financial as well as human, will be raised from within
India. No help of any foreign agencies or donors will ever be
sought or accepted. This decision is based on the understanding that
a meaningful solution can only emerge from within the depths of
India's own culture, struggles and genius.

The Madhya Pradesh Government gave 150 acres of land to
Kishore Bharati to organise its activities in May 1972 in Boshangabad
district. At about the same time, the Department of Education, Govt.
of Madhya Pradesh, allowed Kishore Bharati and Friends Rural Centre
to start a Science Teaching programme in 16 middle schools of
Boshangabad district with the objective of introducing 'discovery
approach' to the learning of science.

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Objectives :

The purpose of the Association as incorporated in its Memorandum of Association is to experiment in rural education and to start, promote and assist educational institutions with a view to cultivate free thinking, and an innovative and enterprising spirit among the children of Indian villages. The objectives have been further defined as an experiment in rural education and development by creating an economic infrastructure, and radically overhauling the present education system to suit village conditions. In this manner, it is hoped that the fruitless city-bound migration of village youth in search of scarce menial jobs would be reversed.

Whatever is done at Kishore Bharati is guided by the principle that the relationships it builds up with the surrounding population be totally free of any touch of clerical, patronage or dependence. Its performance must encourage local initiative and promote grass-roots organisation. The clearest indication of success will be the speed with which the villagers assume responsibility for their own development and thus, render the services of institution superfluous in course of time.

Programmes :

It is not always possible to quantify the effects of educational and developmental programmes, especially if they relate to changes in social attitudes, building up of a rational leadership and questioning of traditional structures. The focus of Kishore Bharati's work has been on programmes which resulted in such unquantifiable effects. However, a summary is presented below of whatever can be quantified. The following data can be understood meaningfully only if analysed in the total socio-economic perspective of a strategy for development.

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i) Irrigation Programme (Ring wells)

a)	Total number of newly operational wells	305
	— Old wells deepened	198
	— New wells sunk	107
b)	Number of farmers benefitted	209
c)	Number of villages benefitted	91
	— Woshangabad District	63
	— Marsingapur District	28
d)	Increase in irrigated area	2,456 acres
e)	Estimated benefit to the region:	
	— Minimum increase in value of produce	Rs. 12,50,000/- year
	— Potential increase in value produce	Rs. 27,00,000/- year
	— Minimum increase in farm profits	Rs. 2,50,000/- year
	— Potential increase in farm profits	Rs. 12,50,000/- year
	— Minimum gain for farm labour	Rs. 3,00,000/- year
	— Potential gain for farm labour.	Rs. 4,70,000/- year

ii) Cattle Development Programme (breeding with half bred bull)

a)	Number of local cows bred	109
b)	Number of farmers bene-fitted	73
c)	Number of villages benefitted	25

iii) Agricultural Extension and Research

Approximately 75 farmer families have directly benefitted from advice and training on improved agricultural practices as well as from distribution of high yielding varieties.

A number of experiments are being conducted to evolve more economic ways of farm production, compositing and irrigation. A project is being taken up to design and test the concept of a

village sylvi-pasture for collective management by the entire community.

iv) Cottage Industries :

Several surveys have been conducted to explore the potential of developing cottage industries in rural areas with particular reference to Bankhedi Block. Projects on the manufacture of chokes, foytube lights and carpentry were executed to study the problems involved in training, procurement of raw materials and marketing. Individuals and groups have been promoted with the help of fresh inputs of training and bank credit in cottage industries such as tailoring, leather work and dairying. Studies are continuing on the feasibility of using cottage industries as a tool for the economic development of weaker sections of society in rural areas through such field-level experiences and surveys.

v) Science Teaching Programme:

The objective of the programme is to explore the extent to which it is possible to introduce qualitative changes in formal education system within the constraints of Government administered schools. The programme has evolved and introduced an environment-oriented 'discovery approach' to the learning of science in village schools.

a)	Number of middle schools under trial	16
b)	Number of Blocks affected	2
c)	Number of Govt. teachers trained	40
d)	Number of children who have completed the programme	1,050
e)	Number of children current in schools	1,500

vi) Non-formal Education :

A group of 8 boys have undergone a 2-year farm-based experiential education programme whose objective was to explore the role of education in building up youth leadership.

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Literacy classes have been conducted for essentially limitless labour groups, both children and adults, to develop methods of learning in such special cultural and economic situations.

A group of 8 small and marginal farmers have come together to improve their economic status through cross-breed cattle. The group is undergoing a planned experimentation in group dynamics as a means for social development.

vii) Health Education and Research:

Studies have been conducted on the status of health services provided by the Government in rural areas and of the traditional services available in the villages. Through close interaction with the health attitudes of rural communities, a concept of relevant pattern of medical infrastructure for rural areas is being evolved for testing.

Special audio-visual exhibitions have been designed and held to communicate with semi-literate and illiterate adults and school children on the relationship existing between health status of people and conditions of extreme poverty and exploitation.

Work camps and discussion groups have been conducted for medics to probe the relevance of medical education and modern health services in the context of nutritional deprivation, unemployment and lack of resources in rural communities.

viii) Cooperatives:

Attempts have been made to study the possibilities of developing village cooperatives around activities such as health, cottage industries, rural credit, irrigation and electric power. In all of these attempts, the role of inherent constraints to cooperative movement was investigated. Significant conclusions have emerged concerning constraints such as mutual distrust, caste barrier, economic disparities history of corruption in previous attempts and the negative role of political control by the village elite.

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Workers :

Paid workers : about 10

Voluntary workers: A large number of people help organisation in a variety of ways by providing infrastructural support as well as by periodically participating in different programmes at field level:

- A group in Bombay helps in fund raising, purchasing and marketing, income tax and legal affairs, public relations and developing contacts with Government and industrial groups.
- A group of faculty members and research students at Delhi University is responsible for the academic development of the Science Teaching Programme. This group has the support of the University Grants Commission to work in the Hoshangabad District for conducting teacher-training and school follow-up.
- A group from different Post Graduate Colleges of Madhya Pradesh is responsible for the biology and environmental portion of the Science Teaching Programme.
- A number of individuals from the All India Science Teachers Association (Physics Study Group), AIIT, IIT's (Kanpur and Powai), University of Rajasthan have helped in significant way in Science Teaching programme, forming surveys etc.
- Several people from Hoshangabad district actively help in explaining the organisation's objectives and programmes to local people.
- A large number of young people from urban backgrounds spend periods ranging from a few days to several weeks at Kishore Bharati participating in different activities and learning about the problems of rural work.

Workers on Deputation :

Professional individuals and others from Government institutions interested in Kishore Bharati's activities have been allowed short-term

and long-term deputations to work with us. A Plant Physiologist-cum-Agronomist from Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith (Rahuri, Distt. Ahmednagar, Maharashtra) has come to Kishore Bharati on a 3-year deputation to lead our programme on farm research, production and training. An Assistant Professor of Biology from a Madhya Pradesh Post Graduate College has been allowed deputation for 3 years under a University Grants Commission scheme to work in the Science Teaching Programme. A young veterinarian was sent by National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal to help in a short-term animal husbandry project. Several faculty members of Delhi University have spent whole semesters in Hoshangabad district conducting teacher-training and doing school follow-up with University Grants Commission support. These examples illustrate and establish Government's willingness to participate in rural level activities of voluntary agencies.

Looking Ahead :

Kishore Bharati's work during the last 5 years has been subjected to in-depth analysis which has revealed critical problems concerning the nature of educational change and development. A comparison of its own experiences with those of the Government and other voluntary agencies reveals that most of the educational and developmental activities benefit, and thereby strengthen, mainly the middle-level and richer farmers, and thus help widen the poverty gap. In order to be relevant to the landless labour, rural artisan and marginal farmer groups, the programme will have to focus their attention on increasing the consciousness of these weaker sections towards the constraints which withhold their development.

APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN MEMORIAL TRUST

This institution located at Mahatma Gandhi Gyan Mandir, 252, S.V. Road, Bandra (West), Bombay 400 050 (TF: 533262) was founded in 1971 in memory of Appasahab Patwardhan by Sri Annasahab Sahasrabudde, a prominent leader of the Sarvodaya movement. It was registered as a Society and Trust in 1974.

Objectives :

The objectives as given in its Constitution are to:

1. Arrange for study and research in the teachings and practice of the late Appasahab Patwardhan, a great exponent of Gandhiji's concept of a demonetised social order;
2. Undertake all-round village development programme;
3. Train illiterate and literate farm youth;
4. Start agro-industrial training centres;
5. Conduct correspondence courses on modern rural development techniques;
6. Arrange for publication of ideas and teaching of the late Appasahab Patwardhan in suitable forms;
7. Undertake agriculture extension programme;
8. Adopt villages as experiment in social change;
9. Strive for social reconstruction; and
10. Carry on other activities to achieve the above objectives.

Programmes :

Agriculture in 12 villages covering about 200 families,
village industries in 5 villages covering about 20 families,

education and training in 20 villages covering about 300 families, and other programmes like livestock development, community health and family welfare and popularisation of appropriate technology.

Workers :

The institution has 4 full-time paid workers besides 8 voluntary workers.

Development Planning and Technology shahdol

some alternatives for the Indian case

1977

(In this paper the process of development has been subjected to a critical analysis in terms of the inception of concepts of development, planning and technology over periods of time. An attempt has been made to indicate how contemporary concepts control economic, social, and political trends today and how they are insufficient to solve present problems of underdevelopment. Some suggestions have been offered as examples of such solutions taking a specific area in India as the reference base. A hypothesis is advanced that while the concept of development in a particular social system determines the nature of planning and the technology used, nevertheless, it is possible for technology, when systematically used, to challenge and change the concept itself.)

DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING

TECHNOLOGY

january 1977 shahdol

Shahdol is the name of a district (an administrative unit) in a province of Central India. It has an area of 14,000 sq. km. and an approximate population of 1,100,00 - roughly the size of Northern Ireland. In Madhya Pradesh, the province in which Shahdol lies, there are 45 such districts and 36 of these are held to be "economically backward". Shahdol is declared as "better developed". The key index chosen for determining the extent of development by the Government is the per-capita investment. Within the district there are thirteen coal mines, thirteen bauxite mines, a large paper mill, a caustic soda factory, a thermal power station, a busy railway line, and a thriving transport business. The total investment is roughly of the order of Rs. 1,000 million, giving a per-capita investment a little under Rs. 1,000 - this figure falling above the official line of "developed". The district has been chosen as the reference base as it clearly demonstrates the classic case of unbalanced underdevelopment.

Development

Change is a part of nature. Some events occur with starting rapidity such as the leap of electrical charges across two electrodes, and some occur with the passing of large time periods - time as we are conscious of it - such as the evolution of man from the apes. With the change in nature, living organisms have to adapt and, therefore, change in order to survive within nature. In human society too, as the forces of technology, production, and procreation change over time society takes on new shapes - sometimes with quantitative transformations and occasionally with qualitative leaps.

Where man can anticipate the change in nature - as in the case of a flood - he can also prepare to meet the change. He is, therefore, looking ahead into the future with his "conscious"-ness and preparing the necessary requirements - such as a dam to control the change for his own benefit. This act of preparation involves the theoretical conceptualisation of the change and its alternative, as well as the practical activity required to actually control the change process. We define this process of controlled change as development, the conceptual preparation as planning, and the techniques used to control as technology. All three are functions of man's ability to gather, analyse, and utilise information.

Concepts of development are wedded to how men perceive change and what is beneficial to them. There is, therefore, both a recognition of nature's influence as well as the conception of conscious intervention to modify and regulate the influence. These concepts have themselves changed over time as man has become more aware of his environment and his ability to control it. Thus, in nineteenth-century India, development was perceived essentially as an act of God who made the rain fall and the sun shine. All that man could do would be to till the land, scatter the seed, protect his possessions, and hope for the best. As human knowledge increased, however, twentieth-century India has begun to increasingly understand the dynamics of nature and the means to control it. Development is now no longer merely a matter of hope but a conscious intervention to increase wealth.

The present concept can be variously described as "increase in GNP"; "to make people self-reliant"; "to eradicate poverty"; "give each individual the opportunity to live a complete life". It adds up to an image of man controlling nature to produce abundantly for general distribution and happiness, within the framework of each individual working to fulfill his own needs. And "development" for India connotes the example of a "developed" nation in the West using modern technology and planning to produce in super-abundance.

Is such a concept sufficient as well as necessary?

World development today has produced development in one of its parts while producing underdevelopment in the other. To understand that this is inevitable one must look at the nature of development in an advanced nation-state and compare it with the process in a backward one:-

The USA uses over 44×10^6 kcal. of energy per capita in order to give a per capita Gross National Product of over & 2800. India consumes under 2×10^6 kcal. per capita to give a per capita GNP under & 100. The USA uses only 8.16×10^6 kcal to provide food for an average US resident, of which, further, a mere 18% was used on the farm. If all the world had the same per capita energy bill for the entire food chain, a quantity equal to two-thirds of the 1970 world commercial energy use would have been consumed for this purpose. This kind of energy consumption is just not possible for universal development.

There is, further, a dynamic relationship between, food, energy, production, and money. An underdeveloped nation trying to increase agricultural production by using Green Revolution techniques is dependent upon fertiliser purchases - amongst other things - from the richer nations. A rise in fertiliser import prices will critically affect production on the farm forcing the government to purchase grain abroad, further depleting foreign exchange reserves and the ability to purchase fertiliser abroad. The exchange between nations thus forces states of dependence and, therefore, under development.

Even within a nation Green Revolution techniques do not remove disparities. Studies have indicated that the nature of land distribution and the "underdevelopment" of most small framers makes it possible only for the richer peasants to use these techniques and increase production - quite often replacing food crops with more profitable cash crops. Even Gobar Gas (methane gas from manure) plants accentuate disparities. It is estimated that the minimum economy-size plant for a family has a 200 cu.ft.capacity, an investment of Rs. 3500, and needs 12 cattle to support it. For an underdeveloped nation, with an estimated 40% living below an official "poverty" line, the majority of agricultural families would not be able to afford a Gobar-Gas plant.

There are, therefore, certain restrictions within the relationships between man and nature, and man and man which make development, in the sense in which it has already taken place in the developed nations, a near impossibility. If Shahdol is one of 9 districts, out of a total of 45, which may be called well-developed then the task of removing disparities within an underdeveloped nation alone are staggering. Even if Shahdol provides a model - which it does not - the restrictions on the process of change are clearly evident. Let us take a look at some selected indices of the district:

The working population is 37.2% of the total population and of this only 7.7% are engaged in mining and manufactures, 83.8% are in agriculture (30% as labour). The

land yields over 64% of the Domestic Product while manufacturing industry, construction, and power yield a little under 14%.

There are 1977 villages and, of these, 95 villages and 8 towns are electrified covering 7608 consumers. 1183 primary schools have 94,941 students. 191 secondary schools have 25,764 students. 36 higher secondary schools with 10,181 students. 3 colleges with 907 students. Average literacy level of 14.59% (5.78% for women). There are 1474 km of metalled roads and 557 km of motorable dirt roads.

The local RTO has registered 25 private buses (for passengers); 514 trucks (for goods); 219 private cars; 100 two-wheeled vehicles; and 1 taxi.

Such a level of development is incredibly low when compared to that of a developed nation, assuming that the norms set by developed nations are acceptable.

The conflict between man and nature on one hand and the conflict between man and man on the other make the possibility of rapidly developing the backward areas of Central India a remote one. If present concepts of development are unable to answer the very questions that they themselves raise it is clear that they are inadequate and other concepts must take their place. What would be the nature of these new concepts? In the past the concepts have undergone change when man has begun to increasingly understand his relationship to nature and to other men and thus plan to control the conflict through the application of technology. We must, therefore, look into the nature of planning and technology in order to answer the question of change.

Planning

As the process of development has taken place in a society the conflict inherent within it has given rise to new sets of problems replacing the old ones. Thus, industrialisation, welcomed all over the world as the harbinger of plenty and prosperity in the late nineteenth century, gave rise to new social tensions. As early as 1815 individuals like Robert Owen were beginning to predict that, unless the new instruments of production were intelligently controlled, they would destroy the very process they had begun. In England, in 1909, the Government discovered that the process of industrialisation was creating slum conditions in urban areas where the workers lived in appalling living conditions giving rise to malnutrition and ill-health. This was exposed when recruits from such areas were found to be too weak to raise rifles during the Boer War. In India, in 1947, the first Indian government of the newly independent nation found that the struggle for independence had given rise to a host of aspirations in the masses for a better life and the government was forced to respond to these aspirations through legislative and administrative measures. 200 years of unfettered industrial growth in the USA finally culminated in enormous pollution problems. Some were so severe that rivers such as the Buffalo and the Cuyahoga are declared official fire hazards. Organised protest by consumers and citizens forced the US to take cognizance of its environmental problems on a temporary basis

in 1948 and a permanent one in 1956. A 72 year old Federal law banning the dumping of industrial pollution into navigable waterways went almost completely unnoticed until its 70th birthday when the first of some 30 injunctions were brought against a fraction of the approximately 40,000 daily violators.

The response everywhere to these new conflicts has been organised attempts at planning for control. In England the Government passed the Town Planning Act in 1909 which gave the State, for the first time, the power to dictate how private property in land was to be used. In 1951 the Indian Government embarked on the First Five-Year Plan for planned growth. In the 1970s the US Government has enacted a series of laws to regulate the environment. Planning, therefore, has been resorted to in order to transform into reality the concepts of development.

It is obvious that Planning has failed to remove the real roots of the conflict. Industrial slums, poverty, and pollution have not only persisted but increased inspite of legislation and protest. Why is this so?

Planning can be described as possessing a number of qualities. It may be either Imperative or Indicative depending upon the degree of State control. Indicative Planning may be Active or Passive, depending upon the degree of control by the public sector over the economy, and Normative or Systems, wherein social and institutional dimensions may not or may be considered. The nature of the interlinkages in a planning exercise between different components of the plan can give it either a Sectoral bias or a Spatial one. In the territorial sense planning may be distinguished as being either Single-Level or Multi-Level. In this context planning in India may be characterised as being Indicative, Normative, Single-Level, with heavy emphasis on the sectoral approach.

This, however, does not explain the philosophical foundations of Indicative Planning nor why it has failed to justify the concept of development. The basic hypotheses on which planning theories are based are the Theory of Ring Models, the Theory of Central Places, and the concept of the Economic Landscape. Underlying these is the stress upon the modernising role of cities. This Growth Centre model envisages the organisation of geographical space around a focal point of interaction which sends out growth "impulses" into the surrounding space and thus serves to develop that space.

When applied to Area Planning the Growth Centre approach emphasises that:

- a. any policy of development must inter-link the various sectors of social and economic activities;
- b. these interlinkages can be understood from the locational distribution of the activities; and
- c. cities radiate modernisation impulses and hence, the nature of their interlinkage to the rest of the area must be to improve accessibility.

All three may be conveniently illustrated with reference to the reference district:

1. The State-run thermal power station presently generates 60 MW of power. The annual consumption in the district is 3,177,195 units. The power station is being expanded to generate a total of 360 MW. But the power will not be fed to local industries nor will it send out growth impulses into the surrounding area. The district centre, 40 Km away, has the only industrial estate in the district with five plots. Three are occupied by a government mills scheme and the fourth by a sodium silicate manufacturer (capacity 27 tonnes per month capacity).
2. Bones are collected by a dealer at one of the market centres from tribals who come from the forests with their collection of bones, horn, and hides. The tribal gets Rs.650 per tonne of bone (Rs 13 per head load carried on foot for a minimum distance of 8 km) and the dealer sells it to the next larger collector 300 per tonne. Subsequently, the bone is sent to the metropolis from where it is exported to the West to obtain precious foreign exchange. The free play of market forces is thus suitable for colonising the space and not for the collective well-being of the community which is the purpose of area development planning.
3. The private paper mill is the largest in Asia with a production capacity of 250 tonnes of paper per day. It was set up in 1965 under Government sanction with the understanding that it would employ 80% of its personnel from the local area and would be situated at the confluence of two rivers so as to reduce the dangers of pollution. The factory was actually situated 22 km upstream of the recommended site and it presently has only 20% of its 3000 employees from the local area. In 1967 an official committee found that 157 villages downstream of the factory were polluted and 30 were declared badly affected. The mill requires 32 cusecs at its lowest ebb. Hence, the mill constructs an earthen dam across the river depriving villagers of irrigation and drinking water. A survey in 1973 revealed that the death rate of cattle was 14% higher downstream of the factory than in areas upstream of the pollutant discharge point. It also indicated a fall in milk yields of 29.3% due to the polluted water, and a rise in the incidence of skin disease with increased contact of humans with the river. The paper mill has exhausted the supply of bamboo in the district and has recently embarked on plantation of eucalyptus trees which will be used in the manufacture of paper but will also further lower the water table and reduce the meagre supplies of well-water. Planning has so far made an attempt to reduce the technical affects of pollution and preserve the profits of the paper mill but not assessed the damage to the rest of the local economy nor taken steps to prevent it.

TECHNOLOGY

The relationship of technology to planning and development has already been made clear. It is the instrument whereby the interaction of man with nature is controlled for the benefit of man. Hence, if not controlled, it is destructive to nature - a fact of increasing appearance

as nations battle to control both the environment as well as environmental pollution. Technology also plays a role in the interaction of man with man because modern production management consists of the increasing division of production into its components and hence the increasing specialisation of human labour associated with production. Thus man gets alienated from other men in production through the agency of technology. Technology is here reflecting the inherent conflict within the very concept of development which it is a servant to.

Let us examine the application of modern technology in India with reference to the Paper Mill. It is the biggest in Asia and the most modern when it was set up in 1965. The suppliers of equipment for the Mill read like a Who's Who of American and European industry:-

Paper machine- Beloit Corporation, USA
 Electric machinery- Westinghouse Electric, USA
 Controls- Taylor Instruments, USA
 Digestors- Tala-Johnson (foreign collaboration)
 Knotters- Kamyr- Durban, Sweden
 Chlorination Tank- Stebbing Engg. Co. USA
 Chlorine Mixer- IMPCO, USA
 Hydrating Jordans- Jones- Majestic, USA

So much for "self-reliance". Technology transfer has taken place on a massive scale. The initial capital investment was of the order of Rs.300 million, a cost probably only justified by the high profitability of the plant- Rs 60 million are the declared profits per year.

The paper mill consumes 450-500 tonnes per day of bamboo (now brought from forests further than 300 km away since all local preserves have long since been exhausted). These forests are captive to the Mill. 150-200 tonnes per day of hardwood are obtained from forests under lease from a Province 800 km away. Coal for the generation of steam and power is obtained from three captive coal mines. Various chemicals, caustic soda, and alum are manufactured in a sister concern at an adjacent plot of land. The daily requirement of 160 million gallons water per day is obtained by impounding the local river into which the Mill later discharges 14.5 million gallons per day of polluted effluent. Hence, all the raw materials required for the manufacture of paper are fully in the control of the Mill and add to the profitability of the entire venture. Setting up of ancillaries or decentralisation- in effect, the propagating of growth impulses- would be contrary to the focal point of generating profits.

Given the land on which the factory is situated (1000 acres); the capital invested (of the order of Rs.460 million); the land deforested; and the water and energy consumed; a conservative estimate would put the alternative foodgrains production possible at 500,000 tonnes per annum. Whether to produce 75,000 tonnes per annum of paper or 500,000 tonnes per annum of food is a question which a concept of development ought to answer but evidently does not. This also ignores the damage due to pollution and deforestation.

The problems that are already facing the Indian nation are quite clear :-

1. At present 40% of the population lives below the official poverty line.
2. By 2000 A.D. the population will reach 700million.
3. With increasing population pressure on land, ownership will be fragmented making it all the more difficult to apply modern technology.
4. There will, therefore, be a decline in land productivity.
5. By the end of the century 210 million tonnes of food-grains will be required to feed the population - an increase of 100 million in 25 years.
6. There will be the increased need to export goods at competitive prices in the world market.
7. Large-scale under employment- and un-employment will exist in the agricultural sector.
8. Consequently, there will be large migrations to the cities.
9. Disparities in income, health, education, housing, etc. will continue to grow.
10. The quality of the environment will continue to deteriorate further adding to the vicious cycle of underdevelopment and poverty.

What answers does modern technology have for these problems? There appears to be a broad consensus amongst policy makers and economists in India on the scope and content of planning for growth. The consensus focusses on the need to provide an infrastructural base (land reforms, public works, education, health, markets, technology, fiscal and credit policies, water management, and energy) through State intervention for the development of agriculture and industry while involving the people in the development process through various social and political institutions.

In Shahdol district the Government has taken definite administrative measures to commercialise agriculture by providing credit to farmers for pumpsets, wells, fertilisers etc. through the nationalised banks. The Industries Department has been trying to encourage entrepreneurs to set up small and middle scale industries and the Development Corporation has been offering all kinds of financial and other incentives. Plans have been prepared to build new roads and metal old ones. The thermal power station is to increase its power generating capacity six-fold. The coal mines have been nationalised and some of the old ones, which had been closed down by the private owners on grounds of their being uneconomic, have been re-opened. Three large schemes for impounding water and building canal systems are being implemented. Will these schemes work?

Under a World Bank scheme Rs 2.4 million were earmarked for agricultural development loans in the district of which only Rs.300,000 were finally taken. All over the province, the Financial Corporation sanctioned Rs.55 million in 74-75 as compared to Rs.20 million in 65-66, but actual loans disbursed declined from Rs.14 million to Rs.11 million. One stretch of road 12 km long has been rebuilt 8 times in the last 11 years but not yet metalled. The surplus power cannot be used in the district and will be transferred to neighbouring growth centres. The production at the coal mines has increased but productivity has declined. An earthen dam built at a cost of Rs.250,000 to irrigate an estimated 200 acres of land is presently irrigating 9 acres.

Technology, then, obviously does not have the answers to the problems of underdevelopment and poverty. The necessary technological choices and planning models chosen are decided on grounds other than technical or necessary for human well-being. Technology is, therefore, reflecting the conflicts inherent within the concept of development it subserves. The struggle of man against nature is vividly reflected in :-

- a. the depletion of natural resources;
- b. the deformation of the environment;
- c. the isolation of a process of development.

The struggle of man against man is concealed within:-

- a. the general pattern of unbalanced development;
- b. the rising levels of under employment and unemployment;
- c. the alienation of man from his fellow men.

The answers do not lie with technology. They are wedded to the concept of development itself. The concept must change if the process of development is to answer the questions posed by unsatisfied human needs. When the concept changes then the application of technology will also change. The concept of development determines the technology. But how does the concept change?

ALTERNATIVES

Historically, societies have sought to change the concept of development when it has failed to satisfy the needs of society through the planning process and the application of known technology. Hence, it is the failure of technology that changes perceptions. It is not the failure of the theoretical development of science but its application within certain restrictions that tend to break those restrictions. Technology must, therefore, demonstrate that it has the answers but is unable to implement them within a particular context before that context can be called into question. It is, therefore, the test of the "appropriateness" of technology whether it can show its technical competence to solve a problem and at the same time expose the structural limitations that make it helpless so that men may take conscious action to change the structure they live within. The missing link in development theory is this inbuilt ability to rectify itself. When technology contributes to building this missing link it becomes appropriate.

Technology has three principal tasks to perform within the realm of underdevelopment :-

1. To show that it can conserve, control, and regenerate the resources of nature in such a way that it resolves the conflict between man and nature. It must lend itself to planning with the environment and not against it.
2. To illustrate the organic relationship between men and to trace the root causes of their alienation from each other. Technology must educate men to work with each other and not against each other.
3. To maintain the challenge to the insufficient concept of development so that the new one may survive to rectify the old. It must therefore demonstrate in real terms, however small, the abstract concept of men uniting to create abundance.

What does this indicate with reference to the base are of Shahdol? The possibilities have to be explored within :-

1. The material resources available -12% arable land under double-cropping; 1% irrigated; low crop yields (6 qtl/ha for paddy); timber from 30% land under forests(50,000 cu.m. of Sal timber sold by the Forest Department every season); oilseeds, 200 t Sal seed, Mustard, Groundnut, Rice Bran, Neem, Karanja, Kusum, Pilu); coal; fireclay; sand; bauxite; water; Gypsum, Ochre, Limestone: Lack, Gum, Tendu leaf, bones and hides.
2. The human resource -390,000 working men and women; village artisans (smiths, carpenters, cobblers, potters, masons); technical skills (1 polytechnic, one Industrial Training Institute); social groupings (people organised to participate in their own development); migratory influences; selected desires for change.
3. The educational potential - to illustrate the need for a new concept of development.

So, taking Rs.10,000 as the provisional upper limit of capital investment per productive unit, the following possibilities emerge :-

- a. Soft coke production on a small scale from coal is not very efficient because of the loss of valuable volatile matter from coal. An improved process can, however, be developed whereby at least a part of the volatile matter is recovered while coking is carried out on a small scale in simple and inexpensive equipment.
- b. Bauxite mining yields a valuable ore, Bauxite, for manufacture of Aluminium and a waste material, Laterite, which so far has found no use. Over 100,000 tonnes of Laterite has accumulated at the pitheads. Research can be directed at finding a use for this material-possibly in construction.
- c. The availability of sand and rice-husk points to the possibility of manufacturing rice-husk cement and using it for construction as well as for the production of cement poles for rural electrification.
- d. Saw dust, rice-husk, and fireclay can be used for the manufacture of insulation bricks for use in furnances.

- e. Oilseeds, rice bran, and groundnut may be subjected to solvent extracting of oil in small solvent extractors specially developed for the purpose.
- f. Yields for most crops are low or failing. The rains bring large quantities of water which rapidly drains away into the rivers, and rivulets. Water and soil conservation can be attempted through the construction of small earthen dams, afforestation, and the building of tanks for which the topography is suitable.
- g. The possibility of setting up mini or micro paper plants to make a few tonnes of rough paper needs to be explored. A large number of such plants, while needing considerable research and development work, would provide immense benefits since they would be labour intensive, require a very small resource base, provide for optimum utilisation of all small resources, and pose much smaller environmental problems than the large paper mills considered to be viable at present.
- h. Bamboo, suitably strapped with steel or nylon wire, may be used for piping water over long distances in place of steel, aluminium, or plastic pipes which are beyond the reach of most farmers.
- i. Bullock-cart wheels with steel rings are not made in the district but 800 pairs are imported annually. Both timber and skills are available locally to develop this industry.
- j. There is a possibility of using Mahua flower, dried and powdered into flour, as a regular energy enriching source in the diets of the people.
- k. Animal bone can be crushed to provide bone meal and fertiliser.
- l. Hides are available as is harra seed and lime for developing a local tanning and leather-product industry.
- m. A case exists for building appropriate training centres where artisans can be encouraged to develop their traditional skills and use them for furthering economic activity at the village level by providing tools, construction materials, and services economically and efficiently.
- n. Technology has the greatest possible potential in the development of mass education materials centring around local problems of direct consequence to the people of the area. A recent experiment has indicated that filmstrips have powerful impact on local people as they can be made to include local problems, local individuals and locales, and stay on the screen long enough to permit critical appraisal of static situations as perceived. The dynamic relationship is brought out through the movement of the filmstrip.
- o. Assessment of real needs of people and their correlation with available resources is another task of critical importance for technology if the participation of people in their own development is to become a reality.

It is now possible to summarise the chief points of what may be called the "Appropriate Demand Model" of Development, Planning, and Technology for the removal of under-development :-

- A. Development is the process of resolving the conflict between man and nature on the one hand and man and man on the other.
- B. Planning is that political exercise in allocation and management of resources which involves those engaged in production in improving their mutual well-being, prevents the harmful by-products of growth, and conserves the natural resources.
- C. Technology is the medium through which man becomes aware of the conflict in society and the tool by which he attempts to understand and resolve the conflict.

To develop a model vision of a better society out of the dynamics of a collapsing one is a complex theoretical task; to actualise that model within the reality is an even more difficult one.

* * * * *



PROJECT POSHAK : MAJOR EVALUATION
TECHNIQUES AND FINDINGS

by

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Baroda, Baroda - 2.

Project Poshak was a large-scale study conducted between 1971-'75 in Madhya Pradesh, to study the operational feasibility efficiency, impact and cost of delivering a package of health and nutrition services through the existing PHC infrastructure, to the very young child (6-36 months of age) and pregnant/lactating mothers utilizing a 'take-home' food distribution. The project design included 3 phases: (1) The Exploratory, which had an intervention period of 7 months, the main purpose being to refine and standardize field methodology; (2) The Extensive, which had an intervention period of 11 months with emphasis on assessing the operational problems in large-scale programmes with minimal supervision (3) The Intensive, which had an intervention period of 18 months. Five-in-depth studies were conducted on (i) Indigenous weaning food (ii) Pricing the Food (iii) School VS PHC as an alternative infrastructure (iv) Cost effectiveness of single and multiple inputs (v) On-site feeding VS 'Take-Home'. Each of these had their own set of operational and impact criteria. The major evaluation technique was to develop a model that permitted the evaluation of the efficiency of each Phase, at 4 sequential stages viz. [i] Logistical delivery of physical inputs to study PHCs/SHCs [ii] Delivery of services by PHC staff to recipients [iii] Participation by recipients [iv] Cumulative nutritional-health impact on recipients.

The Exploratory Phase established the operational feasibility of the approach. Logistical delivery and delivery of services were 100 percent; participation by the recipients was 53 percent for food, 43 percent for childcare education, and 33 percent for medical health services. Despite the short intervention, impact evaluation showed a definite trend of

Large
geographical
coverage
minimal
supervision

benefit to intervened subjects in terms of growth, lessened morbidity, and heightened awareness of childcare among mothers. The rest of the 'take-home' ration was shared, mostly by children upto 6 years of age. Experimental villages demonstrated statistically greater acceptance of immunizations; acceptance of FP was also higher.

The Extensive Phase reflected the reality situation and is therefore the most replicable. Even with minimum supervision and control, participation rate for "take-home" food was 45 percent and 60 percent at the PHCs and SHCs respectively. This Phase demonstrated that more efficiency could be built into the programme by (i) enrolling easily accessible and non-migratory populations (ii) Seasonal 'take-home' during drought may be more cost-efficient and manageable.

The Intensive Phase which had maximum supervision and control showed that (i) It is operationally feasible to attach small food-mix units to PHCs, (ii) Indigenous multi-mixes are readily accepted, but those below the poverty line cannot afford even the cheapest of cheap mixes (iii) Ready-to-eat mixes need to retail at not more than 50 p per kg (iv) The village school is a good alternative infrastructure to the PHC for 'take-home' food distribution to the 'below-sixes' (v) 'Fed-on-site' feeding is one and half times as expensive as 'take-home' distribution but is more efficient. (vi) The synergistic effect of the combined package of nutrition, health and education services was established.

Utilization of services by the study PHCs went up by 31 percent and 41 percent in the Exploratory and Intensive phases, respectively.

The cost per child per annum included the individual costs of logistics, equipment, food supplement, childcare education materials, medicines/sera, personnel and their transportation, and miscellaneous items. It was found to be approximately Rs. 208, Rs. 110, and Rs. 308 in the Exploratory, Extensive and Intensive Phases of the Project.

The Nation continued

Extremists, but good samaritans

DACOITS in the north and naxalites in the south are a headache to the administration. The dacoits function on the approved lines of murder, arson and loot. The naxalites adopt subtler ways.

Madhya Pradesh is among the 11 States where naxalites are active, according to the Union Home Ministry's annual report. In Bastar in south Madhya Pradesh bordering Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, naxalites, as admitted by the Police, have succeeded in forcing contractors to pay higher wages to forest labourers thereby winning the sympathy of the tribal villagers who provide them with food and shelter.

Naxalites who are active in the Khammam, Karim Nagar and Warangal districts of Andhra Pradesh and Chanda district of Maharashtra make their way into dense forests of Bastar. A 300 km long bond of Bastar adjoining A.P. and Maharashtra, with dense forests and poor communication

has proved to be a good hide-out for naxalites.

There are five naxalite groups active in the villages on the border. Reports from villages Kotabelli, Kamapur, Polampalli, Marudoka, Cherpalli, Sindurguda, Taraguda, Naxankur and Kamaipetta, all on the Andhra Pradesh border confirm this.

No report of crimes committed by naxalites has reached the authorities.

The naxalites succeeded in getting increased rates for Andhra labourers for collecting tendu patias (bidi leaves) from 8 paise to 12 paise per stack of 100 leaves. In MP the rate was half of that in A.P. The naxalites intervened to get the rates enhanced and thus put an end to their exploitation by Government and private agencies. The patwaries too exploit the tribals by false transfer of land and demand heavy amounts. The naxalites gather such information from villagers and then threaten patwaris, foresters or others who

exploit tribals.

The naxalites, by coming to the help of the villagers, gain their sympathy. No one in the area is ready to furnish information about them. Whenever they take shelter or food in a villager's house, they pay double the cost.

About 30 young doctors from adjoining Khammam district are believed to be active in Bastar as naxalites. They are learnt to have distributed medicines to villagers.

The Bastar Police has made special arrangements to check the entry of naxalites in the district. But police squads have not so far come across any naxalite. The naxalites have a well-organised communications system and information about official activities is conveyed promptly to them by the villagers.

The naxalites come under various guises in the many trucks plying between Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh carrying timber and bamboo and escape into the jungles. They get back to their base the same way.

The area where naxalites are active is a belt of Dorla tribe who speak Dori and Telugu. Living on the border, they go to Andhra Pradesh for their daily needs. Their marriages take place in A.P. The villagers are sentimentally attached to A.P.

Officials find it difficult to talk to them because they speak a

different dialect but naxalites are at home with them because of linguistic affinity.

The people of South Bastar are poor and exploited. This condition of the 'Babes in the Wood' makes alluvial soil for naxalite activities.

Most of them work in forest depots and in collecting bidi leaves. Their weekly payment is not made regularly by the Forest Department. At village Pujari Kanker, 25 tribal labourers who had been working since February 5 had not received payment for many days.

The tribals work on contract and payment is made on the basis of per cubic metre work done. They are ignorant of this system of payment and are unable to calculate the actual work done.

Fair price shops are not working properly and at some places even if they exist, there is no regular supply of commodities. In many villages, there are no schools or there are schools without teachers. The drinking water problem is acute and the villagers suffer hardship during summer, when water in nullahs and rivers is limited and is used by both cattle and the people, giving rise to skin trouble and other diseases.

The development of the region and ending the exploitation of the tribals will alone make them ir-solated against naxalite influence.

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~~Dr. B. Narayank Sen~~
10. SS Medical College, Raosa
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IA PSM
11. Padder JNM Medical College, Raipur
(RFA - Dharsiwra) + itana camp.
IA PSM
12. Gawan Medical College, Bhopal.
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गाभीण स्वास्थ्य-जानकारी केन्द्र संव पुस्तकालय द्वे
कार्यशाला
एकरपट



सुश्री रक्षाज्योत्सना द्वारा

म.प्र. में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य जानकारी केन्द्र एवं पुस्तकालयों
के स्थापन हेतु कार्यशाला - एक रपट

- कार्यशाला का उद्देश्य : गाँवों के स्वास्थ्य की जानकारी के बावजूद एक
स्थायी व्यवस्था करना ।
- संवाक मंडल : श्री राज भुवचल कार्यकारी सचिव, म.प्र. वारिन्ट्री हेल्थ
एसोसिएशन, सुखी रक्षा -ज्योत्स्ना तिम, कार्यक्रम अधिकारी
म.प्र. वारिन्ट्री हेल्थ एसोसिएशन ।
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- प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या : 28

प्रशिक्षणार्थी म.प्र. के विभिन्न जिलों में कार्यरत विभिन्न स्वरंग सेवा संस्थाओं से थे जिनका
खोरा निम्नलिखित है ।

संस्था का नाम	जिला	प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या
सर्व सेवा मंडल वेङ्गडी	सौर, जिला छिन्दवाड़ा	2
ग्रामीण आदिवासी समाज विकास	गोंडी वादोना, छिन्दवाड़ा	2
संभव समाज सेवा संस्था	ग्वालियर	2
तल्प संस्कार	जबलपुर	5
ग्रामीण सेवा संस्था	खिलासपुर	2
ग्राम विकास समिति	पाली खिलासपुर	1
डॉ. अम्बेडकर शिक्षण समिति	कुँआ, खिलासपुर	1
इको.एण्ड डेवपमेन्ट सेन्टर	हरदा, होशंगाबाद	1
जीवन ज्योती संस्थान	राऊ, इन्दौर	1
पुष्पकुंज हस्पताल	कस्तूरबाग्राम, इन्दौर	2
आई.एस.एस.आर.डी.	शाहपुर, बैतूल	1
सेन्ट जोसफ स्कूल,	जयरामनगर, खिलासपुर	1
सेवा केन्द्र पानीगाँव	पानीगाँव, देवास	7

एम. पी. वी. एच. से गाँवों तक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयों पहुँचाने हेतु एक विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत म. प्र. के कई गाँवों में स्वास्थ्य जानकारी केन्द्र (इकाई) कक्ष स्थापित किये जायेंगे। यह कार्यक्रम यूनिसेफ द्वारा प्रायोजित है तथा 1993 से प्रारंभ किया जा चुका है।

मूलतः ये जानकारीयें ग्रामीणों द्वारा ही क्लबों में दी जायेंगी। इनका मार्गदर्शन स्थानीय स्वयं सेवी संस्थान करेंगी। इस पूरे कार्यक्रम में एमपीवीएस का कार्य मात्र इन कक्षों की स्थापना करना और म. प्र. में ऐसी विभिन्न इकाईयों का केन्द्रीय रूप से, स्थानीय स्वयं सेवी संगठनों द्वारा, सहायता एवं परामर्श देना है।

परिप्रेक्ष्य / महत्व
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डालांकी यह कार्यक्रम उपरी तौर पर बेहद सरल और सुलझा हुआ लेगता है परन्तु यह कार्यक्रम कई प्रश्न हारे विज्ञानु मन में खड़े करता है।

- १। स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी क्यों आवश्यक है ?
- २। जानकारी किस प्रकार उपलब्ध करानी चाहिये ?
- ३। स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी किस तरह जन साधारण तक पहुँचाई जाये ?
- ४। जन-साधारण तक पहुँचाई गई जानकारीयों के प्रभाव और कुशलता का मूल्यांकन किस तरह कर सकते हैं ?

१। स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी क्यों आवश्यक है ?
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जो स्वास्थ्य सेवार्थ उपलब्ध कराते हैं उनका मत है कि स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयें महत्वपूर्ण होतीं हूए भा, इन्हें जानने या समझने की कोई इच्छा नहीं रहता है। जब तक कोई महामारी नहीं फैलती है तब तक लोग स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित चर्चाएं नहीं करते हैं। उस पर भी ये चर्चाएं स्वास्थ्य संबंधी न होतीं हूए उन महाभारियों के रोकथाम के लिए उपलब्ध या अनुपलब्ध सुविधाओं, जैसे: नर्स, डाक्टर, दवाईयाँ, दवाखाने इत्यादि के बारे में होतीं है।

जब लोगों में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयों के प्रति जागरूकता ही नहीं है तो उनके सामने इनके उल्लेख का क्या औचित्य है ? क्या वे कभी इनका उपयोग करेंगे ?

इस समस्या को हल करने का दूसरा पक्षु भी है और वह है इस समस्या का जनता के परिश्रेक्ष्य में हल । जब कभी लोग इस तरह की बीमारियों का सामना करते हैं तो वे बिना किसी की सहायता के स्वयं ही हल ढूँढते हैं । वे वैद्यकीय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में रुचि लेते हैं । वे वैद्यकीय विज्ञान के लिए कई साधनों का सहारा लेते हैं जैसे घरेलू दवाइयाँ, दैनिक शाब्दिक, स्थानीय डाक्टर इत्यादी । इन सबके नाकामगार साधित होने के बाद वे मरीज को हस्पताल में भरती कराते हैं ।

इन सारी प्रक्रियाओं के लिए निश्चित/विशेष जानकारीयाँ एवं योजनाएं अत्यंत आवश्यक होती हैं । लोग इन्हें विभिन्न स्त्रोतों से प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करते हैं । वे कई बातें जानना चाहते हैं, जैसे : क्या वह व्यक्ति संयुक्त बीमार है ? अगर हाँ तो क्या उस बीमारी का ग्रामीण स्तर पर घरेलू, दवाइयों के द्वारा इलाज हो सकता है ? या उस बीमारी की जड़ कोई अमरी दवा है ? क्या मरीज को फौरन किसी चिकित्सक को दिखाना चाहिए ? अगर हाँ, तो किस चिकित्सक को, कौनसे हस्पताल में ? पूरे इलाज में कितना खर्च लगेगा ? क्या खर्च का हो सकता है ? क्या यह बीमारी गाँव घर में फैली ? और इस बीमारी की रोकथाम कैसे की जा सकती है ?

उपरोक्त सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयाँ दे सकती हैं और ऐसा एक भी गाँव नहीं है जहाँ से सवाल ना उठे हों । अतएव इस स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयाँ उपलब्ध करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है तथा ग्रामीणों में जिन स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सूचना इकाइयों की स्थापना की जावेगी, उनका उद्देश्य भी ।

§2§ किस प्रकार की जानकारीयाँ उपलब्ध करानी चाहिये ?

जिस गाँव में विश्व प्रगति कर रहा है उसी गति से स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयाँ में बाढ़ आई हुई है । चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित अन्य सूचनाओं पर आधारित छल चुके हैं । परन्तु इतनी अधिक जानकारीयाँ ग्रामीण स्तर पर ना तो हम उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं और ना ही जरूरी है । जानकारीयाँ मात्र इतनी ही पर्याप्त है जिनसे आम महामारियों या बीमारियों की रोकथाम हो सके और आम स्वास्थ्य ठीक रखने के लिए आवश्यक है ।

स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ स्वास्थ्य संबंधी तकनीकों की जड़ को अलग तरह से समझने की कोशिश करते हैं । पृथ्वी के पर्यावरण में ओजोन की परत के क्रमिक विघटन के स्तर से, वायु और पानी के प्रदूषण के स्तर से, गाँवों में फेरी गंदगी से, नित्य - क्रिया कर्म के अपर्याप्त साधनों से, अस्वच्छ जल के उपभोग से, वे बीमारियों एवं उनके कारणों का पता लगाते हैं तथा वे आम ग्रामीण से भी यही

ओषधियाँ रखते हैं की ये उनकी सरसद तोय एवं सन्धि । परन्तु आम ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं पर तभी ध्यान देना है जब वह बुद्धि विकारी की समस्या का सामना करता है और उसके बुद्धि परिरक्षण शोभता है । यही बुद्धि परिरक्षण उसे उन समस्याओं को समझने के मायक बनाता है । अतः तभी हम भी उसे इन समस्याओं के प्रति जागृत बना सकते हैं ।

आम ग्रामीणों के परिशेष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने निम्नलिखित सुझावों को विषयों की मदद से स्वास्थ्य जागरणियाँ ग्रामीण तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश की है तथा अधिक बल निम्न उल्लेखित विषयों के रूप पर दिया है :

1. प्राथमिक रोग निदान, निवारण

ये जागरणियाँ जो हर आम ग्रामीण को विकारी आम रोग या महाघाती के निदान में सहायक हो ।

2. प्राथमिक उपचार

ये जागरणियाँ जिनसे आम ग्रामीण प्राथमिक उपचार के लिये सक्षम हो सके । उपचार दो स्तरों पर हो सकता है । पहला धरेलु तथा दूसरा हस्तानुसार ।

अतः इन्हें ये जागरणियाँ होनी चाहिये जिससे वे विकारी भी आम रोग का प्राथमिक उपचार धरेलु स्तर पर कर सकें ।

3. प्राथमिक चिकित्सा महापुस्तक

ये जागरणियाँ जिनसे ग्रामीण जल्द से जल्द मरीज को उपयुक्त चिकित्सक के पास ले जा सके । कभी कभी मरीज की स्थिति अत्यंत गंभीर होने से उसे आतिथीय हस्तानुसार ले जाना आवश्यक होता है । जिनसे उसे भीमृत्तिकीय चिकित्सा प्राप्त हो सके ।

ये सभी जागरणियाँ जिनसे वे मरीज को समय रहते सही चिकित्सक के पास और चिकित्साय में ले जाकर उपचार करावा सकें, उपलब्ध कराई जाये ।

4. रोग निवारण

ये जागरणियाँ जिनके द्वारा व्यक्तिगत एवं सामाजिक स्तर पर रोग निवारण कार्य किया जा सके ।

स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जागरणियाँ ग्रामीण जन को उनके कर्तव्यों के प्रति व्यक्तित्वगत एवं सामाजिक दोनों स्तरों पर जागृत करने वाली होनी चाहिये ताकि रोग का व्यापक रूप से तथा पूर्ण रूप से निवारण किया जा सके ।

ये जागरणियाँ इतनी व्यपक होनी चाहिये ताकि इनके ज्ञान से ग्रामीण अपने गाँव के

वातावरण एवं पर्यावरण को, रोगों के कारणों से जोड़ सके। जल, भोजन, स्वच्छता, पर्यावरण इत्यादि को परख सकें ताकि रोगों के निदान में सहायता प्राप्त हो सके।

5. उन्नायक स्वास्थ्य/स्वास्थ्य उन्नति

वे सभी जानकारीयों जो रोग और रोग निवारण से आगे हैं परन्तु स्वास्थ्य पर उतना ही असर करती है के विषय में भी वर्णनीय होनी चाहिये।

स्वास्थ्य के इस दृष्टिकोण को समझने के लिए कला, खेलकूद, हास्य व्यंग्य, आदर्शों, धर्म, दूसरों के प्रति लगाव, प्रकृति से सम्बन्धिता आदि के वाक्य अति-आवश्यक है।

तथापि सूचनाओं के अंतिम ध्येय के रूप में इन सभी विंदुओं को विषयों को भी महत्त्व देना चाहिये।

3.3 स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयों लोगों तक कैसे पहुँचाई जाये ?

