

THIRD ANNIVERSARY

SEPTEMBER 1983

Mammoth Day

C.S.G.



Kalood Staff

The Community Services Guild



9, KANNIAMMAN KOIL STREET, SHENOY NAGAR, MADRAS-600 030, INDIA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Aug. '82-July '83

R. VENKATACHALAM, *Secretary*

Kalrayan Women Development Scheme (KALWODS)

The Kalrayan Women Development Scheme, shortly known as KALWODS, thanks to the aid from OXFAM-AMERICA, began its second year of activity on June 1982. The programs were planned on the recommendations of the survey conducted by the "Centre for South Indian Women's Studies". The following were the programs planned for the second year :

c) Roads and Bridges.

d) Housing.

WOMEN'S CLUB

Women's Clubs in each village were organised and had been made as the base for all programs; these Clubs have become the Centres where women are encouraged to discuss and debate on subjects such as the importance of Non-formal Education, Health & Environmental sanitation and other socio, economic & political issues. They were also being well informed on the present situation and Life style, the Government's programs aimed at their development of the Tribals living in other hill areas.

1. To provide Non-formal Education to Tribal Women.

2. To provide Technical Training to women in the following areas :

a) Sericulture — 40 Women

b) Mat Weaving — 25 Women

c) Bee Keeping — 40 Women

d) Tailoring — 15 Women

3. To establish a "Cattle Bank" for 20 Women.

4. To coordinate with Government Forestry Officials on Social Forestry Scheme-300 Families.

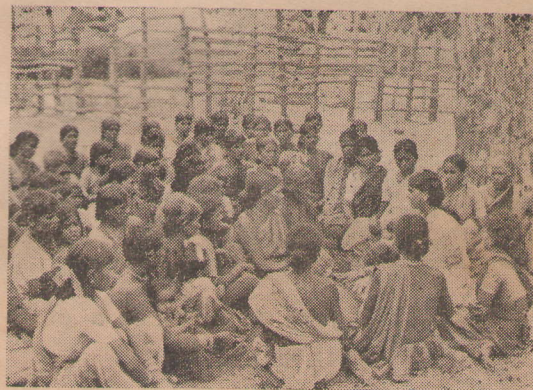
5. To establish a Consumer Cooperative Society.

6. To organise Mass Action by Tribals to seek—

a) Government land for grazing.

b) Land Registration Certificates

(Pattas)



"Women's Club discussing an issue"

The necessity of shifting to other income generation possibilities due to the shortage of available land, the importance and necessity for aforestation and Social

Forestry Schemes and so on. The awareness on these subjects are 'good' for women who are regularly attending the meetings; it is expected that in a couple of years, these Clubs could become the right Organisational Base to bring out the hidden strength of the women's force, towards their betterment. These Clubs invariably meet twice a week on stipulated days and discuss issues guided by the Tribal Animator or Development Organiser. Further these Clubs decide as to who should join to which program (technical Training), who should be given the plants (either Social Forestry or Horticulture), etc. There are 13 Women's Clubs (one each) in 13 villages.

PROJECT COVERAGE

During June 1982 there were only 5 villages under KALWODS coverage which gradually was extended to 16 villages of which 3 were later discontinued for reasons like, that only three or four houses in these particular hamlets. Hence presently



Reception to Ms. Elizabeth Coit. of
U. U. S. C.

there are only thirteen villages under KALWODS coverage comprising of three units, each Unit is headed by Development

Organiser and assisted by a Tribal Animator (The Tribal Animators are selected from among the Tribal Women who can communicate effectively and without any shy complex) These Tribal Animators were given "on the Job" training in community development. The Animators substitute the Development Organisers (D.Os). While the Development Organisers goes to one village, the Animator visits the other village either to convene the Women's Club meeting or make house visits or assist the Social Forestry Assistants, in motivating the people to look after the Social Forestry Program or take the needy people to the concerned Government Official for getting the Land Registration Certificates, organise mass-action Programs etc. The Social Forestry assistants (two Tribal Women) are assigned with looking after the proper keeping up of saplings/seedlings distributed, to help in making proper fencing, motivate regular watering, etc., and thus to see the plant is alive and growing. These staff are guided by an Assistant Project Officer who helps all these staff in attending day-to-day activities, personally attend to petty field problems apart from attending other field programs and mass action programs. The Project was headed initially by a Project Officer and now by a Project Coordinator, who steers all the programs towards achieving the planned target.

PROGRAMS

So far, under Non-formal Education, only 78 women and girls (above 10 years of age) from 5 villages were covered. Of these 78, most of them can now read and write. This program is gradually picking up, as the other women (and girls)-seeing the progress of those already attending the Non-formal Education-either wishes to join themselves or to send their Daughters/Daughters'-in-law to attend literacy classes. What the KALWODS staff could do this year was, mostly to create a congenial atmosphere for

Non-formal Education which is expected to take-off in a large scale in the successive years.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

In providing Technical Training there were pit falls as well as targets achievement.

1. Sericulture

In the Sericulture Program the KALWODS could train only 23 women instead of 40 as planned.

The reasons are :

a) Irrigation facilities were not available.

b) The people have already received the benefit from Government but did not succeed and thus they could not be taken up for second time (as this being a collaborated program with the Government).

c) They have given guarantee to some other persons who did not repay the loan.

d) The pattas are not in the names of the women.

Hence only 23 women could be covered last year, however the remaining shall be covered in the coming year. The main set back for this scheme, the Government, as per its rule, could give subsidy and training only to persons who have "Patta" (Land Registration Certificate) in their name. In India the lands are owned mostly by men and tribals of Kalrayan Hills are of no exception. Hence the selection of beneficiaries (women) for succeeding year, has already been started in collaboration with the Government and it is expected that these women will be arranged to receive Joint-Pattas to enable them to directly receive the training and the subsidy under this scheme.

2. Mat Weaving

The Mat Weaving Scheme though planned to cover 25 women is yet to be started for want of Government Collaboration. The Government of India through its Office of the Deputy Commissioner (Handicrafts) was impressed on this and the Deputy Commissioner has assured to give priority to this scheme to enable us to start the mat weaving training by June '83. Hence under this scheme each beneficiary will get stipend of Rs. 100/- per month and for a period of one year.

3. Bee Keeping

As far Bee Keeping Scheme actual plan was to cover 40 women by providing 5 bee hives, 1 smoker and 1 extractor each after providing the necessary training to them; but after consulting the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (K & VIC), the number of beneficiaries were reduced to 23 who were given training by an Instructor from K & VIC for a period of one month (of whom 12 received stipend from the KALWODS and 11 from the K & VIC). These 23 women were given with 10 bee hives (instead of five, as planned), 1 smoker and 1 extractor each. Since the Bee Keeping Program is yet to pick up in the Kalrayan Hills and also only artificial Bee Colonisation method is being practised, only about 30 bee hives are presently functioning. However, it is expected that before the end of June '84 all these bee hives would be functioning. But one thing that can be noted here is that after receiving the training the women themselves started to climb the trees and catch the queen bees, instead of looking for their men folk for assistance, who were doing it earlier.

4. Tailoring

So far 16 girls have been trained in Tailoring in collaboration with the Panchayat Union. It is expected that some

of the girls will be absorbed by the Government (Panchayat Union) as Sewing Instructress to train others in the tribal area. But it is unfortunate that some of these girls are reluctant to leave their place, despite of having better chances of regular employment.

5. Cattle Bank

Cattle Bank was planned to cover 20 beneficiaries by providing them with goats; but so far 30 families were covered under this scheme. This scheme is very much acclaimed by the tribal women, who expect to make more money out of the sale of these goats. All the goats bought under this scheme were insured and also tattoo marked by giving serial numbers. The beneficiaries were told not to sell these goats nor their off-springs for a minimum period of three years; by then it is expected that the herd would have been quadrupled or even more. From the enlarged herd these women beneficiaries are expected to return the actual number of goats (from the off springs), which again would be given to some other women beneficiaries in the same village.

6. Social Forestry

As far Social Forestry is concerned it has been divided into two, viz., Social Forestry and Horticulture Programs. Under Social Forestry, Casuarina, Teak, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Subabul and Silk cotton totalling 6,954 plants were distributed and these plants were secured free of cost (by meeting only the transportation cost) from the Forest Department, thanks to SIDA's Social Forestry Scheme in Tamil Nadu.

