

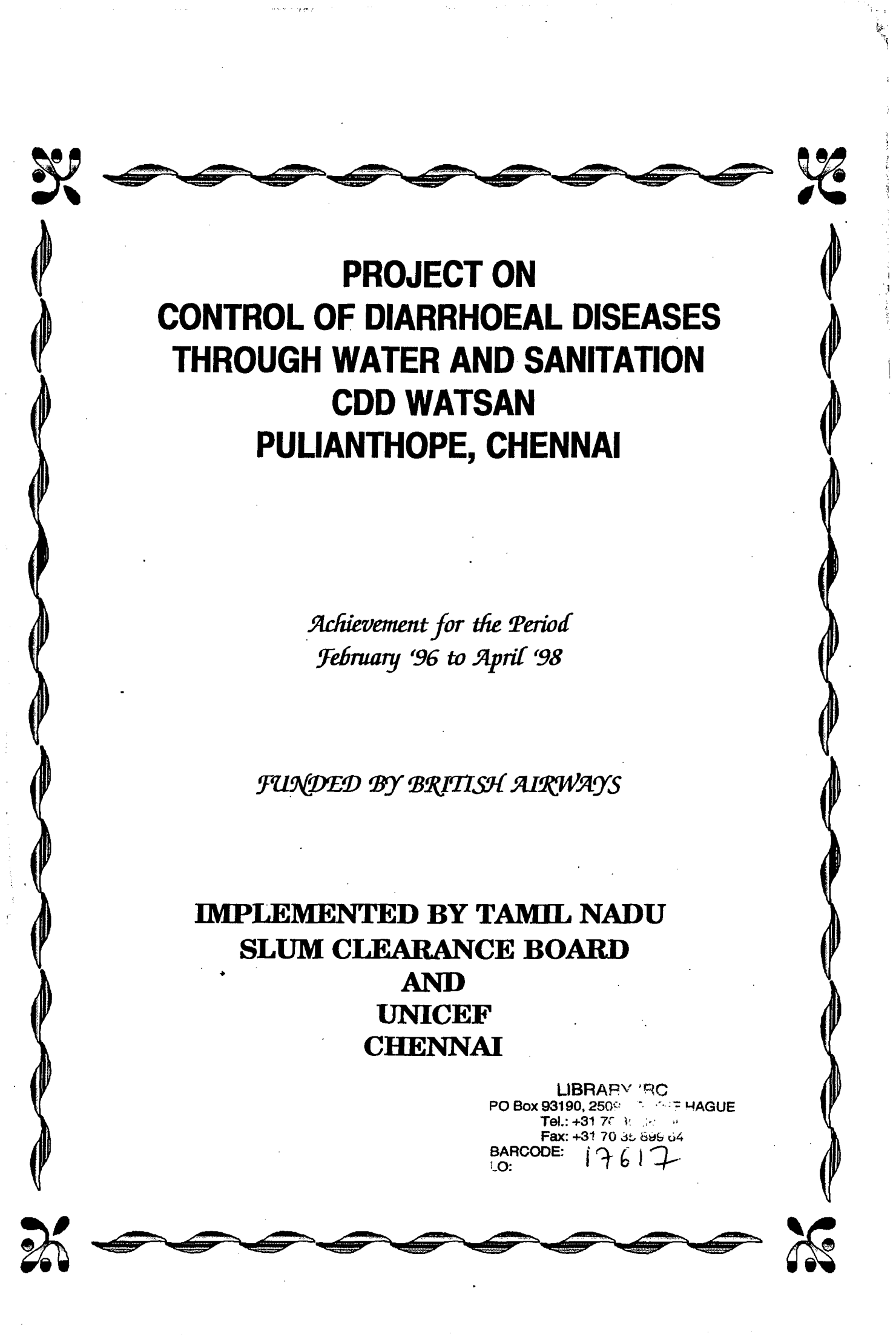
**PROJECT ON  
CONTROL OF DIARRHOEAL DISEASES  
THROUGH WATER AND SANITATION  
CDD WATSAN  
PULIANTHOPE, CHENNAI**

*Achievement for the Period  
February '96 to April '98*

*FUNDED BY BRITISH AIRWAYS*

**IMPLEMENTED BY TAMIL NADU  
SLUM CLEARANCE BOARD  
AND  
UNICEF  
CHENNAI**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	BACKGROUND	2
III.	OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT	4
IV.	IMPLEMENTATION	6
V.	PROJECT ACTIVITIES	14
VI.	WOMEN EMPLOYMENT	53
VII	ATTENTION PLEASE	62
VIII	LOOKING TO THE FUTURE	64

### ANNEXURE

1.	PROJECT AREA
2.	BOTTOM-UP PLANNING
3.	ACHIEVEMENTS

## PREFACE

Water and Sanitation are not very attractive entry points for a Urban Community Development project. But complementing this with overall community involvement especially the women involvement makes this an ideal model.

This project is a comprehensive Community Development project designed jointly by UNICEF and Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The funding for this project is from "British Airways".

The main objective of CDD WATSAN Project is to control diarrhoeal diseases adopting CDD WATSAN strategy through organised community structures.

Under CDD-WATSAN project, community groups have been informed for implementing and sustaining the project activities. The objective of these structures are three-fold, viz .

- i. community empowerment,
- ii. transfer of responsibility to the community and
- iii. sustenance of the project.

Development has social, economic and political dimensions. So development is incomplete without developing the human resource of a given community. The infrastructure and economic development cannot yield expected benefits unless and until people are first prepared through attitudinal and motivational change.

With this background, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board organises capacity building programmes for the grassroots level workers, field functionaries of Government, Non Governmental and Community Based Organisation's staff, women animators, Resident Community volunteers and other local representatives in the areas of sanitation, health, family welfare, communication and education. In this training and orientation programmes, the basic aim is not only to create

awareness, but also to form action groups to fulfill their needs. Apart from this, various employment training programmes for youth also conducted to enhance their economic status. Various awareness creation programmes like AIDS, TB, deaddiction and evils of child labour are organised to sensitize the community on the illeffects of these problems.

210 Resident Community Volunteers from the 5 project areas have been selected. The RCV's have been trained to influence others with remarkable enthusiasm. The selected volunteers had a mission of involving more and more people in the development programmes. They formed an information network about the various aspects of sustainable development within the community. Their main task is to work with the community, be a liaison between the agency and the community, educate the community about the problems, bring to the notice of the concerned departments and find a solution. The RCV's were selected on the basis of their ability, personnel qualities and dedication to the cause of community organisation.

Women's role in development is a indispensable factor. Community Development is incomplete without their participation and contribution. Statistics revealed that most of the slum women are bread winners, so the main objective of CDD WATSAN is sustainable human development through awareness and empowerment of women through formation of Self Help Groups. In order to inculcate savings habit among the community, the women are motivated by the animators to start thrift and credit schemes. They have been given training on the importance of savings and maintenance of accounts.

Various strategies are adopted to tackle the issues affecting women. The strategy also include development of local leadership, self reliance and self sustenance of women. The various development activities also have helped women to understand themselves, to know their surroundings and situations in which they live.

The Area Development Societies have also adopted a system for collection of garbage at household level by using tricycles and baskets provided under the

project by collecting nominal amount from households. It has also decided to operate revolving fund through Area Development Societies to start income generation programmes and implement sanitation programmes like construction of toilets.

In order to mobilise the community for collective action to address the CDD WATSAN issues in their areas, different campaigns and awareness creation programmes are being organised in collaboration with Government, Non Governmental, Community based Organisations and Area Development Societies on the issues related to sanitation, health, diarrhoea, hand washing immunization and primary school enrolment. In order to disseminate the messages on CDD WATSAN, Jatha Programmes (street plays) are organised in the project areas through songs, dramas etc.

The CDD WATSAN project is in the process and various stages of development as the project has been designed for 2 years to fulfill the objectives. Financial constraints of concerned departments to provide adequate infrastructure, coordination and people's apathy have hindered the expected results. The experience at the grassroots level action revealed that the best strategy would be collective action in which groups of women are organised together for common issues which are affecting their lives. This is one of the unique case example in urban setting which can be replicated in empowering community for their holistic development.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The CDD-WATSAN Project was conceived of by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board to improve the water and sanitation conditions in the Pulianthope area, Chennai, in association with UNICEF. With financial assistance from British Airways and functional support from other Government departments like Metro Water, Corporation of Chennai, Directorate of Social Welfare, TNSCB has implemented this project in five neighbourhood slums of Pulianthope area which possesses the potentiality of replication on a sustainable basis. This project is termed 'Change for Good' as it aims at improving the quality of life of the people. The programme is directed towards creating a facilitating environment for a significant improvement in the quality of life in the project area.

In addition to Government Departments, TNSCB has also obtained the assistance of several Non Governmental and Community based organisations such as Women Education Development Trust, Don Bosco Social Service Society, Dr.Ambedkar Manram and so on.

A notable feature of this project is the holistic approach it has followed instead of concentrating on only one or two issues; of late, it has been increasingly realized that the provision of safe water supply and sanitation is not only a right that needs to be looked into by the Government, but because of its significant impact on the quality of life of the people, urgent action in the form of convergence is essential for sustainable development.

## CHAPTER II

### BACKGROUND

Of the health problems dogging the people in the area, the most significant one is infantile diarrhoea, affecting children under one. Though developmental activities such as housing, roads, street lighting, construction of cottage industry sheds and so on have been taken up and substantial progress achieved, water supply and sanitation problems still remain a major issue to be looked into, with particular emphasis on drainage and excreta disposal. Inadequate service coverage and absence of community-based approaches for maintenance of the facilities are the two main reasons responsible for the prevailing situation. Thus one can often witness the problems due to open defecation and pooling of waste water in addition to inadequate water supply leading to the existing health problems in these areas.

Not only the provision of physical facilities, but also behavioural change with respect to the use, maintenance and sustenance of the facilities provided are equally important while addressing this issue. Moreover, co-ordination amongst various sectoral departments for bringing other developmental services together is absolutely essential in such a situation. In line with the convergence approach and bottom-up planning conceived of by UNICEF, the TNSCB has brought together several Government and Non-Governmental and community based organisations itself acting as the nodal agency. TNSCB also possesses the potential of bringing the services to the community with the help of its existing NGO network and local activist groups.

At the insistence of World Bank, the concept of community participation was introduced in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority in 1978 and in Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in 1981 and from then on its activities have included community planning, enlisting people's participation, social mobilisation and awareness creation and organising employment generation programmes. The



extensive coordination with Non-Governmental Organisations have resulted in dissemination of information to the grass-roots.

