

**UNDERSTANDING PLANET EARTH FOR WOMEN AND  
CHILDREN  
BASELINE STUDY REPORT  
For  
BANASTHALI RADIO  
Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Niwai (Tonk), Rajasthan**

October 25–30, 2010

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## Project Context

### The Background

The Commonwealth Educational Media Centre for Asia (CEMCA) catalysed and supported by Rashtriya Vigyan Evam Prodyogiki Sanchar Parishad (RVSP), Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi, embarked upon a pan-Indian project to popularise science.

RVSP had decided to celebrate 2008 as the *Year of Planet Earth*. Following this, several community radio stations were commissioned to produce daily episodes of the programme entitled “Understanding Planet Earth for Women and Children” over a six-month to one-year period. This project aims to reach out to women and children (age 15 and above) in the poorly literate sections of society in the rural areas through community participatory programmes.

Banasthali radio had earlier completed a one-year project on the theme Science for Women, also sponsored through RVSP and implemented through CEMCA. The aim of the project was to evaluate and encourage understanding and application of science in everyday life for women. Its’ special emphasis was “nutrition and health”. Following successful completion of this project, Banasthali radio submitted a proposal for a second phase. At present, the project under ‘Planet Earth’ has been awarded to Banasthali Radio for a one-year duration, i.e., to produce 365 episodes of the programme.

CEMCA with its expertise in research, community participation and capacity building, was selected as the nodal organisation and was asked to submit a comprehensive proposal to RVSP for implementing and monitoring the project. CEMCA’s role in the project is extensive: CEMCA is the focal organisation for selection of educational institutions and has been entrusted with the following responsibility:

1. Help in identifying the communities and conduct a baseline study to profile the communities within the catchments areas of the community radio station,

2. Act as a facilitator for capacity building among the students and the women from the communities so that the programmes developed can be truly community participatory,
3. Ensure that the programmes are interesting enough to motivate the participants/listeners (both women and children) to understand issues relating to planet earth,
4. Ensure proper utilisation of the funds generated by RVPSP.

CEMCA has designed the implementation programme in two phases:

The first phase consists of a baseline study conducted under the supervision of a CEMCA-appointed expert, using students and community members. Through this study, a profile of the community is mapped, the current practices and knowledge base vis-à-vis a range of issues/subjects in the community documented and assessment made of the needs and shortcomings. The baseline study is also designed to motivate the students to understand and interact with the community women and children and to develop awareness within the community about the FM channel run by the educational institution.

In the second phase, workshops are conducted in the educational institutions for a capacity building exercise for the production teams, which will design and produce community participatory radio programmes with the central theme of Planet Earth. These community participatory programmes will be broadcast from the channel daily following the workshop. *(List of programmes produced as part of capacity building are provided in Appendix 8)*

The following report is the findings from the baseline study for BANASTHALI RADIO licensed to Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Niwai (Tonk), Rajasthan. This is the first privately owned radio station in the Community Radio category set up in the state.

## Profile of BANASTHALI RADIO

BANASTHALI RADIO, operating at a frequency of 90.4 MHz, was the first community radio station licensed in the state of Rajasthan. Reaching out to areas within the radius of 10–15Km, it primarily covers the north–eastern part of Tonk district. BANASTHALI RADIO has been operating since January 2005 as a campus radio station for students. As the signals were received in almost 50 villages surrounding the campus, students started outdoor recordings as part of the extension activities of Vidyapeeth. Over the next twelve months, community members began to be initiated, trained and inducted into programme production, presentation and supervision of transmission.

BANASTHALI RADIO thus is an example of community participatory radio where students, staff from the campus and community members from the catchment area of the station work together to make it an effective community medium. It is now an integral part of the lives of the people of the villages in the vicinity. At present RADIO BANASTHALI broadcasts for twelve hours daily– four hours of original programming everyday, which is repeated in two separate slots to ensure wide listenership. The radio station regularly conducts audience surveys to understand the needs of the community and the data is used to make changes in programme planning and presentation. In 2007, UNICEF, in collaboration with RADIO BANASTHALI started a Community Radio Project as part of UNICEF’s integrated village development programme.

## Baseline Study Objectives & Design

### Objectives

The baseline study aims to achieve:

- Documentation of the socio–economic and demographic profiles of the target listeners
- An in–depth understanding of the media habits of women and youth (above 15 years of age), particularly with reference to radio

- Identify issues of concern for the community
- Assess the willingness/interest among women for participation in the community radio initiative
- Build awareness of *Planet Earth* programmes through BANASTHALI RADIO



## Study Methodology

The baseline study was initiated from October 25, 2010. The survey was conducted primarily by community volunteers and students of Banasthali Vidyapeeth. The survey covered 1000 homes from 50 villages around the campus. *(Map of the catchment area is provided in Appendix 7)*

## Survey Instrument

CEMCA designed a detailed questionnaire comprising of 48 questions for the baseline study. The questionnaire was sent to Banasthali Vidyapeeth for translation into the local Rajasthani Dialect. It was also adjusted to suit the local profile. The translated questionnaire was rechecked and finalised in

consultation with CEMCA before the baseline study workshop commenced. 1250 copies of the questionnaire were printed and an equal number of stickers were designed to advertise BANASTHALI RADIO 90.4 through which *Planet Earth* would be broadcast in future months. On behalf of BANASTHALI RADIO, Shri Lokesh Sharma, Station Manager, coordinated the project with assistance from Shri Zafar Khan, Asst. Producer. Prof. Chitra Purohit, Secretary, Banasthali Vidyapeeth, officially inaugurated the workshop. On behalf of CEMCA, the chief facilitators were Ms. Shalini Raghaviah, Consultant, and Project Assistant Ms. Rupica Saxena.

The questionnaire consisted of five distinct sections:

1. Information on socio-economic and demographic profile of the listeners of the FM station
2. Media habits of the listeners-ownership, frequency of listening, interest, utility
3. Current information sources and nature of solution for problems on issues like environmental problems experienced in the locality
4. Other issues of local importance
5. Issues that community women/youth would like to hear as well as participate on radio.

## Data Collection

A two-day workshop was held from October 25-26, 2010, to explain the entire project, methodology of data collection, need for the baseline study, precautions to be observed while visiting the households, and the procedure for tabulation. About 20 students/community volunteers participated in the workshop. At the commencement of the Baseline Study Workshop, all participants were explained the rationale of the study, the objectives and the expectation from the project. The workshop was inaugurated Prof. Chitra Purohit, who addressed the participants and spoke to them about the Planet Earth project and how women and children could contribute towards this cause. She encouraged the community members to be active participants.