Under Horticulture Scheme, Coconut, Acid lime, Mango and Tamarind totalling 1,963 plants were bought at a subsidised rate from the Government (Horticulture Department) for distribution. Of the total 8,977 (both in Social Forestry & Horticulture)



APO inspecting the 'Social Forestry Scheme'.

plants planted only 5,887 are surviving (66%). This is due to the acute drought condition still prevailing there and also for want of experience in Horticulture Program to the KALWODS staff.

The KALWODS is expected to overcome this during succeeding year by considering carefully these points. Under this program though it was planned to cover 300 families, only 230 families could be covered.

7. Consumer Cooperative Society

On certain prejudice the Government did not give permission for the establishment of a Consumer Cooperative Society by the Tribals on the pretext that already all these areas are being served by the LAMP (Largely aided Multipurpose Cooperative Society).

8. Mass Action Programs

Under Mass Action more than 100 Pattas (both House and Land) were secured. One road was repaired and action is on in securing a road and a culvert for another village from the Government through mass action. The Women's Clubs of Athimarathuvalavu and Nathampattu were successful in stopping the take over of land by the

Horticulture Department Officials which was previously being used as grazing land for cattle. One School and two staff residences were built by the mass-action and above all it is to be pointed out that people now started realising the importance and usefulness of mass action in getting their problems/grievances redressed. Hence the people have already made a few petitions to the concerned Government Officials, seeking permission in collecting the galmuts from the Present forest land (which was earlier under them), in getting compensation for the land taken-over by the Horticulture Department, seeking house constructed by Government in the place of their burnt ones, etc.

GENERAL

An outsider entering a village under KALWODS can clearly see the difference there (from any other village not coming under KALWODS) such as the cleanliness of the village. Now these people bath atleast twice-a-week and also wash their clothing (generally these tribals are used to take bath only twice or thrice a month). The changes in general habits, specially the Women's Club members, can also clearly be seen.



Warm Welcome to Ms. Marty Chen, Ms. Carol Gupta, Ms. Mira Jahan and Mr. Brad Merritt of OXFAM-AMERICA



Reception to Mrs. Viji Srinivasan of THE FORD FOUNDATION

Since there are only very few names under usage, one can see the same names between two different couples even within the same village, leading to confusion to an outsider. The Women's Clubs, hence decided to give numbers to each house for better identification and action was taken accordingly by the KALWODS. Likewise the women started registering the birth & death in their families with the concerned official, which was hitherto was not in practice.

Though the KALWODS Program was started only two years earlier, thanks to the undaunted efforts of the KALWODS staff all the programs are picking up momentum. Further the KALWODS is able to convince the Government on the idea of the collaboration. Presently the Government is collaborating in most of the endeavours of the KALWODS. Above all the Government officials are contacting the KALWODS for some of the programs implementation; whenever any official faces any field problem in executing the program, he/she contacts the KALWODS staff and with whose assistance he/she is able to implement the program for the people.

The KALWODS program have proved that if the right path is shown women can be an equal force like men in the process of development.

FUTURE PROGRAM

With the experience gained, the KALWODS is seeing possibility of forming a steering committee comprising of different Government Officials (such as Local Revenue Inspector, Divisional Forest Officer, Assistant Director of Khadi Board, Panchayat

Union Commissioner, Bank Manager, Police Sub-Inspector, etc.), for better understanding, collaboration and programs implementation.

During the coming year, it is planned to give further importance to income generating programs, such as Textile Centre; Carding and spinning from waste silk cocoons; procuring, processing and marketing of tamarind, forming a Tribal Woman Milk Producers Cooperative Society, apart from the already existing programs.

City Slum Welfare Scheme (SWELS)

The Community Services Guild with the request of the then Collector of Madras, Mrs. Gariyali, I.A.S., brought one more area - Arunthathiar Nagar - under the umbrella of the 'City Slum Welfare Scheme' (SWELS) this year. Now we are working in the following areas :-

1. Sathyavanimuthu Nagar (Ottery)
2. East Cemetery Road (Washermenpet)
3. Gowthamapuram, (Perambur)
4. Fishermen Colony (New Washermenpet)
5. Keerai Thottam, (New Washermenpet)
6. Jothiammal Nagar (Saidapet)
7. Arunthathiar Nagar (Perambur)

Jothiammal Nagar in Saidapet, which fully inhabited by the Adi-Andhra Community was being covered only under Self-employment scheme. Arunthathiar Nagar in Perambur is another hutment area and inhabited by the Adi-Dravida Community. Most of the families living in this area are eking out their livelihood through shoe-making.

In all the areas the Women's club, girls club and youth club were strengthened further and the clubs meeting were being conducted once a week and discuss to plan and execute the programs.



The Members are very much interested in Economic programs and they are not only utilising the loan amount properly but also repaying the loan regularly. They are demanding in the Clubs meetings to extend this program further to help more families.

One day picnic was arranged for girls club members twice this year. 36 Members from six different areas joined in this picnic and enjoyed a day at Mahabalipuram.

Weekly Women's club meeting x The Community Organisers were visiting 10 to 15 houses in a week and spending more than one hour to discuss with house-wives. During the discussion the Community Organisers note the particulars about family and its condition.

The Community Organisers are Motivating those mothers who are having more than two children for adopting the right family planning method. They are also informing the mothers about the importance of immunisation to the children. During the House-visits, they are inviting the mothers, girls and boys to participate in the Women's club, girls club and youth club respectively. Below-table shows the present strength of each Clubs :-

S. No.	AREA	WOMEN'S CLUB	GIRL'S CLUB	YOUTH CLUB
1.	Gowthamapuram	54	18	25
2.	S. M. Nagar	38	15	43
3.	Arunthathiar Nagar	35	22	30
4.	East Cemetery Road	50	20	25
5.	Fishermen Colony	45	25	50
6.	Keerai Thottam	35	10	60
		<u>257</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>233</u>

Health & Environmental Sanitation :-

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure! Importance is given to motivate the people during weekly Club's meetings on Health and Environmental sanitation aspects. The important topics of discussion in these meetings were Child Health, Malnutrition, factors responsible for common Diseases and House-Keeping. The Community Organisers use various medias to educate the people like Flash cards, Flannel graph, etc., Films being the most important and attractive media, were also regularly screened on the above subjects.

During the House-visits, the Community Organisers paid more attention to gather complete details about the family and motivating the people to keep their houses clean. In almost all the houses the toilets are left uncared for months together. After awaring this leads to so many diseases, now the people began to keep their toilets clean. "Kolam Competition" a part of motivation on cleanliness was organised in one area and prizes were distributed.

Nutrition Demonstration :-

This, a fortnightly, program was being conducted in all the areas. Attention was given, for this program, to educate the mothers in preparing nutritious food. Importance was given for the food-stuff prepared from Ragi, Kambu, Wheat and Greens. During follow-ups, it was found that most of the participants were preparing those recipes regularly at their homes.

Mobile Clinic :-

The Mobile Clinic with one Doctor and paramedical staff visits Gowthamapuram and Arunthathiar Nagar twice a week and Fishermen Colony and East Cemetery Road thrice-a-week to provide treatment for common diseases. 1442 new cases have been registered during the period from Aug '82 to July '83. Most of the patients were not coming for treatment at initial stages of illness. To such patients, we were not only providing treatment but also giving advice for early treatment in the future.

The Community Organisers advise mothers to immunise their children on time. To make it easier, our Mobile Clinic provides this service free of cost.

At this juncture we would like to thank the Corporation of Madras for free supply of the following medicine :-

1. DPT
2. TT
3. DT
4. F. A. (Big)
5. F. A. (Small)
6. Vit. A. and
7. Copper "T"

S.No.	Nature of Diseases	No. of Patients treated
1.	Respiratory Diseases	1576
2.	Malaria	355
3.	Worm infestation	219
4.	E. N. T.	94
5.	Skin Diseases	332
6.	Anaemia	295
7.	Vitamin deficiency	9
8.	Tuberculosis	199
9.	Jaundice	14
10.	Dysentery	108
11.	Diarrhoea	61
12.	Gastritis	402
13.	Anti-natal	143

14.	Post-natal	23
15.	Urinary Infection	16
16.	Mal-nutrition	22
17.	Epilepsy	52
18.	Whooping cough	5
19.	Filaria	158
20.	General cases	118
21.	Injuries	217
22.	Fever	747

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In Educational Program, there are three different kinds of classes.