For the past 15 years, the Community Development Wing of TNSCB has established a good rapport with the slum community and there are around 200 Non-Governmental and Community Based Organisations networking and effectively carrying out socio-economic programmes in a convergence approach.

## CHAPTER III

### OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Why has this project been taken up in this area, in preference to other areas in Chennai ? What is the prime mover behind these activities?

The answer is :

1. Lack of proper basic facilities like water/sanitation, housing, drainage and sewer lines.
2. Most of the slum dwellers belong to Scheduled Caste and are below poverty line.
3. Incidence of diarrhoea is reportedly higher than other slums.

The major objective of the project is to control diarrhoeal diseases adopting CDD-WATSAN strategy through organised community structures to improve the overall living conditions of the people through convergence of different department's resources.

The specific objectives are :

1. To reduce the diarrhoeal incidence among children under 5, by 25%
2. To promote key practices for prevention and management of diarrhoeal diseases
3. To provide increased access to sanitation facilities
4. To create awareness on health, nutrition, water, sanitation and immunisation
5. To create an organised community structure for the sustenance of area-based services.
6. To converge different department's resources for overall upliftment of the areas.

The CDD WATSAN strategy implies the management and prevention of diarrhoeal diseases involving women and the community along with Government in the selected slums integrating programme components such as water supply, sanitation and health. The approach has been to develop an effective community based health, hygiene and environmental sanitation programme with the active participation of women and children. The key practices to be emphasised for the prevention of diarrhoea are:

1. Safe handling of drinking water and food
2. Use of adequate quantity of water for personal and domestic hygiene
3. Hand washing with soap before cooking, eating, feeding and breast feeding, and also after defecation, garbage disposal and disposal of children's excreta.
4. Exclusive breast feeding of infants up to 4-6 months of age
5. Improving infant feeding practices especially breast feeding and hygienic weaning
6. Improving drainage and disposal of waste water
7. Promoting proper disposal of excreta of young children
8. Promoting the use of latrine
9. Providing additional food for children between 6 months to 5 years, for one week after any illness
10. Promoting measles immunisation

The key practices to be ensured for the management of diarrhoea are:

1. Timely administration of correctly prepared ORT fluids and home made fluids to diarrhoea affected children (0-5 years)
2. Continuance feeding to diarrhoea affected children
3. Seeking of timely and correct referral outside the home when the condition of the child with diarrhoea deteriorates. This involves :
  - a. recognition of signs of dehydration by mother/caretaker
  - b. recognition of other danger signs such as fever, blood vomiting etc.
  - c. knowledge of where to seek correct referral.

## CHAPTER IV

### IMPLEMENTATION

#### A. PROJECT AREA

The project has been implemented in 5 slums of Pulianthope area with a population of 3836 families. The distribution of population is as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the Slum	Families
1.	Dr.Ambedkar Nagar	678
2.	Sastri Nagar	576
3.	Narasimha Nagar	697
4.	Thiru-vi-ka-nagar	939
5.	V.O.C. Nagar	946
	Total	3836

These slums are situated in the northern side of Chennai city which suffer from environmental problems specially due to air pollution, emanating from the industrial belt. A slaughter house existing on the southern boundary is also a major source of pollution. Besides, inadequate basic facilities such as water supply, drains, sewers etc make the environment unhealthy. The area is bounded by canals in its southern and eastern sides which run during heavy rains but otherwise mostly remain non-flowing throughout the year.

These slums came into existence more than 40 years ago, by settlement of labourers working in the nearby industries. Almost all the slum inhabitants belong to scheduled caste. The major occupations of the slum dwellers are

unskilled labour, construction work, rickshaw pulling, auto driving, small vendors, domestic worker etc. Majority of the families belong to the below-poverty-line group (monthly income below Rs.1000 per month).

A map of the Project Area is given in annexure 1.

## **B. METHODOLOGY**

The project got off to a start with a baseline survey conducted with the assistance of field level animators.

The main objectives of baseline survey are :

- i. To know the area's demographic characteristics.
- ii. To assess the situation of the physical conditions and inadequacies related to water supply and sanitation.
- iii. To study the defecating practices and the options available at present.
- iv. To study the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases.
- v. To study the community structure, its adequacies and inadequacies.
- vi. To study the economic background, risk factors and its relation to the quality of life of the households.
- vii. To know the knowledge, attitude and practice levels of households on issues related to water supply, sanitation and health covering CDD WATSAN strategy.

### **Method of Sampling**

Census method of survey was adopted to ascertain the socio economic and physical status of the households.

## **Interview schedule**

For the purpose of the survey structured interview schedule consisting both 'closed' and 'Open' ended questions in the areas of demography, housing, environmental sanitation, income, health, education, incidence of diarrhoea and knowledge, Attitude and practice levels was used. Apart from interview schedule, details related to physical and neighbourhood were collected by adopting the method of observation.

## **Training of Animators**

The survey was collected by 20 Animators of CDD WATSAN project with the guidance of 2 qualified field supervisors. An intensive training method of collecting data was organised and constant supervision was done regarding collection of data.

## **Data Collection**

After finalising the interview schedule the field investigation by the Animators was undertaken. To secure cooperation, a brief explanation and purpose was explained to the respondents by the Animators who are familiar with the families. The interview was made more participatory by enlisting their cooperation for future development of their areas.

## **Data Processing**

The field supervisors scrutinized the filled in interview schedules and prepared coding instructions. Simple cross tables and tables related to 10 high risk factors are prepared, analysed and interpreted accordingly.

In the CDD WATSAN project Chennai therefore, poverty is defined in an alternative way on the basis of a Risk index called the "Poverty Index".

The concept of a "Risk index" consists of the following factors.

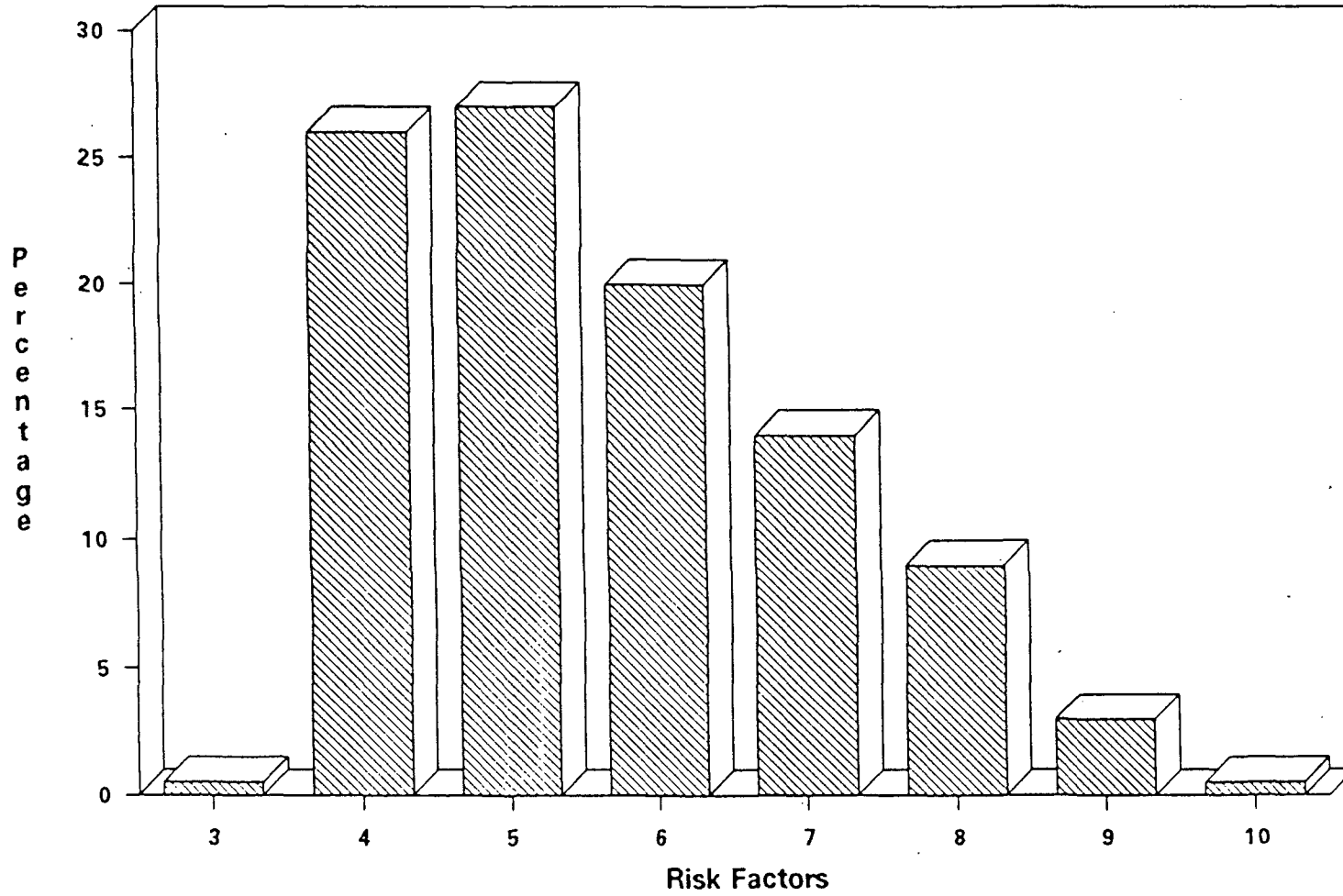
- i. family belonging to Scheduled Caste or Tribe
- ii. family with children under five years old
- iii. family having one illiterate adult
- iv. family with only one adult
- v. family living in a Kutcha house
- vi. family without a household latrine
- vii. family with no access to safe drinking water
- viii. family consuming only two or less meals a day
- ix. family with an alcoholic or drug addict
- x. family with a child labourer.

- a. **The Baseline Survey has helped identify risk families, as may be seen from the table below**

#### **Distribution of High Risk Families Areawise**

Area	Total No. of Households	Families with No. of Risk factors								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Thiruvika Nagar	939	-	152	156	100	71	54	16	3	552 (38%)
VOC Nagar	946	-	5	46	68	52	39	19	1	230 (16%)
Ambedkar Nagar	576	4	42	60	55	39	19	7	-	226 (15%)
Sastri Nagar	678	-	143	77	24	9	3	-	-	256 (17%)
Narasimha Nagar	697	-	44	60	44	38	18	5	-	209 (14%)
Total	3836	4 (.5%)	386 (26%)	399 (27%)	291 (20%)	209 (14%)	133 (9%)	47 (3%)	4 (0.5%)	1473

# DIAGRAM SHOWING HOUSEHOLDS WITH HIGH RISK FACTORS





A family with a minimum of 4 or more risk factors have been grouped together as target group for getting the benefits coming from different departments like housing, literacy, sanitation, income generating activities and so on. As may be seen, 1473 households have been identified as high risk households.