Prof. Chitra Purohit,  
Secretary, Banasthali  
Vidyapeeth, addresses  
the gathering

Ms. Shalini Raghaviah explained the objectives of the project and procedural details for the baseline study data collection. Each question in the questionnaire booklet was taken up for detailed explanation and each participant was given 50 questionnaire booklets for the survey after the workshop. The participants were asked to conduct mock interviews using sample questionnaires. On the second day of the workshop, the data collected was checked and the difficulties faced by the participants were clarified. In the actual data collection, a total of 50 villages were covered. Ms. Shalini Raghaviah and Ms. Rupica Saxena too made visits to these villages to ensure that data collection was going on in the appropriate manner. Later on, each questionnaire was checked, and wherever doubts arose, the data rechecked and corrections incorporated. The entire process of data collection was completed in 6 days.



Ms. Shalini Raghaviah briefs the participants on  
project objectives



Asst. Producer Zafar Khan interacts with a survey respondent. Community member Bhavna Jain conducts the interview.

The complete data were handed over to Mr.Lokesh Sharma, Project Coordinator for Banasthali Radio. Ms. Shalini Raghaviah, Mr.Lokesh Sharma and Ms.Rupica Saxena provided orientation to the data entry operators for the purpose of correct and complete data entry.



Data collection in progress



Data collection in progress

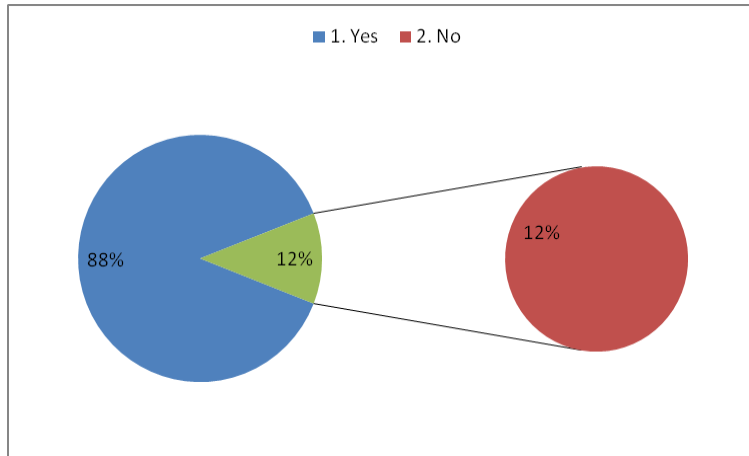
## Data Analysis

### Part A. Media Profile

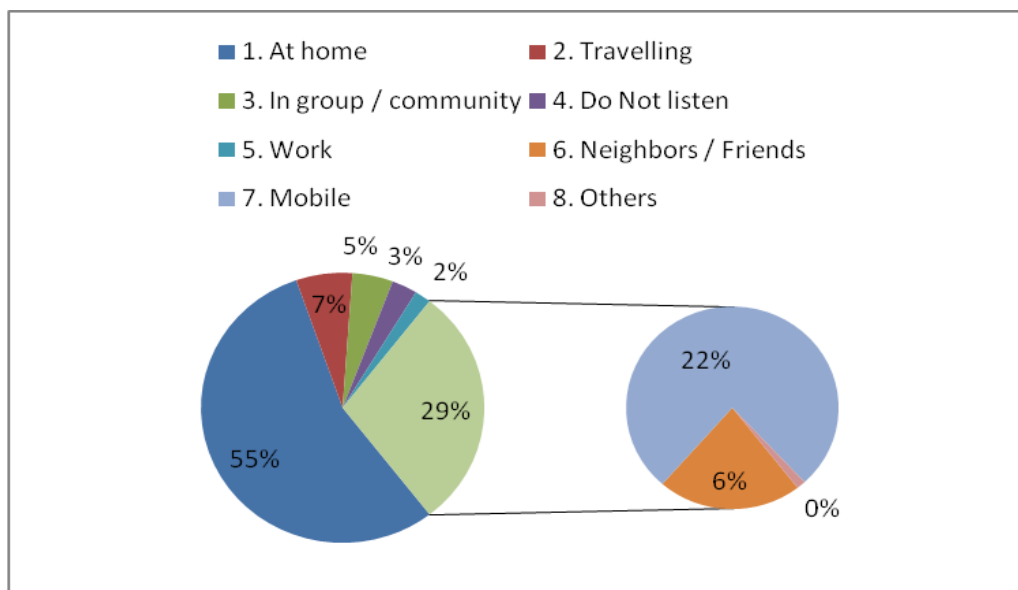
News papers and Television: Less than a fourth of the respondents read newspapers (23.6%). The reasons for such low readership might vary from illiteracy to lack of adequate income. Of the newspapers, *Rajasthan Patrika* had the highest readership (14.6%), followed by *Dainik Bhaskar* (9%). Less than one out of ten respondents subscribed to magazines at home (7.3%). Again, the reasons might vary from illiteracy, low income and not being in the habit of reading. Even among the magazines, the small percentage who subscribed to magazines did so for children's magazines like *Balhans* and *Balbhaskar* (7.3%). Overall, this is indicative that adult literacy/reading habit is still quite low. Not surprisingly, more than three-fourth of the respondents owned television sets (76.2%). The most-watched channel is *Doordarshan*, followed by *Star TV* and

*Sony TV.* Cable/DTH connections were availed only by around three out of ten respondents (32.1%). (Reference tables 01,01A, 02, 02A, 03, 03A, 04, 05, 06)

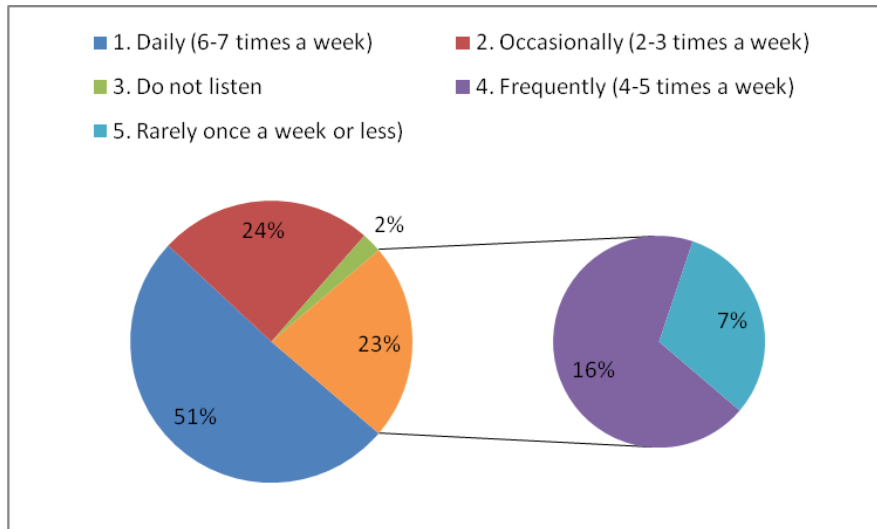
Radio: It is heartening to find that nearly nine out of ten respondents (88.1%) own radio sets, out of which most of them have FM band.