1. सूचना स्रोत

लोगों के जानकारी प्राप्त करने के अपने अपने माध्यम होते हैं। अगर कोई व्यक्ति बीमार होता है तो उसके घर वाले किसी न किसी से मार्गदर्शन लेते हैं। यही व्यक्ति जिनसे वे मार्गदर्शन लेते हैं, अंतिम निर्णय भी उन्हीं का मानते हैं।

हमारे सूचना कक्षों का उद्देश्य नये सूचना स्रोत बनाना नहीं है वरन् जो स्रोत यानि व्यक्ति हैं उनको और अधिक लाभप्रद और उपयुक्त जानकारीयों प्रदान करना ताकि वे दूसरे उन सभी व्यक्तियों को, जो उनके मार्गदर्शन पर निर्भर है, सही राह दिखा सकें।

2. जानकारीयों का वर्गीकरण

जानकारीयों जनसाधारण तक पहुँचाने से पहले यह जानना अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि उन जानकारीयों को वे किस स्तर का समझते हैं। विद्विग्ता और स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों का जानकारीयों को वर्गीकृत करने का अपना आम मापदंड है जो कि जनसाधारण से बिलकुल साम्य नहीं रखता है। जैसे कई सम्प्रदाय आयुर्वेद से अत्यंत प्रभावित होते हैं। वे रोगों को तीन प्रकारों में वर्गीकृत करते हैं, वात, पित्त एवं वैरी।

हमारा प्रयास यह होना चाहिए कि रोग वर्गीकरण आम व्यक्ति की समझ के विस्तार से करें ताकि हम स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारीयों उन तक आसानी से पहुँचा सकें।

3.1 उपयुक्ता/अनुकूलता

3.2 परिपक्वता

3.3 प्रभावकारीता

3.4 निष्पत्ता

ज्यां वे उन बीमारियों से संबंधित है जिससे आम जनता पीड़ित है।

उपयुक्तता

उपयुक्तता के दो पहलू हैं पहला यह कि हमारे द्वारा जो भी जानकारियाँ प्रदान की जायेगी क्या उनसे जनता को स्वास्थ्य संबंधित समस्याएँ सुलझ जायेगी ।

कहीं सता न हो की हों बहुत या परिवार नियोजन के बारे में बहुत सारी जानकारियाँ प्रदान करते हों साथ इतकिये की हमारे पास उनसे संबंधित जानकारियाँ पर्याप्त है और गलत जैसी आम विकार को हम नगण्य माने ।

दूसरा पहलू यह है कि जो भी जानकारियाँ उन्हें हा देंगे क्या वे उनके लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी उदाहरण के लिए हम आम जनता को गलत के बारे में कई जानकारियाँ दे सकते हैं । जैसे चिकित्सा संबंधी जानकारियाँ आयोडाईस्ड नमक के उत्पादन संबंधित इस नमक की जाँच किस प्रकार करते हैं इत्यादि ।

ये सारी जानकारियाँ एक व्यक्ति की शिक्षासा मात्र प्राप्त कर सकती है किन्तु उपयोगी साबित नहीं हो सकती है । अतः उपयुक्त जानकारियाँ उन्हें कह सकते हैं । जो उन व्यक्तियों के लिए ताविक उपयोगी साबित हो सकती जिन्हें वो प्रदान की जा रही है उपयुक्तता का दूसरा अर्थ होता है विश्वास पात्रता हम अगर कुछ घरेलू दवाइयों की जानकारियाँ देते हैं तो उनका परिष्कण अत्यावश्यक है तथा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा उनकी सत्यता की जाँच भी अंतिम व सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य जानकारियों से संबंधित है । वो है उनकी धार्मिक उपयुक्तता । हम ये जानते हैं कि शक्तिवर्धक दवाइयाँ तथा लिंग परीक्षण की जाँच सही है । किन्तु इनके प्रचार के लिए धार्मिक तर्क देना अत्यंत आवश्यक हो जाता

पर्याप्तता

जानकारियाँ को उपयुक्त होने के साथ पर्याप्त होना चाहिये । पर्याप्तता का अर्थ है कि उस जानकारियाँ से क्या ग्रामीण अपने स्वास्थ्य को निरोग रखने में सक्षम होगा। याने क्या वे जानकारियाँ बहुत अधिक है या बहुत कम या न के बराबर है ।

कितनी जानकारियाँ दी जाये यह निर्भर करता है ग्रामीणों के मानसिक स्तर पर चूंकि गाँव एक सीमित जगह होती है, वहाँ के रहने वाले अपने गाँव से बाहर की दुनिया से अलग ही नहीं रखते हैं इसलिये उनके लिये राष्ट्रीय स्तर की जानकारियाँ मिथ्या होगी । साथ ही साथ बहुत अधिक भी होगी तथा हम ये कहें कि बच्चों के आहार पर ध्यान दें और वह स्वस्थ रहेंगे ।

यह जानकारी तो उनको कुछ भी संदेश नहीं दे पायेगी अतः जानकारियाँ मानसिक स्तर को देखते हुए उपलब्ध करानी चाहिये जिससे की उसकी उपयोगिता सिद्ध हो सके ।

प्रभावकारिता =====

हमारा अंतिम कार्य ये देखना है कि इन सब जानकारीयों का अंतर या प्रभाव क्या है। अतः जानकारीयों प्रदान करना हमारा निवेश है तथा उनकी उपयोगिता हमारा उत्पादन या बहिर्निर्गत है। जानकारीयों के दो मापदंड हैं।

पहला जो उन्हें उपयोग कर रहे हैं उनकी संख्या तथा दूसरा किस हद तक उस जानकारी का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। पहला विषय धिंतु भी कई तरह से मापा जा सकता है किन्तु दूसरा ठोस न होने के कारण मापा नहीं जा सकता इसके लिये आवश्यक है विशेष रूप से हर बात का ध्यान रखना।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरण पर गौर कीजिए :-

एक दवाओं के बारे में जानकारीयों दे सकते हैं जैसे दवाओं की समस्याओं का प्रारंभिक निदान, रोग निरोधी सावधानियाँ, चिकित्सक से सलाह, तथा दवाओं के दवाखानों की सूची। किन्तु अगर यह पाया जाये कि वहाँ के निवासियों का ध्यान मात्र उस सूची की ओर है तथा वे उन्हीं दूसरी जानकारीयों के प्रति उदासीन है तो यह सूचनाकक्ष या इकाई की अक्षमता कक्षायेगी।

दक्षता =====

किसी भी कार्यक्रम की दक्षता उसके एक ब्रकाई लागत को कहेते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम की दक्षता को उस जानकारी के प्राप्त होने के व्यय को उसी जानकारी के अन्य स्त्रोतों से प्राप्त होने के व्यय से तुलना करके मापा जा सकता है।

एक उदाहरण लेते हैं हा अगर स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें के बारे में जानकारी दे रहे हैं तो डॉं चिकित्सकों, विशेषज्ञों, छोटे दवाखानों, लेबोरेट्रियों आदि के बारे में जानकारीयों उपलब्ध करा पड़ेगी। इस कार्य के लिए डॉं या तो किसी व्यक्ति को वेतन पर रखना पड़ेगा या फिर डॉं कुछ स्थानीय स्वयं सेवक संगठनों की सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी। जब इस दोनो पर नजर डालेंगे तो यह पार्ये कि दूसरी तरह से जानकारीयों प्राप्त करना अधिक खितकारी होगा।

ग्रामीण स्तर के स्वयं सेवकों के कार्य या कर्तव्य

1] ग्रामीणों को व्यवस्थित स्वास्थ्य जानकारीयों के महत्त्व के प्रति संकेत करना।

2] ग्रामीणों को स्वास्थ्य जानकारीयों की उपयोगिता से अवगत कराना।

3] स्वास्थ्य सूचनाएं प्रदान करने हेतु जानकारीयों इकट्ठा करना।

4] प्रलेखन हेतु जानकारीयों छांटना।

5] जानकारीयों का वर्गीकरण करना।

6] जानकारीयों की सूची तैयार करना।

§7§ जानकारियों का संग्रह करना ।

§8§ संग्रहित जानकारियाँ का प्रसार करना ।

§9§ सूचना कक्ष आरंभ करने हेतु कार्य प्रणाली की योजना बनाना ।

§11§ स्वास्थ्य संबंधित जानकारियों का महत्त्व - पहला कार्य किसी स्वयं सेवक के सामने यह है कि वह लोगों को इन जानकारियों के महत्त्व से अवगत कराये । यह कैसे संभव हो सकता है । यह कार्य लोगों को गलत तरीकों से प्रभावित करके संभव नहीं है । इस रंग-धिरंगे बड़े-बड़े पोस्टरों के द्वारा या उन विचारियों के अमानक परिणामों को बीमारियों के नुकसानों से या अन्य किसी तरह से रोका करें तथा उनके सामने सही चुनाव के अवसर रखें । वर्तमान में ग्रामीणों के समक्ष दो स्थितियाँ हैं । पहली है, उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति किसी उनके पास स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारियाँ प्राप्त करने के अन्वार्ड स्थिति है तथा दूसरी जितने उन्हें स्वास्थ्य संबंधित जानकारियाँ व्यवस्थित रूप से मिल सके ।

§2§ स्वास्थ्य जानकारियों की आवश्यकता का आकलन

स्वास्थ्य जानकारियों की आवश्यकता दो बातों पर आश्रित है :-

§1§ स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं जैसे वर्तमान और सम्भावित समस्याएं ।

§2§ ग्रामीणों की उन समस्याओं को हल करने की क्षमता ।

स्वास्थ्य जानकारियाँ कितनी आवश्यक है उस पर निर्भर करता है कि गाँव में किस प्रकार की बीमारियाँ फैली हुई है तथा ग्रामीण उनके रोकथाम के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं । यह जानकारियाँ की किसी व्यक्ति के बीमार होने पर ग्रामीण कैसे उपयोग करते हैं, भी इसके अंतर्गत आती है ।

§3§ जानकारियों का संग्रह

जानकारियों की आवश्यकता के आकलन के बाद हम उनकी सूची तैयार कर सकते हैं । तब यह आवश्यक हो जायेगा की किसी स्वयं सेवी संगठन जैसे युनिसेफ, एम.पी.व्ही.एच.ए. आदि से जानकारियाँ प्राप्त करें ।

§4§ जानकारियों का चुनाव

स्वयं सेवी संगठन हों जानकारियाँ अवश्यक भेजेंगी परन्तु वे सही या पर्याप्त हो ऐसा जरूरी नहीं होता है । इसलिये हमारी आवश्यकता के अनुसार जानकारियाँ छांटना अति आवश्यक होता है । अन्यथा स्वयं सेवक के कार की जानकारियाँ को समझाने में अपना समय नष्ट करेंगे ।

उद्देश्य
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गाँव में स्वास्थ्य की जानकारी के बारे में एक स्थायी व्यवस्था बनाना ।

उद्देश्य में जुड़े कुछ मूल प्रश्न -
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1. लोगों को इस जानकारी क्यों दें ?
2. कौन सी जानकारी देना चाहिये ?
3. यह जानकारी लोगों तक कैसे पहुँचाना चाहिये ?
4. इस व्यवस्था का मूल्यांकन कैसे करें ?

१।१ जानकारी क्यों दें ?
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* सरकार और संस्थाओं का दृष्टिकोण

- स्वास्थ्य की जानकारी महत्वपूर्ण होती है ।
- लोग केवल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की माँग करते हैं ।
- जानकारीयों की माँग नहीं करते ।
- जिस जानकारी की कोई माँग नहीं उसका प्रभाव क्या पड़ेगा ।
- जानकारी की माँग तैयार करने में भी कोई सफलता नहीं

अब दोष किसका है ?

* आय जनता का दृष्टिकोण

- लोग किम्वार होते हैं ।
- किम्वार का उपचार करने के हर संभव प्रयास किये जाते हैं ।
- इन प्रयासों में अनेक प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्रित की जाती है -
 - क्या व्यक्ति समुच्च किम्वार है ?
 - यदि हाँ तो क्या वह घरेलू उपचार से ठीक होगा ?
 - किम्वार व्यक्ति को डाक्टर के पास कब ले जाना चाहिये ? और क्यों ?
 - क्या यह किम्वारी छूत की है ?
 - यदि हाँ तो क्या करना चाहिये ?

अगर इन सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर स्वास्थ्य जानकारी है, तो इस के प्रत्येक गाँव से इस जानकारी की माँग है ।

§2§ कौन की जानकारी देना है ?

- जानकारी बहुत है ।

- वही जानकारी देना है जिसकी मांग है ।

1. पहचान : प्रायः लोगों की पहचान देर ले होती है । इस देरी से अनेक समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं ।
2. उपचार : इस जानकारी की आवश्यकता है कि धिमाारी का क्या घरेलू उपचार हो सकता है ।
3. डाक्टर से आशु : डाक्टर के पास कब भेजना चाहिये व कौन से डाक्टर के पास भेजना चाहिये ।
4. रोजगार : गाँव में धिमाारी न होने इसके किये क्या करना चाहिये ?
5. स्वास्थ्य प्रोशान : स्वस्थ जीवन के बारे में जानकारी, कला, केंद्र, रचनात्मक कार्य, भौतिकता धर्म आदि स्वस्थ जीवन के पक्ष हैं ।

उपरोक्त जानकारी लोगों का परिचय है ।

उपलब्ध जानकारी संस्थाओं का परिचय है ।

"देश या विश्व स्वस्थ होने ली - आप स्वस्थ होंगे " ।

§3§ जानकारी कैसे देना ?

माध्यम - लोगों के जानकारी प्राप्त करने के माध्यम होते हैं ।

- लोगों के माध्यमों को हों मजबूत करना है ।

- वाहे लोग नये माध्यम क्यों ना बनाये ।

वर्गीकरण - जानकारी की प्रस्तुति लोगों के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार हो ।

- लोगों का वर्गीकरण रोग के लक्षणों के आधार पर होता है या फिर प्रचलित पधति पर होता है जैसे आयुर्विद या सुनानी ।

सरकारी स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में जानकारी का वर्गीकरण आधुनिक पधति ले होता है ।

§4§ स्वस्था का मूल्यांकन ?

मूल्यांकन के चार मुद्दे :

1. औचित्य §उचित होना, ठीक होना §

2. पर्याप्तता §आवृत्तता§

3. प्रभाव परिणाम का कार्यक्षम में परिणीत होना ॥

4. कार्यक्षमता ॥कीक्षा, साधकता॥

॥1॥ औचित्य :

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॥अ॥ क्या जानकारी उचित है ? जानकारी का लोगो की स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं से कितना संबंध है ।

॥ब॥ जानकारी का लोगो की कार्य करने की वास्तविक क्षमता से संबंधता ।

॥स॥ औचित्य का अर्थ है वैतनिकता - अर्थी या सुरी, दैनिक, स्वकी पुरुष जानने की परीक्षा ।

॥द॥ औचित्य का अर्थ है विश्वतन्त्रीयता - सब या कुछ ।

॥2॥ पर्याप्तता :

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॥अ॥ लोगो से अपेक्षित कार्य के दिशि जानकारी की पर्याप्त है वा नहीं ।

अधिक जानकारी - कम जानकारी और अपर्याप्त जानकारी

॥3॥ प्रभाव :

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॥अ॥ अपेक्षित परिणाम का मूल्यांकन

1. जानकारी का उपयोग कितने लोग कर रहे हैं ।

2. जानकारी का कितना उपयोग किया जा रहा है ।

॥4॥ कार्यक्षमता :

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॥अ॥ कम से कम व्यय और साधनों से - अधिक से अधिक परिणाम - कार्यक्षमता अधिक ।

॥ब॥ अधिक व्यय और साधनों से कम परिणाम - कार्यक्षमता कम ।

गाँव में स्वास्थ्य जानकारी व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिये अभियंता कार्य

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1. स्वास्थ्य जानकारी की स्थायी व्यवस्था का प्रारंभ लोगों को समझाना ।
2. आवश्यक जानकारी का निर्धारण करना ।
3. स्वास्थ्य जानकारी एकत्रित करना ।
4. उपयुक्त जानकारी का चुनाव करना ।
5. जानकारी का वर्गीकरण करना ।
6. प्राप्त जानकारी का सुवीधम बनाना ।
7. जानकारी को व्यवस्थित रूप से रखना ।
8. जानकारी वितरित करने के प्रयास करना ।
9. जानकारी व्यवस्था का सुचारु बनाना ।

प्रत्येक तारे कार्य करने के लिये योजना बनाना कौन कार्य करेगा, कैसे करेगा, कब करेगा, ताथन किन्हे लगे, व्यय कितना होगा, व्यय कौन करेगा आदि ।

1. जानकारी का प्रारंभ लोगों को समझाना ।

- व्यवस्थित जानकारी के बिना लोगों के प्रयास
- व्यवस्था जानकारी के आधार पर संग्रहित प्रयास
- चुनाव लोगों को करना है ।

इसके लिये :

- 1. कितनी स्वास्थ्य समस्या या बिमारी की जानकारी प्राप्त करना ।
- 2. जानकारी के आधार पर लोगों के वर्तमान प्रयासों का अध्ययन करना ।
- 3. जानकारी के आधार पर संग्रहित प्रयासों के लाभ प्रस्तुत करना ।

2. जानकारी का निर्धारण - गाँव में कितनी स्वास्थ्य जानकारी की आवश्यकता है ।

गाँव की प्रमुख बिमारियाँ कौन सी हैं :-

गाँव की भाषा में बिमारी का नाम	बिमारी के लक्षण	बिमारी के आधुनिक नाम	वर्तमान प्रयास
1. घेघा रोग	गले में सूजन	गाँठघर	उपचार नहीं, परंतु उपचार ।
2. महिलाओं में निर्गर्भा	पुष्टी बंद होना	स्प्रीसिधती	अत्यंत। में पी. एक. र में उपचार
3. बुज्जी	शीली बुज्जी	स्तेवित	-----

- अपरोक्ष जानकारी का उपयोग :
1. जानकारी निर्धारण
 2. जानकारी वर्गीकरण
 3. जानकारी सुवीपत्र
 4. जानकारी व्यवस्था का सुव्यापन

3. जानकारी को एकत्रित करना :

- जानकारी के स्रोतों का क्या क्या नाम
 - अ. सरकारी और गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के स्रोत
 - ब. जानकार व्यक्ति
 - स. गाँव के जानकार लोग
- जानकारी प्राप्त करने के माध्यम ।

स्रोत - संस्था या व्यक्तियों से जानकारी प्राप्त करने के आवश्यक माध्यम ढूँढना

जानकारी का चुनाव :

- स्रोत संस्थाओं से जानकारी मिलती है परन्तु तारी जानकारी हमारे लिये उपयुक्त नहीं इसलिये चुनाव :

- चुनाव का मानक या मापदण्ड

1. जानकारी का औचित्य
2. जानकारी का पर्याप्तता

जानकारी का वर्गीकरण - जानकारी का उपयोग लोगों के लिये करना है ।

- जानकारी को लोगों के वर्गीकरण में रखना होगा ।
- किसानियों की स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के तनय जानकारी का वर्गीकरण भी मिलता है ।

जानकारी का सुवीपत्र बनाना : जानकारी के वर्गीकरण के अनुसार जानकारी को अंकित करना ।

- उदाहरण : वर्गीकरण -
1. तपेदिक-----100
 2. मलेरिया-----200
 3. पीलिया-----300
 4. तिरदई -----400
 5. बुजली -----500
 6. शालाओं में काजोरी---600

इन विधियों पर एक फार्म बनायी जा सकती है।

उदाहरण :- कुली की फार्म का नम्बर 400 है तो उसमें विभाजन होगा - गीली कुली-401
सूखी कुली =402

मूल उद्देश्य - गाँव के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य या स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की जानकारी प्राप्त करने
के प्रयास में सहायता करना।

- सहायता जानकारी की स्थायी व्यवस्था द्वारा करना।

आवश्यकताएँ - गाँव के लोग स्वास्थ्य के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने के प्रयास करते हैं।

कभी कभी यह जानकारी अशुद्ध या गलत होती है।

योग्य जानकारी से लोग अपने प्रयासों में सुधार ला सकते हैं।

कार्य :

1. जानकारी की स्थायी व्यवस्था का महत्त्व समझाना।
2. लोगों को कौन सी जानकारी चाहिये इसका निर्धारण करना।
3. जानकारी एकत्रित करना।
4. जानकारी का चुनाव करना।
5. एकत्रित जानकारी का वर्गीकरण करना।
6. वर्गीकृत जानकारी का सुवीपत्र बनाना।
7. जानकारी को व्यवस्थित रखना।
8. जानकारी गाँव के सभी लोगों तक पहुँचाने का प्रयास।
9. जानकारी की व्यवस्था का मूल्यांकन करना।
10. जानकारी की व्यवस्था की पूर्ण योजना बनाना।

11. जानकारी की स्थायी व्यवस्था का महत्त्व लोगों को समझाना।

इसका अर्थ है -

1. लोगों को इस बात की याद दिलाना की वे क्विारी या महायारी के समय स्वास्थ्य के बारे में या स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के बारे में जानने का प्रयास करते हैं।
2. जिन लोगों से वे जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं उनकी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं, इसलिये कभी कभी जानकारी अशुद्ध या गलत हो सकती है।
3. इसलिये हमारे गाँव में स्वास्थ्य की विश्वसनीय जानकारी प्राप्त करने की स्थायी व्यवस्था होना चाहिये।

4. ऐसी व्यवस्था स्थापित करना संभव है और ऐसी व्यवस्था को वाटर से सहायता मिल सकती है ।

§2§ कौन सी जानकारी वाण्डे आका नियरिण करना ।
=====

लोगो के साथ गाँव या ऐस की बीमारियाँ अथवा अन्य स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं की प्राथमिकता अनुसार सूची बनाना जैसे -

1. तपेदिक
2. बच्चों में सूखा रोग
3. मलेरिया
4. दस्त
5. दाँत का दर्द
6. सर्प के काटने से मृत्यु
7. बुजुर्ग

प्रत्येक बीमारी या स्वास्थ्य समस्या के लक्षण -

1. तपेदिक के लक्षण
2. सूखा रोग के लक्षण
3. मलेरिया के लक्षण
4. दस्त के लक्षण

बीमारियों के आयुनिक नाम लिखना जैसे -

1. तपेदिक - - - - - तपेदिक
2. सूखा रोग - - - - - सूखा रोग
3. मलेरिया - - - - - मलेरिया
4. दस्त - - - - - १
5. दाँत का दर्द - - - - - १
6. सर्प का काटना - - - - - सर्प का काटना
7. बुजुर्ग श्रृंगीली - - - - - १

§3§ जानकारी एकत्रित करना ।
=====

1. जानकारी की उपरोक्त मांग के अनुसार जानकारी के स्रोत का पता लगाना - जैसे कुष्ठ रोग की जानकारी कहाँ से मिलेगी । साँप काटने के बाद उपचार संबंधी जानकारी कहाँ से मिलेगी ।
2. जानकारी स्रोतों से सम्पर्क करके जानकारी की मांग करना ।
3. जानकारी की मांग विधि माध्यम से करना ।

§4§ जानकारी का चुनाव करना, चुनाव का मापदण्ड
=====

§अ§ क्या जानकारी उचित है ?

1. क्या उपलब्ध जानकारी क्षेत्र की वास्तविक स्वास्थ्य समस्या या विचारधाराओं से संबंधित है ?
2. क्या उपलब्ध जानकारी लोगों की कार्य क्षमताओं से संबंधित है ? §स्थितिबिन्दु§
3. क्या जानकारी विश्वसनीय है ? तब - झूठ ?
4. जानकारी देना नैतिकता की दृष्टि से उचित होगी ? अच्छी या बुरी ?

§ब§ क्या जानकारी पर्याप्त है ?

1. क्या उपलब्ध जानकारी अपेक्षित कार्य के लिये बहुत अधिक है ?

§5§ एकत्रित जानकारी का वर्गीकरण करना ।
=====

वर्गीकरण का अर्थ है की उपलब्ध जानकारी का अलग अलग विषयों में बाँटना । वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य है कि लोग जानकारी को आसानी से ढूँढ सकें । इसलिये जानकारी का वर्गीकरण लोग या उपभोक्ता के अनुसार होना चाहिये ।

1. उपलब्ध जानकारी को पढ़ना होगा ।
2. जानकारी का लोगों की समझ के अनुसार वर्गीकरण करना होगा । यह वर्गीकरण लोगों की मांग से अपने आप ही मिल जाता है ।
3. जहाँ वर्गीकरण करने के समय जानकारी के अलग करना संभव नहीं है वहाँ उसे केवल नोट करना जैसे, तैपेडिक की जानकारी - चिताब जहाँ डाक्टर ना हो - पृष्ठ संख्या - 108-....110.

§6§ वर्गीकृत जानकारी का सूचीपत्र बनाना
=====

सूची-पत्र बनाने का उद्देश्य है कि केन्द्र में उपलब्ध सारी जानकारी के बारे में लोगों को मालूम है सूची पत्र में वर्गीकृत जानकारी का अंकन किया जाता है जैसे -

नम्बर	विषय	नम्बर
100	तपेदिक	पेम्ब्रे की तपेदिक-----101 सड़की की तपेदिक-----102 तपेदिक के डाक्टर एवं अस्पताल--103 तपेदिक के आडार-----104 तपेदिक की रोकथाम---105
200	कुष्ठरोग	कुष्ठ रोग के लक्षण----201
300	सूजनी	गौली सूजनी -----301 सूजी सूजनी -----302

§7§ जानकारी की व्यक्तियुक्त रचना
=====

व्यवस्थित रखने का उद्देश्य - 1. आसानी से उपलब्धता

2. सुरक्षितता

3. सुन्दरता

4. जानकारी की व्यवस्था का उद्देश्य प्रकट करना -

§अ§ उद्देश्य है कि आपकी आवश्यक जानकारी उपलब्ध है ।

§ब§ जानकारी स्वास्थ्य संबंधी है ।

§8§ जानकारी तथा लोगों तक पहुँचाने के प्रयास करना
=====

- जानकारी वर्तमान माध्यमों की पहचान करना ।

- उन माध्यमों को प्रयुक्त बनाना ।

§9§ जानकारी की व्यवस्था का सुव्यंजन करना
=====

- क्या जानकारी उपयुक्त है ।

1. क्षेत्र की समस्या के बारे में

2. लोगों की कार्यक्षमता से संबंध

3. विषयवस्तु = सच या झूठ

4. नैतिक - अच्छी या बुरी

- क्या जानकारी पर्याप्त है -

1. जानकारी अधिक या कम

- क्या व्यवस्था कार्यक्षमता के अनुसार है -

1. कितने लोग जानकारी उपयोग कर रहे हैं और कितने लोगों को उपयोग करना चाहिए।
2. जानकारी का विकास उपयोग हो रहा है।

[10] व्यवस्था की योजना बनाना
=====

- कौन से प्रमुख कार्य करना है ?

- यह कार्य करने की क्या रणनीति होगी ?

- प्रत्येक कार्य पूर्ण करने के लिये कितने छोटे कार्य करने होंगे ?

- यह कार्य करने के लिये कितने साधन लगेगे ?

- मानव साधन

- अन्ध साधन

- व्यय कितना होगा ----- व्यय कौन करेगा ?

- कुली रथा-ज्योत्सना तिग के द्वारा

HEALTH CARE THROUGH TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

↓
PLANNING WITH TRIBALS

↓
SUGGESTIONS

- ↓
a. Identification of medicinal plants
b. Preparation of 15 herbal medicines for following minor diseases.

- ↓
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Worms | 6. Headache | 11. Gastric trouble |
| 2. Vomiting | 7. Whooping cough | 12. Constipation |
| 3. White discharge | 8. Joint pains | 13. Wounds |
| 4. Fever | 9. Cough | 14. Scabies |
| 5. Pyorrhoea | 10. Dysentery | 15. Skin infection |

TRAINING

↓
For identification of medicinal plants

- ↓
1. Raipur
 2. Gwalior
 3. Hoshangabad
 4. Dewas
 5. Bilaspur

↓
For preparation of herbal medicines

- ↓
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Dewas | 10. Raigarh |
| 2. Bilaspur | 11. Gwalior |
| 3. Jabalpur | 12. Raipur |
| 4. Hoshangabad | 13. Surguja |
| 5. Ambikapur | 14. Betul |
| 6. Balaghat | 15. Seoni |
| 7. Morena | 16. West Nimar |
| 8. Mandla | 17. Jhabua |
| 9. Dhar | |

By Dr. Y. D. Sohni

January 1990 to Apr. 1992 then September 92 to June 1993

1. Total Districts covered - 20 (7 + 13)
2. Total village covered - 260 (Sept. 92 to June 93)
3. Total trained persons - 1146 (504 + 642)
4. Total workshops on TSM - 38 (20 + 18)

No. of workshops in each District.

Hoshangabad	- 2 (1+1)	Indore	- 5 (2+3)
Bilaspur	- 4	Gwalior	- 4 (2+2)
Surguja	- 1	West Nimar	- 1
Betul	- 1	Jabalpur	- 5 (4+1)
Dhar	- 1	Ambikapur	- 1
Morena	- 1	Raipur	- 1
Dewas	- 9 (6+3)	Satna	- 1
Secni	- 1	Chhindwara	- 1
Raigarh	- 2 (1+1)	Mandla	- 1
Balaghat	- 1	Jhabua	- 1

WORKSHOPS ON TRADITION SYSTEM OF MEDICINE
from January 1990 to June 1993.

Date	Place	No. of Village	No. of Participa- nts.	Workshop on
<u>1990:</u>				
Feb. 20-25	Bilaspur	8	12	Preparation of herbal Medicines.
May. 25 to June 4	Balaghat	4	10	Identification and preparation of medicines
July 10-21	Meghnagar	-	-	Visit to member organisa- tions.
Sept. 1-6	Khandwa	-	-	-do-
Sept. 19-20	Dewas	5	11	Preparation of 3 medicins
Sept. 22 to O	Mhow	-	-	Visit
Oct. 2-13		-	-	Vist to Mem. Orgns.
Nov. 27 to Dec. 2		-	-	Visit to Meml Orgas.
<u>1991:</u>				
May 8-10	Navrachna, Jpr.	-	97	Vaidya Sammelan
May 24-26	Shradha SVY, Indore.	-	15	Preparation of herbal medicines.
June 4-7	Gramin Vikas... Mandla.	-	15	-do-
June 20-22	Sambhav, Gwalior	-	23	-do-
Aug. 6-8	Seva Kendra, Dewas-		41	-do-
Sept. 10-12	-do-	-	41	-do-
Oct. 4-7	Navracha SSS, Jpr.-		7	-do-
Oct. 9-10	Seva Kendra, Dewas-		41	Identifacation of local plants.
Oct. 18-20	Navrachan SSS, Jpr.		14	Preparation of herbal medicines.
Dec. 27	Eklavya, Dewas	-	25	Preparation of 3 medicin
<u>1992:</u>				
Jan. 6-8	Holy Cross Hosp. Ambikapur.		20	Preparation of herbal medicines.

Jan. 24-27	Kasturbagram, Indore	35	Preparation of medicine
Jan. 29-31	Arada, Kukshi	50	-do-
Feb. 6-8	Navrachna, Jpr.	20	-do-
Mar. 4-8	Parigaon, Dewas	8	-do-
Apr. 10-13	Gwalior	7	-do-
Apr. 23-26	Harda	12	12

Workshops On Traditional System of Medicines,

From Sept. 92 to June 1993

Workshop	Where	No. of Village	No. of Participants
1992			
1. Indentification of Herbal plants <u>Sept. 21-24</u>	Village Barwani Vikas Khand Rahtgaon Distt. Hoshangabad	30	70
2. With C.C.F. Students <u>Oct. 19-23</u>	Pushapkunj Hospital Indore	11	60
3. Preparation of Herbal medicines <u>Oct. 28-31</u>	Sewa Kendra Panigaon Dist. Dewas	15	32
4. Preparation of Herbal medicines <u>Nov. 4-7</u>	P.O. Pali Dist. Bilaspur	18	24
5. Preparation of Herbal medicines <u>Nov. 22-24</u>	P.O. Pohri Dist. Gwalior	10	40
6. Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>Dec. 15-17</u>	P. Mohana Dist. Gwalior	10	14

Workshop	Where	No. of Village	No. of Participants.
1993			
7.	Preparation of Herbal medicines <u>Jan. 11-13</u>	Mission Hospital Compound Chhapara Distt. Seoni	33 55
8.	Preparation of Herbal medicines <u>Feb. 4-6</u>	A.K.S.V.M.S. Akaltara Distt. Bilaspur.	8 College 3 Schools 55
9.	Preparation of Herbal medicines <u>Feb. 23-25</u>	Govt. Vivekanand College Manindergarh	6 35
10.	Trainers training on preparation of Herbal medicines <u>March 15-17</u>	Delta Mandir Mandleswar West - Nimar	15 33
11.	Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>March 26-28</u>	Fanchyat Bhawan Farkanara Block Kharsia Distt: Raigarh	15 28
12.	Meeting with WAI Consultant <u>March 29-31</u>	M.P.V.H.A. Office, Indore.	

Workshop	Where	No. of Village	No. of Participants.
13. Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>April 12-14</u>	I S S R D Shahpur Distt. Betul	10	24
14. Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>April 28-30</u>	Rest House Manpur Forest Dept. Manpur Range.	7	15
15. Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>April 28-30</u>	Rest House Choral Forest Dept. Choral Range Distt. Indore.	6	10
16. Orientation workshop on Health education <u>May 3-7</u>	Gurmonati Sansthan Mahoba Distt. Hamirpur U.P.	(From M.P. Dr. Sohni) (M.P.V.H.A.)	
17. Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>May 16-19</u>	Annpurna Ashram Padaria Block-Kundam Distt. Jabalpur	18	37
18. Meeting on Herbal Care by UNICEF <u>May 16-19</u>	Tarun Sanskar Padaria Distt. Jabalpur		

Workshop	Where	No. of Village	No. of Participants
19. Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>May 12-14</u>	Forest Dept. Daulatpur teh Sonkach Distt. Dewas.	4	30
20. Preparation of Herbal medicine <u>May 21-23</u>	Agriculture Dept. Udainagar Teh, Bagali Distt. DEWAS.	7	15
21. Fifteen medicine Preparation on minor elements <u>June 13-15.</u>	Catholic church Parsahi Distt. Bilaspur	17	65

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
From January 1991 to 31st March 1992.

For MP VHA, the year 1991 marks a beginning of a new era. This is characterised by people's health movement in several villages of M.P. During the last year this association has been able to develop a systematic method of initiating a health movement at village level. Almost all the activities of this association which includes visiting member organisations, conducting workshops and seminars, liaising with government, publications, consultations, etc were focused on people's movement for health promotion. The approach is a product of collective thinking and efforts of several member organisations, of VHAI, and some of the renowned thinkers like Prof. Ashish Bose. And we are grateful to them for their contribution. With this, I present before you a summary of all our activities from January 1991 to March 92.

At present, over 300 primary school teachers have undertaken the task of promoting health in their respective schools and villages. Of these 70 are from Kundum Block of Jabalpur district, 70 from Chhapara block of Seoni District and 140 from Pali block of Bilaspur District. In all these areas the work began with an orientation programme for them at Jabalpur, Bilaspur and Seoni districts. A more systematic work was also initiated among 20 teachers of informal schools of Seva Kendra, Panigaon. A follow-up of their work is being done by local voluntary organisations. At Jabalpur it is done by Tarun Sanskar, at Bilaspur by Gramin Seva Sanstha, at Seoni by Mission Hospital, Chhapara, and at Panigaon of Dewas district by Seva Kendra.

The other groups involved voluntarily in health promotion programmes at village level include 70 Aanganwadi workers and nearly 20 persons from villages surrounding Neemuch.

In order to initiate voluntarism at Village level we had to adopt a special health education strategy. For this purpose this office prepared some papers and circulated the papers among the member organisation. The list of those publications is given seperately.

T.S.M. Programme:

With the view of promoting the use of traditional system of medicine, MP VHA launched a programme called 'Tulsigram.' Under this p-programme nearly 200 villagers are trained to prepare 15 herbal medicines for minor ailments. Some of these persons again organised the training programmes for other villages.

Information & Documentation Centre:

During the year 1991, MP VHA established an information and documentation centre at the office. The centre was established with the technical assistance from VHAI. For this purpose our programme officer Raksha Singh was oriented at VHAI.

Finances:

Our major donor Christian Aid gave us a grant for the years 1989, 90 and 91. Since the period of the grant was only upto December '91. We submitted a project proposal to Christian Aid for the grant for the year 1992. The grant was sanctioned and we have already received the amount. Further contract with Christian Aid will be finalised only after the evaluation of the work done by the Association.

Staff:

At present our staff includes Executive Secretary, one Programme Officer, An Accountat, Office Secretary and an Office Assistant. One of our programme Officer Mrs.Pushpa Mahendra recently resigned. We are grateful to her for her contribution in promotion of traditional medicines.

Now we are planning to appoint one B.A.M.S. doctor and one more Programme Officer. Since much of our work is being done in Hindi the board also approved a post of Hindi Typist.

The details of all our programmes i.e: workshops, seminars, visits to member organisations, publications etc are given in a seperate report.

All the achievements of this association are a result of collective efforts of our programme officers, our office staff, member organisations, VHAI staff, the donors and MP VHA Board. We express our deep sense of gratitude for their contribution and we are also looking forward for their continuing support in the years to come.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Raj Bhujbal, Executive Secretary.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1990

The annual General meeting held at Gwalior on Feb.8-10, 1990 set important guidelines. These guidelines included several following programmes like :

1. Awareness in National Healthy Policy
2. Promotion of Rational drug therapy.
3. Visits to member organisation
4. Promotion of traditional system of medicines.
5. Net working
6. Community health promotion.
7. Promotion of Nutrition Education.

All the programme of MP VMA during the year 1990 were a response to the above recommendations.

Programme	Place	Date	N o. of participants	Resource persons
1. National Health Policy	Indore	Apr.2-3,90	60	Dr.A.Dayalchar Ms.M.Khale & Mr.R.Bhujbal
2. Follow up workshop on N.H.P.	Bilaspur & Raipur	Oct.8-11	16 (Social action groups)	-
3. Rational Drug Therapy	Indore	Sept.90	300	-
4. Promotion of Nutrition Education workshop	Bastar	June 5-8	40	Ms.Raksha Singi
5. Workshop on Hospital Administration	Indore	Nov.21-22	13	Mr.R.Mittal & Mr.C.Finch

1990 is the year in which special emphasis was given on visiting the member organisation. Some organisations of the following districts were visited:

Bastar	Bilaspur	Raipur	Jabalpur
Satna	Sidhi	Chhatarpur	East Nimar
West Nimar	Jhabua	Dewas	Betul

A brief report on different work, programme and visits from
January 1991 to February 1992.

During the last year, I focused more attention in the health problems related to nutrition of villages and made efforts for the promotion of health in villages through government teachers and Anganwadi workers.

The success which we achieved during this period, is mainly due to a specific strategy that is not imposing any of our programme on them but only participated in their programme by providing necessary technical assistance through our member organisations.

As a result of these efforts at present 305 teacher's (formal and informal) and Anganwadi workers are providing health education in their respective villages. This work is being done purely on voluntary basis.

Sketch of my major activities:

<u>Work in the office:</u>	January to Feb.10,1991	AGM work
	February to March 2nd	Office shifting
	March to April	Establishment of Information Documentation Centre.

School Health Training, Workshops and follow-up activities:

No.	Programme	Place	Period	No. of participants	Resource persons
1.	School Health Workshop	Jabalpur	May 6-9	15	Meena, Teen Bhujbal & Raksha.
2.	School Health Training	Chhapara	Sept.27-28	75	Raksha Bhujbal
3.	School Health Training alongwith Development of low cost communication skill	Panigaon	Sept.9-11	20	Raksha Bhujbal

4.	School Health follow-up meeting.	Panigaon	Oct .4-6	16	Raksha
5.	School Health follow-up meeting.	Panigaon	Dec. 1	16	Raksha
6.	School Health Training	Padariya Jabalpur	Dec.15-18	50	Raksha, Bhujbal
7.	School Health follow-up meeting	Chhapara	Dec.9-11	50	Mrs.T.Lal & ADIS of Chhapara
8.	School Health training	Pali	Jan.8-11	142	Bhujbal,Raksha.

Workshops on Community Health:

1.	Community Health workshop for member organisation	Panigaon	Nov.11-14	10	Bhujbal, Raksha
2.	Community Health workshop for Anganwadi workers	Podi	Feb.17-20	80	Raksha
3.	Community Health workshop for village animators alongwith development of low cost communication aids.	Farakanra, Raigarh	Feb.22-25	42	Raksha

Participation in workshops:

1.	Development of low cost communication aids.	Hariyana	Aug.5-9	-	Raksha
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Member Organisations visited:

1.	Mission Hospital, Bilaspur				by Raj & Raksha
2.	Gramin Seva Sanstha	at Pali, at Bilaspur & at Jaijaipur			By Raj & Raksha
3.	Gandhi Ashram, Mungeli				By Raj & Raksha
4.	Mission Hospital, Mungeli				by Raj & Raksha
5.	Community Health Centre, Chhapara				By Raj & Raksha
6.	Lahar Samaj Sevi Sanstha	at Kharsiya at Champa at Jaijaipur			by Raj & Raksha
7.	Prem Sewa Ashran, Podi				by Raksha
8.	Mission Hospital, Champa,				by Raj & Raksha
9.	Weidner Memorial Hospital, Rizda				By Raj & Raksha
10.	Catholic Centre, Parsai				by Raj & Raksha
11.	Seva Kendra, Panigaon				by Raj,Raksha & Pushpa
12.	Catholic Centre, Malkharonda				by Raj & Raksha
13.	Tarun Sanskar, Jabalpur				by Raj & Raksha

Publication and Distribution materials:

School Health News letter
 A booklet on Nukkad Natak - Street play
 A leaflet on balanced diet.
 A leaflet on calorie measurements of different food stuffs.
 Eye examination kit.

REPORT FROM MARCH 1992 to JUNE 1993

Programme	Place	date	No. of Participants	Resource persons
1. Seva Kendra workers meeting	Panigraon	Mar.12-13, 1992	13	Mr.Bhujbal Ms.Raksha
2. Health Animators Trg.	"	Mar.25-29	26	Ms.Raksha
3. Teacher's Training on School Health Prog.	Bilaspur	Apr.6-10	150	Raksha & Mr.Bhujbal
4. Meeting with DFO	Harda	Apr.21	-	-do-
5. Meeting with Subscribers of HCAN	Neemuch	May 11-15	50	-do- & Dr.Bhatnagar
6. Workshop with forest guards(Animators Trg.)	Harda	July 26-30	50	Raksha &Lata
7. Animators Training and School Health Programme follow up meeting	Jabalpur	Sept.9-16	70	Raksha & Lata
8. School Health Programme follow-up meeting & visit to member orgns.	Bilaspur	Nov.2-10	35	Raksha & Dr.Sohni
9. NGO's meeting	Bilaspur	Jan.6-8,93	65	Mr.Bhujbal & Party.
10. Meeting with BM VFS women	Indore	Feb.12	30	Raksha
11. Health Animators Trg.	Jabalpur	Feb.21-26	48	Raksha
12. Women's Health workshop	Kasturba-gram, Indore	Mar.2-4	50	-
13. Exhibition workshop	Panigaon	Mar.14-17	-	Mr.Bhujbal & Lata
14. Meeting at Pushpa - Hospital	Sendhwa	Apr.2-4	-	Mr.Bhujbal & Raksha.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR M.P. VHA EVALUATION

Terms of reference by Christian Aid: i.e. the information.

(Reference: Mary Convill's letter dated June 3, 1992 to MP VHA).

1. The evaluation should not analyse and examine things already known to Christian Aid, i.e. the information through regular reports, news letters etc.
2. It should be an independent analysis of how MP VHA is responding to the needs of member organisations.
3. It should include a brief review of who the members are and what kind of groups they represent.
4. It should examine members level of participation in MP VHA activities.
5. It should examine the relationship between MP VHA office and it's members organisations i.e. is their a sense of ownership, or is it just a membership ?
6. It should examine whether MP VHA is making a conscious efforts of a careful programme strategy for a big state like M.P.
7. It should also examine the efforts for the decentralisation in MP VHA strategy and evaluate its effectiveness.
8. If MP VHA adopted a strategy of decentralisation then the evaluation should examine whether MP VHA is dependent more on its office level resources, or is it using the office level resources for facilitating networking by members, mobilising members to make use of each others resources, co-ordinate with other complimentary organisations, networks, training groups etc.
9. It is necessary to analyse the impact of the main programmes of MP VHA, the mechanism adopted by MP VHA to assess the impact for its own purpose, and how this self evaluation process is being used for re-organising the efforts.
10. Linking health oriented groups with the Government is one of the major roles of MP VHA. Therefore it is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of campaigning and lobbying with Government, and also the future role in this area.
11. The evaluation should necessarily include the resource management aspect with a special emphasis on the following :
 1. What is the effectiveness or otherwise of the material used by MP VHA ?
 11. Is MP VHA able to maximise resources by avoiding duplication of the work and resource investment carried out by VHAI?

12. The evaluation should look at the MP VHA board, how active, involved and supportive is it ? How representative of the membership is it ?
13. The evaluators, at the request of MP VHA should look into all areas and issues of its own emphasis. In this it should also be examined whether MP VHA is paying attention to gender issue ?
14. MP VHA should prioritize areas for evaluation, put together the terms of reference for evaluation, and allow Christian Aid to comment upon them before the evaluation proceeds.
15. The evaluation exercises should be carried out with the fullest participation of staff, board and members.
16. Finally, the evaluation should be aimed at suggestions of helpful and practical ways forward for MP VHA.

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- MP VHA EVALUATION - Terms of reference by MP VHA.

Goal:

The evaluation should begin with the consideration of the final goal of MP VHA i.e.

To improve the health status of the people of Madhya Pradesh through the efforts of voluntary agencies.

The goal should remain a final reference point throughout the evaluation.

II. Strategy:

In the view of the final goal of the association the evaluators should reflect upon the following questions:

- i. Is MP VHA making any effort to prepare a careful strategy ? if yes, then how effective is the strategy in making a significant impact on the health status of nearly 45 million population of MP.
- ii. Is the strategy geared for strengthening the member organisation ? If yes, how ?
- iii. Is the strategy based on decentralisation? if yes, then how is decentralisation reflected in the strategy ? Also what is the level to which the strategy proposes to decentralise the functioning - to the level of member organisations or to the level of people ?

III. Programmes:

We expect that the evaluators should examine our programmes in the view of the following questions:

- i. Is there any gap between our goal, strategy and programmes ?
- ii. Where does the programme planning begins? Are the programmes planned in VHAI Office at Delhi and then implemented by MP VHA

through the member organisation ? Or, are the programmes planned with people and then the planning of required assistance is done at higher levels i.e. member organisations, MP VHA and then VHAI ?

iii. What is the internal mechanism of evaluating the impact of the programmes ?

IV. MP VHA Publication and other health education materials:

1. What is the impact of the health education material on people ? (not only on member organisations)
- ii. What is the final purpose of the material produced by MP VHA ? Is it aimed at manipulating people to change their health practices? Or is it aimed at activating people to prepare their own initiatives for health promotion?

V. Resource management:

1. Is MP VHA totally dependent on its office level resources i.e. office staff and office finances for promoting health in the state
- ii. Does MP VHA make efforts of mobilising the resources of its member organisation? if yes, how effective is the process?
- iii. Is the association assisting its member organisation in mobilising human power and other resources from the grass root level? How effective is the process ?

VI. MP VHA Members:

1. What is the status of member organisations? Are they just members of the institution called MP VHA which provides them some assistance from time to time? Or, does MP VHA exist as an association in which the members perceive a sense of ownership ?
- ii. Are the members just being used to implement VHAI or MP VHA office level programmes? Or, do the members use MP VHA and VHAI office to strengthen their own network ?

VII. MP VHA board:

1. What is the role of board in MP VHA functioning ?
- ii. Do the board members actively participate in MP VHA programmes ?
- iii. Does the board represent all types of groups and also all regions of the state ?

Areas of concern:

1. What are the major areas of MP VHA concern and programmes ?
- ii. What is the criteria of prioritising concerns and programmes ?

The staff:

What is the role of staff in planning and implementation of the programmes? Is the staff being used only to implement the programmes planned by the Executive Secretary and the Board? Or does the staff plans programmes and then necessary assistance is given to them by the Executive Secretary and the Board ?

MP VHA'S EFFORTS IN PROMOTING HEALTH
THROUGH
PARTICIPATION IN PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME.

I. Village level treatment of minor ailments through herbal medicines:

Two years ago we called a state level meeting of some 75 traditional practitioners of herbal medicines. Five national level experts on traditional system of medicine were also present as the resource persons.

The purpose of the meeting was not to promote traditional system of medicines, it would have misled us and would have kept us engaged in developing different methods of popularising traditional systems of medicines. Our purpose was simply to prepare some common action plan for providing relief to people as our minute contribution in elevating their health status.

In the beginning, all the participants prepared a list of the health problems of their respective areas. Finally, the list of nearly 32 health problems was prepared. There is nothing new in it. Even the traditional approach begins with the assessment of the health needs of people.

The real difference between the traditional and the new approach begins after assessment of the health problems. Traditionally, after the assessment we should have gone into the process of identifying the causes of the problems, its solutions, interventions, the detail strategies of undertaking these interventions, and so on. Finally we would have ended in preparing one of those massive community health programmes.

We avoided that temptation. For us, those tribals are not only machines with some technical faults, they are also humanbeings involved in the process of solving their health problems. So our further discussion was centred on their efforts in solving the health problems. This is the uniqueness of the new approach.

They informed that of all those 32 health problems they were unable to do anything for nearly 13-15 health problems. However, they were confident that herbal treatment was possible for the rest. But they were facing several problems in preparing medicines for those 15-17 minor ailments.

Then we confined our discussion only to the treatment of those 15-17 minor ailments, and our experts decided to provide necessary assistance to them in preparations of those herbal medicines. Thus, they prepared a guideline for the preparations of 15 herbal medicines. All the participants agreed that those 15 herbal medicines were useful at village level.

Then according to the plan prepared at the meeting, we conducted several training programmes in the state and trained over 200 villagers in preparing those medicines. Later these trained people conducted training programmes in nearby villages. We received information of some such programmes. It is our estimate that today there are atleast 300 villages in the state where villagers avail a facility of treatment of minor ailments through herbal medicines.

The second step in this programme was to strengthen these trained villagers in identifying local medicinal plants. The programmes of identification of medicinal plants were also organised at some places.

One of such a programme was organised at Panigaon of Dewas Dist. This is a tribal belt of the district. The programme was organised for those people who were already trained in preparing herbal medicines.