From the baseline survey details, the household, area and total community needs were identified for implementation of project activities. The resources available within the community, Non Governmental and Community based organisations / identified which has lead to convergence approach.

With the available human resource, bottom-up planning for community structure was evolved for sustenance of the project. The activities related to communication and social mobilisation were planned for conveying WATSAN strategy to the grassroot.

#### **b. Bottom-up Planning through community structure**

##### **Formation of the Community Groups**

Under CDD-WATSAN project, a community structure has been formed for implementing and sustaining the project activities. The objective of these structure is three-fold, viz. community empowerment, transfer of responsibility to the community and sustenance of the project.

The community structure is a four tier system, as given below :

1. NHG (Neighbourhood groups)
2. SHG (Self Help Groups)
3. ADS (Area Development Societies)
4. CDS (Community Development Society)

The NHG which is the bottom level structure consists of 20 families each. A woman representative from each of these families have formed the NHG. These families have been identified based on the streetwise or neighbourhood pattern. Each NHG have elected/selected a representative known as Resident Community Volunteer (RCV).

The President/Secretary of all SHGs are the members of Area Development Society at the slum level.

Community Development Society (CDS), is the self help organisation. It is an apex body of Area Development Societies (ADS) which in turn are federations of Self Help Groups (SHG) of high risk households. Autonomy and participation are the hall marks of this four tier system.

These community structures have played crucial roles in the project period and will continue to do so in the post-project period. Project work is being carried out through CDS. CDS can coopt field level functionaries or middle level staff from Government organisations to increase their work efficiency, but such coopted members cannot be office bearers and do not have voting right. Please see annexure 2.

### **C. CONVERGENCE OF SERVICES BY DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS**

The existing infrastructure of the sectoral programme like water, sanitation, health, welfare, education etc have been used for implementing the CDD-WATSAN strategy for which an integrated approach is essential through convergence of the efforts of the following departments.

1. Corporation of Chennai
2. Metrowater
3. Dept. of Social Welfare
4. Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board
5. Non Governmental and Community based Organisations

To bring all the above mentioned departments under one umbrella, a project Monitoring Committee involving the Heads of the concerned departments has been formed.

An Inter-Departmental field level Coordinating Committee has been formed involving the concerned department field level officials to oversee implementation and to conduct periodical reviews.

#### **D. SOCIAL MOBILISATION AND AWARENESS CREATION THROUGH COMMUNICATION**

Women empowerment has been brought to focus in project implementation. Attempts have been made to institutionalize the user participation focussing women's involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Non-governmental and Community based organisations and community development organisations have been actively involved, particularly in areas requiring awareness creation, motivation and community participation. The motivators, mainly women, have played an active role through interpersonal contacts, multi-media communication channels, such as wall writing, and street place along with audio visual material awareness building.

## CHAPTER V

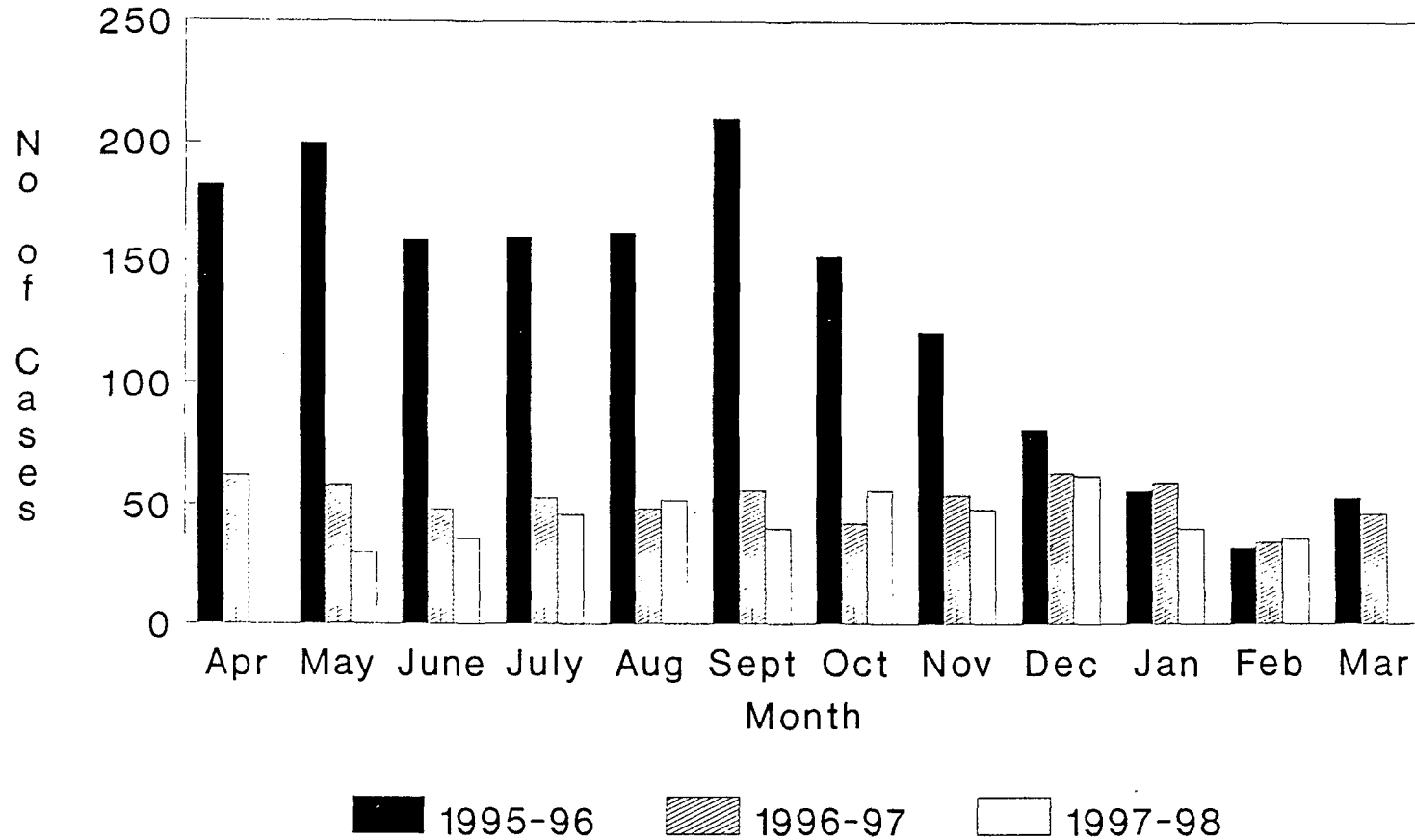
### PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The project activities have included

1. Manpower mobilisation
2. Capacity building
3. Economic activities
4. Social mobilisation
5. Survey, monitoring and evaluation
6. Provision of hardware components

It may be seen here that the CDD WATSAN has expanded its activities and spread its tentacles far and wide and has not stuck merely to the prevention and management of diarrhoea. In this area too, it has shown considerable successes, with the number of cases reported having reduced from 1568 to 471. See Table below.

# No. of Diarrhoea Cases Monthwise report



## YEARWISE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEAL CASES

Month	Year 1995-96	Year 96-97	Year 97-98
April	182	62	25
May	200	58	30
June	159	48	36
July	160	53	46
August	162	48	52
September	210	56	40
October	152	42	56
November	121	54	48
December	81	63	62
January	56	59	40
February	32	34	36
March	53	46	-
Total	1568	623	471

Source : (India Population Project V, Corporation of Chennai.)

### 1. MANPOWER MOBILISATION

TNSCB has been the nodal department for the implementation of the project activities. The Community Development Staff of TNSCB have directly overseen the implementation of the WATSAN Project by organising training programmes for capacity building and co-ordinating the convergent activities.

Local Non-Government Organisations have been involved in mobilising and strengthening the women's groups for collective action along with the project staff, consisting of 2 community organisers and 20 field level animators. The community organisers have been selected by TNSCB on the basis of their qualification and

experience and the field level animators have been chosen from the community itself with the assistance of the Non-Governmental and Community based Organisations. The project staff have been given orientation on the CDD WATSAN project with a series of training programmes conducted by the TNSCB, the IPP-V staff (on health related issues) and the WED-Trust.

A project Monitoring Committee involving the Heads of different departments has been formed and it meets at regular intervals to assess the progress made as well as to divert the efforts in the required manner. An Inter-Department committee with representatives from TNSCB, Metro Water, Corporation of Chennai, Directorate of Social Welfare, Non-Governmental and Community based Organisations and UNICEF reviews the project. It has also identified the role of each of these agencies and quantified their inputs.

CDD WATSAN project team





## 2. CAPACITY BUILDING

### i. Training of Animators

A 3 days training programme for the selected 20 Animators was organised immediately after the inauguration of the project, on 12 February, 1996. The main objective of this intensive training programme has to equip the trainees with new techniques and skills required for involving women in water and sanitation and empower women's groups through new strategies for self reliance and development. The training programme had the unique honour of being witnessed by H.H. The Duchess of Kent, who was then on a visit to India.

Visit of the HH Duchess of Kent



## ii. District level Workshop

A one day district level workshop was organised to enlist cooperation and coordination from Metro water, Corporation of Chennai, Directorate of Social Welfare, Non Governmental and Community Based Organisations. The concerned departments have also been involved in assessing the existing physical conditions and suggesting remedial measures to tackle the issues related to water and sanitation which is the main concern. This workshop was held on 22.3.96.

District level workshop



## iii. Training of Resident Community Volunteers

Training for 210 Resident Community Volunteers has been imparted given in the CDD WATSAN strategy, credit and savings, health and child care. These Resident Community Volunteers have been entrusted with the responsibility of identification of issues related to their streets and guided to form groups for formulation of Mini Plans. The training is an on-going process, with the Resident Community Volunteers being continually kept updated about the issues mentioned above.



Training of Resident Community Volunteers



#### iv. Orientation of Field Functionaries

A two day orientation of field functionaries on CDD WATSAN was organised on the 6th and 7th of August '96. The participants for the training were field level staff from Corporation of Chennai, Metro Water, Directorate of Social Welfare, Non Governmental and community based organisations. The main objectives of the training were.

- i. to disseminate information on WATSAN project
- ii. to highlight the existing situation and their role in the implementation of the project at area level.

Orientation of field functionaries



**v. Area Level Workshops**

The main objectives of the area level workshops that were being organised at regular intervals were

- i. to orient residents on the importance of better sanitation and community role
- ii. to identify need based activities
- iii. to enlist the community with maintenance of their concerned area. The participants for the workshop were youth, local representatives and Resident Community Volunteers.