Maximum respondents listen to radio at home (83.3%). Only a small percentage listens while travelling/while at work/ in a community or group or with neighbours and friends. It is also interesting to note that a third of the respondents listen to radio on their mobile phones (33.5%).

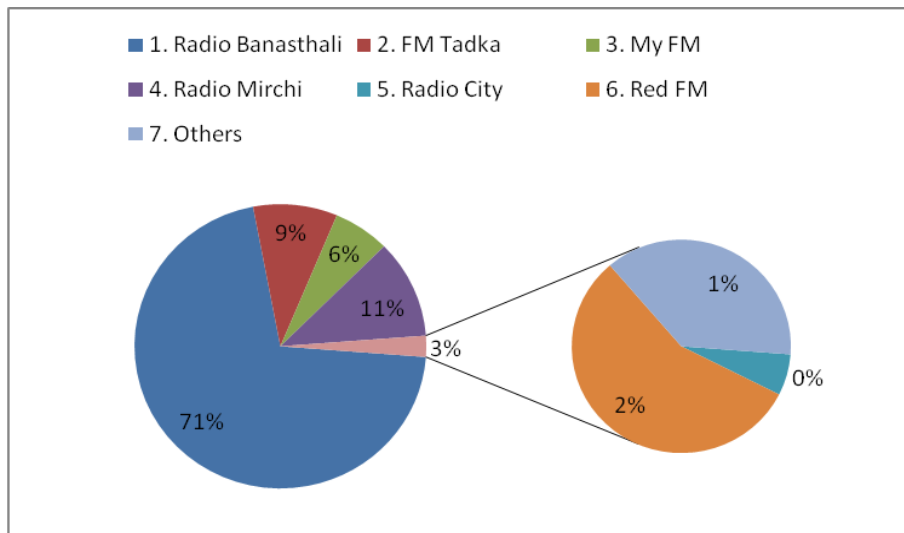


About half the respondents listen to radio everyday (50.7%). A fourth of them listen 2–3 times a week (24.5%). Maximum respondents also listen to radio in the 6–8 am time slot (22.6%), followed by the 5–8 pm slot (17.9%) and after 10 pm (15.9%).

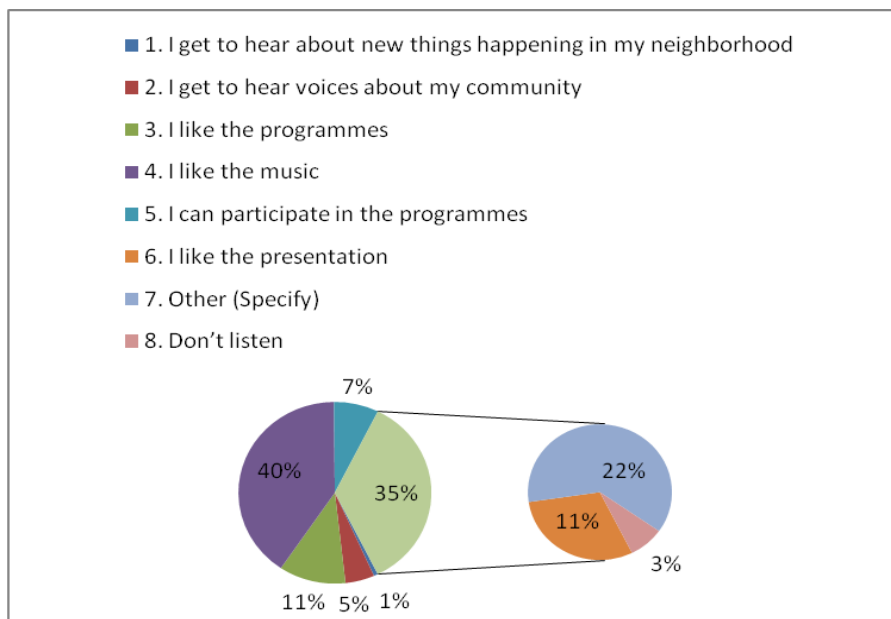


(Reference tables: 07, 08, 09, 10)

Radio Banasthali: Radio Banasthali appears to be the most popular channel, preferred by 94 per cent of the respondents. Only a very small percentage prefer other channels such as Radio Mirchi (14.9%) and FM Tadka(12.4%).

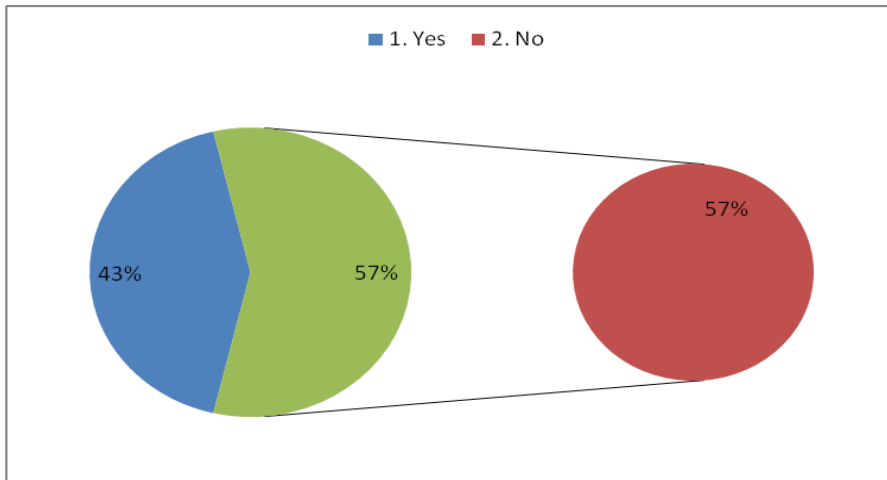


Nearly ninetyseven (96.8%) of the respondents listen to Radio Banasthali. The same number of respondents also had preference towards ‘particular programmes’ of Radio Banasthali that they listened to (96.5%). For about four out of ten respondents (42.8%), the day of the survey was the last time they listened to Radio Banasthali. 19.3% had listened two days earlier, followed by ‘yesterday’ (16.9%) and ‘few days ago’. (15.4%). The most popular feature of Banasthali radio is the music (mentioned by about four out of ten respondents (40.4%)). ‘I like the programmes’ was mentioned by 11.2% of the respondents. Other responses were ‘I can participated in the programmes’ (7.5%) and ‘I get to hear voices about my community’ (4.9%). One in ten respondents (10.6%) also mentioned that they liked the presentation.