During the training, the experts on traditional medicine, and the villagers went into the nearby forest and identified several medicinal plants. There was a discussion on all the plants. The information was well documented. The villagers also prepared a herbarium of the medicinal plants and the herbarium alongwith the information of each plant, is permanently displayed at Panigaon.

Now it is left upto the experts on traditional medicines to innovate more interventions for further strengthening of villagers in the field of herbal medicines. This may not be an easy process. It requires a careful translation of modern knowledge and technology into simple information and easy techniques.

II.

IMPROVING HEALTH STATUS
THROUGH
NUTRITION EDUCATION

A Workshop on nutrition education:

During January 1992, MP VHA had called a four day workshop for Primary School Teachers of Pali block of Bilaspur District. The purpose of the workshop was to prepare plans to improve health status of villagers through interventions related to nutrition education. Nearly 142 teachers were present during the workshop.

In the beginning it was made clear to all the teachers that eventhough the workshop was organised with the permission of education department, they were participating only as educated representatives of villages, and not as teachers. This means that whatever they would doing during or after the workshop, will be in their capacity as responsible representatives of village community. Therefore the participation in the workshop was their own choice and we had also assured them that the education department would not take any action against them if they would choose not to participate in the workshop. It is against this background that we began the workshop.

Communication Strategy:

We did not have to make any efforts to make our presentation interesting - no colourful flash cards or posters, no puppets shows, dramas or story telling. Yet when we concluded the workshop at 5.30 p.m. on the first day, the participants insisted to have an additional session at night and so we continued the programme till midnight.

We did organise some independent entertainment sessions, but the purpose was not to make our presentation interesting.

The Goal:

During the very first session of the workshop one tribal teacher stood up and boldly said "Sir nutrition education is not our major concern in villages. The majority of our villagers are leading good healthy life without your modern nutrition education, without knowing the names of those vitamins."

"Our major concern", he said, "is the diseases in villages. We want to reduce these diseases, want to reduce disabilities and deaths due to diseases. Instead of wasting your time and our time in that nutrition education, why not do something about the real sufferings of our villagers?"

There was much truth in this suggestion of that tribal teacher. Villagers are neither interested in our nutrition education nor they are willing to do anything about its promotion in their villages. In short, it is not their programme.

This is the problem; if we claim to do health promotion through participation in people's programme, how can we give nutrition education when it is not people's programme ?

It is true that nutrition education is not a people's programme but improving the health status of their families and their village communities is certainly a people's programme. Whenever people clean their homes and its surrounding, make efforts for safe drinking water, brush their teeth, take bath, treat people with home remedies, or take them to the hospitals, they are involved in the programme of improving their health status.

It is in this people's programme that nutrition education has a special place as a necessary intervention, and people are not aware of it.

Therefore primarily our goal was not to give nutrition education to people but to make them realise the significance of nutrition education in their programme of improving health status, and then give nutrition education as a necessary follow up.

Objectives:

In the light of the above mentioned goal we had set the following objectives for the workshop:

1. To make people aware of the significance of nutrition education in their programme of improving health status.
2. To give nutrition education in a manner in which -
 - i. They would realise their own responsibilities.
 - ii. They would realise the assistance they require from Government and from voluntary agencies.
3. To give guidelines for planning the programme.
4. To allow the participants to prepare their own action plans in which -
 - i. firstly they would prepare a plan of their own initiatives in the view of their own resources, abilities and potentials.
 - ii. secondly they would prepare a plan of a systematic assistance to their initiatives.

The workshop was conducted to fulfill the above mentioned objectives. The following is a brief description of our presentation.

Definition of health status:

First of all it is important to know what we mean by the health status. If we say village Rampur is healthier than village Sitapur then obviously we mean that at Rampur there are less diseases, deaths and disabilities than at Sitapur. Without going into any further details we can say that diseases, deaths and disabilities are the three major parameters of measuring the health status of any village.

Causes of Diseases: External and Internal:

We can measure the health status by diseases, deaths, and disabilities but we know that deaths and disabilities are caused by diseases. So if we decrease diseases we will be able to improve the health status of people. For this, it is necessary to examine the causes of diseases.

Most of us are aware of so many causes of diseases ... polluted air, contaminated water and food, mosquito bites, unhygienic life style etc. But it is very important to know that we do not necessarily suffer from malaria after a bite by an infected mosquito. If this was the case, then by this time all the population of India would have been wiped out. Also all those who drink contaminated water do not necessarily fall sick.

This means that apart from the external causative agents of diseases, there are some internal factors, which influence of health. And one of them is the nutritional status of person. If a person is weak then there are more chances of him falling sick than a healthy person. Also the effects of sickness on a weak child are often more than on a healthy child. However this should only be taken as a norm and not as a rule.

The Importance of Nutrition Education:

For improving the health status of your village, it is very important that the village environment should be clean, they should get safe drinking water, etc. Since health is also related to educational and economic status, attempt should be made to elevate educational and economic status of villagers. But it will take several years, should then our children suffer until we convert of present villages into those ideal villages ? What we can do at present in the given situation ?

In coming few years we may not be able to create ideal healthy environment in our village, we may not be able to improve educational and economic status of villagers, but atleast we can identify those weak children and take a special care of those children. This is certainly possible at any village with little training, devotion and efforts.

The tasks before the villagers:

In the light of all the above discussion we can conclude that primarily villagers will have to perform the following tasks:

1. To identify weak children.
2. To take care of those weak children at village level.
3. To refer some extremely weak children to hospitals in time.
4. To educate villagers for improving nutritional status of expecting mothers and under five children.

The Role of Government or Voluntary Health Agencies:

1. To enlighten the villagers regarding the importance of nutrition in their efforts to elevate the health status of their village, and also to make them aware of the expected tasks in it.
2. If the villagers are willing to perform those tasks at village level then the government and voluntary agencies should assist villagers in training some selected villagers in performing those tasks. The objectives of such a training is to equip villagers with knowledge and skills related to nutrition.

This means that :

- i. Villagers should have some knowledge of balanced diet, different nutritional deficiencies, special care related to those nutritional deficiencies.
- ii. The villagers should be skilled in identifying different types of nutritional deficiencies, they should also be skilled in identifying those cases of nutritional deficiencies, which require special hospital care.
- iii. The villagers should be skilled in giving nutrition education in community. They will have to be trained to use their own methods of communication in giving nutrition education.

3. The government and the voluntary agencies should be equipped to take a medical care of the patients referred by the villagers.
4. The Government and the voluntary agencies should keep a proper record of nutritional deficiencies and keep villagers informed about the causes of the nutritional deficiencies in their respective villages.

In this respect they should also provide guidance to the villagers regarding the necessary steps that the villagers should take in dealing with their local nutritional problem.

Nutrition Education:

After clearly explaining the importance of nutrition education, the role of villagers and the role of voluntary agencies the participants made a demand for nutrition education and for the skills in identifying cases of nutritional deficiencies.

As per their demand the nutrition education was given to the participants in the following order of presentation. Here this order of presentation is very important because every step is a participation in their priorities:

1. Different types of nutritional disorders and diseases.
2. Signs and symptoms of each type of nutritional disorders.
3. Signs and symptoms of cases to be referred to hospital.
4. Special care of children in each case of nutritional deficiency.
5. Concept of balanced diet and how to plan balanced diet in available food items.

Village Level Planning:

After all the presentation on nutrition education and the skills associated with it we reminded the villagers and following expected tasks to be performed in each village:

1. Identification of the cases of nutritional deficiencies
2. Special care of the identified cases.
3. Identification of cases to be referred to hospitals.
4. Nutritional awareness at village level.

We categorically informed the participants that explaining the task was our limit. It was not possible for us to give guidance to them on planning village level activities to fulfill those tasks. For example, it was not possible for us as to which procedure they should adopt to identify children. Should it be done by some formal survey, or should it be done by a casual home visits? Would the identification be done by different persons in different parts of village? or should it be done by only one person in all village.

The participants agreed with us that it would not be possible for us to plan activities in their villages. They also agreed that since socio-cultural structure and leadership pattern in each village is different, village level planning would have to be done by the villages separately.

The participants then prepared their own action plans. Since those plans were prepared by the persons who were going to implement the plans, it was not possible for us to question the feasibility of those plans. However this does not mean that the plans prepared by them were perfect, it only means that they were convinced about the feasibility of those plans. These plans certainly require some modification during actual implementation.

Follow-up of the workshop:

1. A news letter:

While the participants are in the workshop they feel inspired to do something at village level. This enthusiasm is often temporary because it is product of the social environment created at the workshop. When the participants return to their respective villages, they face an adverse environment. It is the environment in which no one is interested in doing anything for the health promotion of village. In such situation a participant feels lonely and his loneliness may lead to non-action.

With the consideration of the above situation, we had requested the participants to send a detail news of their efforts to us. So we received several letters from the participants of the workshop regarding their activities and plans. We publish those activities in the news letter.

The news letter is in Hindi and looks like a small news paper. This is deliberate, because the villagers give a great importance to the news published in the news paper.

This news paper is a great help to these village level volunteer. The news paper establishes his identify as a part of large state level group involved in health promotion at village level.

ii. Assistance by the local Voluntary Organisations:

In some way this has been our draw back. So far the voluntary agencies had always adopted a policy of seeking people's assistances in their programmes but they are not aware of the strategy when people seek their assistance.

However it is encouraging that some of our member organisation are providing systematic assistance to the initiatives taken by the village level volunteers.

iii. Personal visits and letters:

Some of these village level volunteers seek assistance through the letters. In most cases their demands are related to health education material. For this purpose we have established an information cell in the office and send necessary information to them. If the large number of volunteers demand same information then we publish such information in our news letters and in 'health mirrors.'

Sometimes we also visit our village level volunteers in their respective villages. Such visits are not always possible for us but the representatives of local voluntary organisations visit them often.

iv. Follow-up Workshop:

We have planned to conduct a follow-up workshop for these volunteers in September 1992. The purpose of the workshop is to evaluate the work done so far, to provide more information, to help them to plan their activities more systematically, and to help them to organise resources from outside i.e. from Government and voluntary agencies.

Such workshops were held at Kundum block of Jabalpur, at Chappara block of Seoni and at Panigaon of Dewas District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FOR THE YEAR 1992-93.

During the last Annual General Body Meeting the General Body MP VHA passed a resolution to adopt a very specific approach of development, and of health care. According to the decision, the General Body had directed this office to promote the new health care approach among the Government and the voluntary Agencies of the state, produce literature, models etc. Therefore the efforts were made by the office to follow the directives of General Body and here is a brief report of the initiatives of MP VHA in that direction.

In this presentation, firstly I would like to present an overview of the new approach and then the description of the activities to promote the approach in the state.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE APPROACH

The final goal of this association is to improve the health status of nearly 7 million population of the state. However the members of this association realised that there can be no significant change in the health status of this vast population of the state either by the present health infrastructure of government, nor by the efforts of around 200 to 300 voluntary agencies which cover less than 3 lac population.

This is evident from the fact that despite of all the efforts of the government and of the voluntary agencies we are witnessing almost a steep rise in infant mortality; during 1990 the infant mortality i.e. the deaths of under one year children per 1000 live births was 110, but it increased to 122 by the year 1992 and there are indications that it must have reached 130 by the middle of 1993.

Why did our health system failed?

There are two distinct point of views. The views are almost diametrically opposite. The first is the Government's point of view and the second, the people's point of views. The Government's point of view is discussed in several workshops and seminar, but we hardly hear anything about people's point of view.

Government's point of view:

According to the health planners of the Government and of the voluntary health agencies, the major cause of the failure is the lack of people's participation. They argue that their health plans are systematic and scientific, but these plans fail at the level of implementation when people refuse to participate in those systematic health programmes.

People's point of view:

Viewed from people's point of view, the situation is very different. Less than 5% people ever depend on the health services of the Government or of the voluntary agencies. But this does not mean that people do not do anything to improve their health status. Whenever a child falls sick in any village people do not wait for any assistance either from the Government or from the voluntary agencies. They collect information from any possible reliable source, try home remedies, attempt treatment by local medical practitioners and if all of it fail, they admit the patient in some highly sophisticated nursing home of urban areas. This is people's health care system, and despite of its all short comings, the system is fully sustained by people.

Two systems:

There are two systems; health care by government and second, the health care by people. Health care by the government means a movement by government and people are expected to participate in it. The other alternative is to focus on people's efforts and provide necessary assistance to people in their efforts to improve their health status. This is an alternative health care strategy and is adopted by MP VHA as its policy.

The alternative health systems:

Eventhough people often make all out efforts for treatment, and eventhough they spend a large sum of money on doctors, medicines and on hospitalisation, the net outcome is far from satisfactory. People's health care system also failed and the major cause of it is the everwidening gap between "what people do" and "what they ought to do." For example, in case of new born 'under weight child', people make all possible efforts to save the child when it becomes sick. This is "what they do" and "what they ought to do", is to take care of the child while the child is in mothers womb.

The role of health agencies:

Peoples effort fail because there is a gap between "what they do" and "what they ought to do" therefore the role of Government and of Voluntary health agencies is to assist people in bridging the "gap" and this assistance is to be provided on the following different levels:

1. Health awareness:

Here health awareness means making people realise the gap between their present efforts of improving their health status and the efforts which they ought to make. Health can never beccms peoples movement unless people realise this gap.

ii. Assistance in health planning:

Once people realise the gap between "what they do" and "what they ought to do", then such a realisation creates a desire to bridge the gap, and it requires a systematic planning. Such a planning is a highly technical process and therefore the health agencies will have to provide health planning assistance to people in a manner in which people will understand the process.

iii. Service assistance:

People can not translate their health plans into action programmes unless they get an assurance of service assistance which is beyond their abilities, or the services which require some higher level medical or health care skills and knowledge. For example, it is the responsibility of the health agencies to make necessary arrangement for immunisation, provision of safe delivery, treatment for referred cases, Antenatal care, Postnatal care etc.

iv. Assistance in evaluation & monitoring:

In this approach the health care programme is basically people's programme and therefore the real honest evaluation and monitoring of the programme can only be done by people because it is people who suffer if programme fails, and benefit if the programme is successful.

The role of the government and voluntary agencies is to empower people to monitor and evaluate their health programme.

MP VHA PROGRAMMES

I. Health Awareness by Information Assistance:

In any remote village whenever someone falls sick the villagers are confronted with many questions; what is the sickness? is it serious? can it be cured by some home remedies? if yes, what are those home remedies? should the patient be taken to a hospital? which hospital? how much will it cost? and so on... The villagers then seek guidance of some elderly knowledgeable and reliable persons. These people are their channels of information, this is people's health information system.

We have made an attempt to replace people's advoc health information system by a systematic arrangement called "village level information cells." So far, we established nearly 35 village level information cells in different parts of the state. The cells are being run by villagers under the guidance of local member organisation of MP VHA. Now the government is also seeking assistance of MP VHA in establishing such information cells.

The organisations willing to establish information cells in the villages or communities of their project areas, ask villagers to select literate village level volunteers. These volunteers are then trained to establish information cells in their villages. They are provided with a small kit which includes some health information material and small books relevant to the health problems of community.

The objectives of the information training programmes are to equip village level volunteers to assess the health care needs of people, to identify sources of information, to collect information material, to select the relevant material, to classify the obtained material in categories which are meaningful to villagers, to disseminate the information even to the illiterate members of community etc. This is a four days training and is followed by re-orientation programmes.

The village level volunteers are provided with a proforma to register health information needs of people. They can make demand for information from government, voluntary agencies or from MP VHA. In order to establish a due credibility to their demands, MP VHA has printed letter heads titled "Village Information Cell" and at the bottom it is mentioned that the programme is supported by MP VHA and UNICEF.

The volunteers are also trained to monitor and evaluate their information programme.

At present the programme is being sponsored by UNICEF and Christian Aid. During the coming year we are planning to extend the programme in different parts of the state.

Information assistance through literature:

1. Health Mirrors:

In the view of the health information demands of people we prepare health education material in different subjects. Most of it is circulated among the member organisation in the form of "Health Mirrors."

Health Mirrors are published once in two months on various subjects like, dysentery, eye care, tooth care etc.

ii. Village Level Health News Letter:

Since the activities of the association are going on in several villages of the state, the news of all these activities are shared by all the members through a Hindi news letter titled "GRAMIN SWASTHYA SAMACHAR PATRA." At present nearly 2000 copies of this bimonthly paper are circulated in and out of the state.

The news letter also includes health education material on various subjects.

iii. Information for Voluntary Organisations:

The member organisations make some specific information demands and these demands are fulfilled by our information centre and whenever the information is not available with us we refer it to VHAI information centre.

iv. Health Education Material:

In the view of the present approach, now we are in the process of preparing some health education material which will be made available in the form of a kit.

So far the education material on care of under one year children has been prepared.

II. Promotion of Traditional System of Medicine:

Nearly 25% population of the state is tribal and hence is dependent mainly upon herbal medicines for health care. Our effort is to provide assistance to tribals in improving their health status through herbal medicines.

We had begin our efforts with the assesment of the health problems of tribals and the efforts they make to deal with it through herbal medicines. After a systematic assesment, we called a meeting of some tribals from all parts of the state to discuss the future strategy of action plan. During the meeting, which was attended by nearly 75 practitioners of herbal medicines, the participants prepared a list of nearly 30 health problems and also informed about the solutions of those problems through herbal medicines.

However the tribals identified two major areas in which they needed assistance of MP VHA and its member organisations:

1. Assistance in preparations of herbal medicines:

The tribals requested for assistance in preparations of herbal medicines, atleast for common ailments. Therefore we prepared a list of some common ailments, and our experts spent considerable time in finalising some simple herbal preparations for the tribals in M.P.

As a programme we train village level traditional practitioners in preparing 15 herbal medicines. Several training programmes were conducted.

Then we decided to train the trainers in 8 tribal district of the state. So far 20 trainers were trained and more these trainers conduct training programmes in their respective areas.

2. Assistance in identification and use of local medicinal plants:

The second problem of the tribal is related to the identification of medicinal plants. They felt that even though there are several medicinal plants in their forests, they know only few of them and also their knowledge regarding its use is very limited.

Therefore, in a second phase of the programme MP VHA included identification and use of the medicinal plants. Training programmes on this aspect are being organised in different parts of the state.

During the programme, local traditional practitioners and MPVHA experts conduct a tour programme of the local forests. They collect all possible medicinal plants from forest. The plants are then brought to one place. After a proper classification of all the plants, each plant is taken up for study. The plant is exhibited before all the participants. They share their knowledge regarding the use of the plant. Experts also share their knowledge regarding the plant. Then after a due discussion all the information regarding the plant is well documented and is properly attached with herbarium of those medicinal plants. The information is then made available to anyone.

Last year, it was decided that experts would prepare a list of only 25-30 medicinal plants of prime importance, and future orientation programmes would be focused mainly on identification of these medicinal plants.

Follow-up:

There is a systematic follow-up of the programme. Villagers write letters to MP VHA regarding the usefulness of herbal preparations, they identify the problems. The problems are then referred to the consultants on traditional medicine.

Alongwith the Voluntary Agencies, Government forest department has shown keen interest in the programme and several programmes are being held in collaboration with the forest department.

Orientation programmes on health planning:

As per the resolution of the last AGM, MP VHA office was assigned a responsibility of making the Government and Voluntary Health Agencies aware of MP VHA approach, and the health planning based on the approach. In a response this office made some efforts of organising the orientation programmes for the health agencies at various levels.

Orientation for the Government Agencies:

We felt that it was necessary to make the highest Government Health functionaries aware of the alternative approach recommended by MP VHA. Therefore MP VHA Executive Secretary presented the approach before the Government health functionaries in lectures at Bhopal during March and April 1993. The lectures were held at the Academy of Administration and were arranged by the Government agency. The health secretary, Joint Director of health services and other high level officials were present during the lectures.

We also focused our attention on the voluntary agencies and organised a three days orientation programme for the voluntary agencies of Bilaspur region. Nearly 40 representatives of different voluntary agencies were present during the programme. CXFAM regional Director Mr. Anil Shidore and representatives of other donor agencies like CASA and World Vision were also present during the meeting.

However the presence of the regional Director of UNICEF Dr. Kulkarni during the meeting was very fruitful. In his lecture he endorsed the efforts of MP VHA and admitted that new health care approach can be the only possible alternative strategy of health care. The meeting established closer contacts of voluntary agencies with UNICEF. The meeting established closer contacts of voluntary agencies with UNICEF. The meeting established closer contacts of voluntary agencies with UNICEF. The meeting established closer contacts of voluntary agencies in the state in collaboration with Federation of Voluntary agencies.

Senior consultant of the Planning Commission of India Dr. Mathur came from Delhi to participate in the orientation programme. In his presentation Dr. Mathur described it as the health care approach which is consistent with the new economic policy of India. He assured the support of planning commission in promoting the new approach in the state.

A similar orientation programme was organised for the voluntary agencies of Chhindwara District of MP. Nearly 30-35 participants of some grass root level organisations were present during the meeting. As a follow-up of the programme some local agencies of Chhindwara District have already initiated health care efforts on the approach.

Now Unicef
has planned
to

A three days orientation programme for Catholic Priests was held at Catholic Seminary at Ashta near Bhopal. Nearly 100 priests participated in the orientation programme. The programme was conducted by MP VHA Secretary Fr. Pradeep Cherian and Executive Secretary Mr. Raj Bhujbal. During the programme Fr. Cherian presented the approach as a process of humanisation.

Some other programmes on the subject were also held at different places in the State.

Health Care model on new approach:

Recently MP VHA, in collaboration with the District Administration of Indore launched a health care project covering 20,000 rural population of Indore District.

Eventhough the programme was started only in May 1993, it gained wide publicity through news papers. The leading news papers described the attempt as entirely new approach. In a public meeting Deputy Director of Panchayat explained it as a "Health Care System of Panchayati Raj" and the District Collector of Indore saw it as the reversal of the former system. He said that "in this system the entire responsibility of health promotion is with village leaders i.e. Panchayat, and the role of Government Health Agency is only to provide necessary assistance to the villagers in their efforts." The Chief Editor of national level news paper Hindustan Times visited the project villages. He encouraged the village leaders for their efforts and suggested that the approach should not be only confined to the health care but should also be extended to all other aspects of development.

Now the Government is making efforts to apply the same health care approach in urban areas. Overseas Development Authority selected several slums of Indore for the experiment. The programme is now launched. O.D.A. requested MP VHA guidance in their efforts.

The other major Government Agency, Narmada Valley Development (NVDA) is also planning development of the oustees of Sardar Sarovar Dam on the same approach.

Models of Unifocused Programme:

1. Eye Care Project:

MP VHA has also launched a District level eye care programme as a model of unifocused programme based on the new approach. The programme is basically implemented by the Indore District Administration while the planning is controlled from MP VHA office.

The project will cover nearly 8 lac rural and 10 lac urban population of the District. The Government appointed three persons for the project. At present they work in MP VHA office but soon the office will be shifted.

As per the plan Panchayat Department sent circulars to all Panchayats for selecting one volunteer per 1000 population. We are expecting a list of 1800 volunteers from villages. These volunteers will be trained to identify referral cases and then the referred cases will be examined by the Government Ophthalmic Assistants and Ophthalmologists. Further planning of the eye care programme will depend on the overall assessment of eye problems.

Each District of the state has sufficient funds for District Eye Care programme and therefore it is possible to initiate such efforts in all Districts of MP.

ii. School Health Programme:

A District level School Health Programme covering a nearly 350,000 students is launched by the District Administration in collaboration with MP VHA. Health education and medical check-up of students are two major aspects of the programme. For this we are planning to train nearly 8,000 school teachers. The teachers will be trained to give health education and also to identify students with health problems and refer them for medical check-up.

Initial planning of the programme was completed during the month of May and June 1992.

Our school health programmes are also going on in Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Seoni and Dewas Districts. These programmes cover more than 200 schools of the area.

ADMINISTRATION

Two more programme officers were appointed during the last year. Dr. Sohani is looking after the promotion of Traditional Medicine and Miss Lata Pillai is responsible for the programmes like health planning and production of health education material.

Finances:

Christian Aid is our major donor agency, and we are grateful to them for their continuing support to our efforts. We also get some financial assistance from UNICEF, Government of India and DCM CC.

However it must be noted it was not possible for us to undertake all these activities within the limits of direct financial assistance to us by above mentioned donars, because our actual expenses are far more than the financial assistance we get. It was possible only because voluntary and government agencies shared the expenses of our programmes without giving finances to us.

Governing Body:

We are specially gratefull to the members of Governing Body for their active participation in MP VHA activities. Some of the members demonstrated MP VHA approach in their respective programmes and also conducted several programmes.

Office Staff:

A sudden increase in MP VHA activities put an extra workload on small staff of this office, yet the staff fullfilled the work to the satisfaction of this office and therefore we express our deep sense of gratitude for their immense contribution.

With best wishes,

Raj Bhujbal,
Executive Secretary.

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Programme from May 1992 to June 1993

S.NO.	Place	Date	No.of Parti- cipents	Workshop on
1.	Jeevan Jyoti	June-29-30	25	Orientation Programme on the approach of people's Participatio
2.	Harde Dist. Hshangabad	July 27-29	50	Nutrition Education
3.	Poona	Aug. 2-4		Meeting with the principal of Ujjain Biblical Seminary.
4.	Indore	August	30	Community Health training through National open School.
5.	Catholic Seminary Ashta	Aug. 8-10	40	Workshop on approach
6.	Jabalpur	Sept. 10-12	37	School health.
7.	Jabalpur	Sept. 13-15	48	Communication.
8.	Village Barwani Vikas Khand Rahtgaon Distt. Hshangabad		70 Village covered 30	Identification of Herbal Plants.
9.	Pushpakunja Hospital Kasturbagram, Indore	Oct. 19-23	60 Village covered	School health and communication

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S.NO.	Place	Date	No. of Parti- cipents	Workshop
10.	Sewa-Kendra Panigaon Distt. Dewas	Oct. 28-31	32	Village covered 30 Fifteen medicine preparation.
11.	Block-Pali Distt. Bilaspur	Nov. 4-7	41	School Health
12.	P.O. Pali Distt. Bilaspur	Nov. 4-7	24	18 Preparation of Herbal Medicin
13.	Distt. Bilaspur	Nov. 4-8		Visits to Rizda, B.L. Home Champa Jairam Nagar.
14.	P.O. Pohri Distt. Gwalior	Nov. 22-24	40	10 Preparation of Herbal medicine.
15.	P.O. Mohana Distt Gwalior	Dec. 15-17	14	10 Preparation of Herbal Medi- cine.
<u>1993</u>				
16.	Bilaspur Hotel Chandrika	Jan. 6-8	65	Participation of people's Programme. ...3/-

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S.NO.	Place	Date	No of participant	village covered	workshop
17.	Mission Hospital Compound CHHAPRA Distt. Seoni	Jan-11-13	55	33	Preparation of H. Medicine.
18.	Jhabua	Jan-16-18	25		women's Health.
19.	Delhi	Feb.1-4			Executive Secretary Visit to VHA
20.	R.K.U.M.S. Akaltara Distt. Bilaspur	Feb-4-6	55	8College 3Schools	Preparation of Herbal Medicine.
21.	Mandla West- Nirmar	Feb- 10		X	Visit.
22.	Sewa Kendra Panigaon	Feb- 15-17	40		Exhibition
23.	Delhi	Feb. 22-26			Delhi Visit by Executive Sec.
24.	Jasalpur	Feb- 23-25	35		School health
25.	Govt. Vivekanand College Manindergarh Distt. Surguja	Feb.23-25	35	8.	Preparation of H. medicine.
26.	Kasturbagram Indore.	March 1-4			Women's Health.

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S.NO.	Place	Date	No.of	Village covered	Work Shop
27.	Mandleswar West - Nimar	March 7			Meeting with Jan Chetna Mu (Dr. Sohni)
28.	Sewa Kendra Panigaon Dist. Dewas	March 15-17	45		Information a Documentation
29.	Datta Mandir Mandleswar West- Nimar	March 15-17	33	15	Trainer's training
30.	Bhopal	March 27-29			Meeting on alternative health program attended by Executive Sec. Preparation Health medicine
31.	Panchyat Bhavan Farkanara Distt. Raigarh	March 25-28	28	15	
32.	M.P.V.H.A.Indore	March 29-31			Meeting with Dr. Manjnnath and Dr. Khare
33.	Sendhwa	April 3-5	45		Plan on Arunima.
34.	Gwalior	April 7			Khoj meeting
35.	Bhopal	April 8			Danida meeting
36.	I S S R D Shahpur Dist:Betul	April 12-14	24	10	Preparztion of H.medicine5/-

S.NO.	Place	Date	No of Parti cipents	Village covered	work shop
37.	Parad Singha Distt.Chhindwara	XXXXXX April 15-18	500 65		Health planing for chhindwara. Health medicine.
38.	Rest House Manpur Forest Dept.Manpur Range, Indore.	April 28-30	15	7	Preparation of Herbal medicine.
39.	Rest House Choral Forest Dept.Choral Range- Indore.	April 28-30	10	7	Preparation of H. medicine.
40.	Gramonati Sansthan Mahoba Dist.Hamirpur U.P:	May 3-7			Orientation workshop on Health education.
41.	Annpurna Asharam Padaria Dist.Jabalpur	May 16-19	37	18	Preparation of Herba medicine.
42.	Tarun Sanskar Dist..Jabalpur	May 16-18			Meeting by UNICEF.
43.	Forest Dept. Daulatpur Distt. Dewas.	May 12-14	30	4	Preparation of Herbal medicine
44.	Agriculture Dept. Udainagar Distt. Dewas.	May 21-23	15	7	Preparation of Health medicine
45.	Catholic Church Parsahi Distt. Bilaspur.	June 13-15	65	17	Preparation of Health medicine.

M.F. VHA Policy
&
Programmes for the year 1992 - 93
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I. Policy:

1. A resolution:

The association should make all possible efforts to promote human development approach based on the strategy of "participation in people's programmes." This was resolved during the Annual General Body Meeting of the Association held at Pachmarhi on June 6, 1992. The body prepared a list of the following recommendations which now constitutes the policy of the association in improving the health status of people as its specific, and overall human development as its general goal.

In the view of the above resolution, the board also directed this office to plan the programmes in accordance with the policy and recommendations of the Annual General Body.

2. Assumptions:

Basically the association believes that there are two approaches of human development. The first, or the present approach pre-supposes that the basic problems of man i.e. hunger, diseases, lack of adequate shelter and clothing etc. can be solved by empowering people through economic growth and technological progress. In the process, the government and voluntary agencies planned and initiated several developmental programmes on all fronts-in health, education, agriculture, environment protection etc.

However, despite of sincere commitments and modern scientific strategies, the government and the voluntary agencies failed to secure people's participation, and this led to the overall failure of the programmes.

Moreover whatever economic growth and technological progress was achieved even without people's participation has now become a major cause of our concern. The so-called development is now leading us to a path of self destruction; irresponsible industrial growth created problems of pollution, migration of villagers to cities, electrification and other technological progress enabled man to exploit valuable natural resources like water, huge dams are being constructed at the cost & mass scale deforestation and merciless evacuation of people, and the advancement in medical technology flooded our markets with non-essential and hazardous drugs. It also enabled people selective killings of female fetus in mother's womb.

The development approach which is based on the strategy of "participation in people's programmes" ensure economic growth and technological progress but this is necessarily associated with

elivation of human values in society. In fact, in this approach economic growth and technological progress is not possible without elivating human values in society, because in this approach people are forced to feel their problems, to think rationally about the problems, prepare plans, and then to implement it according to those plans. Thus people prepare their own programmes and the role of the government and voluntary agencies is to assist them in their programmes at all levels i.e. in feeling, thinking and actions. In this sence the process of participation in people's programme is a process of humanisation.

M.P. VHA PROGRAMMES

Objectives:

I. Awareness:

1. To make voluntary agencies aware of the shortcomings of the present programme oriented approach.
2. To make the voluntary agencies aware of the alternative development approach based on the strategy of "participation in people's programme."

II. Assistance:

1. To provide necessary assistance to the agencies which will make efforts of initiating the programmes based on the new approach. This assistance can be given in the following various ways:
 - i. assistance in planning
 - ii. assistance in manpower training
 - iii. assistance in resource material and resource persons.

Programmes:

I. Awareness Programmes:

Voluntary agencies in the state can be made aware of the new approach in various ways, but it can be done more effectively by

- i. visiting the member organisations.
- ii. circulating publications on the approach.
- iii. organising orientation programmes for different types of voluntary agencies in the state.
- iv. establishing some model programmes on the approach.

II. Assistance programmes:

The voluntary agencies willing to initiate their programmes will require assistance in the following areas:

- i. assistance in planning the programmes.
- ii. assistance in manpower training.
- iii. assistance in resource material and resource persons.

Programme strategy:

1. Classification of the voluntary agencies:

Madhya Pradesh is a vast state and there are several types of organisations in different parts of the state. Though all the organisations are ultimately making efforts of human development, there are differences in their socio-cultural, and religious backgrounds, their ideologies, concerns and areas of emphasis are different.

In order to give due respect to the identify of all the organisations, this association will have to make a careful catagorisation of the organisations and develop a strategy of awareness and assistance programmes relavant to all the different organisations in the state. For example, our programme strategies for catholic organisations will have to be different than the strategies for social action groups. For this, it is necessary to make catagorisation in the agencies operating in Madhya Pradesh.

Broadly speaking, the agencies in the state can be classified in the following manner:

1. The agencies in the state can be classified in the following major catogories:

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN THE STATE

Social Action groups

1. Issues based organisations like Narmada, Bhopal gas tragedy.
2. Demand generation groups.

Catholic Organisations

1. Resource centres
2. Hospitals in urban areas.
3. Hospitals in rural areas.
4. Hospitals with community health centres.
5. Community health centres with dispensaries.
6. Social action groups.
7. Centres with unfocused activities like leprosy, eye problems et.

Protestant Organisations

1. Hospitals
2. Hospitals with Community health Centre.
3. Community health centres.
4. Resource organisations.
5. Centres with unfocused activities like leprosy, eye etc.

Other organisations

1. Resource Centres
2. Hospitals
3. Hospitals with community health centres.
4. Centres for development activities.

PROGRAMMES OF MP VHA UPTO DECEMBER 1992.

I. Awareness Programme:

1. Preparation of distribution material:

We can plan to prepare the distribution material on the approach before December 1992. This will include:

- i. Basic principles of the approach.
- ii. Methodology of its implementation.
- iii. Case studies of some model programmes.
- iv. Techniques of undertaking specific interventions related to health.

2. Orientation Programmes:

Some orientation programmes on the approach were held since last two months. We intend to organise two workshops on the approach before December 1992.

- i. A workshop for social action groups.
- ii. A workshop for the organisations involved in community health work.

Programme from August to December

1. August 24 - 26 : Proposed dates for nutrition workshop with ODA (ANMs).
2. September 9-15 : Workshop on low cost communication aid and school health workshop with government teachers at Jabalpur.
3. September 21-23 : Harda - Workshop on identification of herbal plants.
4. September 26-20 : Proposed dates for school health workshop with government teachers at Dewas district.
5. October 7 - 8 : Proposed dates for Damoh visit.
6. October 15-17 : Proposed dates for school health workshop with government teachers at Jhabua Dist.
7. November 16-22 :
 1. School Health Workshop with government teachers at Bilaspur.
 2. Workshop on preparation of herbal medicines for old government teachers at Bilaspur.
 3. Follow-up meeting with old government teachers.
8. December 1-4 :
 1. School health workshop at Lakhnadon.
 2. Preparation of herbal medicines, follow-up meeting with government teachers.

3 P.S.M. Training programme before December.

CASE STUDIES OF EXPERIMENTS

IN

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH

"PARTICIPATION IN PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME

BY

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MP VHA's EFFORTS IN PROMOTING HEALTH
THROUGH
PARTICIPATION IN PEOPLE'S PROGRAMME.

I. Village level treatment of minor ailments through herbal medicines

Two years ago we called a state level meeting of some 75 traditional practitioners of herbal medicines. Five national level experts on traditional system of medicine were also present as the resource persons.

The purpose of the meeting was not to promote traditional system of medicines, it would have misled us and would have kept us engaged in developing different methods of popularising traditional systems of medicines. Our purpose was simply to prepare some common action plan for providing relief to people as our minute contribution in elevating their health status.

In the beginning, all the participants prepared a list of the health problems of their respective areas. Finally, the list of nearly 32 health problems was prepared. There is nothing new in it. Even the traditional approach begins with the assessment of the health needs of people.

The real difference between the traditional and the new approach begins after assessment of the health problems. Traditionally, after the assessment we should have gone into the process of identifying the causes of the problems, its solutions, interventions, the detail strategies of undertaking these interventions, and so on. Finally we would have ended in preparing one of those massive community health programmes.

We avoided that temptation. For us, those tribals are not only machines with some technical faults, they are also humanbeings involved in the process of solving their health problems. So our further discussion was centred on their efforts in solving the health problems. This is the uniqueness of the new approach.

They informed that of all those 32 health problems they were unable to do anything for nearly 13-15 health problems. However, they were confident that herbal treatment was possible for the rest. But they were facing several problems in preparing medicines for those 15-17 minor ailments.

Then we confined our discussion only to the treatment of those 15-17 minor ailments, and our experts decided provide necessary assistance to them in preparations of those herbal medicines. Thus, they prepared a guideline for the preparations of 15 herbal medicines. All the participants agreed that those 15 herbal medicines were useful at village level.

Then according to the plan prepared at the meeting, we conducted several training programmes in the state and trained over 200 villagers in preparing those medicines. Later these trained people conducted training programmes in nearby villages. We received information of some such programmes. It is our estimate that today there are atleast 300 villages in the state where villagers avail a facility of treatment of minor ailments through herbal medicines.

The second step in this programme was to strengthen these trained villagers in identifying local medicinal plants. The programmes of identification of medicinal plants were also organised at some places.

One of such a programme was organised at Panigaon of Dewas Dist. This is a tribal belt of the district. The programme was organised for those people who were already trained in preparing herbal medicines.

During the training, the experts on traditional medicine, and the villagers went into the nearby forest and identified several medicinal plants. There was a discussion on all the plants. The information was well documented. The villagers also prepared a herbarium of the medicinal plants and the herbarium alongwith the information of each plant, is permanently displayed at Panigaon.

Now it is left upto the experts on traditional medicines to innovate more interventions for further strengthening of villagers in the field of herbal medicines. This may not be an easy process. It requires a careful translation of modern knowledge and technology into simple information and easy techniques.

II.

IMPROVING HEALTH STATUS
THROUGH
NUTRITION EDUCATION

A Workshop on nutrition education:

During January 1992, MP VHA had called a four day workshop for Primary School Teachers of Pali block of Bilaspur District. The purpose of the workshop was to prepare plans to improve health status of villagers through interventions related to nutrition education. Nearly 142 teachers were present during the workshop.

In the beginning it was made clear to all the teachers that eventhough the workshop was organised with the permission of education department, they were participating only as educated representatives of villages, and not as teachers. This means that whatever they would doing during or after the workshop, will be in their capacity as responsible representatives of village community. Therefore the participation in the workshop was their own choice and we had also assured them that the education department would not take any action against them if they would choose not to participate in the workshop. It is against this background that we began the workshop.

Communication Strategy:

We did not have to make any efforts to make our presentation interesting - no colourful flash cards or posters, no puppet shows, dramas or story telling. Yet when we concluded the workshop at 5.30 p.m. on the first day, the participants insisted to have an additional session at night and so we continued the programme till midnight.

We did organise some independent entertainment sessions, but the purpose was not to make our presentation interesting.

The Goal:

During the very first session of the workshop one tribal teacher stood up and boldly said "Sir nutrition education is not our major concern in villages. The majority of our villagers are leading good healthy life without your modern nutrition education, without knowing the names of those vitamins."

"Our major concern", he said, "is the diseases in villages. We want to reduce these diseases, want to reduce disabilities and deaths due to diseases. Instead of wasting your time and our time in that nutrition education, why not do something about the real sufferings of our villagers?"

There was much truth in this suggestion of that tribal teacher. Villagers are neither interested in our nutrition education nor they are willing to do anything about its promotion in their villages. In short, it is not their programme.

This is the problem; if we claim to do health promotion through participation in people's programme, how can we give nutrition education when it is not people's programme ?

It is true that nutrition education is not a people's programme but improving the health status of their families and their village communities is certainly a people's programme. Whenever people clean their homes and its surrounding, make efforts for safe drinking water, brush their teeth, take bath, treat people with home remedies, or take them to the hospitals, they are involved in the programme of improving their health status.

It is in this people's programme that nutrition education has a special place as a necessary intervention, and people are not aware of it.

Therefore primarily our goal was not to give nutrition education to people but to make them realise the significance of nutrition education in their programme of improving health status, and then give nutrition education as a necessary follow up.

Objectives:

In the light of the above mentioned goal we had set the following objectives for the workshop:

1. To make people aware of the significance of nutrition education in their programme of improving health status.
2. To give nutrition education in a manner in which -
 - i. They would realise their own responsibilities.
 - ii. They would realise the assistance they require from Government and from voluntary agencies.
3. To give guidelines for planning the programme.
4. To allow the participants to prepare their own action plans in which -
 - i. firstly they would prepare a plan of their own initiatives in the view of their own resources, abilities and potentials.
 - ii. secondly they would prepare a plan of a systematic assistance to their initiatives.

The workshop was conducted to fulfill the above mentioned objectives. The following is a brief description of our presentation.

Definition of health status:

First of all it is important to know what we mean by the health status. If we say village Rampur is healthier than village Sitapur then obviously we mean that at Rampur there are less diseases, deaths and disabilities than at Sitapur. Without going into any further details we can say that diseases, deaths and disabilities are the three major parameters of measuring the health status of any village.

Causes of Diseases: External and Internal:

We can measure the health status by diseases, deaths, and disabilities but we know that deaths and disabilities are caused by diseases. So if we decrease diseases we will be able to improve the health status of people. For this, it is necessary to examine the causes of diseases.

Most of us are aware of so many causes of diseases ... polluted air, contaminated water and food, mosquito bites, unhygienic life style etc. But it is very important to know that we do not necessarily suffer from malaria after a bite by an infected mosquito. If this was the case, then by this time all the population of India would have been wiped out. Also all those who drink contaminated water do not necessarily fall sick.

This means that apart from the external causative agents of diseases, there are some internal factors, which influence of health. And one of them is the nutritional status of person. If a person is weak then there are more chances of him falling sick than a healthy person. Also the effects of sickness on a weak child are often more than on a healthy child. However this should only be taken as a norm and not as a rule.

The Importance of Nutrition Education:

For improving the health status of your village, it is very important that the village environment should be clean, they should get safe drinking water, etc. Since health is also related to educational and economic status, attempt should be made to elivate educational and economic status of villagers. But it will take several years, should then our children suffer untill we convert ~~the~~ present villages into those ideal villages ? What we can do at present in the given situation ?

In coming few years we may not be able to create ideal healthy environment in our village, we may not be able to improve educational and economic status of villagers, but atleast we can identify those weak children and take a special care of those children. This is certainly possible at any village with little training, devotion and efforts.

The tasks before the villagers:

In the light of all the above discussion we can conclude that primarily villagers will have to perform the following tasks:

1. To identify weak children.
2. To take care of those weak children at village level.
3. To refer some extremely weak children to hospitals in time.
4. To educate villagers for improving nutritional status of expecting mothers and under five children.

The Role of Government or Voluntary Health Agencies:

1. To enlighten the villagers regarding the importance of nutrition in their efforts to elevate the health status of their village, and also to make them aware of the expected tasks in it.
2. If the villagers are willing to perform those tasks at village level then the government and voluntary agencies should assist villagers in training some selected villagers in performing those tasks. The objectives of such a training is to equip villagers with knowledge and skills related to nutrition. This means that :
 - i. Villagers should have some knowledge of balanced diet, different nutritional deficiencies, special care related to those nutritional deficiencies.
 - ii. The villagers should be skilled in identifying different types of nutritional deficiencies, they should also be skilled in identifying those cases of nutritional deficiencies, which require special hospital care.
 - iii. The villagers should be skilled in giving nutrition education in community. They will have to be trained to use their own methods of communication in giving nutrition education.

3. The government and the voluntary agencies should be equipped to take a medical care of the patients referred by the villagers.
4. The Government and the voluntary agencies should keep a proper record of nutritional deficiencies and keep villagers informed about the causes of the nutritional deficiencies in their respective villages.

In this respect they should also provide guidance to the villagers regarding the necessary steps that the villagers should take in dealing with their local nutritional problem.

Nutrition Education:

After clearly explaining the importance of nutrition education, the role of villagers and the role of voluntary agencies the participants made a demand for nutrition education and for the skills in identifying cases of nutritional deficiencies.

As per their demand the nutrition education was given to the participants in the following order of presentation. Here this order of presentation is very important because every step is a participation in their priorities:

1. Different types of nutritional disorders and diseases.
2. Signs and symptoms of each type of nutritional disorders.
3. Signs and symptoms of cases to be referred to hospital.
4. Special care of children in each case of nutritional deficiency.
5. Concept of balanced diet and how to plan balanced diet in available food items.

Village Level Planning:

After all the presentation on nutrition education and the skills associated with it we reminded the villagers and following expected tasks to be performed in each village:

1. Identification of the cases of nutritional deficiencies
2. Special care of the identified cases.
3. Identification of cases to be referred to hospitals.
4. Nutritional awareness at village level.

We categorically informed the participants that explaining the task was our limit. It was not possible for us to give guidance to them on planning village level activities to fulfill those tasks. For example, it was not possible for us as to which procedure they should adopt to identify children. Should it be done by some formal survey, or should it be done by a casual home visits? Would the identification be done by different persons in different parts of village? or should it be done by only one person in all village.

The participants agreed with us that it would not be possible for us to plan activities in their villages. They also agreed that since socio-cultural structure and leadership pattern in each village is different, village level planning would have to be done by the villages separately.

The participants then prepared their own action plans. Since those plans were prepared by the persons who were going to implement the plans, it was not possible for us to question the feasibility of those plans. However this does not mean that the plans prepared by them were perfect, it only means that they were convinced about the feasibility of those plans. These plans certainly require some modification during actual implementation.

Follow-up of the workshop:

1. A news letter:

While the participants are in the workshop they feel inspired to do something at village level. This enthusiasm is often temporary because it is product of the social environment created at the workshop. When the participants return to their respective villages, they face an adverse environment. It is the environment in which no one is interested in doing anything for the health promotion of village. In such situation a participant feels lonely and his loneliness may lead to non-action.

With the consideration of the above situation, we had requested the participants to send a detail news of their efforts to us. So we received several letters from the participants of the workshop regarding their activities and plans. We publish those activities in the news letter.

The news letter is in Hindi and looks like a small news paper. This is deliberate, because the villagers give a great importance to the news published in the news paper.

This news paper is a great help to these village level volunteer. The news paper establishes his identify as a part of large state level group involved in health promotion at village level.

ii. Assistance by the local Voluntary Organisations:

In some way this has been our draw back. So far the voluntary agencies had always adopted a policy of seeking people's assistances in their programmes but they are not aware of the strategy when people seek their assistance.

However it is encouraging that some of our member organisation are providing systematic assistance to the initiatives taken by the village level volunteers.

iii. Personal visits and letters:

Some of these village level volunteers seek assistance through the letters. In most cases their demands are related to health education material. For this purpose we have established an information cell in the office and send necessary information to them. If the large number of volunteers demand same information then we publish such information in our news letters and in 'health mirrors.'

Sometimes we also visit our village level volunteers in their respective villages. Such visits are not always possible for us but the representatives of local voluntary organisations visit them often.

iv. Follow-up Workshop:

We have planned to conduct a follow-up workshop for these volunteers in September 1992. The purpose of the workshop is to evaluate the work done so far, to provide more information, to help them to plan their activities more systematically, and to help them to organise resources from outside i.e. from Government and voluntary agencies.

Such workshops were held at Kundum block of Jabalpur, at Chappara block of Seoni and at Panigaon of Dewas District.

III. INTRODUCTION OF EYE TESTING AT VILLAGE LEVEL.

One of the most important aspect in primary eye care at village level is a timely referral of the cases. This is important in all age groups but specially more important in young school going children. A negligence at early stage may result in some permanent deformity.

Translation of Technology:

This timely referral is possible only when some village level workers will develop skills for it. But in the light of modern highly sophisticated knowledge of ^{Ophthalmology} ophthalmology is not a simple process; It requires a translation of modern ophthalmic knowledge and techniques in simple village level knowledge and techniques possible at village level, and therefore can only be done by a well qualified ophthalmologist, who is also aware of village level limitations.

For MP VHA this responsibility was undertaken by Dr.Sudhir Mahashabde. He is also a board member of the association. Dr.Mahashabde devised a simple technique by which any literate villager can easily identify problems of vision and also can distinguish between cases of refractive errors, and the cases to non-refractive errors. The technique enables a village level worker for a proper referral; He can refer the cases of refractive errors to optometrist, but he will refer the cases of vision problems with non-referactive errors to a qualified ophthalmologist.

All this appears very difficult but it is our experience that any literate or illiterate village person can learn the test in less than 30 minutes. The kit for the test is also not very expensive. It ^{cost} only Rs. 15/-, and can be permanently used.

Dr.Mahashabde also developed some simple flash cards by which a village worker can identify referral cases of different eye problems. It requires only 2 hours training and the cost of these cards is Rs.10/- .

Dr. Mahashabde's efforts in developing village level techniques in Primary eye care is a unique effort, and certainly we are grateful to him for it, but this process translation of medical technology into village level simple techniques is not new in other fields of primary health care. QRS and kits for village level birth attendants is good example of it.

An intervention as Participation in People's Programme:

The difference between the traditional and the new approach lies not in the techniques but the manner in which it is used in the process of delivering health care.

When we speak of participation in peoples programme in this contest of primary eye care, we want them to identify the referral cases at their own initiatives. It is people's responsibility to select a person for training, it is their responsibility to identify the referral cases and it is their responsibility to seek assistance for the treatment of the referral cases. Unlike the traditional approach, there will no paid worker visiting each home and fullfilling the target of primary eye tests.

It is with this above approach in mind that we have recently introduced primary eye testing at villages through the village level volunteers.

Some international agencies involved in eye care programme have already given us an assurance that they will make necessary arrangements for the medical examinations of the referral cases identified at village level.

Primary eye care involves several other interventions. We shall depend on the advise of the experts in identifying those various necessary interventions. We shall then introduced those interventions in already existings infrastructures based on the approach of participation in people's programme.