As a part of the workshop, the participants were taken to Guild Plan International, a Non Governmental Organisation, implementing a similar project at Saligramam.

**vi. Project level workshop**

A project level workshop was organised on 28 October 1996 and the participants were representatives from project areas, Resident Community Volunteers, officials of the Corporation of Chennai, Metro water, Directorate of Social Welfare, Non Governmental and Community Based Organisation, local MLA, ward member from the Corporation of Chennai.

The main objectives of the project level workshop were

- i. to discuss about the physical status of the 5 project areas.
- ii. to suggest ways and means to improve the physical amenities by an integrated approach
- iii. to enlist community participation and co-operation from the concerned Government Departments, the local MLA and the ward member to improve the living conditions of the households.
- iv. to arrive at a community Action Plan relating to water and sanitation issues.



Interdepartmental meeting



**vii. Workshop on preparation of jatha script**

A two day workshop on the preparation of jatha script and communication materials was organised. The participants for the workshop were eminent writers, CDD WATSAN project staff, project staff of Arivoli Iyakkam, Resident Community Volunteers, youth from the project areas and staff of State Resource Centre. The workshop was held on 8 and 9 October 1996).

Workshop on preparation of Jatha script



### **viii. Training of volunteers on jatha performance**

An area based 10 days training programme for the 15 volunteers on performing jatha was organised by State Resource Centre. Apart from preparation of volunteers on singing awareness songs, street plays have been prepared emphasising the importance of consumption of clean water, safe disposal of human and solid waste, school sanitation, prevention and management of diarrhoeal diseases, and application of ORS for diarrhoeal management.

Training of volunteers on Jatha performance



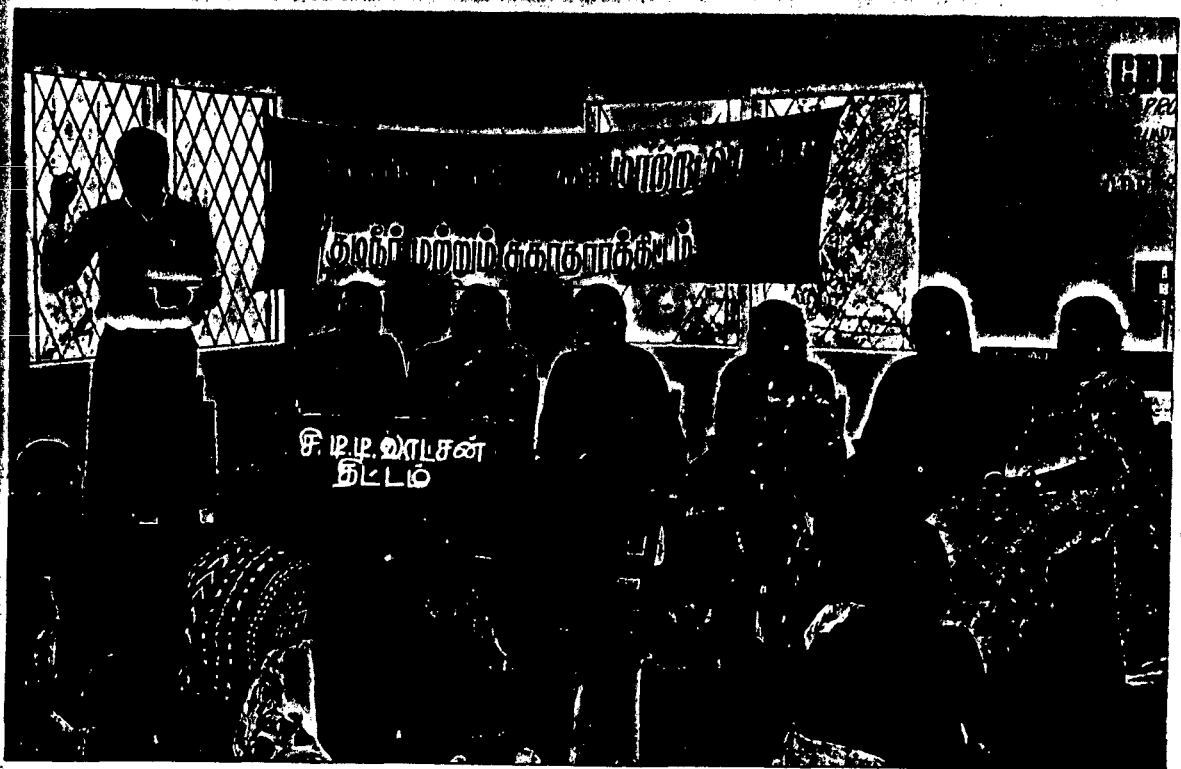


ix. **Training for Street Vendors**

Training in pump operation and maintenance  
One of the important sources of diarrhoea is through consumption of contaminated food sold open by the street vendors. The children are mainly affected due to this and practical training. The total participants were 30 men / women. The trainees have been exposed to field demonstration and we. To create awareness among street vendors on the importance of protecting food from fly menace, an awareness programme was organised involving 40 street vendors. The Medical Officer from India Population Project V emphasised the need for hygienic environment and protecting food from contamination. A representative from WED-Trust spoke about the importance of savings among vendors.

Training in pump operation and maintenance

Street vendors training



**x. Training in pump operation and maintenance**

A five day training on handpump operation and maintenance was organised with demonstration and practical training. The total participants for the training were 30 men / women. The trainees have been exposed to field demonstration and were able to identify the defects and nearly 10 Nos. of handpumps were made operational by the trainees.

Training in pump operation and maintenance



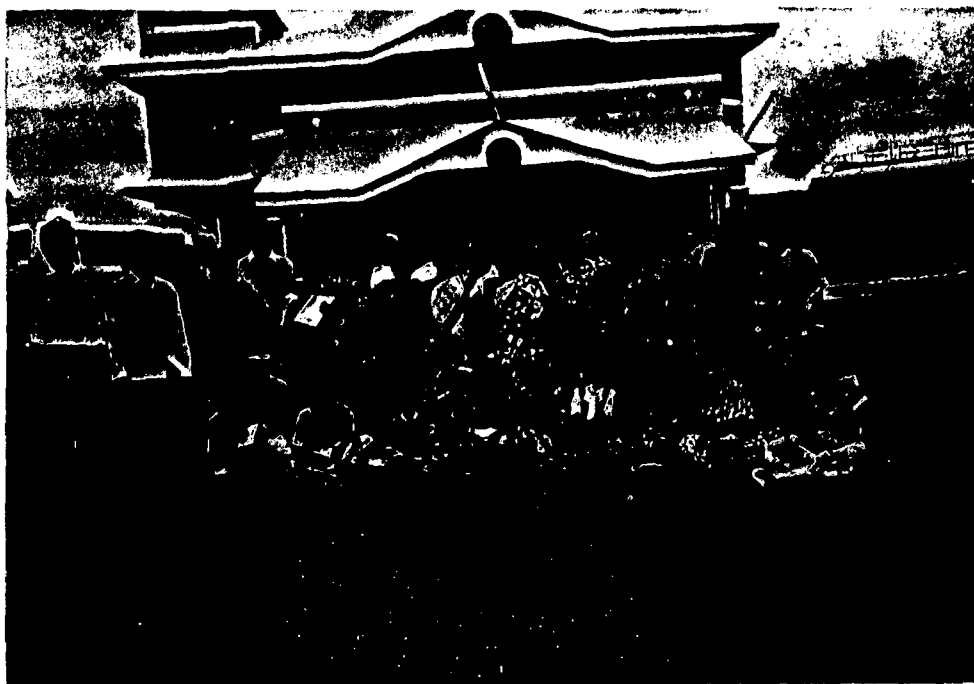
Trainees in action



**xi. Orientation visit to LEAD, NGO, Trichy by credit group members**

The members of Area Development Society, Animators, representatives from community based and non governmental organisations and project staff of CDD WATSAN and officials of TNSCB made a two day orientation visit to LEAD, a Non Governmental Organisation promoting savings and credit mechanism in Trichy successfully. This orientation visit (on 2nd and 3rd August 97) was useful and the members interacted with the groups and understood the operational strategy adopted by them for their success.

Orientation visit to LEAD, NGO, Trichy



## xii. Visit to Alleppey and Trivandrum

Area Development society members, animators, TNSCB and WED TRUST staff visited Alleppey and Trivandrum between 9 to 13 of February 98 to study the functioning of Community Development Societies.

Interaction with CDS members, Trivandrum



### **xiii. Orientation visit to Ahmedabad, Baroda and Indore**

A team of seven officials from TNSCB, Metro water and Corporation of Chennai made visit to Ahmedabad, Baroda and Indore to study about the slum networking concepts and innovative strategies adopted for laying shallow sewer lines in these cities.

## **3. INCOME GENERATION PROGRAMME**

### **i. Training on Composite Credit Mechanism**

Savings is an entry point to involve women in all developmental activities. The training imparted by TNSCB and subsequently taken over by WED-Trust includes objectives, formation and operationalisation of credit groups, problems and remedial measures, maintenance of accounts and development of leadership qualities among women. The training was imparted through participatory approach applying group work, discussions and lectures.