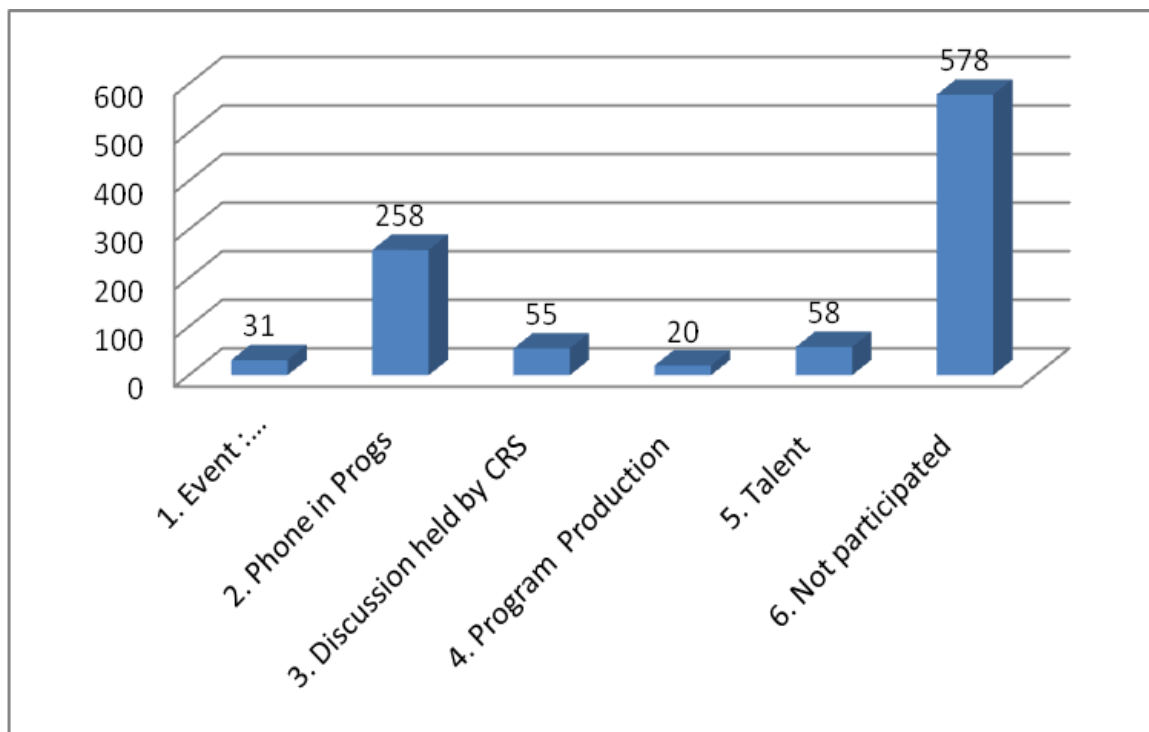


(Reference tables: 11,12,13,14)

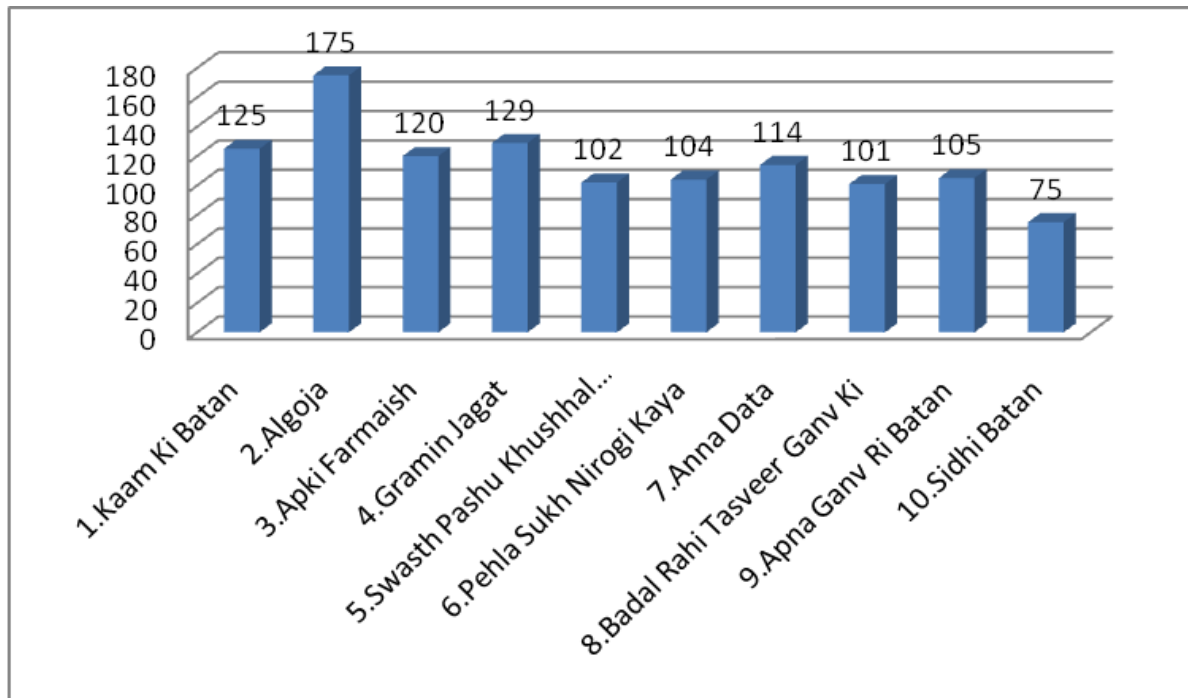
Participation in Radio Banasthali: More than four out of ten respondents (42.6%) have participated in one way or the other in the programmes of Radio Banasthali.



Out of those who have participated, maximum respondents did so through phone-in programmes (25.8%), followed by talent (5.8%) and through discussions held by the station. Only a small percentage have participated through events and competitions (3.1%) and programme production (20%).