V. TWO PROGRAMMES OF BILASPUR EXPERIMENT

1. People's Effort in Goitre Control:

Several eastern districts of MP are declared as Goitre prone and Bilaspur is one of them. Mr. Vijay Tiwari undertook the task of Goitre control in Pali Block of Bilaspur District through his organisation called Gramin Seva Sanstha. The programme which was started with the initiatives of MP VHA is a good example of the approach.

In the beginning Mr. Tiwari spent a considerable time in collecting information regarding Goitre problem in that area; He examined iodised salt samples from several villages in Pali block and found that those samples did not contain iodine. He also made a survey of Government Efforts in solving Goitre problem and learnt that almost nothing was being done.

He then called a large scale meeting of village leaders and placed all the information before them. Naturally the villagers were annoyed and wanted that Mr. Tiwari should do something about the problem. They assured full co-operation to him in these efforts.

A just cause and massive support of people, a perfectly ideal situation for any social action group to organise an impressive show. As a social activist Mr. Tiwari should have exploited the situation. He should have organised few demonstrations in front of the office of District Administration, shouted slogans against inefficiency of the government, and he should have managed to get in prison for a couple of days.

All these actions would have put Mr. Tiwari and his organisation in the category of those "grass root level freedom fighters" and his programme would have been one of those rare models where the voluntary agencies manage to secure people's participation.

Here it is very important to note that Mr. Tiwari and his organisation did not organise any demonstration. Neither he, nor the workers of his organisation were put behind bars. He did not accept people's offer to support him on this important issue.

"Goitre is not my problem, there is no reason why I should take initiative in solving the problem, and then seek your assistance. " Mr. Tiwari informed this categorically to the people present at the meeting. He said that he was not their elected representative who should present their demands before the government. He made it absolutely clear that Goitre was their problem, and if they were interested in solving that problem they would have to take initiatives. The role of his organisation was only to provide necessary assistance on demand. He also wanted people to understand that his organisation had limited resource and any assistance to them would be only within the limited resources of his organisation. Therefore they should not have any over expectations from him or from his organisation.

As a result of this strategy, people took initiatives in solving the problem and GSS provided the necessary assistance within the limits of their resources. Eventhough the process is going on today, we will just take a glimpse of some of people's achievements in solving the problem.

First of all village leaders organised a meeting of District Collector and people in one small village of the block. The District Collector promptly ensured the participation several other government functionaries in the meeting. In this, Gramin Seva Sanstha only helped them in establishing their contact with the Government.

During the meeting the District Collector Mr. Indrajit Dani and the Government health functionaries were made aware of the problem. Several salt sample were tested on the spot, and it was found that the iodine content in most samples was far less than the required norm.

The district administration and people together worked out a systematic plan of action. This included the warning to all the traders regarding the sale of non iodised salt, some curative measures at the government health centres, a constant mechanism of checking the salt at the level of stock and also at the level of distribution centres etc. At the request of the people, the district administration also checked salt which was in several vagon at Bilaspur Railway station. The vagans were sealed by the Government when they found that iodine content in that salt was too less. The vagans are still on the railway Station.

Certainly this is just a beginning and much more has to be done. But whatever is done, was possible only through the approach of participation in people's programme.

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II. People's Effort in Horticulture:

Here is one more example of a development intervention which was basically intended for the economic development but also resulted in the health promotion.

There are about 12-13 small villages around the catchment area Khuntayhat dam in Pali block of Bilaspur district. Majority of the villagers are tribals and the villagers are resettlements of oustees of the dam.

About 7 years ago Mr. Vijay Tiwari initiated development work in these villages through his organisation called "Gramin Seva Sanstha." When the organisation began the work in those villages, 90% people were landless agricultural labourers, they were also involved in seasonal migration to towns for their livelihood. The percentage of literacy was certainly as low as in any other tribal part of MP. The villages were also not linked by roads. Where there is a combination of unemployment, poverty and illiteracy, one does not have to say too much regarding the health status of such community.

In this situation, it was obvious that Gramin Seva Sanstha should have introduced some employment generation schemes, develop an infrastructure for primary health care delivery with atleast a small hospital, initiated some literacy programmes in all the villages, organise communities to form Mahila Mandals or youth clubs, and finally, to make everthing appear progressive, he should have arranged some public awareness programmes and organise few demonstrations before the local administration. This would have put Mr.Tiwari and his organisation in the catagory of those ideal development projects.

Today, after 6-7 years of efforts, those landless mainurished labourers sell around two truck loads of fresh vegitables daily in nearby town. Most of them have atleast one and half acres of land. The people who used to go to towns in search of jobs are now in search of labourers to increase the output of their farms.

Such economic prosperity is often associated with its own evils, individualistic self dependent, arrogant society and a gradual down fall of human values. Something that is taking place in our urban economically developed societies.

You will observe an exactly contrary trend in these villages. The village communities here are getting more and more organised. Instead of being individualistic and self centred these villages are now engaged in the plans of collective benefits of villages. They are in the process of formation of co-operatives, making efforts for raising their educational status and village panchayats are getting to control any possible social evils in their communities. This does not mean that there is a kingdom of heaven on earth. It simply means there is a positive direction of change.

Mr.Tiwari says that success or the failure of all our development efforts depend on what do we think of those villagers lifeless machines? ... useless animals ? ..or responsible human beings? If we will treat them as machines or animals, then we will not

give them any opportunity to solve their problems, instead we we will determine their problems with our perspective. We will also not permit them participate in the process of planning. All The planning will be done in our offices because we will have no faith in the thinking process of those illiterate, ignorant villagers.

The efforts of Gramin Seva Sanstha deserves a careful study because what they did is catagorically different than what our modern social scientist would do. He would identify the problems and then would prepare a systematic strategy for solving those problem. It is somewhat like a mechanic would do to repair a machine. Often he does not care to ask what people are doing to solve the problems. This is a question which no one asks to a machine and it is this question which differentiates between a mechanical and human approach of development.

So Gramin Seva Sanstha's members developed personal relationship with the villagers, revealed themselves to people and then tried to understand their life process.

Being farmers, villagers natural inclination was towards farming. Every year, they were employed as labourers in the fields in the catchment area of the dam.

As per the rules, the land in the catchment area is auctioned every year. Some rich businessman used to the land on lease and then employ these villagers as labourers in that land.

After examining the situation Mr. Tiwari and his associate learnt that the villagers could easily take the land on lease collectively and then work in it as the owners of land.

He informed this to the villagers. The villagers then launched a struggle for the land and it took them nearly 2 years to win that battle. And as result, today each family has around one and half acres of very productive land.

The second step was to make efforts for increasing the productivity of the land. Gramin seva Sanstha helped the villagers in establishing contacts with the horticulture department. Unfortunately the horticulture department was engaged in fulfilling the targets of the schemes given to them by their higher authorities. They wanted people's assistance in fulfilling the schemes. But the situation in the village was not in conformity with the conditions of these schemes. Any way people were also interested in those schemes. They simply wanted the assistance of the experts of horticulture department in increasing the productivity of land.

After some discussions with the villagers, the government functionaries realised the irrationality of their efforts of promoting government schemes. They admitted that basically their responsibility was to assist people in their efforts to increase productivity. And they fulfilled the responsibility with dedication.

The villagers then began to produce so much vegetables that there was a problem of transporting it to a good market. That problem is also solved, and two trucks are engaged in transporting vegetables to the market.

Yet there is still a problem of surplus. Because unless there is a provision of storing vegetables, the farmers have to sell it in through-away price. In order to solve this problem, the farmers are now in the process of constructing a cold storage through their co-operative.

This is not the end of the story. This approach of participating in people's programmes has it several positive side effects. The villagers who have now developed a habit of solving their problems through their efforts are seriously thinking about other aspects of their development which includes health and education.

"Economic growth and technological progress of villages is not our final goal," says Mr. Tiwari, "it is only a necessary by product of our approach. Our major concern is to let the people lead a life of human dignity in any given situation."

OVERVIEW OF
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
AT
PANIGAON

An introduction:

In September 1987, a Catholic Priest, Fr. Pradeep Cherian went to Panigaon of Dewas district to initiate some development activities in that area.

Panigaon is around 70 kms from Indore on Indore-Harda-Nagpur road, and is a village with a population of around 1500. It is surrounded by several tribal villages in the forest. Panigaon is a main shopping centre for all the tribals in that area.

There is an interesting history of these tribals; Most of them are not the local residents but were emigrated to this area from East & West Nimar district of MP nearly 20 years ago. The emigration took place because the local resident tribals left the area due to a constant disturbances from wild animals. When the tribals in Nimar district received a news that the land at Panigaon was available at almost a throw away price, they came to Panigaon, purchased the land, took up the challenge of facing wild animals and settled in those villages around Panigaon.

Fr. Cherian went to Panigaon and instead of constructing a Catholic Centre, he stayed in one rented house. He insists that this should not be seen as act of sacrifice, or identification with the poor. The purpose was only to allow people to know him and to know the people, and the best way to it was to say with people. Even in that rented house he tried to make his life little more luxurious than the rest of the villagers.

Rising expectations:

As he began his stay in the village, being a Catholic Priest, there was some opposition to him on religious ground, but neither it lasted for a long time, nor he was too much worried about it. Fr. Cherian was more concerned about rising expectation of the villagers due to his presence. They expected that he will certainly open an English Medium School, construct hospital, distribute grains and in the process probably he would convert some tribals.

A message of hope:

After few months personal interaction people came to know that Fr.Cherian was not an object which could be used for school, hospital or wheat, but he was a living person, a human being with whom they could interact personally, a person who shares his problems with them and a person with whom they could share their joy or sorrow.

But this person was something different than whom they had met earlier. He was a person with a message of hope. It was a hope that they could improve themselves with their own efforts and he was willing to assist them in their efforts. This was a process of participating in people's programme. It is this message of hope that latter became a basis of all his activities at Panigaon.

While commenting on the work at Panigaon, one tribal leader said "Fr.Cherian did not make us beggers but by being with him we learnt how to lead a life with human dignity."

Programme of School Education:

During some discussions the villagers decided to do something about the education of their children. So they decided to examine the present available facilities for primary education in their villages.

It was found out that the villagers were not willing to send their children to the government schools because the teachers remained absent most of the time and were not taking interest in teaching. The teachers on the other hand complained that instead of sending children to schools, the villagers were using them in some house hold jobs, or were sending them for cattle grazing.

However without going too much into the process of finding faults, the villagers, alongwith Fr.Cherian, decided that a seperate teacher would be appointed. The villagers would partially take up the responsibility of the payment of his salary, and will also be responsible for sending children to that school. Fr.Cherian agreed to supervise the education in those schools.

Though it appears as a parallel structure of education system, in reality, it was only a temporary extension of the government primary schools. All the students who attend such schools are also enrolled in the government primary schools and the examinations are conducted by the teachers of government school.

The programme began with a school in one village and then gradually spread in 20 villages. This arrangement also encouraged the teachers of the government school, and they began to be more systematic and regular in their work. As expected, in some villages the villagers gradually began to send their children directly to the government schools. In such villages these "extension" schools were not needed and therefore were closed down. At present there are three villages in which such schools are closed down.

As the villagers are realising the importance of education, they are making a community level efforts to send more children to school. At a village Tamtek, the villagers appointed two three persons to look after all their cattles. The community provides them necessary wages in different ways. How they do it is their business, but it is important to note that this decision enabled more students to go to school.

As the urge for education is increasing people are not just satisfied with the primary schools. One of those villages planned to have a middle school. They sought guidance from Fr. Cherian. He then guided the villagers to approach Government. After few repeated visit to the education office in the Secretariat at Bhopal, the government agreed to open middle school in the village on the condition that the villagers would contribute Rs.50,000/- for the construction of building. Surprisingly, the villagers collected Rs.50,000/- in less than a week and submitted the amount to the government. Every family in the village was asked to contribute something. No amount was fixed. Even one rupee was accepted as a valuable contribution.

The villagers also realise the problems of teachers and try to help them in solving their problems. At one village there a minor clash between the government teacher and some villagers. The village community called a meeting and after realising that some villagers were at fault, they gave warning to them.

There is one high school at Panigaon. Some teachers who are posted at the high school did not join. This is an usual practice in many rural schools and often no one takes notice of permanent absence of teachers. But the students took a serious note of it and discussed it with some village leaders. Knowing that they themselves will have to do something, they straight went to the office of district collector of Dewas, informed about ^{his} in the office. For the Government officials, it was a strange experience. Earlier, no student had ever visited their office with a request for an appointment of a teacher. The district administration promptly responded and the teacher was appointed in the school.

Economic Development through a Co-operative:

During the early months of the year 1991, the discussions on poverty began in the village level meetings. Certainly some villagers waste their money in drinking and that is one of the cause of their poverty. But the major cause was their habit of taking loans for seeds and fertilizers from local money lenders on very high interest rate. They were often not in a position to repay those loans and always remained trapped in it.

The villagers suggested that Fr.Cherian should give them loans at a lower interest rate and this could be a good option for the present situation. Fr.Cherian agreed, but he wanted villagers to think whether this could be a permanent arrangement. The villagers themselves did not agree that the loans from Fr.Cherian could be a permanent solution. So after long discussions the village committees prepared a following plan of action as a permanent solution for the problem. Now the same is being implemented since July 1991.

1. The village committees decided that each earning member of village would contribute Rs.20/- per month in village fund, and the collection would be deposited in local bank in the name of three persons. Of these two person would be the village leaders and the third would be a worker of Fr.Cherian's organisation.

2. Since one year's collection would not be sufficient for advancing loans, it was decided that the process of depositing money would continue for three years without any utilisation of those deposits
3. As an interium arrangement Fr.Cherian would make a provision of some funds for loans.
4. In any case, loans would not be given to any farmer but only to the village committees and village committees would be responsible for proper distribution and collection of loans. Each village committee would find its own way of dealing with the defaulters.
5. The loans would never be given in the form of cash, but there would be a collective purchasing of seeds, pesticides, and fertilisers. This would be allotted to each village according to its collective demand. Proper distribution of all these items would entirely be a responsibility of village level committee.

At present the programme is going on in 15 villages and people have stopped taking loans from the local money lenders. As per the plan, the villagers have already deposited over Rs.50,000/- in their fund. That amount is now also transferred in yearly fixed deposit.

As an interium arrangement for three years, Fr.Cherian advanced some money for the purchase of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides in July 1991. So far there was 90% recovery of the loan. Fr. Cherian is certainly concerned about the rest 10% loan, but he is not worried about it. The loan was given to village committees and it will be a duty of the village committees to find some way of refunding the loan.

Meanwhile the village committees examined the cases of defaulters. According to them all the remaining cases of default are due to some genuine causes, and therefore they are given sufficient time for the repayment of their loans.

For village committees, the collection of deposit is also not an easy process. In one village, they did not have sufficient money

for depositing the necessary amount. The problem was solved in rather strange way; one villager had an extra bullock. Extra simply means that he could do without it. The village committee then requested him to sell that bullock and deposit the amount in the bank on behalf of the villagers. This was done and villagers are now gradually repaying the amount.

All the above activities should have resulted in clash between the local money lenders and Fr.Cherian. But it did not happen because of the attitude of Fr.Cherian and associates towards the money lenders. "It is against our principles," says Fr.Cherian, "to put people in a rigid category of exploiters and exploited. For us, all of them are created in the image of God and therefore deserve human level dignified treatment. To the best of our ability, we assure that treatment to the money lenders. Many times we require their assistance in programmes of community development, and sometimes they too require our assistance in their programmes."

Now the plans are being prepared to give education to the farmers on careful and proper use of pesticides and fertilisers.

Other Development Activities:

The villagers around Panigaon are now involved in several development activities. These include; health education through school children, malaria control, preparation of herbal medicines at village level, agriculture development, afforestation, water resource management, development of the folk media etc. etc.

The guiding principle in all these programmes is the same. Let people reflect on their own difficulties, let them plan their own programmes in the light of the knowledge given to them, and finally assist them in their efforts.

Most of the above mentioned programmes were started with the initial assistance from Fr.Cherian and his associates. Today some programmes like literacy are totally being run by the villagers.

The institution:

All the activities at Panigaon are being carried out through an institutional base. This institution, called "Seva Kendra" means a centre for care, and is a unique example of an institution required for carrying out the development programmes through the approach of participating in people's programme.

While the villagers and Fr.Cherian were planning the programme in that rented house at Panigaon, people strongly felt a need of some permanent base. So the villagers collected Rs.8,500/- and handed it over to Fr.Cherian for purchasing land. But in the view of the future needs of the institution Fr.Cherian added some more money, purchased some more land, and constructed 3 small buildings.

These buildings surrounded by a beautiful garden is a pride of the village. In the evenings, without taking permission from any one, the villagers open the gate, walk inside, take stroll in the garden and return. There neither any dogs to prevent their entry into the premises, nor any watchman to question their presence.

Seva Kendra is not only a home for tribals. The businessmen, money lenders, politicians, police officers and other local government officers also make it a point to visit Seva Kendra. 'Tribals' or 'Harijans' are not our "target groups," says Fr.Cherian, and "in fact we do not believe in this kind of target oriented approach which gives rise to casticism or communal disparity. We love all of them irrespective of their caste, creed, religion or economic status." Fr.Cherian and his associate do not proclaim this message verbally, but the social environment in the premises makes it clear to all.

A huge specious varanda, with a permanent sitting arrangement for several people, dominates the building in which Fr.Cherian has his office. The office room is just near the front gate of the building. Strangly the office is in the bed room of Fr.Cherian, which leaves almost no gap between his private and public life. "This", Fr.Cherian argues, "does not mean that I have no respect for privacy in individuals's life, I am only against a split personality. That is a sickness."

Eventhough there is so much talk about participation in people's programme, the structure of buildings, and inbuilt luxuries in it, do not indicate that there was even an attempt to identify with the lives of poor villagers. "This is not a contradiction" argues Fr.Cherian. "To me participation means two things; firstly it means that I should reveal my true self to people, and secondly I expect people to reveal their true self to me in response." He makes it clear that people must know that Fr.Cherian is not Mahatma Gandhi, or Vinoba Bave, they must know that he is a person who loves basic comforts of life. He accepts villagers as they are, and expects that the villagers should accept him as he is. This is essential for a personal relationship on equal terms.

They neither celebrate the establishment day of the institution, nor there is any one who swears in the name of institution. Institution is not their master, it is only a means. The institution does not govern people but people govern the institution. They strongly believe that "man is not made for the laws, but laws are made for man." This is reflected in the entire functioning of the institutions. There is always a constant review of the laws and the regulations of the institution. The laws and regulations are changed if it become an obstacle in their human development programmes.

Primarily the workers at Seva Kendra are not given details of their job description, but are given responsibilities based on their liking, attitudes, abilities, potential etc. Then it is their duty to prepare detail descriptions of their jobs in the light of their responsibilities. The higher level fumctionaries do provide them all the necessary assistance in preparing systematic job analysis. For example the head of the institution did not set fixed duty hours for a gardner. He is given a responsibility of looking after the garden. How he should look after the garden is the decided by him alongwith the higher authorities.

Here the workers are not free to do anything they would like to do. This will result in a chaos. The workers freedom is restricted by their specific responsibilities and by the plans they prepare for fullfilling those assigned responsibilities. There is a balance between the freedom and the farm in which a worker fullfills his responsibilities.

In this approach a worker does not become a cog in machine, rather he gets an opportunity for a full expression of his personality. It is a human process which necessarily results in job satisfaction and therefore, in a joyful accomplishment of given responsibilities.

IV. AN EXPERIMENT BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT AT HARDA:

A development approach through participation in people's programme requires a considerable degree of flexibility in the institutional structure and therefore it is not possible to adopt the approach unless we change the structure of the institution through which we wish to operate.

"This", District Forest Officer Mr. B. M. S. Rathod, "is not necessarily true. We adopted the approach without making any major revolutionary changes in the present structure of the forest department." This is a unique contribution by Mr. Rathod. He proved that the approach can be adopted by any government department without any major reforms in its present structure.

Only after few years of service this young IFS officer realised that no achievements were possible without true participation by people and there was no way of securing people's participation. Therefore instead of trying to secure peoples participation in the programmes of the department, he changed the role of the department, and the department began to participate people's struggle for survival.

But this was not a deviation from his duties as a forest officer. In the process he made them to realise the significance of forest protection in their struggle of survival. Today hundreds of village level volunteers protect the forest in his jurisdiction, and the work is continuously being monitored by village level forest protection committees alongwith the forest guard. This is something which was not possible by those handful paid functionaries of the forest department.

Alternative housing:

Housing is one major problem of the tribal villages. For centuries they accustomed to houses of wooden structures. Today, with all the restriction by the Government, it is not easy to get sufficient wood from forest. Yet with a great struggle, they manage to get that wood and construct their huts.

One of the way of dealing with this problem is by a strict enforcement of the law. In practice such action only increases corruption in the department, but assuming that it is possible, will it be a human way of dealing with those tribals? We must remember that the tribals always consider themselves as the owners of forest. Forest is their home. It is only in the recent years that we have made them realise that they were strangers in their home-land.

Does participation in people's programme here means helping people to collect wood from forest? Obviously Mr. Rathod did not adopt this method, but he did participate in people's struggle for constructing huts. He constructed some model huts of mud as alternative to those huts of wooden structure. Today many villagers are seeking guidance of the forest department in constructing those model huts.

When asked about their target for mode-hut-acceptors, one forest guard said "why should we set a target? If our model is a viable alternative then people will accept it. If they don't then we will have to work for better model which people will be willing to accept. We don't want to get involved in propoganda for forcing our model on them. Therefore we shall not give any incentives to the acceptors."

Almost a similar attempt is being done in case "chulhas". The villagers are exposed to several types of chulhas and solar heaters.

Village Forest Protection Committees:

The forest department made various efforts of participating in people's struggle for survival. These efforts created a need for village level organisation. So the villagers, with the assistance of the functionaries of forest department formed village protection committees. Till last years, there were 142 village committees.

One member of each family is a member of the committee and the forest guard of the area works as a recording secretary. The decisions are taken by the committee as a whole.

Basically the role of the committee is to consider the problems of villagers, find collective solutions of the problems, activate village community to take necessary actions to solve the problems, seek assistance of the government and voluntary agencies, and finally the committee also monitors the efforts by the villagers and by the government in solving their problems.

The forest guard keeps a systematic record of the village committee meetings. He helps the villagers in establishing contacts with the concerned Government Departments, voluntary agencies, and even resource persons. This is now possible for him because the district collector has made the Forest Department as a model agency for rural development

Recently they also formed block level committees. This committee constitutes the representatives of all the village committees of the block and considers the problems of the villages collectively. The responsibility of the block level committee is only to provide necessary assistance to the village level committees.

Health Programmes by the Village Level Committees:

As one of their major responsibility, several village committees decided to improve health status of their villages.

They began the job by enabling people to take care of their minor ailments at village level. Accordingly, MP VHA trained several village representatives in preparing 15 herbal medicines for minor ailments. These trained persons are now in position to train others and therefore they do not require any more outside assistance in train

As a second step, MP VHA resource persons will be conducting a workshop for training villagers in identification and use of the local medicinal plants. The forest department has planned to help them in planting herbal gardens.

However, their efforts of health promotion are not only confined to the herbal medicines, at their request MP VHA also organised a nutrition education workshop for them. In the beginning this will atleast enable the villagers to identify malnurdshed children and to take care of them at village level, or to refer them to hospitals in time.

During the same workshop, the villagers are also trained to identify referral cases with eye problems in time. The forest department will help the villagers in getting necessary assistance for the treatment of referred cases.

The process will go on, and many more health related interventions can gradually be introduced at village level.

from M.P.A.J.A.
Exec. Secy. Raj Bhangal

"विकास, विद्रोह और विकल्प"

स्वतंत्र भारत का विकास :-

स्वतंत्रता के बाद नये भारत का निर्माण प्रारम्भ हुआ। योजना मवन ने देश के विकास की एक परिभाषा बनाई। यह परिभाषा थी औद्योगिक विकास। यह औद्योगिक विकास, आधुनिकीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति से हो संभव थी। इसलिए वही हमारे विकास का अंतिम लक्ष्य रहा। फिर विकास के कार्यक्रम बने। गाँव गाँव में बिजली, पानी, पाठशालाएँ, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र आदि को सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हुईं, शहरों में कारखानों का विस्तार हुआ। कानून और व्यवस्था के लिये जगह जगह न्यायालय बनाये गये, सेना और पुलिस को आधुनिकतम शस्त्रों से लैस किया गया, अनेक शहरों और गाँवों को टेलिकोन से जोड़ दिया। घर घर टी.वी. पड़ूये, बैंक और सहकारी संस्थाओं को स्थापना हुई। महाविद्यालय और अनुसंधान केन्द्र बने, रास्ते बने, रेल सुविधाएँ बढ़ाई गईं। मिषाकल्स बने, उपग्रहों को अंतरिक्ष में छोड़ा गया और अब तो इस देश में परमाणु अस्त्र भी बनाने की क्षमता है।

भारत के इतिहास में पिछले पैतालिस वर्षों का विकास एक अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धि थी। इस महान उपलब्धि के लिए आम जनता से सरकार बधाई की हकदार थी। परन्तु क्या ऐसा हुआ ? जिस सरकार ने भारत को इतने कम समय में विकास की उचाइयों पर पहुँचाया उस सरकार को बधाई देना तो दूर ही रहा बल्कि आम जनता ने अब सरकार और संपूर्ण स्थापित व्यवस्था के प्रति विद्रोह पैदा हुई है। इस जनता ने अब विकास संबंधी कुछ दुनिपादो प्रश्न प्रारम्भ किया है। -----क्या आधुनिकतम शस्त्रों से लैस शक्तिशाली पुलिस दल हमें सुरक्षा प्रदान कर रहा है ? क्या जगह जगह बनायी गयी न्यायपालिकाओं से हमें न्याय मिल रहा है ? क्या शहरों में रहने वाले " विकसित " समाज ग्राह्योप " पिछड़े " समाज से अधिक सुसंस्कृत है ? क्या पढ़े लिखे लोगों का व्यवहार अनपढ़ लोगों की तुलना में अधिक मानवीय होता है ?

विकास से विनाश की ओर :-

एक तरफ देश का औद्योगिक आर्थिक और तकनीकी विकास हो रहा है परन्तु दूसरी तरफ समाज में मानवता का पतन भी हो रहा है। परिणाम यह हुआ कि आधुनिकीकरण और तकनीकी विकास से निर्मित शक्ति उस समाज

के हाथ जा पहुँची जिस समाज में प्रेम, नैतिकता जैसे मानवीय मूल्यों को कोई स्थान नहीं था। इस समाज ने विकास का उपयोग तिनाराश के लिए किया।

प्रदूषण को परवाह न करते हुए कारखानों का अंधाधुंध विस्तार हुआ। अधिकांश कारखानों तो अनावश्यक उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं - विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार इस देश में सारी बीमारियों के लिए मुश्किल से दो सौ से भी कम दवाइयों की आवश्यकता है परन्तु आज सत्तर हजार से अधिक दवाइयों का उत्पादन हो रहा है इसमें से अधिकांश दवाइयाँ अनावश्यक हैं और कुछ तो घातक भी हैं। बढ़ते हुए अनावश्यक औद्योगिकीकरण से बिजली और पानी की मांग बढ़ती गई और उसके कारण बिजली, घर बनाने पड़े। बिजली घर से विशाल बांधों का निर्माण हुआ, बांधों के निर्माण के लिये जंगलों को कटाई हुई और हजारों आदिवासियों को बेघर कर दिया गया। तकनीकी विकास के लिये हमने पिछले बीस-पच्चीस वर्षों में इतनी मात्रा में जंगलों को नष्ट कर दिया जितना कि हमारे पूर्वज दस हजार सालों में नहीं कर पाये थे। आर्थिक लाभ पाने के लिए इस समाज ने जंगलों से बहुमूल्य जड़ी-बूटियों को नष्ट कर उसकी जगह पर सागवान के पेड़ लगाये। कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की चेष्टा में हमने पानी के स्रोतों को ही समाप्त कर दिया और कीटनाशकों के छिड़काव से जमीन में जहर घोल दिया। यदि हमारे देश का विकास इसी तरह निरन्तर जारी रहा तो हम आने वाली पीढ़ी को विरासत में क्या देंगे ?

नये भारत का निर्माण :-

स्वतंत्रता के बाद नेहरूजी के नेतृत्व में नये भारत के निर्माण के कदम रखे गये। भारत के लिये नेहरूजी का एक स्वप्न था। यह स्वप्न संपन्न, समृद्ध और खुशहाल देश का था। इस स्वप्न को साकार रूप देने के लिये देश की आर्थिक उन्नति होना आवश्यक थी और इसको पाने के लिये हमने आयुनिष्करण और तकनीकी विकास का रास्ता अपनाया। जिसके फलस्वरूप बड़े-बड़े बाँधों, बिजलीघर, कारखानों आदि का निर्माण हुआ। नहरों के आसपास लहराती खेती और बिजली की जगमाट्ट ने हमें भारत के उज्ज्वल भविष्य का गंतेत दिया और फिर सम्पूर्ण देश बहो लगन से विकास कार्य में जुट गया। इस लगन के साथ हमारी श्रद्धा भी जुड़ी हुई थी। हमने भिलाई और भाइंडा जंगल को पूजा स्थान बना लिया और योजनाकारों, वैज्ञानिकों और तकनीकज्ञों

को भगवान मानकर हमारे देश के विकास को बागडोर इन पढ़े लिखे विद्वानों के हाथों को सौंप दो ।

धर्म निरपेक्षता :-

जैसे - जैसे इस देश का विकास हुआ, वैसे वैसे भारत में एक सामाजिक परिवर्तन भी आया । नये भारत का नया समाज उभरने लगा । इस नये समाज ने विज्ञान और तकनीक को अपना ईश्वर ही मान लिया था । यही उनका धर्म था और इस धर्म का बुनियादी सिद्धान्त था कि जो कुछ विज्ञान को परिसीमा में हैं वही सत्य है और जो इस परिसीमा के बाहर है वह मनुष्य का भ्रम है । फिर धर्म के प्रचारकों ने हमें उपदेश दिया कि यदि हम देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो हमें विज्ञान की परिसीमा में जो सत्य है उस पर ही विश्वास करना होगा और धर्म जैसे भ्रम को सामाजिक जीवन से और विशेष रूप से राजनीति से अलग रखना होगा । यही थी आज के "धर्मनिरपेक्षतावाद" नाम के धर्म की भारत में शुरुआत ।

सही मायने में "धर्मनिरपेक्षता" या "सेक्युलरीज्म" भारत में बुद्धिवादिओं का ही धर्म रहा है । परन्तु यह बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग बड़ा शक्तिशाली है । अंग्रेजों के जाने के पश्चात इस उच्च वर्ग के बुद्धिजीवियों ने ही सत्ता सम्भाली । इन्होंने लोगों ने आम जनता के लिये विकास को योजनाएं बनायीं और फिर अपने धर्मनिरपेक्षता, "सेक्युलरीज्म" को राष्ट्रधर्म का सम्मान दिया ।

बुद्धिजीवियों ने आम जनता को उनका धर्म समझाने का न तो कोई प्रयास किया ना ही आम जनता ने सेक्युलरीज्म नाम के नये धर्म में कोई दिलचस्पी दिखाई । परन्तु इस धर्म का देश में भारी प्रचार हुआ । यह प्रचार प्रोपोगेंडा के रूप में हुआ । और अनजाने में ही धर्मनिरपेक्षतावाद का आम जनता के सामाजिक जीवन पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा । समाज ने धर्म को सामाजिक जीवन से अलग करने" इस उपदेश का सचमुच ही पालन किया । उन्होंने धर्म को सामाजिक जीवन से तोड़कर, गीता, कुरान, या बायबल को घर के पूजा स्थानों में बंद कर लिया । इन धर्म ग्रंथों की हमने बड़ी श्रद्धा से पूजा की परन्तु इनमें लिखे धर्म सिद्धान्तों को सामाजिक जीवन से जोड़ने का प्रयास नहीं किया । परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज हमारे देश में

हिन्दू, मुस्लिम और ईसाई तो है परन्तु इन धर्मसंप्रदायों के लोगों का अपने धर्म सिद्धान्तों से नाता टूट रहा है। ऐसे धर्मसंप्रदाय, जिन पर धर्म के सिद्धान्तों का कोई अंकुश न हो, देश के लिये बड़े घातक गिने हुए हैं। ऐसे संप्रदाय कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। इस नये समाज की संवेदना भी क्षीण होती जा रही है, जब घुरा घोंपकर हत्या होती है तो उसे "हुट-घुट" घटना माना जाता है।

आज की मानवता का पतन बड़ा अनोखा और अभूतपूर्व है। हत्याएँ, लूट, भ्रष्टाचार तो पहले भी, बुराई पहले भी होती रही है परन्तु उस समय बुराई और अट्टाई में भेद स्पष्ट करनेवाला धर्म भी मौजूद था। इसी धर्म के कारण समाज में बाल हत्या करने वाले को दालिमकी में परिवर्तित करने की सम्भावनाएँ भी मौजूद थी। आज वह संभावनाएँ नष्ट हो रही हैं क्योंकि हमने धर्म का नाश करने की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ की है। हमारे नये समाज ने समाज को सुधारने की सम्भावनाओं को ही नष्ट किया है इसलिए आज के मानव का पतन विचित्र है।

धर्म और विज्ञान :-

आज विज्ञान के उपासक हमें धर्म को सामाजिक जीवन से अलग करने की शिक्षा दे रहे हैं परन्तु शायद वह यह भूल गये है कि आधुनिक विज्ञान का उदय धर्म से ही हुआ था। उस समय ईसाई धर्म वर्च की दासता में था। धर्म गुरु जो कहेंगे, वही होता था। धर्मगुरुओं की तानाशाही से जब धर्म को मुक्त कर दिया गया तो धार्मिक सिद्धान्तों को जीवन के प्रत्येक पहलु से जोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया और इसी प्रयास से आधुनिक विज्ञान का उदय हुआ था।

धर्म की मान्यता थी कि ईश्वर ने इस सृष्टि की रचना की है इसलिए इस सृष्टि में वही नियम व संहिता है जो कि ईश्वर के व्यक्तित्व में हैं। उस समय के वैज्ञानिकों का इस धर्म सिद्धान्त पर पूर्ण विश्वास था इसलिए उन्होंने उन नियमों की खोज करना प्रारम्भ किया। इसी खोज की प्रक्रिया को हम विज्ञान कहते हैं। प्रसिद्ध विचारक बर्नार्ड रसेल अपनी पुस्तक "विज्ञान का समाज पर प्रभाव" में लिखते हैं कि सर आर्थर जेम्स न्यूटन और उनके समकालीन वैज्ञानिक धार्मिक लोग थे। उनके लिए सृष्टि के प्रत्येक

नियम की खोज ईश्वर के व्यक्तित्व की खोज थी । विज्ञान की खोजों से ईश्वर के प्रति उनकी श्रद्धा मजबूत होती गयी ।

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में विज्ञान से मशीनें बनीं और विज्ञान का व्यवहारिक जीवन में उपयोग होने लगा । इस तकनीकी विकास से मनुष्य अत्यंत बलशाली बनता गया । फिर मनुष्य ने विज्ञान की मूल सीमाओं को अनदेखा कर विज्ञान को ही ईश्वर मानकर उसकी पूजा करना प्रारम्भ किया और धर्म को मनुष्य का भ्रम मानकर उसका उपहास किया जाने लगा । विज्ञान युग की इस धर्मनिरपेक्षता को अंधकारनाशक विज्ञान से दूर-दूर तक संबंध नहीं था फिर भी इस अंधकारनाशक मानने वाले अपने भाग को विज्ञान के उपासक मानते हैं ।

योजनाकारों की दुनिया :-

नये भारत के निर्माण में सबसे बड़ा योगदान दिया है चुनिंदा बुद्धिजीवियों ने । इस श्रेणी के लोग भारत में बहुत कम हैं परन्तु ये भी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण हैं । यह लोग इस देश की मुख्य धारा बनाते हैं और फिर इसी धारा में देश की आम जनता को बहाने के लिये विदेशों से जर्ज लेकर भारती विकास के कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं ।

आम जनता से ये लोग भिन्न हैं । ये लोग बड़े हैं, इनकी दुनिया अलग और विशाल है, और इनका दृष्टिकोण भी विशाल है । न्यूयार्क के शेयर बाजार में कुछ गड़बड़ी होती है तो इन्हें पब्लिक होली है, विश्व के किसी कोने में मानव अधिकार का हनन करनेवाला यदि कोई कानून बनता है तो इन्हें दुःख होता है, देश के लोकतंत्र को कहीं खतरा दिखाई देता है तो इनके दिल को ऐसा पहुँचती है, देश में प्रदूषण की मात्रा बढ़ने लगी तो इन्हें घुटन भी महसूस होती है और जंगलों का दिनाश देखते हुए इनकी आँसुओं में आगू आते हैं ।

अगला दुःख प्रदर्शित करने के लिये उन्होंने अब कुछ खास दिन और खास वर्ष रखे हैं । कभी वे "स्वास्थ्य दिवस" मनाते हैं तो कभी शिशु रक्षा वर्ष । उनकी इस दुनिया के उधार के लिये उन्होंने अनेक विकास कार्यक्रम भी बनाये । परन्तु उन कार्यक्रमों में उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिल रही क्योंकि आम जनता में रहने वाला छोटा आदमी उन्हें गण्ययोग नहीं

कर रहा है। उसे बड़े लोगों की बड़ी दुनिया की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। सोचा था कि वह छोटा आदमी अनपढ़ है इसलिये नासमझ है। करोड़ों रुपये खर्चकर साक्षरता अभियान भी चलाया परन्तु ये अनपढ़ आम आदमी साक्षरता की मुफ्त कक्षा में बैठने के लिए भी "इन्सेटोव्ह" [प्रलोभन] मांग रहे हैं।

आम जनता के प्रतिनिधी बहुत छोटे छोटे लोग होते हैं। वे बुद्धिजीवी लोगों की बड़ी दुनिया नहीं समझ सकेंगे। जैसे भी उन्हें यह समझने की फुरसत कहाँ है। ये लोग अपनी छोटी दुनिया में रहते हैं। इनकी दुनिया होती है—उनका परिवार, उनका घर, उनका क्षेत्र, उनके रिश्तेदार और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनका गाँव। अपनी इस छोटी दुनिया में उसकी छोटी-छोटी समस्या है। बच्चा दो दिन से बिमार है, घर में अनाज नहीं है, लड़की की शादी करना है, बरसात के पहले छप्पर ठीक करना है। आदि / अपनी छोटी दुनिया में ही वह जीवन के लिये कड़ा संघर्ष कर रहा है। यह जीवन संघर्ष ही उसके विकास का कार्यक्रम है। आजादी के बाद इस आदमी ने यह सोचा था कि कोई उसकी छोटी दुनिया को समझ लेगा, कोई उसके जीवन संघर्ष में उसका साथ देगा, कोई उसके विकास के कार्यक्रम में उसे मदद करेगा।

अब उसे आश्चर्य नहीं है। वह अच्छी तरह जानता है कि देश की समस्याएँ बहुत बड़ी हैं और उसकी दुनिया तो बहुत छोटी है। देश के बड़े लोग उसे उसके जीवन संघर्ष में सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं इस बात का उसे न तो गम है न ही शिकायत। उसे मालूम है कि उसका जीवन संघर्ष उसे अकेले ही करना है।

आम आदमी का विद्रोह:

पिछले दस बारह वर्षों से अब स्थिति में एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन हुआ है। शान्तिप्रिय आम आदमी अब विद्रोह करने लगा है। आम आदमी का विद्रोह सरकार के खिलाफ है, यह विद्रोह सारी स्थापित व्यवस्था के खिलाफ है। यह विद्रोह क्यों हो रहा है ?

आम आदमी ने तो यह आशा कब से छोड़ दी है कि उसे उसके जीवन संघर्षों में कोई सहयोग देगा। आज तो उसे वह सहयोग मिल रही नहीं रहा परन्तु स्थापित व्यवस्था उसके जीवन संघर्ष में हतनी बाधाएँ डाल रही है कि अब यह संघर्ष करना भी उसे कठिन दिखाई देता है - अपनी ही जमीन पर अपनी ही

कमाई के पैसों से मकान बनाने के लिये उसे रिश्वत देना पड़ती है, शहरों के तौन्दर्योकरण के लिये उसके घर पर बुलडोजर चलाये जाते हैं, विकास के नाम पर उसे चाहे जब विस्थापित किया जा रहा है है । आम आदमी कमजोर होता जा रहा है उसके पास अधिकार भी क्या है ? घर में चोरी होने के बाद वह पुलिस थाने में प्रथम रिपोर्ट लिखाने में वह स्वयं को असहाय पाता है ।

आद आदमी के पास अब जीवित रहने का एक ही रास्ता है और वह है संघर्ष करना । वह अकेला तो संघर्ष नहीं कर सकता इसलिये अब धर्म, जाति, प्रांत आदि के नाम पर संघटन बन रहे हैं । दिन-प्रतिदिन ये संघटन मजबूत होते जा रहे हैं और उन्होंने खुलेआम स्थापित व्यवस्था के विरोध में विद्रोह किया । इस व्यवस्था के प्रतिनिधियों को वे कहीं तीर कमार से मार रहे हैं तो कहीं गोली से उड़ा रहे हैं । इस देश में हम एक विचित्र स्थिति का सामना कर रहे हैं । आजाद देश में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम चल रहा है । ये संघटन स्वतंत्रता की मांग कर रहे हैं । स्वतंत्र देश में स्वतंत्रता की मांग पूरी कैसे होगी ।

जनता या विद्रोह और समाज सेवा संस्थाओं की भूमिका :-

समाज सेवा संस्थाओं में भी योजना स्तर पर बुद्धिजीवी लोगों का एक उच्च वर्ग है और यह वर्ग वर्तमान स्थिति में दो वर्गों में बटा हुआ है । पहला वर्ग है सरकार या स्थापित व्यवस्था के समर्थकों का और दूसरा वर्ग है "संघर्ष वादी" संस्थाओं का ।

व्यवस्था के समर्थक :-

स्थापित व्यवस्था के समर्थक योजना भवन की "बड़ी दुनिया" के विकास में लगे हुए हैं । सरकारी संस्थाओं की तरह ये लोग भी देश के विकास की योजनाएँ बनाते हैं और फिर टीकाकरण, बुटम्ब नियोजन, गोवर शैल, साधरता आदि कार्यक्रम चलाते हैं । आम आदमी के विद्रोह के बारे में या तो वे अनजान हैं या वे नहीं मानते हैं कि इस विद्रोह से उन्हें कोई लेना-देना है । वे तो सरकारी या विदेशी संस्थाओं से अनुदान पाकर शान्ति से अपना कार्य चला रहे हैं ।

संघर्षवादी :-

स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं में जो दूसरा संघर्षवादी रूप है उसका आज अधिक अधिक बोलबाला है । संघर्षवादी संस्थाओं के संचालक बुद्धिवादी और अत्यन्त संवेदनशील हैं । वे जनता के विद्रोह का नजदीकी से अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ।

जनता के विद्रोह से ये लोग प्रतप्त हैं क्योंकि इनकी मान्यता है कि शोषित और शोषक के बीच जब संघर्ष होता है तभी एक नये समाज की रचना होती है । वह समाज ऐसा होगा जहाँ ना तो शोषित होंगे न शोषक । सब नये समाज में सब लोग समान होंगे । इस समाज की व्यवस्था सामाजिक व्यवस्था की बुनियाद पर होगी । ये मुनहरा स्वप्न लेकर "संघर्ष वादी" विद्रोह का प्रयास का साथ दे रहे हैं । जहाँ विद्रोह नहीं हो रहा है वहाँ वे अपने प्रशिक्षित एग्रीकल्चर को नियुक्त कर रहे हैं । जमीन, जंगल, पानी आदि मुद्दों पर संघर्ष करने के लिए इन एग्रीकल्चर को विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है । समाज का भूमिहीन-जमीनहीन, मजदूर-मालिक, आदिवासी-गैर आदिवासी स्त्री-पुरुष ऐसे अनेक वर्गों में विभाजन हो रहे हैं जो योजनाबद्ध तरीके से संघर्ष कराने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

क्या ऐसे संघर्ष से नये समाज की रचना होगी ? 9 दशक के उत्तरार्ध में वे प्रायः सोवियत संघ का उदाहरण देते हैं । परन्तु साम्यवाद और उसके समाज शोषित संघ के पतन को देखकर "संघर्षवादी" कुछ उलझन में पड़े हुए हैं । उनका कहना है कि यह उलझन तात्कालीन है क्योंकि सोवियत संघ के पतन के बाद ही ये संघर्षवादी एक नये समाजवाद की तलाश में हैं ।

ग्रामीण स्तर के कार्यकर्ता :- विकल्प की एक शक्ति :

स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं का एक तीसरा वर्ग भी है । यह वर्ग है ग्रामीण स्तर के कार्यकर्ताओं का । अंग्रेजी में इन्हें ग्रामीण वर्ग कहते हैं । स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं का उच्च वर्ग इन्हीं कार्यकर्ताओं के बलबूते पर अपने कार्यक्रम चलाता है । वर्षों से लोगों के साथ रहकर इन लोगों ने विकास की एक विशिष्ट कार्य पद्धति को अपनाया है । इन्होंने लोगों के प्रयास से हमें विकास कार्यक्रमों की वैकल्पिक पद्धति की एक शक्ति दिखाई देती है ।

शायद बहुत कम लोग यह मानेंगे कि ग्रामीण स्तर के स्वयंसेवी कार्यकर्ताओं को एक अपनी कार्यपद्धति है या उनकी अपनी कोई स्वतंत्र पहचान है। इसका एक कारण भी है। ग्रामीण कार्यकर्ता तो स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के उच्च वर्ग के कार्यक्रम को चलाते हैं। उपर से जो कहा जाता है, वही दे करते हैं। इसलिये उन्हें बाह्य प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है। इस स्थिति में उनकी अपनी कार्यपद्धति कैसे हो सकती है ?

ग्रामीण कार्यकर्ताओं को हमने केवल साक्षरता के प्रचारक टीकाकरण या परिवार नियोजन के प्रोत्साहक, या संघर्षवादियों के जागरण अभियान के प्रेरक के रूप में ही देखा है। इन कार्यकर्ताओं को कोई अलग पहचान नहीं है। लेकिन इसके विपरीत इन कार्यकर्ताओं की गांव में कुछ अलग पहचान है। इस पहचान को समीक्षा करने से ही इन कार्यकर्ताओं की कार्य पद्धति की जानकारी मिल सकती है।

एक ग्रामीण कार्यकर्ता जब गांव में साक्षरता की कक्षा चलाता है तो केवल वह ही जानता है कि 20 - 25 लोगों को ग्राम को इकट्ठा करने के लिये क्या क्या करना पड़ता है ? क्या वे लोग वहां इसलिये आते हैं कि वे वस के नम्बर पढ़ना चाहते हैं या उन्हें अब अंगूठा लगाने के बजाय दस्तखत करने की प्रवृत्ति इच्छा है ? ऐसे तर्क साक्षरता के चलते बनायी गयी टी.वी. फिल्मों में ही उठे लगते हैं ! अधिकांश स्थिति में लोगों का साक्षरता या अन्य किसा विकास कार्य में सहयोग ग्रामीण कार्यकर्ता की प्रतिष्ठा पर निर्भर है। यदि गांव में कार्यकर्ता की प्रतिष्ठा है तो सहयोग मिलेगा, अन्यथा नहीं। यह प्रतिष्ठा कैसे कैसे अर्जित करता है ? यह प्रतिष्ठा उसे इसलिये नहीं मिलती कि वह गांव के बच्चों को टीकाकरण के लिये इकट्ठा करता है। या देश को जनसंख्या वृद्धि से बचाने के लिये परिवार नियोजन को मुक्त या फौस बटोर रहा है। यह प्रतिष्ठा तो उसे इसलिये मिलती है कि गांव के लोगों के दुःख में वह उनका साथी है। यह कार्यकर्ता आम आदमी की छोटी सी दुनिया में इसके संघर्ष में उसकी मदद करता है। लोग अपने विकास के जो छोटे छोटे कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं उसमें सम्मिलित होता है। वह ब्लॉक आफिस में लोगों को अप्सरों से मिलवाता है। जमीन के निरस्त पदों दिलवाने या बैंक से कर्ज दिलवाने में प्रार्थना करता है।

विकास योजनाएं बनाने वाले उच्च वर्गीय योजनाकारों की पद्धति और ग्रामीण स्तर के कार्यकर्ताओं की पद्धतियों में एक बुनियादी अन्तर है। योजना भ्रम के लोग या स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के बड़े लोग जनता की समस्याओं का अध्ययन

करते हैं । इस अधःगमन के पश्चात् वे विकास की गोजना बनाते हैं फिर विकास के कार्यक्रम लेकर जनता के पास पहुंचते हैं और यदि आवश्यक हो तो उसमें जनता का सहयोग मांगते हैं । जनता का सहयोग कितना होना चाहिये इसका प्रतिशत भी पहले से भी तय किया जाता है- बीस प्रतिशत, पच्चीस प्रतिशत आदि ।

ग्रामीण कार्यकर्ता की पद्धति इसके ठीक विपरीत है । वह केवल लोगों को समस्या को ही नहीं देखते । उसके लिये लोग मशोन नहीं कि जो दिगड़ जाती है, तो उसे तुधार दिया जाएगा । वह जानता है कि लोगों को समस्याओं का साधना करना पड़ता है और वे उस समस्या के समाधान के लिए प्रयास भी करते हैं । यह प्रयास उनका जीवन संघर्ष है, यह प्रयास उनके विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं । ग्रामीण कार्यकर्ता लोगों के ही विकास कार्यों में उनका सहयोग करते हैं । इसी में उनके विकास कार्यक्रम की कार्य पद्धति की झलक दिखाई देती है ।

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ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL - A DISILLUSION:

"After nearly four decades of optimism and hope that economic growth and transfer of technology from rich to the poor countries will lead to the development of the latter," says an Indian development expert Walter Fernandes, "most analysts are convinced that the assumptions of the 1950s have been belied and that alternative development models have to be found."

But before we begin a search for those alternative models, it is essential to understand; what is the nature of this economic growth model? What were the assumptions of 1950s on which the model was based? and finally what is so wrong with the model that now we have been asked to look for an alternative?