1. Night School :

Night school is meant for drop-outs, with an average strength of 30, this school is functioning smoothly in all the areas. A talented person available in the respective area is selected as the teacher and paid honorarium. Petro-Max lights were provided for this purpose, to all the areas.

2. Tutorial School :

Here, we are giving tuition to the below-average school going children. As in the Night school, the teacher is chosen from within the area, on a honorarium. At present, the school is functioning in Fishermen Colony area only with the average strength of 20.

3. Adult Class :

The illiterate adult members were given the benefit in this program. The Community Organisers themselves conduct this program daily in their respective areas. Average strength in this class is 6 to 10 in each area.

Training :

Ideal Home Training :

This training is conducted for women's club members to develop knowledge on the following subjects:-

1. Community consciousness and work,
2. Population Education,
3. Small savings,
4. Health education,
5. Natal care,
6. First-Aid,
7. Co-operatives &
8. Nutrition & House keeping.

The main idea behind this training is to impart knowledge on the above subjects to the trainees and help them to make it useful to their family and to their neighbours or community. Specialists on the above fields were invited to give the training. This training is given to the 3 selected members from each of the total six clubs on every Wednesday after-noon. So far 36 women have received the training and 18 are presently undergoing this training.

Youth Training :

To impart knowledge on the following subjects to the Youth Club and girls club members, this training was planned and conducted :

1. Community consciousness & work,
2. Population education,
3. Small savings,
4. Health Education,
5. Alcoholism,
6. First-Aid and
7. Co-operatives

Two members from each girls club and two members from each Youth club were participating in this training, which was being conducted for three consecutive days, every month. So far 48 girls and boys have received training.

Fibre-craft Training :

The training in Fibre-craft for 13 girls in collaboration with the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, which began on 15th July '82 came to an end on 14th July 1983. After successful completion of the Training, the girls are now working on piece-rate basis.

Economic Program :

This Program was started to enhance the income possibilities of the people living in the targeted area. We are executing the programs in two ways-Self-employment and the Placement service-for achieving the goal.

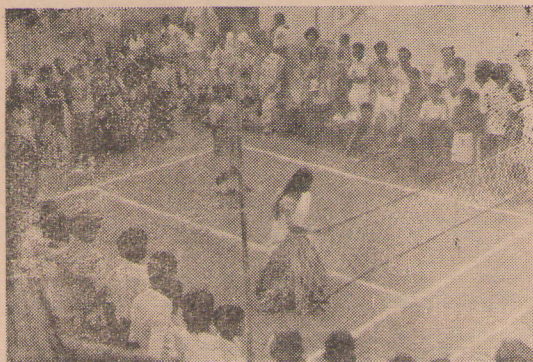
Self-Employment Scheme :

This year, The Community Services Guild arranged small loans ranging from Rs. 200/- to 1,500/- to 106 beneficiaries (amount totalling to Rs. 57,700/-) during the month of February '83. The Community Services Guild in collaboration with State Bank of India, Aminjikarai Branch had arranged a function (on 8-2-83) to distribute the loans. The Chief guest was Hon'ble Tmt. Gomathi Srinivasan, Minister for Social Welfare. Mrs. Sarojini Varadappan presided and Chief General Manager State Bank of India, Southern Region Shri. J. P. Kundra distributed the loans.

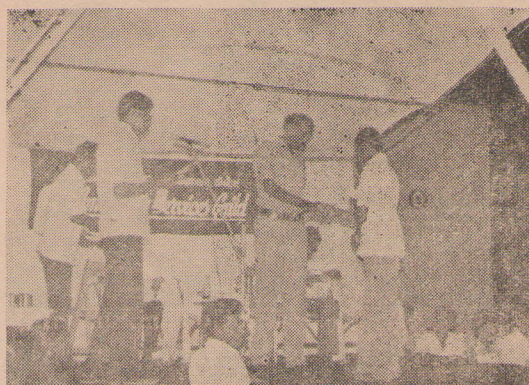
Loans were distributed to the second batch of 45 beneficiaries on 27th July 1983. The total amount of Rs. 19,750/- was distributed that day.

Sports and Games :

In all the areas, the members of the youth club and girls club were provided, with play materials. Now, they are spending their leisure time by playing volley-ball, kabadi,



Sports meet - Inter-Area Girls Club.



Sports meet - Prize Distribution

Tennikoit and Caram. An Inter-area Sports-meet was conducted during the month of January '83 at Keerai Thottam, and a function was organised on 30th January '83 to distribute the prizes. The function was presided over by Mr. K. G. Veeraraghavan, Member Secretary, New Residents Welfare Trust, Madras and Mr. K. Subbaiah, Deputy Commissioner of Police (L & O) Madras North distributed the prizes.

Women Self-Employment Scheme (WOSEM)

On finding the success of the Self-employment Scheme in one of our Projects—the 'City Slum Welfare Scheme' and the experience thus gained encouraged us to plan for an Institutional Credit Delivery and Guarantee System in Salem District, exclusively for women, who were already doing business.

Our early surveys in city slums had shown that the woman coming under the low income group are most often the major bread winners of the family, as the men's income in most cases do not reach the family in full. Further we found that it was mostly women who have utilised the loan amount fully for the purpose they were given. Moreover the women were comparatively prompt in their payments than the men. Hence it was decided to concentrate only with women under this scheme in Salem District.

Thanks to involvement of The Ford Foundation, this Scheme had become a reality in November 1982, under the name—'Women Self-Employment Scheme (WOSEM)'. Thus another Project came under the umbrella of The Community Services Guild (CSG) to serve the weaker sections in a still better way, with a wider coverage.



Women Beneficiaries under Wosem Scheme



Both the Wife and Husband at Business

The State Bank of India had come forward to join hands with The Community Services Guild (CSG) and the loan assistance came from both S.B.I. Siruthozil Branch, Salem and S.B.I. Omalur Branch. The loans thus disbursed were under Differential Interest Rate (4% per annum). Initially this program had given coverage to the self-employed women in Shevaipettai market and Bus stand market. Presently the WOSEM is covering Bus stand, Shevaipettai, Hasthampatti and Puliampatti and looked after by one Assistant Project Officer and one Development Organiser.

WOSEM believes not just in arranging only the loans but also in the 'total' development of the families of the beneficiaries. Hence to know their needs and problems still clearly, a survey was conducted during May - June '83. Now the programs are being planned, as per the findings and recommendations of this study; thus the WOSEM by next year is expected to be not only providing credit guarantee but on the total welfare of the families of the beneficiaries for motivational programs (the clubs have already been formed and started meeting twice a month), organising Self-employed Women's Union, and so on.

Presently the loans have been arranged for women doing business such as Vegetable vendors, Flower vendors, Breakfast & Snack Sellers, Sweet vendors, Betel Nut vendors, Cobblers, Bangle sellers, Curd vendors, people running 'Katil Kadai', Petty shops etc. The loans given were between Rs. 75/- to Rs. 300/- during the first cycle.

Since the Banks find it difficult to disburse loans recommended for Rs. 100/- and below, for want of time and expenses on stationery and photographs, as stated by them, it was decided to institute a revolving fund initially to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- and thus to cover the Women's group, who require loans of Rs. 100/- and less from this revolving fund itself while seeking bank assistance for large amounts.

Centre for South Indian Women's Studies (CSIWS)

The following studies were conducted by the Centre for South Indian Women's Studies (CSIWS) :

1. City Slum Welfare Scheme (SWELS) - an Evaluation :

This evaluation was conducted using participatory approach and covering six areas viz., Fishermen Colony, East Cemetery Road, Sathiyavani Muthu Nagar, Arunthathiar Nagar, Gowthamapuram and Keeraithottam in Madras City where The Community Services Guild has initiated an Integrated Development Program. This study was conducted during January and February '83.

2. Kalrayan Women Development Scheme (KALWODS) - an Evaluation :

This study also was conducted to evaluate on the programs planned and initiated by KALWODS till March '83. This Project also is run by The Community Services Guild by giving coverage for Income Generation Activities, Adult Education Program and Social Forestry and Horticulture Programs.