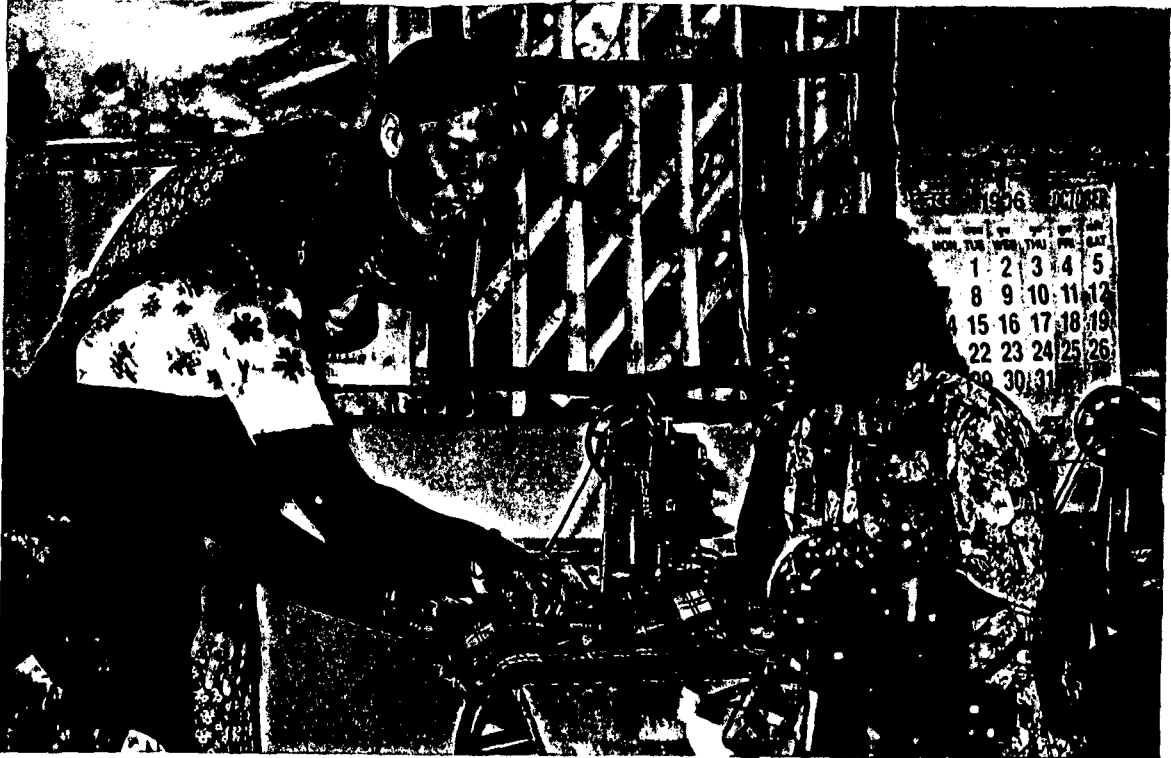
Training on composite credit mechanism



**ii. Area based production centre**

An area based production centre in manufacturing of garments is being run benefitting 20 women by Dr.Ambedkar Manram with the financial assistance from Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Corporation of Chennai, Nationalised Bank and Development Promotion Group, a NGO.

Production centre in tailoring



**iii. Formation of self help groups**

25 self-help groups consisting of 1018 women from 5 project areas have been formed and is functioning successfully. A separate Bank Account has been opened to credit the savings made by these groups. CDD WATSAN project staff, NGO staff and Resident Community Volunteers constantly make home visits and motivate women to join self-help groups for their holistic development. This group formation is being done systematically for its sustenance.

- The women forming self-help groups (SHG), identical to NHG
- The women engaging themselves in community activities and in saving money for both personal and societal needs. Loans to the tune of Rs.40,000/- & Rs.50,000/- were given to 66 and 82 members respectively in June and October '97.
- The SHGs formed participating actively in the amelioration of social diseases, by interacting with the community, the bureaucracy and other groups. Details of the training programmes are given in annexure 4.
- Formation of 4 childrens groups, that support and reinforce the themes taken up by the women.

Formation of self help group .





**iv. Formation of Area Development Society**

Four Area Development Societies i.e. at Sastri Nagar, Dr.Ambedkar Nagar, V.O.C.Nagar and Thiruvika Nagar have been formed by nominating 11 office bearers for each ADS to take over the maintenance of basic amenities. Three committees i.e. Management, Auditing and Steering Committees have been formed for effective functioning of Area Development Societies.

**Formation of Area Development Society**



**v. Distribution of loans for self help group members**

66 members from Sastri Nagar Area Development Society received first loan of Rs.600/- each to meet educational expenses of their children. As on date, 148 women from Thiru-Vi-Ka Nagar and Dr.Ambedkar Nagar have availed of the loan facility with their own savings, the total amount collected being Rs.88,800.

Distribution of loans for SHG members



**vi. Employment training - Referrals**

84 youths from the 5 project areas have been referred to NGOs for undergoing training in Nurse aid, plumbing, Electrician and other construction trades.

**4. SOCIAL MOBILISATION AND AWARENESS CREATION**

**i. Primary School Enrolment**

An enrolment campaign was organised by TNSCB in coordination with World Vision of India and Don Bosco Anbu Illam, both Non Governmental Organisations. The main objective of this programme was to identify school dropouts and motivate children and parents for readmission by individual counselling, group work and through cultural activities. The campaign was organised for a period of 5 days in 2 batches covering 100 School dropouts and admitted children in regular schools.

## ii. Jatha Performance

The trained jatha group performed 30 street plays at vantage points on the importance of environmental sanitation to control and prevent diarrhoeal diseases. For each street play, more than 250 persons participated and the responses were monitored through talking to the persons and making few changes for better impact.

Jatha performance



### iii. Pre and primary school sanitation awareness

One of the important components of pre-school and primary school sanitation is to inculcate clean habits among preschool and primary school children. To sensitize parents and community on the maintenance of pre-school surroundings, a 2 day campaign involving 200 children in the form of a rally was organised, wherein, by using placards and slogans on environmental sanitation and health, the message has been conveyed to the people. The mothers of pre-school children and community also took part in the rally (9th and 10th of January '97).

Pre and primary school sanitation awareness



#### iv. Distribution of nets to street vendors

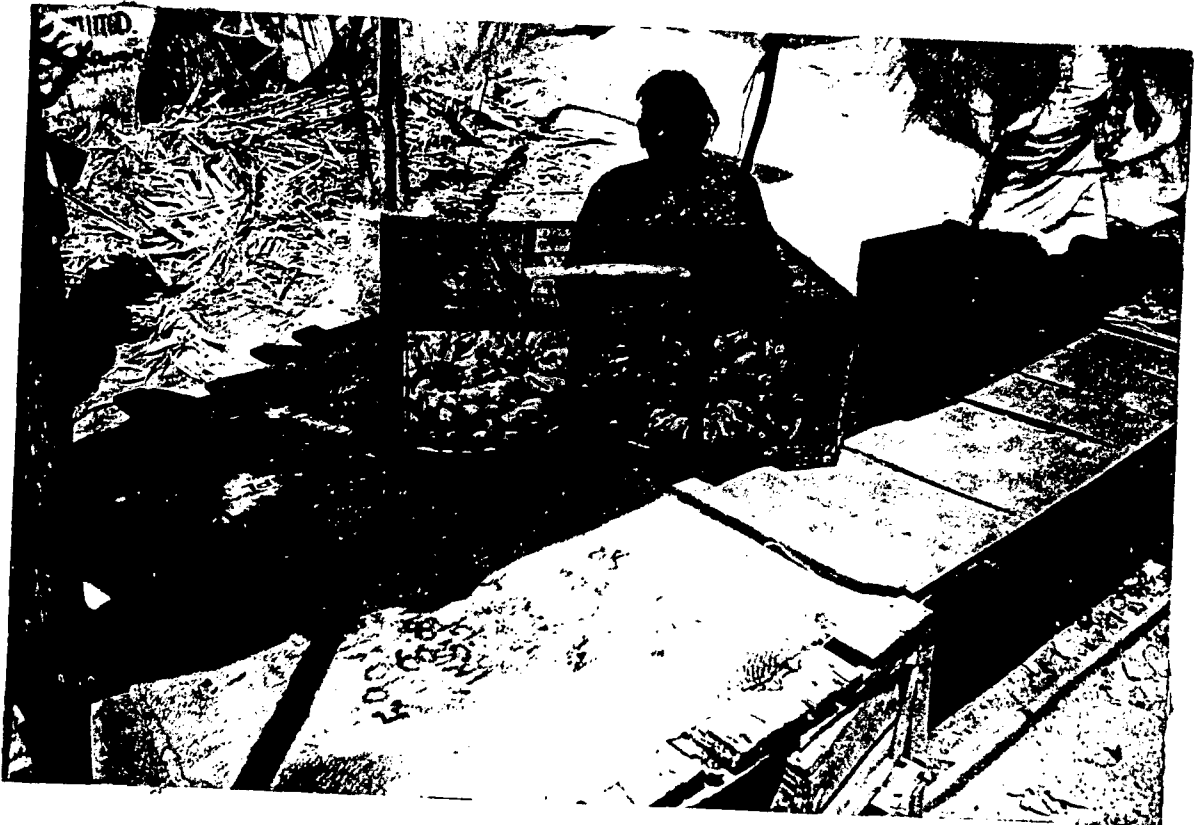
On 13 February '97, as a part of the campaign against contamination of food by exposure to flies, 40 nets were distributed to the street vendors after educating them on the need for cleanliness and hygiene under WATSAN project. Regular followup and monitoring is being done on the usage of the nets provided.

Distribution of nets to street vendors





Street vendor before and after training



v. Sanitation and cleaning campaigns

Sanitation and cleaning campaign for 5 areas were organised in coordination with Corporation of Chennai, Metro Water, Resident Community Volunteers and Area Development Societies. Apart from cleaning the area, clean street, clean home and healthy baby competitions were organised to motivate households towards healthy environment.

Sanitation and cleaning campaigns







Sanitation and cleaning campaigns



## vi. Pulse Polio Immunisation

In the 5 project areas, 5039 children were referred to India Population Project V by the project staff for immunisation. During home visits, they created awareness on the importance of polio drops and the message was conveyed through awareness songs and drama.

## **vii. Eye Camp**

The CDD WATSAN project staff in co-ordination with Lions Club conducted eye camp. Over two hundred persons were screened and 20 persons were referred for cataract operation.

Eye camp



## **viii. AIDS Awareness**

An AIDS awareness programme was conducted in collaboration with CAN, an NGO. 70 persons participated. The programme consisted of slide shows and a case presentation given by an AIDS affected person, highlighting its impact on the life of an individual.

## **ix. Awareness creation on Tuberculosis**

It was found that TB is more prevalent in Pulianthope due to pollution. Awareness creation on TB through a rally was organised on TB Day, in

collaboration with TB Hospital, Otteri. About 350 persons from 5 project areas were screened.

A rally involving school children, doctors, staff of the hospital and beneficiaries was organised from TB Hospital to Ayanavaram Hospital. Slogans and placards were used for the rally. TB affected cases were registered and medicines were supplied. Followup action has been done by the animators.

**x. Awareness creation on feeding practices for mothers**

Awareness creation on the importance of breast feeding and weaning practices for infants was organised by India Population Project V.50 women participated.

An important component of mother and child care is the prevention of diarrhoea. There has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of diarrhoea.

**xi. Awareness creation on Alcoholism**

Awareness creation programme on the ill-effects of alcoholism was organised. 70 persons participated. The staff from TTK Hospital explained in detail about the role of women in handling alcoholic cases and case studies were presented.