In 1950s, the economic growth model was introduced by the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Deeply influenced by the Western culture and educational system, Nehru had a vision of converting India into Western scientific technological society. With the exceptions of some minor reforms, Nehru's model remained basically unchanged throughout last 40 years and as a result of these efforts we witnessed massive development programmes on all fronts; in education, health, science, technology, agriculture, and so on.

But, what is the ultimate result of this development? Does our gigantic police force with all its modern sophisticated weapons assure us security? Do the increasing number of courts and judges guarantee us human justice? Is the urban "development" society more civilised than the "under developed" village community? and finally, are the literate and educated are more humane in their behaviour than those ignorant rural masses?

The answers to all these questions are obvious. Our development efforts have failed to satisfy a common man. He is so much disillusioned by these development activities that he has almost lost a hope in the entire government system. In fact he is now rebelling against the government and in some parts of the country this rebellion is taking a violent turn.

All this situation calls for a critical examination and this requires a criteria for a value judgement. Therefore in this presentation I shall make an attempt to define human development, evaluate the economic growth model in the light of the definitions and finally present an alternative model of development.

DEFINITIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human development is defined in two ways; firstly it is defined in terms of what a man "has", and secondly in terms of what a man "is". These two types of definitions give rise to two different types of development approaches.

When human development is defined in terms of what a man "has" i.e. T.V., car, knowledge, skills, institutions, organisations, satellites, and even atom bombs, then economic growth and technological progress becomes an ultimate goal of the development efforts. This is a development model of economic growth which is adopted in India since 1950, and it is a process of elevating man's struggle for existence.

The other definition of human development is based on what a man "is." Here it is assumed that man behaves or relate with others on different levels of existence. Sometimes man behaves, or treat others as if human feelings, human thinking and human actions are meaningless. This is a material level of mans existence. Sometimes he behaves like a cog in machine. This is a mechanical level of man's existence. The third is an animal level of existence. Here man's life is conditional by instincts, rewards and punishments. But the fourth, and

the highest is a human level, and is categorically different than the other sub-human levels. At this level man exhibits and strives for freedom i.e. freedom of feeling, freedom of thinking and freedom of actions. In this concept of development the efforts are made to elevate man from a lower level of existence to a human level of existence. This can be called a process of humanisation.

After a brief overview of these two concepts i.e. development as a process of elevating man's struggle for existence, and development as a process of humanisation, we shall go into more detail discussions of each of these development approaches.

Firstly we shall consider basic principles of development as a "process of humanisation." This will provide us a criteria for a value judgement. Secondly, we will try to understand the present development model of economic growth and attempt its evaluation, and lastly, we shall explore a concrete methodology of elevating man's struggle for existence through a process of humanisation.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCESS OF HUMANISATION

After spending much of his life on careful analysis of modern technological society a famous Christian Philosopher Dr. Francis A Schaeffer said that the final test of human development in any society or culture is this: "How humanly the people of that society or culture treat each other?" He said that this was the way in which all generations judged its predecessors and this the way in which coming generations will judge us.

Certainly there are several levels on which people behave or treat each other, but we can put most of them in the following four major categories:

- i. Material level
- ii. Mechanical level
- iii. Animal level
- iv. Human level.

At a material level people treat others just as a ~~map~~ of flesh and give no consideration to their feelings, thinking or actions. This is the lowest level on which people can treat each other.

Dowry death is common example of material level treatment. They consider woman as a lifeless object, something they used for economic gains and then destroyed when found useless. Also consider the way in which Family Planning promoters behave with village women. By giving all the promises of comforts the promoters bring those women in health centres and when the operations are over, promoters and their promises disappear.

This happens because in Family Planning Programme people are lifeless targets and they become useless if they cease to be the targets. Material level treatment is now a part of everyday life. You can experience it almost anywhere in government offices, courts, police stations etc.

Mechanical level:

Mechanical level of human existence is mostly confined to urban life, and is a by product of our technological society. In this society machine is a final source of dependence - almost a God. In the process of worshipping these machines, man's entire life style becomes mechanical.

Describing this mechanical level of man's existence, Eugen weber, in his book "Paths to the Present" writes "the world no longer belongs to men - it belongs to 'process' to the 'machine' that has taken over. Men are ciphers, their fates inscribed in advance on the punch cards of a gigantic IBM machine. It is 'the procrustean world' of Aldous Huxley, made up by scientists - if mankind does not fit, too bad for mankind."

Animal Level:

Conditioning, indoctrination, manipulation etc are the different words for man's interaction with others at animal level. When

people treat others as animals the efforts are made to change their behaviour by rewards and punishments. The animal level treatment is clearly reflected in the present propogandâ techniques applied in advertisements, politics and even in development programmes.

Human level:

Human level of man's existence is catagorically different than all the other three levels of his existence. This is the level in which man strives for, freedom of feeling, freedom of thinking and freedom of action. When people treat others at human level they give due respect to their feelings, thinking and actions. At this level mans feelings, thinking and actions are not conditioned by the external forces.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, this is a level at which man gives a response to his "inner voice." Acharya Rajneesh describes it as an awakened stage of man and in Christianity it is a stage of walking in "light."

Man in the image of God:

In fact a man at all levels of existence thinks, feels and acts. But at a sub-human there is a lack of co-ordination between these three qualities. Sometimes a man is so much controlled by his emotions that he does not care about rational thinking and his actions are governed only by his emotions. At the level of institutions we find that there is no room for feelings, they make highly technical plans without any concern for the sufferings of the people. At the institutional level sometimes we also find that the programmes of the institutions are designed in such a way that the staff totally gets involved in the mechanical activities without feelings or thinking.

At the human level we experience a co-ordination between feelings thinking and action. Mahatma Gandhi's freedom struggle is a good example of man's existence at a human level. Even when several freedom fighters were shot dead, they were not taken over by their emotions. Mahatma Gandhi did not allow people to react, or to behave at animal level. They continued their routine

prayers in all situations, their thinking was rational and their actions were in harmony with their feelings and thinking. British could have suppressed India's freedom struggle at all sub-human levels, but Gandhi chose to fight for freedom at human level, and naturally even the citizens of Great Britain supported the struggle.

Human level of existence is characterised by a harmony between man's feeling, thinking and actions and therefore is an expression of beauty, it is hard to find the explanation of this level man's existence in the given universe of facts. It is therefore attributed to the spiritual world and is often termed as the image of God in man.

The wholistic concept of man:

When we consider man in totality of his existence, we have to take into consideration all the four levels of man's existence. This is the wholistic concept of man.

At the lowest level man is a matter, he is flesh and bones made up of atoms and molecule. Access of deficiency of matter in man can affect his entire personality. At a mechanical level man is a machine a machine that pumps blood into all parts of human body, a machine that keeps body temperature at certain level, a machine that can calculate or store information, etc. It is very important that this machine should operate properly. At an animal level man is a fully organised living unit with different systems like respiratory system, digestive system, urinary system, nervous system etc operating in harmony with each other.

In addition to all this, man also contain in himself a higher level existence. This is a human level. It is at this level he distinguishes himself from animals and makes effort to form his own identity through his own free feelings, thinking and action.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH MODEL

If 'economic growth model' of development was simply a process of increasing man's educational standard, economic status, and technological potentials, then there is no need to subject this model to critical analysis. No one can deny the importance of economic growth and technological progress in man's development.

But the economic growth model a fall system, it is almost a religion with its own article of faith; Here we shall consider the following two major basic pre-suppositions of the system:

1. Man's all problems can fully be explained in terms of what a man "has". If he has less than what he should have i.e. inadequate water, food, shelter, knowledge, technological facilities etc then he suffers. Man can be delivered from his sufferings by -

- providing "more" to him (a charity approach)
- enabling him to get "more" (a developmental approach)
- awakening him to demand "more" (a social action approach)

2. The model presupposes that the process of development should be purely scientific. All the aspect of the process should be within the frame work of science i.e. within the frame work of "cause and effect." Anything beyond it must be discarded as irrational. However if people still want to cling to their religions then the religions and its beliefs should be confined to the four walls of worship centres. Religions should be always kept away from socio-economic and political aspects of human life.

A moral vacuum:

Let us now examine the consequences of these two basic pre-suppositions on our society -

The first pre-suppositions gives us a criteria of measuring the status of man, society or a culture. According to this, development of man should be measured in terms of what a man "has" - his knowledge, education, certificates, institutions, organisations, police force, judicial system, health care system, satellites and atom bombs. Those who have more of it are labelled "developed." That is why Wester affluent countries

are called "developed" nations, and the poor nations, despite of all their cultural heritage are looked down as "under-developed." No one seems to question this terminology because economic growth and technological progress is now universally accepted parameter of development.

If this is the final criteria of development, then why should the Western countries, which are so much concerned about the development of poor nations, worry about the atomic power stations in India? If development means only empowering people or nations then why should they impose sanctions when India develops technology for launching satellites?

The development model can not even operate in moral vacuum. Our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi frankly admitted that not even 15% benefits of the economic development programmes ever reach to the poor. The present Prime Minister Mr. Narsimharao said "things are even worse." He in fact expressed willingness to hand over all the developmental activities to the voluntary agencies.

A cult of science:

In their second presupposition the advocates of the model claim to be scientific and reject anything beyond the framework of "cause and effect" as unscientific and irrational.

There are two major consequences of this belief. Firstly it gave rise to a major cult, a cult of science called "scientism", and secondly the development process in the model became mechanical.

Let us first examine this cult of science. The cult is based on a faith that all that is beyond "cause and effect" framework of science should be discarded as irrational. If this is true then the basic presupposition of science that "the world is real and that the laws are stamped in the structure of universe", is a matter of faith and can never be proved, or explained within the cause and effect framework of science, should it then be rejected as unscientific and irrational?

True science operates in all humility. It begins with a faith in natural order in the universe and then goes on to discover that order, or those laws. It also realises that scientific laws are only statements of probabilities, and they are not absolutes. If fact science only deals with probabilities and not with absolutes.

The arrogant proclamation that all that can not be explained in the "cause and effect" framework of science should be discarded as irrational, did not come from the scientists. It came from people who converted science into God and advised us to worship industries and machines. This is a cult of science called "scientism." This cult of science is probably one of the most unscientific development in our technological society.

Now most of the planning process of our development programmes is in the hands of the followers of scientism. They formulate plans on the basis of scientism in which man is treated only upto the level of animal because in scientism there is no place for a human level existence of man. As a result the planning process becomes mechanical and indoctrination, manipulation, etc become essential parts of the implementation process.

The planning process in economic growth model appears to be scientific because they use scientific techniques, and there are several institutions which are totally involved in developing those scientific techniques. Their contribution is very valuable, it should never be undermined.

Unfortunately their contribution remains unutilised because the planning process is based on the basic presupposition of "scientism" and not of science. It is the "scientism", and not science which forces our planners to treat people only at material, mechanical and animal level. This planning process almost neglects human level of existence. The programmes then become mechanical and they heavily depend on sub-human level techniques like conditioning and indoctrination for the achieve-

ments of their goals and targets. People refuse sub-human level treatment, they refuse react to the manipulation techniques, and then our planners have to manage their development programmes without people's participation.

Mechanical approach and the problem of people's participation:
While we deeply involved in seeking people's participation in our development programme, it is very important to note that most of our development programmes run with almost none, ~~or~~ very little participation of people. The fact that programmes can run without people's participation is one of the basic characteristics of the programmes in economic development model. This characteristic requires a critical examination before we blame people for their non-participation. For the purpose of this critical examination, we shall take an overview of the primary health care management system, which is a part of economic growth model.

S
23/3/04**Community Health Cell**

From: "Shanker Lal" <s-lal@dfid.gov.uk>
To: <chc@sochara.org>; <schmovement@touchtelindia.com>
Cc: <secretariat@phmovement.org>
Sent: Monday, March 22, 2004 5:08 PM
Attach: TOR-MP-Health doc; Pro forma for Commercial Proposal doc
Subject: Temporary Health Consultant: Madhya Pradesh State Team

Dear Ms. Thelma Narayan,

DFID India invites your commercial proposal for above assignment in the format attached herewith. You can mail your reply latest by 25.03/2004. The Terms of Reference for the assignment is also attached herewith. Also, kindly send your latest CV for our record purpose.

Regards,

Shanker Lal
Deputy Head
Contracts and Procurement Advice Section - CaPAS
DFID India, British High Commission
B-28, Tara Crescent, Qutab Institutional Area
New Delhi - 110 016, India
Direct Number: 91-11-5279 3364
Tel: 91-11-2652 9123 extn: 3364
Fax: 91-11-2652 9299
E-Mail: S-lal@dfid.gov.uk
Website: www.dfid.gov.uk

This e-mail has been scanned for all viruses by Star Internet. The service is powered by MessageLabs. For more information on a proactive anti-virus service working around the clock, around the globe, visit: <http://www.star.net.uk>

S
23/3/04

1. Background

- a) The Department of International Development is committed to taking forward its Country Assistance Plan in India. This involves working with four state governments as well as the Government of India to enable the priorities highlighted in DFID's 'Better health for poor people' to be taken forward in India. DFID India is currently spending approximately £20 million pounds per year in the health sector. It is working at a strategic level with all four state governments as the emerging DFID state strategies to support poverty eradication are developed. At the national level, DFID is expanding its support to the National Aids Control Programme, the Reproductive and Child Health programme, and continues to be the largest donor supporting the national effort to eradicate Polio.
- b) Within the four states, DFID support to better health outcomes is at different stages of development. However, in all cases we are seeking to define broader and more comprehensive programmes of sectoral support, built on the foundation of a State led and owned strategy for the health sector.

Day 400 Grant
2 x 3

2. Overall Objective

- a) The Health Consultant will provide technical advice to the DFID Madhya Pradesh State Team and will be the principal source of health advice. The main priority will be to take forward the recently approved District Health Management and Sector Reform Programme. In doing so, the Consultant will work closely with the Programme Manager, and a multi-disciplinary team of Advisers and programme staff.
- b) The Consultant will also work closely with the State Representative in contributing to the strategic direction and development of the Health Strategy in Madhya Pradesh.

3. Scope of Work:

As a member of a multi-disciplinary State team, the Health Consultant will fulfill roles that have been classified as follows:

- a) **District Health Management and Sector Reform programme (£17.6m)**
The main and most immediate priority will be to:
- Provide technical health inputs for this recently approved project.
 - In addition, lead on processes identified in Annex 3 of the project document, and any other that may arise, in effective and timely delivery of the programme
 - Regularly review progress and maintain a strategic view of impact and effectiveness of the Health project

- Work closely with the Project Officer to ensure adherence to DFID's mandatory project management procedures.
 - Effectively consult with, and draw on inputs from the Madhya Pradesh multidisciplinary team.
- b) **Health Strategy**
- With overall strategic guidance of DFID's Human Development Adviser, and close liaison with the State Representative, provide the following support:
- With the State Representative, liaise on discussions on health issues with State government, technical agencies and multilateral partners in Madhya Pradesh in influencing the development and implementation of the state health policy (DANIIDA led) and strategy (DFID led).
 - Keep well informed of key health policy and issues in Madhya Pradesh, and remain adequately informed of concerns of key stakeholders and other contextual issues through regular field visits.
- c) **Contribution to Madhya Pradesh State Programme**
- Provide quality health advice to colleagues within the State team, drawing as appropriate on knowledge and expertise across DFID, and taking part in the review of other Madhya Pradesh programmes as required
 - Contribute to the development of appropriate DFID health and poverty elimination strategies for the Madhya Pradesh State Assistance Plan
 - Identify where specialist knowledge can inform issues and facilitate provision accordingly (including: recruiting consultants, assisting in the drafting of terms of reference, briefing and de-briefing and monitoring performance)

4. Reporting and Administrative Arrangements

- a) The Health Consultant will work for the DFID Madhya Pradesh State Team and be based in Bhopal or Dehli. S/he will report to the Madhya Pradesh Programme Manager. S/he will be required to work for upto 10 days a month based on an agreed monthly workplan with the Programme Manager. Frequent travel to Madhya Pradesh will be required, provisionally constituting 30% of time.

5. Timing and duration of post:

- a) The appointed candidate will need to be able to start as soon as possible, but no later than 1st April 2004. The posting will be for 4 months.

6. Skills and Competencies

The Health Consultant:

- a) will be expected to act as a source of professional advice to DFID in both India and UK on issues relating to health, human development and their relationship to poverty. In particular the Health Consultant will need good strategic skills and technical knowledge relating to health systems development and reform, reproductive health (including safe motherhood) and priority health conditions

which affect the poor. In addition the Health Consultant should understand both macro-level and household influences and determinants upon health particularly, within the context of decentralisation in Madhya Pradesh.

- b) should ideally have 5 years experience in international health development work.
- c) understand the broad range of development issues, including the aims and practices of the UK's and others' development assistance, and the policy and institutional environment affecting development outcomes.
- d) should be personally effective, with a strong ability to communicate.

DFID India
March 2004

Pro forma for Commercial Proposal

1. STAFF INPUTS AND FEE RATES

NAME	DESCRIPTION	No of DAYS	DAILY FEE RATE Rs.	COST in Rs.
Total				

2. Projected Reimbursable Costs

Projected reimbursable costs should be shown separately in the format set out below using separate sheets to provide full details under each heading. Unit prices should be quoted for such items as air fares (stating the class of fare envisaged), subsistence, property rents and local transport (where this is to be provided by the Proposers).

	NO	CLASS	RATE	COST Rs.
FARES Domestic		Economy		
Other travel costs (specify)				
Vehicle Rental for Local Travel				
2.1 Sub Total				
SUBSISTENCE person/days				
2.2 Sub Total				
ACCOMMODATION person/days City 1				
City 2 (specify)				
2.3 Sub Total				
COMMUNICATION including telephones and postage				
DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING including computing expenses				
ANY OTHER (Specify)				
TOTAL PROJECTED REIMBURSABLE COSTS: (B) Rs.				
TOTAL PROJECTED CONTRACT COST: (A) + (B) Rs.				



जन-जन के लिए विज्ञान

साइन्स सेन्टर (ग्वालियर) म. प्र. Science Centre (Gwalior) M. P.

राजीवगांधी स्वच्छता मिशन म. प्र.

द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में

प्रस्तुत

14-15 सितम्बर - 96

प्रस्तुतकर्ता

अरूण भार्गव

राज्य सचिव

कार्यालय

SCIENCE CENTRE GWALIOR (M. P.)

HIG-12, DARPAN COLONY, GWALIOR-474011

☎ 341027, 341395

1. पंचायत स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सरपंचों/कम्युनिटी लीडर्स का प्रशिक्षण

कन्टेन्ट्स

शुद्ध पानी के पानी का प्रबंधन/मैनेजमेंट ऑफ सेफ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर/

साफ सफाई

कचरे का प्रबंधन/मैनेजमेंट ऑफ वेस्ट डिस्पोजल - वाटर + सॉलिड वेस्ट/

शौचालय निर्माण/ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम

डायरिया नियंत्रण

जीवन रक्षक घोल की जानकारी

डायरिया/जीवनरक्षक घोल/प्लूचिंग पावडर संबंधी अंधविश्वासों का स्पष्टीकरण

वर्मीकल्चर प्रशिक्षण

शासन द्वारा उपलब्ध सुविधाओं एवं एजेंसियों की जानकारी स्वच्छता स्वास्थ्य एवं पानी के संदर्भ में

पंचायतों के स्वच्छता पानी आदि संबंधी अधिकार एवं कर्तव्य

जन चेतना में पंचायतों की भागीदारी

स्वच्छता, पर्यावरण स्वास्थ्य पानी आदि संबंधी विभिन्न कानूनों की जानकारी

2. महिला पंच/महिला नेतृत्व/दाई/आंगनवाड़ी/स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता/जनस्वास्थ्य रक्षा/छात्र मूल के
छात्र/छात्राओं को प्रशिक्षण ।

कन्टेन्ट्स

1. साफ-सफाई

2. शुद्ध पीने का पानी

3. कचरे का प्रबंधन

4. जीवन रक्षक घोल एवं डायरिया नियंत्रण

5. डायरिया जीवन रक्षक घोल प्लूचिंग पावडर संबंधी एवं अन्य स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अंधविश्वासों का स्पष्टीकरण

6. स्वच्छता स्वास्थ्य एवं पानी के संदर्भ में शासन द्वारा उपलब्ध सुविधाओं एवं एजेंसियों की जानकारी
3. साफ्ट वेयर विकास
वीडियो फिल्म/स्लाइड शो/पोस्टर प्रदर्शनी/खिलौने/लोकगीत/लोकनाटक/लोकप्रिय व्याख्यान/पानी डायरिया प्रश्नोत्तरी इत्यादि ।
4. जागरूकता कार्यक्रम
स्वच्छता कला जलया का आयोजन
संगोष्ठी बातचीत जनसंपर्क
स्लाइड शो/पोस्टर प्रदर्शनी/फिल्म/निबंध/भाषण/निबन्ध आदि
5. मीडिया प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम
आकाशवाणी एवं समाचार पत्रों के स्थानीय लेखकों पत्रकारों के लिये विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम
6. सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम
पानी के स्त्रोतों की जांच
पानी को शुद्ध करने के उपाय
कचरे के स्त्रोत एवं सफाई व्यवस्था
स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ,
7. जीवन रक्षक धोल
बनाने का तरीका उपयोग एवं महत्व संबंधित अंधविश्वासों का खाल्ना
8. वाटर टेस्टिंग किट
पीने के पानी में बायोलॉजिकल कन्टेमिनेशन की जांच के लिये सस्ती वाटर टेस्टिंग किट का उत्पादन
{उत्पादन मूल्य 10 से 12 रुपये के मध्य प्रति किट संभावित }
9. तकनोलोजी का हस्तान्तरण {सेनिटेशन पार्क }
कचरे के प्रबंधन संबंधी तकनोलोजी का प्रदर्शन एवं हस्तान्तरण के लिये सेनिटेशन पार्क का निर्माण

उद्देश्य सेंटर (स्क्वलिगर) मध्यप्रदेश की

क्लीन-अप- म.प्र. बाल विज्ञान परिषद

उद्देश्य :

बच्चों एवं अध्यापकों में वैज्ञानिक सोच, स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता, जानकारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह परियोजना प्रस्तावित है । इसके प्रमुख उद्देश्य निम्न होंगे :-

1. बच्चों एवं शिक्षकों में स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण के लिए वैज्ञानिक सोच का विकास ।
2. साफ-सफाई के महत्त्व को समझना ।
3. अपने विद्यालय, मोहल्ले एवं घर को सही प्रकार की गंदगी से मुक्त रखने का प्रयास ।
4. बच्चों एवं शिक्षकों के माध्यम से समुदाय में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी का विस्तार ।
5. स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अभिव्यक्तियों की पहचान एवं उनसे मुक्ति के लिए संगठित प्रयास करना ।
6. खेल-खेल में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी का विस्तार करना ।
7. स्कूलों में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा का विस्तार करना ।
8. पोस्टर/फिल्म/स्टाईड/पुस्तक प्रकाशन सहित शोर्टपेपर तैयार करना ।
9. प्रतिवर्ष राज्य स्तर पर शिक्षकों एवं बच्चों की स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता कांग्रेस आयोजित करना ।

संरचना :

आधारभूत ईकाईयाँ :

बाल विज्ञान परिषद की आधारभूत ईकाई स्क्वली या मोहल्ले स्तर पर गठित ईकाई होगी ।

स्कूली/मोहल्ला स्तर ईकाई :

- * बाल विज्ञान का गठन विरिणी भी शाला या मोहल्ले में हो सकता है ।
- * कम से कम 11 बच्चे मिलकर यह ईकाई बना सकते हैं ।
- * आयु 5 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष के बीच होनी चाहिए ।

- * परामर्श हेतु शाला समन्वयक (शिक्षक) हों तो अच्छा है ।
- * प्रारंभ में बाल संयोजक सदस्यता अभियाना चलायेगा ।
- * ॥ सदस्य होते ही चुनाव होगा । अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, सचिव, सह-सचिव और कोषाध्यक्ष के अलावा कार्यकारिणी में 6 सदस्य चुने जायेंगे ।

जिला/क्षेत्रीय ईकाई :

आधारभूत ईकाईयाँ मिलकर जिला एवं क्षेत्रीय स्तर की ईकाईयों का गठन करेंगे ।

राज्य स्तर ईकाई :

गवालियर की उपलब्धि के आधार पर राज्य के अन्य जिलों में भी इस योजना को अपनाया जा सकता है ।

संभठन का स्वरूप :

1. इसकी शाखा का गठन वर्ष में कभी भी हो सकता है, कार्यकाल एक वर्ष तक रहेगा ।
2. पंजीयन शुल्क 3/- रु. जमा करते ही सदस्यता पत्रार्थ मिल जायेगा ।
3. प्रतिमाह 2/- रु. सदस्यता शुल्क के रूप में जमा करना होगा । 12/- रु. एक वर्ष जमा कर सालाना सदस्य भी बना जा सकता है ।
4. सदस्यता कभी भी ग्रहण की जा सकती है ।
5. परिषद की माह में एक बैठक आवश्यक है । बैठक शाला भवन, किराती पेड़ की छाया में या खुले मैदान में हो सकती है ।
6. बैठक में माह भर की गतिविधियों का लेखा-जोखा उपलब्धियों, कठिनाईयों और आगामी योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।
7. परिषद की बैठक बुलाने का अधिकार शाखा समन्वयक और बाल अध्यक्ष को है ।
8. अध्यक्ष की अनुपस्थिति में उपाध्यक्ष बैठक आमंत्रित कर उनकी अध्यक्षता कर सकता है ।

8. सचिव बैठक की कार्यवाही और परिषद की गतिविधियों का रिकार्ड रखेंगे ।
9. सह-सचिव सहायता करेंगे। अनुपस्थिति की हालत में सचिव का कार्य देखेंगे ।
10. कोषाध्यक्ष सदस्यता शुल्क और अन्य प्राप्त राशि का लेखा-जोखा रखेंगे ।
11. 100/- रु. से अधिक राशि एकत्र होने पर पोस्ट ऑफिस या बैंक में खाता खोला जा सकता है ।
12. राशि का उपयोग शाखा समन्वयक की देखरेख में कार्यकारिणी की सहमति से होगा । वार्षिक लेखा साइंस सेंटर को देना होगा ।
13. विशेष कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए अध्यक्ष अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर सकता है । निर्णय की सूचना यथाशीघ्र कार्यकारिणी को दी जाना चाहिये ।
14. शिक्षा विभाग या एनसीएसटीसी विधिवत रूप से गठित बाल विज्ञान परिषद की शाखाओं को मान्यता देगा ।
15. साइंस सेंटर की बैठकों में बाल विज्ञान परिषद के अध्यक्ष और सचिव को विशेष आमंत्रण ।

प्रस्तावित गतिविधियाँ:

1. विद्यालयीन एवं मोहल्लागत स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम चलाना (देखे तालगुम्ह)
2. डायरिया एवं घेपा रोग की जानकारी का विस्तार ।
3. पीने के पानी संबंधी जानकारी ।
4. स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य/पानी पर आधारित नाटक/गीत/पोस्टर तैयार करना एवं खेलना ।
5. स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य/पानी प्रयोजित/निर्बंध/भाषण प्रतियोगितायें ।
6. स्वच्छता, बाल स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण अध्ययन परियोजनायें सर्वश्रेष्ठ इकाई तैयार करना एवं इसके आधार पर जिला एवं राज्य स्तरीय स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता कांग्रेस आयोजित करना ।
7. नाटक/गीत लेखन/कार्यशालायें आयोजित करना एवं प्रस्तुतीकरण ।

व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता कार्ड (विद्यार्थी)

विद्यार्थी का नाम	कक्षा										
	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि
त्वचा की स्वच्छता											
सिर की स्वच्छता											
नाक/कान की स्वच्छता											
आंखों की स्वच्छता											
मूख एवं दांतों की स्वच्छता											
पैरों की स्वच्छता											
नाखूनों की स्वच्छता											
बस्त्रों की स्वच्छता											
अपनी निजी वस्तुओं की स्वच्छता											
शौचालय का उचित प्रयोग											
चप्पल/जूते पहनना											
हमाल/नैपकिन का प्रयोग											
रोग के कारण अनुपस्थिति (दिन)											
विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य क्षेत्र											
हस्ताक्षर कक्षा अध्यापिका											

यह प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के लिए रखा जा सकता है। यह मूल्यांकन कोई अध्यापक या बड़ी कक्षा का विद्यार्थी समय समय पर कर सकता है।

कक्षा मूल्यांकन कार्ड

कक्षा अध्यापिका	कक्षा					
	प्रथम सत्र		द्वितीय सत्र		तृतीय सत्र	
	तिथि, स्वच्छ बच्चे की संख्या	स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता	तिथि स्वच्छ बच्चे	स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता	तिथि स्वच्छ बच्चे	स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता
त्वचा की स्वच्छता						
सिर की स्वच्छता						
नाक, कान की स्वच्छता						
आंखों की स्वच्छता						
मूख एवं दांतों की स्वच्छता						
पैरों की स्वच्छता						
नाखूनों की स्वच्छता						
बस्त्रों की स्वच्छता						
अपनी निजी वस्तुओं की स्वच्छता						
शौचालय का उचित प्रयोग						
चप्पल/जूते पहनना						
हमाल/नैपकिन का प्रयोग						
रोग के कारण अनुपस्थिति						
विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य क्षेत्र						
ह० कक्षा अध्यापिका						

यह प्रत्येक कक्षा अध्यापक अपनी कक्षा की सामूहिक व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता का आकलन करने के लिए प्रयोग कर सकता है।

त्रैमासिक विद्यालयी स्वच्छता मूल्यांकन कार्ड

विद्यालय का नाम	प्रधानाचार्य का नाम			
	तिथि	स्वच्छता क्षेत्र	हां	नहीं
परिवेश की स्वच्छता	नियमित झाड़ू पोंछा/सफाई होती है आवश्यक संख्या में कूड़ेदान का होना कहीं खुला कूड़ा/जल का जमाव इत्यादि अवच्छ जल के निष्कासन का उचित प्रबंध	हां हां हां हां	नहीं नहीं नहीं नहीं	आवश्यकता
पेय जल की स्वच्छता	पेय जल उपलब्ध पानी की टंकी/कलर आदि की सफाई घड़ों की सफाई पानी निकालने के लिए लम्बे छुड़धार बर्तन का प्रयोग	हां हां हां हां	नहीं नहीं नहीं नहीं	उचित मात्रा में है/नहीं पिछले तीन महीने में/छः महीने में/एक वर्ष में प्रतिदिन/सप्ताह में एक बार/कभी नहीं
भोजन की स्वच्छता	खुले खोमचे वाले आदि तो नहीं खड़े होते विद्यार्थी के भोजन पूर्व साबुन/राख से हाथ धोने का प्रबन्ध शौचालयों का आवश्यक संख्या में होना	हां हां हां	नहीं नहीं नहीं	विद्यार्थियों व शौचालयों का अनुपात
मानव-मल निष्कासन	शौचालयों की स्वच्छता/रख रखाव शौचालय की स्वच्छता के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री फिनायल आदि उपलब्ध शौचालय की मरम्मत शौचालय की मरम्मत	हां हां हां हां	नहीं नहीं नहीं नहीं	सुधार अपेक्षित आवश्यकता आवश्यकता
रोगों की रोकधाम	कीटाण नाशकों का उपलब्ध होना विद्यार्थियों की डेक्टरी जांच रोगों के कारण अनुपस्थित रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या डोर्बोर्मिंग/टीके	हां हां हां हां	नहीं नहीं नहीं नहीं	आवश्यकता पिछले तीन महीने में/छः महीने में/एक वर्ष में पिछले तीन महीने में अनुपस्थित प्रतिशत
	विशेष क्षेत्र जिसमें स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता हो	हां	नहीं	पिछले तीन महीने में/छः महीने में/एक वर्ष में
हस्ताक्षर स्वच्छता निरीक्षक	हस्ताक्षर प्रधानाचार्य			

समूचे विद्यालय की स्वच्छता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये प्रयोग हो सकता है। यह मूल्यांकन प्रधानाचार्य द्वारा, स्वच्छता निरीक्षक द्वारा या अन्य किसी अधिकारी द्वारा किया जा सकता है।



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नवप्रभात

अंक ३२६ (प्रभात)

शुक्रवार, मंगलवार २७ दिसंबर १९९४

पृष्ठ ८ मूल्य रु.

कचरा एवं गंदगी श्वालियर की मुख्य समस्या

शालियर

मैलान ग्रुप इन्डिया विपय पर एन सी एन टी सी टैलर के तिमि साइस सेंटर श्वालियर द्वारा आयोजित टी दिवसीय बात विज्ञान कार्यक्रम में ५०० बच्चों को श्रेष्ठ बात वैज्ञानिकों के रूप में जीवाजी विभवविद्यालय के कुलपति डा. प्रकाशसिंह, बिनेन, पूर्व कुलपति डा. मृणालकान्त सिन्हा, बिनेन, बिनेन, बिनेन, बिनेन के निदेशक डा. राजेश शीवास्तव एवं साइस सेंटर के राज्य सचिव अरुण शर्मा ने प्रस्ताव पत्र एवं पुरस्कार प्रदान किये। पुरस्कार श्वालियर नियोजन एवं सम्बन्ध संगठन सेवा के लोकोच से दिये गये बात विज्ञान कार्यक्रम में कचरा, दलिया, मुर्गा, श्वालियर, टीकमगढ़, शाजपुर, गुवा, सिन्ध, भादेल, बर्दा, सामर, पंचवट, सिन्धी, जयपुर, राजस, बालासाह, टीकमगढ़, अरावली, राजस, दुर्ग, दमोई, बिनासपुर, अरावली, उज्जैन, मन्डल, मन्डली, सरलास विष्णुजी, उज्जैन, अरावली, सीपी एवं महानुभव जिनके ने भागीदारी की।

बनया मग सि १७ दिसंबर ने हाजीरित बात विज्ञान कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने

को तबपेठ २२ बात वैज्ञानिकों ने चबल संगम के क शिबर शिवराज सिंह ने पाय पर कामरित किया एवं परिचय प्राप्त किया किर्वाणिक मन्डल में शीवाजी विभवविद्यालय एवं कृषि महविद्यालय के श्रेष्ठावर डा. के.के. कोल, डा. जगन्नाथ प्रसाद कौशिक, डा. विमला भारी, डा. रविशंकर पदया, डा. के.एन. अरस्त, डा. ए.के. तिवारी, डा. ए.के.

रोज श्वालियर में निकलता है। औद्योगिक एवं अस्पतालों का कचरा अतिरिक्त है। श्वालियर की मुख्य समस्या कचरे का प्रबंधन एवं उसका निष्पत्तन है। भारतीय राजन के अनुसार शासन एवं श्वालियर के नागरिकों को सर्वोच्च महत्व कचरे के प्रबंधन पर देना चाहिये। एक अन्य शोधकर्ता गायत्री गुप्ता एवं साजला खान के अनुसार शिन्धी की

राज्य का शासन नहीं रहती। उद्यम महासम्मूह के बात वैज्ञानिक अनीता मोहंती एवं शाकिना ने राक एनपी तथा श्वालियर मानक श्वालियर पीछे से बिजली उत्पादन कर वैज्ञानिकों को आगे शोध का रास्ता दिखाया है। कौरस के बात वैज्ञानिक राकेता सिंह शाकिपत्र प्रस्तुत किया। शाजपुर एवं मन्डली के बात वैज्ञानिकों ने पर्यावरण पर श्वालियर सम्बन्धी कचरा कचरे के बारे में

राज्य स्तरीय बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस में बच्चा वैज्ञानिकों का निस्कर्ष

मैल, डा. एस.एस. दीक्षित, डा. जगन्नाथर द्विवेदी, डा. जयदेव सिंह शामिल थे। श्वालियर में पुरस्कृत बात वैज्ञानिक शास.क.उ.रा. विद्यार्थन सिन्धी की छात्राणी की भारतीय श्वाल द्वारा प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के अनुसार प्रति पीपियर और प्रस्तुत पत्र कचरा ७०० ग्राम से अधिक रोज फेंका जाता है उनके अनुसार लगभग ८० टन कचरा कचरा

छात्रों के माने के कारण श्वालियर की बिलियों में बड़े पैमाने पर बीने का पानी प्रदूषित हो रहा है। तथा कचरे के डेर से या माने में इतके फेंके जाने के कारण दारुधिय, टीका जैसी बिमारियों का प्रकोप बढ़े हैमाने पर संभावित है। राजराज की शोधकर्ता बिकरी बने के अनुसार ७० प्रतिशत बच्चे श्वालियर साध

पुने गये सभी बात वैज्ञानिक २७ दिसंबर से दिस्ली की राष्ट्रीय कौरस में अपने शोध पत्र प्रस्तुत करिगे। कु. अनीता मोहंती महासम्मूह, कु. शाकिना बिनेन महासम्मूह, कु. सिन्धी जगन्नाथ कचरा, मुधस नेगी कचरा, श्रेष्ठा रजरी शाजपुर, शिन्धी शिवाजी रोड, बिनेन अरस्त राखी राजे मन्डली, प्रसन्न सोनी बरौली, प्रदीप कचरा बिनेन, कचरा सविता श्वालियर, श्रेष्ठा अरस्त शिन्धी, कचरा शर्मा रतिता, शिन्धी राजस, शिन्धी, मोहनम साकिप श्वालियर, मुकत शाकत श्वालियर, शिन्धी श्रेष्ठा श्वालियर, पत्र की गुला शोध पत्र छः पत्र

स्वदेश

श्रावण कृष्ण पक्ष १२ संवत् १०५२, युगाब्द ५०९६-९७ □ ग्वालियर सोमवार २४ जुलाई, १९१५ □ पृष्ठ १७ □ मूल्य २ रुपये □

साइंस सेंटर की बाल विज्ञान परिषदें क्लीन अप स्कूल योजना हाथ में लेंगी

-निम्न प्रतिनिधि-

ग्वालियर राष्ट्रीय बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस की क्लीन अप इंडिया परियोजना के तहत साइंस सेंटर ग्वालियर की बाल विज्ञान परिषदें क्लीन अप स्कूल परियोजना हाथ में लेंगी। जिसकी घोषणा क्लीन अप ग्वालियर रहींगी। इस योजना को अन्वय बिलों में भी लागू करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा।

साइंस सेंटर की एक विधिपत्र के प्रारम्भिक आंश यहां हुई ग्वालियर अंचल के स्कूलों के प्रभावों एवं प्रदान अध्यापकों की मीटिंग में प्रेष किया गया कि ग्वालियर के सभी स्कूलों में बाल विज्ञान परिषदों का गठन किया जाएगा। बाल विज्ञान परिषदें अपने स्कूल परिसर की साफ सुथरा रखने एवं राइड होने का पानी स्कूल में उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी उठावेंगी। बाल विज्ञान परिषदों की बालिका को विनोदोपार्थी स्वयं बच्चों की होगी। उन्हें अलाह एवं मदद देने के लिए शिक्षक मार्गदर्शक का काम करेंगे। यह बाल विज्ञान परिषदें एनसीईआरटी नेटवर्क की राष्ट्रीय बाल विज्ञान अकादमी से संबद्ध होंगी। उन्हें एजीव गोपी डाथरिया मिशन की मान्यता प्रदान करेंगी।

शिक्षकों की बैठक में यह भी तय किया गया कि स्कूलों के सामग्री चक्र को इस प्रकार विभाजित किया जाएगा ताकि एक-दूसरे पर स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपलब्ध हो सके। शिक्षकों ने विज्ञान शिक्षा को अधिक बनाने के लिए विशेष परियोजना तैयार करने का भी संकल्प लिया।

बैठक की अध्यक्षता करते हुए ग्वालियर के एडीशनल कमिश्नर मुखरज मान ने शिक्षकों को आश्वासन किया कि ये विज्ञान शिक्षा में नवाचार कार्य करके 'मार्गदर्शक' में विज्ञान शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने का नेतृत्व करेंगी। उन्होंने कहा कि साइंस स्कूलों को साफ सुथरा एवं हवा गर बनाने के लिए पूरा सहयोग

करेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि शिक्षक इस बातका प्रयास करें कि ६ से ९ वर्ष के सभी बच्चे स्कूल में दाखिला लें।

इस अवसर पर शिक्षकों को संबोधित करते हुए ग्वालियर के संयुक्त संचालक शिक्षा ए के श्रीवास्तव ने कहा क्लीन अप ग्वालियर स्कूल योजना को लागू किए जाने के लिए विशेष सेल निर्मित की गई है, जो इसका मार्गदर्शिका भी करेगी। उप संचालक शिक्षाको नोडल अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने ग्वालियर के शिक्षकों का आश्वासन किया कि राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा तैयार किए गए विज्ञान कार्यक्रमों में विशेष सेंटर लें। उन्होंने आशा प्रकट की कि ग्वालियर के बच्चों को अपने शिक्षकों से इस प्रकार का सहयोग मिलेगा कि वे आसाम में होने वाली राष्ट्रीय बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस में विशेष उपलब्धि प्राप्त कर सकें।

एडीशनल कलेक्टर अधिपताम जैन ने कार्यक्रम में बाल विज्ञान का पूरा सहयोग दिलाने का आश्वासन दिया। साइंस सेंटर के राज्य स्तर पर अग्रणी बनने का प्रयास कि तैयारी के लिए शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद करेगी। ग्वालियर क्लीन अप कार्यक्रम के लिए बच्चों को प्रमाण 'पत्र' प्रदान करें। एवं अन्य प्रशिक्षण एजीवगोपी डाथरिया मिशन देगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस-वर्ष राष्ट्रीय बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस एवं 'दूरदर्शन' किनव कार्यक्रम में ठानी बच्चों को भाग लेने का मौका मिलेगा जो बालविज्ञान परिषद के माध्यम से विद्यालय स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम में हिस्सा लेंगी। स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले सभी बच्चों को प्रसन्न पत्र दिए जाएंगे। मत दिवस गजरा गया कन्या उपा विद्यालय में आयोजित इस मीटिंग को जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर आर आर दास, कृषि महाविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर दामारकरा दिवेदी ने भी संबोधित किया।

मीटिंग में उपस्थित अधिपति एवं शिक्षक समुदाय का स्वागत समावेशन करने एवं कन्या उपा विद्यालय हिंदी की छात्रावली की प्राचार्य श्रीमती संतोष चौधरी ने किया एवं गजराणा विद्यालय की प्राचार्य श्रीमती छावड़ा ने आभार व्यक्त किया।

पूरे कार्यक्रम को तैयार करने के लिए एकको समूह का भी गठन किया गया है। इसमें आर के पाण्डे प्राचार्य गोरखी उपा विद्यालय, एच जी शर्मा जीवाजी उपा, श्रीमती संतोष चौधरी प्राचार्य राठ क उपा विद्यालय हिंदी की छात्रावली, जयवंत शर्मा प्रधान अध्यापक विद्यालय कपूर के, सी सोलंकी उक्ताल विद्यालय, माधुरी शुकला बालक संघ रानाओरी, सत्यवती शुकला माध्यमिक विद्यालय वाडीपुर इलेकृष्ण त्रिपाठी पदमपुर के एल रीतिव उटोला, एल सिंह पोथान श्रीकृष्ण विद्यालय, डा. सी जी रुपाट हनुवर, इगोरीश लाल भूपट्ट, विकास खण्ड अधिकारी मुराई, शैलकुमारी श्रीवास्तव दाल बाजूर, माहिनी काकड़े गोरखी, लक्ष्मीलता तेली जीवाजी उपा, जयवंत कंसप मामा का बाबाय, डा. आर. आर. दास जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय ग्वालियर, ए एर शाहणे, श्री गणेशजी देवी, आर.एस. सीमती आरशा सर, रमाशंकर देवी, श्रीमती छावड़ा, नवरत्ना कन्या उपा विद्यालय, डा. एनेट श्रीवास्तव, छावड़ा, मिलाली सिनर एंड नेडलक, हरीदरपट्ट, अरुण गांधव सांस सेंटर, डा. उताकरा दिवेदी कृषि महाविद्यालय, टी.ए.ए. गांधव की शामिल किया गया है। कोर समूह की बैठक २४ जुलाई को दोपहर ११.३० गोरखी उपा विद्यालय में आयोजित है। परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए मार्गदर्शक समिति में मुखरज मान एडीशनल कमिश्नर, मुखरज मान, निम्न कलेक्टर ग्वालियर, पार्वती नगर, निम्न प्रशासक, निम्न कलेक्टर, एच.ए. के श्रीवास्तव संयुक्त संचालक शिक्षा का नाम स्वीकृति हुए प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

स्वच्छता

विवाद संवत् २०६२ □ ग्याब्द ५०१६-१७ □ ग्वागिर रावारा १० गितार १९९५ □ गृह ८+१=३२ □ ग्लय ३ ग्लये □ ग्दानारा

साफ-साफाई और स्वास्थ्य पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा हो

वाल विज्ञान परिषदों के कोर समूह की बैठक में संयुक्त संचालक श्रीवास्तव

—गार संवादाता—
 शिक्षकों को राज्य शासन भी प्रोत्साह दे
 शक प्रयत्न किए जायें।
 पाकि ने बताया कि साफ-साफाई के लिए
 सर्वोत्तम प्रयासों के लिए विद्यालयों को डा.
 सी.बी. रान डूला एल अन्त प्रस्ताव दिए
 जायें तथा कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले सभी
 बच्चों को सरला पर भी विद्य जायें। उन्हीं
 बच्चों कि कार्यक्रम में शामिल सभी बच्चों
 को बीजे के पानी को मुँदना की जगह के लिए
 याद देकर किट उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।
 रास किट से बच्चे पानी को मुँदना की जांच
 कर सकेंगे।
 केजम को संबोधित करते हुए जीके
 साहू के तदर्थ देना शुरू कर, पत्रकारों से,
 रीताराम शासी ने बताया कि विद्यालय माह
 में विध्वन सस्केल में केमिस्ट्री और चक्के
 आने-साने, पारसलों की जगह, फिडक
 एरा प्रयोग के दौरान अज्ञान जाई करते वाले
 बच्चे याद देना पड़ेगा।
 का समर्थन अनिवार्य होगा। जैसे साहू की
 संबोधित श्रीमती सीएच केसरी ने स्वागत
 किया परिवर्तन के माध्यम से विज्ञान बच्चों
 में श्रेष्ठ शिक्षे को प्राप्त कराई और पारस की
 प्रस्ताव की।
 केजम को सम्बोधित करते हुए सा. विद्यालय
 को प्रस्ताव देना सार्व शासक, काठमाण्डौ श्रेष्ठ
 यानी शुरू कर, महिला भावदर शासक श्रेष्ठ
 जी माधुरी श्रेष्ठ, जाल मंडूरी श्रेष्ठ गार की
 आली श्रेष्ठ, का.उ.ग., गितार, देसे
 श्रेष्ठों की उद्य श्रेष्ठार, सनातन
 गितार की उद्य श्रेष्ठ, कया गितार
 गार की श्रेष्ठार श्रेष्ठार, माधुरी
 गार के एल गार, माधुरी
 गितार गितार का के जाल श्रेष्ठ, उ.ग.
 गितार गार का.२ के के, गितार, ने श्री
 संबोधित किया। अगार को साहू के गार
 संबोधित उन्मत्त गितार के प्रस्ताव की
 संबोधित के गितार, माधुरी का उन्मत्त
 गितार को संबोधित गार के गितार।

के अंगीकृत किया की रीतार, यानी अा
 अतिरिक्त प्रयोग किया की रीतार गितार
 के संचालन का रहा है। उन्हीं गार कि अा
 गार गितार सारल गितार है जो गार माह गार
 गार गितार के सारल गितार के लिए
 आने-साने, पारसलों की जगह, फिडक
 एरा प्रयोग के दौरान अज्ञान जाई करते वाले
 बच्चे याद देना पड़ेगा।

नव भारत



मध्यप्रदेश एवं विदर्भ का सर्वाधिक प्रसारित दैनिक: ग्वालियर, भोपाल, जबलपुर, रायपुर, बिलासपुर, इंदौर एवं नागपुर से एक साथ प्रकाशित

लीकोन: 343008, 343905, फैक्स: 343904

ग्वालियर रविवार दिनांक १० सितम्बर १९९५

नगर संस्कार

स्कूलों को साफ-सुथरा रखने के लिए कार्ययोजना बनी

(नगर संवाददाता)

ग्वालियर. साईंस सेंटर की बाल विज्ञान परिषदों के समन्वयक शिक्षकों एवं क्लेन-अप ग्वालियर कोर समूह की बैठक गजराजा कन्या उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय परिसर में संयुक्त संभालक अखिलेश श्रीवास्तव की अध्यक्षता में हुई।

बैठक में विभिन्न विद्यालयों में गरिष्ठ बाल विज्ञान परिषदों के कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गयी और भविष्य को रूपरेखा पर गहन विचार-विमर्श हुआ। बैठक में संयुक्त संभालक श्री श्रीवास्तव ने शिक्षकों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि विद्यालयों को साफ-सुथरा एवं हरा-भरा बनाने में सरकार के सभी वर्गों को मदद करनी चाहिये, उन्होंने कहा कि सफाई-सफाई एवं स्वस्थ स्कूलों कार्यक्रम का हिस्सा होना चाहिये।

श्री श्रीवास्तव ने कहा कि क्लेन-अप ग्वालियर स्कूल गतिविधि के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा को रूचिकर बनाने का अभियान प्रयोग बिना किसी शासकीय सहयाता के ग्वालियर में किया जा रहा है। अगर यह प्रयोग सफल होता है तो इस मॉडल को राज्य शासन के समस्त समीक्षा के लिये प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है, उन्होंने घोषणा की कि इस प्रयोग के दौरान अच्छा कार्य करने वाले शिक्षकों को राज्य शासन भी प्रोत्साहन दे, इसके लिये

वे प्रयास करेंगे।

शिक्षकों को सम्बोधित करते हुए साईंस सेंटर के राज्य सचिव अरुण भागवत ने बताया कि साफ-सफाई के सर्वोत्तम प्रयासों के लिये विद्यालयों को डॉ. सी.डी. रमन ट्रौफी एवं अन्य पुरस्कार दिये जाएंगे। कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले सभी बच्चों को प्रशंसा-पत्र भी दिये जाएंगे, भागवत ने बताया कि कार्यक्रम में शामिल सभी विद्यालयों को पीने के पानी की गुद्दता की जाँच के लिये वाटर टेस्टिंग किट उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। इस किट के द्वारा विद्यालय अपने पीने के पानी एवं आसपास के इलाकों में प्रदूषण किये जा रहे पानी की गुद्दता की जाँच कर सकेंगे।

उन्होंने कहा कि शिक्षा देने का तरीका इतना रूचिकर होना चाहिये कि बच्चे स्वेच्छा से स्कूल आना चाहें, शिक्षा को बोरिंग को तरह बच्चों पर धीपना अनुचित है। शिक्षा बाल कैरियर ही नहीं चाहिये, स्कूल में बच्चे को अपनाना लगे, ऐसे प्रयास होने चाहिये, कोर समूह के सदस्य हेमंत शुक्ला, रायचंकर दुबे एवं उप-संभालीय शिक्षा अधीक्षक हरिद्वार चन्द्र शर्मा ने बताया कि सितम्बर माह में विभिन्न स्कूलों में वैज्ञानिक और बच्चे आमन-सामने, चर्चकारों को व्याख्या, शिक्षक एवं बाल सैमिनार तथा बाल विज्ञान परिषदों के सम्मेलन आयोजित होंगे, कोर समूह की संयोजिका श्रीमती

संतोष चौधरी ने बाल विज्ञान परिषदों के माध्यम से विभिन्न स्कूलों में प्रारम्भ किये गये साफ-सफाई अभियान को प्रशंसा की। उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक नई बात है कि अब कार्यक्रम में शामिल स्कूलों के बच्चे अपने विद्यालयों की गतिविधियाँ स्वयं संचाल कर रहे हैं।

बैठक को गजराजा कन्या उ.मा. विद्यालय की प्राचार्य संतोष छावड़ा, व्याख्याता श्रीमती कविता शुक्ला, महिला मंडल दानाओली की डॉ. माधुरी शुक्ला, बालक मंदिर मोहननगर की आरती डेबडुकर, कन्या उ.मा. विद्यालय रेलवे कालोनी की उषा श्रीवास्तव, सततान धर्म कूल को रक्षा शर्मा, कन्या विद्यालय मुरारि के एतदा सह चौहान, माध्यमिक विद्यालय सिन्दूर कम्प के जयवंत शर्मा, उ.मा. विद्यालय मुरारि डी.के.जी. तिवारी ने भी सम्बोधित किया।

कुपि महाविद्यालय के डॉ. अणुमंकर द्विवेदी ने बताया कि डारिंग विमान, भोपाल के सहयोग से आगामी 16 व 17 सितम्बर को कार्यक्रम से जुड़े शिक्षकों के लिये दो दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण आयोजित किया जा रहा है, डॉ. द्विवेदी ने बताया कि सितम्बर माह में कई प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक ग्वालियर के स्कूलों में बच्चों को सम्बोधित करेंगे, जीवनी विद्यालय के प्रोफेसर डॉ. अकिनारा तिवारी

ने बताया कि बाल विज्ञान परिषदों के माध्यम से शीघ्र ही 'वेस्ट पेपर को सावधानी' युक्ति स्थापित की जा रही है। इस युक्ति में तैयार कागज को थिथी के लिये भी जारी किया जायेगा, कार्यक्रम का संभालन रायचंकर दुबे ने एवं आभार प्रदर्शन टकसल विद्यालय के प्राचार्य श्री सोलंकी ने किया।

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नवप्रभात

अंक ३२६ (प्रभात)

ग्वालियर, मंगलवार २७ दिसंबर १९९४

पृष्ठ ८ मूल्य रु.