3. Socio-economic Study of Women Self-Employment Scheme (WOSEM) in Salem:

This study was conducted during May and June '83. The findings of this study was expected to serve as the basis for the Project (WOSEM)-initiated by The Community Services Guild—to assist to bring the Self-employed Women out of the clutches of money lenders by arranging Institutional Credit delivery and guarantee through WOSEM.



WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

T. V. Narayanaswamy, President

Women can claim to have achieved development only when women achieve equal rights, powers and chances in all spheres with men. One may have all doubts that would it be possible? Specially the male chauvinists may say the above as crazy idea, though they too know pretty well that they **cannot exist without women**. But a realistic person will see it, as possible, though not immediately but atleast in the near future.

Well, what is the real condition of women today? In the eyes of the girls parents, they are unwanted; in the eyes of the boys parents, they are source of revenue-by way of dowry; in the eyes of business and commercial establishments, they are showpieces for commercial gains; in the eyes of young men, they are meant to satisfy their biological needs and a child bearing and rearing machine, a maid without any wage and above all a slave to satisfy them in whatever way they want.

While looking back at history, during the 'Earlier Period', women were treated as equal partners in life. It was only afterwards women were gradually suppressed and subdued to be the slave of men. They were and still are treated as secondary citizens, despite of various changes that took place during the 'modern period' of history, specially during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Women are utilised for commercial gains, specially on advertisements of any product. Even where women have nothing to do for a particular product such as shaving brush or eraser or men's vest women are exhibited along those products. To increase sale exposing women's body have become the easiest way. All types of present day mass media use or rather utilise women for selling out their idea.

In every field, be it business or media or in the actual life women are assaulted physically or otherwise. When will menfolk stop these atrocities on women? When will they stop their wrong doings against their own mothers, wives or daughters or sisters?

It will be possible, if the **women themselves realise** (which have already begun) raise and wage a war against all these atrocities. It will be possible if parents (atleast mothers, to start with) accept the idea of treating their children (girls and boys alike) and stop thinking that girl child as a burden and a boy child as an asset.

The Government also can do a little on this by making changes in the curricula even from the primary education level and to start educating both boys and girls to feel and think that they are equal, provide equal opportunity in education and in employment by passing legislations and specially in executing these with sincerity.

It is mostly the women whose part is more on this for their own development. They can stop wearing attire, to expose and invite cheap sex attraction, stop marrying boys seeking dowry, accept remarriage of young widows and so on.

The thinking on 'Women Development' had already, started and picking up momentum in the name of 'Women's liberation movement' in West. In India too the thinking has already began to pave way for a congenial atmosphere for their development. Already a few women's groups/organisation in different parts of India are working on this and as days passes on one can be optimistic that at the nearest future that every women would realise for their being treated equally and thus fight for it.

கல்ராயன் பெண்கள் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தின் பணிகள்

செல்வி சி. நாகேஸ்வரி,

உதவி திட்ட அலுவலர்,

கல்ராயன் பெண்கள் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம்.

கல்ராயன் மலை சேலம், தென் னாற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு மற்றும் தர்மபுரி ஆகிய நான்கு மாவட்டங்களிலும் பரந்து விரிந்துள்ளது. இங்கு வசிக்கும் மலைவாசிகளிடம் ஜாதி வேற்றுமையில்லை. இவர்கள் நீண்ட காலமாக மற்ற மக்களுடன் தொடர்பின்றி மலைப் பிரதேசங்களிலேயே வாழ்ந்து வருவதால் இவர்களிடையே இன்னும் மூட பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் குடி கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம் இவர்களுக்கு தெரிய வாய்ப்பில்லாமல் போனதாலும், நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்தை எடுத்துக் கூறி அவர்களிடையே விழிப்புணர்ச்சி ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களும் மற்றவர்களைப் போல் வாழ வகை செய்ய யாரும் நீண்ட நாட்களாக முன் வராததாலும் அவர்கள் அறியாமை இருளில் மூழ்கியிருந்தனர்.

இம் மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு அரசு பல நல்ல திட்டங்களை அறிவித்திருந்தும், இவர்கள் அத்திட்டங்களை தங்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் அளவிற்கு விழிப்புணர்ச்சி பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே 'கல்ராயன் பெண்கள் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தின்' முதல் பணி இம் மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு அரசின் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றியும் மற்றும் பல தனியார் நிறுவனங்களின் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றியும் எடுத்துக் கூறி விழிப்புணர்ச்சி அடையச் செய்வதேயாகும்.

இங்கு வாழும் மக்கள் பெரும்பாலும் போதிய வருமானத்திற்கு வழியின்றி வாழ்வதால், பொருளாதாரத் திட்டங்களின் இன்றியமையாமையை உணர்ந்து 'கல்ராயன் பெண்கள் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்

தின்' கீழ் பல திட்டங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப் பட்டன.

கல்வுட்ஸ் பணி: அறியாமை இருளில் மூழ்கிக் கிடக்கும் அம் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கையில் ஒரு புதிய திருப்பத்தினை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும், தன் கையே தனக்கு உதவி என்று அவர்கள் எண்ணும்படி அவர்களை உருவாக்க வேண்டும், கிராமங்களில் எழக் கூடிய பிரச்சினைகளுக்கு தாங்களே தீர்வு காணும் அளவிற்கு அவர்களை உருவாக்க வேண்டும், கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவத்தினை அவர்கள் உணர வேண்டும், என்பது தான் கல்வுட்ஸின் முக்கிய நோக்கம்.

மேற்கூறப்பட்ட எண்ணங்களைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்காகவே முன்னேற்ற திட்ட அலுவலர்கள் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் மலை வாழ் மக்களுடைய வீடுகளில் தங்கி அவர்களுடன் ஒன்றி வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். இவ்வாறு தங்கினால்தான் அவர்களுடைய உண்மையான நிலையைப் பற்றி நமக்கு தெளிவாக தெரிய வரும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. நாம் அவர்களுடன் வாழ்வதனால் நம் மீது அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல நம்பிக்கை இருக்கும்.

நாங்கள் ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் உள்ள அப்பகுதி மக்களை ஒன்று சேர்த்து சிந்தனைக் கருத்துக்களை எடுத்துரைத்தும், பெண்கள் சங்கம் அமைத்தும் அவர்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்து வருகிறோம்.

இத்திட்டத்தில் பெண்களுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளமைக்கு காரணம் ஆண்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் எச்செயலுக்கும் பெண்களை கலந்து பேசுவதும், பெண்கள்

அதிக நேரம் வீட்டில் இருப்பதால் நாங்கள் அவர்களிடம் பேச அதிக நேரம் கிடைக்கும் என்பதே முக்கிய காரணங்களாகும்.

கல்வுட்ஸின் முக்கிய பணி மாதர் சங்கம் கூட்டுதல், கூட்டத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு உலக அனுபவங்களையும், பொது அறிவையும் கற்பித்தல், விழிப்புணர்ச்சியை ஏற்படுத்துதல், தெரியாதவைகளைப் பற்றி எடுத்து கூறுதல், சத்துணவின் முக்கியத்துவத் தினைப் பற்றி எடுத்து கூறி அதனை விளக்கமாக செய்து காண்பித்தல் சுத்தம் சுகாதாரம் பற்றி எடுத்துக் கூறுதல் அவ்வப் பொழுது வரும் அரசாங்கத் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி எடுத்து கூறி அதற்கு ஆவன செய்வதே இச்சங்கத்தின் முக்கிய பணி. அந்தந்த ஊர்களில் பெண்களுக்காக இரவுப் பள்ளி நடத்தப்படுகிறது.

அவர்களுடைய உணர்வை அவர்களுடைய சூழ்நிலையால் கூர்மையாக்கப்பட வேண்டுமேயொழிய ஆடு தருகின்றேன், மாடு தருகின்றேன் என்று மழுங்கடிக்கக் கூடாதுதான் இருப்பினும் இவர்களது பொருளாதார நிலை பின் தங்கிய நிலையில் இருப்பதனால்தான் இவர்கள் இத்தகைய உதவியினை நம்மிடையே எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள்.