Responses with regard to favourite programme is provided below:

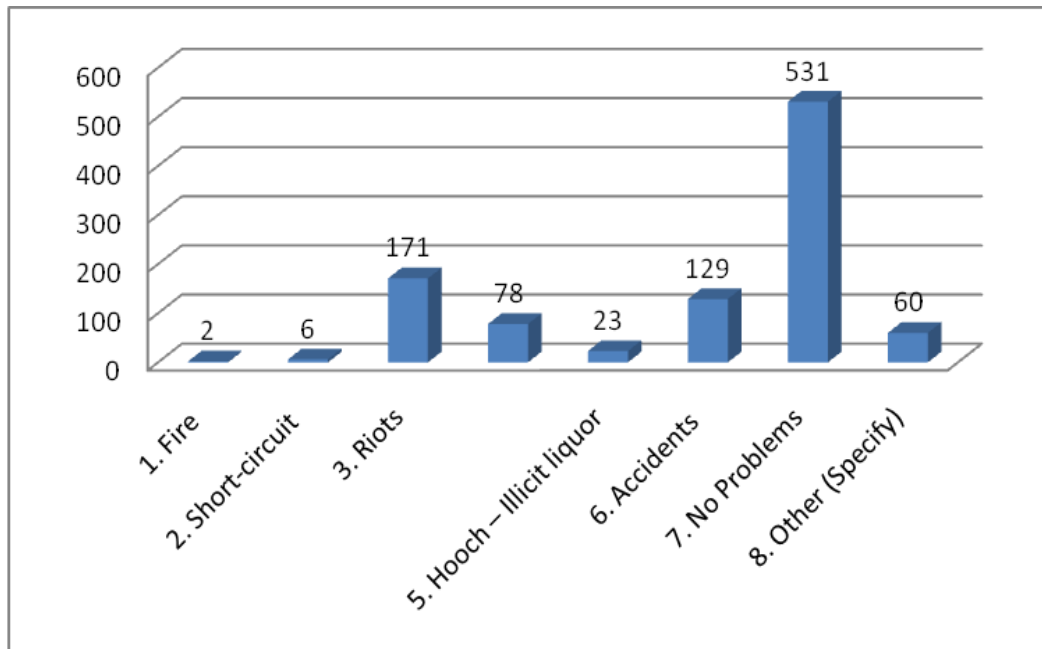


(Reference tables: 15,16,17)

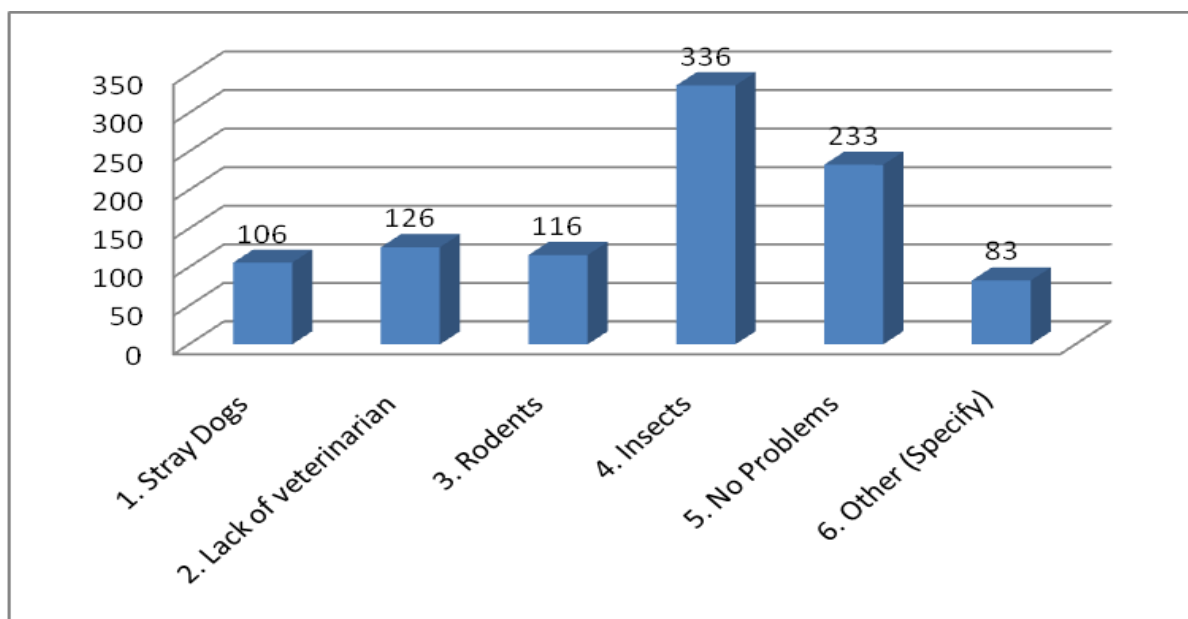
## Part B. Community Problem Area

Water and Sewage: With regard to drinking water, maximum respondents mentioned 'unclean water' (25%) as the main problem faced in terms of drinking water, followed by 'have to go far to fetch (11.7%). Water for household had to be bought from tankers (as mentioned by a maximum of 35.1% respondents) followed by the problem of 'unclean' water (30.6 %). Open drains and clogged drains were problems mentioned by 39.7% and 25.7% respondents respectively. The lack of a proper municipal drainage system was also mentioned by 18.9% respondents. (Reference tables 18, 19, and 20).

Disasters: Droughts were mentioned by more than half the respondents (52.4%) as the most problematic natural disaster, whereas riots and accidents were the most mentioned man-made disaster (17.1% and 12.9%). Other man-made disasters mentioned were 'damage by bad construction' and 'hooch-illicit liquor'. (Reference tables 21 and 22).

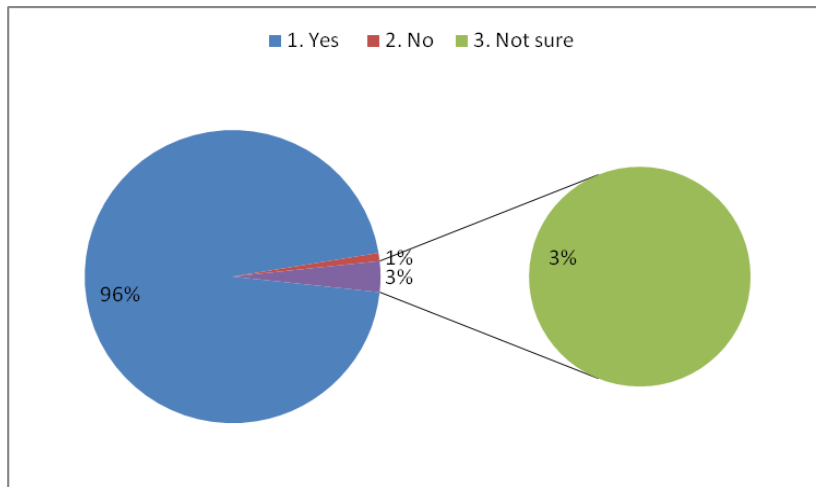


Environment/Animals/Health/Others: Among the environment-related issues, soil pollution, air pollution and water pollution were the most prominent (mentioned by 37.2%, 32.2% and 15% respectively). Traffic congestion and industrial pollution were other problems mentioned. In terms of animal-related problems, insects created the maximum problem (mentioned by 33.6% respondents), followed by rodents, lack of veterinarian and stray dogs.