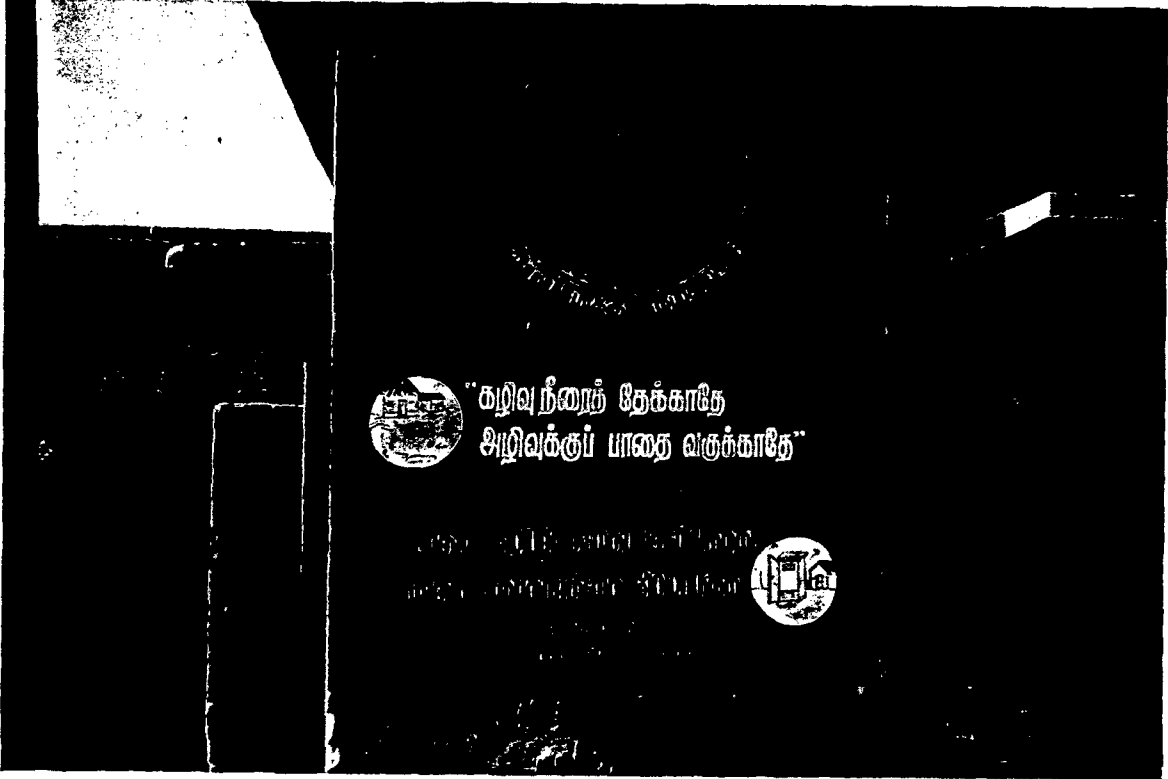
**xii. Preparation of Community Action Plan**

A one day workshop on preparation of community action plan to identify priority needs of households, streets and the community was organised. 105 participants including animators, RCVs and community representatives were involved in preparing a Mini plan for VOC Nagar.

### xiii. Wall Painting

As a part of awareness creation, messages related to WATSAN have been painted on walls in 5 areas.

Wall painting



### xiv. Garbage Disposal

Under CDD WATSAN project 3750 no of baskets and 6 tricycles were provided to develop a garbage disposal system from primary collection to secondary disposal points. The Area Development Society of Sastri Nagar and Dr.Ambedkar Mandram maintain 2 and 4 no of tricycles each by appointing scavengers to collect household garbage and dispose it at a main point. The households pay Rs.2/- per month towards garbage collection.



Garbage disposal



## **xv. Film Shows**

Film shows on environmental sanitation, immunization, ORS and leprosy were organised in coordination with Corporation of Chennai and Directorate of Films and Field Publicity Division. 250-300 persons for each show participated and their responses were monitored.

## **5. SURVEY, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

A baseline survey was conducted with the assistance of field level women animators to assess the existing physical conditions available and the KAP levels of the beneficiaries.

A community based monitoring system has been established involving the SHGS and ADS members. These community based groups report the monthly/quarterly and yearly progress to the TNSCB. Evaluation of the work done is made and TNSCB Staff advise the community suitably on methods of improving the environmental and physical conditions in the area. The 6th monitoring committee meeting between UNICEF, TNSCB, Metro Water, Corporation of Chennai and NGO was held in October '97 to discuss the issues relating to pre-school and primary schools, maintenance of Public Convenience units, extension of sewerlines and issue No Objection Certificate by TNSCB. The last review meeting held on 2.1.98, with the above attending it, discussed the work to be done in 1998. It also planned formation of children's groups and through them, to pursue the community activities. It has also decided to bring out a journal on the project.

## **6. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

### **i. Distribution of ORS Packets**

1250 No. of ORS packets have been distributed by animators for the diarrhoea affected children.

### **ii. Arivoli Centres**

10 Arivoli centres are being run in coordination with Corporation of Chennai benefitting 200 women approximately.

### **iii. Training in Screen Printing**

A training programme on screen printing was conducted by the Shramik Vidyapeeth on 4th Feb '98. This was attended by 6 animators. The shramik Vidyapeeth had earlier trained women on the preparation of cleaning powder and detergents.

### **iv. Elimination of Child Labour**

It is proposed to perform street plays focussing on the elimination of child labour, child rights and child care are being increasingly given attention to. A meeting in this connection was held in Feb '98.

### **v. Vocational Training**

Vocational training was given to 3 handicapped youth from Dr.Ambedkar Nagar to enable them to eke out a living and thus be economically independent.



**vi. Nutritious food for children**

The Community Food and Nutrition unit from Government of India conducted a demonstration on low cost nutrition, on 7th Jan 98, during which the importance of low cost nutritious food was stressed. The method of preparation of laddus using different cereals like Ragi, ground nut and wheat powder was explained and demonstrated.

**vii. Survey on Child Labour**

A household survey was conducted to identify the number of child labourers and school drop-outs, for starting a transit school. It is also proposed to form child friendly groups to spread CDD WATSAN strategy among children to adopt clean home, school and their surroundings.

**viii. Sewerline Connection**

A household survey on the availability or otherwise of sewer lines was conducted to assess the number of No Objection Certificates to be issued by the TNSCB. Through a single window system, 200 NOCs have been issued to the households. Estimates have been prepared for taking individual sewerline and power connection by 26 households and initial deposits have been paid to the concerned departments.

## Single window system



### ix. Health Camp

A Medical Officer from Voluntry Health Services conducted a survey on the levels of awareness of diabetes in the 5 project areas in co-ordination with the animators.

## CHAPTER VI

### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

A few case studies are presented here

#### **SASTRI NAGAR AREA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

J. Shanthi, the spokesperson of the Sangam narrates: "Our area consists of 1000 families. We had only one public convenience, and that too was dilapidated and unfit for use. We tried moving various Government Departments for renovating the Public Convenience. Help was forthcoming alright, but at a slow pace. Finally we, the women of Sastri Nagar, took upon ourselves the task of repairing the Public Convenience and making it available to the public. Mr. Kumaraswamy of Exnora helped us in the process. I am very happy to say that we have succeeded in our task, thanks to the co-operation and participation of the community, particularly the women.

Yes, we desire individual latrines, but with our meagre income we are unable to satisfy our desire immediately. Yet, our savings scheme is working well and we are slowly, but steadily, building up our savings to see that a toilet in each household is not a distant dream.



Maintenance of public convenience unit by Sastri Nagar, Area Development Society



## THIRU-VI-KA NAGAR AREA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

T. Meena, the president tells :

People have been fighting for their rights, their legitimate dues. We, the women of this area literally fought a battle to ensure that the food articles supplied through the public distribution system was fair and regular. Many were the ordeals that we had to face to achieve our goal. First we approached the officials of "AMUDAM", then we marched to "CHINTAMANI", a bigger store that runs the ration shop. Then we marched to the food supply office at Perambur and requested the officials to redress our grievances. Finally we staged a Dharana in front of Pulianthope Police Station. As a result Police accompanied us to the shop and with their help proper distribution of food articles and Kerosene was ensured.

We have now joined hands with TNSCB and the WED-Trust, we have formed many "self-help groups" we save money regularly so that it could be used up on a later day.

We have taken part in street plays to reinforce the fact that water and sanitation are absolutely essential in one's life, that cleanliness is next to godliness, that community participation can solve a number of problems. Verily, the Area Development Society at Thiru Vi.Ka. Nagar promises to be a force to be reckoned with.

## **Dr.AMBEDKAR NAGAR AREA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

A.Mahimai Mary, Animator and ADS member is a poet, a theatre artist and an ardent social worker despite many problems in her personal life.

She says that the women in her area have now woken up; they were, till now, a slumbering tiger.

The encouragement and assistance given by WED - Trust and the CDD WATSAN project staff have greatly enthused them in their work. These institutions have trained them in various developmental programmes and this additional input has, further, equipped them with the knowledge and the courage to go ahead in their march towards a safe and clean environment. Economic independence through income generating programmes has raised their self-esteem and they are prepared to face the world, whatever be the odds.

All the facts mentioned above have been narrated in the form of a beautiful poem, embellished with rhyme alteration and imagery.

## V.O.C. NAGAR AREA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

Saraswati from the area writes: We, the members of the Area Development Society and the other women, have been greatly benefitted by the CDD WATSAN Project. The project staff have educated us on the need for cleanliness, hygiene, environmental sanitation, child health, pre-natal and post-natal care, nutritious food, boiling drinking water, desisting from eating openly kept food items that are covered by flies, knowledge about diarrhoea and ORS and information education.

WED - Trust has helped us in opening a bank account, taught us about savings and thrift.

We have formed ourselves into groups, each group with 40 members. Every week we credit Rs.10/- each in the Indian Bank. After 6 months, if we need the money for our expenses, we withdraw the money and repay it in 6 months.

In our area, we have 5 such groups totally, in all the 5 areas put together, there are over 1000 women who have become members of self-help groups.

As ADS members, do you want to know what we have achieved?

There was a sewer block; we sent a petition to the Metro Water and followed it up.

Garbage was dumped in open spaces; we sent a petition to the Corporation of Chennai requesting them to remove the garbage.

We are determined to make our place, a place worthy of living, worthy of emulation by other residential areas.

We have conducted a "Health Awareness Camp" to motivate our women.

What are our future plans? We are going to enter into small time business and perhaps earn Rs.50/- to Rs.100/- per day.

All these facts mentioned above have been presented in the form of an interview with a press reporter.

And finally here is a suggestion from an artist.

"I am V. Shanmugam, belonging to "Pooncholai Art Club" of Pulianthope, thanks to the State Resource Centre and CDD WATSAN Project, we have turned proficient actors and actresses (I mean, my troupe). We are happy that through our street plays, we are able to disseminate the message far and wide. Our grateful thanks to them.



## **WORKSHOP ON PREPARATION OF ACTION PLAN BY AREA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETIES**

A 2 day workshop on preparation of Action plan by Area Development Societies has been organised. The main objective of the workshop was two fold.