இவர்களது பொருளாதார நிலையை உயர்த்தும் வகையில் கல்வுட்ஸ் திட்டம் இவர்களில் யார் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான பொருளாதார நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு ஆடுகள் வழங்கியுள்ளது. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அந்த எண்ணிக்கையை திரும்ப அவர்களிடமிருந்து பெற்று மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும். இத்திட்டத்திற்கு கருமந்துறையில் உள்ள கால்நடை மருத்துவ மனை மருத்துவர் பெரிதும் உதவியாக இருந்து வருகிறார்.

ஆத்தூர் சமூக வன இலாக்கா அதிகாரியிடமிருந்து நாற்றுகள் பெற்று வினியோகித்துள்ளோம். இவர்களுடைய பொருளாதாரத்தை முன்னேற்ற அரசாங்கத்துடன் சேர்ந்து பட்டுப்பூச்சி வளர்ப்புக்கு மான்யம் வழங்கி உதவி செய்கிறது பழப்பண்ணையிலிருந்து பாதி மானியத்திற்கு கன்றுகள் (நாற்றுகள்) வாங்கி மக்களுக்கு இலவசமாக வினியோகிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

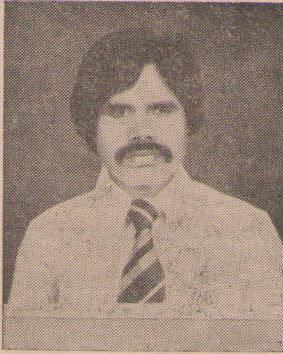
இங்கு பலதாரமணம் நடைமுறையில் இருப்பதனால் ஒரு பெண் தன் விருப்பப்படி எத்தனை ஆண்களை வேண்டுமானாலும் திருமணம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். அதே போல் ஒரு ஆண் தன் விருப்பப்படி எத்தனை பெண்களை வேண்டுமானாலும் திருமணம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். இந்த பழக்கத்தினை கட்டுப் படுத்துவதற்காக கூட்டுப் பட்டாக்கள் பெற்றுத் தரும் முயற்சி முயற்சியில் கல்வுட்ஸ் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளது. கலெக்டரின் உத்தரவின் பேரில் தாசில்தார் அவர்கள் இப்பட்டாவினை வழங்க மிகவும் விருப்பமாக உள்ளார்.

நம்மை யார் எதிர்க்கிறார்களோ அவர்களே நமக்கு உறுதுணை புரிபவர்கள் எனவே சோர்வு மனப்பான்மையுடன் பணியில் ஈடுபடக்கூடாது. நாம் அவர்களுக்கு சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் இன்று ஏழைகளுக்காகப் போடப்படும் திட்டங்கள், அவர்களை வந்தடைகிறதா, நாம் ஏன் ஏழ்மை நிலையில் வாழ்கிறோம் என்பதை அவர்களின் சூழ்நிலையோடு பேசுவோமேயானால் நம்மால் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு வழிகோலியாக இருக்க இயலும். அவர்களுடைய உணர்வை அவர்களுடைய சூழ்நிலையில் கூர்மையாக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

Country and the Community Development

A country is that which is free from excessive hunger, endless disease and destructive enmity.

THE KURAL (734)



(N. Ramalingam, Program Officer)

To make such a noble country, let us remember the words of Woodrow Wilson, "Nations are renewed not from the top—real wisdom of human life is compounded out of the experiences of ordinary men. The utility, the vitality, the fruitage of life comes like the natural growth of a great tree, from the soil, up through the trunk in to the branches to the foliage and the fruit. The great struggling unknown masses of men who are at the base of everything are dynamic

force that is lifting the level of society. A nation is as great and only as great as her rank and file".

If we feel, we shall march towards the land of smiles, but what we see in the present world! We see caste and creed, race and religion, poverty and misery, strife and struggle everywhere. Is it the true society? Are they enjoy real citizenship?, No. Then what does it mean by a society? A society is that which is free from exploitation, class, racial, national and other privileges. The Government should provide equality in opportunity, not in words but in deeds. It must build up a strong economy, put an end to poverty and raise living standards of **downtroddens**. All these things are mere dreams in a capitalist country.

Social Organisations play a vital role to help and guide to the gutters, slums and **downtroddens** in such countries. Our Community Services Guild is one of them. Service is our motto. Unless service is the outcome, the sermons become sweet nothing. As Jefferson stated,

"We must dream of an Aristocracy of achievements arising out of a democracy of opportunities".

Our, The Community Services Guild was inaugurated on 8th September, 1980 by a committed Social Worker Mr. R. Venkatachalam. His firm aim is to build up a harmonious society by helping to the weaker sections. As Pura Nanuru says,

The world exists.....

Because there are selfless people
who strive for the good of others,

— Puram - 182

“உண்டால் அம்ம இவ்வுலகம்.....

தமக்கென முயலா நோன்றான்
பிறர்க்கென முயலுநர் உண்மையானே!”

— புறம் - 182.

He sacrifices his life for the sake of people.

Service to the people is nothing but service to the nation. Our young child enters her fourth year, in her long journey. In order to promote the life of the people of hutment areas, the 'Guild' launched various programmes in the name of 'SWELS', 'KALWODS' and 'WOSEM' and found a remarkable victory and satisfaction.

The following programmes were launched by his eminence and efficiency :

Education is one of the basic needs of human being. It makes us to radiate universal thought and cosmopolitan ideas. He emphasised the importance of literacy to the Project people and started adult education classes for old, tutorial classes for dropouts and night classes for school going children.

Adequate attention is paid in medical service to serve the entire population of four areas. Our mobile clinic gives regular treatment on alternative days for the diseased persons.

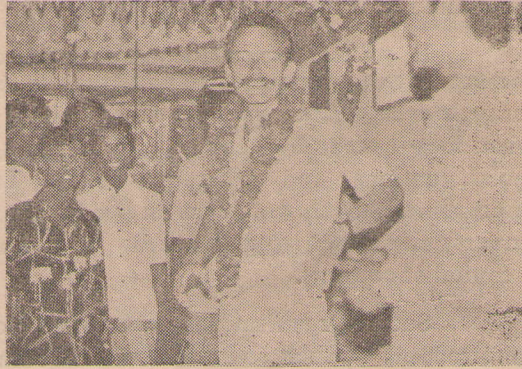
Regular nutrition demonstration classes are conducted by our field staff (Community Organisers) with guidance from Programme Officer to girls' club and women's club members. Our Community Organisers make house visits and motivate the people on the importance to keep their houses and surroundings neat and tidy.

Sports activities are initiated to the youth's club and girls' club members. Sports materials like Volley ball, tennicoit and carrom were provided. An inter-area sports meet is conducted every year.

Fibre Craft training was conducted for girls under self-employment Scheme.

Small loans are given to the people who were already engaged in petty trade.

We look after all these activities and do the best in Placement service to the unemployed, educated, enthusiastic women, youths and girls.



Mr. Scolten with youth Club Members

Our service is the lamp of wisdom, the rain bearing clouds and treasure of trove to the helpless gutters and the starving slums. Our longest journey would make a society without the begger's out-stretched palm, the piteous wail of want, the palled face of crime where life lengthens, joy deepens, love intensifies and Man regains his dignity.

And to get these things realised, let us one and all strive towards the ideal enunciated by THIRUVALLUVAR.

“உறுபசியும் ஓவாப் பிணியும் செறுபகையும்
சேராதியல்வது நாடு.

குறள் - 734.

எங்கள் பணி

(அமலோற்பவம் சமூக அமைப்பாளர்)

“மக்கள் நலமெனக்கு பெரிதே யன்றி
புகழெனக்குப் பெரிதன்று”

இதுவே ஒவ்வொரு சமூக நலப்பணியாளரின் முக்கியக் குறிக்கோள். ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு, சாதி மத இனபேதமின்றி மக்களில் ஒருவராகி அவர்களின் நலனுக்காகவும், அவர்கள் விழிப்புணர்ச்சி பெறவும் செயல்படுவதே எங்களது முக்கியப் பணியாகும்.