कचरा एवं गंदगी ग्वालियर की मुख्य समस्या

ग्वालियर

स्वीन वरु इन्डिया विषय पर एन सी एन टी सी नेटवर्क के त्तिये साईंस सेंटर ग्वालियर द्वारा आयोजित दो दिवसीय बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस में ५० बच्चों को सफ़्त बाल वैज्ञानिकों के रूप में जीवोन्मी विस्वविद्यालय के कुलपति डा. प्रकाशसिंह बिस्नेन, पूर्व कुलपति डा. कृष्णकांत सिंघानी, बिरला मैट्रिक इंस्टीट्यूट के निदेशक डा. राजेश श्रीवास्तव एवं साईंस सेंटर के राज्य सचिव अणु अभिग ने प्रशंसा पत्र एवं प्रत्कार प्रदान किये। पुस्तकार पर्यावरण शिक्षाक एवं समन्वय संगठन भोग के तीजन्व से दिये गये बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस में सप्टेब, दतिया, मुनिना, ग्वालियर, टोकमगढ़, शाजपुर, गुना, पिन्ड, शाहरोल, इंदौर, सागर, राजपुर, सिन्धी, जबलपुर, राजगढ़, माताघाट, टीकत, बलर, खरगुना, राजगढ़, दुर्ग, दमोड, बिलासपुर, सरगुना, उज्जैन, मन्डली, समतना सिवपुरी, उज्जैनगुन, सोनी एवं महासमुद्र जिलों ने भागदारी की।

कतया गया कि १७ दिसंबर से आयोजित बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस में भाग लेने

को त्तवर्षिष्ठ २२ बाल वैज्ञानिकों को खंबल संगण के क त्तियर तिबराज सिंह ने पाय पर श्रान्तिगत किया एवं परिचय प्राप्त किया निर्णायक मण्डल में शीबाजी विश्वविद्यालय एवं कृषि महाविद्यालय के प्रोफेसर डा. के.के. कोल, डा. जगानाथ प्रसाद कौशिक, डा. विमला नार्ड, डा. रविशंकर पंथ्या, डा. के.एन. बंसल, डा. ए.के. तिवारी, डा. ए.के.

रोज ग्वालियर में निकलता है। जीवोन्मीक एवं अस्पतालों का क्ण ट अतिरिक्त है। ग्वालियर की मुख्य समस्या कचरे का प्रबंधन एवं उसका निष्कादन है। भारतीय राजल के अनुसार शासन एवं ग्वालियर के नागरिकों को सर्वोन्म महत्त्व कचरे के प्रबंधन पर देना चाहिये। एक अन्य शोधकर्ता गायत्री गुप्ता एव साजदा खान के अनुसार शिबि की

सर्जों का ध्यान नहीं रखते। उधर महासमुद्र के बाल वैज्ञानिक अमीता मोहनो एवं सारिका ने एक एवं पानी तथा ग्वाएरटा नामक ग्वायनी पीछे से बिजली उत्पादन कर वैज्ञानिकों को आगे शोध का रास्ता दिखया है। कौरस के बाल वैज्ञानिक राकेश सिंह शाकड़ ने खंबल घाटी के कटाव पर अपना शोधपत्र प्रस्तुत किया। शाजपुर एवं मटलीर के बाल वैज्ञानिकों ने पर्यावरण पर स्वनीक सतत्त्वकों का प्रत्कार किये।

पुने गये सभी बाल वैज्ञानिक २७ दिसंबर से दिल्ली की राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस में अपने शोध पत्र प्रस्तुत करेंगे। कु. अनीता मोहनो, महासमुद्र, कु. सारिका बिरचेडे महासमुद्र, कु. निधि जयध्याय कचरबा, शापुर मैरी कचरबा, प्रुपेड राडीर शाजपुर, अतिनर तिबारी रोवा, विश्वास बंसल राजवी पाडे मंदसौर, प्रसन्न सोनी बरणीन, प्रदीप अणुकांत बिन्डू, कावत सविता ग्वालियर, रोहित शबर गिबपुरी, पंचम शर्मा दतिया, निशिन राजगुवाडा तिबपुरी, मोहनम सावित्र ग्वालियर, मुकता नगर ग्वालियर, अतिनी इडे ग्वालियर, गायत्री गुप्ता शोध पृष्ठ ८ पर

राज्य स्तरीय बाल विज्ञान कांग्रेस में बच्चा वैज्ञानिकों का निस्कर्ष

जैन, डा. एस.एम. दीक्षित, डा. उमाराकर दिवेदी, डा. उमेश सिंह शांतिगत थे। ग्वालियर में पुस्तक बाल वैज्ञानिक शास.क.उ.मा. विद्यालय सिन्डे की छावनी की भारतीय राजल द्वारा प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के अनुसार प्रति पीरियरत औसर परेनु कचरा ७०० ग्राम से अधिक रोज केन जाता है उन्के अनुसार लगभग ८० टन परेनु कचरा

छावनी के नाले के कारण आसपास की बिलियों में बडे पैमाने पर पीने का पानी प्रदूषित हो रहा है। तथा कचरो के डेर से, या नाले में इसके थके जाने के कारण दावकिया, ठंडा पेसी बिमारियों का प्रकोप बडे पैमाने पर संभवित है। गबराजी की शोधकर्ता बनिचरी बने के अनुसार ७० प्रतिशत बच्चे ग्वालियरत साख



जन-जन के लिए विज्ञान

साइन्स सेन्टर (ग्वालियर) म. प्र.
Science Centre (Gwalior) M. P.

राजीवगांधी स्वच्छता मिशन म.प्र.

द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला में

प्रस्तुत

14-15 सितम्बर - 96

प्रस्तुतकर्ता

अरुण भार्गव

राज्य सचिव

कार्यालय

SCIENCE CENTRE GWALIOR (M. P.)

HIG-12, DARPAN COLONY, GWALIOR-474011

☎ 341027, 341395

1. पंचायत स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सरपंचों [कम्युनिटी लीडर्स] का प्रशिक्षण

कन्टेन्ट्स

शुद्ध पीने के पानी का प्रबंधन {मैनेजमेंट ऑफ सेफ ड्रिफिंग वाटर}

साफ सफाई

कचरे का प्रबंधन { मैनेजमेंट ऑफ वेस्ट डिसपोजल - वाटर + सॉलिड वेस्ट}

शौचालय निर्माण /ग्रामीण स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम

डायरिया नियंत्रण

जीवन रक्षक घोल की जानकारी

डायरिया/जीवनरक्षक घोल/क्लोचिंग पावडर संबंधी अंधविश्वासों का स्पष्टीकरण

बर्मीकल्चर प्रशिक्षण

शासन द्वारा उपलब्ध सुविधाओं एवं एजेंसियों की जानकारी स्वच्छता स्वास्थ्य एवं पानी के संदर्भ में

पंचायतों के स्वच्छता पानी आदि संबंधी अधिकार एवं कर्तव्य

जन चेतना में पंचायतों की भागीदारी

स्वच्छता, पर्यावरण स्वास्थ्य पानी आदि संबंधी विभिन्न कानूनों की जानकारी

2. महिला पंच/महिला नेतृत्व/वाई/आंगनवाडी/स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता/जनस्वास्थ्य रक्षा/छात्र/छात्रों के छात्र/छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण ।

कन्टेन्ट्स

1. साफ-सफाई

2. शुद्ध पीने का पानी

3. कचरे का प्रबंधन

4. जीवन रक्षक घोल एवं डायरिया नियंत्रण

5. डायरिया जीवन रक्षक घोल क्लोचिंग पावडर संबंधी एवं अन्य स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अंधविश्वासों का स्पष्टीकरण

6. स्वच्छता स्वास्थ्य एवं पानी के संदर्भ में शासन द्वारा उपलब्ध सुविधाओं एवं एजेंसियों की जानकारी
3. साफ्ट वेयर विकास
वीडियो फिल्म/स्लाइड शो/पोस्टर प्रदर्शनी/खिलौने/लोकगीत/लोकनाटक/लोकप्रिय व्याख्यान/पानी डायरिया प्रश्नोत्तरी इत्यादि ।
4. जागरूकता कार्यक्रम
स्वच्छता कला जत्या का आयोजन
संगोष्ठी बातचीत जनसंपर्क
स्लाइड शो/पोस्टर प्रदर्शनी/फिल्म/निबंध/भाषण/विज्ञापन आदि
5. मीडिया प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम
आकाशवाणी एवं समाचार पत्रों के स्थानीय लेखकों पत्रकारों के लिये विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम
6. सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम
पानी के स्त्रोतों की जांच
पानी को शुद्ध करने के उपाय
कचरे के स्त्रोत एवं सफाई व्यवस्था
स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ,
7. जीवन रक्षक घोल
बनाने का तरीका उपयोग एवं महत्व संबंधित अंधविश्वासों का खाल्ना
8. वाटर टैस्टिंग किट
पीने के पानी में बायोलॉजिकल कन्टेमिनेशन की जांच के लिये सस्ती वाटर टैस्टिंग किट का उत्पादन
[उत्पादन मूल्य 10 से 12 रूपये के मध्य प्रति किट संभावित]
9. तकनोलोजी का हस्तान्तरण [सेनिटेशन पार्क]
कचरे के प्रबंधन संबंधी तकनोलोजी का प्रदर्शन एवं हस्तान्तरण के लिये सेनिटेशन पार्क का निर्माण

राष्ट्र संघ (म्बललगर) मध्यप्रदेश की

कलीन-अप- म.प्र. बाल वलजान परलषद

उद्देश्य :

बच्चों एवं अध्यापकों में वैज्ञानिक सोच, स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता, जानकारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह परियोजना प्रस्तावित है । इसके प्रमुख उद्देश्य निम्न होंगे :-

1. बच्चों एवं शिक्षकों में स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण के लिए वैज्ञानिक सोच का विकास ।
2. साफ-सफाई के महत्व को समझना ।
3. अपने विद्यालय, मोहल्ले एवं घर को सशुी प्रकार की गंदगी से मुक्त रखने का प्रयास ।
4. बच्चों एवं शिक्षकों के माध्यम से समुदाय में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी का वलस्तार ।
5. स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अधवलशवासों की पहचान एवं उनसे मुक्ति के लिए संगठित प्रयास करना ।
6. खेल-खेल में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जानकारी का वलस्तार करना ।
7. स्कूलों में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा का वलस्तार करना ।
8. पोस्टर/फिल्म/स्लाइड/पुस्तक प्रकाशन सहित समुदयेपर लीधार करना ।
9. प्रतिवर्ष, राज्य स्तर पर शिक्षकों एवं बच्चों की स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता कांसेस आयोजित करना ।

संरचना :

आधारभूत ईकाईयाँ :

बाल वलजान परलषद की आधारभूत ईकाई म्बली या मोहल्ले स्तर पर गठित ईकाई होगी ।

स्कूली/मोहल्ला स्तर ईकाई :

- * बाल वलजान का गठन वलरती शी शाला या मोहल्ले में हो सकता है ।
- * कम से कम 11 बच्चे वललकर यह ईकाई बना सकते हैं ।
- * आयु 5 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष के बीच होनी चाहिए ।

- * परामर्श हेतु शाला समन्वयक (शिक्षक) हों तो अच्छा है ।
- * प्रारंभ में बाल संयोजक सदस्यता अभियाना चलायेगा ।
- * ॥ सदस्य होते ही चुनाव होगा । अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष, सचिव, सह-सचिव और कोषाध्यक्ष के अलावा कार्यकारिणी में 6 सदस्य चुने जायेंगे ।

जिला/क्षेत्रीय ईकाई :

आधारभूत ईकाईयाँ मिलकर जिला एवं क्षेत्रीय स्तर की ईकाईयों का गठन करेंगे ।

राज्य स्तः ईकाई :

वास्तविक की उपलब्धि के आधार पर राज्य के अन्य जिलों में भी इस योजना को अपनाया जा सकता है ।

संभठन का स्वरूप :

1. इसकी शाखा का गठन वर्ष में कभी भी हो सकता है, कार्यक्षाल एक वर्ष तक रहेगा ।
2. पंजीयन शुल्क 3/- रु. जमा करते ही सदस्यता फार्म मिल जायेगा ।
3. प्रतिमाह 2/- रु. सदस्यता शुल्क के रूप में जमा करना होगा । 10/- रु. एक मूल जमा कर रखलाना सदस्य भी बना जा सकता है ।
4. सदस्यता कभी भी ग्रहण की जा सकती है ।
5. परिषद की माह में एक बैठक आवश्यक है । बैठक शाला भवन, किराई पड़ की छाया में या खुले मैदान में हो सकती है ।
6. बैठक में माह भर की गतिविधियों का लेखा-जोखा उपलब्धियों, कठिनाईयों और आगामी योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।
6. परिषद की बैठक बुलाने का अधिकार शाखा समन्वयक और बाल अध्यक्ष को है ।
7. अध्यक्ष की अनुपस्थिति में उपाध्यक्ष बैठक आगन्तित तार उनकी अध्यक्षता कर सकता है ।

8. सचिव बैठक की कार्यवाही और परिषद की गतिविधियों का रिकार्ड रखेंगे ।
9. सह-सचिव सहायता करेंगे। अनुपस्थिति की हालत में सचिव का कार्य देखेंगे ।
10. कोषाध्यक्ष सदस्यता शुल्क और अन्य प्राप्त राशि का लेखा-जोखा रखेंगे ।
11. 100/- रु. से अधिक राशि एकत्र होने पर पोस्ट ऑफिस या बैंक में खाता खोला जा सकता है ।
12. राशि का उपयोग शाखा समन्वयक की देखरेख में कार्यकारिणी की सहमति से होगा । वार्षिक लेखा साईंस सेंटर को देना होगा ।
13. विशेष कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए अध्यक्ष अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर सकता है । निर्णय की सूचना यथाशीघ्र कार्यकारिणी को दी जाना चाहिये ।
14. शिक्षा विभाग या एनसीएसटीसी विधिवत रूप से गठित बाल विज्ञान परिषद की शाखाओं को मान्यता देगा ।
15. साईंस सेंटर की बैठकों में बाल विज्ञान परिषद के अध्यक्ष और सचिव को विशेष आमंत्रण ।

प्रस्तावित गतिविधियाँ:

1. विद्यालयीन एय मोहल्लागत स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम चलाना [देखे संलग्न]
2. डायरिया एवं घेबा रोग की जानकारी का विस्तार ।
3. पीने के पानी संबंधी जानकारी ।
4. स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य/पानी पर आधारित नाटक/गीत/पोस्टर तैयार करना एवं खेलना ।
5. स्वच्छता, स्वास्थ्य/पानी प्रयोजनकारी/निबंध/भाषण प्रतियोगिताये ।
6. स्वच्छता, बाल स्वास्थ्य एवं पर्यावरण अध्ययन परियोजनाये सर्वेक्षण इकाई तैयार करना एवं इसके आधार पर जिला एवं राज्य स्तरीय स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता कांफ्रेंस आयोजित करना । 12
7. नाटक/गीत लेखन/कार्यशालाये आयोजित व.ग.ना एवं प्रस्तुतीकरण ।

व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता कार्ड (विद्यार्थी)

विद्यार्थी का नाम	कक्षा									
	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि	तिथि
त्वचा की स्वच्छता										
सिर की स्वच्छता										
नाक/कान की स्वच्छता										
आंखों की स्वच्छता										
मुख एवं दांतों की स्वच्छता										
पैरों की स्वच्छता										
नाखूनों की स्वच्छता										
बस्त्रों की स्वच्छता										
अपनी निजी वस्तुओं की स्वच्छता										
शौचालय का उचित प्रयोग										
चप्पल/जूते पहनना										
हमाल/नैपकिन का प्रयोग										
रोग के कारण अनपेक्षित (दिन)										
विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य क्षेत्र										
हस्ताक्षर कक्षा अध्यापिका										

यह प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के लिए रखा जा सकता है। यह मूल्यांकन कोई अध्यापक या बड़ी कक्षा का विद्यार्थी समय समय पर कर सकता है।

कक्षा मूल्यांकन कार्ड

कक्षा अध्यापिका	कक्षा				
	प्रथम सत्र		द्वितीय सत्र		तृतीय सत्र
	तिथि स्वच्छ बच्चे की संख्या	स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता	तिथि स्वच्छ बच्चे	स्वच्छता की आवश्यकता	तिथि स्वच्छ बच्चे
त्वचा की स्वच्छता					
सिर की स्वच्छता					
नाक, कान की स्वच्छता					
आंखों की स्वच्छता					
मुख एवं दांतों की स्वच्छता					
पैरों की स्वच्छता					
नाखूनों की स्वच्छता					
बस्त्रों की स्वच्छता					
अपनी निजी वस्तुओं की स्वच्छता					
शौचालय का उचित प्रयोग					
चप्पल/जूते पहनना					
हमाल/नैपकिन का प्रयोग					
रोग के कारण अनपेक्षित					
विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य क्षेत्र					
ह० कक्षा अध्यापिका					

यह प्रत्येक कक्षा अध्यापक अपनी कक्षा की साप्ताहिक व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता का आकलन करने के लिए प्रयोग कर सकता है।

स्वास्थ्य

तिरुवा संवत् २०५२

□ युगाब्द ५०९६-९७

□ ब्यालियर रविवार १० सितम्बर १९९५

□ मूद्र ५-४

□ रात्रि ३ रुपये

□ महानगर

साफ-सफाई और स्वास्थ्य पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा हो

बात-विज्ञान परिवदों के कोर समूह की बैठक में संयुक्त संचालक श्रीवास्तव

—नगर सेवादलता-
ब्यालियर। संयुक्त संचालक शिक्षा
अखिलेश्वरी श्रीवास्तव ने कहा है कि विद्यार्थियों
को साफ-सफाई और स्वस्थ भोजन से सुरक्षा
के सभी की मद्दत करें। उन्होंने कहा कि
साफ सफाई एवं स्वास्थ्य स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम
का हिस्सा होना चाहिए।
श्रीवास्तव यह जवाबदा कन्या उ.म.

के अंतर्गत शिक्षा विभाग परिषदों के कोर
समूह की बैठक में भाग लेते आते सभी
कोर समूहों के अध्यक्षों को संबोधित कर रहे थे। उन्होंने
का आसदा स स्वामीभक्त कर रहे थे। उन्होंने
के अंतर्गत शिक्षा को संयुक्त यज्ञों का
अभिप्रेत प्रयोग किया कि सभी जगहों पर साफ
के चलना जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर
यह प्रयोग सफल होता है तो इस माह में कोर
समूह शासन के सहज समीक्षा के लिए
प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। उन्होंने योजनाओं को कि
इस प्रयोग के दौरान अच्छा कार्य करते आते

शिक्षकों को रात्रि शासन भी प्रोत्साहन दे
सकते प्रयास किए जाएंगे।
संयुक्त संचालक शिक्षा
भाषित ने बताया कि साफ-सफाई के लिए
सर्वोत्तम प्रयासों के लिए विद्यार्थियों को बने।
सभी को, रमन दृष्टि एवं अन्य सुरक्षित विद्यार्थी
जाएँ। यद्यपि कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने आते सभी
बच्चों को प्रशंसा के साथ संबोधित किया। उन्होंने
वैद्य कि कार्यक्रम में शामिल सभी बच्चों
को भी के पानी को शुद्धता को जांच के लिए
बाद टेस्टिंग किट उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है,
इस किट से बच्चे पानी को शुद्धता को जांच
कर सकेंगे।

बैठक को संबोधित करते हुए कोर
समूह के सदस्य रमन शुक्ला, समर्थक दुबे,
हेमलता देवी ने बताया कि विद्यार्थी माह
में विभिन्न स्कूलों में वितरित करें और बच्चों
आगे-आगे, बच्चों को भी ब्याज, शिक्षक
एवं बात सेवानिवृत्त एवं बात विज्ञान परिषदों

का समेकित आयोजित होना। कोर समूह को
संबोधित श्रीवास्ती, संयुक्त संचालक
विज्ञान परिषदों के माध्यम से विभिन्न स्कूलों
में प्रवेश करने वाले साफ सफाई अभियान को
प्रस्तुत की।

बैठक में उपस्थित नगर उ.म. विद्यार्थी
को प्रभावित संतोष ठाकुर, ब्याजलता श्रीवास्ती
यात्री शुक्ला, महिला-महदल दलान् श्रीवास्ती-की
की, माधुरी भुवनेश्वर बाल माधुरी मोहन शर्मा की
आरती खंडेकर, क.उ.म., विद्यार्थी दुबे
कविनी की उदय श्रीवास्तव, सजावटपूर्ण
विद्यार्थी की रश्मी शर्मा, कन्या विद्यार्थी
सुराज की श्रीवास्ती चौधरी, माध्यमिक विद्यार्थी

पढ़ाव के एलन सिंह चौधरी, माध्यमिक
विद्यार्थी विक्रम केर के जयदीप, उ.म.,
विद्यार्थी सुपर.क.उ. के थे, विद्यार्थी ने भी
संबोधित किया। अगर कोर समूह के सह
सर्वोत्तम टेकनाल विद्यार्थी के प्रयासों की
सहायता ने किया। कार्यक्रम का संचालन
समर्थक दुबे ने किया।

WATSAN : LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

UNICEF will address the Year 2000 goals through four major strategies - Disparity Reduction (including Gender), Decentralization, Sustainability ; and Integration at Community Level with other Social Inputs.

Activities for Rural Communities will focus on

Sustainable Drinking Water Supply through community management of drinking water sources.

Protection of Drinking Water through correct well construction and adequate drainage around water points; and at household level, through effective communication and motivation strategies.

Environmental Protection and Management by monitoring degradation of ground water sources and through promotion of watershed management.

Alternate Delivery System for Sanitation by phasing out from direct subsidy and by encouraging private initiative to construct sanitary facilities.

Hygiene Education to people, to bring about behavioral changes, through development of communication strategies.

Involvement of Schools and Anganwadis by using them as channels of communication for creating awareness in the parents and the community.

Working through Panchayat Institutions for awareness generation, community mobilization and motivation.

Mainstreaming Gender Issues into the programme through greater participation of women in planning and decision making and through transfer of skills.

Guineaworm surveillance by monitoring the case containment strategy so as to secure zero guineaworm cases by 1997.



United Nations Children's Fund
Water & Environmental Sanitation Section
INDIA COUNTRY OFFICE
73 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110 003
INDIA

unicef



1946 - 1996

CHILD SURVIVAL & DEVELOPMENT

THE WATSAN 2000 GOALS

1996 is UNICEF's 50th year of service to the children of this world. During this year, UNICEF recommit itself to the promises made to the children during the World Summit held in 1990.

The World Summit for Children identified a set of global goals for radically improving the lives of children, women and families by the year 2000. India, a signatory to the Summit Declaration, reaffirmed her commitment to the cause of children in the country by laying down a set of goals to be reached by the year 2000. These goals form a part of India's National Plan of Action
A COMMITMENT TO THE CHILD.

The Water and Sanitation goals for India are

- Universal access to safe drinking water and improved access to sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- Eradication of guineaworm disease.



बोध के लिए विज्ञान

साइन्स सेन्टर ग्वालियर की बाल विज्ञान परिषद

“क्लीन अप ग्वालियर स्कूलस्”
CLEAN UP GWALIOR SCHOOLS

समर्थन

राजीव गाँधी डायरिया नियन्त्रण मिशन, भोपाल
राज्य शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद

सचिवालय

गोरखी माध्यमिक विद्यालय
क्रमांक १, लश्कर

कार्यालय— H-12, दर्पण कालोनी ग्वालियर-474011

क्लीन अप ग्वालियर स्कूलस् विज्ञान गतिविधि

साइन्स सेक्टर ग्वालियर ने ग्वालियर के स्कूलों के लिये "क्लीन अप ग्वालियर विज्ञान गतिविधि" प्रारम्भ की है। इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विद्यालयों में बाल विज्ञान परिषदों का गठन कर निम्न गतिविधियाँ हाथ में ली गई है :-

1. विज्ञान शिक्षा को ह्विकर बनाने के विभिन्न प्रयोग,
2. प्रत्येक विद्यालय में बाल विज्ञान परिषद का गठन,
3. स्कूल की साफ-सफाई के लिये विशेष अभियान,
4. व्यक्तिगत स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम,
5. सामुदायिक एवं मोहल्ला स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम,
6. पीने के शुद्ध पानी का प्रत्येक स्कूल में इन्तजाम।

विज्ञान शिक्षा को ह्विकर बनाने के प्रयास

बाल विज्ञान परिषदें इसके लिये साइन्स विज्ञान, ओरिगेमी, नाटक, गीत, वैज्ञानिक खिलौने, वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग, वैज्ञानिक और बच्चे आमने-सामने जैसे कार्यक्रमों का उपयोग करेगी।

(अ) क्रियाग्वयन—उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों के क्रियाग्वयन के लिये प्राचार्यों के विद्यालयों की बैठक 28 जुलाई 85 को आयोजित की गई। इसमें 105 विद्यालयों ने भाग लिया।

(ब) कार्यक्रम के क्रियाग्वयन के लिये उभरा विद्यालयों के प्राचार्यों एवं प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के प्रधान अध्यापकों, वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिकों का कोर समूह गठित किया गया है। कोर समूह के अध्यक्ष संयुक्त मंचालक शिक्षा संभाग ग्वालियर को चुना गया है। कोर समूह की बैठक की कलेक्ट ग्वालियर भी संबोधित कर चुके हैं। कोर समूह ने उपरोक्त कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त स्कूलों को अतिक्रमण से मुक्त कराने का भी संकल्प लिया है।

(स) प्रत्येक विद्यालय ने अपने टाईम टेबल को इस प्रकार पुन-गठित किया है कि प्रत्येक कक्षा को सप्ताह में दो या तीन दिन सफाई परियोजना के रूप में मिल सके। इसके अतिरिक्त बाल सभाओं एवं अन्य सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों का इस्तेमाल क्लीन अप के साथ विज्ञान शिक्षा को ह्विकर बनाने के लिये किया जा सके।

(द) परियोजना के लिये नामांकित शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण गजोय गाँधी डायरिया नियन्त्रण मिशन भोपाल आयोजित कर रहा है। साइन्स सेक्टर पानी की गुणवत्ता की जांच के लिए बाटर टेस्टिंग किट उपलब्ध करायेगा।

गतिविधियाँ

क्लीन-अप-ग्वालियर सम्मेलन :

क्लीन-अप-ग्वालियर का विज्ञान उत्सव :

— विज्ञान गीत, विज्ञान लोकगीत, नाटक, चित्रकला, बाद-विवाद चित्रण आदि अर्न्तविद्यालयीन प्रतियोगिताएँ।

— कला जत्था कार्यक्रम।

— सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम

— पानी की गुणवत्ता की जांच एवं जागरूकता कार्यक्रम।

— सर्वोत्तम क्लब, सर्वोत्तम मोहल्ले व सर्वोत्तम बच्चे, सर्वोत्तम शिक्षकों को सम्मान।

— क्लीन-अप-ग्वालियर विज्ञान रैली।

— विद्यालय क्लीन अप रैली सम्मेलन एवं द्वितीय चरण की घोषणा एवं प्रथम चरण की उपसद्वियों की प्रदर्शनी।

— वैज्ञानिक और बच्चे आमने-सामने।

सोपटवेयर प्रोडक्शन :

क्लीन अप ग्वालियर खेल

क्लीन अप ग्वालियर पोस्टर प्रदर्शनी

क्लीन अप ग्वालियर सर्वेक्षण किट

क्लीन अप ग्वालियर साटम विज्ञान
क्लीन अप ग्वालियर विज्ञान गीत
क्लीन अप ग्वालियर विज्ञान लोकगीत
क्लीन अप ग्वालियर विज्ञान नृकण्ड नाटक

— अनुपयोगी कचरे का मजावट के कार्यों में उपयोग प्रदर्शनी।

— बाटर टेस्टिंग किट।

— वर्मीकल्चर टेक्नोलॉजी प्रशिक्षण।

— रीसायक्लिंग ऑफ वेस्ट पेपर टेक्नोलॉजी प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रोडक्शन यूनिट की स्थापना।

— किशोरी स्वास्थ्य एवं प्रजनन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम-१० में १२ वर्ष की लड़कियों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम।

— प्राथमिक चिकित्सा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम।

— यातायात जागरूकता कार्यक्रम।

— पान मसाला, तम्बाकू, सिगरेट, नया, चाकलेट छोड़ने के विशेष अभियान।

आप क्या कर सकते हैं !

व्यक्तिगत

(१) स्थानीय कार्यक्रमों एवं साफ-सफाई अभियान में शामिल हों।

(२) स्थानीय समसाम्यों का सर्वेक्षण करें।

(३) आप गतिविधियों के स्त्रोत व्यक्ति के रूप में कार्य करना चाहें, तो संपर्क करें या पत्र डालें।

(४) स्थानीय समसम्यक के रूप में कार्य करने आगे आएं।

संस्थागत

(१) बाल विज्ञान परिषदों का गठन करें।

(२) क्लीन अप ग्वालियर गतिविधियों को अपने इलाके में आयोजित करें।

कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन समिति

अध्यक्ष	— श्री अखिलेश श्रीवास्तव
	संयुक्त संचालक
	शिक्षा संभाग, ग्वालियर
संयोजिका	— श्रीमती संतोष चौधरी
	प्राचार्य
	मा क उ मा विद्यालय मिये की छावनी,
	जयपुरमंज लक्ष्मर
मह संयोजक	-- श्री के. सी. सोलंकी
	प्राचार्य
	मा उ.मा वि., टकसाल

सदस्य—

एच. सी. वर्मा, उप संभागीय जिज्ञा अधीक्षक ।
 उपेन्द्र अहूण, प्राचार्य जीवाजीराव उ.मा.विद्यालय ।
 डॉ. सी. श्वी. लघाडे, प्राचार्य शा बाल उ.मा.वि., डबरा ।
 श्रीमती संतोष छावड़ा, प्राचार्य गजराजा क.उ.मा. विद्यालय ।
 श्रीमती निशा डे, प्राचार्य शा क.उ.मा.वि., रेव्हे कॉलोनी ।
 श्रीमती उमिला दुबे, प्राचार्य शा.क.उ.मा.वि मुरार क. २
 मालती शुक्ला, प्राचार्य शा.क.उ.मा.वि., ग्वालियर (किला गेट)
 श्री राजाराम गुप्ता, प्राचार्य सनातन धर्म क.उ.मा.वि., लक्ष्मर ।
 श्रीमती शारदा चौपड़ा, प्रधानाध्यापिका गजराजा क.मा.वि.
 कुमुद वणकर, प्रधानाध्यापिका मा क. शाला महारानी क. १
 हरिदत्त गर्मा, प्रधानाध्यापक पटेल मा.वि., ग्वालियर
 श्री सत्यवती शुक्ल, प्रधानाध्यापक शा.मा.वि., ठाटीपूर
 डॉ. माधुरी शुक्ला, व्याख्याता महिला मण्डल उ.मा.वि दानाओली
 शैल कुमारी श्रीवास्तव, प्रधानाध्यापक शा.मा.क.वि., दाल बाजार
 एदल सिंह चौहान, प्रधानाध्यापक श्रीकृष्ण मा.वि., पड़ाव, स्वा.
 राम शंकर दुबे, रिटायर्ड प्रधानाध्यापक

जगदीशलाल धूपड़, शिक्षक विकास खण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी
 कार्यालय, मुरार

कु उदय श्रीवास्तव, क उ मा.वि., रेव्हे कॉलोनी
 श्रीमती इन्दु रायजादा गजराजा क.उ.मा.वि.
 कु. रक्षा शर्मा, सनातन धर्म क.उ.मा.वि.
 सी. मालिनी काकड़े, प्रधानाध्यापक शा.मा.क.वि., शरणाथी गोरखी
 सी. लक्ष्मीलता वेदी प्रधानाध्यापक शा.क.वि., जीवाजीगंज
 श्रीमती राजेश कश्यप, प्रधानाध्यापक शा.क.मा.विद्यालय,
 मामा का बाजार, लक्ष्मर
 के. एल. दीक्षित, प्राचार्य शा.उ.मा.वि., उटौली

स्रोत विद्वान	
डॉ. कृष्णकान्त तिवारी पूर्व कुलपति जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर श्री कमल दीक्षित प्रोफेसर माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी राष्ट्रीय पत्रकारिता विश्वविद्यालय श्री बृजमोहन गुप्त सहायक निदेशक आकाशवाणी दिल्ली डॉ. आर. आर. दास प्रोफेसर जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय डॉ. बाय. एम. गुप्ता प्रोफेसर जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय	सलाहकार डॉ. आलोक शुक्ला डायरेक्टर टापरिया नियन्त्रण मिशन, भोपाल सचिवालय हेमन्त शुक्ला श्रीमती आशा सिंह जयन्त शर्मा डॉ. अविनाश तिवारी कार्यालय गोरखी माध्यमिक विद्यालय क्रमांक १, ग्वालियर

समन्वय समिति	
डॉ. अजय गौड़ बाल एवं मिश्रु रोग विशेषज्ञ	अरण भागंव डॉ. उमाशंकर द्विवेदी

कार्यालय संयोजक—प्रमोद जैन, जितेन्द्र भटनागर, राजेश करहेलिया



**Safe water, personal hygiene,
latrine use and environmental
sanitation lead to healthier life.
Butterfly symbolises joy, beauty
and quest for cleaner surroundings.**

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment, Government of India

SCIENCE CENTRE (GWALIOR) MADHYA PRADESH

(A voluntary action for science communication)



जन-जन के लिए विज्ञान

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद्
(विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग)

भारत सरकार



विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाने हेतु वर्ष 1987 से 1991
के दौरान किए गए सर्वोत्तम प्रयासों के लिए
रा.वि.प्रौ.स.प. भ

एक लाख रुपए का राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार

मादम सेक्टर (ग्यातिपर)

या

विज्ञान संचार के माध्यम से जन-जन को विज्ञान के लाभों के बारे में जानकारी देना
को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा संचार माध्यमों के उपयोग द्वारा जन-जन के बीच विज्ञान के
और भी अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न करने की सर्वोत्तम प्रयासों की प्रशंसा
के लिए किए गये उत्कृष्ट कार्य हेतु प्रदान करने हेतु।

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान विभाग के अध्यक्ष महोदयों के आदेश

आज 19 नवंबर, 1992 के दिन हुए आदेशों
के तहत प्रदान।

(पी आर कुमारमहंतम)

अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद्
एन सी एस टी सी (विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी)

OFFICE

HIG-12, Darpan Colony, Gwalior - 474 011,
Phone : 341027, 341395

SCIENCE CENTRE

Science Centre Gwalior is a voluntary organization registered under the society registration act of 1860 (M.P. Society registration act 76). Science Centre is devoted for promotion of scientific temper among the people and to popularize the understanding of science for uplift of common man.

A JOURNEY FROM BJVV - 1987

Soon after the pioneering and massive science communication experiment the Bharat Jan Vigyan jatha of 1987, a will of voluntarism sensitized and activated during BJVV -87 as LOC Gwalior, was keen and eager to join hands with National science communication and science popularization activities created by NCST. This will of voluntarism has created the science centre Gwalior.

The science centre (Gwalior) M.P. a voluntary organization devoted to science popularization and people's science movement, started work in 1987 but was formally established in 1988.

In a short span of seven years science centre organized a science popularization movement in the most backward areas of Madhya Pradesh and provided it a meaningful direction.

The science centre has a well knit compositions consisting of thousands of children, teachers, activists, scientists and villagers of Madhya Pradesh. Science centre has established Bal Vigyan Parishads in schools and mohallas for school going children with a view in taking science to the people including development of scientific

thinking among children, promoting scientific activities, helping people to free themselves from blind faiths and traditions and arousing self confidence.

The achievement of this organization in the past have been significant. The various programmes undertaken, reached lakhs of peoples directly through the medium of science rallies, science- songs, science-plays, science- seminars and surveys explaining miracles activities, science-yatras etc.

The science centre has also organized a large number of training programmes for activists of other sister organisations in the country and helped hitherto small or infant organisations in neighbouring states to come up and grow.

Activities

Children's science congress

To help children in developing a scientific temperament and more frequent use of the "Method of Science", a children science congress was organized first in 1989 at Gwalior. The basic idea is to demonstrate on a large scale that it is possible to turn the learning of science into an enjoyable and creative pursuit (i.e., joy of learning), that even within the frame work of the existing system of education itself, it is possible to encourage children to learn science by doing it, by making use of their own hands and head and by treating their environs as a big open and endless laboratory. Since 1993 it has been adopted by NCSTC Network to organize on the National level.

Bal Vigyan Parishad

Bal Vigyan Parishad has been set up by science centre as its activity for children age-group of 5 to 17 years. Approximately 20,000 children are working in Bal Vigyan Parishad activities in M.P. Major Science activity of Bal Vigyan Parishad is to organise the state children science congress in M.P. Now nationally they are starting to get affiliations with NACHISCA clubs of NCSTC Network.

NIDAN

NIDAN has been setup as an activity of the NCSTC Network and is the National Institute for demystification and research in anti-scientific notions. NIDAN's Central India regional centre is being operated by Science centre Gwalior.

Training Programmes

Science Communication and Explaining Miracles

Science centre Gwalior has conducted training programme in scientific explanation of miracles for the NGOS, teachers and Nehru Yuva Kendra Youth Co-ordinators on the invitation of state Govts. and NGO's in states of Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P., Karnataka, A.P., Himachal Pradesh, Gujrat, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Orissa, Pondichery, and BJGVJ-92 state organising committees. Special Trainings have been arranged for 500 district youth co-ordinators of NYKS.

Science centre has conducted training for district literacy committees of Durg, Gwalior, Khandwa, Shajapur of M.P.

Children science Congress

State & National training workshops have been arranged for children science congress activities.

Science writing for News papers/Radio

Science writing training programmes has been organized by science centre at Gwalior, Raipur and Bilaspur.

Science popularization through folk arts and origamy

Science centre has arranged trainings in the field of origamy, science through folk arts etc. in various parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Jan Vigyan Yatra

Science centre has organized chambal Jan Vigyan Yatra in 1989, covering chambal and Gwalior division, BundelKhand Jan Vigyan Yatra covering Sagar, Tikamgarh, Jhansi, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna etc., Dr. B.R. Amedkar Jan Vigyan Yatra Covering tribal areas of Madhya Bharat and Bundelkhand, Delhi Jan Vigyan Yatra on invitation of NCSTC Delhi, Pani jeevan dani jatha etc. to note the scientific temper among masses.

Seminars and Symposium

Science centre has arranged various seminars/workshops/symposium on environmental problems of chambal ravines, impacts of science and technology on Indian Literature, watershed management in rural areas, management of tendu patta, problems of science popularization movements etc.

CHILDREN'S CAMPS

Science centre Gwalior has arranged various children camps at Gwalior, Sagar, Tikamgarh for children of Madhya Pradesh and Delhi.

Drinking water survey

Science centre has conducted survey and published its report on quality of drinking water of Gwalior, Tikamgarh, Indore and Bhopal. Survey has conducted by water testing medium developed by DRDE scientists

Clean-up Gwalior schools

A mass campaign has been organized by science centre to clean Gwalior based school with the help of Bal Vigyan Parishads. Thousands of school children and teachers have been participated in the programme.

People science festival

Every year science centre organizes a science festival activities in various parts of M.P. among masses to popularize science and technology. Lakhs of people participated in the activities.

Environmental Activities

Science centre Gwalior has organized movement Chambal Ghati Bachao in Bhind/Morena districts, various children and teachers camps/competitions has been organized to educate the issues related to environment.

Health Activities

Science centre has organized various health activities for women and children in Gwalior, Tikamgarh & Shajapur districts.

Awards

Science centre awards teachers and children for best efforts in science popularization in schools every year.

Software

- (i) Audio cassettes of science songs (Vigyan Geet) and science folk songs (Vigyan folk Geet) for NCSTC Network.
- (ii) Regular kit for demonstrating and explaining miracles marketed by NCSTC Network Delhi.
- (iii) Slide Shows on Chambal ravines and Bhopal Gas tragedy, video film on Chambal ravines.
- (iv) Bal Vigyan and Vigyan Literacy kits for children and neo-literate

Publications

- (i) Technical Reports on problem of Chambal ravines (Hindi)
- (ii) Explanation of Miracles (Hindi)
- (iii) Technical Report of National Institute on Mustard and Rapeseed (English)
- (iv) Vigyan Geet and Lokgeet (Hindi)
- (v) Science plays (Hindi)

Toys/Games

Various Scientific games for children.

Recognition

Science center's activities are well appreciated by various state Govts. and NGOs nationally. It is recognised by NCSTC (DST) Govt. of

India by awarding its top award of science popularization to the period of 1987-91 to science centre Gwalior.

Secretary of science centre acted as national convener for NCSTC- Network 1991-93. He is also nominated as state convener to BJGVJ- 92 while Dr. K.K. Tiwari was nominated as state president to BJVV-92.

Management

Science Centre is managed and run by an elected Governing Board headed by President .

President -	Dr. K.K. Tiwari Ex V.C. Jiwaji, University, Gwalior.
Working President -	Prof. Shivkumar Shrivastava VC. Dr. Harising Gaur University, Sagar.
Vice President -	Kamal Dixit Reader Makhn Lal Chaturvedi Patrakarita, Vishwavidyala, Bhopal.
Secretary -	Arun Bhargava
Project coordinator -	B.M. Gupta (Delhi)
Co-ordinators-	Dr. Uma Shankar Dwivedi (Gwalior)
	Smt. Santosh Chaudhary (Gwalior)
	Shri. Ashutosh Mishra (Balaghat)
	Shri Madhu Silakari (Sagar)
	Smt. Kavita Soni (Raipur)

स्वच्छता अभियान



म.प्र. भारत ज्ञान विज्ञान समिति
अभिव्यक्ति राज्य संसाधन केंद्र
7, वैशाली नगर,
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

स्वच्छता अभियान

स्वस्थ, प्रबलक मुन्ध का मौलिक अधिकार है। पात के कोटो-कोटो नागिक इस अधिकार से वीतल है। स्वस्थ का मसला सिर्फ बीमारी का मसला नही है और उसे केवल बीमारी के इलाज तक सीमित नही करता चाहिए बल्कि स्वस्थ का सामाजिकीकरण किया जाना आवश्यक है तथा इसमें समाज की भागीदारी तब की जाना आवश्यक है स्वतन्त्रता के बार सैकड़ों अस्मालत खुले, डाक्टर तैयार हुए, नई आधुनिक दवाइयाँ आयी, अत्याधुनिक चिकित्सा एवं अनुसंधान की व्यवस्था की गई, मगर जिस गति से चिकित्सा शास्त्र ने प्रगति की उससे भी कहीं तेजी से आधुनिक चिकित्सा सुविधाएं आम आदमी की पहुँच से बाहर हो रही है। चिकित्सा विज्ञान की अगुनूर्व प्रगति के बावजूद बरसों से विद्यमान कुपोषण, भूखमरी, अशिक्षा, गर्तबी, येतजन, पर्यावरण पर आधारित बीमारियों के पैदा होने की पूर्व परिस्थितियाँ न सिर्फ जन्म को जीवने है, बल्कि इस भी बदतर हुई है, जहाँ जो लोग में व्याप्त इस बरहाली के मौजूदा माहौल में एक ऐसा आमनवीय चक्र तैयार हुआ है, जहाँ मुन्ध बार-बार बीमार होता है। चिकित्सा व्यवसाय का लगातार आमनवीयकरण और भुनाफा आधारित शोचन देश की बहुसंख्यक गरीब जनता को मूलभूत स्वस्थ सुविधाओं को माँग के लिए सामुदायिक स्वस्थ के प्रति जागरूक बनने को बाध्य कर रही है।

जनता के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक रूप से स्वस्थ एवं सुखी जीवन के लिए सभी को प्रथमिक स्वस्थ

मुहैया करवाना, स्वस्थ समन्धी समस्याओं के निवारण या नियन्त्रण करने की शिक्षा प्रदान करना, भोजन आपूर्ति एवं आवश्यक पोषकता, पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्वच्छ पेयजल एवं शौचालयों की व्यवस्था करना हमारी चुनौती है। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि कब तक हमारे देश को जनता इन सब सुविधाओं से वंचित रहेगी ?

स्वच्छ पेय जल क्यों ?

पानी के बिना तो सारे काम ही रुक जाते हैं- पीने के लिए पानी चाहिए, खाना पकाने के लिए पानी चाहिए। आप पीने का पानी कहीं से भरते हैं ? हैण्ड पम्प, खुले कुँडू, नदी, तालाब, बावड़ी.

..... । क्या हमें पता है कि इनमें से कहीं का पानी पीने के लिए सुरक्षित है, जो भी पानी खुले में होता है, जैसे नदी, तालाब, बावड़ी, खुला कुँडा आदि। वहीं तो लोगों के नहाने धोने, परेशों के नहलाने, गंदगी मिटने आदि के कारण पानी गंदा हो जाता है।

ज्यादातर बीमारियाँ गंदे पानी के इस्तेमाल के कारण फैलती हैं क्योंकि गंदे पानी में बीमारी के कीटाणु पड़ते हैं, और जब इसी गंदे पानी को हम पीने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो वही कीटाणु हमारे शरीर में चले जाते हैं और बीमारियाँ फैलते हैं।

क्या हम पीने का पानी भरने की जगह पर यह सब करते हैं।

- नहाना
- कपड़े धोना

- पर्युओं को नहलाना
- बर्तन साफ करना
- शौच जाना

आप नहलीं नही करते हैं तो यह सब क्रिया कहा करते हैं? ज्यादातर लोग नदी, तालाब, कुओं पर खुद नहलते हैं, पर्युओं को नहलते हैं, कपड़े, बर्तन वगैरह धोते हैं यही तक कि शौच भी वहीं कहीं आस-पास करते हैं अब बुरा सोचिये इतना सब अगर पानी के पास किया जाय तो पानी तो गंदा होगा ही। उसमें बीमारी के कीटाणु भी पड़ेंगे और फिर वही पानी अगर हमने पीने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया तो क्या हम बीमार नही होंगे ?

पीने का पानी इस्तेमाल करने से पहले अक्सर हम देख लेते हैं कि उसमें कोई गंदगी तो नही है, लेकिन बीमारी के कीटाणु इतने छोटे होते हैं कि वे जब पानी में मिल जाते हैं तब वह हमारी आँखों को दिखाई तक नही देते।

नहाना, धोना, शौच करना, पर्युओं को नहलाना यह सब पीने के पानी के स्रोत के पास करनी नही होना चाहिए, हमें इशेरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वहाँ गंदा पानी जमा न होने पाये।

स्वच्छता क्यों ?