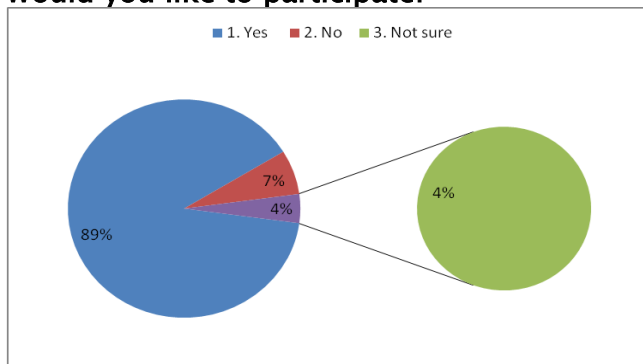
In health-related issues, seasonal diseases were mentioned by about half the respondents (50.4%). Allergies, Malaria and Diabetes were also mentioned. It should be noted that 'poisonous insect' was mentioned by most respondents (95.7%). (Reference tables 23, 24,25,26)

Can Radio Help in Finding Solutions?: it is heartening to see that most respondents (95.7%) said that radio had the potential to find solutions to problems. (Reference table: 27)



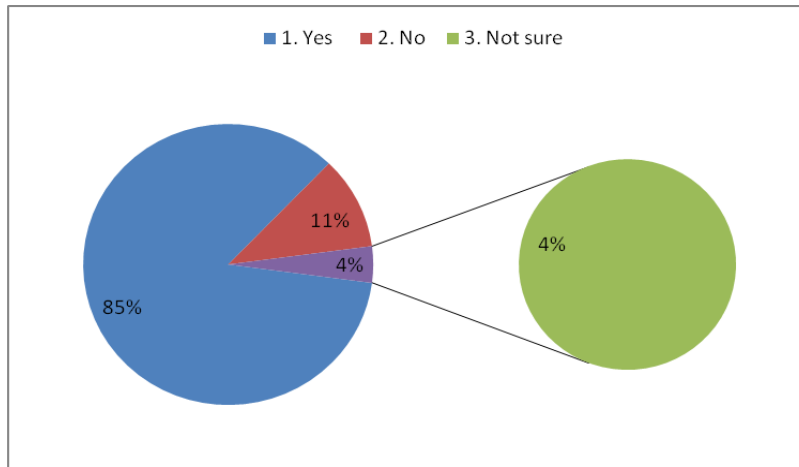
Desire to participate: The fact that nearly nine out of ten (89.1%) respondents indicated their desire to participate in Radio Banasthali's programmes shows that it is an effective participative medium among rural communities. (Reference table: 28)

**Would you like to participate?**

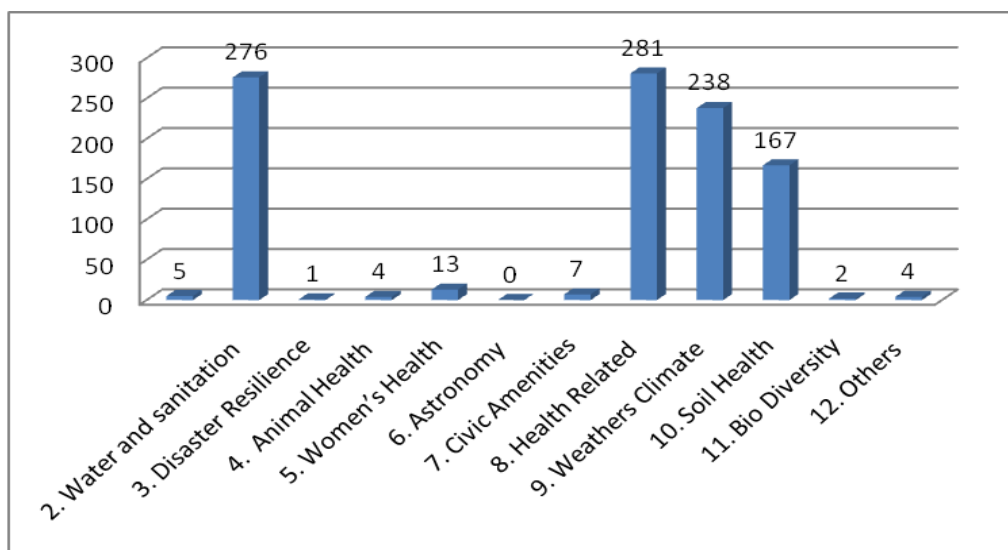


Eight out of ten respondents (80.4%) also said that they prefer to participate in the capacity of an announcer. (*Reference table: 29*)

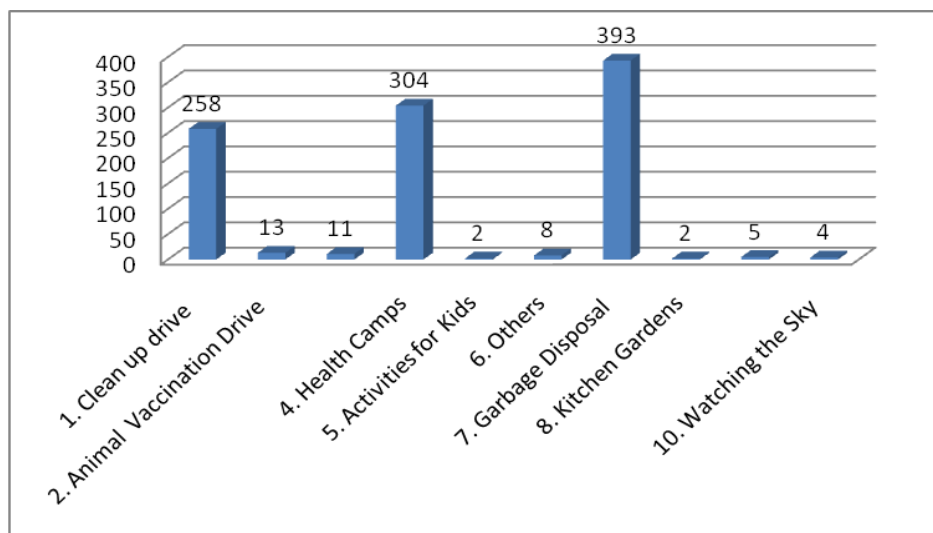
Listening in group: More than eight out of ten respondents (85.1%) said they would like to listen to radio in groups. This reinforces the fact that listening in group by SHGs is a feasible practice. (*Reference table: 30*)