செயல்முறை : எங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பகுதியில் உள்ள வீடுகளுக்குச் சென்று குடும்பத் தலைவி - தலைவருடன் கலந்துரையாடி அவர்களின் பிரச்சனைகளை அறிந்து அதற்கேற்றார் போல் செயல்படுகிறோம். பகுதியில் மாதர் சங்கம், மகளிர் மன்றம், இளைஞர் மன்றங்கள் அமைத்து கருத்துக்களைப் பரிமாறிக் கொண்டு அதற்கேற்ப அவர்களுடைய முழுஓத்துழைப்புடன் பகுதியின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகப் பாடுபட்டு வருகிறோம்.

மாதர் சங்கம் :

“மங்கைய ராகப் பிறந்ததனால் — மனம்
வாடித் தளர்ந்து வருந்துவதேன் ?
தங்கு புவியில் வளர்ந்திடும் — கற்பகத்
தாருவாய் நிற்பதும் நீர் அலிரோ ?”

—தேசிக விநாயகம் பிள்ளை

இதன் மூலம் நாம் பெண்கள் முன்பிருந்த நிலையை அறிகிறோம்.

முன்பு ஆண்கள் மட்டுமே வேலைக்குச் சென்று சம்பாதித்து குடும்பத்தைக் காப்பாற்றி வந்தார்கள். தற்பொழுது பெண்களும் தங்களின் குடும்பத்திற்காக உழைத்துச் சம்பாதிக்கின்றனர். சிறுசிறு வியாபாரங்கள் செய்து தங்களின் குடும்ப வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்குகின்றனர். ஒரு சில குடும்பங்களின் ஆண்கள் குடிப் பழக்கத்திற்கு அடிமையாகி விடுவதால் பெண்கள் தங்கள் கணவர்களிடமிருந்து கிடைக்கும் வருமானத்தை எதிர் பார்க்காமல் தங்களே உழைத்து குடும்பத்தைக் காப்பாற்றுகின்றனர்.

மாதர் சங்கத்தில் சுத்தம் சுகாதாரம் பற்றியும், சத்துணவு சமைக்கும் முறைபற்றியும் விரிவாக எடுத்துச் சொல்கிறோம். மேலும் உறுப்பினர்கள் சிறு வியாபாரங்கள் செய்து தங்களது குடும்ப வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக வங்கிகளிலிருந்து கடனுதவி பெற்றுத் தருகிறோம்.

மகளிர் மன்றம் :

“மங்கைய ராகப் பிறப்பதற்கே — நல்ல
மாதவஞ் செய்திட வேண்டும் அம்மா!”

பெண்களாகப் பிறந்ததே குற்றம் எனஎண்ணாமல், பெண்ணாகப் பிறந்ததற்கு நான் பெரிய தவம் செய்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஒவ்வொரு பெண்ணும் எண்ணும் வகையில், அவர்கள் தங்கள் பிறந்த வீட்டிற்கும் புகுந்த வீட்டிற்கும் பெருமை சேர்ப்பவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் அவர்களுக்கு கைத்தொழில் பயிற்சியும், சிறு சேமிப்பின் அவசியம் பற்றியும், உடல் நலனைப் பேணிப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கான வழிகளையும் வீடு மற்றும் சுற்றுப்புறங்களை தூய்மையாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளும் விதம் பற்றியும், குழந்தை வளர்ப்பு பற்றியும் வாரம் ஒரு முறை மகளிர் மன்றக் கூட்டத்தில் எடுத்துரைக்கிறோம்.

இளைஞர் மன்றம் :

“சேர்ந்து வாழும் நிலைமையே
சீர்சி றந்த வலிமையாம்
சோர்ந்து போன மக்களுமே
சுகங்கள் நாடத் தக்கவரே.”

—நாமக்கல் வெ. இராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை.

என்பதற்கிணங்க, இளைஞர்களிடையே ஒற்றுமை உணர்வை ஏற்படுத்த அவர்களுக்கு விளையாட்டு போட்டிகள் நடத்தி அவர்களிடையே ஒற்றுமை உணர்வை வளர்க்கப் பாடுபட்டு வருகிறோம்.

“Activities in Kalrayan Hills”

By V. V. REDDY,
Project Co-ordinator.

KALRAYAN WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

In Tamil Nadu nearly Four lakhs tribals are living, mainly in eight districts, and the major population being in Salem and North-Arcot Districts. Though they are very much part of us, but not in development. Due to communication and other factors, having lost-touch with the mainstream of population, they have slid back in civilization. They anxiously await for relief from distress.

The Community Services Guild, a voluntary Service Organisation thought fit to serve the tribals living in Chinna Kalrayan hills in Salem district by launching a Project-by name “The Kalrayan Women Development Scheme” (KALWODS), in the year 1980.

In order to extend them good service KALWODS has selected only 13 villages and working to relieve them from the poverty line. KALWODS staff stand as a bridge between the Government and the tribals in getting their main problems solved.

With our income generating Programs like Sericulture, Cattle Bank, Horticulture and Bee keeping the tribal people have achieved some development and hoping for better life. They are utilising the opportunity in a better way.

Our Non-formal Education Program has become very popular in our adopted areas, since our Organisers conduct the

classes during the convenient time for women.

At our sincere efforts, most of the house-wives are gradually changing their food habits, since they have been taught by our Organisers as how to prepare the better and tasty food or otherwise balanced diet. During their house visits they motivate them to prepare nutritious food at a very normal cost with locally available greens and vegetables. Besides that, we are motivating them to raise kitchen gardens which will give them better yield to meet their domestic needs.

We have taken sincere steps with regard to the primary education. The tribals generally do not send their children to the schools as they are not aware of the importance of education. During last summer we took extra care, and convinced the parents to send their children to school. They were taught on the importance of education in the modern age. At last we got 50 students admitted into the 1st standard in schools. To make the children habituate to go to the schools, in the beginning our Animators used to accompany them for one month.

Here the people are always worried about their land problems since their main occupation is agriculture. They use to come to us and request us to help them in solving their above mentioned problems. In such case, we use to approach sometimes the District Collector, Salem or Tahsildar of Attur Taluk along with the people with written petitions and discuss with them regarding their problems. Thanks to the District Collector, Tahsildar and other Revenue Officials, about 60 women are going to receive Joint pattas and New Pattas-in our area, shortly.

KALWODS has purchased 140 goats and distributed to the very poor people at

free of cost under our income generating scheme. This scheme has become very popular as it has become very successful due to the sincere service extended by the Assistant Surgeon of Animal Husbandry Department based at Karumanthurai. This year we are giving more prominence for the above scheme to cover more families.

Bee-Keeping is also one of our income generating programs. But unfortunately we could not run the program on the successful lines due to the lack of continued technical assistance from the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. Hence, in order to make the Program successful now we have appointed one bee-keeping Instructor exclusively for the KALWODS.

This year we are planning to expand the Social forestry scheme in a rapid way. We have placed an order for 15,000 saplings and will be distributed to the people after the pits are ready. The Social forestry and the Horticulture schemes have been 75% successful last year despite the severe drought conditions prevailed in this area, thanks to our Development Organisers and Social Forestry Assistants for their special attention given towards the Program.

The Community Services Guild had secured sufficient funds for the construction of a ten bedded Hospital near Thekkampattu in Chinna Kalrayan Hills. The people of 25 villages around this area are very happy over the location of the Hospital, since the Primary Health Centre at Karumanthurai is far away.

As the activities were increasing with the enthusiastic co-operation of the tribal women the need for an office building was felt, in order to serve the people well. So the office building construction work has been started and now is in progress in Karumanthurai and expected to be completed by the end of September '83.

People's Participation in Development Program

(Ms. Selina Jesudhasan, Program Officer SWELS)

Madras though an urban city with many facilities, most of the facilities do not reach more than half of the population. They live in poverty, unable to count on regular daily food, education, medical aid or even the minimum required shelter. These people mostly live in congestion, unhygienic surroundings and thus forming slums. These people need to be cared essentially for humanitarian values, for an even distribution of development around for a happy, healthy and peaceful society.

For such a development, importance of a well organised development schemes with peoples participation is essential. Many developmental programs have crashed to failure due to lack of vision, targetted groups participation, and economy of time towards its completion. People's participation has to be the fundamental expectation by any Social Service Agency involved in Developmental programs.

We at the 'CITY SLUM WELFARE SCHEME' (SWELS) believe this wholeheartedly as the primary factor in our programs.