- i. To give a free hand to all the member participants in shaping their future.
- ii. To arrive at a consensus of opinion and consequently, an action plan that would set in motion, the schemes to be implemented.

A total of 34 members from 4 Areas Development Societies of VOC Nagar, Thiruvika Nagar, Dr.Ambedkar Nagar and Sastri Nagar participated.

The Agenda for the workshop was framed under.

- a) Introduction to key areas by officials / resource persons.
- b) Group discussion by Area Development Society members.
- c) Presentation of the findings of each group by the team leader, under different heads such as water and sanitation, child care and women development and empowerment.

The proceedings of the workshop are as follows:

- 1. Water and sanitation**
  - i. Garbage disposal**

The Area Development Society members assisted by other field staff and Corporation of Chennai will make sincere efforts to clear the garbage dumping at Thiruvika Nagar, adjoining the primary school. The garbage mound near Dr.Ambedkar Nagar will be removed and child care centre will be opened. This area also need a playground for the children to play and enjoy fresh air.

## **ii. School toilets**

The Area Development Society Members proposed to approach Corporation of Chennai to repair and restore school toilets in Thiruvika Nagar and Narasimha Nagar.

## **iii. Public convenience units**

The Area Development Society Members desired to demolish the existing public convenience units at Thiruvika Nagar and Dr.Ambedkar Nagar which are in dilapidated condition. A public library has been requested in the same place for benefit of children and youngsters.

Childrens toilets at Sastri Nagar has been requested in the proposed site of children's park which is not in use.

## **iv. Public Fountains**

The Area Development Society Members decided to attend to the contamination of drinking water and additional provision of pipelines for drinking water at Thiruvika Nagar by approaching Metro Water. The Area Development Society members decided to educate the community on the frequent blockages due to indiscriminate disposal of waste in sewerlines.

## **v. Storm water drains**

The Area Development Society members of Sastri Nagar had a positive response from Corporation of Chennai regarding clearing blockages in storm water drains and the members decided to adopt the same strategy.

## **II. Women's development and empowerment**

i. The Area Development Society members decided to allocate one hour per day to impart literacy to the uneducated.

**ii. Economic upliftment**

The Area Development Society members decided to set up small business individually or in groups to improve their economic status.

**iii. Self help groups**

The Area Development Society members decided to encourage women to join self help groups and motivate members to pay subscription regularly.

**iv. School drop outs**

Special coaching centers will be started to impart education to girl children. The Area Development Society members also decided to resolve family disputes, problem arising out of poverty and other social and economic difficulties.

**III. Child Care**

Day care centres will be established in VOC Nagar and Sastri Nagar to benefit working women. Nutrition will be provided by Area Development Society members apart from health care in coordination with non-governmental and community based organisations.

The Area Development Society members will also coordinate with the primary school teachers to improve the quality of education through attending Parent Teacher Association. School drop outs will be motivated to go back to school through intensive enrolment drive.

Children between 14-18 age group will be referred to undergo vocational training. Child labourers will be identified and rehabilitate them through provision of uniforms, books etc. Physically handicapped children will be referred to institutions for aids and total rehabilitation.

## CHAPTER VII.

### ATTENTION PLEASE

A few areas that require urgent attention

1. As far as school sanitation is concerned, not much headway has been made and the conditions of the pre-school surroundings leave much to be desired. The 4 Area Development Societies that have been formed must take up this issue on a war-footing and see that the children are given a fair deal. It is hoped that the ADS members would leave no stone unturned to sat the primary schools don a new, clean look.
2. The existing row of toilets in Dr.Ambedkar Nagar is totally blocked. The Metro Water is yet to take action on the removal of the blocks in the sewer lines that lead to these toilets. The ADS members may request the authorities concerned to clear the blocks so that the toilets again become useable.
3. As of now, 3 public conveniences are being manned by the Sulabh International. There are 3 other Public Conveniences which need immediate attention. Of these, one is proposed to be taken over by the residents of Sastri Nagar, which is a welcome move. The other two are awaiting such sponsors for their maintenance. The Area Development Societies that has been formed in this area met at a recent workshop, along with other ADS members and has promised to take up the maintenance of the Public Convenience Units in their area. They have been advised by the officials of the TNSCB to carefully study the working of the Sulabh International so that they can follow the same procedure and be successful in their efforts.

4. Despite the provision of 4 tricycles to the Dr.Ambedkar Manram for the removal of garbage, garbage is being dumped in a haphazard manner in the open space at the end of Dr.Ambedkar Nagar, adjoining a large number of street houses. This is a major health hazard that needs to be looked into immediately.
  
5. The Corporation of Chennai has sanctioned a sum of Rs.2 crores for the modernisation and mechanisation of the slaughter house adjoining these slums. Priority attention may be paid to these since the present slaughter house is a high source of air pollution in the area. Moreover, some anti-social elements amongst the residents butcher the animals in street corners, leading to nasty, disgusting sights of flesh and blood which not only nauseate the people around, but is a positive source of nuisance to the residents. This activity must be strictly curbed and deterrent punishment awarded to those who flout the order.

## CHAPTER VIII

### LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Several other activities relating to the improvement of the area are on the anvil, or are being carried on. Some of these are :

- a. The CDD WATSAN project has been used as an entry point to bring about overall improvement of the area. Whilst the initial aim was only to control diarrhoeal diseases, the reach and thrust has now assumed much large proportion, and the present status of the project emphasises women empowerment and child rights. The child has a right to a safe and clean environment and it is the duty of the community to raise the nutrition status of the children. The project now proposes to enhance the quality of nutritious food provided to the children, by working in co-ordination with the ICDS staff and by educating the community on growth monitoring, child health, and nutrition. Community based water quality surveillance is also being planned. The water supplied to the area will be monitored by the ADS members and suitable remedial measures initiated.
- b. Orientation and training of Area Development Society Members : All the members of the 4 ADS met at a training programme on 24 February '98 and agreed that a Community Development Society (CDS) be formed to ensure total development of the area. It was decided that the CDS would consist of 33 members. These members will select their President, Vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The selection process is in progress. The procedure to be followed was explained by Mr. Anthony samy of WED - Trust.
- c. All the ADS members met at a workshop (on the 16th & 17th of March 1998) to discuss methods by which they could themselves take over the

maintenance of the community facilities, once the project staff withdraw from the scene, at the end of the term.

A detailed report on this workshop is being processed.

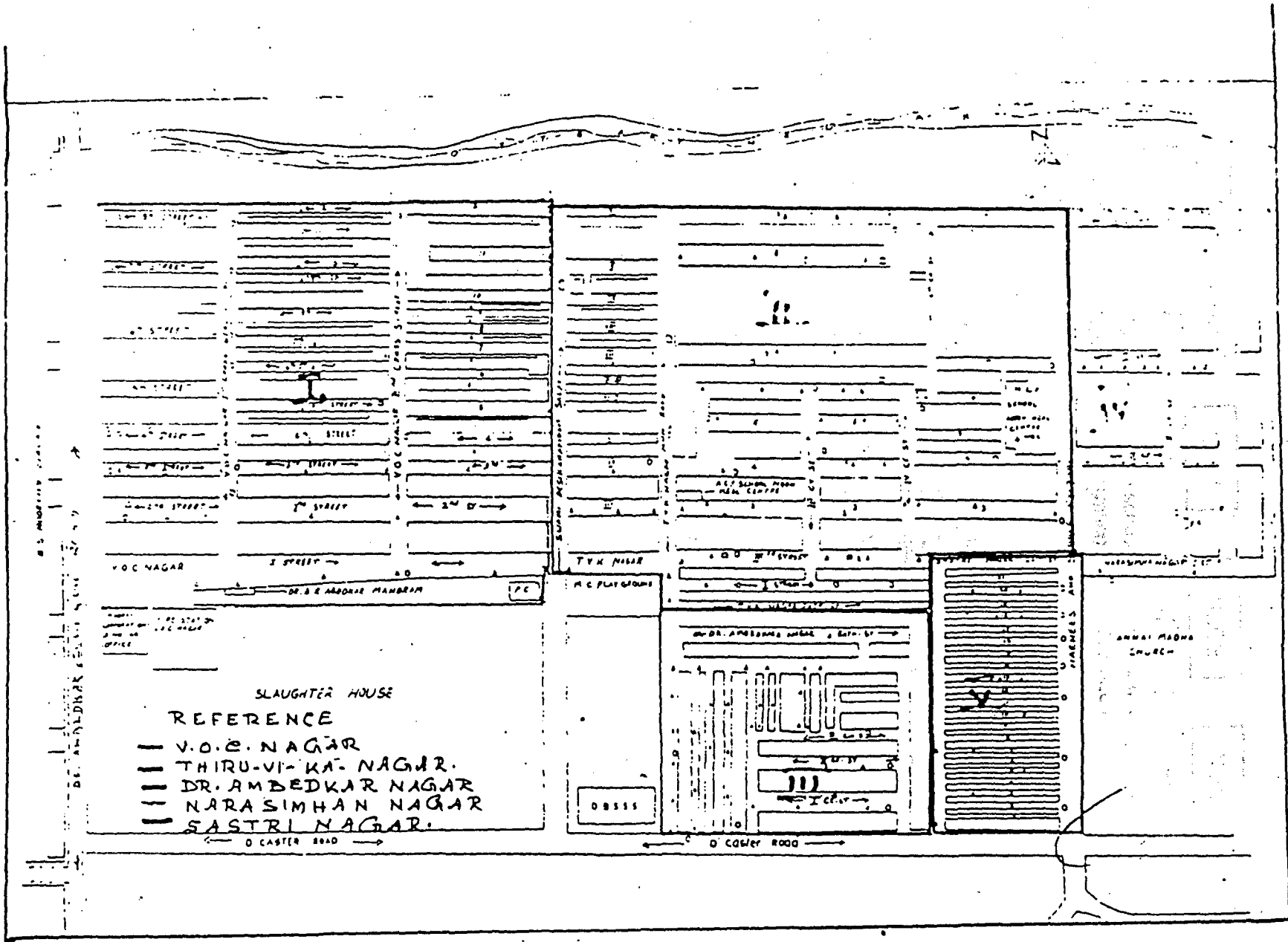
The major points that emerged were :

1. The ADS members confirmed their continued interest in the upkeep of the area
  2. The ADS members offered specific suggestions relating to improvement in environmental and school sanitation, thrift and credit formation and last, but not the least, child care.
  3. All the members have agreed to constitute the CDS that will oversee the overall improvement in the area and make Pulianthope a role model in terms of drinking water facilities, sanitation, mother and child care and better health.
- d. The Corporation of Chennai has promised to construct Public Convenience Units in the place of the old dilapidated ones. Once this materialises, the maintenance and upkeep of these Public Convenience Units could be handed over to the different ADS and hopefully this should result in a clean, pleasant environment.
- e. It is proposed to plant trees and ornamental plants in the area that would at once (a) beautify the area and (b) provide the much needed oxygen for the people. A meeting in this regard was held on 6.2.98, where details of tree plantation were discussed with Mr.Kalaichelvan, It is hoped that this idea takes deep root and fruitifies.
- f. A Newsletter on the CDD WATSAN project is proposed to be published. This will narrate the achievements of each of the ADS in regard to

improvement in food items and kerosene supply in their area (ii) maintenance of toilets, (iii) school facilities, (iv) other miscellaneous matters. The newsletter is also meant to be an eye-opener to the other Government departments, so that they offer their inputs for the betterment of the community.