Desire to participate in environment-based programme: The topic that maximum respondents would like to participate in is ‘health-related’, followed by ‘water and sanitation’, ‘weather and climate’ and ‘soil health’. (*Reference table: 31*)



Outreach Activities: As regards interest in outreach activities, respondents said they would be interested in garbage disposal, health camps and clean-up drives. (Reference table: 32)



### Part C. Respondent and Community Profile

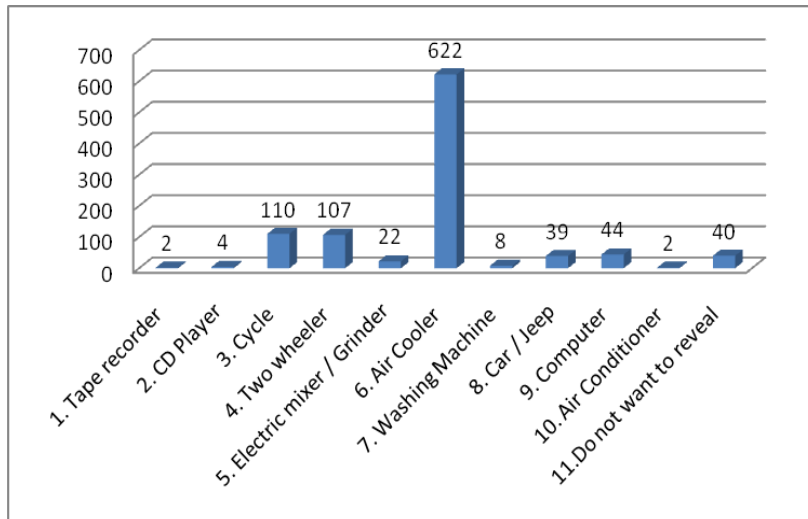
**The overall picture:** Nearly 85 per cent of the respondents were women. Out of the women, maximum respondents (42%) fell in the age group of 21–30. The next highest age–group category was 16–20 (25.4%). Since the survey allows up to 25 percent sample to be male in the age group 15–25, this percentage was 15.3. Nine out of ten respondents (89.3) did not have landline phones, whereas nearly six out of ten (89.3%) had mobile phones. Six out of ten respondents were married. With regard to education/literacy levels, maximum respondents (30%) fell in the undergraduate category, followed by the class 6–9 category (25%). Only 16.5 % of the respondents were illiterate. As regards occupation, 28.3% were students, followed by home makers (23.6%). (Reference tables 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39). Details of children of the respondents are provided in reference tables 40 and 41.

Out of the 1000 households visited, 948 were headed by men. In most cases (95.6%), the head of the household also lived in the same villages. Most

households (95.6%) also had electricity connection. Maximum respondents also lived in *pucca* (78.1%) houses. Hand pump or borewell served as the water source for nearly seven out of ten households (67.4%). The others depended on taps, wells and common taps in the village. Three-fourths of the respondents still used firewood as the fuel for cooking (75.7%). LPG was available only to 13.5%, and the rest used kerosene (10.3%) and gobar gas/bio fuels. Toilet facility was still an issue, with nearly three-fourths (73.7%) using open fields. Nearly a fourth of the respondents (24%) have private, in-house toilets, and only a very marginal percentage (0.7%) was using common toilets. (*Reference tables 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48*).

With regard to health facilities, the dependence on Government hospital and private facilities were nearly equal (30.6% and 31.3% respectively). Quite a few respondents also depended on govt. PHC/CHC and govt. health worker. Overall, the dependence on govt. services is much higher. Only a small percentage of households had members with a disability (6.7%). The disability was mostly orthopaedic in nature, with a few suffering from visual, mental and speech and hearing disabilities. (*Reference tables 49, 50, and 51*).

Only one in ten respondents was a member of any SHG or cultural group. This reduces the chances of group-listening, but neighbourhood communities could be formed for this purpose. More than six out of ten respondent (64.8%) earned a monthly household income of up to Rs.4,500. As the region belongs to a hot and arid climatic zone, 62.2% households had air coolers. One in ten had cycles (11%) and one in ten (10.7%) had two-wheelers. (*Reference tables 52,53 and 54*)



### Implications for Banasthali Radio

1. Banasthali radio already has a high listenership in the region, and the good will and participation built in through the earlier Science for Women needs to be taken forward through Planet Earth.
2. Since this project mainly has to do with 'Planet Earth', the environment-related programmes need to be followed up by action-oriented programmes, in which women and children from the community may be involved.
3. The fact that three-fourths of the respondents do not subscribe to any newspaper or magazine makes radio a medium that could be exploited to a great extent. Also, maximum respondents fall in the 'undergraduate' category, which means their capacity to absorb themes and concepts related to *planet earth* would be high.
4. The penetration of radio sets is high at 87.4%. The listenership is highest in the 6–8 am slot; therefore Radio Banasthali needs to identify the right timeslot in which to air *planet earth*.

5. A high percentage of respondents showed the desire for group listening. However, only a small percentage of them are members of SHGs. This situation provides scope to form groups for the purpose of listening.
6. People's expectation that radio can help find solutions to problems should be exploited by providing activities, discussion and events related to the problems faced by the community.

## Recommendations

1. For the *Planet Earth* series to elicit participation and response, it has to grow out of the 'conceptual and theoretical' mode that is likely to happen, if it is not followed up sufficiently by action-oriented outreach activities.
2. Making programmes interesting and catchy is rather more difficult for the 'Planet Earth' topic in comparison with 'Science for Women'. Therefore, it is necessary to be more imaginative and experiment with various formats and styles in order that the content is understood and absorbed.
3. Many respondents have mentioned eagerness to participate in 'clean-up drive'. The issue of sanitation, i.e. toilets, open drains and soil pollution are important ones to be resolved. These topics could be taken up in series, followed by community activities.
4. The programming for women and children/youth could be of differential levels, since their absorption capacity is different. While students would be able to understand topics at a conceptual level, women would like practical, everyday issues to be discussed and highlighted.
5. Health-related issues and other problem areas have great potential to be addressed through the planet earth programme. Discussion formats, expert-interviews and docu-dramas could be utilised for this.