Economic Program :-

Self-employment Scheme : For the past few months we have been concentrating through our community Organisers in various areas, people's Voluntary participation in seeking job's related to their skills. For example the 'SWELS' guide them in acquiring loans from the State Bank to help them in starting/expanding the business. If a woman is able to sell only vegetables, she is

helped with finance to start it. This motivation we at SWELS do and make them come forward to seek self-employment. So far we have found the people's self-confidence and eagerness in availing this assistance. As we have mentioned earlier, it is the people's participation that has brought success to this scheme.

Many are interested in seeking better jobs, but are unaware where such jobs are available. As a social organisation, The SWELS wing of the CSG is trying to locate job opportunities for job seekers. Here lies one of the **fundamental** obstacles that hinder the success of the placement wing. While the Social Worker finds a job to the person, for various reasons the persons do not continue then and again become unemployed. A mason should not prefer a white collar job, when his qualification experience is only in building construction.

Sometimes it is the other way, a dietist may not find work suitable to her training. But she may be necessiated to take up a clerical job for survival. So counselling and tact should be on the part of social worker and understanding and participation from the job seekers.

Health and environmental Program :-

Any person in the world is directly involved or affected in either in health or environmental situation. To cover a large city like Madras with various zones, a mobile clinic is widely needed. Mostly the mobile van with a Medical Officer and paramedical personnel, visit tenements and

hutments away from major hospitals or free dispensaries. The purpose of the SWELS is to render preventive and curative medical aid to the people. This involves the education of the people towards awareness of health hazards in their daily living habits and condition.

Cleaning Campaign Program :-

Though this is a simple program, the purpose behind it is to create community conscientious towards social actions and civic sense.

Basically the various club's which are existing under the SWELS collect volunteers and do demonstrative of a cleaning particular backyard or road or ground where people dump garbage. The litter-free zone's organised by the Madras Corporation is to stimulate people's acceptance for cleanliness and to keep their areas well. Our idea is also similar, but we do not want to engage paid sweepers, but rather motivate the people to participate in this cleaning campaigns so as to gradually bring an acceptance for cleanliness around them.

Inspite of the good efforts taken by mass communication media's such as through Radio, T.V., newspapers and seminars yet the person to person contact is the most successful method. Gandhi said, "If you want to reach India go to the villages."

Similarly to reach urban areas training programs are necessary. This involves the staff to visit and organise Night schools, Adult education, etc. The purpose of night schools organised by the SWELS is to help school going children whose parents are illiterates. The object of adult education is to teach basic reading and writing skills, social awareness and leadership qualities. This ofcourse bring the women also to parti-

cipate in planning ideal homes and other health and hygiene awareness. This is one of the major tasks for the social organisations, because it must create willingness, eagerness and participation from the people.

Nutrition Demonstration and film show Programs :

Like any other science nutrition is important for a good and healthy living. In a traditional bound society, we generally accept only certain food habits, ignoring the rich caloric contents in different food preparations and methods adopted by various ethnic groups.

Nutrition Demonstration programs organised by SWELS have generated interest among the women and hence their participation. Mainly women and girls from the clubs in the respective areas have shown keen interest. To bring a larger awareness to people at large, film shows related to health and hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, etc., are being regularly screened and follow ups are made at the clubs and those subjects and themes are discussed by the members.

In conclusion we are but only the animators. It is the people's awareness, eagerness and involvement would contribute in the success of all our developmental programs.

In the words of Dr. Girija Khanna in her book "Indian Women Today". "The problem of social awakening has to be tackled by an integrated effort." Our efforts should be to implement these changes as quickly as possible. A decade to bring about this awakening may be a short period in life of a nation, but not for the individual oppressed by the unjust practices of a conservative and tradition bound society.

ஒன்று பட்டால் உண்டு வாழ்வு

(ந. இராஜகுமார்)

நாள் தவறாது நாட்டின் எங்காவது ஒரு மூலையில் ஏதாவது ஒரு பிரச்சனையை சந்தித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நமக்கு மேற் பட்ட வாக்கியம் முற்றிலும் ஏற்றவை என்பது திண்ணம். நம்மில் நட்பு என்பது குறுகிக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. வளர்ச்சி பெற்று மலர்ச்சி காண வேண்டிய நமது சமுதாயம் இன்றைய தினத்தில் கிளர்ச்சி தன்னை கவ்விக் கொண்டுள்ளது. போராடு வதில் நாம் சளைத்தவர்கள் அல்ல. ஒரு சில பொதுப் பிரச்சனை என்று வரும் போது மட்டும் நமது சொந்த நலனுக்காக அப் போராட்டத்தில் பங்கு பெறவேண்டிய கட்டாயத்தில் கலந்து கொள்கிறோம். ஒற்று மையின் நலனைக் கருதாது நம்மில் நாமே வேற்றுமை வளர்த்துக் கொண்டு, பிறரை வசைபாடி வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம் அறிவுரைக் கூறும் திறமை வாய்ந்த நல்ல தலைவர்களோ வறுமையின் காரணமாக வாய் திறவாது மௌனம் கொள்கின்றனர். யார் என்ன சொன்னாலும், நாமே நம் மனதில் ஒருங்கிணைந்து வாழ, எண்ணத்தை வளர்த்து வந்தாலொழிய மாற்றம் காண் பதரிது.

இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணமாகப் பலவற்றைச் சொல்லலாம். இருப்பினும் இதில் பெற்றோர் களின் பங்கு அதிகமே சிறு பிள்ளை களிடையே வேறுபாடுகளை உண்டாக்கி, சமுதாயத்தின் பச்சிளம் பயிர்களை குறுகிய கோட்பாடுகளுடன் வளர்த்து விடுகின்றனர். கொஞ்ச மொழி பேசும் பிஞ்சு மனதில் நல்ல எண்ணங்களை பஞ்சு போல் மென்மையாக வளர்க்க வேண்டிய பெற்றோர்கள், நஞ்சு என அவர்களிடையே வேறுபாடுகளை உண்டாக்கி விடுகிறார்கள். பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளியில் சேர்க்கும்போது அங்கு சாதியிலே வேறுபாடு, அந்தஸ்த்தில் வேறுபாடு, ஆடையலங்காரந்தனில் வேறுபாடு, நடத்தையிலே

வேறுபாடு, இன்னும் பல. படிப்பினில் காண வேண்டிய வேற்றுமை, அவர்களின் அன்றாட செயலில்தான் நம்மால் பார்க்க முடிகிறது. மழலை பேசும் இப் பருவத்தில் பிற குழந்தை களுடன் சேராது. அந்தஸ்து பார்த்துப் பழகச் செய்வது, அவர்களின் குடும்பத்தின் நிலைமையில் வேறுபாடு காண்பது. இவை யனைத்தும் பெற்றோர்கள் தங்களை, அறிந்தோ, அறியாமலோ தெரிந்தோ தெரி யாமலோ சமுதாயத்தின் ஒருமைப் பாட்டிற்கு செய்யும் தீங்காகும்.

கள்ளமற்ற இன்முகச் சிரிப்புடன், கை நீட்டுவோர்களின் பக்கமெல்லாம் தாவும் பிள்ளைப் பருவத்தின் பின்னர்வரும் மாணவப் பருவத்தில் தான் எத்தனை குறைபாடு, வேறு பாடு அவர்களிடையே மாறுபட்ட அரசியல், எண்ணங்கள், எத்தனையோ தலைவர்கள், குழுக்கள், ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கையின் முக்கிய அம்சமான நாகரீகம் என்ற பெயரில் எத்தனை குறைபாடுகள் அவர்களிடையில். அன்பு ஒரு கண்ணெனில், மறுகண்ணாம் அறிவுதனை தந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்களிடத்தில் வேறுபாடு போன்றவை நீங்க கல்வி பயிலும் முறையில் ஒற்றுமை யுணர்வு இருப்பின், நாம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் நோக்கம் நிறைவேற பாடுபட்டவர்களாக மட்டுமன்றி, சமுதாயத்தின் ஒற்றுமைக்கு ஒரு தூணாகவே அமைவோம்.