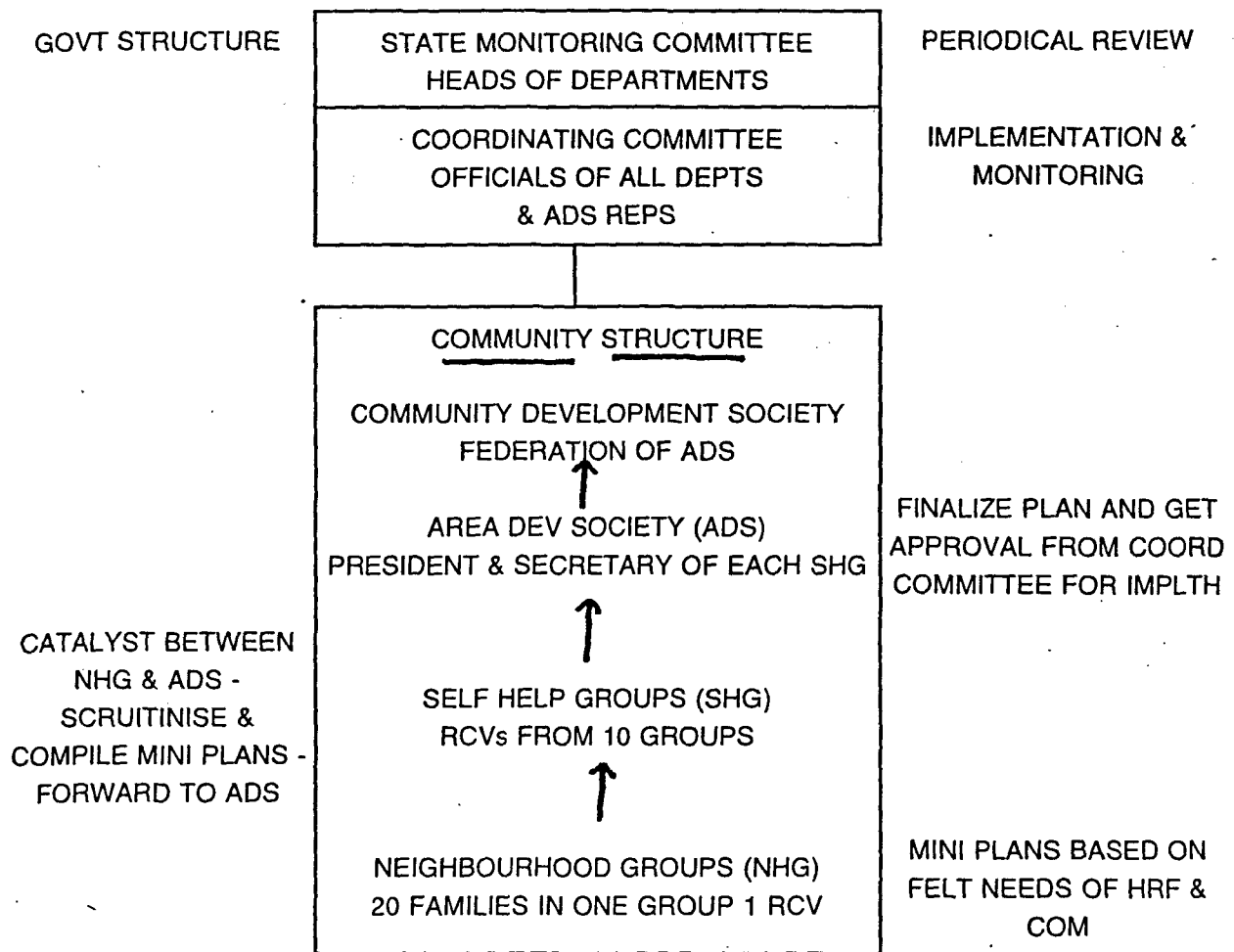
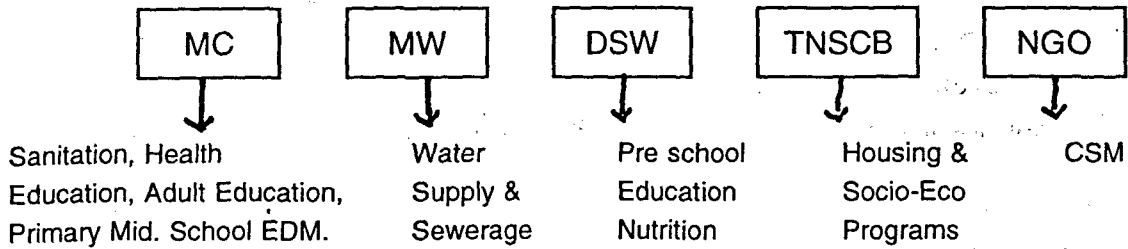
- g. While it is laudable that more and more women are taking up income generating activities, albeit in a small way, a major hurdle that they face is the marketing of these products. TNSCB, project staff and the NGOs could help the women identify markets for their products.





## ANNEXURE II

### CONVERGENCE OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS



### BOTTOM UP PLANNING

**STATEMENT OF THE TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT UNDER**  
**CDD WATSAN PROJECT**

Sl.No	Activity	Achievement for the period covering February '96 to April '98  Physical
1	<b>Manpower Mobilisation</b>	
i.	Recruitment of project staff	22 Nos.
2	<b>Capacity Building</b>	
i.	Training of Animators	20
ii.	District level workshop	44
iii.	Training of Resident Community Volunteers	210
iv.	Orientation of field functionaries	38
v.	Area level workshops	150
vi.	Project level workshop	75
vii.	Workshop on preparation of Jatha script	25
viii	Training of volunteers on Jatha performance	15
ix.	Training in pump operation and maintenance	30
x.	Street vendors training	40
xi.	Orientation visit to LEAD, NGO, Trichy	35

xii.	Orientation visit to Alleppey and Trivandrum	15
xiii.	Orientation visit to Ahmedabad; Baroda and Indore.	7
<b>3.</b>	<b>Income generation programme</b>	
i.	Training on Composite Credit Mechanism	20
ii.	Area based production centre	20
iii.	Formation of self help groups	25 Groups 1200 Women
iv.	Formation of area development societies	4 Nos.
v.	No of loans distributed	214
vi.	Employment training Referrals	84 Nos
<b>4</b>	<b>Social Mobilisation and awareness creation</b>	
i.	Primary school enrolment	100
ii.	Jatha performance	30 Prg. 7500 Beneficiaries
iii.	Pre and primary school sanitation awareness	200
iv.	Distribution of nets to street vendors	40
v.	Sanitation and cleaning campaigns	Whole Community
vi.	Pulse polio immunization	5039
vii.	Eye camp	20
viii.	AIDs awareness	70

ix.	Awareness creation on tuberculosis	350
x.	Awareness creation on feeding practices for mothers	50
xi.	Awareness creation on alcoholism	70
xii.	Preparation of community action plan	105
xiii.	Wall painting	5 areas
xiv.	Film shows on environmental sanitation, immunization, ORS, leprosy etc.	1000 Nos.

**5 Hardware component**

i.	Sewerline connection to VOC Nagar and Thiruvika Nagar	1200 Households by-Metro water at a total cost of Rs.25.93 lakhs
ii.	No. of handpumps installed and repaired	20 Nos. Metro Water
iii.	Installation of chlorinators	2 Areas 0.75 lakhs by Metro Water
iv.	Pipelines laid for areas	2 Areas Metro water Rs.1.2 lakhs
v.	No of street lights repaired	9 Nos Corporation of Chennai (Rs.1.9 lakhs)
vi.	No. of dustbins constructed	9 Nos. Corporation of Chennai
vii.	No. of Tricycles distributed	6 Nos. British Airways fund

## 6 Other Activities

i.	Distribution of ORS packets	1250 Corporation of Chennai
ii.	Literacy centres	10 Nos. Benefitting 200 Women
iii.	Training in screen printing	6
iv.	Elimination of Child Labour	25 Boys & Girls
v.	Vocational training for Physically handicapped	3
vi.	Number of NOC's issued by TNSCB for taking individual sewer line, water line and electricity connection	200 Nos

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## HARDWARE COMPONENT

Department	Activity	Beneficiaries	Cost in Lakhs
Metro Water	Sewerline connection to VOC Nagar and Thiruvika Nagar	1200 Households	25.93
	No. of handpumps installed and repaired	20 Nos.	2.00
	Installation of chlorinators	2 Areas	0.75
	Pipelines laid for areas	3 Areas	1.2
Corporation of Chennai	No of street lights repaired	9 Nos.	1.9
	No. of dustbins constructed	9 Nos.	-
	Main Road Work at Dr.Ambedkar Nagar	-	1.40
	Road Work at VOC Nagar	-	7.40
	Road work at TVK Nagar	-	6.50
	Road Work at Shastri Nagar	-	2.00
	Road Work at Narasimha Nagar	-	4.00
	Repairs to Storm Water Drains at TVK Nagar	-	3.70
	Repairs to PC Unit at VOC Nagar	-	0.40
Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board	Issue of No Objection Certificates for obtaining individual sewerline and water line connections	-	-
British Airways	No. of Tricycles distributed	-	6 Nos.
	No. of baskets distributed	-	3750 Nos.

PROPOSED WORKS OF CORPORATION OF CHENNAI FOR 1998-99

Sl.No.	Activity	Cost in Lakhs
1.	New Public convenience unit at Sastri Nagar	4.00
2.	Two number of children's toilet at Sastri Nagar	1.50
3.	Public convenience unit at Dr.Ambedkar Nagar	4.00
4.	Compound wall to PC unit at Dr.Ambedkar Nagar	4.00
5.	Road work at Sastri Nagar	4.23
6.	TVK Nagar lanes CC Road	1.20
7.	Construction of primary school at Narasimha Nagar	38.00
8.	Construction of primary school at TVK Nagar	28.00
	Total	84.93