## PART II: CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP


The second phase of 'Planet Earth' at Banasthali Vidyapeeth began with the capacity building workshop organised for the community women and students. Community women and students were selected on the basis of their interest. The workshop was held from October 28 - 29, 2010. The purpose of the workshop was to:

- ❖ Identify among community members, potential broadcasters for planning and production of the Planet Earth project
- ❖ To encourage interaction among students and community members so that they are able to understand the needs of the community. This in turn would get reflected in the programme scripts and production
- ❖ To train community members for the project on radio production and village reporting
- ❖ To identify relevant themes under the topic *Planet Earth* on which programmes can be produced
- ❖ To produce model programmes with joint participation with students and community members
- ❖ As one round of capacity building was conducted during the *Science for Women* project produced earlier, this was an attempt to review their skills and help them get to the next level

The workshop was organised by the community radio team of Radio Banasthali. Management team from Radio Banasthali included Mr.Lokesh Sharma, Station Manager and Mr.Zafar, Producer. On behalf of CEMCA, Media Expert Ms. Rajashree Trivedi, CEMCA consultant Ms.Shalini Raghaviah and Project Assistant Ms. Rupica Saxena were present.

## Background of Community Participants

Community members who were selected came from all walks of life – home makers, wage earners and community volunteers. Many of them had participated in the capacity building conducted under the ‘Science for Women’ programme. The workshop was divided into two phases. Phase I was for planning and discussion. Phase II was for programme production.

Date	Activity
Day 1	 <p>A participant of the capacity building workshop introduces herself</p> <p>All team members introduced themselves and briefly stated their interest in working with the medium of radio. Media Expert Ms. Rajashree Trivedi introduced herself and spoke about the medium of radio, its key features and the familiarity of the target audience with this medium. This was followed by a brief discussion of the specific features of FM Radio and Radio Banasthali.</p> <p>This was followed by a brainstorming session on the various presentation</p>

formats that have been used so far. Ms. Trivedi asked the participants if they had thought about any new presentation style.

The method of topic selection was taken up next. Mr. Lokesh Sharma reviewed the process of selecting the topic, format, duration and talent. The entire group was asked to come out with topics related to environment and planet earth, as a preliminary exercise. Topic ideas were sought from all participants.



Lokesh Sharma, Station Manager, Banasthali Radio, reviews the process of selecting topics

Ms. Rajashree Trivedi facilitated the process of selection of topics. 'Droughts' and 'floods' was the topic chosen by maximum number of participants. The issue of sanitation and construction of toilets were also part of the list. Participants were asked to slot the topics within the existing programmes called 'gaav gaav daani daani' and 'kaam ki baata'. Topics were taken up one at a time for discussion. One of the participants, Ms. Bhavna Jain, reiterated that the village name should be

established in case of field recording. She came up with the topic of the many ways in which 'our religion is related to our environment'.



Participants script their ideas

Another participant, Ms. Pratibha Parikh, chose 'ground water depletion' as the topic for her exercise. The causes for the same were identified as low rainfall, desertification, forest-felling and waste of water. The 'conversation format' was chosen for the same.

Under 'kaam ki baata' programme, Ms. Sangeeta Jain came up with the topic of how women could help in environment conservation. The content was focused on sensitising the community not to throw garbage onto the streets, the problems created by unregulated use of plastics, and the crisis caused by dumping wet wastes outside the houses, which causes mosquitoes to breed, leading to various illnesses.

Another participant elaborated on the problem of using dirty water for bath, as well as for bathing cattle. This was planned under the 'gaav

gaav daani daani' programme.

Mr. Shankarlal Sharma, a senior community member, spoke about the need to keep toilets clean, the problems that arise from defecating in open fields and the responsibility of parents in instilling 'toilet discipline' among children. Interview and song format was suggested for this programme.

Mr. Rambabu Sharma came up with 'how to stop tree-felling' as a topic under 'kaam ki baata'.

There was also a discussion on child marriage as a topic under social environment. The discussion was on the lines of the ill-effects on the physical and emotional health of the future generation as well.

Following this brainstorming session, Ms. Pratibha Parikh, a participant of the capacity building of the previous series 'Science for Women', shared her initial anxiety and experiences of working with Radio Banasthali.



Participants interact with Media Expert Rajashree Trivedi

	<p>This was followed by a question–answer session in which participants clarified their doubts with Ms. Rajashree Trivedi. Some of these questions are mentioned below:</p> <p><b>Question:</b> How do we line up questions for an interview?  <b>Answer:</b> It is necessary to read, research and write down the questions before–hand.</p> <p><b>Question:</b> How is a radio–drama conducted?  <b>Answer:</b> Radio–drama is not a live programme. It is pre–recorded. One should very carefully plan the way in which characters are introduced. Also, it is important to ensure that when we listen to radio, the ‘picture’ should play in the listener’s mind. In this way, radio works as a visual medium too.</p> <p><b>Question:</b> How do we start a phone–in programme?  <b>Answer:</b> We must first introduce and welcome them before taking on the queries.</p>
Day 2	<p>Ms. Rajashree Trivedi briefly explained the various formats that could be used in radio, i.e. feature, drama, docu–drama, use of sound effects and other interactive programmes. She reinforced the fact that it was possible to go to the field with a small recorder, and record views about a particular topic from various age–groups. This would give the audience an authentic, researched report. It was also possible to create characters out of inanimate objects in nature such as a river, mountain or a tree. “For eg, think of the river Yamuna, which is so dirty!”, she suggested. It serves well to create empathy and emotion, and it is also possible to play film songs related to that topic. She advised the participants to read newspapers daily to be aware of current issues. She also said it was necessary to attract and encourage participation.</p>



Media Expert Rajashree Trivedi explains various radio formats

Following this briefing, participants were formed into groups. Each group was asked to come up with themes and relevant scripts. Ms.Rajashree Trivedi suggested that it was possible to specialise in sub-fields in radio, both theme-wise and role-wise, such as script-writing, or specialise in writing on certain subjects, or as a voice-over artist, etc. Programmes could also be made in a series to cover larger range and depth.

This was followed by experience sharing among the women in the community - on their role as torch bearers of the community radio; as well as on their role as wives, mothers and daughters-in-law. Their need to empathise with people and situations were stressed, so that the listeners too could relate to the situation.

The sub-topics designated by CEMCA under 'Planet Earth' were reviewed, such as solar system, climate change and energy conservation. It was suggested that all programmes should be action-driven, and not lecture-based.

*(For capacity building report of Media Expert, see Appendix 10)*

This was followed by studio recordings and programme production.

Day

Studio recordings and programme production *(See Appendix 8 for list of programmes produced during the capacity building workshop)*



Ms. Rajashree Trivedi demonstrates a test announcement, as Lokesh Sharma looks on. Ms. Shalini Raghaviah and Rupica Saxena are also present.