बहुत सारे लोग हमारे द्वारा खुले में मल मूर त्यागने के कारण एक व्यक्ति से दूसरे में फैलते हैं। गोप धैत करने वाले कीटाणु जो आँखों से नही देखे जा सकते मल मूर में बिन्दा रहते हैं, ये आदमी से आदमी तक पानी, सब्जियों हाथों तथा काकरोच व मक्खियों के जरिए फैलते हैं। यदि हम इन लोगों

को रोकथाम करना चाहते हैं, तो कूड़ा करकट को उचित निष्कासन करना होगा, चाहे वह मानव मल मूत्र या जानवरों का गोबर, कूड़ा करकट हो या व्यर्थ पानी, सभी का समुचित एवं सुरक्षित निष्कासन जरूरी है।

लोग खुले खेतों में नदी के किनारे, रेल की पटरी व सड़क के दोनों तरफ मल मूत्र त्यागते हैं, आजकल बहुत सारे पेड़ व झाड़ियाँ, कृषि योग्य जमीन बनाए जाने तथा शहरों के विकास के कारण लुप्त हो चुकी है। महिलाओं को सूरज निकलने से पहले शौच के लिए जाना पड़ता है या फिर उन्हें शाम के अंधेरे का इन्तजार करना पड़ता है। यदि दिन में शौच जाने की जरूरत पड़े तो उनके लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है, कई बार उग्र शौच की हालत को रोकना पड़ता है, ये काफी पीड़ाजनक तथा स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है।

हम अक्सर कहीं भी शौच के लिए बैठ जाते हैं, है ना ? आप शौच के लिए कहाँ जाते हैं ?

- पानी के आस पास ?
- घर के आस पास ?
- जहाँ खाली जगह मिल जायें ?

पिने के साफ पानी के स्रोत को गंदा करने के प्रमुख कारणों में से एक है कहीं भी शौच के लिए बैठ जाना, बाद में उसी से बीमारी के कीटाणु पनपते हैं।

ये ही नहीं शौच पर बैठने वाली मकियाँ फिर हमारे खाने पर आकर बैठती हैं।

पानी के स्रोत से कहीं दूर जाकर ही शौच के लिए बैठना चाहिए, शौच के लिए एक गड्ढा बनाना चाहिये। जिसे शौच के बाद मिट्टी से अच्छी तरह ढका जा सके। स्वस्थ शौचालयों का बनाना व उपयोग रोगों के प्रसार को रोकने में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, औरतों के लिए यह मूलभूत जरूरत एवं अधिकार है।

स्वच्छता अभियान क्यों ?

समाज के हर तबके में स्वच्छता संबंधी जागरूकता पैदा करना। अनुकूल एवं उत्साह जनक वातावरण तैयार करना। समस्या के निदान के लिए जनता के सुझाव तथा भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना। उपयोग कर्ता समूह का गठन करना। आवश्यक संगठन तैयार करना।

हम किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकते हैं?

- कला जत्था कलाकार के रूप में
- वातावरण निर्माण के रूप में अन्य कार्य
- गीत/नाटक/लेख की रचना करके
- तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान करके
- उपयोग कर्ता समूह का गठन करवाने में
- ग्राम स्तर पर कमेटी के गठन में संगठक के रूप में
- लोगों को अभिप्रेरित करने में

**स्वच्छ रहेगा जल जितना
स्वस्थ रहेगा जन उतना**

म.प्र.वि.स.

मध्यप्रदेश विज्ञान सभा

विज्ञान के प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान श्रौद्योगिकी
संचार परिषद द्वारा सम्मानित



जन विज्ञान आन्दोलन

- लोगों के लिए विज्ञान
- राष्ट्र के लिए विज्ञान
- विकास के लिए विज्ञान
- आत्मनिर्भरता व स्वतंत्रता के लिये विज्ञान

मध्यप्रदेश विज्ञान सभा

9-ए, मुमताज मंजिल,
सिविल लाइन, चार बंगला रोड,
प्रोफेसर कॉलोनी भोपाल फोन : 542165

परिचय

मध्यप्रदेश विज्ञान सभा एक पंजीकृत (नं. 13667, दिनांक 15.10.1985) गैर-सरकारी संस्थान है, जो लोगों में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण पैदा करने, बेहतर जीवन तथा पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु कटिबद्ध है। कि सभा के पास पूरे प्रदेश में वैज्ञानिकों, डॉक्टरों, इंजीनियरों, समाज वैज्ञानिकों, शिक्षाविदों, शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों तथा सहित्स्कारकों का समूह है। संस्था की सभो 45 जिलों में इकाईयाँ हैं, जिनमें 5000 से अधिक क्रियाशील सदस्य हैं साथ ही वाल विज्ञान सभा के प्रदेश में 25000 सदस्य है विज्ञान सभा को अन्य अंशकालिक जन विज्ञान कार्यकर्ताओं का भी सहयोग प्राप्त है। विज्ञान सभा अपने गठन 4 मार्च 1985 से जन विज्ञान चेतना के प्रचार-प्रसार के आंदोलन में सक्रिय है।

मध्यप्रदेश विज्ञान सभा को राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद, नई दिल्ली (भारत सरकार) द्वारा विज्ञान को प्रचार-प्रसार एवं के लिये लोकाभिध बनाने के लिये सन् 1992 में राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है।

विज्ञान सभा का मूल उद्देश्य विज्ञान का समाज पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की ठोस व्याख्या करना है। आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक संदर्भ में विकास हेतु नियोजन में विज्ञान को भागीदारी, आत्मनिर्भरता के लिये जन आन्दोलन विज्ञान व प्रौद्योगिकी की चेतना (जागरूकता) उत्पन्न करना, विश्वशांति के पक्ष में तथा पर्यावरण एवं परिस्थितियों की संरक्षण हेतु प्रयास करना। उपरोक्त विषयों पर सेमिनार, कार्यशाला, प्रदर्शनी, प्रतियोगिता, व शोध कार्य अन्य प्राथमिकताओं में हैं। मध्यप्रदेश विज्ञान सभा दो वर्ष के लिये चुनी गई कार्य परिषद द्वारा संचालित होती है। संस्था की जिला स्तर पर भी चुनी गई इकाईयाँ हैं। प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, प्रोजेक्ट बनाना, संचालित करना तथा मूल्यांकन करना राज्य समिति केन्द्र द्वारा मिन उप समितियों के अंतर्गत संचालित किये जाते हैं :

1. प्रौद्योगिकी
2. स्वास्थ्य
3. साक्षरता व शिक्षा
4. पर्यावरण

5. महिला एवं बाल कल्याण

6. प्रकाशन

विज्ञान सभा के मुख्य कार्य क्षेत्रों में टीनाकरण, स्वास्थ्य अभियान, प्रौद्योगिकी, नव प्रवर्तन तथा उत्सव प्रसार, पर्यावरणीय अध्ययन व जागरूकता, विज्ञान एवं वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का प्रचार-प्रसार, साक्षरता तथा शिक्षा सम्मिलित है।

गतिविधियाँ

विज्ञान सभा की पिछले वर्षों में की गई गतिविधियों तथा कार्यक्रम गिम्नानुसार हैं :-

प्रौद्योगिकी :

- पूर्णतः मिट्टी से बने धुँआ रहित चूल्हे का निर्माण करना तथा मध्यप्रदेश के झुग्गी बस्तियों व गाँवों में लगाना।
- बस्तर के आवासियों के लिये मिट्टी आधारित सस्ते, स्वच्छ पानी हेतु फिल्टर बर्तन तैयार करना।
- स्थानिय संसाधनों पर आधारित चमड़े की परिशोधन हेतु प्रक्रिया तैयार करना तथा ग्रामीण परिशोधन (रंगई) केंद्र मुडपर बस्तर में स्थापना।
- पन्ड्रापानी गांव बस्तर में विकिरित कुपारी केंद्र की स्थापना।
- वयंगेरा (दुर्ग) गांव में बाँस में बाँस के प्रशिक्षण तथा कला केंद्र की स्थापना।
- जामखोर (धोडा डोंगरी) बैतूल जिला में बाँस के उत्पादन व प्रशिक्षण केंद्र तथा उन्नत नर्सरी तैयार करना।
- विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (भारत सरकार) ने विज्ञान के केंद्र समूह की राहायता, शोध तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विस्तार हेतु प्रदान की है।

सर्वेक्षण तथा मूल्यांकन :

- भोपाल में 18,500 गैस पीडिंतों के पुनर्वस एवं राहत हेतु सर्वेक्षण तथा एकाग्र प्लान।

- बस्तर में 5,000 ग्रामीण/आदिवासियों का तकनीकी-आर्थिक (TechnoEconomic) सर्वेक्षण कर उनके आय, रोजगार आर्थिक विकास तथा प्रौद्योगिकी उपयन का पता लगाना।
- दुर्ग जिले में 10,000 घरों का तकनीकी-आर्थिक (Techno-Economic) सर्वेक्षण उनके आय, रोजगार व आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्थिति का आंकलन।
- सागर व इंदौर जिलों के समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के हितप्रार्थियों का मूल्यांकन करना तथा रिपोर्ट तैयार कर म.प्र. शासन को प्रस्तुत करना।
- भोपाल शहर के 100 झुग्गी बस्तियों के स्वास्थ्य व स्वच्छता स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण।
- दिसम्बर 92 के भोपाल में दंगा प्रभावित 1524 घरों व 7684 व्यक्तियों के स्वास्थ्य व आर्थिक स्थिति व नुकसान का सर्वेक्षण।

स्वास्थ्य व टीकाकरण :

- भोपाल में गैस प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में दो वर्ष तक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र चलाया, उसके आधार पर स्वास्थ्य संबंधी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी।
- जबलपुर, रायपुर, दुर्ग व विलासपुर जिलों में टीकाकरण अभियान।
- भारत जन ज्ञान विज्ञान जल्था 1992 के समय बैतूल जिला में स्वास्थ्य तथा टीकाकरण के युनिसेफ की मदद से कला जल्ये निकालना। इसी प्रकार के जल्ये ग्वालियर तथा विलासपुर जिलों में भी निकाले गये।

साक्षरता व शिक्षा :

- 1990 के भारत ज्ञान विज्ञान जल्था का आयोजन तथा राब्य के 45 जिलों में गहन समन्वित साक्षरता अभियान एवं स्वके लिये शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार।
- संपूर्ण साक्षरता अभियान हेतु कई जिलों का चयन तथा अन्य के लिए तैयारियाँ।
- कला जल्ये के श्रोत व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण तथा अन्य साँपटवेयर तैयार करना।

- राज्य व क्षेत्रीय स्तर की 6 कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन तथा नव साक्षरी हेतु शिक्षण तकनीकी विकास ।

- साक्षरता अभियान के लिये प्रशिक्षण सामग्री का निर्माण एवं उतर साक्षरता के स्तराध्य एवं पर्यावरण संबंधी सामग्री का निर्माण ।

विज्ञान लोकप्रियकरण :

- भारत जन विज्ञान जल्था (1987) का राज्य में आयोजन तथा राष्ट्रीय आयोजन समिति में सदस्य तथा समन्वयक की भूमिका ।
- विज्ञान रैली तथा पोस्ट, खिलौने व पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन ।
- प्रदेश के 18 जिलों में विज्ञान जर्ने का 1988 आयोजन में उसके द्वारा 2 लाख से अधिक लोगों से सम्पर्क ।
- सोर्टद्वयैर विकास तथा विज्ञान संचार के लोक कला माध्यमों का विकास ।
- विज्ञान के लोकप्रियकरण के लिये, राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान प्रयोगिकों संचार परिषद्, नई दिल्ली द्वारा राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार 1992 से सम्मानित ।
- विज्ञान जल्था 1989 तथा भारत ज्ञान विज्ञान जल्था 1990 का आयोजन ।
- भारत ज्ञान विज्ञान जल्था 1992 का राज्य के सभी जिलों में आयोजन ।
- राष्ट्रीय एकात एवं प्रगति के "समाता देश" कार्यक्रम का प्रदेश स्तर पर संयोजन ।

कार्यशाला/सेमीनार :

- नैस प्रभावित लोगों के लिये पुनर्वास तथा राहत की योजना बनाने हेतु राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन ।
- औद्योगिक मुश्काल एवं पर्यावरण पर प्रदेश स्तर की कार्यशाला ।
- वीथीपाट, नर्मदा तथा सादर सरोवर बंधों से पर्यावरण पर शोने वाले प्रभावों पर राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला ।

- राज्य के आदिवासी जिलों की प्रयोगिकों पर राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला ।

- स्वराज्य एवं स्वच्छता के लिये पूर्ण साक्षरता के साथ जागककता अभियान तथा प्रशिक्षण ।

- ग्रामीण इलाककों के विकास में विज्ञान एवं प्रयोगिकों के उपयोग पर जोर देने के लिये क्षेत्र क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला-चिन्तासपुर्ण, र्वातियर में आयोजन ।

प्रकाशन :

- प्रकृति विज्ञान और समाज
- परिवर्तन के लिये विज्ञान
- पर्यावरणीय अध्ययन
- भोपाल नरसक्षर के वाद
- फिर न होगा द्वितीयमा
- हमारे ऋण प्रसत भविष्य को मुक्ति के लिये
- क्रिटिक ऑफ द न्यू इग पॉलिसी
- बोध घाट सर्वेक्षण
- शेट दू एवावायनमेन्ट इन न्यू.पे.
- क्रिटिक दू न्यू एकात्मिक पॉलिसी
- एसेम्बल, इंडेशनल, हैजार्ड्स इरस

पुस्तकालय :

- मध्यप्रदेश विज्ञान सभा के पास भोपाल में एक बृहत पुस्तकालय है, जिसमें शिक्षा, विज्ञान, प्रयोगिकों, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण, अर्थशास्त्र, कृषि राजनीति विज्ञान, इतिहास, समाज शास्त्र, संस्कृति तथा साहित्य की 10,000 से अधिक पुस्तकें हैं । बच्चों की पुस्तकों का अलग कार्ग है । पुस्तकालय में अनेक पत्र पत्रिकाएँ नियमित रूप से उपलब्ध हैं । इसके साथ ही वीडियो व रेडियो की सभी विषयों पर कैसेट उपलब्ध हैं । पुस्तकालय सभी सदस्यों, शोष छात्रों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के सदस्यों के लिये सेवाएँ प्रदान करता है ।

To

20 Jul '93

Dr. Anula Rama Rao

Asst. Hanshalatha

Dr. Sr. Snehita ^{Exec Secy.}

Sri Raj Bhujbal _{MPVHA}

Dear - - -

Greetings from C.H.C.!

Enclosed, please find a draft of the "Evaluation report" which I am circulating to you for appropriate modifications for finalisation.

The ~~final~~ report ^{in its final form} will contain (a) Summary of the report (b) The report as finalised (c) Appendices as required. Do look into all these areas and make needed changes.

Please make needed modifications (additions) deletions etc. and send it to the Exec. Secy. MPVHA ^{withn} to be transmitted around as needed.

With Regards and Best Wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Encl: 1 copy each of 'Seeking signs of times'
to Anula Rama Rao / Hanshalatha / Raj Bhujbal.

withn
to
✓
copy of receipt

Please put these on address list.

MRS. HARSHLATA SIBLOON

Institute for Social Service and Rural Development

3, Sardar Patel Marg

Near Police line

Jhabsua (M.P.)

Dr. Dr. Suchita

Pushpa Kalyan Kendra

& Ashla P.O.

Behore Dt. - M.P.

466116.

(For 3 months)

Permanent Address:

Ashniketan hospital

E/6 Privali soelov, Arera, Colaba

Bhopal. M.P.

462016

Dr. AMLA RAMA RAO

P 4 Green Park East

New Delhi - 16

Tel 669370.

Eye care - part of school health prog. / teachers - identify - refer.

Members

< Dist. prog - 4 lakhs per dist.

(Indore) Dist - 4 blocks - team (Govt.)

Initial survey

Same pattern as of health for Eye care.

Next from 24th - Jabalpur dist.

Introduction:

An evaluation of the MPVHA. was a need felt by the members of the Board of the MPVHA for over a year - as expressed by the Executive Secretary of the MPVHA. This had been fixed, ~~and~~ ^{but} postponed over the past 6 months due to various circumstances and finally commissioned now (13 to 15 July 1993) when a group of four members were available for the same.

The members constituted for this purpose included

- a) Dr. Anila Rama Rao - from New Delhi
- b) Smt. Harshalatha - from Jabua, M.P.
- c) Dr. Sr. Suchita - from Ashtha, MP
- and d) Dr. Shindi Prasad Tekur - from Bangalore.

These members were informed earlier by the MPVHA Executive Secretary, ~~and~~ met together for the first time on 13 July 1993 at MPVHA office. The terms of reference (Appendix 'A') by MPVHA were studied by the members and it was felt that there was insufficient time to design and conduct an extensive evaluation in the duration the members were together, viz - 13th to 15th July 1993. The program planned by the Executive Secretary for these three days enabled the team in the process of evaluation.

Program:

13 Jul '93 - Morning - Presentation on MPVHA's innovative approach and Discussions on the same.

Afternoon & Evening - Meeting with the Government Medical Officer involved in the MPVHA initiated program in Indore district.

- Discussions with the Staff of MPVHA on their activities & programs
- Study of relevant files and other documents related to the above.

14 Jul '93 Morning - Study of Records/Reports and other documents at MPVHA office

- Travel to Kampel and Pedami villages

Afternoon - Meeting Village and Panchayat leaders at above village, where MPVHA initiated work was on, ~~also~~ including the "EYE-care" program involving the Government Staff. Interviews with these personnel.

Evening - Travel to Swasthya Seva Kendra Panigam

Night - Discussions with Secretary MPVHA about ~~MPVHA~~ its functioning

- Also, discussions on the village health and development programs of Swasthya Seva Kendra, a member of MPVHA.

15 Jul '93

Morning

Visit to the Villages ^{in Panigaon} ~~Health~~ Project where Swasthya Sava Kendra functions. Discussions with villagers and initiators and leaders of their Health programs - TSM/Education/Health, etc.

Afternoon

Travel back to MPVHA offices at Indore.
- Meeting with a MPVHA member enroute (cancelled did not take place, due to medical emergency ^{and} ~~the~~ ~~these~~ ~~members~~ ~~had~~ ~~not~~ ~~in~~ ~~station~~).

Evening

- Meeting of Resource persons involved in the Evaluation. (Meetings fixed with Govt. official and Ex-board member - which did not take place as they ~~were~~ expressed inability).

Methodology:

This report is based on the information collected by the Evaluation team through

a) Discussions with

- i) MPVHA Staff - Executive Secretary
- Program officers
- Office staff.
- ii) MPVHA Board members - Secretary
- 2 Board members
- iii) Government Medical Staff - Medical officer involved in MPVHA ~~at~~ initiated program
- Ophthalmologists
- Assisting staff

- iv) Village Panchayat leaders, and
 - Village personnel involved in health programs in their villages
- b) Study of Reports / Records / Education material and other information useful to the Evaluation team at the MPVHA offices and field locations
- c) Issues raised on past experiences of evaluation team members and those ~~seen in the~~ ^{observed} during evaluation were discussed with ~~to~~ ^{at} the above listed personnel, as well as ~~as~~ ^{documented} available were studied for clarifications.

Other approaches like stratified sampling of active and inactive members of MPVHA ; Questionnaire survey methods to elicit viewpoints and information ; direct meetings with Government officials and ^{MPVHA} members ~~who~~ were thought as needed, but impractical for logistic reasons. Also, some meetings which were fixed did not justify due to non-availability of these persons for interview during the evaluation period.

Considering all these factors, the report has ~~a narrative manner~~ ^{a qualitative approach}, expressing the opinions of the Evaluation team and not necessarily presenting charts / diagrams and statistical quantitative data in support.

The terms of reference have been kept in mind and sought to be adhered to in the S.N.O.M. ~~analysis~~ ~~of the MPVHA and its functions~~ (Strengths/Needs/Opportunities and Weaknesses) analysis of MPVHA.

The analysis

The report is classified into four areas apart from the General aspects and Recommendations.

I) Strategy of MPVHA

- Programs / Activities of MPVHA.
- Members of MPVHA, and
- Board of MPVHA Executive.

The Strengths and Weaknesses are necessarily listed in the above, while the Opportunities and Needs are listed ~~as~~ under "Recommendations" of the Evaluation team.

General Aspects of MPVHA

The M.P.V.H.A. is an association of about 200 members (177 as per list updated April 1973, plus, new members to be approved by the Board), representing a range of institutions and individuals involved in Health and Development in Madhya Pradesh.

The member organisations are distributed all over Madhya Pradesh ~~ex~~ except in the districts of Bundelkhan area in north Madhya Pradesh bordering the state of Uttar Pradesh.

MPVHA is in regular contact with its members, though only about 15% are active in MPVHA's activities and programs. This is almost double the previous

years' participation. There is low attendance at Annual General Body Meetings due to reasons of distance, work commitments and disinterest in "business" meetings. The attendance of members at regional meetings is higher, confirming this ~~above~~. There has been a spurt of requests for MPVHA membership in the recent past from organisations working in health and development, signifying MPVHA's increasing credibility in the Madhya Pradesh milieu.

MPVHA Staff and Office:

The staffing of MPVHA is minimal and Office space and equipment just adequate for its present activities.

Strengths: The work atmosphere is homely and relationships between Staff members like that of a close-knit family. There is sharing of work responsibility at all levels with an 'open' approach in all matters. The functional independence of the Executive Secretary has been passed on to the Project Officers who plan and execute their responsibilities independently. This is done with the knowledge and co-operation of colleagues and guidance of the Executive Board and its members.

Weaknesses: The spirit of co-operation has brought in an overload of work for all, with work priorities dictating their time schedules. Also, simultaneous office and field commitments add to this load.

MPVHA Strategy:

The strategy to tackle the health needs of Madhya Pradesh (MPVHA's goal) is innovative and well thought out. It expresses faith in every human's ability to plan her/his life by the readiness shown in participating in peoples' programs. It is at the same time subtle as well as revolutionary in concept.

Strengths: The strategy is adaptable to the varying approaches adopted by the Government and Voluntary agencies. It ~~apparently~~ reduces the effort involved in working with people as seen by these agencies, while getting them involved deeper in peoples' lives and so being forced to address ~~social~~ ^{practical} development issues. It brings innovation, enthusiasm and concern in all those involved, raising ~~it to a 'spiritual' level of~~ satisfaction in work to a 'spiritual' level. It promotes these factors across the board ~~from elected~~ involving elected peoples' representatives, formal and non-formal leaders, Governmental and Voluntary agencies and their personnel, primarily because of the intent of assisting in peoples' plans. *

Weaknesses: All these above involves change which is resisted by status-quo forces at bureaucratic, political and personal levels. MPVHA is at present addressing these problems as and when they occur.

Where accepted, the changes are rapid and in multiple directions. The indicators used so far are inadequate and the "process" dimension needs

* The field-based cadres of service personnel are happy and supportive of the strategy, as witnessed from interviews.

to be recorded adequately, developing qualitative and quantitative indicators specific to the process. ~~The planning of the strategy is on basis of available services/which are getting saturated at present~~ ^{resources} The practical limits of improving efficiency, cost-effectivity and quality of services in light of available resources is yet to be explored.

PROGRAMS / ACTIVITIES of MPVHA

The programs/activities of MPVHA broadly fall into two areas a) With member organisations and b) with the Government agencies. ~~These are efforts to~~ The issues addressed are, Nutrition, Traditional Systems of Medicine, Information services, Eye-care ~~programs~~ and School-health. Efforts are made to utilise Government resources wherever available and possible, limiting voluntary agency and MPVHA roles to catalysts in the process.

The collaborative effort with the Government has resulted in MPVHA's involvement in 20 villages of Indore district, implementing its ^{innovative} strategy in provision of Health care and Eye care services by the Government. Further involvement ^{with Government} in Jabalpur district and with a Voluntary agency in Eye care are slated for the immediate future. ~~This~~ This strategy is also being implemented in networks of its member organisations headed by MPVHA Board members.

Strengths: The MPVHA is being consulted and has gained a good standing with the state machinery.

(both Govt. & Volag)

Utilization of available resources, is being optimized and service personnel are becoming sensitive to peoples needs. The villages / panchayats selected for trial ~~are~~ have accepted the strategy well and are able to appreciate ~~the~~ and innovate to meet their needs. In short, there is a conducive atmosphere to ~~implement~~ explore all positive aspects of this strategy.

● Weaknesses: The programs / activities are in 'controlled' conditions with a conducive political stability and bureaucratic independence prevalent in the state at present. The pressure on MPVHA is high to 'prove' its strategy on these grounds, at least till more members / organisations gain such expertise.

A strong faith among MPVHA ^{staff} and its Board members ~~is the~~ guiding force in this strategy is the main guiding force.

● A strong faith in this strategy among MPVHA staff and its members is the main guiding force. ~~Dissemin~~ Dissemination to others involves time and effort at personal contact levels.

The Nutrition ~~and~~ Traditional Systems of Medicine, ^{and information services} are ~~the~~ major programs directly handled by MPVHA staff, requiring specific comments.

Nutrition: This program mainly relies on education, where people see and learn to utilize local resources optimally to the needs.

A high demand from members and consequent

(10)

~~the~~ high frequency of travel over distances limits the project-officer to ~~represent~~ ^{limited} inputs at a time.

Traditional Systems of Medicine:

is aimed at promoting traditional remedies and self-dependence in tackling minor ailments in the community.

Even here, the demand is high on the project officer, with additional responsibility of standardization, quality-control and rationality issues to be tackled.

Health-Information services:

This concept of a Health-information centre at the village level accessible to people and their leaders is simple and a felt need indeed.

It has generated a need for networking and therefore, newsletters and posters by MPVHA on technical matters presented in understandable forms, avoiding swamping of people with useless information.

The expertise needed for this is now shared by MPVHA staff.

MEMBERS of MPVHA -

The members of MPVHA are Hospitals, Dispensaries, Development groups and networks as well as individuals ~~with~~ interested in health and development. There is a vast resource in this group. The members are classified by MPVHA into four groups - a) Social Action groups - b) Catholic organisations - c) Protestant organisations and - d) others.

Since the sub-classification^{by function} is almost similar in all these groups, a need for such a classification was questioned.

The MPVHA has adopted this method for its functional convenience, since each of these groups have their networks whose members are not necessarily MPVHA members. The MPVHA reach thus widens and helps it to ~~tailor~~ tailor programs/activities which could fit in with those networks of these networks, optimizing effort, and identifying differing ~~st~~ approaches needed for each. Some of the members of MPVHA also have networks of their own. Associate members with no voting rights are those sought by MPVHA as resources for their program/activity implementation.

The weaknesses are related to distances and time involved for interaction. Hence, need assessment of members and ability to fulfil needs are areas of strain for MPVHA, though regional meetings tried so far have resulted in positive action.

- BOARD OF MPVHA Executive:

The members of the MPVHA Board are persons well-oriented and in tune with MPVHA strategy. There seems to be unity in purpose and direction in their functioning. ~~At~~ The members ~~are~~ have a good standing on their own, with experience and understanding of grass-root to association level activities. Some of them have net-works of organisations in which they

are involved. Despite their commitments, they are actively involved in MPVHA activities at policy formulation and guidance levels. They represent all groups & areas of M.P. in the voluntary sector.

The Executive Secretary has been given adequate freedom and direction in policy implementation with the onus of accountability to the Board and its members.

The Board meetings are regular, well planned and result oriented, with an emphasis on exploring areas of innovation beneficial to peoples' health.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

These recommendations were generated as during discussions between members of the evaluation-team, some of which were also mooted during interactions with ~~the~~ MPVHA, its staff, board and members. We are aware that some of these are already being thought of by the MPVHA.

This is sub-divided on the broad-lines of

MPVHA Strategy

- MPVHA staff & activities
- MPVHA members & Board.
- Interaction with Government, and
- Other Issues which MPVHA needs to address

MPVHA Strategy:

MPVHA has launched an innovative strategy from a theory which seems

plainly obvious, directly to practice, and has struck at opportunities which operationalize it on a large scale.

This process needs to be studied well especially by academics, over a period of time and with the rigour of research. This could help understand the phenomenon better and develop suitable qualitative and quantitative process indicators for wider use.

The understanding and implications of the strategy is now restricted to those involved in implementing it. One needs to see and feel the changes to really understand the strategy right now. Corrupting influences during rapid dissemination and methods to avoid it are to be developed.

The strategy initiates overall human development with spin-offs in other areas of human effort. The directions these take and inhibitors from status-quo forces need to be studied.

In practice, this strategy is "political" without being associated with any political colour, "spiritual" without association to religion and "powerful" without bureaucratic trappings. Co-optation and subversion by these interests needs guarding. ~~Also~~ Marginalisation of the powerless has been the ethos so far - it is likely to affect those operating in self-interest with this strategy. ~~Also~~ ~~subverting~~ Also, 'marginalisation' with this strategy needs more study as an issue.

MPVHA Staff and Activities:

MPVHA is understaffed for present activities, and grossly so for ~~foreseen~~ activities foreseen. This is in the ^{positions} areas of Project Officers, Office Manager and Field staff. The areas of need are for managing memberships and member-needs, Information collection, and dissemination in appropriate forms, and Office as well as Personnel management. Staff-development ^{programs}, where staff have time to update themselves, attend courses/meetings/workshops etc., and also in areas of personal interest apart from work interest are needed.

Sources of staff apart from direct recruitment could be from member organisations for temporary periods and having persons on probation from different parts of M.P. to develop regional networks.

The opportunities for involvement for MPVHA through its activities are likely to be in the areas of Agriculture / Horticulture / Veterinary ^{mgmt} / Water and soil management / Ecology ^{and waste disposal} and Occupational ^{health} ~~and~~ disposal. Alertness to involvement in these areas with provision for staffing is recommended.

The Traditional systems of Medicine ^{is the} ~~are~~ forerunner of Traditional Health-care management as people start realising its potential. Provisions to enable this dimension is to be pursued.

The Information services can be foreseen to

become more technical in the future, requiring specialized skills in simplifying and sorting out ~~needs~~ information that is specifically asked for.

The process of sensitizing ~~of~~ service agencies and their personnel (Govt. or Volag) will be putting heavier demands, and this involves trans-sectoral ~~and~~ interactions from health to non-health areas. The philosophy and strategy of MPVHA needs gearing up to meet these needs.

Updating of office ^{communication} equipment and procedures to fulfill the above needs is a necessity.

MPVHA members and Board:

The MPVHA membership needs to be reviewed in light of its innovative strategy and efforts to network at regional levels intensified. Staff cited earlier can be utilized for this purpose, as well as questionnaire/interview methods to assess needs/priorities/capabilities ~~and~~ ~~subjects~~ etc. for effective MPVHA functioning.

A Forum of interested ^{individuals (not organisations)} ~~persons~~, in Health and Development from ^{among} members and non-members to brain-storm regularly in various regions can be considered to help the Board time into emerging areas. This Forum/Fora need not have any relationship ^{to} or influence MPVHA in its activities ~~or~~ except that it generates an interest in contemporary issues among all. The Forum membership could include academics/bureaucrats & politicians who could be potential resource for MPVHA.

- Interaction with the Government:

This needs to be stabilized in a manner that activities should continue even if there is political or bureaucratic instability. Opportunities to sensitize the bureaucracy and political leadership should be sought for and kept as an on-going activity, decentralized from state to district and ~~state~~ Panchayat levels. MPVHA needs to build up its membership capabilities to do so.

- Other issues MPVHA needs to address:

a) The Gender issue ^{MPVHA} in all its activity to have a positive bias to the female. To promote, support, ~~to~~ activate ~~and~~ programs, especially focusing on the girl-child and adolescent girl. To identify members of MPVHA already addressing this issue and to consolidate their efforts.

b) Networking: apart from the internal need of MPVHA members, networking with Health and Development efforts across the country, State VHAs and other Health networks. It can help ~~them~~ mutually in Health Education efforts and innovation to meet emerging needs.

c) Disaster preparedness: - an effort which promotes development as a method of avoiding disaster, and tackling it effectively when it does happen.

UP-TO-DATE LIST OF MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

APRIL 1993.

<u>District</u>	<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name & Address of Orgns.</u>
1. Bastar	1.	Jyoti Niwas, Kothagaon, P.O.Korar, Via,Kanker, Bastar - 494 670.
	2.	Karunalaya Health Centre, PO Karitagaon, Asna,Via., Bastar - 494 221.MP.
	3.	Nav Jyoti Dispensary,Potnar, C/o Pushpa Niwas, Jagdapur PO, Bastar - 494 001.
	4.	Santwanalaya Dispensary, PO Konta, Bastar-MP.
	5.	Jai Mata Convent/Carmel Shanti Bhavan, Catholic Ashram, PO Govindpur, Kanker Via., Bastar-MP.
	6.	Vimala Hospital, PO Bijapur, Bastar-MP.
	7.	Social Welfare Centre, C/o Catholic Church, Jagdapur, Lalbagh, Bastar-MP.
	8.	Assissi Shanti Bhavan, PO Narayanpur, Bastar - 494 661-MP.
	9.	Dr. Iswar Ramani, Manjulapara, Kanker, Bastar-MP.
	10.	Yeshudeva Ashram, PO Bhiregaon, Bastar-MP.
	11.	Nazareth Bhavan, PO Chindagarh, Bastar-MP.494113.
Betul	12.	Padhar Hospital, PO Padhar, P.B.No.20, Betul-460 001.MP.
	13.	Institute For Social Service & Rural Development, Mothidhana, Shahpur, Betul-M.P.

3. Bhopal
4. Bilaspur
14. Dr.S.K.Vasishta,
Indian Red Cross Society,
Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal-MP.
15. Bhopal Eye Hospital,
29,Rajdeo Colony, Berasia Road,
Bhopal - 462 018.
16. Chandukuri Leprosy Hospital,
PO Baitalpur,
Bilaspur - 495 222-MP.
17. Christian Hospital,
PO Champa,
Bilaspur-495 671.MP.
18. Christian Hospital,
PO Mungeli,
Bilaspur - 495 334.MP.
19. Maria Sahaya Kendra Dispensary,
C/o Susamati Niwas,
Link Road, PO Tarabahar Naka,
Bilaspur - 495 004.MP.
20. Nav Jyoti Dispensary,
Parsahi, PO Akaltara,
Bilaspur - 495 552-MP.
21. Weidner Memorial Hospital,
C/o Catholic Ashram,
PO Risda, Via.Masturi,
Bilaspur-495 553.MP.
22. Sneh Swasthya Kendra,
Hasdeo Project,
Korba, Bilaspur-MP.
23. St.Francis Dispensary,
P.B.no.7, Gandhi Nagar,
Bilaspur - 495 001.
24. Gramin Vikas Karyakram,
Barchapara, PO Champa,
Bilaspur-MP.
25. Lakhn Singh,
MP Vigyan Sabha,
27,Kholi, Vikas Nagar,
Bilaspur - 495 001.MP.
- V.P. 26. Mr.Vijay Tiwari,
Nehru Nagar,
Behind Jabal & Sons,
Bilaspur-MP.
27. Gramin Seva Sanstha,
Post Pali,(Khatgora)
Bilaspur-MP.

- Bilaspur Contd...
28. Fr.A.Thainese, Principal,
St.Joseph's Higher Secondary School,
PO Jairamnagar,
Bilaspur-495 550-MP.
29. Samarthan Samaj Seva Sanstha,
Main Road, Lormi,
Hatri Chouk,
Bilaspur-MP.
5. Chhatarpur
30. Christian Hospital,
Po & Dist.Chhatarpur,
471 001.MP.
- 6.
31. Gandhi Centenary Memorial Dispensary,
Bunglow No.16, Now Gong PO,
Chhatarpur-MP.
6. Chhindwara
32. Sukri Mission Hospital,
PO Junnardeo,
Chhindwara - 480 551.MP.
7. Damoh
33. Opthelmic Services,
Mid-India Christian Mission,
PO & Dist.Damoh - 470 661. MP.
34. Central India Christian Mission,
Damoh - 470 661,
8. Dewas
35. Christian Hospital,
Hatpiplia PO,
Dewas-MP.
36. Divia Sadan,
PO Sonkach,
Dewas-MP.
37. Khrist Seva Kendra,
PO Kshipra,
Dewas-MP.
38. Panigaon Swasthya Seva Kendra,
PO Panigaon,
Dewas - 455 308.MP.
9. Dhat
39. Anand Nagar Leprosy Rehabi-
litation Project,
Anand Nagar,
Dhar - 454 001.MP.
40. Christian Hospital,
Dhar - MP.
41. Catholic Hospital,
PO Dhani,
Dhar - 454 MP.
42. Maria Niwas Health Programme,
PO Dathigaon, Rajgarh,
Dhar-MP.

Secy. - Fr. Chharian

- Dhar Contd 43. Rajgarh Social Service Centre,
PO Rajgarh,
Dist.Dhar-MP. 454 116.
10. Durg 44. Bishop Weidner Hospital,
Aradhana Niwas,
PO Nandini Nagar,
Durg - 490 036.MP.
45. Karuna Hospital,
Nandini Road, Khursipur,
Bhilal, Durg - 490 002.MP.
46. Pushpa Hospital,
PO Dalli-Rajhara,
Durg - 491 228.MP.
47. Mrs.M.E.Patlia,
College of Nursing,
B.S.P.Hospital,Bhilal,
Durg-MP.
11. Gwalior 48. Dr.S.K.Singh,
19,New Vivekanand Colony,
R.K.Puri, Gwalior-11,MP.
49. Sambhav Social Service,
19,New Vivekanand Colony,
R.K.Puri, Gwalior-11,MP.
50. MP REALS,
19,New Vivekanand Colony,
R.K.Puri, Gwalior- 11.MP.
12. Hoshangabad 51.
13. Indore 51. Christian Hospital,
Sanyogitaganj,
Indore-452 001.MP.
52. St.Francis Dispensary,
Robert Nursing Home,
Near Red Chruch,
Indore-MP.
53. Red Cross Maternity Hospital,
Mhow, Indore - 453 441.MP.
54. Social Welfare Centre,
Nanda Nagar, Road No.12,
Indore - 452 003.MP.
55. Dr.Arun Mathur,
13/2,Parsi Mohalla,
Indore - MP.
56. Indore Eye Hospital Society,
MCG Lines, Dhar Road,
Indore - 452 001.
57. Pushpkunj Hospital,
PO Kasturbagram,
Indore - 452 020.MP. ...5.

Sudhin Mahashakde.

58. Saraswati Mohata Dispensary,
Bhagirathpura,
Monta Nagar, Indore-MP.
59. I.D.S.S.S., Bishop's House,
P.B.No.16B, Indore - 452 001.
60. Mrs.F.Jacob,
15,Chainsingh Ka Bagh,
Indore-MP. (New Palasia)
61. Dr.Savita Inamdar,
22/10,Yeshwant Niwas Road,
Indore - 452 003.MP.
62. Snehalaya,
P.B.No.19, Kasturbagram,
Indore - 452 020.MP.
63. Mr.Carlton,
Choithram Hospital,
Manik Bagh Road,
Indore-MP.
64. Shradha Samudayik Vikas Yojana,
47,Vandana Nagar,
Indore-MP.
65. Dr.D.P.Shinde,
C/H-30, Junior HIG,
Shukliya,
Pt.Deen Dayal Upadhayay Nagar,
Indore-MP.
66. St.Mary's Dispensary,
Mhow, Indore.MP.
67. Dr.B.M.Shrivastav,
24-E,Nawlakha Complex,
Navlakha, Indore-MP.
68. Dr.Vijay Natu,
8/A/4, South Tukoganj,
Ganga Janna Apartments,
Indore-MP.
69. Pushpkunj FHP,
PO Kasturbagram,
Indore - 452 020-MP.
70. Sat Prakashan Sanchar Kendra,
Bhavarkuan,
Indore - MP.
71. Mr.David G.Singh,
Christian Hospital,
Danyogitaganj,
Indore - MP.

72. Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh,
313, Jawahar Marg,
Indore - 452 002.
73. Cancer Care Trust & Res.Fun.,
3/1, Race Course Road,
Indore - 452 003.
74. Asha Niketan,
52-B, Vandana Nagar,
Indore-MP.
14. Jabalpur
- P-13 - Chaturvedi*
75. Christa Panthi Ashram Hospital,
PC Darsani, Via, Sihore,
Jabalpur-MP.
76. Mahila Jagran Samiti,
E.Ghamapur,
Jabalpur - 482 001.MP.
77. Tarun Sanskar,
1784, Ranjhi, Jabalpur-MP.
78. Nav Rachna Samaj Sevi Sanstha,
Mohla, PO Dhangaon,
Tah.Sihore, Jabalpur-MP.
15. Jhabua
- Ms Harshaletha*
79. Pushpa Kalyan Kendra,
Dungripada, PO Thandla,
Jhabua - 457 777 MP.
80. St.Theresa's Hospital,
Panchkuhi, PO Meghnagar,
Jhabua-MP.
81. St.Joseph's Dispensary,
Unnai, PO Kodli,
Via.Petlawad, Jhabua - 457 773.
82. Christian Hospital,
Jobat, Jhabua-MP.
83. Holy Family Dispensary,
C/o Catholic Church,
Jhabua - 457 661-MP.
84. Mission Hospital,
PO Thandla, Jhabua - 457 777.
85. St.Michael's Health Centre,
Japadara, C/o Mission Hospital,
Thandla, Jhabua-MP.
86. Jeevan Jyoti Hospital,
Meghnagar, Jhabua - 457 779-MP.
87. Ish Nilaya, Antonpura,
C/o Catholic Church, Jhabua-MP.
88. Fr.Joseph Thayil,
Jeevan Jyoti Hospital,
Meghnagar, Jhabua-MP.

16. Mandla
89. Little Flower Dispensary,
Buhwa Bichiya, PO Kurela,
Mandla-481 995-MP.
90. Jeeva Dharma Health Centre,
PO Dubanlo, Shohpura,
Mandla-MP.
81. Katra Hospital,
PO Katra, Mandla - 481 661.MP.
92. Nirmala Dispensary &
Maternity Home,
C/o Nirmala Convent,
Lalipur, Mandla-MP.
93. St.Norbert's Dispensary,
PO Junwani, Samnapur Via.,
Mandla-MP. 481 880.
94. St.Gertrude's Dispensary,
PO Dullopur, Mandla-481 880.MP.
95. Assisi Sachidanand Dispensary,
PO Chabi, Mandla-481 672.MP.
96. Dr.A.D.Haque,
Grace Health Education &
Technical Development Societ
Near New Masjeed,
Kostha Mohalla,
Mandla-MP. 481 661.
17. Morena
97. Manav Vikas Samiti,
Ganeshpura,
Morena - 476 001.MP.
18. Nimar - East
98. St.Mary's Convent Dispensary,
PO Khandwa, East Nimar - MP.
99. Vandna Bhavan Health Centre,
Bhagwanpura, Khar Kala,
Khandwa - MP.
100. St.Luke's Dispensary,
Pavitra Atma Ashram,
PO Aulia, Pandhana,
East Nimar - MP.
101. Ashirvad Health Centre,
PO Dhulkhot, Via.Burnanpur,
Khandwa - 450 331.
102. St.Jcseph's Dispensary,
PO Deolikala, Khar Via.,
Khandwa - 450 331.
103. Sr.Khati Hauzer,
Mahila Vidhya Sram Vihar,
Catholic Church Compound,
Khandwa - 450 001.

- Khandwa Contd...
104. Jeeva Dhara Health Centre,
Chanera, PO Dongergaon,
Khandwa - MP.
105. Shanti Niketan Health Centre,
Karpur PO, Jaswali,
Khandwa-MP.
106. Nav Jycti Sadan Dispensary, Dongalia
C/c St. Joseph's Convent,
PO Decli-kala, Via. Khar Kala,
Khandwa -MP.
19. Nimar West
107. St. Mary's Health Centre,
Near Dalik, Aurangapura,
PO B Dist. Khargon - MP.
108. Christian Hospital,
Mandwashwar,
West Nimar-MP.
109. Karuna Hospital,
PO Sendhwa, West Nimar-MP.
110. Fushpa Niwas Health Centre,
Pandarnia, PO Warla,
Sendhwa, West Nimar-MP.
111. Maria Bhavan Health Centre,
PO Barwani,
West Nimar -MP.
112. Maria Bhawan,
PO Bhikangaon, West Nimar-MP.
20. Neemuch
113. Dr. Manish Joshi,
Usha Clinic, Phawara Chouk,
Neemuch - 458 441.MP.
21. Rajnandagaon
114. Christian Fellowship Hospital,
Diwan Para,
Rajanandagaon-491 441.MP.
- Number. Sr.* → 115. Nav Jivan Dispensary,
Kaurinbhatta,
Rajanandagaon-MP.
22. Raigarh
116. St. Xavier Dispensary,
Sarangarh, Raigarh-MP.
117. Holy Cross Dispensary,
PO Gholeng, Raigarh-496 338.
118. Holy Cross Hospital,
PO Kunkuri, Raigarh-MP.
119. Morning Star Hospital,
Beladula, Raigarh-MP.
120. St. Mary's Dispensary,
PO Duldula, Raigarh,
Raigarh - 496 334.MP9.

Raigarh Contd.....

121. Devia Vandana Dispensary,
PO Jokhbahala, Raigarh-MP.
122. Holy Family Dispensary,
PO Musgutri, Kansabel,
Raigarh-MP.
123. St.Anne's Dispensary,
PO Pathalgachn,
Raigarh-MP.
124. St.Anne's Health Centre,
Porthenga, Via.Jaspur,
Raigarh-MP.
125. RAHA, C/o Bishop's House,
Kunkuri PO, Raigarh-MP.
126. St.Anne's Health Centre,
PO Saraitoli, Raigarh-MP.
127. St.Anne's Health Centre,
Ambakona, FO Asta,
Raigarh-MP.
128. St.Anne's Health Centre,
PO Ghaghra, Via.Jashpur,
Raigarh-MP.
129. St.Ann's Health Centre, PO Lureg,
Raigarh-MP.
- 130- St.Anne's Health Centre,
PO Birsinga, Raigarh-MP.
131. St.Anne's Health Centre,
PO Gharghoda,
Raigarh-MP.
132. Lahar Samaj Seva Sanstha,
PO Madanpur, Via.Kharsia,
Raigarh-MP.
133. Christ Sahaya Kendra Dispensary,
PO Kapa, (Asha Niketan
Raipur - 492 005.MP.
134. Shantipur Leprosy Hospital,
PO Dhamtari, P.B.No.64,
Raipur-MP.
135. St.Joseph's Dispensary,
Catholic Church,
PO Bagbahara, Raipur-MP.

23. Raipur

- Raipur contd....
136. Evangelical Mission Hospital,
PO Tilda-Neora,
Raipur-MP.
137. Mukti Prakash Ashram,
Banjari, PO Bhatagaon,
Raipur-MP. 493 559.
138. Our Lady of Providence Hospital,
PO Basna, Raipur - 493 554.
139. Fraycg,
PO Tilda-Neora, Raipur-493 773.
140. Chhatisgarh Mahila Jagrti Sangatan,
A-3B, Shankar Nagar,
Housing Board Colony,
Raipur-MP.
24. Raisan
141. Asha Bhavan Health Centre,
Samerikalan, Sultanpur,
Raisen - 464 986.MP.
142. Pushpa Dispensary,
Pushpa Complex, PO Silwani,
Raisen - 464 986.MP.
143. Sneha Bhavan Hospital,
Begumganj, Raisen-MP.
25. Ratlam
144. Christian Hospital,
Ratlam - 457 001.MP.
145. New Life Centre,
P.B.No.206, Alkapuri,
Ratlam-MP.
26. Rewa
146. St.Thersa's Hospital,
Dewra, PO Bhamara,
Rewa-486 445.MP.
147. Dr.K.N.Pandey,
C/o Dr.L.D.Jat, Nehru Colony,
Gurh Road, Rewa-MP.
27. Sagar
148. Sweedish Mission Hospital,
PO Khurai, Sagar - 470 117.MP.
28. Sehore *Sr. Suchita
Dremin*
149. Pushpa Kalyan Kendra,
PO Ashra, Sehore - 466 116.
150. Preeti Kunj Swasthya Kendra,
PO & Dist.Sehore - 466 001.MP.
29. Satna
151. Nirmal Mata Clinic, Kailaspur,
PO Pindra, Satna-MP.485 331.
152. Sr.Lucy,
S.H.Convent, Pateri,
Mahadeva PO, Jawaharnagar Via.,
Satna-485 002.MP.

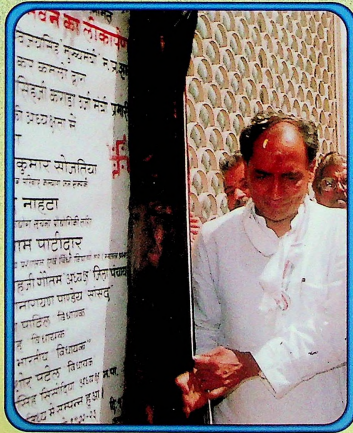
- Satna Contd.... 153. Alphonsa Dispensary,
PO Jhand, Kund,
Satna-MP.
30. Seoni 154. Lakhnadon Christian Hospital,
PO Lakhnadon, Seoni- 480 886.
155. Chapara Christian Health Centre,
PO Chhapara, Seoni - 480 884.MP.
31. Shandol 156. Christian Hospital,
burhar Road, Shandol - 484 001.
157. Mr.S.B.Namra,
Ankur Farm, Jamudi,
Anuppur, Shandol-MP.
32. Sidhi 158. Giri Jyogi Clinic,
PO Gijwar, Madwas,
Sidhi- 486 669.MP.
159. Karuna Dispensary,
PO Odagady, Waichan,
Sidhi - 486 886-MP.
160. Christ Niwas Dispensary,
PO Singrauli Colliery,
Sidhi - 486 661.MP.
161. Uday Dispensary,
Udayagiri, Karimatti,
PO Chauphal, Sidhi - 486 661.
33. Surguja 162. Holy Cross Hospital,
PO Ambikapur, Surguja-MP.
163. Ursuline Charitable Dispensary,
Bankheta, PO Pratappur,
Surguja- 497 223.
164. Nitya Sahayak Mata Health Centre
PO Wadraf Nagar,
Surguja- 497 225.MP.
165. St.Joseph's Health Centre,
PO Baikantpur,
Surguja-MP. 497 335.
166. Catholic Ashram, Ambikapur,
PO Phunduldihari,
Surguja- 497 001.MP.
167. Ursuline Health Centre,
Kodaura, PO Danwra,
Balrampur, Surguja- 497 119.
168. St.Joseph's Dispensary,
PO Balrampur,
Surguja - 497 073.