நாளைய மன்னர்கள், என்று போற்றப் படும் மாணவப் பருவத்தை கடந்து வேலை தேடும் வேதனைப் பருவம் அடைந்தால் அங்கும் ஒற்றுமையின்மையே தலைவிரித் தாடுகிறது. இன்றைய சமுதாய நிலையில் அரசாங்க வேலை பெறுவது சிரமம், இப்படி நிலைமையிருக்க, நல்ல திட்டங்களைக் கொண்ட ஏழை இளைஞனும், நல்ல செல் வாக்குடைய இளைஞனும் ஒன்று கூடின்

SWELS AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Sitting from left :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. N. Raja Kumar
Accountant. | 2. B. V. Rajaiah
Administrative
Officer. | 3. P. Duraisamy,
Project
Co-ordinator. |
| 4. P. Supriya,
Medical Officer. | 5. Selina Jesudhasan,
Program Officer. | 6. C. Anusuya
Research Investigator. |

Standing I Row :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. M. Valli
Community Organiser. | 2. J. Shanthivathani.
Research Investigator | 3. A. Amalorpavam,
Community Organiser. |
| 4. Joseph Agnes,
Clinic Assistant. | 5. T. T. Shanthakumari,
Community Organiser. | 6. P. Pramila Devi
Community Health Nurse. |
| 7. M. Prema,
Clinic Assistant. | 8. K. Alphonsa,
Community Organiser. | 9. Rani Veronica,
Community Organiser. |

Standing II Row

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. R. Baskaran,
Steno-Typist. | 2. B. Kumar,
Program Assistant. | 3. L. Ramesh,
Attender. | 4. R. Selvam,
Driver. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|

KALWODS AND WOSEM STAFF.

Sitting from left :

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Ms. Dorothy,
Development
Organiser. | 2. Ms. Mary Arpudam,
Development
Organiser (WOSEM) | 3. Ms. Manma Prakash,
Asst. Project
Officer (WOSEM) |
| 4. Mr. V. V. Reddy,
Project Co-ordinator. | 5. Ms. C. Nageswari,
Asst. Project Officer. | 6. Ms. R. Valarmathi Nirmala,
Development Organiser. |
| 7. Ms. V. Lakshmi,
Development Organiser. | | |

Standing :

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Mrs. Indirani,
Tailoring Instructress. | 2. Ms. Rajeswari,
Adult class (Teacher). | 3. Ms. Chinnammal,
Animator. |
| 4. Mrs. Lakshmi,
Social Forestry
Assistant. | 5. Ms. Lakshmi,
Animator. | 6. Mrs. Unnamalai,
Social Forestry
Assistant. |
| 7. Mrs. Poochiammal,
Animator. | 8. Mr. Chinnaraju,
School Teacher. | 9. Mr. Gunasekaran,
Attender. |

WOSEM — WOMEN SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.
KALWODS — KALRAYAN WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

(24-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி)

அங்கு நாம் காண்பது நிச்சயமாக வேலையில்லை என்ற சொல்லுக்கு வேலையின்மை. அவர்களின் முயற்சிகளின் காரணமாக பலரும் பயனடையலாம். இங்கு நாம் ஒற்றுமை காண்பின், பின் வரும் சந்ததியினரின் அகராதியில் வேலையின்மை என்ற சொல்லுக்கே இடம் இருக்காது.

வாலிபப் பருவத்தில் காணும் காதல் ஒன்றுதான் வேற்றுமை பார்ப்பதில்லை என்பது இதற்குமுன் இருந்த உண்மை. அதனால் தானோ என்னவோ காதலுக்கு கண்ணில்லை என்றனர். ஆனால், இன்று காணும் காதல் நாகரீக ராஜாக்களின் சிம்மாசனமாகக் காட்சியளிக்கிறது. இன்றைய காதல் கல்யாணக்கட்டம்வரை வேற்றுமை பாராது வளர்ந்து வரும். கல்யாணக் கட்டம் வந்தவுடன் அவர்களில் ஒருவர் ஆஸ்தியிலோ, அந்தஸ்த்திலோ, அழகிலோ, அறிவிலோ வேறுபட்டுக் காண்பர். பட்டணத்துக் காதல் பாதியில் பறக்கும், பட்டிக்காட்டுக் காதல் கெட்டியாக இருக்கும் என்பது முன்பு இருந்த சொல். இன்று இரு காதலுக்கும் ஒரே நிலைமை தான். வாழையடி வாழையாய் வளர்ந்து வந்த காதல் இன்றைய நாகரீகப்

போக்கினால் களங்கம் கண்டு விட்டது. சமுதாயத்தின் இருகண்ணெனப்படும் வீரம், காதல் என்பதனை இழந்து சமுதாயம் பார்வையற்றதாக காட்சியளிக்கிறது.

எனவே பிள்ளைப் பருவத்தில் ஒன்று சேரவிடப்பட்டால், சமுதாயத்தில் ஏற்றம் காணலாம், பள்ளிப் பருவத்தில் ஒன்று பட்டால் கல்விச்செழிப்பு காணலாம், வேலை தேடும் கட்டத்தில் ஒற்றுமை காண்பின் வேலை வாய்ப்பு காணலாம், காதலில் உள்ளம் ஒன்றுபடின் மணம் கொண்டு மகிழலாம். நாம் ஒன்றுபட்டால் உண்டு வாழ்வு. இல்லையெனில் நம்மில் அனைவர்க்கும் தாழ்வு.

“நன்னிறம் மாறலாம்
கரும்பின் தீஞ்சுவை திரியலாம்
ஏன்?
விண்ணும் மண்ணும் நிலை பெயரலாம்
ஆனால் நம்மில் ஏற்பட்ட
ஒற்றுமை மாறா”

என்ற நிலை அடையின், வரும் சமுதாயம் வளர்ச்சி பெறும், மலர்ச்சி காணும், ஏற்றம் பெறும் நன்னிலை அடையும்.

My experience with Women Petty Traders in Salem

By : J. Shanthi Vathani

A Socio-economic study was conducted during May '83 in Salem by 'The Community Services Guild'. Mostly, women are involved in business-Vegetable Vendors, Fruit Vendors, Sweet vendors, Betel-nut vendors, Breakfast & Snack sellers and Flower vendors.

The women petty traders are doing their business in Shevaipettai market, bus stand, on platform, near schools and a very few by moving about.

During my investigation, I found that most of them live under below poverty line. They manage their daily expenses with their (Women) or other family members income. Even if these are not enough to meet the expenses, she borrows from money lenders, at the high rate of interest (most often at 120% per annum).

- Sep. 4, 1982 : Fund raising performance by State Artiste
Kumari Swarnamukhi, at Kalaivanar Arangam.
- Sep. 7, 1982 : Second Anniversary celebrations
Thiru M. Ahamed, I.A.S., Member - Secretary
MMDA and Thiru P. Subramanian, Project Officer
DANIDA - Project participated.
- Oct. 29, 1982 : Ms. Marty Chen, Mr. Brad Merritt and Ms. Carol-
Gupta (OXFAM - AMERICA) and Ms. Meera Jahan
(Bangladesh) visited KALWODS.
- Nov. 1, 1982 : Launching of Women Self-Employment Scheme
(WOSEM)
- Jan. 1, 1983 : Village Adoption - Puliampatti - under
New 20 Point Program.
- Jan. 30, 1983 : SWELS - Inter - Area Sports Meet Prize distribution
function at Keerai Tottam. Mr. Veeraraghavan
Member-Secretary NRWT, Madras presided and
Mr. K. Subbaiah, Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Madras North distributed the Prizes.
- Feb. 1, 1983 : Mrs. Elizabeth Coit UUSC, USA, visited KALWODS.
- Feb. 8, 1983 : Distribution of Loans for Self-employment
Scheme under SWELS in collaboration with
State Bank of India, Aminjikarai Branch,
Hon. Thirumathi Gomathi Srinivasan,
Minister for Social Welfare, Govt. of
Tamil Nadu, Thirumathi Sarojini Varadhappan
of Women's Indian Association and
Thiru J. P. Kundra, Chief General Manager,
State Bank of India, Madras Circle participated.
- Feb. 19, 1983 : Mr. Willem Scholten from HIVOS visited SWELS.
- Feb. 23 & 24 1983 : Mrs. Viji Srinivasan of THE FORD FOUNDATION
visited KALWODS and WOSEM.



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