- Surguja Contd.....
169. Suryapara Christian Hostel,
Mission Compound,
Surguja-497 111.MP.
170. Nirmala Health Centre,
Jhingo PO, Rajpur,
Surguja - 497 118.MP.
171. Carmel Health Centre,
Puranpani, Dumberkholi PO,
Samari, Surguja-497 222.MP.
172. Santoshi Health Centre, Patora,
PO Patora, Surguja-MP.
173. Prabhat Tara Dispensary,
PO Bhargwan,
Surguja - 497 001.MP.
174. St. Ursuline Swasthya Kendra,
Jagannathpur, (Mahadevpara),
PO Dharampur, Surguja-497 223.
34. Ujjain
175. Pushpa Hospital,
Dewas Road,
Ujjain - 456 008. MP.
35. Balaghat
176. Catholi Mission, Garratola,
PO Manegaon, Baihar,
Balaghat-481 111.
177. Good Shepherd Sisters,
C/o Catholic Church,
Sindhi Sadan Path,
Ward No.13,
Balaghat - 481 001.

मुख्यमंत्री श्री दिग्विजयसिंह की सेवा

प्रदेश की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में जनभागीदारी

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मिली रोगी कल्याण समिति को ख्याति



**मन्दसौर जिले में रोगी कल्याण समितियों ने स्थापित किये नये आयाम
(मंदसौर-गरोठ-भानपुरा-शामगढ़ रोगी कल्याण समितियां)**

संदेश



म.प्र. देश का ऐसा पहला राज्य है, जहां स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को बेहतर तरीके से चलाने के लिए जन भागीदारी को जोड़ा गया है। मुख्यमंत्री श्री दिग्विजयसिंह के कुशल नेतृत्व एवं दूरगामी सोच से पूरे प्रदेश में "रोगी कल्याण समितियाँ" गठित की गईं। प्रदेश में वर्ष 1994 में लागू किये गये इस कार्यक्रम ने सफलता के उन आयामों को प्राप्त किया, जिससे सरकारी अस्पतालों में चिकित्सकीय सुविधाएं बढ़ने के साथ स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में गुणात्मक सुधार आया।

प्रदेश की रोगी कल्याण समिति कार्यक्रम को न केवल राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपितु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी सराहा गया। वर्ष 2000 में प्रदेश की रोगी कल्याण समिति को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ग्लोबल डेवलपमेंट नेटवर्क पुरस्कार से नवाजा गया। वर्तमान में प्रदेश के सभी जिला चिकित्सालयों सहित ब्लाक सिविल अस्पतालों और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर रोगी कल्याण समितियां गठित की जा चुकी हैं, इस त्रिस्तरीय व्यवस्था में जनभागीदारी द्वारा आम जनता को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मुहैया हो रही हैं।

रोगी कल्याण समितियों के माध्यम से जहां एक ओर चिकित्सालयों का जीर्णोद्धार किया गया, वहीं दूसरी ओर रोगियों को आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति से सेवाएं मुहैया कराई जा रही हैं। इसके साथ ही प्राथमिकता के आधार पर समाज के कमजोर वर्ग एवं गरीब तबके को निःशुल्क चिकित्सा सुविधा एवं औषधियां उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं।

रोगी कल्याण समिति कार्यक्रम के सफल संचालन से चिकित्सालयों का जो कायाकल्प हुआ, उसका सकारात्मक प्रभाव राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों जैसे परिवार कल्याण, टीकाकरण, कुष्ठ, अन्धत्व निवारण, मातृ एवं शिशु कल्याण पर हुआ। जिसके फलस्वरूप लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में आशातीत सफलताएं भी मिलीं।

मुख्यमंत्री श्री दिग्विजयसिंह ने रोगी कल्याण समितियों के संचालन/नेतृत्व का दायित्व जनता द्वारा चुने गये जनप्रतिनिधियों को सौंपा है। त्रिस्तरीय रोगीकल्याण समिति में जिला स्तर पर जिले के प्रभारी मंत्री, तहसील/ब्लाक स्तर पर संबंधित क्षेत्र के विधायक और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र पर संबंधित क्षेत्र के जनपद सदस्य को समिति का अध्यक्ष बनाया गया है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री होने के नाते मैं रोगी कल्याण समितियों के उन सभी अशासकीय एवं शासकीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने मुख्यमंत्री दिग्विजयसिंह की भावनाओं के अनुरूप रोगी कल्याण समिति में सक्रिय योगदान दिया। जिसकी बदौलत हम प्रदेश वासियों को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मुहैया कराने में सफल हुए हैं।

सुभाष कुमार सोगनिया

मंत्री

लोक स्वास्थ्य परिवार कल्याण
एवं जनसंपर्क, म.प्र. शासन

अपनी सार्यकता को सिद्धकर अलग पहचान लेकर उभरी मंदसौर जिला रोगी कल्याण समिति

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में जन, धन और जन भागीदारी को जुटाने के लिए प्रदेश के सभी जिला चिकित्सालयों में रोगी कल्याण समितियों का गठन किया गया है। मध्यप्रदेश के पश्चिम में बसे एवं राजस्थान की सीमा से लगे मंदसौर जिले में जिला अस्पताल रोगी कल्याण समिति ने रोगियों के कल्याणार्थ अपनी सार्यकता को सिद्ध किया है। वर्ष 1996 में गठित हुई जिला स्तरीय रोगी कल्याण समिति मंदसौर ने अपने पांच वर्षीय कार्यकाल में जहाँ एक ओर जिला चिकित्सालय का पूर्ण रूपेण कायाकल्प किया, आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति/उपकरण उपलब्ध कराये वही दूसरी ओर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन थापन करने वाले वर्ग को निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं/दवाएं मुहैया कराई है। यह खिलखिल अभी निरन्तर जारी है।

समिति की स्थापना दिनांक से मार्च 2001 तक विभिन्न मदों से 3 करोड़ 53 लाख 57 हजार 241 रुपये आय समिति को प्राप्त हुई है। इस आय से अब तक 2 करोड़ 78 लाख 97 हजार 102 रुपये व्यय किये गये। रोगी कल्याण समिति ने चिकित्सालय का जो कायाकल्प किया उसके मुख्य बिन्दु इस प्रकार से हैं :-

सर्वसुविधायुक्त ओ.पी.डी. भवन का निर्माण

जिला चिकित्सालय परिसर में रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा 40 लाख रु. की लागत से सर्व सुविधायुक्त "आदित्य ओ.पी.डी. भवन" का निर्माण किया गया। इसके निर्माण में विक्रम सीमेंट का भी सहयोग रहा।



"आदित्य भवन"

जिला चिकित्सालय में आने वाले रोगियों की सुविधा को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रथम से "महिला एवं बाल चिकित्सा बाह्य रोगी विभाग" बनाया गया। 15 लाख की लागत से 24 बिस्तर वाले इस महिला वार्ड का लोकार्पण प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री श्री दिग्विजयसिंह द्वारा 9 अप्रैल 2001 को किया गया।



"महिला एवं बाल चिकित्सा बाह्य रोगी विभाग"

नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र भवन का निर्माण

युवाओं में नशे की लत को छुड़ाने के लिए संचालित नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र हेतु 11 लाख 50 हजार की लागत से भवन



जिला रोगी कल्याण समिति की बैठक लेते श्री सोजतियाजी

का निर्माण किया गया । केन्द्र शासन के सहयोग से बना यह नशा मुक्ति केन्द्र भवन चिकित्सालय परिसर में स्थित है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त जिला चिकित्सालय परिसर में रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा निम्न निर्माण कार्य भी कराए गए-

- भोजन कक्ष एवं भोजन शैड का निर्माण ।
- बाउण्ड्रीवाल का निर्माण ।
- रोगियों के बैठने के लिए प्लेटफार्म एवं कुर्सीयाँ ।
- केटल केचर ।
- डार्क रूम ।
- सीमेंट कांग्रीट की एप्रोच रोड, परिसर में डामरीकरण ।
- नवीन ट्यूबवेल का खनन एवं नवीन पाईप लाईन ।
- सैप्टिक टैंक, सिवेज लाईन, ड्रेनेज निर्माण ।
- जनरेटर कक्ष
- इन्सीनरेटर कक्ष
- गार्ड कक्ष
- 44 दुकानों का निर्माण ।

जीर्णोद्धार

जिला चिकित्सालय को सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए रोगी कल्याण समिति ने जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य हाथ में लिया। क्रमबद्ध जीर्णोद्धार के कार्यों में सर्जिकल वार्ड, शिशु वार्ड, आई. सी. यू. ब्लड बैंक, टी.बी. क्लिनिक, प्रसूति वार्ड, एक्सरे रूम, मेटर्नटी वार्ड, आईसोलेशन वार्ड, जेल वार्ड, मेन आपरेशन थियेटर, नेत्र आपरेशन थियेटर, प्रायवेट वार्डों का जीर्णोद्धार, शौचालय एवं स्नान घरों का जीर्णोद्धार, कुओं की सफाई सहित पुरानी दिवारों, दरवाजे खिड़कियों की मरम्मत कर मच्छर जाली लगाई गई है ।



प्रसूति वार्ड का हुआ जीर्णोद्धार

आंपरेशन थियेटर वातानुकूलित

जिला चिकित्सालय के मुख्य शल्य चिकित्सा कक्ष एवं नेत्र शल्य चिकित्सा कक्ष को पूर्ण रूपेण वातानुकूलित बनाया गया है, इस पर समिति द्वारा 7 लाख 50 हजार रुपये व्यय किए गए ।

आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए नवीन उपकरणों की उपलब्धता

300 एम.ए. एक्सरे मशीन

मानव शरीर की आंतरिक विकृतियों को बेहतर तरीके से परखने के लिए एक अतिरिक्त 300 एम.ए. की एक्सरे मशीन की सौगात समिति द्वारा चिकित्सालय को मिली इस मशीन की लागत 4.50 लाख रु. है ।



वातानुकूलित आपरेशन थियेटर

एलिसारीडर

मानव के खून में एच.आई.वी. की जांच कराने के लिए जिला चिकित्सालय के ब्लड बैंक में एलिसारीडर उपकरण की सुविधा मुहैया कराई गई। इसकी लागत दो लाख रुपये हैं।



इन्दिरा गांधी चिकित्सालय का मुख्य भवन

एनसीनेरेटर

अस्पताल के बायोलॉजिकल वेस्ट कचरा निपटान संयंत्र के लिए एनसीनेरेटर मशीन क्रय की गई है जिसकी स्थापना के लिए अतिरिक्त कक्ष का निर्माण भी किया गया है। एनसीनेरेटर की लागत 2.25 लाख है।

सोनोग्राफी मशीन

शरीर के सभी अवयवों की आंतरिक जांच की सुविधा के लिए सोनोग्राफी मशीन समिति द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई है जिससे रोगियों की सोनोग्राफी प्रचलित शुल्क से कम दर पर की जाती है।



सोनोग्राफी मशीन

फिजियोथैरेपी यूनिट

फ्रैक्चर एवं पक्षाघात की बची विकलांगता के लिए सरवायकल एवं लम्बट्टेम्पशन, शार्ट वेल डायवर्मी, अल्ट्रासाउण्ड मशीन, वेक्सबाय एवं अन्य उपकरण है। फ्रैक्चर एवं पक्षाघात के उपचार उपरान्त शेष रही विकृतियों को दूर करने के लिए फिजियोथैरेपी यूनिट की स्थापना की गई है।



फिजियोथैरेपी यूनिट

डेब्ल यूनिट, एयररोटर

इसमें सुविधायुक्त चैयर एवं एयररोटर जिसमें कैवैरीफिलींग इत्यादि की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

क्रायोसर्जरी यूनिट

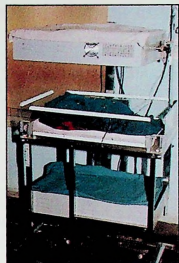
आपरेशन के दौरान रक्त स्राव को रोकने एवं कुछ आपरेशनों के लिए क्रायोसर्जरी यूनिट स्थापित की गई है।

शिशु गहन चिकित्सा इकाई

रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा चिकित्सालय में शिशुगहन चिकित्सा इकाई की स्थापना की गई है। शिशु वार्ड के साथ स्थापित की गई इस वातानुकूलित इकाई इन्व्यूवेटर रिसशीटेशन यूनिट फोटो बैरेपी एवं रेडियेन्ट हिट वार्मर उपकरणों से सुसज्जित है।

इसके अतिरिक्त नवीन उपकरणों में

1. ब्रोन्को स्कोपी एवं सिस्टोस्कोपी
2. सी-आर्म इमेज इंटेंसिफायर यूनिट
3. आपरेशन टेबल सहित अनेक उपकरण
4. शेडोलेस लेम्प
5. आटोक्लेव
6. यूटेन्सिल स्टर्लाईजिंग यूनिट
7. एयर कंडीशनर
8. गीजर
9. जेम्बो आक्सीजन सिलेण्डर
10. कैलीरी मीटर
11. फिटल मानीटर
12. वी.पी. इंस्ट्रुमेंट



शिशु गहन चिकित्सा इकाई



ब्लड बैंक में स्थापित
ब्लड स्टोरेज रेफ्रीजरेटर

वैकल्पिक विद्युत व्यवस्था

विद्युत की वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था हेतु जिला चिकित्सालय में 5 जनरेटर ओ.टी. नैत्र रोग ओ.टी. लैबोरेटरी इत्यादी में लगाये गये हैं।

इन्टरकॉम व्यवस्था

चिकित्सालय के प्रबंधन को बेहतर बनाने एवं कसावट लाने के लिए वार्ड्स, विभिन्न कक्षाएँ एवं इमरजेन्सी फक्ष को इन्टरकॉम से जाड़ा गया है।

चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में हुई वृद्धि

पिंक कार्ड योजना

जिला चिकित्सालय में आने वाले गरीब वर्ग के रोगियों के लिए समिति द्वारा पिंक कार्ड योजना लागू की गई है। इस योजना अन्तर्गत रोगी की समस्त जांचे निःशुल्क की जाकर आवश्यकतानुसार सभी औषधियाँ भी निःशुल्क प्रदाय की जाती है।

औषधी तथा चिकित्सा सामग्री के लिए पूरक आवंटन

चिकित्सालय में औषधियों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए समिति द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष 8 लाख रुपये के पूरक आवंटन का प्रावधान रखा गया है। इस राशि से जीवन रक्षक औषधियाँ, गॉंज, कॉर्टन बण्डल, लेबोरेटरी रिएजेन्ट्स, ब्लड बैंक हेतु सामग्री, एक्सरे फिल्म, सोनोग्राफी तथा ई.सी.जी.रोल, जेली आई.वी.सेट, डिप्योजेबल सिरिब्स गोशियां तथा कैप्सूल आदि उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं।

दवा दुकान

जिला चिकित्सालय में आये रोगियों के लिए चिकित्सालय परिसर में एक दवा की दुकान संचालित है जो, 24 घण्टे खुली रहती है इस दुकान से दवाओं को विक्रय बाजार मूल्य से दस प्रतिशत कम दर पर किया जाता है। यह दवा की दुकान रेडक्रास के सहयोग से संचालित हो रही है।

नर्सिंग सुविधा

नर्सिंग सुविधा को बढ़ाने के लिए समिति द्वारा संविदा पर गहन चिकित्सा इकाई हेतु नर्सों की सेवाएं ली गई है।

सफाई व्यवस्था

चिकित्सालय को साफ-स्वच्छ रखने के लिए बीस सफाई कर्मी/वार्ड बाय की सेवाएं दैनिक वेतन पर ली गई है।

सुरक्षा व्यवस्था

चिकित्सालय की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था अन्तर्गत दो भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की सेवाएं ली जाकर उन्हें सुरक्षा का दायित्व सौंपा गया है।

न्यूनतम दर पर रोगी वाहन की व्यवस्था

शासन द्वारा प्रदत्त रोगी वाहन का संचालन न्यूनतम दर पर रोगीकल्याण समिति द्वारा किया जाता है।

अन्य सुविधाएं

- रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा निम्न सुविधाएं भी रोगियों के हित में उपलब्ध कराई गई है।
- वार्डों के लिए 2800 चद्दरे
- 260 कन्बल
- 150 गद्दे एवं तकिए
- स्टेनलेस स्टील टॉप के 200 बेडसाईड लॉकर्स
- 10 आक्सीजन सिलेण्डर
- 200 छत के पंखे सहित बेचे, कुर्सियां, स्टूल, एकजामिशन टेबल, रोगी ट्राली, गादी तकियों के रेग्जीन कॅवर आदि।

आहार केन्द्र शैड

रोटरी क्लब मंत्रसौर के व्याय मधीर्णों के अडेईस को मत्र दो रूपवे में भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आहार केन्द्र का संयलान किया जाता है । आहार केन्द्र के लिए शैड का निर्माण किया गया । इसके अतिरिक्त भोजन बनाने की सुविधा हेतु परिसर में ही भोजनशाला निर्मित की गई है ।

सुलभ कामलेक्स, पार्किंग सुविधा चिकित्सालय परिसर में उपलब्ध कराई गई है ।

पर्यावरण सुधार, - बागवानों की सुविधा, नवीन बगीचों का निर्माण

भावी योजनाएं:

4.5 वर्ष पूर्व निर्मित हुए जिला चिकित्सालय भवन में व्यापक पैमाने पर सम्पूर्ण जीर्णोद्धार तथा अन्य विकिरणकीय उपकरणों के क्रय की योजना रोगी कल्याण सचिबि ने अपनी अगली कार्ययोजना में शामिल की है जिसमें :-

- सी.टी. स्केन
- बर्न यूनिट/वार्ड का निर्माण
- कॅन्सिर्न, फुट पंज जूस शॉप
- फोदो इलेक्ट्रिक कैन्सिरी मीट्ट
- आपरेशन टेबल (आर्थापेडिक्)
- डायरेक्ट लरिजोस्कोपी
- फायबर आप्टीक हेड लाईट

कार्यालय जिला अस्पताल रोगी कल्याण समिति, मन्दासौर (म.प्र.)

पंजीयन क्रं. - 1163/26.3.1996

आय का विवरण

प्रोग्रेसिव रिपोर्ट 1996 से 31.03.2001

(राशि रूपयों में)

1.	शुल्क द्वारा प्राप्त धनराशि	6887176	
	अ. ओ.पी.डी.	1056323	
	ब. आई.पी.डी. (इन्डोर)	1721179	
	स. प्रायव्हेट रुम चार्ज	758720	
	द. आई.सी.यू.	116714	
	इ. लेबर चार्जेस (प्रसूति शुल्क)	1390135	
	फ. प्लास्टर चार्जेस	119600	
	ग. आपरेशन चार्जेस	1460750	
	घ. फिजियोथैरेपी	12760	
	छ. ए.आर.वी.	247725	
	ज. अन्य शुल्क	3270	
2.	इन्वेस्टीगेशन चार्जेस		859094
	अ. एक्सरे	186740	
	ब. ई.सी.जी.	52495	
	स. यू.एस.जी. (सोनोग्राफी)	478050	
	द. नेत्र परीक्षण/चश्मों की जांच	46225	
	इ. मेडिकल बोर्ड	95584	
3.	पेथोलॉजीकल इनवेस्टीगेशन चार्जेस		1156874
	अ. ब्लड बैंक	127350	
	ब. पेथोलॉजीकल	1029524	
	स. अन्य जांच	निरंक	
4.	अटेन्डेन्स/गेट पास चार्ज		286000
5.	एम्ब्यूलेन्स चार्ज		452715
6.	दान से प्राप्त आय		2299626
7.	विभिन्न टेकों से प्राप्त आय		343031
	अ. सायकल स्टेण्ड	136855	
	ब. सुलभ काम्पलेक्स	150975	
	स. गादी रजाई किराये का टेका	55201	
	द. कैंटीन/फुट शॉप का टेका	निरंक	
	इ. दवाईयों की दुकान का टेका	निरंक	

योग

12284516

पिछले पेज का योग**12284516**

8.	निर्माण कार्य हेतु प्राप्त राशि	3710000
	अ. सांसद निधि से प्राप्त	2060000
	ब. विधायक निधि से प्राप्त	600000
	स. केन्द्र शासन से प्राप्त	800000
	द. राज्य शासन से प्राप्त	250000
9.	अन्य अग्रिम प्राप्त डिपॉजिट/अर्नेस्ट मनी/लोन/निर्माण कार्य/दुकान किराया अग्रिम आयकर/वाणिज्यिक कर	1604007
10.	दुकान प्रीमियम से आय	16889503
11.	दुकान किराये से आय	437633
12.	ब्याज से प्राप्त आय	325934
13.	अन्य विविध आय	105648

प्रोग्रेसिव कुल आय**35357241****व्यय का विवरण**

1.	निर्माण कार्य/जीर्णोद्धार	16604001
2.	उपकरणों का क्रय/मरम्मत	3184113
3.	औषधी	1827343
4.	अन्य अस्पताल सामग्री	1607326
5.	कर्मचारियों को मानदेय (वितन, + मजदूरी + मानदेय)	1496847
6.	पर्यावरण सुधार	244050
7.	एम्ब्यूलेन्स पर व्यय	268299
8.	कार्यालयीन व्यय	305257
9.	अन्य चिकित्सालयीन व्यय	592181
10.	निर्माण कार्य अग्रिम वापसी (सांसद निधि)	500000
11.	अन्य डिपॉजिट/लोन वापसी डिपॉजिट/अर्नेस्ट मनी/लोन/निर्माण कार्य/दुकान किराया/अग्रिम आयकर/वाणिज्यिक कर	1267685

प्रोग्रेसिव कुल व्यय**27897102****प्रारम्भिक शेष**

अग्रिम	निरंक
बैंक एवं केश	निरंक
प्रोग्रेसिव कुल आय	35357241

कुल योग**35357241****घटाईये प्रोग्रेसिव कुल व्यय****27897102****अंतिम शेष****7460139**

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में नये आयाम स्थापित किये गरोठ की रोगी कल्याण समिति ने

मुख्यमंत्री श्री दिग्विजयसिंह जी के नेतृत्व में प्रदेश में लागू त्रिस्तरीय रोगी कल्याण समिति व्यवस्था के तहत सिविल अस्पताल गरोठ, जिला मंदसौर ने रोगी कल्याण समिति के नये आयाम स्थापित किए हैं ।

1 नवंबर 1996 को गठित हुई रोगी कल्याण समिति व्यापक वृद्धि कर लोगो का विश्वास अर्जित किया । प्रदेश के लोक स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री श्री सुभाष सोजतिया की अगुवाई में जहां एक ओर वर्षों पुराने सिविल अस्पताल का आधुनिकीकरण व वही दूसरी ओर तहसील गरोठ के सिविल अस्पताल को प्रदेश के पहिले ऐसे सिविल अस्पताल बनने का गौरव मिला जहाँ सोनोग्राफी सुविधा उपलब्ध हुई ।

होल्कर राज्य के समय वर्ष 1905 में बना गरोठ सिविल अस्पताल एक लम्बे समय से रोगियों के उपचार का केन्द्र रहा है । जिला मुख्यालय से 105 कि.मी. की दूरी होने से गरोठ शामगढ़, खड़ावदा, बोलिया, मेलखेड़ा सहित आसपास के करीब 250 ग्रामों के लोग यहां उपचार कराने आते रहे हैं । इसके साथ ही सीमावर्ती प्रान्त राजस्थान के अनेक ग्रामों के लिए भी मुख्य केन्द्र रहा है ।



रोगी कल्याण समिति गरोठ की बैठक लेते हुए स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री सुभाष कुमार सोजतिया

रोगी कल्याण समिति गरोठ द्वारा किए गए उल्लेखनीय कार्य

मध्य प्रदेश की स्थापना दिवस के अवसर पर 1 नवंबर 1996 को अस्तीत्व में आई गरोठ की रोगी कल्याण समिति ने अपनी कुशल प्रबंधन से सिविल अस्पताल को एक नया रूप दिया ।

पलंगों एवं फर्नीचर की दुरुस्ती

समिति द्वारा सर्वप्रथम रोगियों के हित में अस्पताल में उपलब्ध पुराने पलंगों एवं फर्नीचर की दुरुस्ती का कार्य हाथ



प्रसूति गृह



सोनोग्राफी कक्ष

में लिया गया । इसके साथ ही नवीन फर्नीचर की उपलब्धता भी सुनिश्चित की गई । इस कार्य पर 31 हजार 327 रुपये व्यय हुआ । सिविल अस्पताल में भर्ती मरीजों की सुविधा हेतु 30 गादी, 50 तकिए, 100 चद्दर एवं 50 कंबल 23 हजार 585 रुपये में क्रय किये गये ।

वाडों का जीर्णोद्धार

रियासत कालीन सिविल अस्पताल गरोठ के भवन के जीर्णोद्धार को प्राथमिकता से लिया गया । जिसमें सभी वाडों,

प्रसूति गृह एवं बाह्य रोगी कक्ष की मरम्मत साफ सफाई व रंगाई-पुतलाई कराई गई । प्रसूति गृह सहित दो बार्डों में कोटा स्टोन पॉलिश फर्नीचरिंग किया गया । इसके अलावा प्रसूती गृह की सुरक्षा हेतु वेनल गेट एवं जालियां लगाई गईं ।

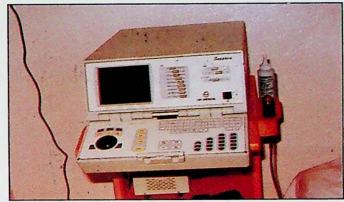
नवीन एक्सरे मशीन की सुविधा

सिविल अस्पताल गरोठ में शासन द्वारा प्रदत्त 60 एम.ए. एक्सरे मशीन की सुविधा तो पूर्व से ही थी किन्तु रोगी कल्याण समिति ने बेहतर परिणाम देने वाली 300 एम.ए. एक्सरे मशीन की सुविधा अस्पताल को मुहैया कराई ।

उल्लेखनीय है कि यह सुविधा अभी कई जिला मुख्यालय के अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध नहीं है । रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा 6 लाख 20 हजार चार सौ चार रुपये की लागत से मशीन क्रय की है इसके अलावा समिति ने एक्सरे फिल्म, डकलपर, फिक्सर, स्क्रीन और ए.बी.सी. प्रकार का लेड पार्टिशन भी उपलब्ध कराए गये ।

सोनोग्राफी मशीन

क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए समिति ने सिविल अस्पताल में सोनोग्राफी मशीन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई है । इसके लिए अस्पताल परिसर में वातावुकूलित कक्ष का निर्माण कर सोनोग्राफी संचालन हेतु एक चिकित्सक को विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित भी किया गया है । सोनोग्राफी मशीन 4 लाख 57 हजार 537 रुपये की लागत से क्रय की गई है ।



सोनोग्राफी मशीन



वाटर कुलर एवं पानी की टंकी

पेयजल व्यवस्था

अस्पताल में उपचार कराने आये रोगियों के लिए पेयजल व्यवस्था हेतु एक वाटर कुलर 15180 रुपये की लागत का लगाया गया है । जिससे रोगियों को ठंडा शीतल पेयजल उपलब्ध हो रहा है । इसके साथ ही अस्पताल परिसर में स्थित कुए एवं हैण्डपंप की रिचार्जिंग कर इन्वेल मोटर लगाई गई । जिससे प्रत्येक वार्ड में पाइप लाईन द्वारा पेयजल मुहैया कराया जा रहा है । जल संग्रहण हेतु समिति द्वारा एक सिन्टेक्स की टंकी भी लगाई गई ।

नवीन विद्युतीकरण

सिविल अस्पताल की कार्यालय में पूरे अस्पताल में नवीन विद्युतीकरण कराया गया । नये सिरे से हुई विद्युत फिटिंग के साथ 10 नये पंखे, 60 ट्यूब लाइट, 100 बल्ब लगाये गये । इस पूरे कार्य पर 28390.00 रु. व्यय की गई ।

शॉपिंग काम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण

समिति की आय को बढ़ाने के लिए रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा अस्पताल परिसर में शॉपिंग काम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण किया गया । जिसमें 22 लाख 34 हजार 996 रुपये की लागत से 18 दुकानों का निर्माण किया गया । इन



डुकानों की नीलामी 42 लाख 72 हजार 768 रुपये में हुई जिससे रोजी कल्याण समिति को शुद्ध 20 लाख 37 हजार 772 रुपये की आय हुई जिसका रोजियों के कल्याण में लगाया गया । वर्तमान में इन डुकानों से प्रतिमाह क्रियेय के रूप में 4 हजार 5 सौ रुपये की अनिश्चित आय हो रही है ।

गरीबों को विशुल्क शिक्षिता सुविधा

क्षेत्र की गरीब जनता को विशुल्क शिक्षिता सुविधा मुहैया कराने वाले का वास्तविक बखूबी समिति द्वारा निभाया जा रहा है । गरीब वर्ग को असमत्ता में सभी प्रकार की विशुल्क जांच के साथ विशुल्क औषधियों का वितरण भी किया जाता है । इसके अनिश्चित गंभीर रूप से बीमारों को वरिष्ठ शिक्षिता संस्थाओं में उपचार हेतु भेजने के लिए विशुल्क वाहन सुविधा (एंबुलेंस) भी उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।



शांतिपत्र कार्यालय पर एंबुलेंस

औषधियों का क्व

सिखित असमत्ता में आवश्यक औषधियों की पूर्ति के लिए समिति द्वारा समय समय पर औषधियां एवं आवश्यक शिक्षिता सामग्री क्रय की जाती है । अभी तक 65 हजार 2 सौ 61 रुपये की खरीदी की गई । समिति द्वारा क्रय की गई औषधियां एवं अन्य शिक्षिता सामग्री का उपयोग मुख्य रूप से गंभीर रोगियों के त्वरित उपचार के लिए किया जाता है ।

एम्बुलेंस का संचालन एवं रख-रखाव

रोगियों को लाने एवं ले जाने के लिए शासन द्वारा प्रदत्त एम्बुलेंस का रखरखाव एवं संचालन भी रोजी कल्याण समिति ही कर रही है । वाहन की सुरक्षा हेतु असमत्ता परिसर में 24331 रु. की लागत से गैरजिन का निर्माण किया गया है ।

ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडरों का क्व

जीवन रक्षा के लिए 6 ऑक्सीजन सिलेंडर मध्य आवश्यक उपकरण सिलेंडर क्रय किए गए । इस पर 37 हजार 8 सौ रुपये व्यय हुआ ।



एम्बुलेंस व गैरजिन

एल्डी-स्कोपी सुविधा

अमाशय के रोजियों की जांच के लिये रोजी कल्याण समिति ने एल्डी स्कोपी सुविधा गरोठ सिखित असमत्ता में उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है । इसके लिए सभी कार्यवाहियों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाकर मशीन क्रय के आर्डर जारी किए जा चुके हैं । एल्डीस्कोपी मशीन की लागत 5 लाख 4 हजार 9 सौ 11 रुपये है । उल्लेखनीय है कि यह सुविधा वर्तमान में भद्रसौर लिला शिक्षितालय के साथ प्रदेश के कई शिक्षितालयों में उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

आटी एनेलाइजेशन

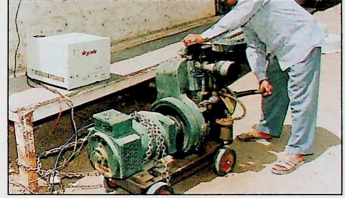
श्वेत की सभी प्रकार की जांचों के लिए आटी एनेलाइजर की उपलब्धता रोजी कल्याण समिति का ही परिणाम है । कम्प्यूटीरिज्ड जांच रिपोर्ट देने वाली यह मशीन 2 लाख 51 हजार 6 सौ 31 रुपये में क्रय की गई है ।

सुनियोजित विस्तारीकरण

सिविल अस्पताल गरोठ को सुनिश्चित विस्तारीकरण हेतु रोगी कल्याण समिति ने एक प्रभावी कार्य योजना तैयार की गई है। कार्य योजना मुख्य रूप से अस्पताल को विस्तारित कर 100 विस्तारों वाला करने की योजना प्रस्तावित है। इसका सर्वे कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है। विस्तारीकरण योजना का मास्टर प्लान प्रसिद्ध वास्तुविद अलका केमकर इन्दौर द्वारा बनाया गया है।

वैकल्पिक विद्युत व्यवस्था

वैकल्पिक विद्युत व्यवस्था हेतु एक जनरेटर लगाया गया। इसकी व्यवस्था पर रुपये 23433 रुपये व्यय हुए हैं।



जनरेटर

गरोठ सिविल अस्पताल रोगी कल्याण समिति

गरोठ जिला मंदसौर, म.प्र.

आय व्यय पत्रक

दिनांक 1.4.2000 से 31.3.2001

क्रं.	आय	रूपये	व्यय	रूपये
1.	ओ.पी.डी.	26,304.00	फर्नीचर औजार रिपेअर क्रय	31,327.00
2.	भर्ती पंजीयन	39,170.00	गाड़ी, तकिया, चददर कम्बल	23,585.00
3.	प्रसूतिगृह	69,600.00	टायेल	
4.	आप्रेशन	27,700.00	एक्सरे	53,126.00
5.	एक्सरे	84,250.00	प्रयोगशाला	8,377.00
6.	प्रयोगशाला	30,015.00	मेडिसीन	65,261.00
7.	सहयोग राशि	70.00	रखरखाव निर्माण	880390.00
8.	सदस्यता शुल्क	26,000.00	एम्बुलेंस	60,064.00
9.	शॉपिंग कम्पलेक्स	2,475,968.00	सोनोग्राफी	18,985.00
10.	एम्बुलेंस	33,995.00	चिचिध अन्य अस्पताल सामग्री	44,368.00
11.	सोनोग्राफी	33,000.00	मानदेय व जोखिम भत्ता	19,915.00
12.	अन्य	15,847.00		
		28,61,919.00		12,05,398.00

बचत 16,56,521.00

पूर्व 31.3.2000 के शेष 3,92,012.00

योग 20,48,533.00

सुविधाओं में वृद्धि कर अस्पताल के स्वरूप को बदल दिया भानपुरा की रोगी कल्याण समिति ने

सिविल अस्पताल भानपुरा में दो वर्ष पूर्व गठित रोगी कल्याण समिति ने अस्पताल में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में वृद्धि कर अस्पताल के स्वरूप को बदला। रोगी कल्याण समिति भानपुरा के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रदेश के लोक स्वास्थ्य परिवार कल्याण एवं जनसंपर्क मंत्री श्री सुभाष कुमार सोजतिया ने रोगियों के कल्याणार्थ ऐसी सौगात भानपुरा अस्पताल को दी, जो प्रदेश के अन्यत्र किसी सिविल अस्पताल में उपलब्ध नहीं है। उनमें से एक सुविधा है ब्लड बैंक की जो अभी जिला चिकित्सालय की ब्लड बैंक इकाई से सम्बद्ध कर संचालित किया जा रहा है। उल्लेखनीय है कि ब्लड बैंक भवन का निर्माण स्व. डॉ. आर.एम. सोजतिया फाउण्डेशन द्वारा किया गया।



ब्लड बैंक भानपुरा



ब्लड बैंक का लोकार्पण करते हुए मुख्यमंत्री

इस नव स्थापित ब्लड बैंक का लोकार्पण प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री श्री दिग्विजयसिंह द्वारा गत 9 मार्च 2001 को किया गया। ब्लड बैंक के लिए जो उपकरण उपलब्ध कराए गए उनमें 2 ए.सी. 1 प्रीज, शोकर, सेन्टी क्यूज मशीन, इन्क्यूबेटर, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माईक्रोस्कोप है।

भोरास्कर वार्ड से मिली महिला वार्ड की अतिरिक्त सुविधा

सिविल अस्पताल भानपुरा जो कि 39 बिस्तर वाली क्षमता का है। रोगी कल्याण समिति के माध्यम से भोरास्कर वार्ड का निर्माण किया गया। इस अतिरिक्त वार्ड को महिला वार्ड के रूप में विकसित किया गया है, जिसमें 10 बिस्तर की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था के साथ महिला चिकित्सकों के बैठने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। भोरास्कर वार्ड के निर्माण हेतु क्षेत्रीय विधायक एवं प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य एवं जनसंपर्क मंत्री श्री सुभाष कुमार सोजतिया ने अपनी विधायक निधि से राशि उपलब्ध कराई। इस नवीन वार्ड का शुभारंभ अगस्त 2000 को श्री सज्जनसिंह वर्मा, नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास मंत्री और श्री घनश्याम पाटीदार, जनशक्ति नियोजन राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) द्वारा किया गया।



भोरास्कर वार्ड

इस नवीन महिला वार्ड में 10 नये पलंग और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से चेनल गेट व जाली लगाई गई है। जिस पर 75 हजार रुपये का व्यय हुआ है।

जीर्णोद्धार:

- ऑपरेशन थियेटर में फर्श मरम्मत, नवीन लाईट फिटिंग एवं टायल्स लगाई गई।
- प्रसुति गृह में फर्श मरम्मत के साथ आधुनिक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराये
- सभी वार्डों में साफ-सफाई कर पुराने पंखे, एवं कुल्लरों को सुधरवाया गया।
- दानदाताओं द्वारा भेंट किए गए 15 पंखे और 7 कूलर विभिन्न वार्डों में लगाए गए।
- सभी वार्डों में विद्युत व्यवस्था को सुधारा गया। बाह्य रोगी कक्ष में नवीन लाईट फिटिंग की गई व चिकित्सालय के लिए टेबल कुर्सी क्रय की गई।

उपकरण:

- लेबोरेट्री के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु एक आठे एनालायजर क्रय किया गया। जिसकी लागत 1.60 हजार रुपये है। इस उपकरण से गरीब वर्ग का निःशुल्क परीक्षण किया जाता है।
- 300 एम.ए. एक्सरे मशीन का संचालन रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा किया जाकर फिल्म इत्यादि का प्रबंध समिति द्वारा किया जाता है।

रेन बसेरा व सुलभ शौचालय

चिकित्सालय में उपचार के लिये रोगियों के परिचारकों की सुविधा के लिए रेन बसेरा एवं सुलभ शौचालय का निर्माण किया गया।

शॉपिंग काम्प्लेक्स

समिति की आय को बढ़ाने के लिए चिकित्सालय परिसर में 5 दुकानों का निर्माण किया गया है। इन दुकानों के नीलाम करने की कार्यवाही प्रचलित है।

एम्बुलेंस का संचालन

एम्बुलेंस का संचालन रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र शामगढ़ की रोगी कल्याण समिति

मंदसौर जिले के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र शामगढ़ में अप्रैल 99 को गठित हुई रोगी कल्याण समिति ने आय के साधन विकसित कर स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र को सुसज्जित करने का जिम्मा उठाया। स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के परिसर में शॉपिंग काम्प्लेक्स विकसित कर 52 दुकानों के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारंभ कराया। आय प्राप्त होने के साथ ही समिति ने स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के विस्तारीकरण की शुरुआत की।

ई.सी.जी. मशीन की सुविधा

हृदय रोगियों की जांच के लिए रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र को ई.सी.जी. मशीन की सौगात दी गई। इस मशीन की लागत 22 हजार रुपये है।

पेयजल व्यवस्था :

स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में आने वाले रोगियों के लिए पेयजल व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कूप का जीर्णोद्धार कर एक टंकी का निर्माण किया गया, जिसमें मय पाइप लाईन के विद्युत मोटर भी स्थापित की गई । इस कार्य पर 20 हजार रुपये व्यय हुए ।

वार्डों का जीर्णोद्धार :

रोगी कल्याण समिति ने जहां एक ओर वार्डों की साफ-सफाई कराई, वहीं दूसरी ओर वार्डों की अरम्भत एवं प्रकाश व्यवस्था हेतु विद्युत फिटिंग की गई ।

दुकानों के निर्माण से हुई आय :

समिति द्वारा निर्मित कराई जा रही दुकानों में से प्रथम चरण पांच दुकाने नीलाम हो चुकी है । जिससे समिति को 27 लाख 84 हजार 551 रुपये प्राप्त होंगे । इसी प्रकार अन्य 47 दुकानों के निर्माण पूरा होते ही नीलामी की कार्यवाही की जावेगी ।

गैरेज निर्माण :

शासन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई एम्बुलेंस का संचालन रोगी कल्याण समिति द्वारा किया जा रहा है । एम्बुलेंस की सुरक्षा हेतु स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र परिसर में गैरेज का निर्माण समिति ने कराया है ।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग
म.प्र.शासन

M. P. File

IH-8

[narmada] FW: appeal to prevent the ena... the "MP. Special Areas Security Bill"

Subject: [narmada] FW: appeal to prevent the enactment of the "MP. Special Areas Security Bill"

Date: Wed, 17 Jan 2001 12:01:04 +0530

From: Nilanjana Biswas <nilanjana.b@synectics.soft.net>

To: alforum@mahiti.org, awhrci@vsnl.com, narmada@egroups.com, das@iiap.ernet.in

Dear friends,

Forwarding this mail from Madhya Pradesh Jana Sangathana.

Please respond as organisations/individuals asap.

With regards,

Nilanjana Biswas

10 January, 2001

Dear Friends,

The Madhya Pradesh Jan Sangathans (peoples' organisations) have sent an appeal to prevent the enactment of the "MP. Special Areas Security Bill", which will adversely affect any group raising their voice against human rights violations.

Please respond urgently.

Seema Misra

Targeting peoples' organisation in the name of Naxalism

Dear Friends,

On 27th November 2000, the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly without any significant debate and discussion passed the "M. P. Special Areas Security Bill 2000". It is now awaiting the President's assent. This went largely unnoticed by the public. It was publicised as a law to curb illegal activities of certain people's organisations and naxalites.

The main features of the Bill are:

1. Any organisation or group of the people can be banned if their activities are declared illegal.
2. Organisations and groups ranging from an informal group of people to trade unions can be banned. Organisations need not be registered to come under the purview of this proposed law.
3. The lists of activities defined as illegal are very general, for example, activities that disturb the law and order or peace or have the tendency to create obstacles in the maintenance of public order, etc.
4. The government is not bound to divulge the reasons for the ban.

RRP/sdk

MP file

RN

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To RN
Answered
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5. It does not give any opportunity to the organisations/groups to represent their case before the declaration of ban.
6. This law when enacted would not only be applicable to the members of the organisations/groups who are banned but also to persons who support such organisations/groups in any form.
7. Members of banned organisations and their supporters are liable to imprisonment for a term up to 3 years and fine.
8. There is a provision for forfeiture all the movable and immovable properties and assets of the banned organisations/groups.
9. Unlimited powers have been granted to the District Collectors and the Superintendents of the Police.
10. An appeal against the ban must be filed within the fifteen days of the declaration of ban to the Advisory Board.
11. Besides the above appeal no suits, petitions, revisions or injunctions are allowed in any court against any order of the Government under this Bill. A person can go to the High Court and Supreme Court under Articles 226 and 32 (respectively) of the Constitution.

This law when enacted would have wide reaching powers and is intended to suppress all kind of peoples' resistance and movements in M. P. This is clear from the object and reasons for the Bill which states that danger from illegal activities of some peoples' (janta) and naxalite organisation necessitates this. But it would be used against those who are working to protect the basic human rights of common people.

Out of the six activities that have been defined as ill-legal activities only one can be said to relate to naxalite activities. That is using violent and terrorist means to create fear in the minds of the public or using arms and explosives. The other activities that are defined as illegal are very general and unclear and can be used against any peoples' organisation, such as disturbing the public order; disturbing the peace; hindering or obstructing the working of the rule of law, it's institutions and functionaries or has a tendency to do so., etc. These are not extremist acts and any organisation trying to highlight peoples' problems using non-violent or democratic means would fall under the purview of this proposed law.

Such repressive laws are going to be enacted in all the states very soon in the wake of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation. Andhra Pradesh already has such a law in existence. The objects and reasons for the Bill states that AP has also prohibited the illegal activities of peoples and naxalite organisation in its efforts to curb naxalites.

For the peoples' organisations, groups, trades unions, peoples' fronts in M. P. and other states, this proposed Act is a warning. This is time to wake up and be ready! All of us must come together to fight against such anti-people Bill!

Please write protest letters to the following persons to prevent the enactment of this Bill. : --

1. The President of India, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.

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Fax No: 011-301 7280 / 73247077

2. The Governor, Madhya Pradesh, Rajyapal Bhawan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Fax No. 0755-363 3272

3. The Chairman, National Human Rights Commission, Sardar Patel Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi -110001. Fax No: 011-334 0016
4. The Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, Shyamal Hills, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Fax No. 0755-540501. Email: cm@vatibh.mp.nic.in

5. The President, All India Congress Committee, (Congress I), 20 Janapath, New Delhi-110001.
Fax No. 011-301 8651

On behalf of

Madhya Pradesh Jana Sangathan

Kisan Adivasi Sangathan, Hoshangabad

Shramik Adivasi Sangathan, Betul

Narmada Bachao Andolan, Bedwani

Ekta Parishad, Bhopal

Khediyut Mazdoor Chaina Sangathan, Jabua

Adivasi Mukti Sangathan, Bedwani

Bargi Bandh Visthapit Avam Prabhavit Sangh, Jabalpur

Bhopal Gas Picit Mahila Udyog Sangathan, Bhopal

Yogesh Deewan, Hoshangabad

Note: Please send a copy of the protest letters at the following address:

Raghvendra / Shanmim

Shramik Adivasi Sangathan, Shahpur.

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A copy of the Bill in Hindi is available with the Shramik Adivasi Sangathan or at the South Asia Human Rights Defenders' Consultant office: G-13 Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.

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Madhya Pradesh
 Reserve file

[narmada] ACTION ALERT Dewas Killings

Subject: [narmada] ACTION ALERT: Dewas Killings

Date: Thu, 12 Apr 2001 17:19:47 -0500 (CDT)

From: Subramanya Sastry <subbu@narmada.org>

To: "Samachar, Narmada":

This is an action alert requesting you to write to the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Digvijay Singh, about the killing of adivasis in Dewas, MP. We'll provide updates and reports on the Narmada site as they become available.

In solidarity,

Friends of River Narmada.

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Thu, 12 Apr 2001 04:14:37 -0700 (PDT)

From: Venu Govindu <venu@narmada.org>

Please circulate widely

Dear friends,

As you might be aware, on 02 April 2001 at least four adivasis were killed in Menendikhada village of Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh. The administration and parts of the press has been claiming that the area is infested with Naxalites and that was the reason for the police firings. I am providing a brief background here, please also refer to the preliminary report that we have produced that is also being sent to you. It is essential that you act on this immediately and get as many people as possible involved.

Short Synopsis:

The Forest Department has been involved with the timber mafia in large scale commercial felling (illegal) of the forests in the area (lot of it is teak). The local activist group, Adivasi Morcha Sangathan has helped mobilise the local adivasis and organise them. The Forest Dept. has been predatory and the petty officials have to be bribed for the people to get the little wood they need for house construction, to graze their cattle etc. Since the Sangathan has been formed, the people have slowly stopped giving the bribes. Also as part of a World Bank funded Joint Forestry Management program, the Govt. has created Van Suraksha Samities in the area. These Samities are in essence part and parcel of the exploitative system that preys on the forest and the people. The Sangathan has also at times resisted illegal felling by stopping vehicles carrying the wood.

As the resistance has built up, the decision was made at a very high level (Cabinet of MP) to crush the activities of Adivasi Morcha Sangathan. The current Collector and SP are quite gun-ho characters. The excuse used is that the adivasis are hoarding lots of wood and the administration launched an operation to seize illegal wood. They are using this pretext to demolish people's houses with the idea of taking away the wooden pillars, rafters etc. As you will see in the detailed report, this is actually an operation aimed at crushing the Sangathan that is challenging the forest timber nexus and also trying to empower people. There has been a steady escalation of violence against the people which resulted in the firing by the police on unarmed people. There is an atmosphere of absolute terror in the villages we visited and people have deserted their homes and are living in the forest (with what with the summer heat and a drought year). The situation is quite bad with no action being taken against the Collector and SP who have personally overseen the butcherery of the people. The order for such a high level of violence has to obviously come from the top. We have to hold Digvijay Singh personally responsible and demand immediate action. If they continue to get away with cold-blooded murder, they will get more power to crush nascent people's movements (which they try to defame as Naxalites). Please call/fax/email Mr Digvijay Singh and demand immediate action.

points to use in letters/calls :

TU: RW/TW/J

URGENT ACTION ALERT: Dumas Killings

- (i) the Collector, SP and District Forest Officer should be immediately arrested and tried for atrocities against adivasis
- (ii) the adivasis in this area are unarmed and dont possess any weapons. If they did, as claimed by the police, how came no one amongst the people was hurt/killed ?
- (iii) it is preposterous to blame the adivasis for cutting wood for use in building houses when they use a small amount . What about the timber mafia that extracts huge amounts with impunity and open collaboration of the Forest Department and the police ?
- iv) Rahul Banerjee, an IIT-Kharagpur alumni and activist of the Adivasi Morcha Sangathan has been arrested and put in judicial custody. The administration is making moves to frame him as a Naxalite and to make claims that he is a terrorist and that he is inciting innocent people to violence. Please demand that Rahul Banerjee be released immediately and that any harassment of him will not be acceptable. Amnesty International has sent out a letter on this issue.
- (v) the van suraksha samitis are in effect means of creating terror and fear amongst people. It has failed in its stated purpose of involving people in the management of the forests and must be disbanded immediately.
- (vi) Digvijay Singh has carefully cultivated this image of being a Green Chief Minister who is continually working hard to empower the people in various ways. The inaction against the district administration even after indiscriminate firing against unarmed adivasis exposes the hollowness of his claims.

The preliminary report of our investigation is also available at <http://www.narmada.org/related.issues/tribal.issues/atrocities.in.dumas.mp.htm> or from the frontpage of www.narmada.org

The contact information for Mr Digvijay Singh is :

Mr Digvijay Singh
Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
Sanyasals Hills,
Bhopal 462001

Phone: +91-755-450500, 450502-450504
Fax : +91-755-450501
Email: cm@mpchiefminister.com

Phone numbers for other officials (if you can call) are:

- 1. Dumas District Magistrate (District Collector)
91-7270-52111
- 2. MP Home ministry
91-755-551619
- 3. Jamma Devi (Deputy CM, who is also an Adivasi)
91-755-550479 (Work)
91-755-552163 (Home)
- 4. Smt. Ormila Singh (Minister for Tribal Development)
91-755-550706 (Work)
91-755-556378 (Home)
- 5. Suranjana Ray, Principal Secretary, Ministry for Tribal Development
91-755-551377

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